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DESTRUCTION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TÀRREGA IN 1348 AND ITS RE-CONSTITUTION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I Introduction

II Archival Matters

1. The Archival Database
2. Archival Sources
3. Historical Sources
4. Archival Limitations

4.1. Archives that could not be researched
4.2. Lost archives or specific archival collections
4.3. Lack of information concerning family matters
4.4. Lack of information about women and wives

III History of the Jewish Community of Tàrrega

1. The Community's Origin and Coming of Age
2. Hard Times
3. The Pogrom of 1348

IV Royal Response to the Pogrom: The Administration of Criminal Justice and The Protection of the Royal Treasury

V Royal Response to the Jewish Community's Plight

1. Measures in aid of Financial and Economic Recovery
2. Construction of a New and Walled Jewish Quarter
3. The Reconstitution of the Community

VI The Jewish Community of Tàrrega Between 1278 and 1354

1. The Names of the Families that resided in the Community at some point in time between 1278 and 1354

2. The names of persons who resided in the Community at some point in time between 1278 and 1354, but could not be linked to any particular family in the Community

VII The Members of the Jewish Community of Tàrrega before and after 1348

VIII The Geography of the Relationships between Members of the Tàrrega Community and Those of other Jewish Communities

IX Concluding notes

X Family Trees

APPENDIX I. The Members of the Community that resided in Tàrrega before the Pogrom

APPENDIX II. Members of the Community first mentioned as Residing in Tàrrega after the Pogrom

APPENDIX III. Jewish Families residing in Tàrrega in 1354

APPENDIX IV. Heads of Jewish families who could have been Residing in Tàrrega in 1348

Bibliography

I INTRODUCTION

This report approaches the history of the Jewish community of Tàrrega from its earlier days through its development, its devastation as a result of a pogrom to its reconstitution from a genealogical perspective. More specifically, the study seeks

First, to identify and trace the movements of the members of the community, both as family units and individuals at various points in time in the history of the community both locally and spatially;

Second, to identify the patterns of dispersion of a community under conditions of extreme violence and the spatial features of the dispersion;

Third, the process of the reconstitution of the community;

Fourth, to illuminate the geographical scope of the personal, family and business relationships among individuals and families of the community and with those of other communities;

Fifth, to make a modest contribution on certain toponymic names, and

Ultimately, to provide persons in search of their ancestry with a new database of names, family relationships in time, space and linkages by marriage to other names and relationships.

The study also provides some interesting facts about the dynamics of Royal political and, above all, fiscal management of the three dimensional relationship among the Crown, the municipality and the Jewish community, one with the other and others of them.

II ARCHIVAL MATTERS

1. The Archival Database

The archival database for this study comprises principally documents generated by the King; local and regional religious and municipal authorities; business and transactions and, last but not least, by members of the Jewish community of Tàrrega and other related localities.

2. Archival Sources

This study is based on research conducted in the following archival sources, located in the capital cities of various regions:

Arxiu Comarcal del Urgell (ACUR), in Tàrrega

Arxiu Comarcal de la Segarra (ACS), in Cervera

Arxiu Comarcal de la Noguera (ACN), in Balaguer

Arxiu Històric de Lleida (AHL), in Lleida

Arxiu Capitular de Lleida (ACL), in Lleida

Arxiu Històric de Protocols de Barcelona (AHPB), in Barcelona

Arxiu Capitular de Barcelona (ACB), in Barcelona

Archivo de la Corona de Aragón (ACA), in Barcelona

3. Historical Sources

Historical research and writings concerning the town, the region, Catalonia and Aragon (Cf. Bibliography)

4. Archival Limitations

4.1 Archives that could not be researched

A problem common to all genealogical research is the difficulty of drawing, prior to the commencement of the actual research, an exhaustive list of archival and related sources that includes not only those most likely to contain information relevant and material to the objects of the research, but also those that may potentially contain such information.

In the case of projects undertaken with a pre-determined completion date, the difficulty, almost invariably turns into a limitation in the focus and scope of the research results.

This study is no exception. The following archives whose potential usefulness to the research at hand were discovered by following the actual and inferential links and leads provided by those researched could not be mined as a result of the existing time constraints:

Arxiu Parroquial de Verdú, in Verdu, near Tàrrega

Arxiu Historic de la Ciutat de Barcelona (AHCB), in Barcelona

Arxiu Històrica Arxidiocesà de Tarragona (AHAT), in Tarragona

Arxiu i Biblioteca Episcopal de Vic (ABEV), in Vic

Further research in the researched archives

4.2 Lost archives or specific archival collections

A second common problem which also has effect of imposing arbitrary limitations on the focus and scope of genealogical research is the loss of important records that did not survive the years.

Again this research is no exception in this regard. More specifically, in this study, the following archival sources are no longer in existence:

4.2.1 The notarial records of Tàrrega

4.2.2 The notarial records of Lleida prior to the 16th Century. The loss of these records does not permit this project to shed light on business and family relations within the Jewish community of Lleida, and only partially, both these relations and

mobility between the communities of Lleida and Tàrrega after the establishment of the latter as a separate and distinct community.

4.2.3 The archival and notarial records of other communities surrounding Lleida and Tàrrega: the loss of these records make it impossible to trace important business and family relations and mobility between Tàrrega and these communities, the importance of which is suggested by the existence of some evidence that the members of the former were deeply involved in them.

4.3 Lack of information concerning family matters

In the absence of family related documents as such as wills and marriage records in Tàrrega, the archival database provides scant information on family matters.

Nevertheless, the research has managed to uncover scattered marriage records and other papers dealing with the family events of some members of the Tàrrega community who moved to or moved in from communities where the relevant records survived in part or in whole.

Such is the case of Liria, daughter of Astruc Abenafia, who married Issac de Narbona and moved to Valls, in the province of Tarragona. It has been possible to trace the life of this couple and their respective families after they left Tàrrega. Likewise, the archive of Cervera provides records about Jews of Tàrrega who after marriage moved to that town, as was, for example in the case of Bonadona Caravida, who appears in the 1363 records of Cervera as married to Astruc Abraham Satorra.

4.4 Lack of information about women and wives

The archive of Tàrrega, like so many other archives within medieval Spain, provides little, if any, predictable information about women and wives. For example, while the name of Mira, wife of Salamo Mocatil, was recorded when she guaranteed her husband as a public broker in 1322, the name of Issac Avinçaic's wife, who took oath as a public broker in 1308, was not recorded.

In any case, in these records women did not bear their family name and were referred to by their given name, adding some reference to her maiden family name as "the daughter or sister of…", or to her married family name as "the wife or the widow of …". It is only in the former instances that the women's maiden name would be known.

III HISTORY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TÀRREGA

1. The Jewish Community's origin and coming of age

The Jewish community or aljama of the historical and present-day town of Tàrrega located on the Royal Road between Barcelona and Lleida, dates back, at least to 1278 [1]. Originally the community was part of the Jewish community of Lleida, and at some point became a separate and distinct community. By 1348 the community had an estimated population of some 300 persons and vigorous economic activities both within the town as well as in other towns.

In the spring of 1306, the community petitioned King Jaume II to issue directions to resolve an intra-communal dispute concerning the procedure to be used in selecting their new Rabbi. On May 9 of that year the King decreed that in order for a Rabbi to be appointed to the position, he had to secure the simply majority of the voting members of the community.[2]

On March 19, 1307, in response to the community's petition, the Bishop of Vic authorized it to re-build the synagogue or to build a new one in another part of town, subject to the prescribed limit on its size and other specifications; confirmed that the community was in legal possession of its existing cemetery, and finally gave it permission to erect a second one.

The Bishop used the occasion to order, or more likely to renew his order that the Christian population was not to molest the Jews in their synagogue and in their cemetery and, more tellingly, prohibited them from vandalizing the cemetery or exhuming bodies from their graves.

On June 22, 1319 King Jaume II issued the community a Royal permit to re-build the synagogue and to own a cemetery in the municipal district of Tàrrega.[3]

2. Hard Times

The crowning of King Alfonso III in January 1328 brought about a sharp increase in the Jewish community's contributions to the Royal expenses to an intolerable level. It was

[1] The first known archival document which refers to the community dates back to 1278 while the first known archival document that refers to a member of the community dates back to 1280.

[2] King refers to the Rabbi as "Capellans" (priests) and to his assistants as "Sagristans" (sacristans) ACA. Reg. 206. f. 43 v- 44 r

[3] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 217. fols. 147 v- 148 r

this untenable situation that eventually prompted King Pere to order on November 25, 1337, the bailiff and the authorities of Tàrrega to reduce the amount of the municipal taxes imposed to the community. [4]

The municipal tax concession did not go far enough to provide sufficient relief to the community's poor financial situation which was further aggravated in the following six years by the meagre harvests and deteriorated economic conditions which adversely affected both Jews and Christians and forced them to borrow money to make up for lost incomes.

By 1343, just about everybody who owned property was hiding it to avoid its seizure by their creditors in order to collect on their loans.

As between the Jewish tax debtors and the municipal authorities, the Tàrrega town authorities complained to the King that when the time arrived to declare their properties, the Jews hid them in order to avoid the payment of taxes. To their chagrin, they found the King totally unsympathetic to their alleged plight. To make matters worse, the King ordered the municipal authorities to stop investigating the properties owned by the members of the Jewish community. [5]

Par for the course, as between the Jewish creditors and their debtors, the former complained that the latter were hiding their profits in order to avoid paying their debts. [6]

3. **The Pogrom: 1348**

During the years leading to 1348, a variety of factors such as plagues and bad harvests had been causing a critical impoverishment of the population. Lacking food and money, the Christian population was forced to turn to Jewish moneylenders in order to survive the severe hardships. The greater their impoverishment, the more they borrowed, and with the economic situation worsening; the less they could pay back

In 1348, the arrival of the plague or the Black Death finally triggered the explosion of all the pent up frustration and anger caused by extreme deprivation and hardship. And due to form, the frustration and anger was pointed to the Jewish communities. Thus Barcelona was infested by the plague in early May and on May 19 its Jewish quarter was attacked by the Christian population.

As the plague spread, on May 29, 1348 King Pere III ordered the authorities of Cervera, Tàrrega and Lleida to protect their respective communities against any attack by the Christian population.

[4] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 862. f. 96 r

[5] ACA. Cancilleria. Cartas Reales, Pedro III [IV], 1670

[6] ACA. Cancilleria. Cartas Reales, Pedro III [IV], 1719

In Cervera, the local authorities allowed the Jews to hide in its castle, but could not protect all Jewish life and property. When the plague reached Tàrrega, the municipal authorities and the bailiff not only ignored the King's order but participated in the pogrom that ensued. The pogrom targeted both people and their properties; killing, maiming and injuring them, destroying their houses, looting their commercial paper and related notarial and other documents. An indeterminate number of Jews were killed by the plague.

The fortunate ones managed to flee just before and during the pogrom, or were saved by Christian families that hid them.

By the time the pogrom exhausted itself, the community was totally devastated.

In December 1348, the King, upon being informed of the pogrom by a letter sent by surviving members of the Jewish community of Tàrrega, wrote a letter to his Vicars, Bailiffs and other Officials into which he incorporated the contents of the one he had received. The King wrote that the pogrom was perpetrated with diabolical spirit, the mobs with weapons in hand entered into the street where the Jews lived, broke down the doors of their houses with lances, stones and arrows, went in and carried off their goods and properties, destroyed their credit records, killed many and cruelly wounded many others.[7]

In a second letter dated June 13, 1349, the King wrote to his Counselor Gilabert de Corbera, he stated that the attacks on the Jewish Quarters of Barcelona, Cervera and "especially" of Tàrrega, that in the attacks on the Jewish Quarters of Barcelona, Cervera and "especially" the one of Tàrrega, more than 300 Jews were killed.[8]

The ambiguous wording of the letter has caused some confusion as to whether number refers to murders committed in Tàrrega alone or to the aggregate of all murders committed in the three communities.

Unfortunately the confusion was compounded by Haym Gallipapa who his chronicle of the pogrom in Tàrrega, as published in Yosef Ha-Kohen' *Emeq Ha-Bakha*, also mentions the figure 300. [9]

In 2007, excavations for a building project uncovered a medieval Jewish cemetery. This led to the stoppage of the excavation work and to a historical investigation of the site and more particularly of the boundaries of the cemetery and among other things, the human remains buried in six common graves without any tombstones.

So far, the investigation has not managed to determine the actual boundaries of the cemetery.

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[7] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 658, f. 52 r-v

[8] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 656. f. 39 v- 40 r

[9] *Emeq Ha-Bakha.* Yosef Ha-Kohen. Translated into Spanish by Pilar Leon Tello, 1964. Cit. Josep Maria Segarra i Malla, *Historia de Tarrega amb els seus costums i tradicions.* Pag. 167.

Among the papers published by various investigators in URTX, *Revista Cultural del Urgell, nº 23*, Tarrega, Abril de 2009, the one of particular interest in the context of the pogrom is the one titled *Les fosses comunes de la necropolis medieval jueva de les Roquetes, Tarrega by* Anna Colet Marcé, Jordi Ruiz Ventura, Oriol Saula Briansó i Eulàlia Subirà de Galdàcano, as it sheds some light on the number of members of the aljama killed during the pogrom.[10] The Abstract of this work reads:

"The excavation of a wide sector of the medieval Jewish necropolis of Tarrega, carried out in 2007, showed one hundred and eighty two individual graves with human remains[11], and six common graves with at least sixty nine individuals. The anthropological study has shown a violent death for a good number of the bodies in the common grave. This fact, together with the numismatic findings, and the documentation that refers to the attacks on the Jewish quarter of Tarrega, means that these graves can be dated to the 1348, the year of the only pogrom known in Tarrega. During the excavation, numerous indications were gathered that the dead were buried dressed and with some personal objects, which, apart from showing a hurried burial, that failed to comply with aspects of Jewish funeral ritual, supplies more extensive knowledge about the customs and beliefs and other aspects of the Jewish community in Tarrega in the mid-14th century.
The anthropological study of the whole, and especially of the signs of violence in the bones found, allows us to confirm the degree and seriousness of the 1348 pogrom in Tarrega, which had only been known through written documents until now."

There is no physical evidence to suggest that any of the remains found in individual graves are those of people killed through violence.

In the circumstances, these findings lend themselves to two interpretations concerning the number of Jews killed during the pogrom.

The first interpretation is that the 69 bodies found in the common graves are those of the victims of the pogrom.This number is reconcilable with the population of the aljama in 1348 prior to the pogrom.

The alternative interpretation is that, since the investigation, so far has been unable to determine the exact boundaries of the cemetery, there may well be another 231 bodies in a number of additional common graves near the same site or at another site.

Based on the entirety of the evidence produced to date by the various investigating teams and considering the community's estimated population of 300 persons (73 families) in 1348 (cf. Appendix IV, *infra*), and the total number of Jews who survived after that year (some 150 persons, 38 families), the death figure 300 remains untenable.

[10] The discovery of this cemetery has resulted led to the decision to enlarge the Museum of Tarrega so as establish a new wing to commemorate the Jewish history of the town.

[11] One hundred and fifty eight of them were re-buried in the Jewish Cemetery of Collserola, in Barcelona.

IV THE ROYAL RESPONSE TO THE POGROM OF TÀRREGA: The Administration of Criminal Justice and the Protection of the Royal Treasury

On February 11, 1349, King Pere ordered Gilabert de Corbera to deal with the assailants of the Jewish Quarter, [12] including Francesc Aguiló, the bailiff of the town, who participated in the pogrom. In the meantime Aguiló was placed in custody.

Four months later, on June 13, 1349, the King ordered Gilabert to complete the proceedings against the accused expeditiously[13]. One month later and probably because of the bailiff's complaints about the way Gilabert de Corbera was proceeding[14], the King replaced him with Atarn de Talarn. [15]

On April 15, 1350, the King issued his decision on Talarn's judgments of the accused he found guilty. He condemned them to pay a fine to the Royal Treasury, but granted them immunity from any other punishment or civil liability. Clearly, considering the seriousness of the offences committed these were very lenient sentences of which the Royal Treasury was the main beneficiary.[16]

Further, the Crown authorized the Town Council to impose a special tax on basic staples (bread, wine, meat and cereals) in order to collect enough money to cover the town's debt to the Royal Treasury [17]

[12] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 1062. f. 152 r

[13] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 656. f. 39 v- 40 r

[14] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 1131. f. 186 r-187 v
LOPEZ DE MENESES, Amada. *Documentos acerca de la peste negra. Nrs. 102, 105*

[15] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 1313. f. 105 v- 106 r

[16] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 890. f. 174 v- 175 r

[17] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 890. f. 177 r-v

V THE ROYAL RESPONSE TO THE COMMUNITY'S PLIGHT

Having dealt with the punishment of the offenders, such as it was, the King turned his firm attention to the plight of the Jewish community and its rehabilitation with a three sets of measures: the first in aid of the financial and economic recovery of the community; the second, the reconstruction of the Jewish Quarter; both sets of measures being designed to assure the success of the King's ultimate goal of securing the reconstitution of the community.

1. Measures in Aid of Financial and Economic Recovery

In December 1349, the King issued a number of orders to secure the collaboration of notaries and scribes with the residents and businessmen of the community to re-construct the notarial documents, business records and commercial paper destroyed by the mobs [18]

The King went so far as to intervene on behalf of members of the community, who because of the recent history of violence did not dare press their Christian debtors to secure the re-payment of the amounts owed, by ordering the Tàrrega vicar to exert pressure on the Christian debtors to pay their debts [19].

In April 17, 1350, the King personally interceded in favor of Mosse Açan, member of a leading family in the aljama, who during the pogrom had lost all his notary deeds and promissory notes. [20]

On June 15, 1352, the King ordered the Tàrrega bailiff to get the aljama to pay the debt owed to Abraham Açai.[21] who was having difficulty in collecting the monies owed to him by the aljama of Tarrega for services he rendered to it and his travel expenses as a result of the loss of his documents during the pogrom.

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[18] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 658. f. 52 r-v
LOPEZ DE MENESES, Amada. *Documentos acerca de la peste negra. Nr. 122*

[19] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 668. f. 181 r

[20] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 658, f. 178 v- 179 r
LOPEZ DE MENESES, Amada. Doc. 138

[21] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg, 670. f. 159 r

2. Construction of a New and Walled Jewish Quarter

On March 17, 1350, the King sent two letters to the authorities of Tàrrega.

The first granted the Royal permits to enable the authorities to build a new Jewish Quarter with external walls that, unlike the previous Quarter, would afford the community effective security away from the Christians[22].

The second letter requested the authorities to appoint the most qualified person available to determine the import the Tàrrega citizens had to pay to contribute to the construction of the Jewish Quarter. [23]

3. The Reconstitution of the Community

On April 1350, the King ordered the Town Council: first, to increase the size of the remnant community by providing for the settlement of 40 new families over a period of two years and secondly, to entice back those members of the community that left Tàrrega during the hard times and settled elsewhere[24]. The Vicar and the Bailiff of Tàrrega in particular were assigned the task of asking all the former community members who had settled in other localities during the ten years prior to the pogrom to return to the town[25].

The King himself did not remain passive on the securing the return of former members of the community. There is one recorded instance where the King personally intervened with the Countess of Urgell to secure the release Perfet Adret, formerly of Tàrrega, from his promise to settle in Balaguer for a minimum period of 10 years so that he may rejoin his former community. [26]

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[22] *Els llibres de privilegis de Tàrrega (1058-1473)*. Edicio a cura de Gonzalvo, Hernando, Sabaté, Turull i Verdés. Fundació Noguera. Barcelona 1997.
"Nos Petrus, Dei gracia rex Aragonum, Valencie, Maiorice, Sardinie et Corsice, comesque Barchinone, Rossilionis et Ceritanie, ad humilem instanciam et supplicacionem pro parte vestri, fidelium nostrorum paciariorum et proborum hominum ville de Tàrrega, nobis factam necnon circa melioramentum aliame iudeorum ville Tarregae, ut convenit, intendentes et ut ipsa aliama suscipiat incrementum, tenore presentis carte nobis vobis, dkctis paciariis et probis hominibus dicte ville, concedimus et facultatem plenariam impertimus quod in quadam parte ipsius ville, versus tamen locum vocatum la Font, possitis facere et construere, seu construi facere, calli iudaycum cum muris et turribus, prout vobis melius visum fuerit expedire et prout vero vos iam inceptum est seu eciam consignatum. In quo quidem calle iudaico iudei dicte hospicia conpetencia et ibi morari valeant separate. Mandantes per officialibus et subditis nostris vel dictorum officialium locatenentibus quod concessionem nostrum huiusmodi firmam habeant et observant, et contra eam non veniant seu aliquem contravenire permittant aliqua racione.
In cuius rei testimonium presentem cartam nostram fieri et sigillo nostro pendenti iussimus communiri.
Datum Cesarauguste, quintodecimo Kalendas madii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo."

[23] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 890. f. 175 r

[24] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 890. f. 177 r-v

[25] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 690. f. 79 r

[26] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 662. f. 10 r

VI JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TÀRREGA BETWEEN 1278 AND 1354

The first comprehensive list of heads of family who resided in Tàrrega is found in a notarial deed issued in Cervera in October 3, 1375 [27], that includes transcription of an agreement the aljama of Tàrrega executed on May 5, 1354, before the notary Pere Dan

For the indicated period, the research has documented 70 families each bearing different family name (cf. List no. 1 *infra) a*nd four families and two individuals (cf. List no. 2, *infra*) with respect to whom there is not sufficient information to link them to one or more of the other families.

The total number of individuals identified in the two lists is 245.

This information comes from different archives and sources, and is set out below the chronological order.

Two separated lists of Jews are included in Appendixes I (195 Jews documented as having resided in Tàrrega before 1348) and II (50 Jews first mentioned as residing in Tàrrega after the pogrom)

This information comes from different archives and sources, and is set out below in chronological order.

The entries with respect to each family provide a brief description of the documents' source, as well as detailed description of the matters contained in them which concern business and family relationships and personal dealings among members of the community of Tàrrega and with other families and other localities.

Due to the loss of documents addressed in Part II of this report, the families identified below are not complete.

[27] ACS. Ramon Rama. *Manual (1373-1382).* f. 17 i ss.

1. The Names of the Families that resided in the Community at some point in time between 1278 and 1354

1. Mocatil

First reference of this family in Tàrrega is **Salamo Almocatil**, of Tàrrega and **Jucef Almocatil**, of Vilagrassa, on June 1280. [28]

In 1286 Salamo and Jucef resided in Lleida, King Alfonso ordered to sue them to justice together with other members of the aljama of the city[29]. In July Salamo was ordered to accomplish his obligation of paying 500 *sous* to Esteve de Cardona[30]. In September that year Salomo had not paid those moneys yet and left the city, thus the King ordered his arrest [31]

While residing in Lleida, in 1291, Salamo agreed his marriage with a daughter of Adret Issac, of Barcelona, without their parents consent[32]. Adret Issac was a son of Issac Adret, brother of Rabbi Salamo ben Adret. Her name not given, we can't be sure she was Mira, his wife as recorded in 1308.

On October 21, 1308, Salamo Mocatil, as well as his wife **Mira**, took oath as public brokers (*corredors publics)*. Salamo was the son of **Jucef Mocatil**, who had resided in Bellpuig. [33] Salamo took oath as a broker in October 1313 too. [34] In October 1315 and 1319 both, Salamo and wife Mira, took their oath. [35] Salamo took his oath in October 1320, 1321, 1322 (this year he was guaranteed by his wife Mira), 1324 and 1325 too. [36]. Although in these documents there is not any mention about Salamo and wife Mira residing in Tàrrega, they most probably resided there.

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[28] ACA. Reg. 46 f. 43 r, 48, f. 40 v

[29] ACA. Reg. 66 f. 119 v.
Régné. Nr. 1587

[30] ACA. Reg. 66 f. 147 r
Régné nr. 1600

[31] ACA. Reg. 67 f. 70
Régné nr. 1636

[32] ACA. Reg. 86 f. 48 v
Régné nr, 2418

[33] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 43 v

[34] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 57 r

[35] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 62 r, 124 v

[36] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 128 v, 130 r, 134 r, 140 r, 143 v

In October 1323 Salamo was guaranteed by his son **Abraham Mocatil**, whose wife, **Dulcia** took oath that day too. [37]

Baruc Mocatil, which origin was not given, settled as a resident at Tàrrega on 1331, May 16. [38]

2. De Castelldàsens

In 1283, **Vidal de Castelldàsens,** of Tàrrega and one Castell (given name unrecorded), of Tarragona, bought some oil to Abraham Bolaix, of Barcelona, for the inhabitants of Tàrrega. [39]

In 1286 Vidal remains a resident of Tàrrega but there is no mention of his family residing there. [40]

In 1290 there is a reference to one Roven de Castelldàsens, a public broker in Barcelona[41], recorded as residing in Lleida in 1313 [42]

Castelldàsens (today's Castelldans) is a small town in the province of Lleida.

3. Rimoc (Rimoch)

The name **Vidal Rimoc**, of Tàrrega, is documented in 1283 in the notary books of Valls. [43]

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[37] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 140 r

[38] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 203 v

[39] ACA. Registro 61, fol. 168 v. Régné 1978, nr. 1080

[40] ACA. Reg. 61 f. 168 v, 56 f. 57 r
Régné. Docs. 1033, 1080, 1332, 1520.

[41] BURNS, Robert I., S.J. *Jews in the Notarial Culture. Latinate Wills in Mediterranean Spain. (1250-1350)*
ACB. Perg. 1-6-181. 1290, June 28.

[42] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. *Cartes Reials Jaume II*, Caixa 43, n. 5313

[43] AHAT. Manuals de Valls, nº 2-177 (1282-83)
Secall. *Jueries medievals tarragonines.* 1983 p. 612

On 1303, April 14, **Issac Rimoc**, son of **Salamo Rimoc**, took oath as public broker for one year period.[44]

In September 1315, Vidal Rimoc, Mosse Rimoc and Çadia Rimoc were residents at Lleida. [45]

In 1326, that Vidal Rimoc of Lleida moved to the town of Aitona. [46]

Two persons both named Issac Rimoc resided in Tàrrega at the same time; the other **Issac Rimoc** was the son of Vidal Rimoc. In October 1328 he was the guarantor for Issac Rimoc, the son of Salamo, who took oath as a public broker. [47]

One of both Issac Rimoc continued to act as public broker in the years starting 1329 and 1331. [48]

On 1330, February 25, **Samuel Mosse Rimoc**, another son of Salamo Rimoc, moved to Tàrrega from Sant Marti de Malda. [49]

In August 1334 Issac Rimoc was residing in Tàrrega yet. [50]

In 1344, **Samuel Rimoc** swore to act as a public broker (*corredor de fira)*, with Bonanat **Rimoc** acting as his guarantor. [51]

4. Mercadell (de Mercadell, Mercadel)

In 1290-1291 the King requested the Vicar of Tàrrega to compel **Bonjuha de Mercadell**, of Tàrrega, and Vidal Brunell to pay a debt they had in favor of Alamanda, widow of Bernat Andreu. [52]

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[44] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 22 v

[45] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. Cartes Reials Jaume II, Caixa 43, num. 5313

[46] ACA Reg 228, f. 26 v
Régné 3367

[47] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 153 v

[48] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 156 v, 179 v.

[49] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 204 r

[50] AHCT. *Llibre del censal del bací dels pobres vergonyants (1312-1348)* f. 11 r

[51] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 80 v

[52] ACA. Reg. 84 f. 41 v
Régné. Doc. 2343

It seems more likely that there were not Mercadells in Tàrrega 1348

In May 1354, one I**ssac Mercadel** and his wife **Aster** resided in Tàrrega. [53]. This Issac Mercadell was probably the same Issac Mercadell who resided in Cervera until 1353, son of Issac Mercadell and Bonafilla, daughter of Jucef Portell. [54]

5. Brunell

In 1291, King Alfonso requested the Vicar of Tàrrega to compel **Vidal Brunell** and Bonjuha de Mercadell to pay off a debt in favor of Alamanda, widow of Bernat Andreu. [55]

On May 3, 1301 Vidal Brunell witnessed the oaths taken by Issac Avinçaic and Astruc Avinpelx to act as public brokers. [56]

On June 29, 1343, the Tàrrega Council decided to pay the interest on a loan they had received from **Sullam Brunell** [57].

Later on, Sullam Brunell moved to Cervera. It could have been because of the pogrom of 1348.

In 1366 Sullam's sons Vidal and Azday Brunell, of Cervera, were declared heirs to his estate. [58]

No members of this family resided in Tàrrega in 1354.

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[53] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[54] ACS. FN. Francisco Sastre. *Liber Christianorum et Judeorum 1353-1354, f. 46 r-v*
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[55] ACA. Reg. 84 f. 41 v
Régné. Doc. 2343

[56] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 12 r, 12 v

[57] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1341-1344) f. 43 r

[58] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. (*Fragment de Llibre) 1365, Sep 3- 1366 Aug 4* f. 10 r-11 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
1366, May 2.- *Document concerning Arnau de Messina, inhabitant in Cervera, habens locum et cessionem super infrascriptis a Vidal and Adzay Brunell, sons and heirs of Sullam Brunell, and to dicti Vidal, habens locum et cessionem to the heirs of the late Abrae Brunell, of Montblanc and to his daughter and heiress Belaire, as it is stated in public document pridie Kalendas octobris a.d. 1350, before Juan de Fontanet, notary of Montblanc.*
The late Sullam Brunell and Abrae Brunell were brothers.

6. Galipapa

Alaçar Galipapa is mentioned in the books of a public scribe of Tàrrega of 1296. [59]

On June 1302, **Jafuda Galipapa** witnessed the oath taken by Astruc Avinpelx to act as a public broker. [60]

On February 1303, the King ordered the Lleida bailiff to settle the dispute between Vidal Avinpelx, Salamo Avinpelx, **Vidal Galipapa**, Issac Abnassanel and Issac de Tarroja, of Tàrrega and Maimo Duran, of Vilagrassa and the aljama of Lleida, because the former refused to pay their part on a loan the aljama of Tàrrega and the Jews Vilagrassa owed to that of Lleida. [61]

On September 1315, Vidal Galipapa and his family resided in Lleida. [62]

Issac Jucef Galipapa was a moneylender of Tàrrega.

On 1347, January 24, Pere Guitart, of Cervera, and Abrae Beliveya were acting as procurators of Issac Jucef Galipapa. [63]

On June 18, 1347, he was in Cervera negotiating the payment of some loans, one of them outstanding since 1339. This last loan had been signed before Pere Zolzina, a notary of Tàrrega on November 25, 1339. [64]

Jucef Issac Galipapa, of Tàrrega, was lending money in 1347 as well [65]

On 1347, February 5, Samuel Saporta, Bonjuha Caravida and Bonadona, widow of Asday Caravida, of Tàrrega, empowered Jucef Issac Galipapa, of Tàrrega, as their procurator. Maymo Comparat witnessed this act. [66]

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[59] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 198 v

[60] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 16 v

[61] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 126 f. 293 v

[62] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. Cartes Reials Jaume II, Caixa 43, num. 5313

[63] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347*. f. 57 r-v
IIJG Research 2008, Surribas. *The Notarial Archive of Cervera, Catalonia: a source for the study of Jewish genealogy, migrations and life in the Middle Ages.*

[64] ACS. FN. Cervera. Anonims 3. *Manual 1347, març 26- novembre 21*. f. 16 v- 17 r

[65] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347*. f. 61 r-v

[66] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347*. f. 61 r-v
IIJG Research 2008, Surribas. *The Notarial Archive of Cervera…*

In May 1354, **Issac Galipapa** and his wife **Maria** resided in Tàrrega. That year he was one of the counselors of the aljama. [67]

7. Sullam

In October 1318, **Astruc Sullam**, a money lender, was the guarantor of Salamo Satorre when took his oath as a public broker. [68]

In 1318 the Vicar of Cervera and Tàrrega was asked to secure Astruc's credits by pledging assets of his multiple debtors. [69]

In 1319, Astruc, his wife and other members of the community of Tàrrega were attacked with stones and threatened with a sword by Bernat de Alagau, of Verdu. The King ordered the capture of Bernat to determine whether or not he was guilty. [70]

In July 1352, there is a record of a dispute between **Astruc Sullam**, of Tàrrega, and Regina, widow of Maimo Cerç, daughter and heir of Samuel Salamo, son and heir of the late Salamo Açan, of Tàrrega, and Sentou Turo, of Barcelona, about the rental of a house Salamo Açan's heirs owned in the Jewish quarter of Barcelona. [71] Astruc Sullam could have been the same who was recorded in 1318, though there's a lack of information about him between 1319 and 1352 that may mean they were father and son.

Astruc Sullam and his wife **Dulcia** resided in Tàrrega in 1354. He and Salamo Açan were the guardians of Tolrana, daughter and heir of the late Samuel Salamo.

In 1342 and 1343, **Abraham Sullam**, of Tàrrega, is mentioned in the notary books of Valls. [72]

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[67] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[68] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 121 r

[69] ACS. Fons de la Vegueria. Registre de la cort 1318-1319. f. 80 v, 81 r
LLOBET i PORTELLA, Josep Maria. Mosse Natan, valedor dels jueus de Tàrrega (segle XIV). Urtx 14, 2001. pp. 148-150.

[70] ACS. Fons de la Vegueria. Registre de la cort 1318-1319. f. 119 r
LLOBET i PORTELLA, Josep Maria. Mosse Natan, valedor dels jueus de Tàrrega (segle XIV). Urtx 14, 2001. pp. 148-150.
«*cum intellexerimus ex conquestione nobis facta pro parte Astrugi Sollam et quorundam aliorum iudeorum Tarrege et quorundam aliorum iudeorum Tarrege quod nuperdum dictus Astrugus cum uxore sua et aliis iudeis predictis, recedento de loco de Verduno, rediret apud dictum locum de Tarrega, quidam iuvenis vocatus Bernardus d'Alagau, comorans cum Petro Fferrarii de dicto loco de Verduno, ausu temerario ductus, irruens in itinere publico adverssus dictos iudeos, gladio evaginato et cum lapidibus, eos invasit et percussit ac plures injurias eisdem intulit et intulisset amplius ni per aliquos homines de dicto loci prohibitum esset eidem*»

[71] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Liber Iudeorum, 1350-1353.* f. 26 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[72] AHAT. Ll. 1342-1344, SMA (383), C. 12, n. 53 f. 21 r-v

He could be the Abraham Sullam who resided in Cervera in 1351, who was married to Durona, daughter and heir of Abraham de Grony. [73]

In May 1344, the King appointed Bonjua Azday, of Lleida, and **Salamo Sullam**, of Tàrrega, to arbitrate and decide a number of unresolved issues arising in the aljama of Lleida. [74]

On March 7, 1345, Salamo Sullam was appointed by the King to arbitrate and decide on disputes concerning taxes between the aljamas of Lleida and Tàrrega. [75]

Salamo died at some point between 1345 and 1354, when his wife **Sullama** is recorded as his widow.

In May 1354, resided in Tàrrega **Regina**, widow of **Sullam Astruc** [76]

8. Avinpelx (Avinpelix, Avinpelec)

Beginning April 9, 1300, **Astruc Avinpelx** of Tàrrega, with his father, **Vidal Avinpelx,** acting as guarantor, [77] took his oath as a public broker and again for the years 1301 to 1304. In 1305, he no longer needed a guarantor. [78]
May 6, 1300 **Acim Avinpelx**, of Tàrrega, took his oath as a broker with Acim Aboli acting as one of the witnesses. [79]

That year 1300, **Issac Avinpelx**, son of Vidal, married to **Goig**, the daughter of Ferrer Jafia and Dulcia, of Girona, with Vidal Astruc, Astruc Zabarra, Vidal Enoc and Heretó, of Manresa, acting as witnesses. [80]

Issac took his oath as a public broker on July 1303. [81] On May 1305 he witnessed Astruc's oath. [82]

SECALL. Els jueus de Valls i la seva epoca. P. 288, 296.

[73] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramon Rama. *Llibre, 1351 Nov 8- 1352, Feb 16.* f. 4 r

[74] ACA,CANCILLERÍA. Cartas Reales, Pedro III [IV], 2724

[75] ACA. Cancillería. Cartas Reales. Pedro III [IV], 2724

[76] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[77] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 4 v

[78] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 12 v, 16 v, 22 r, 26 v, 30 v.

[79] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 9 r

[80] De MAS CASAS, J.M.. *Ensayos históricos sobre Manresa. Pag. 7*
Liber Primus Judeorum . *Manual de Jueus 1294-1302.*

On May 3, 1301, Vidal Avinpelx was the guarantor to Issac Avinçaic's oath. [83]

Samuel Avinpelx took his oath on July 1302, 1303, October 1313, 1315, and 1318. [84]

On February 1303, the King ordered the Lleida bailiff to settle the dispute between **Vidal Avinpelx, Salamo Avinpelx**, Vidal Galipapa, Issac Abnassanel and Issac de Tarroja, of Tàrrega and Maimo Duran, of Vilagrassa and the aljama of Lleida, because the former refused to pay their part on a loan the Jews of Tàrrega and Vilagrassa owed to that of Lleida. [85]

One **Samuel Avinpelx** took his oath in October 1321, guaranteed by **Astruc Avinpelx**. He was probably another Samuel. [86]

Notary books of Valls show that in the 1340's Samuel had trades there. [87] His relationship with people of that locality could have been the reason that he contracted Alamanda, of Valls, to breast-feed his son. In November 1342 he paid her for this service. [88]

In 1351 another **Vidal Avinpelx** resided in Tàrrega. That year a street (*iter publicum sive carraria)* to keep the Jewish quarter separated from the town was opened. The layout of the street required the demolition of his house. The King ordered the assessment of the value of the house prior to its demolition, and further ordered that the municipal authorities of Tàrrega compensate him for the assessed value of the house. [89]

In May 1354, Vidal Avinpelx resided in Tàrrega with his wife **Fava**, and was one of the counselors of the aljama. [90]

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[81] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 22 v

[82] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 30 v

[83] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 12 r

[84] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 17 r, 22 r, 57 r, 62 r, 121 r.

[85] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 126 f. 293 v

[86] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 131 v

[87] AHAT. Ll. 1342-1344, SMA (383), C. 12, n. 53 f. 13 r
SECALL. Els jueus de Valls i la seva epoca. P. 288, 296.

[88] AHAT. *Liber Judeorum, 53-383 (Valls) 1342-1344*, f. 13 v
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel

[89] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 668 f. 18 r

[90] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

9. Rahim / Acim, Nicim

On April 9, 1300, one **Rahim** is recorded as a witness to the oath that Astruc Avinpelx took to act as a public broker.[91]

In October 1315, **Rabbi Acim** witnessed Salamo Mocatil and wife Mira's oath and was the guarantor for Bellshom Çera. [92]

In September 1343, **Jafuda Nicim** took his oath as a public broker. [93]

10. Aboali (Aboli, Abohali)

The documents found with respect this family in Tàrrega are those where members of the family acted as guarantors and witnesses.

On May 1300, **Acim Aboli** witnessed Acim Avinpelx's oath as a public broker. [94] On June 1303 Acim (Icim) witnessed Astruc Avinpelx' oath[95]. On August 1307 and October 1319, he witnessed that of Issac Avinçaic. [96]

In October 1328, Icim Aboli was the guarantor for Açarata Aroni. [97]

In 1331 and 1332, **Jucef Aboeli** acted as the guarantor for Açara Cortovi[98] and for Açarata Aroni respectively [99]

[91] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 4 v

[92] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 62 r

[93] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1341-1344) f. 47 v

[94] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 9 r

[95] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 22 r

[96] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 37 r, 124 v

[97] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 153 v

[98] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 180 v

[99] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 185 r

11. Avinçaic

Issac Avinçaic, of Tàrrega, took oath as a public broker on May 3, 1301; Vidal Avinpelx was his guarantor and Vidal Brunell one of the witnesses. [100]. Also took his oath in August 1307 and September 1308. This date, **his wife** (whose name is not provided) also took her oath. [101] Issac took oath again on 1313, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324 and 1325. [102]

In 1304, **Jafuda Avinçaic** witnessed Astruc Avinpelx's oath as a public broker (*corredor public).* [103]

In September 1331, one **Issac Avinçaic** took oath as public broker, Samuel Ascarell guaranteed him [104] Due to the fact that 30 years elapsed between the first and this oath and because in this case his appointment was guaranteed, it is quite likely that he was another person, probably a son with the same name.

12. Abnaçanel (Abnassanel)

On February 1303, the King ordered the Lleida bailiff to settle the dispute between Vidal Avinpelx, Salamo Avinpelx, Vidal Galipapa, **Issac Abnassanel** and Issac de Tarroja, of Tàrrega and Maimo Duran, of Vilagrassa and the aljama of Lleida, because the former refused to pay their part on a loan the Jews of Tàrrega and Vilagrassa owed to that of Lleida. [105]

In October 1308, **Abraham Abnaçannel** witnessed Salamo Mocatil and wife Mira's oaths to act as public brokers. [106]

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[100] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 12 r

[101] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 37 r, 42 v

[102] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 57 r, 124 v, 131 r, 134 v, 140 r, 143 v

[103] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 26 v

[104] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 179 v- 180 r

[105] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 126 f. 293 v

[106] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 43 v

13. Tarroja, de

The document February 1303[107] is the only reference to **Issac de Tarroja** found so far[108].

14. Vidal

In 1308, September 18, **Issac Vidal** witnessed Issac Avinçaic's oath as a public broker and was the guarantor for Salamo Çera. [109]

On September 18, 1308, **Issac Vidal**, son of **Vidal Jacob**, originating from Monzon, took his oaths to act as a public broker (*corredor de fira).* The document 1344 in part reads: Issac Vidal, *« qui fuit de Muntso ».* [110]

In October 1320, 1321, 1325, 1328, 1330 and 1332, **Samuel Vidal** took oaths as a public broker. [111]

In 1356, **Abraham Vidal**, son of Samuel Vidal, was fined by the municipal authorities of Tàrrega for acting as a broker (*corredor public)* without permit. [112]

Abraham Vidal, was referred to as « Abraham de Samuel Vidal » or « Abraham Samuel Vidal », probably either because another Abraham Vidal resided in Tàrrega at the same time, or his father was better known than him.

In 1357, Abraham Vidal was fined once again, Abraham did not sweep the portion of the street in front of his door [113], despite the fact that the municipal authorities shouted the order to the inhabitants of Tàrrega to do so.

No members of the Vidal family resided in Tàrrega in 1354, they probably left because of the pogrom and went back to Tàrrega after 1354.

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[107] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 126 f. 293 v

[108] As this is a toponymic name, he could have used it during the first time he lived in Tàrrega, and then go on using a previous family name.

[109] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 42 v

[110] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1341-1344) f. 47 v, 80 v

[111] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 128 v, 131 r, 143 r, 153 r-v, 185 r.

[112] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans* (12/12/1356-26/04/1357) f. 3 r

[113] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans* (12/12/1356-26/04/1357) f. 19 v. *« per tal com no escombra son enfront apres la crida fo feyta »*

15. Çera (Zera)

On September 1308 **Salamo Çera** took his oath as a public broker. [114]

In October 7, 1315, **Bellshom Çera** also took his oath as a public broker. [115]

16. Açan (Naçan)

In September 1308 **Mosse Açan** and his brother **Salamo Naçan** acted as guarantor and witness respectively at Salamo's Cera oath as a public broker.

In October 1313, 1315 and 1320 Mosse Naçan witnessed such other oaths. [116]

Mosse Açan was a money lender. In 1333 he was paid back the money he had lent the town Council of Cervera. [117]
In 1342 the town Council of Tàrrega agreed to pay back Mosse Açan and his brother Salamo Naçan's loans. [118]

On 1346, August 24, Roven Mair, of Cervera, declared that Pere Solsona paid him the monies he owed to Mosse Assan, of Tàrrega. Astruc Salamo Daviu witnessed the declaration. [119]

In March 16, 1347, **Vidal Mosse**, son of Mosse Açan, of Tàrrega, lent money in Cervera. Vidal did not attend to the notary act, but Issac Massana, of Cervera, attended on his behalf and delivered the monies to the borrower on Vidal's behalf. [120]

In 1354 he was one of the secretaries of the aljama. That year he was not married or had widowed.

On July 29, 1356, Vidal attended a notary act in Cervera[121].

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[114] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 42 v

[115] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 62 r

[116] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 57 r, 62 r, 128 v

[117] ACS. FM. *Llibre de Clavaría* 1333, vol. I fol. 3 r- 4r

[118] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 7 v, 18 r-v

[119] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 25 v

[120] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 68 v- 69 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[121] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. 7. Pere Cortés. *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 47 r- 48 v
IIJG 2008. Surribas. *Cervera…*

On December that year he was fined for stealing some figs. [122]

In September 1342, **Salamo**, son of Mosse, of Tàrrega, acted as guarantor for Galadia, of Tudela, at his appointment as public broker [123]

In 1354, **Salamo Açan**, married to Asterita, was one of the counselors of the aljama.

Vidala, daughter of Mosse Naçan, married Issac Gracia before 1339 and moved to Barcelona. Issac was the son of Astruc Saltell Gracia and Tolrana, of Barcelona.

Before 1340, Issac and Vidala had a daughter, Dulcia. [124]

Between May 1348 and June 1351 Vidala became a widow and carried on with her husband's business in Barcelona[125]

On May 26, 1356, Jaume Fullosa, of Cervera, acted as procurator for Mosse Nassan. [126]

In 1335, March 18, Pere Zolcina, notary of Tàrrega prepared a notarial document with respect to a loan made by Salamo Naçan. According to a notarial document prepared by Ramon Rama, of Cervera, in August 1355 the debt was still outstanding **.** [127]
In October 1343 the town Council of Tàrrega decided to arrange for the repayment of the monies loaned by Salamo Naçan to the university of Tàrrega. Agreement on this matter was reached on December 7 of the same year whereby the Council agreed to Salamo Naçan before or during Christmas and in the event this could not be accomplished, the deadline for the payment was to be extended until next Carnival feast [128]

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[122] ACUR. *Llibre de Bans (12/12/1356-26/04/1357).* f. 1 v

[123] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[124] ACA. Cancilleria. Cartas reales. 24 Oct 1340
Régné. Doc . 947

[125] ACB. Jordi de Vilarrubia 1347-1350, f. 166 r, 166 v

[126] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. 7. Pere Cortés. *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 38 r- 39 v
IIJG 2008. Surribas. *Cervera…*

[127] ACS. FN. Cervera, 1, Ramon Rama. *Christianorum liber 1355, Ene 27 - Nov 25.*
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
*Nouerint universi [quod e]go Içach Bonafeu [judeu]s Cervarie[procurator…][*fragment lost*] Samuelis Salamo, heredis Salamonis Nazan, [prou]t […] publicum instrumentum factum per Bonanatum Strader, Notarium [*fragment lost*] 8 die marcii anno a nativitatis domini 1335 [*fragment lost*]… dono cedo atque mando vobis… 75 solidi barchinone terni ex illis [centum] quadraginta solidi quos … et Raimundus de Tatauyl, de Puigvert, fideiusor dicti Salamono Nazan fuerint confesi debere cum publico instrumento facto per Petrum Zolcina, notarium publicum Tarrege 15 kalendas aprilis anno domini 1335, quos vobis de presenti trado… quod est actum Cervarie [*fragment lost*] augusti anno a nativitate domini 1355[*fragment lost*] [sig]num Içach Bonafeu, judeus predicti.*

[128] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 56 r, 59 v

In July 1344, the town Council paid off the loans [129]

Mosse Naçan survived the pogrom. Married to Bonadona, in 1354 he was one of the counselors of the aljama

On July 29, 1356, Mosse Nassan and his son Vidal Mosse, of Tàrrega, Perfet Ravalla and Astruc Perfet Ravalla, of Cervera and Cresques Gracia, guardian of the properties of Samuel Salamo, son and heir of the late Salamo Nassan attended a notary act in Cervera [130]

On November 14, 1357 Mosse Nassan was re-paid a debt in Cervera. Astruc Malet and Salamo Vidal witnessed the payment. [131]

In 1345, Mosse Naçan of Tàrrega, decided on the amounts to be given to the young daughters of Astruc de Besers, Tolraneta and Astrugueta, of Barcelona, with respect to the properties of their late father [132]

In 1346, Salamo Naçan and his son **Açan Salamo** were supposedly killed. **Samuel Salamo Naçan**, son of Salamo Naçan, Falconeta, wife of the late Açan Salamo, Nicolau Ros, bailiff's lieutenant, and other Christians and Jews of Tàrrega and other localities were charged as the murderers. By a letter dated October 4, 1346, the King absolved Samuel Salamo Naçan and the others against any civil or criminal action that could be brought against them, their properties or the properties of the late Salamo Naçan. The King was paid seventy thousand *sous barcelonesos* by Samuel Salamo Naçan. [133]That same day the King also sent a similar letter to Mosse Açan about the death of his nephew Açan Salamo. [134]

In October 3, 1346, the King granted Samuel Salamo Naçan the same privileges that his father had been granted. [135]

The letters absolving the inculpated were destroyed during the pogrom as were also destroyed many promissory notes to the Açan family [136].

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[129] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 72 r

[130] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. 7. Pere Cortés. *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 47 r- 48 v
IIJG 2008. Surribas. *Cervera…*

[131] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Anònims. *Judeorum Liber 1357.* f. 6 r
IIJG 2008. Surribas. *Cervera…*

[132] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg 1124 fol. 77 r

[133] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 881. fols. 88 v- 89 r

[134] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 881. fols. 89 v- 90 r

[135] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 881. fols. 89 r-v

[136] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 881. fols. 88 v- 89 r

On February 25, 1351, in response to the petition of Nicolau Ros, the King re- issued the grants.[137]

On June 9, 1352, Mosse Azan offered Pere de Falcons, landlord of Falconers, payment conditions on some debts in his favor; a credit March 25, 1351, he had secured to **Falcona,** widow of the late **Açan Salamo** of Tàrrega was one of them. [138]

That same day Mosse Azan was paid three debts contracted before Tàrrega notaries Bonanat Escuder on February 4 1352; Benet Gasol, on March 17, 1346 and Pere Sarroca, on 17., 1343 [139] These notarial records no longer exist.

In July 1352, Astruc Sullam and **Regina**, widow of Maimo Cerç and daughter and heir of the late Samuel Salamo, son and heir of the late Salamo Açan of Tàrrega were in dispute with Sentou Turo of Barcelona, with respect to the rental of a house in the Jewish Quarter of Barcelona. [140]

On May 26, 1356, Jaume Fuyllosa, of Cervera, was acting as procurator for Mosse Naçan. [141]

In July 1356, Mosse Naçan and his son Vidal Mosse, Cresques Gracia tutor of the properties of the late Samuel Salamo, son and heir of the late Salamo Naçan, of Tàrrega, and Perfet Ravaya and Astruc Perfet Ravaya, of Cervera, attended a notary act before the Notary Pere Cortes, of Cervera. [142]

In 1357, Mosse Naçan was fined when he ignored the order shouted by the municipal authorities to the inhabitants of Tàrrega to sweep the floor in the street in front of their homes [143]

On March 10, 1357, Salamo Naçan lent money before a notary of Cervera. [144] That year, on November 14, he was paid that debt. Astruc Malet and Salamo Vidal witnessed that act. [145]

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[137] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 892. fols 157 r-v

[138] ACS. FN. Cervera. 2. Jaume Ferrer. *Llibre 1351, 4 des.- 1352, 12 ago.* f. 63 r

[139] ACS. FN. Cervera. 2. Jaume Ferrer. *Llibre 1351, 4 des.- 1352, 12 ago.* f. 63 r- 64 r

[140] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Liber Iudeorum, 1350-1353.* f. 26 v

[141] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 38 r- 39 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[142] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 47 r- 48 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[143] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans* (12/12/1356-26/04/1357) f. 19 v. *« per tal com no escombra son enfront apres la crida fo feyta »*

[144] ACS. FN. Cervera. Anonims. *Iudeorum Liber, 1357, Mar 2- Oct 6* f. 5 r- 6 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[145] ACS. FN. Cervera. Anonims. *Iudeorum Liber, 1357, Mar 2- Oct 6* f. 6 r

In November 1359, Salamo Naçan, Bonjua Saporta and Bondavi dez Cortal, of Tàrrega, and Bonanasch Alfaquim and Vidal Gracia, of Cervera, attended a notary act in Cervera. The document was concerning Dolcich, widow of Cresques Alfaquim, of Cervera. [146]

In 1360, Mosse Naçan, married to **Bonadona** and father of Vidal Mosse, died at the beginning of the year. In July that year Bonadona is recorded as being his widow.[147]

In November 1360, Pere Bonanat, of Cervera, ceded in favor of Bonjua Saporta, of Tàrrega, his rights against the possessors of the properties of Mosse Açan and **Bonafilla**, widow of Salvat Abraham, and against their son Abraham Salvat, of Tàrrega. [148]

Astruc Naçan, son of the late Samuel Salamo Naçan, heir of Salamo Naçan, converted to Christianity and adopted the name **Ramon de Tàrrega**. He became a Dominican friar and gave all of his properties to the Dominicans of Barcelona. Astruc died in 1373.[149]

Astruc's sister, **Tolrana**, also heir of the late Samuel Salamo Naçan and Salamo Naçan, was married to **Bonet Saltell**, of Girona. [150]

Bonet Saltell should have died before 1354, his widow Tolrana was one of the heads of family registered that year; Astruc Sullam and Salamo Açan were her guardians.

As of May 1354, **Mair Natan** and wife **Asterita** resided in Tàrrega [151]

17. Cimfa (Cimpha)

On September 1308, **Mosse Cimpha** and Salamo Naçan, witnessed Salamo Çera's oath as a public broker. [152]

IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[146] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 45 r- 46 r

[147] ACS. FN. Jaume Ferrer, *Manual 1359-1360*, fols. 26 r, 29 v

[148] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 63 r-v

[149] ACB. Pere Borrell. Apr-Jul 1371, 1373. fol. s/n

[150] ACB. Pere Borrel. *April – July 1373.* f. s/n

[151] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[152] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 42 v

18. Bedoç (Bedos)

In October 1315, 1320, 1329 and 1331 **Astruc Bedoç** made oath to act as a public broker. [153]

In October 1325 and 1332 he acted as a witness in similar cases [154]

There are no other references to him or to his family.

19. Falco

On June 19, 1318, **Sentou Falco** settled in Tàrrega. His registration didn't mention where he was from [155], but a letter King Jaume, April 1313, refers to Sentou, who had been exiled from Tarragona, where he resided, and was allowed to reside in the Kingdom of Aragon except in the Diocese of Tarragona. [156]

In 1327 Sentou Falco sold a house he owned in Santa Coloma de Queralt. He was married to Llobona, from Santa Coloma de Queralt, daughter of Maimo Duran and Regina, who resided there. Sentou and Lobona had two daughters, Dolceta and Regina. [157]

20. Satorre (de Torre, Satorra)

In October 1318 and 1320 **Salamo Satorre** took oath as a public broker. [158]

In 1337, **Abraham Astruc Satorra** and Mosse Issac Cap, both of Tàrrega, appointed Jacob Satorra, from Falset, as their procurator. [159]

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[153] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 62 r, 128 v, 156 v, 180 v

[154] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 143 v, 185 r

[155] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 200 v

[156] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg 210, f. 40
Régné. Doc 2971

[157] AHAT. *Manual 3839 (Santa Coloma) 1327*. f. 94 r
SECALL i GUELL, Gabriel. Aportaciò històrica als jueus lleidatans, segles XIII-XV. Ilerda 1985, nº 46. Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs. Pag. 276

[158] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 121r, 128 v

On February 4, 1338, the King instructed the vicars, bailiffs and tax collectors for Tàrrega to absolve Abraham Astruc de Torre and other members of the aljama of Tàrrega from paying their taxes [160]

In 1363, Abraham Astruc Satorra resided in Cervera. He was married to Bonadona (Caravida). On July 24 he consented to his wife making a cession of rights before the Notary Pere Montreal, of Cervera (see: Caravida, *infra*) [161]

Astruc Abram Satorra is also mentioned. In a couple of notarial documents prepared the same month,[162]

In March 1345, **Vidal Satorre** was appointed by the King to decide on a dispute on taxes between the aljamas of Lleida and Tàrrega. [163]

In 1354 there were not members of this family residing in Tàrrega

In 1356, a **daughter** of **Abraham Satorre** was fined by the municipal authorities because she had washed an animal's belly in the town's public basin. [164]

21. Gracia

In October 1318, **Enoc Gracia** acted as a witness. [165]

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[159] AHAT. *Manual 31 (La Selva) 1337-1338.* f. 11 r
SECALL i GUELL, Gabriel. Aportaciò històrica als jueus lleidatans, segles XIII-XV. Ilerda 1985, nº 46. Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs. Pag. 275.

[160] ACA,CANCILLERÍA,*Cartas Reales,Pedro III* [IV],0267

[161] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. *Liber not. 1363, Jul 10 –1364, Oct 6.* f. 4 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[162] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. *Liber not. 1363, Jul 10 –1364, Oct 6.* f. 3 v
… Bonadona, uxor Astruch Abram Zatorra, habitatore ville Cervarie, filia et heres Bonjuha Caravida, judeus Tarrege, neptam sive neta et heres Bonedone, uxor quondam Adzay Caravida, judei Tarrege, confiteor et in veritate recognosco vobis Jacobo …
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[163] ACA. Cartas Reales. Pedro III
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Doc. 1049

[164] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans (12/12/1356-26/04/1357)* fol. 2 v

[165] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 121 r

On February 4, 1338, the King requests the vicars, bailiffs and tax collectors for Tàrrega to absolve **Samuel Gracia**, of Tàrrega, and some other members of the community from paying taxes [166]

Samuel probably moved to Cervera because of the pogrom and died before September 1353, his widow **Regina** attended a notary act on September 10 that year. [167]

In 1348, Issac Gracia, of Barcelona, was married to Vidala, daughter of Mosse Naçan, of Tàrrega (see Açan family). Issac died before June 1351 [168]

In 1354 **Salamo Gracia** and his wife **Amoretes** resided at Tàrrega. [169]. He was the son of Issac Gracia and Vidala (Açan)

In 1363, Salamo resided in Tàrrega yet[170], in 1365 he had moved to Guimerà, a town near Tàrrega. [171]. In 1367 he had moved back to Tàrrega [172]

Cresques Gracia, of Tàrrega, owned a house that, because it stood on the way of the new street to separate the Jewish quarter from the Christian houses, had to be demolished
In May 26, 1352, the King ordered the municipal authorities to pay him for the estimated value of the house. [173]

In May 1354, he was married to Preciosa (Açan) and was a *counselor* of the aljama of Tàrrega [174]

In July 29, 1356, Cresques Gracia was appointed guardian of the assets and inherited properties of Samuel Salamo, son and heir of the late Salamo Naçan. [175]

22. Saporta

[166] ACA,CANCILLERÍA,*Cartas Reales,Pedro III* [IV],0267

[167] ACSG. FN I. 8. Francesc Sastre. *Christianorum et Judeorum liber. 1353-1354* f. 80 v

[168] ACB. Jordi Vilarrubia 1347-1350, f. 166 r, 166 v

[169] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[170] ACS. FN. Andreu de Ardevol. *Manual 1362-1363*, f. 14 r

[171] ACB. Pere Borrel. *Jun 1365 – Mar 1366.* f. 114 r-v

[172] ACB. Pere Borrell. *Oct 1367 – Ene 1368.* f. s/n

[173] ACA Reg 668, fol 188 v- 189 r

[174] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[175] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1356-1358.* f. 47 r- 48 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

In October 1320 and 1329 **Astruc Saporta** acted as a witness for some appointment of public brokers [176]

Astruc's brother, Bonsenyor Saporta, resided in Piera. In 1333, the two brothers borrowed money from Bonjua Caravida Mercadell, of Piera. However by June that year, Bonjua had yet to deliver the monies. [177]

One Hebrew document published by David Romano refers to the agreement made at the beginning of 1346 (Adar I, 5106) with respect to the marriage of the **daughter of Astruc Saporta**, of Tàrrega, and Jucef Bonafos, son of Samuel Bonafos. The agreements were received by Abraham Astruc, resident at Vilafranca del Penedes, Issac de Besiers, resident at Tàrrega, and Mestre Jucef Bonafos. [178]

In 1333 the Town of Cervera, repaid some loans to **Samuel Saporta,** a moneylender.[179]

In 1354, Samuel Saporta, married to **Rafela**, was one of the counselors of the aljama

In February 1347, Samuel Saporta and his sons **Salamo Saporta** and **Astruc Saporta** appointed Pere Guitart, of Cervera, as their procurator. [180]

That same day, in Cervera, Samuel Saporta, Bonjua Caravida and Bonadona, the widow of Asday Caravida, appointed Juceff Issac Galipapa to act in their behalf. [181]

In 1354, Astruc Saporta and his wife **Bonafilla** resided in Tàrrega

In April 28, 1351, **Bondio Saporta**, of Tàrrega, and some members of the Balaguer and Cervera aljamas, appeared before a notary of Cervera to arrange the payment of some of the outstanding debts of the late Jucef Zabarra. [182]

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[176] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 128 v, 156 v

[177] ACA. Cartas Reales. Alfonso III, c. 19, n. 2344
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Docs. 703, 714.

[178] ROMANO, David. Documentos hebreos de Cataluña y Mallorca. pp. 18-22

[179] ACS. FM. *Llibre de Clavaria 1333,* Vol. 1, f. 3 r- 4r

[180] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 61 v- 62 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[181] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 61 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[182] ACS. FN. Cervera, 1, Ramon Rama. *Llibre 1350, Mar 4 – 1351 Aug 5.*
Vidal Ferrer, of Cervera, actor and procurator for Bonafilla, widow of Juceff Zabarra, Perfet Ravayla and Vidal Zabarra, of Balaguer, guardians to Bonastruch Zabarra, the son of Bonafilla and Juçeff Sabarra, heir *ab intestato* to his late father as well as to his grandfather, the late Bonastruch Zabarra, *una et in solidum ad infrascripta et ad plura alia legitime constitutus cum* Juceff Bonastruch, Astruc Vidal Biona, of Cervera, and Bondio Zaporta, of Tàrrega; transfers to some of the debtors of the late Juceff Zabarra, a

Bondio was the son and heir of Salamo Saporta and his wife **Belaire**. Salamo died sometime before April 17, 1352. [183]

On April 17, 1352, Bondio Zaporta made a loan in Cervera. Jucef Bonastruc, of Cervera, delivered the monies on Bondio's behalf. [184]

By 1360, Bondio moved to Cervera.

In December 1351 [185] and February-March 1352. [186] **Bonjua Saporta**, of Tàrrega, lent money in Cervera, together with or with the co-operation of Jucef Bonastruc, of Cervera. The archive of Cervera has further documents concerning his activities as a moneylender, as in 1353 [187]

Bonjua was married to **Bonafilla** (former family name not given) and in 1354 they resided in Tàrrega yet[188]. He was one of the secretaries of the aljama

In 1355 and 1357 [189] he is mentioned in the books of Cervera. He is referred together with Bonafilla, wife of Jucef Sabarra, Perfet Ravaya, Vidal Sabarra, tutors and guardians of Bonastruc Sabarra, Jucef Bonastruc, Astruc Vidal Biona and Vidal Ferrer, of Cervera. [190]

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credit that was confessed in favour to the said Juceff Zabarra before Benet de Torremeya, Notary of Cervera, on 1342, Idus October.
Jewish witness, Astruch Ravayla.

[183] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramon Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f.24 v- 25 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
Apocha de recepto
... confiteor vobis Bondio Zaporta, filio et heredi Salamonis Zaporta, judeo quondam, quod exsolvistis mei, nomine quo supra, et ego a vobis habui et recepi totam illam pensionem sexsaginta solidorum Barchinone quos dictus Salamonus Zaporta et Belayre, eius uxor, parentis vestrum, cum quibusdam aliis faciebant dicto Guillemo Gilabert scilicet de festo omnium sanctorum proxime venienti...

[184] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f.24 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[185] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Liber Iudeorum, 1350-1353.* f. 33 r- 34 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[186] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 2 v- 3 r, 8 r-v, 9 r-v, 10 v- 11 r.
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[187] ACS. FN I. 8. Francesc Sastre.*Christianorum et Judeorum liber.1353-1354* f. 103 r
Judeorum liber.1353-1354 f. 103 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[188] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[189] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Anònims. *Judeorum Liber 1357.* f. 32 r-v
IIJG 2008. Surribas. *Cervera…*

[190] ACA. RP. *Compte de Bernat Gil (Oct 1354/Jan 1356)*
BERTRAN i ROIGE, Prim. Els jueus en els llibres de Batlle i Cort de Cervera. p. 197

In November 1359, Bonjua Saporta, Salamo Naçan and Bondavi dez Cortal were in Cervera acting as in their own names as in name of the aljama of Tàrrega, together with Bonanasc Alfaquim and Vidal Gracia, of Cervera, on a matter concerning Dolcich, widow of Cresques Alfaquim, of Cervera [191]

In November 1360, Pere Bonanat, of Cervera, made a cession of rights to Bonjua Saporta, of Tàrrega, against the possessors of the properties of Mosse Açan and Bonafilla, widow of Salvat Abraham, and against their son Abraham Salvat, of Tàrrega. [192]

In February 7, 1362, Bonjua Saporta, of Tàrrega, was involved in a notary act that was done in Cervera.[193]

In December 30, 1366, Samuel Benvenist, of Barcelona, was acting on behalf of Bonjua Saporta, of Tàrrega. [194]

Astruc Samuel Saporta was a moneylender; in March 15, 1352 lent money before notaries of Cervera[195]. On that date he was negotiating the re-payment of a loan outstanding since 1346 that had been formalized before Notary Guillem Bonet, of Tàrrega. [196]

In 1354 he should be living with his parents, as he was not one of the heads of family that year's.

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[191] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 45 r- 46 r

[192] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 63 r-v

[193] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1358-1362.* f. 135 v, 136 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
Locum et cessionem. Vidal Zescaleta and Juceff Cap, of Bellpuig, Bonanasch Alfaquim, of Cervera, and Boniua Zaporta, of Tàrrega, attended to this act.
Witnesses, Izach Bonafeu, of Cervera, and M. Magistri de Grasa

[194] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Liber notularum 1366-1367.* f. 2 v- 3 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
Document in which Samuel Benvenist, of Barcelona, has locum et cessionem to Bonjua Zaporta, of Tàrrega., by virtue of a cession document signed before a notary public of Tàrrega on 1362, September 30
Samuel makes a transfer of rights and actions belonging to Bonjua Zaporta (as agreed in public document signed before the notary of Vilagrassa Pere de Piera, on 1361 August 4th.) to Dolcich, widow of Cresques Alfaquim, of Cervera.
Witnesses, Mosse Cetllem, of Cervera, and Benet Abram of Barcelona.

[195] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 14 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[196] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 15 r
"…his credit *Pridie kalendas december anno domini 1346, per Guillemum Boneti, publicum notarii Tarrege.*
Witnesses, Francesc Sastre, Ramon Gilabert, and Perfeyt Ravalla."
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

In September 3, 1361, Perfet Ravalla, of Tàrrega, was in Cervera acting as his procurator, he residing in Tàrrega too. [197]

Boniac Saporta and his wife **Vidala** resided in Tàrrega in 1354 [198]. He should be residing there in 1348

23. Benet

Two documents dated October 3, 1321 and September 30, 1331 respectively contain the only references to **Samuel Benet** in Tàrrega when he acted as a witness in the appointment of public brokers. [199]

24. Aviçmel (Avizmel)

On May 27, 1322, the King absolved **Samuel Aviçmel**, of Tàrrega, for causing injury to Mira, widow of Cresques Astruc, and her brother Saltell Bonafos. Upon payment of 1000 *sous* barcelonesos, no further action against Samuel or his properties were to be taken. [200]

25. Bonafos

On May 27, 1322, **Saltell Bonafos** and his sister **Mira**, widow of **Cresques Astruc,** were injured while staying at home. (see no. 24, Aviçmel, *supra)* [201]

Cresques Astruc died before 1322. No further information about his family.

In 1346, **Jucef Bonafos**, son of **Samuel Bonafos** and married to the daughter of Astruc Saporta, resided in Tàrrega. No further mentions about Jucef and wife.

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[197] ACS. FN. Bernat de Puig. *Manual 1361-1364*. fol. 28 v

[198] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[199] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells* (1300-1334) f. 131 r, 180 r

[200] ACA. Reg. 222, f. 27 v
Régné. Doc. nr. 3224

[201] ACA. Reg. 222, f. 27 v
Régné. Doc. nr. 3224

26. Asay (Hasay) Atzay, Asday

In May 1323, **Salamo Hasay** resided in Tàrrega [202]

In October 1324, he guaranteed Vidal Rosell at his appointment as a public broker. [203]

In 1342-1343, Salamo Atzay is recorded in the notary books of Valls. [204]

In September 1343, **Abraham Açai** guaranteed Issac Vidal's appointment as a public broker (*corredor de fira)* [205] .

In 1348 he moved to Lleida.

In 1354 no further members of this family resided in Tàrrega.

27. Rosell

In October 1324, **Vidal Rosell** and his wife **Astruga** took oath as public brokers in Tàrrega. [206]

Members of the Rosell family resided in Cervera. There are no other references about the family residing in Tàrrega

[202] ACA. Cartas Reales. Jaime II, c. 60, n. 7398
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part I: 1066-1327.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Docs. 265

[203] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 140 r

[204] AHAT. Ll. 1342-1344, SMA (383), C. 12, n. 53 f. 20 r
SECALL. Els jueus de Valls i la seva epoca. P. 288, 296.

[205] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[206] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 140 r

28. Avincaçes (Avincaçeç)

During the period 1324-1344, **Issac Avincaçeç** assisted the yearly appointments of public brokers in Tàrrega. Sometimes he also guaranteed the appointment of other brokers, such as Vidal Rosell in October 1324 [207] and Issac Vidal, from Monzon, in 1344[208]. In 1331 and 1332 he took his oath as a broker [209]

In 1324 he resided in Igualada and in 1329 in Vilanova del Cami [210]. At some point of time he might be residing in Tàrrega.

29. Guaxqui (Alguaxqui)

In January 1327, **Issac Guaxqui,** of Tàrrega, had recently died. He was survived by his wife.

Upon his death, Salamo Naçan asked the King for his help to recover from the deceased's estate the payments Issac collected as procurator on loans owed to Salamo . In January 2, 1327, the King instructed the vicar of Lleida and Pallares to do all that was necessary to recover the monies Issac owed to Salamo. [211]

In 1315 one Issac Alguaxqui resided in Lleida [212]. It would appear that the two Isaacs are one and the same person who moved from Lleida to Tàrrega.

This toponymic family name was also encountered among the Muslims.

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[207] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 140 r

[208] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344)*, fol. 80 v

[209] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 179 r, 140 r

[210] Mossen Joan Segura. *Historia de Igualada*. Barcelona 1907

[211] ACA. Cartas Reales. Jaime II, c. 134
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Docs. 420, 421.

[212] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. Cartes Reials Jaume II, Caixa 43, num. 5313

30. Abraham

From the information available, it is not possible to assert definitively that all of the persons listed below belong to one or to the same Abraham family.
For example, based on patronymic practices of the period, Abraham Astruc could belong to an Abraham or to an Astruc family. Nor is there evidence to suggest that he Abrahams below are linked to any other family name.

In October 1329, **Açan Abraham** was one of the guarantors for Mosse Beliveyla when he took his oath as public broker. [213] In September 1331 he witnessed Issac Rimoc's appointment[214]. In October 1332 Açan guaranteed Issac Rimoc's appointment [215]

In 1354, Açan had died and the name of his widow **Bonafilla** is found among the heads of family recorded in Tàrrega that year

In August 1330, **Jucef Abraham**, of Guimerà, moved to Tàrrega. [216]

In September 1343, **Astruc Abraham**, of Tàrrega, guaranteed Jafuda Nicim when took his oath as a public broker [217]

In 1344, **Abraham Astruc** guaranteed Issac Tauel, of Lleida who took his oath as a public broker in Tàrrega. [218]

In 1342 one Abraham Astruc resided in Balaguer. He was married to Druda and was the son of Vidal Abraham, uncle of Mestre Abraham Boniac. [219]

One Hebrew document published by David Romano refers to the agreement that was made at the beginning of 1346 (Adar I, 5106) with respect to the betrothal between the daughter of Astruc Saporta, of Tàrrega, and Jucef Bonafos (cf. Saporta family *supra*), appears the name of one Abraham Astruc, of Vilafranca del Penedes. [220]

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[213] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 156 v

[214] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 179 v- 180 r

[215] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 185 r

[216] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 203 r

[217] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[218] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

[219] AHPT. *Manual 3862 (Santa Coloma) 1342-1343. fol 89 r.*
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. La comunitat hebrea de Santa Coloma de Queralt. Pag. 89.

[220] ROMANO, David. Documentos hebreos de Cataluña y Mallorca. pp. 18-22

In 1344, **Mosse Abraham** guaranteed Jacob Xicatella, of Lleida who took his oath as a public broker in Tàrrega. [221]

In July 1342, **Abraham Samuel** was one of the creditors of the Tàrrega university. [222] In August 1352, he lent money to Pere Olivart, of Tàrrega. [223]

One Abraham Samuel, son of Samuel Abraham, resided in Barcelona in 1351. [224] In September 19, 1351, lent money to Issac Tauell, his son Aron, to Maimo Savoga and to Benvinguda, wife of Issac Levi, of Lleida. [225]

Abraham Samuel was married to **Bonamatista** and both resided in Tàrrega in 1354

In December 1327, **Salamo Abraham** acted as a witness during the yearly appointments of public brokers. [226]

Abraham Salamo and his wife **Astrugona** resided in Tàrrega in May 1354 [227]. He was most likely a son of Salamo Abraham. Abraham Salamo and Astrugona resided there at the time of the pogrom.

31. Adret

Perfet Adret guaranteed several public brokers who took their oath in Tàrrega. In 1329 he guaranteed Issac Rimoc [228] In 1331 and 1332, he guaranteed Issac Avincaçes[229]. In 1344, he guaranteed Gadalia Navarro [230]

[221] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

[222] AHCT. Llibre de Consells (1341-1344), fol. 15 v

[223] ACS. FN. Jaume Ferrer, Manual 1359-1360, fol. 3 r

[224] AHPB. Bonanat Rimentol. *Capibrevium notularum.* f. 56 r-v

[225] AHPB. Bonanat Rimentol. *Capibrevium notularum.* f. 96 r

[226] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 147 r

[227] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[228] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334*) f. 156 v

[229] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 179 r, 185 v

[230] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

In 1348 and because of the pogrom he moved to Balaguer and promised to reside there during a ten years period. On August 13, 1350, the King asked the Countess of Urgell to release Perfet from his promise, so that he could return to Tàrrega. [231]

In December 1361 Perfet was back to Tàrrega and witnessed a notarial document in Cervera. [232]

In May. 1354, Perfet Adret, one of the secretaries of the aljama, and his wife **Tolrana** resided in Tàrrega. [233]

32. Moreyl

In October 4, 1328, **Açan Moreyl** witnessed in Tàrrega the appointment of Samuel Vidal as a public broker. [234]

There are no other archival references to this person. His family name, Moreyl (from Morella, a town in the Kingdom of Valencia) was also encountered among the Christians of that area.

33. Aroni / Aron

In October 1328, **Açarata Aroni** took his oath as a public broker in Tàrrega. His wife **Bonadona** was one of his guarantors. [235]

In May 1354, **Daviu Aron** and his wife **Boneta** resided in Tàrrega. [236]

34. Beliveyla (Belivenya)

In October 1329, **Mosse Beliveyla** took his oath in Tàrrega to act as a public broker. His father, **Beliveyla**, was one of his guarantors. [237]

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[231] ACA. Cancillería. Reg. 662. f. 10 r

[232] ACS. FN. Bernat de Puig. *Manual 1361-1364*, f. 30 r

[233] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[234] AHCT. Llibre de Consells (1341-1344), f. 153 r

[235] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 153 v

[236] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

On January 24, 1347, **Abrae Belivenya** was the procurator for Issac Jucef Galipapa, of Tàrrega. [238]

In 1352 [239] and 1353 [240] Abraham Belivenya was lending money in Cervera but residing in Tàrrega.

In May 1354, Abraham and his wife **Perlana** resided in Tàrrega [241].

In July 1362, Jucef Samarell, of Cervera, acted as procurator for Abraham Belivenya. [242] Jucef had previously collaborated with Abraham in 1352.

They had a daughter. In August 1377 the daughter was assassinated together with one Rosa, and Rosa's properties were stolen. [243]

35. Cap

In 1329, **Abraham Cap**, of Tàrrega, guaranteed Mosse Beliveyla to act as a public broker (*corredor public)* [244]

On June 26, 1331, Abraham Cap and Astruc Cohen had a dispute about the walls Astruc had done in Abraham's houses. On Abraham's petition, King Alfonso ordered the bailiff of Barcelona to appoint two members of the aljama to decide the dispute. [245]

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[237] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* f. 56 v

[238] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 57 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera Jews.

[239] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Liber Iudeorum, 1350-1353.* f. 41 r-v, 40 v- 41 r
ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 59 v-60 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera
ACSG. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramon Rama. *Llibre, 1351 Nov 8- 1352, Feb 16.* f. 33v- 34 r

[240] ACS. FN I. 8. Francesc Sastre. *Christianorum et Judeorum liber. 1353-1354.* f.72 v-73 v, 73 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[241] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[242] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1358-1362.* f. 148 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[243] AHCT. Llibre de Consells (1376-1378) fol. 49 v

[244] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 156 v

[245] ACA. Cartas Reales. Alfonso III, c. 19, n. 2344
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Doc. 667

In 1337, Abraham Astruc Satorra and **Mosse Issac Cap**, both of Tàrrega, appointed Jacob Satorra, from Falset, as their procurator. [246]

On February 4, 1338, the King instructed the vicars, bailiffs and tax collectors for Tàrrega to exempt Mosse Issac Cap and other members of the aljama of Tàrrega from the payment of their taxes. [247]

On May 1354, **Abraham Samuel Cap** and **Abraham Issac Cap**, of Tàrrega, had died. Their widows, **Boneta** and **Vidala**, resided in Tàrrega. [248]

That date, Bonafilla, widow of the late **Abraham Cap**, who died while residing at Verdu, resided in Tàrrega. [249]

36. Cophen (Cohen, Cofen)

In 1341, **Salamo Cohen,** of Tàrrega, was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract of Issac de Narbona and Liria, daughter of Astruc Abenafia, of Tàrrega. [250]

In 1342-1343, Salamo Cophen, of Tàrrega, is mentioned in the notary books of Valls. [251]

In 1353, **Fabib Cophen**, originating from Manresa, had moved to Tàrrega. In September 1353 Issac Effraim, of Tàrrega was Fabib's procurator. Fabib (Abiff) was the tutor of the young Terroç Cresques, and guardian of his sister Goig, sons and heirs of the late Vidal Astruc Cresques, of Castellfollit de Riubregós. [252]

In December 1353 Fabib was in Cervera acting as procurator for his wife **Regina**, daughter of the late **Elias Cophen**, of Tàrrega, and widow of Asser Rosell, son of Rosell Asser, of Cervera. [253]

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[246] AHAT. *Manual 31 (La Selva) 1337-1338.* f. 11 r
SECALL i GUELL, Gabriel. Aportació històrica als jueus lleidatans, segles XIII-XV. Ilerda 1985, nº 46. Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs. Pag. 275.

[247] ACA,CANCILLERÍA,*Cartas Reales,Pedro III* [IV],0267

[248] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[249] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[250] AHAT, *Liber judeorum (1342-44), SMA (383), c. 12, nº 53*, fol. 19 r- 21 v.
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Els jueus de Valls i la seva època. Estudis vallencs, 1980. pp. 121-122

[251] AHAT. Ll. 1342-1344, SMA (383), C. 12, n. 53 f. 64 v
SECALL. Els jueus de Valls i la seva epoca. P. 288, 296.

[252] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Manual 1352-1354*, fol. 173 r

[253] ACS. FN I. 8. Francesc Sastre.*Christianorum et Judeorum liber. 1353-1354* f.129v-130r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

37. Ascarell

In September 30, 1331, **Samuel Ascarell** was the guarantor for Issac Avinçaic when he took his oath to act as *corredor public.* [254]

No further references to Samuel Ascarell or to any other member of his family in Tàrrega are found until 1354. In May that year, **Astrugona**, widow of **Maimo Ascarell**, resided in Tàrrega. [255]

38. Cortovi

In October 20, 1331, **Açara Cortovi**, of Tàrrega, took his oath to act as a public broker (*corredor public).* [256]
On September 1343, he took his oath to act as a *corredor de fira.* [257]

On December 29, 1352, Issac Efraim, of Tàrrega, was the tutor of the late **Jucef Cortovi**'s children. [258]

In March 1354, **Jucef Bonjuha Cortovi** resided in Tàrrega [259]

"Fabib Cophen, of the aljama of Manresa, now inhabitant in Tàrrega, as procurator for his wife Regina, daughter of the late Elias Cophen, of Tàrrega, widow of Asser Rosell, son of Rosell Asser, of Cervera *…procuratorio me idicti Fabib constat notario subscrito pro publicum instrumentum inde confectum 7 kals set a.d. 1349, per discretum Petrum de Gostens, not. publicum … absolvo, diffinio, remito et concedo ex eam transactionis vobis Rosell Asser, judeo, patri et heredi iamdicti Asser Rosell et vestris et quibus vos volueritis, nunc et imperpetuum omnia iura, omnesque actiones questiones petitiones et demandas reales et personales, utiles et directas, nomine que … dicte uxore mee que et quas ego habeo et habere debeo et mei competerunt et competere possun sive deben in et super bonis dicti Asser Rosell, primi viri quondam dicte uxories mee, tam ratione dotis sponsalitii et provissionis quas et quod dicta uxor mea habebant super bonis dicti Asser Rosell…"*

[254] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 179 v- 180 r

[255] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[256] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 180 v

[257] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[258] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Procuras 1351-1358.* fol. without nr.

[259] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 238 v- 239 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

39. Alfavell (Alfavel, Alfanell)

In 1331, **Abraham Alfavell** guaranteed Açara Cortovi to act as a public broker in Tàrrega. [260]

In 1332, he guaranteed Açarata Aroni. [261]

40. De Camprodon

In 1333, the Town of Cervera repaid its loans to **Vives de Camprodon**, of Tàrrega. [262]

In May 1354, **Vidal de Camprodon** and his wife **Boneta** resided in Tàrrega [263]

41. Provençal (Proençal)

In December 1339, **Provençal Baro**, son of Baro Provençal, and **Jucef Levi**, son of Astruc Provençal, of Tàrrega were under arrest as a result of defaulting on their loan. [264]

In 1366, October 16, Baro Provençal resided in Berga and acted as procurator for his daughter Sara, widow of Salamo Adret. Later on he acted as procurator of his daughter Sara and his granddaughter Altadona. [265]

42. Abenafia

Astruc Abenafia resided in Tàrrega. In 1341, his daughter **Liria** married **Issac de Narbona.** Salamo Cohen, of Tàrrega was one of the witnesses to their wedding contract. [266]

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[260] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 180 v

[261] AHCT, *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 185 r

[262] ACS. FM. *Llibre de Clavaria 1333*, I. fol. 3 r- 4r

[263] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[264] ACA. Cartas Reales. Pedro III, c. 11, n. 1537
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Doc. 902

[265] AHPB. Pere de Pujol, *Primer Manual, 5 Feb 1366 – 1 jun 1368.* fol. 45 v

[266] AHAT, *Liber judeorum (1342-44), SMA (383), c. 12, nº 53*, fol. 19 r- 21 v.
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Els jueus de Valls i la seva època. Estudis vallencs, 1980. pp. 121-122

Issac de Narbona resided in Valls. In 1323, when his father Maimo de Narbona died, his widowed mother Aster became his and his sister Regina's tutor. [267]
Aster and her children continued to live in Valls and she carried on her husband's business, at the beginning in association with Bonet Issac, who resided in the near town of Cabra. [268]

In 1342 Issac and Liria had a daughter, **Asterona**. Grand-mother Aster hired Astruga to breast feed Asterona. Astruga was the wife of Gentov who originated from Tudela (Navarra). [269]

In September 1351 Liria sold the house she owned in Valls, [270] as the family moved to l'Aleixar.

In October 1354, **Mosse Abenafia**, one of the *counselors* of the aljama, and his wife **Bonafilla** resided in Tàrrega. [271]

In 1368, Mosse Abenafia and Salamo Gracia were acting as representatives of the aljama. The family relationship of Mosse with Astruc, if any, is not known. [272]

43. Caravida

In 1342, March 3, King Pere instructed the bailiff of Cervera to have one of the inhabitants of this town to pay the money he owed to **Bonjua Caravida**, of Tàrrega [273]

On 1347, February 5, Samuel Saporta, Bonjua Caravida and **Bonadona**, widow of **Asday Caravida**, of Tàrrega, appointed Jucef Issac Galipapa, of Tàrrega, as their procurator [274]

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[267] AHAT. *Manual 1322-23, SMA (292), C.3, n.19*, fols 26 v-27 r
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Els jueus de Valls i la seva época. pag. 190

[268] AHAT. *Manual 19-292 (Valls) 1322-1323* fol. 43 r-v
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Jueries medievals tarragonines. Pag 105

[269] AHAT, *Liber judeorum, 53-383 (Valls) 1342-44*, fol. 1 r
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Els jueus de Valls i la seva època. Estudis vallencs, 1980. pp. 121-122

[270] AHAT, *Manual 92 (Aleixar) 1348-1357*, fol. 67 v
SECALL i GÜELL. Algunos aspectos de la judería de Valls, según un "Liber Judeorum" (1342-1344). Sefarad, 44:1 (1984), pag. 159

[271] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[272] ACB. Pere Borrell. *October 1367 – January 1368.* f. s/n

[273] ACA,CANCILLERÍA,*Cartas Reales,Pedro III [IV]*,1584

[274] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 61 r-v

In May 1354, Bonadona, widow of Asday, resided in Tàrrega. She was the tutor of the young children and heirs of the late Bonjua Caravida and **Issac Caravida**. [275]

On July 20, 1363, **Bonadona**, daughter and heir to the late Bonjua Caravida, of Tàrrega, and grand-daughter and heir to Bonadona, wife of the late Asday Caravida, of Tàrrega, declared before notary she had been paid a debt in Cervera.
Bonadona was married to **Astruc Abraham Satorra**, and they resided in Cervera. [276]

On July 24, 1363, Bonadona, with the consent of her husband Abram Astruch Satorra, [277] assigned Jaume Escuder and his wife all the rights her late father had against Berenguer de Codonyet and his wife, by reason of the debts they confessed in his favor in three public documents: May 4, 1363 *nonas*, November 4 *idus*, and 1347, *nonas* November, before Guillem Bonet, notary of Tàrrega. [278]

A document August 1363 indicates that Asday Caravida and Bonadona's son, **Salamo Caravida**, was deceased. [279]

44. De Besiers (de Besiers, Beers, Besers)

In 1342, **Issac de Besiers** was one of the creditors of the university of Tàrrega. [280]

In 1346, Issac, together with Abraham Astruc and Mestre Jucef Bonafos, received the agreements on the betrothal between the daughter of Astruc Saporta and the son of Samuel Bonafos. [281]

In 1350, **Issac de Besiers** had died. He had been married to **Sereta**, daughter of Mosse Açan. [282]

IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[275] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama, *Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[276] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. *Liber not. 1363, Jul 10 –1364, Oct 6.* f. 3 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[277] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. *Liber not. 1363, Jul 10 –1364, Oct 6.* f. 4 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[278] ACS. FN. Cervera. 10. Pere Montreal. *Liber not. 1363, Jul 10 –1364, Oct 6.* f. 4 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[279] ACS. FN. Bernat de Puig. *Manual 1361-1364*, fol. 139 v

[280] AHCT. Llibre de Consells (1341-1344), fol. 15 v

[281] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 61 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[282] ARP T. 459, fol. 27 r

45. Puigt Moxo

The only reference to this family of Tàrrega is found in the notary books of Valls, in the province of Tarragona.

In 1342-1343 Astruc **de Puigt Moxo**, is referred to as a resident of Tàrrega in the books of Valls. [283]

In 1344, **Leo de Puigt Moxo**, resident at Valls, appointed his brother **Mosse de Puigt Moxo**, of Tàrrega, as his procurator. [284]

Based on the archives researched to date, the relationship between Astruc and the brothers Leo and Mosse as further information about them, remains unknown.

46. Bellshom

In September 1343, **Açara Belshom** took his oath in Tàrrega to act as a *corredor public*. [285]

There is no further information about him and his family in Tàrrega.

In 1350, in Cervera, near Tàrrega, resided Mestre Vidal Belshom [286] and in 1364 Vidala, widow of Effraim Belshom, resided there.

47. Potxi

Baer pag 307

[283] AHAT. *Llibre 1342-1344,* 383. f. 13 v
SECALL. Els jueus de Valls i la seva epoca. P. 288, 296.

[284] AHAT. *Liber Judeorum 12-383(Valls) 1342-1344.* f. 64 v
SECALL i GUELL, Gabriel. Aportaciò històrica als jueus lleidatans, segles XIII-XV. Ilerda 1985, nº 46. Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs. Pag. 275.

[285] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[286] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramon Rama. *Liber Iudeorum, 1350-1353.* f. 1 r

In September 1343, **Astruc Potxi**, of Tàrrega, son of **Jafuda Potxi**, took his oath as a broker (*corredor de fira).* [287]

In 1344, Astruc Potxi and **Llobet Potxi** took their oaths. [288]

In 1315, one Jucef Potxi resided in Lleida. [289]

48. Bonanasch

In September 1343, **Bonanasch**, of Tàrrega, took his oath as a public broker. [290]

This name could be a given name rather than a family name. [291]

49. Gedalia Navarro

In September 1343, **Gedalia**, originating from Tudela (Navarra) took his oath as a public broker. [292]

In 1344 he took his oath as a broker (*corredor de fira*)[293]. In the document his name is shown as **Gedalia Navarro**, just naming him with his given name and place of origin.

He was most likely the **Guealya Peleyer** mentioned in 1354.

50. Çeldan

In 1344, **Sentou Çeldan** guaranteed Llobet Potxi when took his oath as a public broker. Sentou's place of residence is not mentioned [294]

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[287] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[288] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

[289] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. Cartes Reials Jaume II, Caixa 43, num. 5313

[290] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 47 v

[291] IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[292] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344*), fol. 47 v

[293] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

51. Comparat

In February 1347, **Maymo Comparat** witnessed a notarial act by which Samuel Saporta, Bonjua Caravida and Bonadona, widow of Asday Caravida, appointed Jucef Issac Galipapa as their procurator. All of them were of Tàrrega [295]

In May 1354, Maimo Comparat and wife **Astrugona** resided in Tàrrega. [296]

52. Efraim (Effraim)

On February 1314, Issac Efraim was a member of the aljama of Barcelona. [297]

In 1350 he resided in Cervera [298]

In 1352 **Issac Efraim** moved to Tàrrega from Cervera[299]

On December 29, 1352, he was the tutor of the late Jucef Cortovi's children. [300]

In September 1353, he was in Cervera acting as procurator for Fabib Cophen, also of Tàrrega. [301]

In March 1354 Issac attended a notary act concerning the families Sabarra, of Cervera, and Cortovi, of Tàrrega. [302]

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[294] AHCT. *Llibre de Consells (1341-1344),* fol. 80 v

[295] ACS. FN. Cervera. 1. Ramón Rama. *Llibre 1345-1347.* f. 61 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[296] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[297] ACA. Cartas Reales. Jaime II, c. 145, n. 253
ESCRIBÀ, Gemma and IBAÑEZ-SPERBER, Raquel (stylistic editor). *The Jews in the Crown of Aragon. Regesta of the Cartas Reales in the ACA. Part II: 1328-1493.* Ginzei Am Olam. Hispania Judaica. Jerusalem. Docs. 163

[298] ACS. FN. Jaume Ferrer. *Llibre 1349-1350.* f. 60 r-v

[299] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramon Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 16 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[300] ACS. Ramon Rama. *Liber procurationum 1351, Dec 29- 1358, Feb 7.* Unbinded document inside the book

[301] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Manual 1352-1354,* fol. 173 r

[302] ACS. FN. I. Cervera. Ramón Rama. *Llibre de Jueus 1352-1354.* f. 238 v- 239 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

As of May 1354, no members of this family resided in Tàrrega.

53. Dez Cortal

In May 1354, **Bondavi dez Cortal,** one of the *counselors* of the aljama of Tàrrega, was married to **Dulcia** [303]

On June, 1354, he made a loan in Cervera. [304]

In November 1357, Bondavi dez Cortal was repaid a loan he had made in August before the same notary. Astruc Malet and Salamo Vidal Zescaleta witnessed the cancellation of the debt. [305]

In November 1359, Bonjua Saporta, Salamo Naçan and Bondavi dez Cortal were in Cervera acting as in their own names as well as on behalf of the aljama of Tàrrega, together with Bonanasc Alfaquim and Vidal Gracia, of Cervera, on a matter concerning Dolcich, widow of Cresques Alfaquim, of Cervera [306]

In 1378, November 24, Bondavi was residing in Barcelona. He had been appointed procurator for *Venerable Francisco de Castell*, Treasurer for *Infant Marti*, and son of the King of Aragon. [307]

In 1383, **Bonsenyor dez Cortal** resided in Tàrrega. [308]

From a document January 14, 1394, we know that Bonsenyor dez Cortal converted to Christianity and went on residing in Tàrrega as **Joan de Queraltó**. [309]

54. Aroti (Arosti, Aruti)

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[303] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[304] ACS. FN. Francesc Sastre. Manual. 1353-1354, f. 180 r

[305] ACS. FN. Cervera. Anonims. *Iudeorum Liber, 1357, Mar 2- Oct 6* f. 27 v- 28 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[306] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 45 r- 46 r

[307] AHPB. 33/5. Pere de Pujol. *Llibre 1378, Octubre 14- 1379, gener 12.* f. 49 v- 50 v

[308] ACS. FN. Ramon de Vilaplana. *Manual 1383-1386*. f. 6 r

[309] AHPB. 40/3. Jaume Just. *Llibre de Vendes 1393-1394.* f. 96 v

In 1315, Mosse, Simon and Mordofai Aroti resided in Lleida. [310]

In 1352, Mosse Aroti acted as a witness before Ramon Rama, notary of Cervera. [311] In this document Mosse's residence is not recorded.

In 1355, there is a reference to **Mosse Aroti**, of Tàrrega, in the municipal books of Cervera. [312]

55. Bonastre (de Bonastre)

In 1356 **Abraham de Bonastre**, of Tàrrega, was fined twice for stealing grapes [313]

56. Mascorax

On December 1356, **Abraham Mascoraix,** of Tàrrega, was fined for using a defective weight. Bondavi dez Cortal, of Tàrrega, owner of the weight, paid the fine. [314]

57. Duran

On February 1303 (Cf. no.6, no.8 and no.12 *supra)* **Maimo Duran**, of Vilagrassa, was involved in the dispute. [315]

In May 1354, **Duran Cresques** resided in Tàrrega. [316]

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[310] RIERA i SANS, Jaume. *Antroponimia masculina dels jueus de Lleida l'any 1315.*
ARB. Cancilleria. *Cartes Reials Jaume II*, Caixa 43, num. 5313

[311] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Procuras 1351-1358.* f. 44 v- 45 r

[312] ACA. RP. *Compte de Bernat Gil (Oct 1354/Jan 1356)*
BERTRAN i ROIGE, Prim. Els jueus en els llibres de Batlle i Cort de Cervera. p. 198

[313] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans (Dec 12, 1356-Apr 26, 1357)* f. 1 v, 6 v
N.B. Should had been allowed in case the grapes were collected already by their owners, as happens with the grapes forgotten to be picked according to the *'Leket, Shikhekha and Pea mitzva* ' (owe this expression and its meaning to Mathilde Tagger)

[314] ACUR. *Llibre de Bans (12/12/1356-26/04/1357).* f. 4 r

[315] ACA. Cancilleria. Reg. 126 f. 293 v

[316] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

In 1356, one Duran whose complete name is not mentioned resided in Tàrrega. [317]

In March 1373, **Cresques Duran** made a payment on Bonafilla's behalf. [318] (Cf. de Fez, *infra*)

58. Jacobi, Jacob

In May 1354, **Jucef Jacobi** and his wife **Bonadona** and **Benvenist Jacob** and his wife **Bonadona** resided in Tàrrega. [319]

In 1356, **Don Jacobi** was a parchments' maker in Tàrrega. On December that year he was fined because a cards game at his home finished by a quarrel and altercations. [320]

59. Doni

In May 1354, **Issac Doni** and his wife **Gentil** resided in Tàrrega. [321]

In October 1358, Issac appointed Issac and Jucef Calot as his procurators. [322]

[317] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans (Dec 12, 1356-Apr 26, 1357)* f. 5 r

[318] LLOBET i PORTELLA, Josep Maria. Algunes noticies sobre els jueus de Tàrrega. Pag. 10.

[319] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[320] AHCT. *Llibre de Bans (12-Dec-1356/26-Apr-1357)* fol. 7 r

[321] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[322] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Procuras 1351-1358.* f. 246 v-247 r

60. Calot

Issac Calot, originating from Cervera, had moved to Tàrrega. In October 1362 his son Jucef Calot, of Cervera, was at the Notary Pere Cortes, of Cervera, showing the document by which, in October 1359, his father had appointed him as his procurator. [323]

61. Ravaya (Ravalla, Ravaila)

In 1354 the family Ravaya did not reside in Tàrrega yet

Perfet Ravaya resided in Cervera in 1346. In 1351 resided in Balaguer and during the years 1361-1365 resided in Tàrrega. Later he went back to Cervera. [324]

In 1361, Perfet Ravaya, of Tàrrega, was in Cervera acting as procurator for Astruc Samuel Saporta, of Tàrrega. [325]

In 1365, he was appointed by Vidal Ferrer, of Barcelona, as his procurator to recover some outstanding debts that Salamo Gracia, who resided in Guimera, had assigned him. [326]

62. Saprut (Çeprut, Xeprut)

In May 1354, **Josua Saprut** and his wife **Bonadona** resided in Tàrrega [327]

In November 1362, **Jasua Saprut**, of Tàrrega, admitted a debt before M. Ballester, Notary of Tàrrega. These facts are mentioned in the book of a notary of Cervera [328]

In May 1379, Mestre Sullam Deuslogar, a physician of Cervera, appointed Josua as his procurator. Bonjua Taboc, of Tàrrega, and Abraham Adret, witnessed this act. [329]

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[323] ACS. FN. Cervera, 7, Pere Cortes, *Manual 1358-1362. ff.* 165 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[324] IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[325] ACS. FN. Bernat de Puig. *Manual 1361-1364*. f. 28 v

[326] ACB. Pere Borrell. *June 1365 – March 1366.* f. 114 r-v

[327] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[328] ACS. FN. Cervera. 12. Jaume Sabater. *Llibre 1383, Dec 28 – 1384, Dec 20.* f. 113 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[329] ACS. FN. Cervera. Anonims. *Llibre de Jueus, 1377, Aug 27 – 1379, Jun 24* f. 153 r
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

In December 1384, Jasua Saprut had died, his debt of November 1362 remained unpaid. [330]

63. **Abraham Selmi**

Married to Margali, in May 1354 both resided in Tàrrega [331]

64. Salvat

In May 1354, **Salvat Abraham**, of Tàrrega, had died. He was married to Bonafilla, daughter of Mosse Açan, and both were the parents of **Abraham Salvat**, of Tàrrega. [332]

That year 1354, **Abraham Salvat**, one of the *counselors* of the aljama. He and his wife **Boneta** resided in Tàrrega [333]

65. De Fez

In March 1373, **Bonafilla**, daughter and heir of the late **Salamo de Fez**, of Tàrrega, paid Provençal Jucef and Issac Saladi, of Solsona, the amount his father legated for the oil to be used in the synagogue of Solsona. The money was paid through Cresques Duran, of Tàrrega. [334]

In 1334, Salamo de Fez, of Solsona, made a loan to Jacob de Besers, of Vilanova del Cami. [335]

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[330] ACS. FN. Cervera. 12. Jaume Sabater. *Llibre 1383, Dec 28 – 1384, Dec 20.* f. 113 v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[331] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[332] ACS. FN. I. 7.3 Pere Cortés. *Manual 31-12-1358/17-11-1362.* f. 63 r-v
IIJG. Surribas. Cervera

[333] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[334] LLOBET i PORTELLA, Josep Maria. Algunes noticies sobre els jueus de Tàrrega. Pag. 10.

[335] CASES i NADAL, Montserrat. El Liber Judeorum de Cardona.

In 1343, Salamo de Fez resided in Cardona. That year, his son Issac Salamo de Fez, who resided in Vallmoll, married Goig, daughter of Bonet Issac. Issac and Goig moved to Solsona. [336]

66. Zarch

In May 1354, **Jucef Zarch** and his wife **Astrugona**, and **Astruc Zarch (Içach)** and wife **Bonadona** resided in Tàrrega. Both men were *counselors* of the aljama. [337]

67. Bonastruc

In May 1354, **Mosse Bonastruc** and his wife, **Bonafilla,** resided in Tàrrega. [338]

68. Roven

In May 1354, **Samuel Roven** and his wife **Regina** resided in Tàrrega. [339]

69. Gatenyo (Gateyno, Gategno)

In May 1354, **Benvenist Gatenyo** and his wife **Asterina** resided in Tàrrega. [340]

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[336] AHAT. *Llibre 53-383 (Valls) 1342-1344*, fols 25 r- 27 r.
SECALL i GÜELL, Gabriel. Jueries medievals tarragonines. Pag. 112-113

[337] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[338] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[339] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[340] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

70. Bolaix

Bolaix Abraham resided in Tàrrega in May 1354 [341]. He was most probably a son of the Abraham Bolaix of Barcelona from whom in 1283 Vidal de Castelldàsens and Castell bought some oil for the town of Tàrrega [342]

[341] ACS. FN. *Ramon Rama, Manual (1373-1382)* fol. 17 i ss.

[342] ACA. Registro 61, fol. 168 v. Régné 1978, nr. 1080

2. The names of Persons who resided in the Community at some point in time between 1278 and 1354, but could not be linked to a particular family in the Community.

In 1291, **Issac Salamo**'s name is listed on a public scribe's inventory. [343]

In 1354 resided in Tàrrega:

Astruc Salamo, who was one of the counselors of the aljama, and his wife **Cereta**

Salamo Mosse and his wife **Bonadona**

Dulcia, widow of **Astruc Perfet**

Sullam Astruc and wife **Regina**

And **Samuel Issac**

[343] ACUR. *Llibre de Consells (1300-1334)* f. 198 r

VII THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY OF TÀRREGA BEFORE AND AFTER 1348

From the list of families enumerated in the preceding section VI, it is possible to derive the lists placed in Appendices I to IV respectively.

Appendix I, comprises the list of community members whose names are mentioned in documents prepared before the pogrom. In this connection, 195 persons are documented as having resided in Tàrrega before 1348.

Appendix II, comprises the list of community members whose names are mentioned only in documents prepared after the pogrom (Appendix II). In this connection 50 Jews are first mentioned as residing in Tàrrega after the pogrom

Appendix III, comprises the list of Jewish families residing in Tàrrega in May 1354

Appendix IV, comprises the list of 73 families that might have been residing in Tàrrega immediately prior to the pogrom.

The records from which these lists are prepared made it possible to identify these members accurately enough.

The foregoing information is subject to the following three limitations:

First, with respect to the cause of death, the available records fail to distinguish among community members who were murdered and those who succumbed to the plague. If any records which identifies the cause of death ever existed, these have not survived.

Second, with respect to the number and identities of post-1348 newly settled families and individual members of the community, it is not always possible to distinguish those who are in fact new settlers from those that appear to so but in fact are not, due to absence of any records issued prior to and in 1348 that show the these families or individuals to be members of the community. The like hood of such an error of accounting is likely to be far greater for individuals than for families.

Finally, obviously by definition, the foregoing figures underestimate the totals of what or whom to the extent that the names of some community members' names were simply never recorded.

VIII THE GEOGRAPHY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE TÀRREGA COMMUNITY AND THOSE OF OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES

Lleida province, Catalonia

Lleida

Salamo Mocatil. 1286
Jucef Mocatil. 1286
Roven de Castelldàsens. 1313
Vidal Rimoc. 1315. In 1326 moved to Aitona
Mosse Rimoc. 1315
Çadia Rimoc. 1315
Vidal Galipapa. 1315. In 1303 resided in Tàrrega
Çalema Avincaçes. 1315
Benvenist Avincaçes. 1315
Issac Alguaxqui. 1315
Jucef Potxi. 1315
Mosse Aroti. 1315. In 1355 resided in Tàrrega
Simon Aroti. 1315
Mordofai Aroti. 1315
Jacob Xicatella. 1344
Bonjua Azday. 1344, 1345
Issac Tahuel. 1345
Abraham Açai (Asday). In 1348 moved from Tàrrega to Lleida

Aitona

Vidal Rimoc. In 1326 moved from Lleida to Aitona

Balaguer

Jucef Zabarra. 1342
Bonafilla, Jucef Zabarra's widow. 1342
Vidal Zabarra. 1342
Abraham Astruc. 1342. Son of Vidal Abraham and married to Druda was the uncle of Mestre Abraham Boniac.
Perfet Adret moved there in 1348
Perfet Ravaya, of Cervera, resided in Balaguer in 1342, 1351. 1361-1365 and went back to Cervera
Bondio Saporta. 1351

Bellpuig

Jucef Almocatil, about 1300-1308
Vidal Zescaleta, 1358
Jucef Cap, 1358

Castelldàns

Vidal. Moved to Tàrrega before 1283
Roven. Moved to Barcelona before 1290 and to Lleida before 1313

Cervera

Sullam Brunell. Between 1343 and 1366 he moved there from Tàrrega.
Vidal Brunell. 1366. Son of Sullam Brunell
Azday Brunell. 1366. Son of Sullam Brunell
Abraham Sullam. 1342. Moved from Tàrrega to Cervera
Roven Mair. 1346
Issac Massana. 1347
Mestre Vidal Belshom. 1350
Bonjua Mercadell. 1352
Regina (Açan). 1352. Originating from Tàrrega
Jucef Bonastruc. 1352
Regina (Cophen) 1353
Asser Rosell, son of Rosell Asser. 1353
Rosell Asser
Jucef Sabarra and his wife Bonafilla. 1355
Vidal Sabarra. 1355
Bonastruc Sabarra. 1355
Jucef Bonastruc. 1355
Astruc Vidal Biona. 1355
Vidal Ferrer. 1355
Perfet Ravalla. 1355, 1356
Astruc Perfet Ravalla. 1356
Astruc Malet. 1357
Salamo Vidal. 1357
Bonanasch Alfaquim. 1359
Vidal Gracia. 1359
Cresques Alfaquim. 1359
Dolcich, widow of Cresques Alfaquim. 1359
Bondio Saporta. In 1360 move from Tàrrega to Cervera
Jucef Samarell. 1362
Issac Calot. Moved to Tàrrega before 1362
Jucef Calot. 1362. Son of Issac Calot
Abraham Astruc Satorra. Between 1343 and 1363 moved from Tàrrega to Cervera
Bonadona (Caravida) 1363. Abraham Astruc Satorra's wife
Moise Abraham Satorra. 1363. Son of Abraham Astruc
Mester Sullam Deuslogar. 1379

Guimera

Jucef Abraham. In 1330 he moved to Tàrrega
Salamo Gracia. Moved there from Tàrrega at some point between 1363 and 1365

Sant Marti de Malda

Samuel Mosse Rimoc, in 1330 he moved to Tàrrega

Solsona

Salamo de Fez. 1342. Father of Bonafilla, moved to Tàrrega where died about 1372
Issac Salamo de Fez and his wife Goig moved there in 1343
Provençal Jucef. 1373
Issac Saladi. 1373

Tarroja

Issac. In 1303 had moved to Tàrrega

Verdu

Abraham Cap. Some time between 1329 and 1331. He died while residing there

Vilagrassa

Jucef Almocatil, June 1280
Maimo Duran, February 1303

Barcelona province, Catalonia

Barcelona

Abraham Bolaix. 1283
Roven de Castelldàsens. 1290
Adret Issac's daughter. 1291
Adret Issac. 1291
Astruc de Besers. Died before 1345
Tolraneta, daughter of Astruc de Besers. 1345
Astrugueta, daughter of Astruc de Besers. 1345
Açan family. Moved to Barcelona in 1348

Issac Gracia and wife Vidala. He died between 1348 and 1351
Sentou Turo. 1352
Salamo Gracia. Son of Issac Gracia and Vidala. In 1365 had moved to Tàrrega
Vidal Ferrer. Barcelona
Samuel Benvenist. 1366
Bondavi dez Cortal. In 1378 had moved from Tàrrega to Barcelona

Berga

Baro Provençal. 1366. Father of Sara, widow of Salamo Adret

Cardona

Salamo de Fez. 1343

Castellfollit de Riubregos

Vidal Astruc Cresques. 1353
Terroç Cresques. 1353. Son of Vidal Astruc Cresques
Goig. 1353. Daughter of Vidal Astruc Cresques

Igualada

Issac Avincaçes. 1324

Manresa

Vidal Astruc. 1300
Astruc Zabarra. 1300
Vidal Enoc. 1300
Heretó. 1300
Fabib Cophen. Married to Regina. In 1353 moved to Tàrrega

Piera

Bonsenyor Saporta. 1333. Brother of Astruc Saporta
Bonjua Caravida Mercadell. 1333

Vilafranca del Penedés

Abraham Astruc. 1346

Vilanova del Camí

Jacob de Besers. 1334
Issac Avincaçes. 1329

Tarragona province, Catalonia

Tarragona

Castell. 1283
Sentou Falco. In 1313 was exiled, in 1318 settled in Tàrrega

Alcover

Jucef Cap. Moved to Montblanc before 1352

L'Aleixar

About 1351, Liria Abenafia and her family moved there

Cabra

Bonet Issac, 1342-1344

Falset

Jacob Satorra. 1337

Montblanc

Samuel Gracia. 1352
Jucef Cap. 1352. Originating from Alcover

Santa Coloma de Queralt

Maimo Duran and his wife Regina. 1327
Llobona (Duran). 1327. Married to Sentou Falco
Sentou Falco. About 1318.
Bonjua de Mercadell and his wife Bonafilla. 1348. In 1352 moved to Cervera
Jucef Vidal. 1352

Vallmoll

Issac de Fez. In 1343 moved to Solsona

Valls

Maimo de Narbona. 1323
Aster. 1323. Maimo de Narbona's widow
Regina (de Narbona). 1323. Daughter of Maimo and Aster
Issac de Narbona. 1323, 1341. Son of Maimo and Aster
Liria Abenafia. 1341. Moved from Tàrrega to Valls
Asterona. 1342. Daughter of Issac and Liria
Astruga, wife of Gentov, originating from Tudela. 1342
Alamanda. 1342
Leo de Puigt Moxo. 1344

Girona province, Catalonia

Girona

Goig. Daughter of Ferrer Jafia and Dulcia. In 1300 she married to Issac Avinpelx and moved to Tàrrega
Ferrer Jafia and Dulcia. 1300. Parents of Goig
Bonet Saltell Gracia. Married to Tolrana (Açan)

Huesca province, Aragon

Monzon

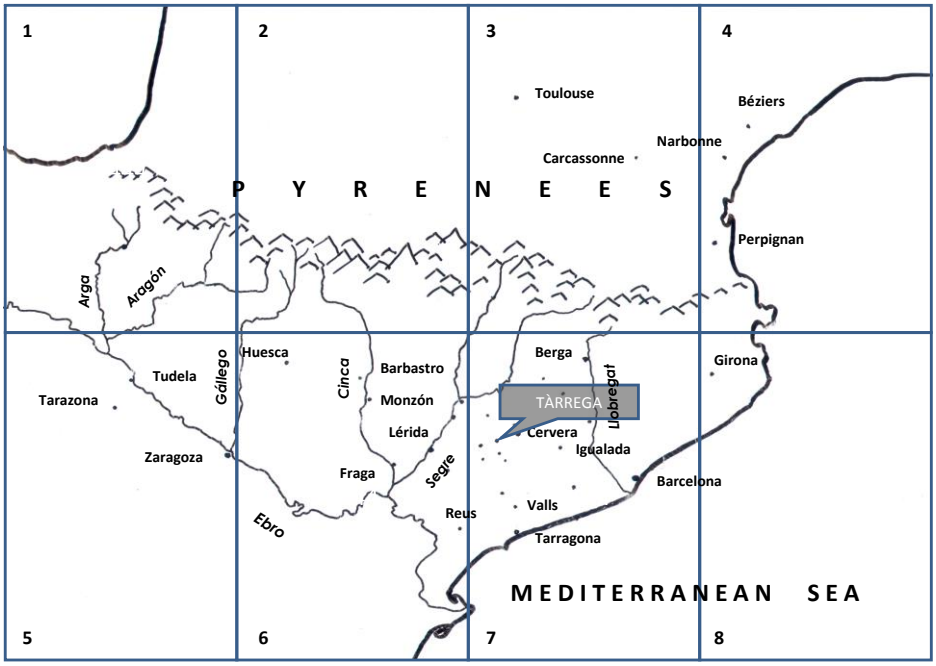
Issac Vidal. In 1308 had moved to Tàrrega
Vidal Jacob. 1308. Issac Vidal's father

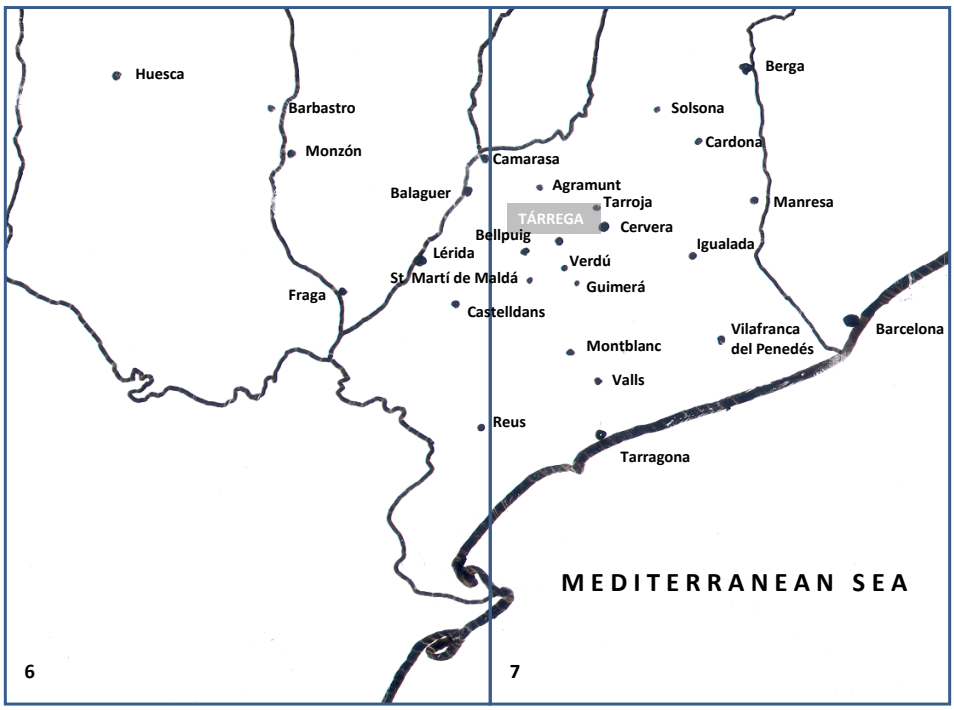
Navarra

Tudela

Galadia Navarro. Moved to Tàrrega before 1342
Gentov, married to Astruga. Moved to Valls before 1343

TARREGA AND RELATED COMMUNITIES





IX CONCLUDING NOTES

It may be fairly concluded that the study makes the following contributions to genealogical body of knowledge:

1. a) It draws a general, albeit not complete, picture of the relationships of the members of the Tàrrega Jewish community with those of other communities; and

b) where data is available, the study dates and follows their geographical movements, their destinations and the reasons that caused the movements.

2. It identifies a pattern and process of the dispersion of a community undergoing hard times that potentially lead and in this instance led to social turbulence, increasing hostility and violence directed to Jewish communities and ultimately to a pogrom.

3. It provides insights on the process of reconstituting a community devastated by pogrom under Royal patronage and the ways in which family relationships affect the reconstitution process.

4. It contributes to the existing body of genealogical knowledge concerning the formulation of surnames. More specifically, the study sheds additional light on naming patterns and the various spellings of names influenced by the vernacular languages and social relationships. By way of illustration, the surname of the Mocatil family was sometimes spelled Almocatil. The reason for this variance turned out to be the fact that these this family originated from Lleida, where Jewish names were influenced by the onomastic practices of the Arabic population of the city that caused the addition of the Arabic prefix "Al" to surnames that did not require them.

5.The study also contributes to the use of toponymics. These are most useful in determining a family's place of origin and pinpoint the archival locations where further information about their past and family history may be located.

Many of the family names in Tàrrega have a toponymic origin (de Narbona, de Torre, de Camprodon, de Beziers, Provençal, de Fez, Navarro, de Bonastre…), although not all toponymics were family names. Some of them were just used for a short period of time, to identify someone who moved to a new town by adding his place of origin. In this study, this is illustrated by names as "de Puigt Moxo", "de Castelldàsens", "Navarro", "de Montso", "and de Tarroja".

On the other hand, toponymics became family names prior to the arrival of people in new towns, as illustrated in this study by “de Beziers”, “de Narbona”, “de Mercadell”, “de Porta”, “de Portella”.

There also existed cases of individuals and families who deliberately adopted toponymic names. This practice was common among Jews who converted to Christianity. This is illustrated in this study by the case of Ramon “de Tàrrega” who went on to become a friar and the name died with him.

Finally, the study illustrates some of the difficulties in identifying family relationships when given names are used as family names. This study encountered such difficulties in the following cases: First, Astruc Sullam and Sullam Astruc are included in a Sullam family. They could have been included in an Astruc family if a link to Abraham Astruc and Astruc Abraham, Cresques Astruc or Astruc Salamo could have been established. Second, in the absence of material information, Astruc de Puigt Moxo is placed under “de Puigt Moxo” family, although this is definitively not a family name. In such cases, deep genealogical research is the only way to link persons and reach the most likely family name or the first ancestor whose name identifies the lineage.

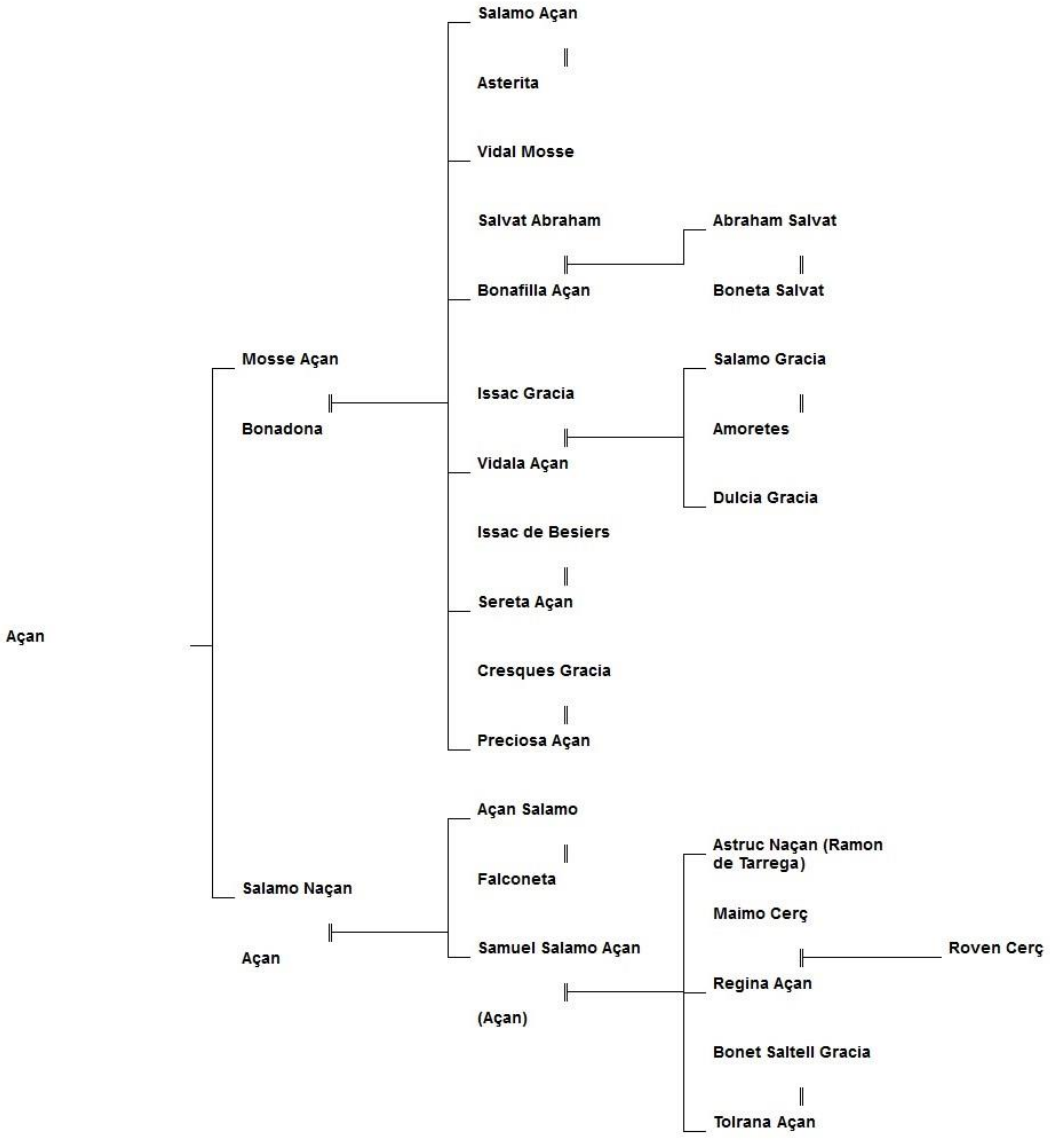
6. Last but by no means least, the study provides persons in search of their ancestry with

Firstly, a significant body of new names at new geographical locations, which may and in some instances will lead the searcher to gain new insights and to formulate fresh working hypotheses in seeking new onomastic, geographical and other linkages between the ancestors already identified and those potentially to be identified in or through the new database; and

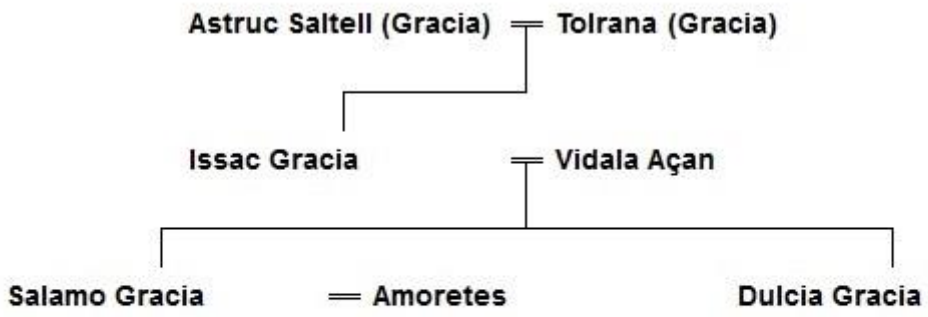
Secondly, new archival and library sources which promise to generate information pertinent to the search.

X FAMILY TREES

Families Açan, Salvat, de Besiers, Gracia, Cerç

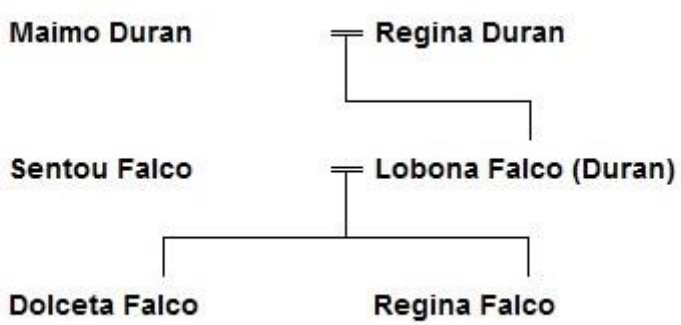


Families Gracia, Açan

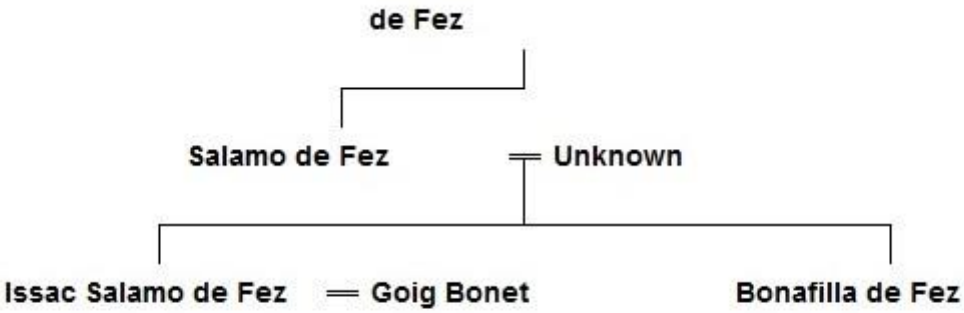


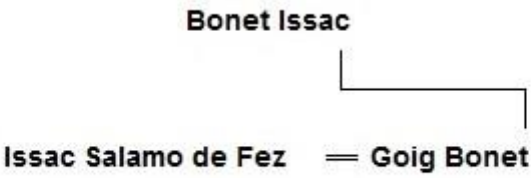
Families Abenafia, de Narbona

Families Duran, Falco

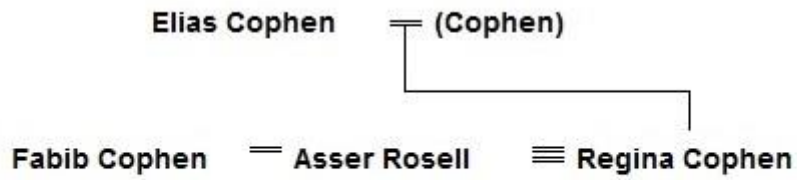


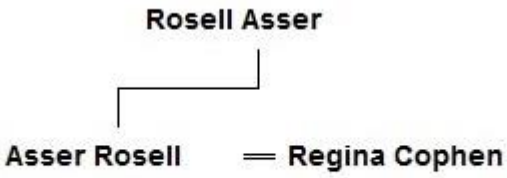
Families de Fez, Bonet



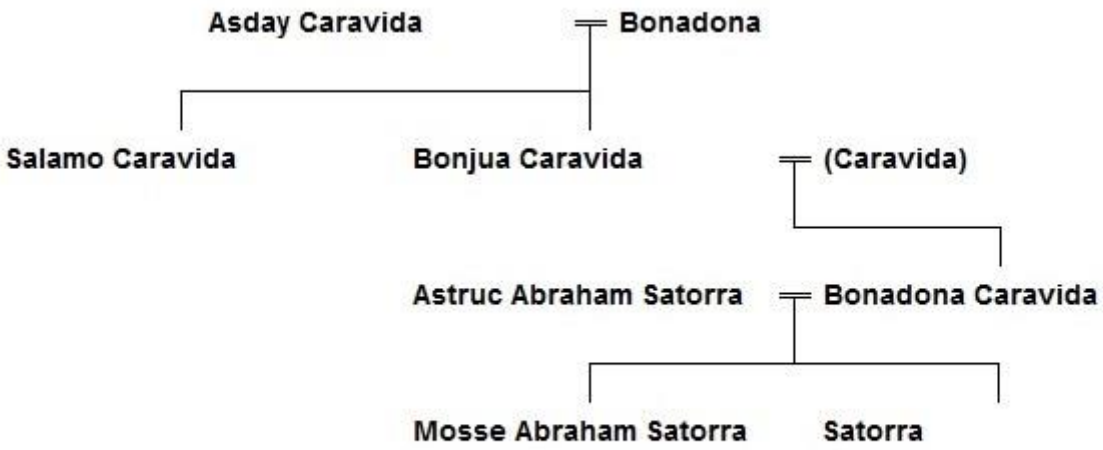


Families Cophen, Rosell

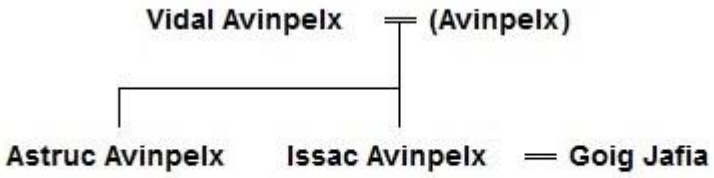


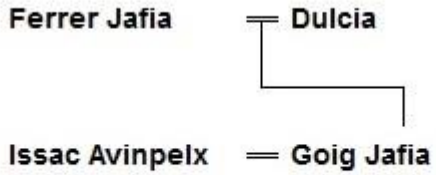


Families Caravida, Satorra

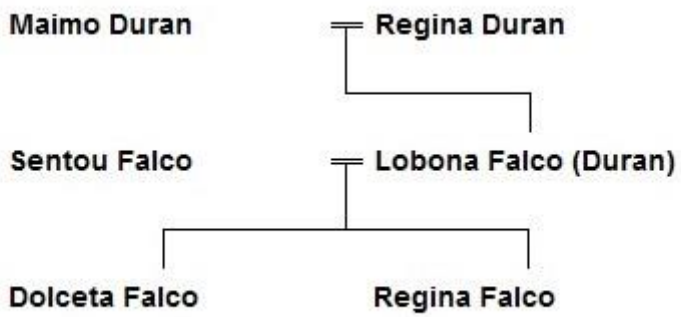


Families Avinpelx, Jafia





Families Duran, Falco



APPENDIX I

THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY WHO RESIDED IN TÀRREGA BEFORE THE POGROM

From the documents and information collected during this research, we've got an approach to the Jews that had resided in Tàrrega before 1348. Not all of them were there in 1348, some of them had previously moved and some of them had died before the pogrom

1. **Jucef Almocatil**. Vilagrassa 1280. Bellpuig. 1308 Tàrrega, father of Salamo Mocatil
2. **Salamo Mocatil.** 1280-1325. Son of Jucef Almocatil. Married to Mira. Public broker
3. **Mira**. 1325. Married to Salamo Mocatil
4. **Abraham Mocatil**. 1323. Son of Salamo, married to Dulcia
5. **Dulcia**. 1323, married to Abraham Mocatil
6. **Baruc Mocatil.** On May 16, 1331, he settled in Tàrrega
7. **Vidal de Castelldasens**. Tàrrega 1283-1285
8. **Vidal Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1283-1328. Father of Issac Rimoch
9. **Issac Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1328-1332 (1334). Son of Vidal Rimoch. Public broker
10. **Salamo Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1303-1330. Father of Issac Rimoch and Samuel Mosse Rimoch
11. **Issac Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1303-1332 (1334). Son of Salamo Rimoch. Public broker
12. **Samuel Mosse Rimoch**. Son of Salamo Rimoc. In 1330 he moved from Sant Marti to Tàrrega
13. **Bonanat Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1344
14. **Samuel Rimoch**. Tàrrega 1344. Public broker

15. **Bonjuda de Mercadell**. Tàrrega 1290-1291.

16. **Vidal Brunell**. Tàrrega 1290-1301

17. **Sullam Brunell**. Tàrrega 1343. At some moment between 1343 and 1366 he moved to Cervera, where he died. His sons Vidal and Azday went on residing in Cervera

18. **Alaçar Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1296

19. **Jafuda Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1302

20. **Vidal Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1303. Probably originating from Lleida

21. **Issac Jucef Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1339-1347. He could have survived the pogrom by moving to Lleida

22. **Jucef Issac Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1347. He could have survived the pogrom by moving to Lleida

23. **Vidal Sullam**. Tàrrega 1297

24. **Astruc Sullam**. Tàrrega 1318-1320. He was married

25. Astruc Sullam's **wife** 1318-1320

26. **Abraham Sullam**. Tàrrega 1342. He had businesses in Valls

27. **Salamo Sullam**. Tàrrega 1344-1345. He died before 1354, his wife Sullama still residing in Tàrrega

28. **Sullama.** Married to Salamo Sullam, in 1354 she resided in Tàrrega yet.

29. **Astruc Sullam** and wife Dulcia resided in Tàrrega between 1352 and 1354, though Sullam had died before 1354. They should be residing there in 1348

30. **Dulcia**. Tàrrega. Married to Astruc Sullam, they resided in Tàrrega in 1354

31. **Sullam Astruc**. He died before 1354, while his wife Regina still resided in Tàrrega

32. **Regina** 1354. Sullam Astruc's widow

33. **Icim Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1300. Public broker

34. **Vidal Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1300-1304. Father of Astruc Avinpelx. Probably same than Issac's father.

35. **Astruc Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1300-1327. Son of Vidal Avinpelx. Public broker

36. **Issac Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1300-1305. Son of Vidal Avinpelx. Married to Goig (Jafia)

37. **Goig**. 1300. Daughter of Ferrer Jafia, from Girona. Married to Issac Avinpelx

38. **Salamo Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1303

39. **Samuel Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1303-1321. Tàrrega. Public broker. In 1327 he could be residing in Lleida

40. **Samuel Avinpelx**. Tàrrega 1342-1351

41. Samuel Avinpelx' **wife**. Tàrrega 1342

42. Samuel Avinpelx' **son**. Tàrrega 1342

43. **Vidal Avinpelix**. Tàrrega 1351-1354. Married towith Fava

44. **Fava**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Vidal Avinpelix

45. **Rahim**. 1300. Could be same than Rabbi Acim

46. **Rabbi Acim**. Tàrrega 1315

47. **Jafuda Nicim.** Tàrrega 1343. Public broker

48. **Içim Aboali**. Tàrrega 1300-1303, 1319-1328

49. **Jucef Aboali**. Tàrrega 1331-1332

50. **Issac Avinçaic**. Tàrrega 1301-1331. Public broker

51. **Jafuda Avinçaic**. Tàrrega 1304-1307. Married

52. Jafuda Avinçaic's **wife**. 1304-1307

53. **Issac Abnassanel**. 1303

54. **Abraham Abnaçanel**. 1308. Public broker

55. **Issac de Tarroja**. Tàrrega 1303

56. **Issac Vidal**. 1308

57. **Issac Vidal** de Muntso, son of Vidal Jacob. Originating from Monzon. 1343-1344

58. **Samuel Vidal**. 1320-1332. Father of Abraham Vidal

59. Samuel Vidal's **wife**. Before 1348

60. **Abraham Vidal**. 1356. Son of Samuel Vidal

61. **Salamo Zera**. 1308. Public broker

62. **Bellshom Zera**. 1315. Public broker

63. **Mosse Açan**. 1308-1360. Brother of Salamo. Father of Vidal Mosse, Salamo, Sereta, Vidala, Bonafilla and Preciosa. Moneylender. He died at the beginning of 1360

64. **Bonadona**. Wife of Mosse Açan. Bef. 1348-after 1360

65. **Vidal Mosse**. 1347-1360. Son of Mosse Açan

66. **Salamo Açan**. 1342-1354. Son of Mosse Açan married to Asterita. In 1354 Salamo was one of the counselors of the aljama.

67. **Asterita**. 1354, married to Salamo Açan

68. **Sereta**. Bef. 1348. Daughter of Mosse Açan. Married to Issac de Besiers

69. **Issac de Besiers**. Bef. 1348. Married to Sereta (Açan) he died before 1350

70. **Vidala**. Daughter of Mosse Açan. Married to **Issac Gracia**, of Barcelona, where they moved before 1340. He died between May 1348 and June 1351

71. **Bonafilla**. Bef. 1348-1360. Daughter of Mosse Açan. Married to Salvat Abraham

72. **Salvat Abraham**. 1360. Married to Bonafilla (Açan) and father of Abraham Salvat

73. **Abraham Salvat**, married to Boneta. He died before 1354 and was the son of Salvat Abraham and Bonafilla (Açan)

74. **Boneta**. 1354. Married to Abraham Salvat.

75. **Preciosa**. Before 1348-1354. Daughter of Mosse Açan, married to Cresques Gracià

76. **Cresques Gracia**. Bef. 1348-1356. Married to Preciosa (Açan)

77. **Salamo Naçan**. 1308-1346 (killed that year). Brother of Mosse. Father of Samuel Salamo Naçan, Açan Salamo. Moneylender

78. Salamo Naçan's **wife**. Probably died before 1346

79. **Samuel Salamo Naçan**. 1346. Son of Salamo Naçan. Father of Astruc Naçan, Regina and Tolrana. He died before 1352

80. Samuel Salamo Naçan's **wife.**

81. **Astruc Naçan**. In 1348 he converted to Christianity as **Ramon de Tàrrega**. Died in 1373

82. **Regina**. Bef. 1348-1352. Daughter of Samuel Salamo Açan. Married to **Maimo Cerç**, of Cervera. He died before 1352

83. **Tolrana**. Tàrrega bef. 1348-1354. Married to Bonet Saltell Gracia

84. **Bonet Saltell Gracia**. Originating from Girona. Married to Tolrana (Açan), he died before 1354

85. **Açan Salamo**. 1346 (killed that year). Son of Salamo Naçan. Married to Falconeta

86. **Falconeta**. 1346-1351. Wife of Açan Salamo

87. **Mosse Açan**. Bef. 1348-1360. Married to Bonadona

88. **Bonadona**. Bef. 1348-1360. Married to Mosse Açan

89. **Mair Natan**. 1354. Married to Asterita

90. **Asterita**. 1354. Married to Mair Natan

91. **Mosse Cimpha**. 1308

92. **Astruc Bedos**. 1315-1332

93. **Sentou Falco**. 1318. He could have moved to Santa Coloma when married to Llobona. They had two daughters, Dolceta and Regina

94. **Salamo Satorre.** 1318-1320

95. **Abraham Astruc Satorre**. 1337. In 1363 he had moved to Cervera and was married to Bonadona (Caravida)

96. **Abraham Satorre**. Bef. 1348-1356. He had, at least, one daughter

97. Abraham Satorre's **wife**. Bef. 1348

98. Abraham Satorre's **daughter**. Bef. 1348-1356

99. **Vidal Satorre**. 1345

100. **Enoc Gracia**. 1318

101. **Samuel Gracia**. 1338

102. **Salamo Gracia**. 1354-1363. Married to Amoretes

103. **Amoretes**. 1354. Married to Salamo Gracia

104. **Astruc Saporta**. 1320-1329. Brother of Bonsenyor Saporta, of Piera

105. Astruc Saporta's **wife**

106. Astruc Saporta's **daughter**. In 1346 she married Jucef Bonafos

107. **Jucef Bonafos**. Son of Samuel Bonafos. In 1346 he married Astruc Saporta's daughter.

108. **Samuel Saporta**. 1333-1354. Father of Salamo and Astruc. Moneylender

109. **Rafaela.** 1347-1354 Samuel Saporta's wife.

110. **Salamo Saporta**. 1347-1352. Son of Samuel Saporta. Married to Belaire. He died before April 1352. Father of Bondio

111. **Belaire**. 1347-1352. Married to Salamo Saporta

112. **Bondio Saporta**. Bef. 1348. 1351-1360. in 1360 he moved to Cervera.

113. **Astruc Saporta**. 1347-1354. Son of Samuel Saporta. Married to Bonafilla.

114. **Bonafilla**. 1354. Married to Astruc Saporta

115. **Bonjua Saporta**. Bef. 1348-1366. Married to Bonafilla. Moneylender

116. **Bonafilla**. Bef. 1348-1354. Married to Bonjua Saporta

117. **Astruc Samuel Saporta**. 1346-1361. Moneylender

118. **Boniac Saporta**. 1354. Married to Vidala

119. **Vidala**. 1354. Married to Boniac Saporta

120. **Samuel Benet**. 1321. Could not be of Tàrrega

121. **Samuel Aviçmel**. Tàrrega 1322.

122. **Saltell Bonafos**. 1322. Brother of Mira

123. **Mira**. 1322. Sister of Saltell Bonafos. Widow of Cresques Astruc

124. **Cresques Astruc**. Died before 1322. Was married to Mira (Bonafos)

125. **Abraham Astruc**. 1344. Could be originating from Balaguer

126. **Astruc Abraham.** 1343

127. **Issac Salamo**. 1291

128. **Salamo Abraham**. 1327

129. **Açan Abraham**. 1329. Married to Bonafilla, in 1354 he had died.

130. **Bonafilla**. 1354. Married to Açan Abraham

131. **Jucef Abraham**. In 1330 he moved from Guimera to Tàrrega

132. **Mosse Abraham**. 1344

133. **Abraham Samuel**. 1342-1354. Married to Bonamatista

134. **Bonamatista**. 1354. Married to Abraham Samuel

135. **Salamo Asday**. 1323-1343

136. **Abraham Açai**. 1343-1348. He moved to Lleida

137. **Vidal Rosell**. 1324. Married to Astruga

138. **Astruga**. 1324. Married to Vidal Rosell

139. **Issac Avincaçes**. 1324-1344

140. **Issac Guaxqui**. Died about 1326. His wife survived him

141. Issac Guaxqui's **wife**. 1326

142. **Perfet Adret**. 1329-1361 (Balaguer 1348-1351) Married to Tolrana

143. **Tolrana**. 1354. Married to Perfet Adret

144. **Açan Moreyl.** 1328. Could not be residing in Tàrrega

145. **Açarata Aroni**. 1328. Married to Bonadona

146. **Bonadona**. 1328. Married to Açarata Aroni

147. **Beliveyla.** 1329. Father of Mosse Beliveyla

148. **Mosse Beliveyla**. 1329. Public broker

149. **Abrae Beliveya**. 1347-1377. Married to Perlana

150. **Perlana**. 1354. Married to Abraham Beliveya. They had a daughter

151. **Abraham Cap**. 1329-1331. Married to Bonafilla. He died before 1354, while residing at Verdu

152. **Bonafilla**. 1354. Widow of Abraham Cap

153. **Mosse Issac Cap**. 1337-1338

154. **Abraham Samuel Cap**. Died before 1354. Married to Boneta

155. **Boneta**. 1354. Widow of Abraham Samuel Cap

156. **Abraham Issac Cap**. Died before 1354. Married to Vidala

157. **Vidala**. 1354. Widow of Abraham Issac Cap

158. **Salamo Cophen**. 1341-1343

159. **Fabib Cophen**. Originating from Manresa, moved to Tàrrega in 1353. Married to Regina

160. **Regina**. Bef. 1348-1353. Daughter of the late Elias Cophen. Married to Fabib Cophen (formerly widow of Asser Rosell, of Cervera)

161. **Elias Cophen**. Father of Regina. He died before 1353

162. **Samuel Ascarell**. 1331

163. **Maimo Ascarell** died before 1354. Married to Astrugona

164. **Astrugona**. 1354. Widow of Maimo Ascarell

165. **Açara Cortovi**. 1331-1343. Public broker

166. **Jucef Cortovi**. Died before 1354

167. **Jucef Bonjuha Cortovi**. 1354

168. **Abraham Alfavell**. 1331-1332

169. **Vives de Camprodon**. 1333

170. **Vidal de Camprodon**. 1354. Married to Boneta

171. **Boneta**. 1354. Married to Vidal de Camprodon

172. **Provençal Baro**. 1339. Son of Baro Provençal

173. **Jucef Levi**. 1339. Son of Astruc Provençal

174. **Astruc Abenafia**. 1341. Father of Liria

175. **Liria**. 1341. Daughter of Astruc Abenafia. Married to Issac de Narbona. They moved to Valls

176. **Mosse Abenafia**. Tàrrega 1354-1368. Married to Bonafilla

177. **Bonafilla**. 1354. Married to Mosse Abenafia

178. **Asday Caravida**. He died before 1347. Married to Bonadona and father of Bonjua and Salamo

179. **Bonadona**. 1347-1363. She was married to Asday Caravida and mother of Bonjua and Salamo. She died about 1363

180. **Salamo Caravida**. Son of Asday and Bonadona. In 1363 he had died

181. **Bonjua Caravida**. 1346-1363. Son of Asday and Bonadona. He died before 1363, while married and being the father of Bonadona

182. Bonjua Caravida's **wife**. No mentions to her, who was the mother of Bonadona

183. **Bonadona**. Bef. 1348. Daughter of Bonjua Caravida. Before 1363 he had married Astruc Abraham Satorra, of Cervera, and moved there.

184. **Issac de Besiers**. 1342-1346

185. **Astruc de Puigt Moxo**. 1342-1343

186. **Mosse de Puigt Moxo**. 1344. Brother of Leo de Puigt Moxo, of Valls

187. **Açara Bellshom**. Tàrrega 1343

188. **Jafuda Potxi**. 1343. Father of Astruc Potxi

189. **Astruc Potxi**. 1343-1344. Son of Jafuda Potxi. Public broker

190. **Llobet Potxi**. 1344. Public broker

191. **Bonanasch**. Tàrrega 1343. Public broker

192. **Gedalia Navarro (Galadia Peleyer)** 1343-1344. Originating from Tudela, in Navarra. Public broker. Also called Gadalia.

193. **Sentou Çeldan**. 1344

194. **Maimo Comparat**. 1347-1354. Married to Astrugona

195. **Astrugona**. 1354. Married to Maimo Comparat

APPENDIX II

MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY FIRST MENTIONED AS RESIDING IN TÀRREGA AFTER THE POGROM

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1. **Issac Efraim**. In 1353 he moved from Cervera to Tàrrega
2. **Jucef Zarch**. 1354, married to Astrugona
3. **Astrugona**. 1354, married to Jucef Zarch
4. **Astruc Zarch.** 1354, married to Bonadona
5. **Bonadona**. 1354, married to Astruc Zarch
6. **Bondavi dez Cortal**. 1354-1359. First mention to him is from 1354. He could have settled Tàrrega after 1348. Married to Dulcia, in 1354 was one of the counselors of the aljama. In 1378 he had moved to Barcelona
7. **Dulcia**. 1354. Married to Bondavi dez Cortal.
8. **Bonsenyor dez Cortal** resided in Tàrrega and before 1394 converted to Christianity under the name **Joan de Queraltó.**
9. **Mosse Aroti** resided in Cervera, in 1355 he moved to Tàrrega
10. **Abraham de Bonastre**. Tàrrega 1356
11. **Abraham Mascoraix**. Tàrrega 1356
12. **Duran**. Tàrrega 1356. This family, though not mentioned, could exist in Tàrrega in 1348. Maimo Duran resided in the nearby town of Vilagrassa in 1303.
13. Don **Jacobi**. Tàrrega 1356
14. **Issac Doni**. Tàrrega 1354-1358. Married to Gentil
15. **Gentil**. 1358. Married to Issac Doni
16. **Issac Calot**. Originating from Cervera, he moved to Tàrrega around 1359
17. **Perfet Ravaya**. Tàrrega 1361
18. **Jasua Saprut.** Tàrrega 1354-1362. Married to Bonadona

19. **Bonadona**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Jasua Saprut

20. **Salamo de Fez**. In 1342 he resided in Solsona and died in Tàrrega about 1372. Father of Bonafilla

21. **Bonafilla**. Tàrrega 1372. Daughter of Salamo de Fez

22. **Cresques Duran**. Tàrrega 1373

23. **Duran Cresques**. Tàrrega 1354

24. **Issac de Mercadell**. 1354. Married to Aster. Probably originating from Cervera

25. **Aster.** 1354. Issac de Mercadell's wife

26. **Issac Galipapa**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Maria. Counselor of the aljama

27. **Maria.** 1354. Issac Galipapa's wife

28. **Daviu Aron**. 1354. Married to Boneta

29. **Boneta**. 1354. Married to Daviu Aron

30. **Mosse Bonastruc**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Bonafilla

31. **Bonafilla**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Mosse Bonastruc

32. **Samuel Roven**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Regina

33. **Regina**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Samuel Roven

34. **Benvenist Gatenyo**. 1354. Married to Asterina

35. **Asterina**. 1354. Married to Benvenist Gatenyo

36. **Guealya Peleyer (Navarro)** 1344- 1354. Married to Bonadona

37. **Bonadona**. 1354. Married to Guealya Peleyer

38. **Bolaix Abraham**. 1354

39. **Abraham Salamo**. 1354. Married to Astrugona

40. **Astrugona**. 1354. Married to Abraham Salamo

41. **Astruc Salamo**. 1354. Married to Cereta

42. **Cereta**. 1354. Married to Astruc Salamo

43. **Salamo Mosse**. 1354. Married to Bonadona

44. **Bonadona**. 1354. Married to Salamo Mosse

45. **Samuel Issac**. 1354

46. **Jucef Jacobi** and wife Bonadona resided in Tàrrega in 1354

47. **Bonadona**. 1354. Married to Jucef Jacobi

48. **Benvenist Jacob** and wife Bonadona resided in Tàrrega 1354

49. **Bonadona**. Tàrrega 1354. Married to Benvenist Jacob

50. **Dulcia**, widow of **Astruc Perfet**. 1354

APPENDIX III

JEWISH FAMILIES RESIDING IN TÀRREGA IN 1354 [344]

Many of them are identified as residing in Tàrrega before 1348:

1. Perfet Adret, secretary, and wife Tolrana
2. Vidal Mosse, secretary
3. Bonjuha Saporta, secretary, and wife Bonafilla

4. Mosse Naçan, counselor, and wife Bonadona
5. Samuel Saporta, counselor, and wife Rafaela
6. Abraham Salvat, counselor, and wife Boneta
7. Astruc Sullam, counselor, and wife Dulcia
8. Mosse Abenafia, counselor, and wife Bonafilla
9. Salamo Açan, counselor, and wife Asterita
10. Cresques Gracia, counselor, and wife Preciosa
11. Issac Galipapa, counselor, and wife Maria
12. Vidal Avinpelix, counselor, and wife Fava
13. Abraham Samuel and wife Bonamatista
14. Salamo Gracia and wife Amoretes
15. Abraham Benivenya and wife Perlana
16. Tolrana, daughter and heir of Samuel Salamo. Astruc Sullam and Salamo Açan were her tutors
17. Vidal de Camprodon and wife Boneta
18. Abraham Salamo and wife Astrugona
19. Mair Natan and wife Asterita
20. Guealya Peleyer and wife Bonadona
21. Maimo Comparat and wife Astrugona
22. Astruc Saporta and wife Bonafilla
23. Boniach Saporta and wife Vidala

24. Bonafilla, widow of Salvat Abraham
25. Astrugona, widow of Maimo Açcarel
26. Boneta, widow of Abraham Samuel Cap
27. Vidala, widow of Abraham Issac Cap
28. Sullama, widow of Salamo Sullam
29. Bonafilla, widow of Açan Abraham
30. Bonadona, widow of Asday Caravida and tutor of the late Bonjuha Caravida and Issac Caravida's children
31. Bonafilla, widow of Abraham Cap, of Verdú
32. Regina, widow of Sullam Astruc

[344] ACS. FN. Ramon Rama. *Llibre 1373, Sep 8- 1382, Nov 2*

The families not recorded before 1348 are:

33. Jucef Zarch, counselor, and wife Astrugona
34. Bondavi dez Cortal, counselor, and wife Dulcia
35. Astruc Issac (Zarch), counselor, and wife Astrugona
36. Astruc Salamo, counselor, and wife Cereta
37. Salamo Mosse and wife Bonadona
38. Mosse Bonastruc and wife Bonafilla
39. Issac Mercadell and wife Astero
40. Bolaix Abraham
41. Samuel Roven and wife Regina
42. Daviu Aron and wife Boneta
43. Issac Doni and wife Gentil
44. Benvenist Gatenyo and wife Asterita
45. Duran Cresques
46. Jucef Jacobi and wife Bonadona
47. Josua Xeprut and wife Bonadona
48. Abip Cophen and wife Regina
49. Abraham Selmi and wife Margali
50. Benvenist Jacob and wife Bonadona
51. Samuel Issac
52. Dulcia, widow of Astruc Perfet

APPENDIX IV

HEADS OF JEWISH FAMILIES WHO MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESIDING IN TÀRREGA IN 1348

The families which members or part of them have been identified as survivors of the pogrom are:

1. Sullam Brunell, last mentioned in 1343. Moved to Cervera where he died in 1366. His sons Vidal and Azday went on residing in Cervera

2. In 1354, Issac Galipapa and his wife Maria resided in Tàrrega.

3. Abraham Sullam, last mentioned in 1342. Probably moved to Cervera
4. Salamo Sullam, last mentioned in 1344 and wife Sullama. She resided in Tàrrega in 1354
5. Sullam Astruc and wife Regina, she still resided in Tàrrega in 1354
6. Astruc Sullam and his wife Dulcia resided in Tàrrega in 1352-1354

7. Vidal Avinpelx is recorded in Tàrrega in 1351 as owner of a house. He was married to Fava and resided there in 1354.

8. Samuel Vidal, last mentioned in 1332 and his son Abraham Vidal, first mentioned in 1356, probably left Tàrrega because of the pogrom and went back after 1354.

9. Mosse Açan, wife Bonadona and family moved to Barcelona in 1348
10. Salamo Açan, son of Mosse, and family were in Tàrrega after 1348
11. Vidal Mosse, son of Mosse, and family moved to Barcelona in 1348
12. Falcona, widow of Açan Salamo, was in Tàrrega in 1351
13. Samuel Salamo Naçan and family are mentioned in Tàrrega in 1346 and 1351. His son Astruc Naçan converted to Christianity short time after the pogrom. His daughter Regina resided in Cervera in 1352
14. Mair Natan and wife Asterita, residing in Tàrrega in 1354, were probably married and residing there by 1348

15. Abraham Salvat and wife Boneta resided in Tàrrega in 1354

16. Salvat Abraham died before 1354, his widow Bonafilla (Açan) resided in Tàrrega

17. Abraham Astruc Satorra. Last mentioned in Tàrrega in 1338, in 1363 he resided in Cervera.

18. Samuel Gracia, last mentioned in Tàrrega in 1338, probably moved to Cervera because of the pogrom, his wife had widowed before 1353

19. Salamo Gracia, son of Issac Gracia and Vidala, and wife Amoretes resided in Tàrrega in 1354

20. Cresques Gracia and wife, Preciosa (Açan) were back to Tàrrega before 1351

21. Samuel Saporta resided in Tàrrega in 1346 and also in 1354, with his wife Rafela
22. Astruc Saporta resided in Tàrrega in 1347 and also in 1354, with his wife Bonafilla
23. Salamo Saporta, last mentioned in 1347, resided in Tàrrega in 1351 with his wife Belaire and son Bondio
24. Bonjua Saporta, first mentioned in 1351, should be residing in Tàrrega in 1348. In 1354 he resided there with his wife Bonafilla
25. Astruc Samuel Saporta resided in Tàrrega in 1352. He was not a head of family in 1354, but in 1361 resided there yet
26. Boniac Saporta and his wife Vidala resided in Tàrrega in 1354

27. Abraham Asday in 1348 moved to Lleida

28. Perfet Adret moved to Balaguer because of the pogrom. After 1351 went back to Tàrrega. He was married to Tolrana and in 1354 he was one of the secretaries of the aljama.

29. Abraham Beliveyla and wife Perlana

30. Abraham Cap, last mentioned in Tàrrega in 1331, died in Verdu before 1354, his widow Bonafilla moved back to Tàrrega before 1354

31. Vidal de Camprodon and wife Boneta

32. Mosse Abenafia residing in Tàrrega in 1354-1368, married to Bonafilla

33. Bonadona, widow of Asday Caravida (1347-1354)

34. Gedalia Navarro (Peleyer) married to Bonadona, resided in Tàrrega in 1354

35. Maimo Comparat and wife Astrugona resided in Tàrrega in 1354

36. Açan Abraham, last mentioned in 1332, his widow residing in Tàrrega in 1354.

37. Abraham Samuel, residing in Tàrrega in 1342, resided there in 1354 with his wife Bonamatista

38. Abraham Salamo and wife Astrugona resided in Tàrrega in 1354

The families that could have resided in 1348 but whose names are and not recorded after that year are:

39. Abraham Mocatil and wife Dulcia, last mentioned in 1323
40. Baruc Mocatil, last mentioned in 1331

41. Issac Rimoc, last mentioned in 1328
42. Samuel Mosse Rimoc, last mentioned in 1330
43. Samuel Rimoc and Bonanat Rimoc, last mentioned in 1344

44. Issac Jucef Galipapa and Jucef Issac Galipapa, last mentioned in 1347. No documents to know if they moved somewhere in 1348.

45. Samuel Avinpelx and his young son, last mentioned in 1342

46. Jafuda Nicim, mentioned in 1343 only.

47. Jucef Aboali, mentioned in 1331 and 1332.

48. Issac Avinçaic, last mentioned in 1331

49. Issac de Besiers, last mentioned in 1346, probably moved to Barcelona in 1348 with his wife Sereta (Açan)
50. Vidal Satorra, last mentioned in 1345

51. Jucef Bonafos married to a daughter of Astruc Saporta are last mentioned at the time of their wedding, in1346.

52. Salamo Asday, last mentioned in 1343

53. Mosse Issac Cap, last mentioned in 1338
54. Abraham Samuel Cap and wife Boneta. He died before 1354
55. Abraham Issac Cap and wife Vidala. He died before 1354

56. Salamo Cophen, last mentioned in 1343

57. Elias Cophen died before 1353, his daughter Regina residing in Cervera

58. Maimo Ascarell died at some point before 1354, his widow Astrugona residing in Tàrrega yet

59. Açara Cortovi, last mentioned in 1343
60. Jucef Cortovi died before 1354, Issac Efraim was his children's guardian
61. Jucef Bonjua Cortovi resided in Tàrrega in March 1354, but was not among the heads of family of May that year's.

62. Astruc Abenafia, last mentioned in 1341, his daughter Liria moved to Valls.

63. Bonjua Caravida died before 1354. His daughter moved to Cervera in 1363
64. Issac Caravida died before 1354

65. Astruc and Mosse de Puigt Moxo, last mentioned in 1344

66. Açara Bellshom, last mentioned in 1343

67. Jafuda Potxi, last mentioned in 1344
68. Llobet Potxi, last mentioned in 1344

69. Bonanasch, last mentioned in 1343

70. Jucef Abraham, last mentioned in 1330.

71. Astruc Abraham, last mentioned in 1343

72. Abraham Astruc, last mentioned in 1344

73. Mosse Abraham, last mentioned in 1344

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