

**The Ancestry of
Ramón Granados Márquez**
of Aracena, Huelva.

Preface: The Granados Family of Aracena

The most recent research into the history of the Granados family of Aracena has revealed many interesting facts about the family's history beyond the mere biological connections between its members. It can now be stated with certainty the the Granados families prominent in 19th-century Aracena descend directly from the earlier lineage known as Fernández de Granados. A few lines of the Granados family can now be traced back to the early 1500s, and it has been discovered that three different titled nobles of present-day Spain include the Granados lineage among their ancestry. Records relevant to the Granados family have also been discovered at the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid. Interestingly, and perhaps most surprisingly, it can now also be stated that at least during the mid-1700s the family's members did not operate as a cohesive group in Aracena's society but rather were split into two bitterly opposed factions.

In this second phase of research in primary sources at Aracena, records from the 1820s back to the year 1770 have been examined for all of the several notaries that operated in the city – on occasions as many as four notaries recorded documents in a single year, and all have been indexed and filed separately. This research has added names and facts about families united to the Granados' by marriage, in addition to correcting the identification of the father of Ramón Granados Barrera and providing more information about Ramón.

Documents dated between the 1770s and 1790s show that the generation of Granados men active in the city's affairs at that time were known, and initially signed themselves, by the surname 'Fernández de Granados'. By 1800 this usage had disappeared. Yet there can be no doubt that the same lineage is being discussed here. The 1789 will of Father Alberto Fernández de Granados specifically identifies a number of his nephews along with his brothers and their spouses, and they are clearly the same persons referred to simply as 'Granados' in other records.

This discovery led to a re-examination of the Spanish heraldic work cited in an earlier report, the brothers García-Caraffa's 83-volume 'Diccionario Genealógico y Heráldico Hispanoamericano'. Earlier only the section under Granados had been examined. A fresh-look revealed extensive information under the heading Fernández de Granados. By virtue of the 1830s marriage of Rosa Granados to Don Francisco Calonge, and the subsequent marriage of their daughter María Calonge y Granados to Don Miguel Sánchez-Dalp, the Granados' are ancestral to the present-day Count of Las Torres de Sánchez-Dalp, the Marquis of Aracena and the Marquis of Casa Dalp. As a result of this connection the García-Caraffas obtained Rosa's lineage from the parish registers of Aracena in the 1920s, before the registers were burned. It can now be hoped that it will eventually be possible to link all of the lines of Granados' in Aracena to this main line, using the extracted pedigree of Rosa Granados as an anchor.

One of the ancestors of Rosa Granados was a Juan Fernández de Granados who was a *Regidor*, or Councillor of Aracena's city hall, in the 1690s. A document has now been found to exist in the Archivo Histórico Nacional specifically declaring that Juan and all of his male-line Granados descendants 'shall enjoy and be reputed in any place where they shall reside as *hijosdalgo* and obtain the preeminencies that they are entitled to as such.' This royal order was issued in 1716. It is not immediately clear why Juan needed a new certification of nobility if he was already a *Regidor*; perhaps he had lost some records in a fire, or felt that one couldn't be too careful in proving a point of honour. The 1716 declaration probably came in useful when, 50 years later, his descendants found themselves defending their status in the court empowered to hear such matters, that of the Real Chancillería de Granada.

It appears that the most powerful member of the family in the mid-1700s was Don Isidro Fernández de Granados y Garay. This Isidro was a nephew of the priest mentioned earlier, Father Alberto Fernández de Granados; he eventually inherited most of Alberto's estate. Isidro must have been born in the 1730s, for in 1759 he received from his uncle Alberto the right to occupy the *Regidor* position that Alberto had inherited. Yet it seems that Isidro's interests were more inclined towards Seville. In 1767 Isidro Fernández de Granados was named Warden of the Castle of Triana in Seville by the Duke of Sanlúcar la Mayor. He also held the position of *Castellano* of the Fortress of Aroche, a town near Aracena.

Yet in 1763 Isidro took the reckless action of filing a lawsuit against Aracena's other eminent family, the Valladares family; Isidro charged that they were illegally receiving benefits of noble status that they were not entitled to. The Valladares clan counterattacked by charging the Granados family with the same thing. The suit and countersuit dragged on and eventually both families' status was upheld, but in a small town like Aracena, the action was likely to have ruined relations between the families for a lifetime or more.

This makes it even more interesting that when a Valladares was sued by Aracena's city hall in 1777, his defence attorney was a Granados. In 1777 Celestino José de Valladares was accused by Aracena's city council of having illegally fenced in a watering ground used by all townspeople. Valladares produced legal documents proving that he'd bought the land a year before, and eventually won the case. The initiator of the charges against Valladares was the same Isidro Fernández de Granados, now chairing the Aracena City Council. What's surprising is that Valladares was defended by Isidro's first cousin, Juan Fernández de Granados y Oliva, who wrote in one of several impassioned court filings that:

"As I explained in my filing of the 23rd of this month, the opponent of this action is not the community, even if it looks that way, but the aforementioned Don Isidro Fernández de Granados, who found it easy to stir up and move the other Councillors against this action, and the prosecutors, as he is the head of this same council, and a person... with particular interest in the said land's not being fenced off, as I affirmed; no less true is the enmity that he professes towards us and I predicted that the effect of this would be for the council's report to be against us, and that it would read as experience shows that it in fact has."

Juan repeatedly refers to Celestino José de Valladares as 'my uncle'. Was this only because Valladares was married to Isabel Oliva, apparently a sister of Juan's mother, Josefa Oliva? The present research proves that the father of Ramón Granados Barrera was a fellow known as Celestino Granados y Valladares. Unless this Celestino's mother was a Valladares it seems very unlikely that he would incur the wrath of the rest of his family by using both names together, in effect raising a red flag to draw that same enmity towards himself. If one line of the Granados' was united to the Valladares' in marriage, it can be hoped that this will be mentioned in the 1763 lawsuit; for Celestino Granados y Valladares must have been born in 1766 or earlier.

A final thought on this apparent family feud concerns that fact that although so much has been learned about the Granados family, Celestino's place in it remains unknown at present. This should, perhaps, not surprise us. Unfortunately, and when compared to the Muñiz, Barrera and other families of the town, the Granados' almost never made wills, leaving their children to sort out their estates, or perhaps devising lands to each child as they married. A lot of what we know comes from the wills of two individuals who had no single obvious heir; two men who died childless, Father Alberto Fernández de Granados and his nephew Isidro Granados y Oliva. Under Spanish law of the time only one's children, as *Herederos Forzosos*, had a legal right to inherit, otherwise one was free to dispose of any previously unentailed property; Isidro and Alberto had no children and so were free to divide their belongings among whomever they pleased. The mere fact that Celestino is not mentioned, when many other Granados' are, does not necessarily say anything about the men's kinship; perhaps they simply didn't get along, or perhaps Celestino was a second or third cousin to these two. Perhaps Celestino's branch of the family had sided with the Valladares', as a result of the marriage suggested by his surnames. In any event the genealogical rewards for descendants of Celestino Granados y Valladares could be considerable, if his ancestry can be proven; in 1785 a Valladares from Aracena became Bishop of Barcelona, and the paperwork needed to prove his ancestry gives 4 generations of Valladares ancestry copied from the Aracena church registers that were later burned.

Opportunities for Further Research on this Line:

This phase of research in the Aracena notarial records, almost the only surviving source for information about the city's inhabitants before 1936, has now reached the earliest records indexed by the notaries who prepared them – that is, records from 1894 back to 1770 have now been searched for Granados references, the documents that appeared most relevant have been extracted, and the other references stored for possible future use. Aracena's records extend much further back, so the challenge would now be to document the Granados lineage back a few more generations, in the hope of connecting to the main lineage for the family that was assembled by the García-Caraffa brothers before the records were burned. This task would be difficult, but not impossible; the prime hurdle results from the fact that indexes for records before 1770, where they exist at all, are in each box of records, rather than in a single book for each notary. The sum total of a notary's papers for any given year could easily surpass 1,000 pages of paper bearing small handwriting. Still, with patience and perhaps a bit of luck, it should be possible to add more generations to the Granados lineage established such far.

Among the other families mentioned, the Muñiz and Barrera families also offer many possibilities for the dedicated researcher; both families clearly belonged to the local gentry, and held the coveted *Regidor* posts on the city council. In addition it appears that both families usually favoured the making of wills, whereas work on the Granados line has been hindered somewhat by a family preference for less genealogically detailed instruments such as dowry records or land transfers.

At present enquiries are pending on three items that may provide more information to the Granados lineage; two of them could perhaps even add enough to link Ramón Granados Márquez with the earliest known Granados' of the 1500s. These pending items are:

- The 1763 *Hidalguía* suit and countersuit between the Granados' and the Valladares' at the Real Chancillería de Granada. The archive holding these records has been asked to provide a budget estimate for copying the lawsuit so that its contents can be examined without the need for travel. As each family challenged the other's noble status, the documentation presented by the Granados' defence should provide detailed information about family relationships; and since Celestino Granados de Valladares appears to have been the product of a marriage between both families, it would be surprising if the spouses caught up in this feud were not somehow mentioned.
- Although all original marriage records at Aracena were destroyed, the Huelva Diocesan Archive holds a limited number of applications for marriage dispensations. These were necessary only when the intended spouses were 4th cousins or less; that is, if they each shared even one of every person's 16 great-great-grandparents. In a place as small as Aracena it's certainly possible that one or more of the Granados men in this lineage needed such a dispensation, given the relatively small number of gentry families available for intermarriage; any of these files would be rich in information and include transcripts of the now-lost birth records. The archivist has not yet responded to the enquiry; it remains to be seen how much, if any, information can be obtained by mail without an on-site visit, but it is hoped that the archivist will at least indicate whether or not there are any Granados records from Aracena among the files.
- Finally, enquiries have been sent to determine the present location of Aracena section of the 1752 census ordered by the Marqués de Ensenada. This remarkable census, unique in its information about 18th-century Spanish towns, would likely provide detailed information about the Granados, Barrera and Muñiz individuals who owned property or held official positions in that year. Some sections of it have been printed but that for Aracena has not. If it is archived in or near Madrid, a brief research visit may produce valuable information.

Matthew Hovius
December 2005

The Ancestry of
Ramón Granados Márquez
of Aracena, Huelva.

First Generation

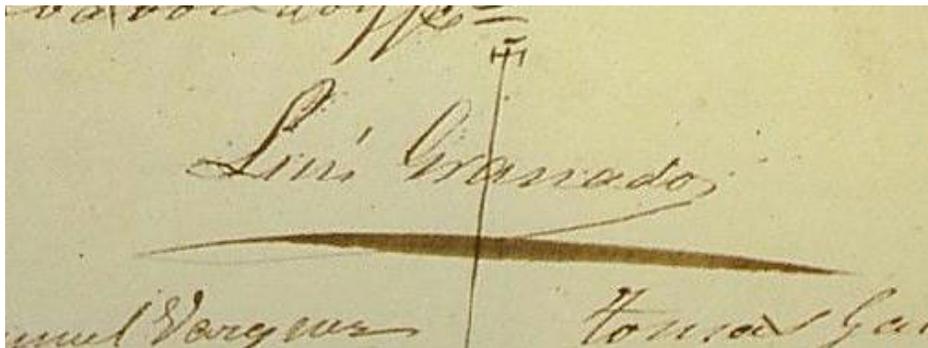
1. Ramón Granados Márquez was born¹ on 14 Sep 1880 in Aracena.

He married Maria Concepcion Rey Capdevila of Seville. Since Ramon was in Cuba at the time, they were married by proxy, in a civil ceremony in Seville on January 20, 1903. Concepcion's brother Viriato stood in for Ramon. Maria Concepción left for Cuba and was married to Ramon in a ceremony before a priest on February 10, 1903.

Second Generation

2. Luís Granados Fernández² was born³ about 1840 in Aracena. He died⁴ on 12 Jan 1895 in Aracena. He was buried in in the family crypt at Aracena's 'Iglesia del Castillo'. He married⁵ María del Rosario Márquez Muñiz before 1875.

As early as 1864 he held the position of *Procurador* at the local court. Records also suggest that he had business interests outside Aracena, some in Seville; in 1880 he posted 7,976 pesetas as a personal bond for one Francisco Fernández Contreras, apparently a cousin, who was being sued by a trading house in Seville.



3. María del Rosario Márquez Muñiz^{6,7} was born⁸ before 1856 in Aracena.

Children of this couple included:

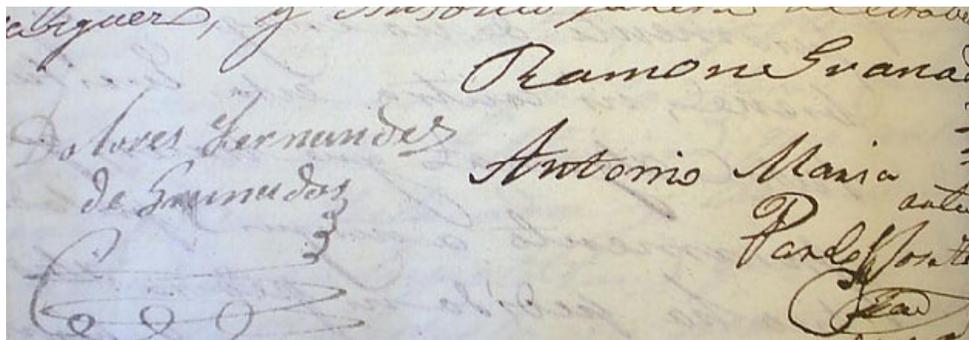
- * Luís Granados Márquez;
- * Librada Granados Márquez;
- * Ramón Granados Márquez; and
- * Celestino Granados Márquez.

Third Generation

4. Ramón Granados Barrera^{9,10,11,12,13} was born¹⁴ before 1805 in Aracena. He died¹⁵ on 17 Apr 1870 in Aracena. He was buried in in the family crypt at Aracena's 'Iglesia del Castillo'. He married Dolores Fernández Domínguez.

Ramón owned land in and around Aracena; beginning in the mid-1820s, and especially after the 1840s, he appears in a great many documents pertaining to land transactions in the area around Aracena. In 1846 he posted bail for a woman who was accused of involuntary manslaughter in the death of her little boy; none of the names mentioned suggest any relationship to the Granados family, and he appears to have simply taken sympathy on her. Ramón Granados Barrera died on 17 April 1870.

Two documents prove that Ramón Granados was a grandson of Nicolasa Monsalve y Mora. One is an 1847 document in which the surviving heirs of Nicolasa sold some land in Niebla, land that had belonged to her. Nicolasa is stated to have been the grandmother of all of the sellers, but the precise relationship between these heirs was not stated; and this created the prior erroneous impression that Ramón Granados Barrera was a brother of Manuel Granados Barrera. Another document proving the Barrera/Granados relationship is the 1827 power of attorney in which Pedro Barrera Monsalve specifically refers to Ramón Granados Barrera as his nephew.



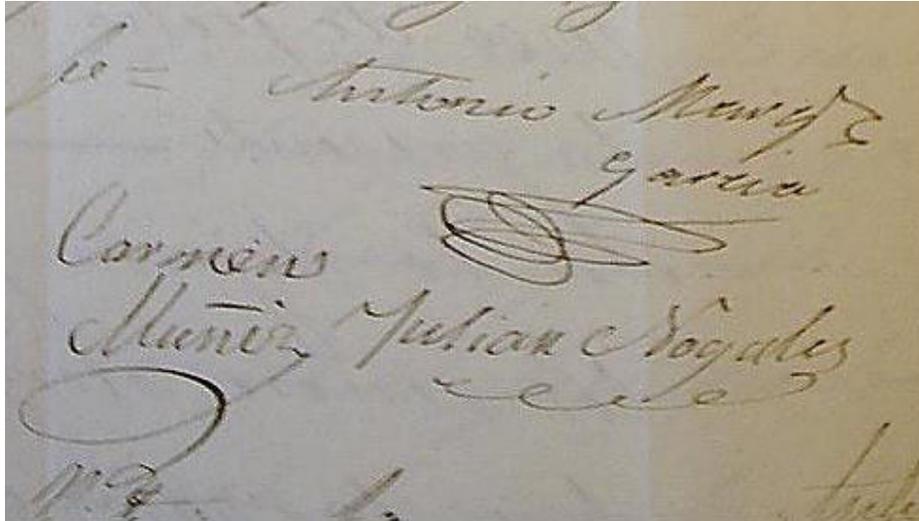
5. Dolores Fernández Domínguez¹⁶ was born in the nearby township of Cumbres Mayores. She died¹⁷ after 1883.

Children of this couple included:

- * Luís Granados Fernández, named above; and

* Juan Nepomuceno Granados Fernández, a priest, whose 1912 will provided much information about this family.

6. Antonio Márquez García^{18,19} was born in Aracena. He died²⁰ after 1875. He married María del Carmen Muñiz y Galván. He was still alive in 1875. His will, made that year, specified that the only child born to him and to his wife was their daughter María del Rosario who had married Luís Granados, and who had received 3,625 Pesetas as a dowry at the time of her marriage.



7. María del Carmen Muñiz y Galván^{21,22} was born in Aracena. She died²³ after 1875.

María del Carmen's parents' will indicates that she had received a dowry of 8,000 Reales at the time of her marriage to Antonio Márquez. By their will, her parents also left her a 'Hacienda' called La Barquera and a home on Aracena's Campito Street.

Fourth Generation

8. Celestino Granados de Valladares^{24,25,26,27,28,29} was born³⁰ before 1766 in Aracena. He died³¹ after 1827.

A document recently found specifically identifies Celestino Granados as the father of Ramón Granados Barrera. The document, a sworn statement acknowledging a debt for financial support promised to a local religious institution, begins 'Don Ramón Granados, and Don Celestino his father' and is clearly signed by both men at the end.

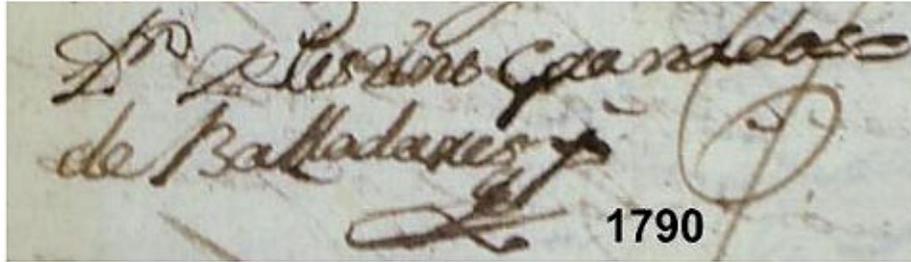
Celestino Granados seems to first begin appearing in notarial records of Aracena in 1787. His immediate parentage is unclear, but it is very interesting that as a young man he signed himself 'Don Zelestino Granados de Balladares' and then later dropped the Valladares name. Notaries were clearly aware that he had used it, for during the 1790s their clerks still referred to him as 'Celestino Granados y Valladares' when preparing legal documents for him; but he never again signed that way. It seems likely that a lengthy and acrimonious lawsuit between the two families was to blame, a suit that began at the Real Chancillería of Granada in 1763 and lasted for years. Was Celestino's mother a Valladares, and did the legal battles make the name uncomfortable for Celestino to bear among his Granados kinsmen? The Valladares family was the preeminent noble family in the Aracena area, and no member of it was ever wealthier or more powerful than the head of the family who died in 1789, Celestino José de Valladares. Was he perhaps an uncle of Celestino Granados? Or did Celestino Granados initially adopt the Valladares name in tribute to some more remote Valladares ancestry, only to drop it later?

Celestino was likely a son, or a brother, of a José Granados de Nieva. He was referred to in a single document as 'Celestino Granados de Nieva'; he never signed that way, but if his father was a Granados de Nieva (or his mother a Nieva) someone else could make such an error, given the loose naming conventions among the Andalusian gentry. A José Granados de Nieva signed legal documents in 1786 as Patron of a charity founded by Juan Granados Gordillo; Celestino Granados signed documents in the same capacity in 1826. These positions as administrators of a charity were usually hereditary and it seems certain that Celestino was at least an heir, if not a descendant, of José and of Juan; if not a son or grandson, then a nephew in some degree.

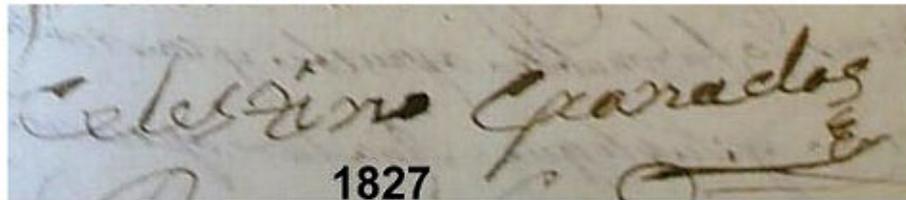
Celestino's first wife was Teresa Guerra, and she died before 1790 when Celestino granted a power of attorney on behalf of 'my minor children, born of my first marriage to Doña Teresa Guerra late of this city.' The phrase 'first marriage' suggests that Celestino had already married his second wife by then. None of the children are named in this document but it seems almost certain that one was the priest José Granados Guerra who signed a document in 1836 referring to his 'brother Ramón Granados'.

A 1791 survey of taxable property in Aracena shows that Celestino Granados owned a home on Aracena's Calle Real. He likely owned other properties and in 1808 bought a 'hacienda' that bordered on that of a José Granados.

Celestino continues to appear in notarial records for property transactions and legal matters between 1808 and the early 1820s; the last known document bearing his signature is dated 15 January 1827. His second wife is not named in any of these records, nor are any of his children except for Ramón. Unfortunately, Celestino himself is not named in the exhaustively detailed will of Father Alberto Granados, a priest who died in 1792, nor in that of Isidro Granados y Oliva, who died around 1831; both men were Celestino's contemporaries, yet neither left him anything.



Handwritten signature of Celestino Granados de Bahadarez, dated 1790.



Handwritten signature of Celestino Granados, dated 1827.

Celestino Granados married, apparently as his second wife,

9. María Magdalena de la Barrera ^{32,33}.

It had previously appeared that Luisa Gregoria Barrera, the wife of José Granados, must have been the mother of Ramón Granados Barrera. New discoveries instead suggest that Ramón was the child of another one of the daughters of Pedro Pío de la Barrera. This seems certain, as a document exists wherein Pedro Barrera Monsalve specifically refers to Ramón Granados as his nephew. But by which Barrera sister?

Pedro Pío's 1791 will names four daughters. Luisa married José Granados, and María del Dolor became a nun, taking the name María de San Agustín. That leaves Josefa and María Magdalena. In his 1802 will, Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez mentions the marriages of his nephew and nieces Agustín, Josefa and Luisa. Agustín specifies that he had supplied the dowries of the latter two girls, who had married since his brother's death; Celestino Granados appears to have married his second wife before 1790, for Celestino in 1790 refers to his *first* marriage, clearly implying a second marriage had already taken place. In that case, María Magdalena is most likely the one who married Celestino Granados.

Based on the documents surveyed, it seems that Celestino had at least one child that lived to adulthood by his first marriage:

* José Granados Guerra, a priest, who was still alive in 1836 when he referred
to Ramón Granados Barrera as his brother.

By his second marriage to María Magdalena Barrera, Celestino Granados appears to have had only one son:

* **Ramón Granados Barrera, named above;**

Celestino also appears to have had three daughters, given that these three women were named as heirs of Nicolasa Monsalve in the 1847 land sale, but were not among those who received a share of the estate of Luisa Barrera at its 1845 division:

* **María del Dolor Granados Barrera, who was still alive in 1847; she married José Lobo, who died before 1847.**

* **María del Carmen Granados Barrera, who married Tomás García; both were still alive in 1847, and she was still alive in 1879.**

* **María del Pilar Sagrario Granados Barrera, who married José González y González; both were still alive in 1847, but had died by 1879.**

José Bartolomé Granados Barrera, a priest, and Manuel Granados Barrera, previously believed to have been brothers of Ramón Granados Barrera, were in fact his cousins, the children of José Granados and José's wife Luisa Barrera.

12. Antonio Márquez lived in Aracena in the early- to mid-1800s .

Efforts to determine the parentage of this Antonio Márquez have thus far been unsuccessful. There were at least two Antonio Márquez' active in Aracena at the right time to be this man: Antonio Márquez Tobar, and Antonio Márquez de la Ossa. Unfortunately neither man left a will, and neither seems to appear in any documents that also name their wife, which would have allowed for their positive identification as the father of Antonio Márquez García.

Javier Pérez-Embid, in his landmark work 'Aracena y Su Sierra', gives the pedigree of a distinguished Márquez family up to an Antonio Márquez who died in 1850; but he does not give a specific source for this fact, and a detailed examination of the records of all notaries active in Aracena between 1845 and 1855 revealed no will, division of estate or anything else that could have served as the basis for this statement, though several Márquez families had resided in Aracena in the early 1800s.

Antonio Márquez married

13. Francisca García .

14. Francisco Javier Muñiz ³⁴ was born in Aracena. He died after 1856.

The will made by Francisco Javier and Ana jointly in 1856 names each of their parents. The opening page indicates that Francisco Javier and Ana were both ill in bed at the time that the will was prepared. The will states that the couple had two daughters, María del Carmen and María Francisca, and indicates that each of these daughters had a daughter of their own by 1856 - the girls' names are also given. Francisco Javier also states that by this time he had received full repayment of a debt he was owed by his son-in-law, Antonio Márquez.

He married³⁵ before 1829,

15. Ana Galván³⁶, who was born³⁷ before 1793. She died³⁸ after 1856.

Fifth Generation

18. Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez^{39,40,41,42,43} was born⁴⁴ about 1724 in Aracena. He died about 1791 in Aracena. He married⁴⁵ Nicolasa Monsalve y Mora after 1758.

Pedro Pío de la Barrera may have been a son of Ramón Félix de la Barrera, who in 1731 was one of the 'Regidores', or Councillors, of the Aracena town hall. By 1758 Pedro Pío had already been living in the Americas, and in that year applied to royal officials at Cádiz for permission to return to the Americas, whence he came on an unspecified mission from the Bishop of Popayán, which is today in Colombia. Before permission was granted he had to produce 3 witnesses who stated that he left no wife in Spain; two of the witnesses were Valladares men from Aracena, who lived in Cádiz. No record exists of Pedro Pío's first trip to the Americas, but he must have returned after 1761, for the will of his brother Agustín reveals that Pedro Pío had given him 16000 reales 'when he returned from the Indies, due to the death of our brother Friar Manuel Barrera y Narváez... from assets that Manuel had in the city of Sevilla.' This must have occurred after 1761, when Friar Manuel is stated in an Aracena history book to have been killed by pirates shortly after his ship set sail from Seville.

Pedro Pío's will is dated 3 September 1791 and begins by stating that he is a resident of Aracena and listing several official posts that he holds: 'Regidor Síndico y Procurador General de su ayuntamiento, Alguacil Mayor del Santo Tribunal de la Inquisición'. In modern terms this seems to be equivalent to his being the head of city council and local Sheriff for the Inquisition.

In the will Pedro Pío specifies detailed arrangements for his funeral. He also makes bequests to his wife and mentions 'how well she has behaved towards me'; he lists eight children born to the couple, Josefa, Agustín, María Magdalena, Luisa, Diego, Mames, Pedro and María del Dolor. He mentions

some land that his wife had inherited from her aunt Leonor. Pedro Pío names as his executors his brother Agustín, a priest; his wife Nicolasa and his eldest son, also named Agustín.

The 1802 will of Father Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez sheds additional light on this family, as it is in fact mostly devoted to administering the affairs of his late brother's estate. By 1802 Pedro Pío's son Mamés was studying law in Madrid; Pedro Pío's daughter María del Dolor had decided to become a nun, and Agustín makes arrangements to fund her vocation. This will also indicates that three of Pedro Pío's children - Agustín, Josefa and Luisa - were married. Father Agustín de la Barrera's will was dated 6 January 1802 and his executors received a copy of the will on 4 February 1803, indicating that he had died by then.

An 1827 Bill of Transfer between José Granados and his wife Luisa Barrera, on the one hand, and one of Luisa's sisters, on the other, reveals that the latter had indeed become a nun and, likely in remembrance of her uncle the priest, adopted the name Sister María de San Agustín. It appears that this is the relative referred to by Juan Nepomuceno Granados in his 1912 will.

Pedro Pío is named in the will of his son, Pedro Barrera Monsalve. His son uses the more familiar phrase 'familiar del Santo Oficio' to describe his late father's post within the hierarchy of the Inquisition.

19. Nicolasa Monsalve y Mora ^{46,47} was born ⁴⁸ probably in Niebla, in the province of Huelva. She died ⁴⁹ after 1807.

Nicolasa is stated in the will of her brother-in-law, Agustín de la Barrera, to have inherited land from her aunt, Leonor Monsalve, who lived in Niebla. This land was later disposed of in 1847 by her grandchildren. The land bequest suggests that Nicolasa, or at least her family, had roots in Niebla.

28. José Antonio Muñiz died ⁵⁰ on 3 Sep 1829 in Aracena.

José Antonio's will bears a most unusual notation by the notary at the top specifying José Antonio's precise date and time of death: 9 o'clock in the morning on 3 Sep 1829. In his will José Antonio specified that he was to be buried in Aracena's Castillo church. He states that he had been married only once, to Ventura Bernal (who would survive him) and that their children were Francisco Javier, Victor, María del Carmen, María Jesus and Teresa; only Francisco Javier and María del Carmen were married by 1829. José Antonio states that he owns a home on Aracena's Campito Street, and some land in El Castaño which he had inherited from relatives, though he does not name them. He also lists a few minor debts. The will was dated 25 August 1829 and signed in a very weak hand.

He married⁵¹ in about 1796 in Aracena,

29. Ventura Bernal ⁵² , who died after 1829.

In the statement filed before the notary on 24 February 1796, José Antonio Muñiz acknowledged receipt of an assortment of goods as Ventura's dowry. They included a crucifix to be worn around her neck, dresses of velvet and other cloths, undergarments, shawls, shoes, fans, buttons, beads and lace, among many other personal items.

30. Felix Galván was buried⁵³ on 15 Jan 1793 in Aracena.

Partition of Felix's estate was carried out by his brother Antonio, in accordance with a will made by Felix 6 days before his burial. The document states that Felix's estate was to be made into three equal shares, one for each of his children, all minors at the time: María Francisca, Felix and Ana. Felix owned a home in Aracena and two plots of land stated to border on plots occupied by 'the widow and brothers of Juan Galván'. Felix's estate was appraised at a total of 28,760 Reales de Vellón, but his debts were such that they left his estate 5,940 Reales in the red. Some of his land was sold to pay off his debts and save the rest of the inheritance for his children, whose guardian was to be their mother Cándida.

Felix had married

31. Cándida Carrión ⁵⁴ , who died after 1793.

Sixth Generation

58. Juan Bernal died⁵⁵ before 1796. He married

59. Florencia Fernández ⁵⁶ .

Sources

1. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez, supplied by Mr Luis Granados.
2. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
3. Bond Posted by Luís Granados Fernández, Box 271, P. 1880/57. Conflicting figures are recorded for Luís' age; it is given as 26 in 1864, 44 in 1877, and 39 in 1880. The first and third figures tally up the closest and suggest that the correct date was closer to 1840 than 1830. See also Box 210, Page 195; 259, Page 880.
4. Grave marker inscription, Iglesia del Castillo.
5. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 251, P. 1875/1046.
6. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
7. Will of Juan Nepomuceno Granados Fernández, Translation supplied by Mr Luis Granados.
8. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván, Records of notary Pardo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 192, P. 1856/349.
9. Power of Attorney, Pedro Barrera to Ramón Granados, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Box 159, P. 1827/208.
10. Land Sale by Heirs of Nicolasa Monsalve, Records of notary Antonio M^a Pardo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 176, P. 1847/339.
11. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
12. Bond Posted by Ramón Granados Barrera, Records of Notary Antonio M^a Pardo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 176, P. 1846/183.
13. Power of Attorney, José Granados Guerra to Ramón Granados Barrera, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 166, P. 1836/177.
14. Power of Attorney, José Granados to Celestino & Ramón Granados, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1826/209. The fact that Ramón appears as signatory to a power of attorney in 1826 means that he was of legal age by then, if not before.
15. Grave marker inscription.
16. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
17. Land sale by Dolores Fernández Domínguez, Page 1883/267.
18. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
19. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
20. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
21. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
22. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
23. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
24. Acknowledgement of Debt, Celestino and Ramón Granados, Records of Notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1827/11.
25. Subpoena issued in favour of José Granados de Nieva, Mixed Records, Series 6.1.1, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 719.

26. Power of Attorney granted by Celestino Granados, Records of notary José María de los Santos y Guzmán, 14 Jul 1790, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 127, P. 1790/263.
27. Land Purchase by Celestino Granados, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, 1 Sep 1808, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 146, P. 1808/129.
28. Power of Attorney, Celestino Granados as Patron of a Charity, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, 26 Apr 1826, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1826/113 verso. This record strongly suggests a relationship between Celestino Granados de Valladares (who was once referred to in another document as Celestino Granados de Nieva) and the man who in 1786 held the same position at the helm of this charity, José Granados de Nieva.
29. Javier Pérez-Embid, *Aracena y su sierra : la formación histórica de una comunidad andaluza (siglos XIII-XVIII)*, Huelva : Diputación Provincial de Huelva, 1995, P. 441.
30. Power of Attorney to Celestino Granados, Records of notary José María de los Santos y Guzmán, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 123, P. 1787/128. Celestino must have been 21 or more to have been granted a Power of Attorney.
31. Acknowledgement of Debt, Celestino and Ramón Granados. Celestino was still alive on 15 January 1827 when he signed this document; it is the last document known to mention him.
32. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez, Records of notary José María de los Santos y Guzmán, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 142, P. 1802/11.
33. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 126, P. 1791/158.
34. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
35. Will of José Antonio Muñiz, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/129 verso.
36. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
37. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 135, P. 1797/157.
38. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
39. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/2 verso.
40. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez.
41. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
42. Bill of Transfer, Luisa Barrera Monsalve to María Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1827/98.
43. Javier Pérez-Embid, *Aracena y su Sierra : La Formación Histórica de una Comunidad Andaluza (siglos XIII-XVIII)*, Pp. 484-6. The career of Pedro Pío's brother, Friar Manuel de la Barrera y Narváez, is discussed in some detail in this book.
44. Licence to travel to the Indies, Pedro Pío de la Barrera, 24 Jul 1758, Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Item 5501/N.1/R.15.
45. Licence to travel to the Indies, Pedro Pío de la Barrera. Pedro Pío is explicitly stated to have been single in 1758; he probably did not marry until after 1761, the earliest date at which he would have returned to Aracena from the Americas.
46. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve.
47. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
48. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.

- 49. Land Sale by Nicolasa Monsalve, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, P. 1807/73.**
- 50. Will of José Antonio Muñiz.**
- 51. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 134, P. 1796/24.**
- 52. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.**
- 53. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.**
- 54. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.**
- 55. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.**
- 56. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.**