

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

This second update to the May 2005 report on the ancestry of Ramón Granados Márquez incorporates new ancestry from Ramón's Barrera and Monsalve families. In both cases, the new information came from files pertaining to clergymen who were siblings of ancestors of Ramón's; both of these gentlemen obtained posts in the city of Seville, and so records relating to them were not lost in the arson attacks that destroyed Aracena's civil and church records.

***Preface: The Granados Family of Aracena***

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 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 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.

Earlier research into records at Aracena showed that in at least one 18<sup>th</sup> century family there, all of the children adopted their mother's Granados surname rather than their father's. Research elsewhere has provided another example of this. The Archivo Histórico Provincial at Cádiz holds a handful of wills made in that city by natives of Aracena. One of these was a will made by a priest named Pablo de Granados on 16 August 1694. He names as his parents Captain Juan Martínez Granados and Catalina García Garzón. He makes them his heirs, save for a small amount in cash which he left to a sister, Antonia Granados y Garzón. Although Pablo clearly left no descendants, the naming patterns in his immediate family are interesting in that they suggest that as early as 1694, use of the Granados name was preferred even when it would not have been the natural 'first' surname, that is, the male-line surname; today Pablo and his sister would simply have been known as Pablo Martínez and Antonia Martínez. Yet in the 1600s, they both wanted to emphasise their Granados link, one that presumably derived from a paternal grandmother. [Archivo Histórico Provincial de Cádiz, Cadiz city Notary Records, Bundle 0750, P. 565-566]

In 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 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 *bijosdalgo* 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. Or, perhaps the original Granados family had died out in the male line, and Juan's double surname reflects some maternal Granados ancestry – in which case, Juan would have needed a new grant, unless his putative Fernández ancestor was also noble. At any rate 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.

Juan Fernández Granados (or perhaps his son, if he had a son of that name) was alive in 1749, when on 21 December of that year he was one of ten local witnesses supporting the application of Gonzalo de Rioja y García Hidalgo to become a Knight of the Order of Santiago. Juan attested to the good character and noble origin of the applicant and his family, and signed the statement at the bottom of Page 23 of the file. [Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, OM-CABALLEROS\_SANTIAGO,EXP.7007.]

This must be the same Juan Fernández de Granados who was named in the census returns taken three years later by the officials compiling the 'Catastro', a census for tax purposes, at the behest of the Marqués de la Ensenada, who headed Spain's government at the time. The local officials who answered the delegation's questions were: Don Andrés Muñiz y Villafranca, Lieutenant Governor (of the Province, presumably, although this is not stated); Don Ginés de Valladares, city *Regidor*; Don Victor Guerra Escudero, also a *Regidor*; and Don Juan Galván, a native of Aracena and a landowner. The returns are distressingly vague compared to those sent by many other towns; where others even named every person practising a given trade in their city, Aracena's return barely mentions any names at all. But it does say that the town had 540 *vecinos*, that is, heads of household, and 1367 inhabitable dwellings; and the records indicate that one position of *Regidor Perpetuo*, or Councilman for Life, was owned by Juan Fernández Granados. [Archivo General de Simancas, Catastro del Marqués de Ensenada, Libro 560, Folios 720-747.]

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, surely the same position mentioned in the 1752 *Catastro*. 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 Sanlucar la Mayor. He also held the position of *Castellano* of the Fortress of Aroche, a town near Aracena.

A contemporary lawsuit proves that relations between the town's gentry families were strained, though the basis for the suit was in the end not as dramatic as some authors have previously claimed. In 1763 Ginés de Valladares and Andrés Muñiz sued Isidro Fernández Granados in the Court of the Royal Chancellery of Granada, claiming that he was inappropriately mentioning his social status in official documents. Specifically, the two gentlemen claimed that based on a certain 'grant of *Hidalguía*' – surely the 1716 one obtained by Juan Fernández Granados, and mentioned above – Isidro was signing documents that he prepared as Lieutenant Corregidor with the words 'Lieutenant Corregidor for the Hidalgo Class'. Valladares and Muñiz provided documents to prove that there had never been such a post in Aracena. There was an Ordinary Mayor, and a Mayor representing the Hidalgo Class, but there being no distinction between the representation or functions of noble and non-noble Corregidores, the plaintiffs claimed that it was inappropriate for Isidro to refer to himself in this fashion. Perhaps they resented the attendant implication that Isidro was somehow the 'first among equals' of Aracena's *hidalgos*. At any rate the suit was successful; the court found for the plaintiffs, and Isidro was ordered to stop referring to himself in that fashion.

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. 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.

As the Huelva Diocesan Archive is said to hold a large collection of marriage licence applications for the province, which have been indexed, they were contacted to see if their records contained any files for Granados' of Aracena. Staff

there were slow to respond and not particularly helpful, but eventually sent a short message saying that they had no such records.

**Opportunities for Further Research on this Line:**

Research in the Aracena notarial records, almost the only surviving source for information about the city's inhabitants before 1936, has reached the earliest records indexed by the notaries who prepared them – that is, records from 1894 back to 1770 have 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.

An easier and perhaps equally rewarding avenue of research has now been opened up by the extension of Ramón's known Barrera and Monsalve ancestry. The Barreras were not from Aracena, but from Aroche, a nearby town where baptism records survive back to 1541, marriages and burials to 1612. The Monsalves were from Niebla, another town with lost records; but they provide a link to some notable families from the town of San Juan del Puerto (a place with records reaching the mid-1500s) as well as a connection to families in the town of Beas and in the city of Huelva itself. These newly established connections offer the opportunity for more traditional family research in parish records, as opposed to the slow and painstaking work needed to extract names from the surviving Aracena records. One also wishes that the baptism record of Josefa Clara Cárcamo y Salazar, an Aracena native who is stated to have been baptised in Seville, could be located.

Finally, it would be a good idea to obtain copies of the court rulings on the assorted lawsuits brought before the Real Chancillería de Granada by members of the Monsalve and Ortíz de Abreu families, as they may provide valuable clues to their origins.

*Matthew Hovius  
July 2006*



**The Ancestry of  
Ramón Granados Márquez  
in the Spanish province of Huelva**

**First Generation**

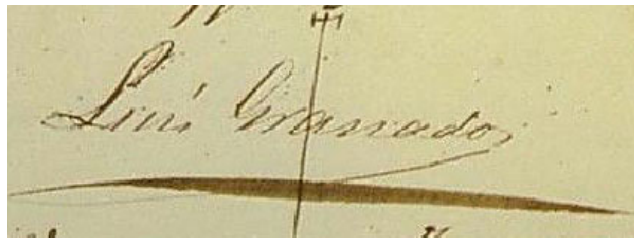
1. **Ramón Granados Márquez** was born<sup>1</sup> on 14 Sep 1880 in Aracena.

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 Fernández**<sup>2</sup> was born<sup>3</sup> about 1840 in Aracena. He died<sup>4</sup> on 12 Jan 1895 in Aracena. He was buried in in the family crypt at Aracena's 'Iglesia del Castillo'. He married<sup>5</sup> María del Rosario Márquez Muñiz before 1875.

Luís Granados Fernández was born around 1840 in Aracena. 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**<sup>6</sup> was born<sup>7</sup> before 1856 in Aracena.

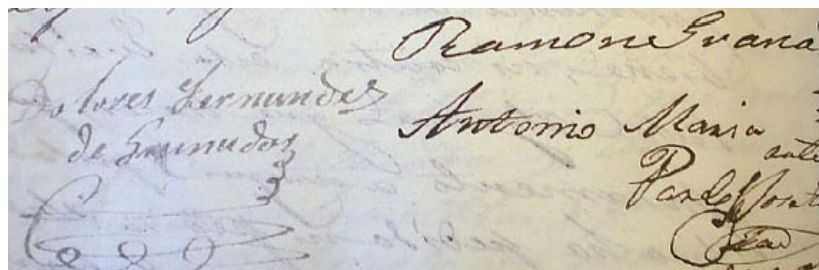
**Third Generation**

4. **Ramón Granados Barrera**<sup>8,9,10</sup> was born<sup>11</sup> before 1805 in Aracena. He died<sup>12</sup> 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 was not stated; and this created the erroneous previous impression that Ramón Granados Barrera was a brother of Manuel Granados Barrera. Another is the 1827 document in which Pedro Barrera Monsalve specifically refers to Ramón Granados Barrera as his nephew.



5. **Dolores Fernández Domínguez**<sup>13</sup> was born in the nearby township of Cumbres Mayores. She died<sup>14</sup> after 1883.

6. **Antonio Márquez García**<sup>15</sup> was born in Aracena. He died<sup>16</sup> 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**<sup>17</sup> was born in Aracena. She died<sup>18</sup> 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**<sup>19,20,21,22</sup> was born<sup>23</sup> before 1766 in Aracena. He died<sup>24</sup> after 1827. He married Josefa de la Barrera.

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.



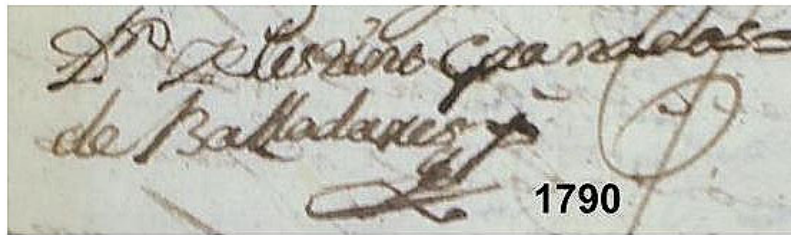
Celestino Granados seems to first begin appearing in notarial records of Aracena in 1787. His immediate parentage is unclear, but it is very interesting that as a young man he signed himself 'Zelestino Granados de Balladares' and then later dropped the Valladares name. Notaries were clearly aware that 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. 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. Perhaps he was an uncle of Celestino Granados? Or did Celestino Granados initially adopt the Valladares name in tribute to earlier 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 on a single occasion 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.

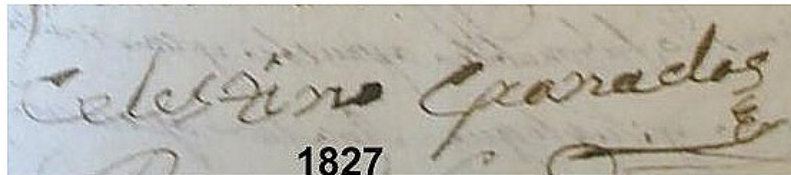
Celestino's first wife was Teresa Guerra, and she died before 1790 when Celestino granted a power of attorney on behalf of 'my minor children, born of my first marriage to Doña Teresa Guerra late of this city.' The phrase 'first marriage' suggests that Celestino had already married his second wife by 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. Under Spanish law of the time only one's children 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.



Handwritten signature of Pedro Pío Granados de Barrera, dated 1790.



Handwritten signature of Celestino Granados, dated 1827.

### 9. Josefa de la Barrera <sup>25,26,27</sup>

Thanks to records held in Seville and Cádiz, it has finally been possible to definitively establish which of the four daughters of Pedro Pío de la Barrera married Celestino Granados.

It had previously appeared that Luisa Gregoria Barrera, the wife of José Granados, must have been the mother of Ramón Granados Barrera. Later discoveries instead suggested 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 therefore presumably 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 seemed most likely the one who married Celestino Granados.

But a record published in 'La Blanca de la Carne en Sevilla' by J.L. Díaz de Noriega shows that Luisa Magdalena Barrera Monsalve married Manuel de Valladares, one of their children subsequently applying for recognition of his hidalgo status in the city of Seville. A Manuel Francisco Valladares Barrera, native of Aracena, made a will in the city of Cádiz in 1816. This connection leaves only Josefa Barrera Monsalve as the wife of Celestino Granados.

It remains a mystery why Agustín would have paid the wedding expenses and dowries of the girls when their father was still living. The answer may lie in the brothers' birth order. Manuel was born in 1708, and Pedro Pío in 1724; Agustín presumably

somewhere in between. Priests were not under an unvarying vow of poverty, so as Pedro Pío predeceased Agustín, it may be that Pedro Pío never controlled the bulk of the Barrera family assets, even though his children were the family's eventual heirs.

12. **Antonio Márquez** . Antonio married Francisca García.

Antonio resided in in Aracena in the early 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.

13. **Francisca García** .

14. **Francisco Javier Muñiz**<sup>28</sup> was born in Aracena. He died after 1856. He married<sup>29</sup> Ana Galván before 1829.

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.

15. **Ana Galván**<sup>30</sup> was born<sup>31</sup> before 1793. She died<sup>32</sup> after 1856.

### **Fifth Generation**

18. **Pedro Pío de la Barrera**<sup>33,34,35,36</sup> was born<sup>37</sup> about 1724 in Aracena. He died about 1791 in Aracena. He married<sup>38</sup> Nicolasa Monsalve y Mora after 1758.

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 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, Mamed, 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 Mamed 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**<sup>39,40</sup> was born<sup>41</sup> in probably in Niebla, in the province of Huelva. She died<sup>42</sup> 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 1845 by her grandchildren. The land suggests that Nicolasa, or at least her family, had roots in Niebla.

Nicolasa is almost certainly a sibling of Mariana Monsalve y Mora, who was born in Niebla in 1748. One of Mariana's sons, Pedro González Hidalgo y Monsalve, became a priest and applied for a position at the Cathedral of Seville in 1829; the application file that he submitted contains a wealth of Monsalve/Mora information that helps replace the burnt parish records of Niebla. In addition to the time frame and birthplace, another factor that suggests that Mariana was a sister of Nicolasa Monsalve y Mora is that the

name Nicolasa seems to have been traditional in the family; Mariana's paternal grandmother was named Nicolasa.

The Monsalve/Mora ancestry given from this point is taken from the published extract of the aforementioned application file.

28. **José Antonio Muñiz** died<sup>43</sup> on 3 Sep 1829 in Aracena. He married<sup>44</sup> Ventura Bernal about 1796 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 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.

29. **Ventura Bernal** <sup>45</sup> 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 buried<sup>46</sup> on 15 Jan 1793 in Aracena. He married Cándida Carrión.

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.

31. **Cándida Carrión** <sup>47</sup>.

## Sixth Generation

36. **Román Félix Barrera** was born<sup>48</sup> in Aroche, in the province of Huelva. He died before 1739. He married<sup>49</sup> Luisa María Narváez Cárcamo before 1708.

Román Félix Barrera is described as being an 'Abogado de los Reales Consejos' in the baptism record of his son Manuel, and is repeatedly referred to as such by the witnesses that Manuel presented upon taking his degree at the University of Seville. In 1731 Román was one of the 'Regidores', or Councillors, of the Aracena town hall. Román seems to have died by 1739 as he is always referred to in the past tense by the witnesses who gave testimony on behalf of Manuel Barrera Narváez in that year.

37. **Luisa María Narváez Cárcamo** was born on 7 Jul 1683 in Aracena. She was christened<sup>50</sup> in its parish church on the 10th of that month.

Luisa's surnames are erroneously given as 'Infante y Cárcamo' on the baptism record of her son Manuel; or perhaps she herself, as an adult, preferred these names to the ones that normally should have been hers, Narváez y Cárcamo. But her children clearly used Narváez as their maternal surname, not Cárcamo.

She was in all likelihood a sibling of Friar Agustín Narváez y Cárcamo, a learned cleric who was active in Seville and Sanlúcar de Barrameda in the first third of the 1700s.

38. **Diego Monsalve** was born in Niebla. He was christened<sup>51</sup> on 26 Jan 1722 in its parish church. He died<sup>52</sup> after 1768. He married Ana María de Mora before 1748.

Diego Monsalve y Ortiz de Abreu brought a 'hidalguía' suit against the city authorities of Niebla at the Real Chancillería de Granada in 1768. This suit has not yet been examined, and so its contents are not included here.

The website of the Spanish Senate includes a facsimile of the baptism record of Don José María Monsalve y Avendaño, who was born in Niebla in 1823 and eventually received a lifetime appointment to the Senate, in which he served until his death in 1905. This gentleman's father is named in his baptism record as 'Don Diego Monsalve Ortiz de Abreu y Mora', certainly the grandson or even son of this Diego Monsalve.

39. **Ana María de Mora** was born in the city of Huelva. She was christened<sup>53</sup> on 27 Oct 1719 in that city.

58. **Juan Bernal** died<sup>54</sup> before 1796. He married

59. **Florencia Fernández**<sup>55</sup>.

## Seventh Generation

72. **Juan Martín Barrera**<sup>56</sup> was born in Aroche. He married
73. **María Gómez**<sup>57</sup>, who was born in Aroche.
74. **José Narváez Infante**<sup>58</sup> was born<sup>59</sup> in Aracena. He married Josefa Clara de Cárcamo y Salazar before 1683.
75. **Josefa Clara de Cárcamo y Salazar**<sup>60</sup> was born<sup>61</sup> in the city of Seville.

Josefa Clara is stated in the university papers of Manuel Barrera Narváez to have been born 'accidentally' in Seville, suggesting that her parents did not in fact normally reside there but elsewhere, perhaps in Aracena.

76. **José Monsalve** was born in Niebla. He was christened<sup>62</sup> on 12 Dec 1686 in its parish church. He married Nicolasa Ortiz de Abreu.
77. **Nicolasa Ortiz de Abreu** was born in San Juan del Puerto, in the province of Huelva. She was christened<sup>63</sup> on 14 Sep 1688 in its parish church.

Nicolasa seems to have been born into a gentry family seated at San Juan del Puerto that had thrived for several generations during the 1600s but eventually disappeared, partly perhaps due to the migration of most of its male members to Spain's colonies. Records at the National Historical Archive in Madrid show that an Alonso Ortiz de Abreu was made a Knight of the Order of Santiago in 1644.

78. **Juan de Mora** was born in Beas. He was christened on 1 Sep 1683 in its parish church. He married Ana María de Negro.
79. **Ana María de Negro** was born in the city of Huelva. She was christened<sup>64</sup> on 20 Jan 1693 in that city.

## Eighth Generation

152. **Cristóbal Monsalve**<sup>65</sup>. Cristóbal married Leonor Villalobos.
153. **Leonor Villalobos**<sup>66</sup>.
154. **Diego José Ortiz de Abreu**<sup>67</sup> died after 1698. He married Elvira de Encalada.

A Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, likely the same man, brought a lawsuit of some sort before the Real Chancillería de Granada in 1698; presumably the suit had something to do with recognition of his 'hidalgo' status, or of the prerogatives granted to those who held this status, as such matters were the focus of this court.

The Ortiz de Abreu family appears to have established a branch in the town of Niebla as early as 1683, when Juan Ortiz de Abreu y Zambrana brought a lawsuit against the town in Granada. In the early 1700s diverse members of this family occur in lawsuits as natives of both San Juan del Puerto and of Niebla, and in one instance as a native of the town of Aroche, near Aracena.

**155. Elvira de Encalada** <sup>68</sup> .

The Encalada and Ortiz de Abreu families of San Juan del Puerto were linked by marriage in at least one generation earlier than that of Diego and Elvira. The book 'Pruebas para Contraer Matrimonios de las Ordenes de Calatrava, Alcántara y Montesa' records the 1640 application of Francisca de Encalada y Ortiz de Abreu to marry Lorenzo Luís de Padilla y Godoy, a Knight of the Order of Calatrava. She was the daughter of Francisco de Encalada and Elvira Ortiz de Abreu. As was required at the time, the bride had to prove the noble lineage of both of her grandfathers, Fernando de Encalada and Juan Ortiz de Abreu, before the Order would approve of the marriage. The bride is stated to have been a native of San Juan del Puerto.

A Francisco de Encalada brought a lawsuit against the town authorities of San Juan del Puerto before the Real Chancillería de Granada in 1612.

**156. Alonso Martín de Mora** <sup>69</sup> .Alonso married

**157. Marina Alonso Villarasa** <sup>70</sup> .

**158. Alejandro Onofre de Negro** <sup>71</sup> . Alejandro married Tomasa Andrea Garrocho.

Alejandro is stated to have been the mayor of Huelva.

The Foundation of the Ducal House of Medina Sidonia mentions an Alejandro Onofre de Negro on its web page; that Alejandro is stated to have been a Steward of the ducal house in Madrid in 1634. Given the date of birth of Ana María de Negro, it is highly unlikely that the Alejandro of 1634 is the same one who fathered a child in 1693. Nevertheless, given the exceptionally uncommon nature of the name 'Alejandro Onofre de Negro' the two men were almost certainly related in some way; perhaps father and son, perhaps uncle and nephew, or even grandfather and grandson.

**159. Tomasa Andrea Garrocho** <sup>72</sup> .



## Appendix - 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. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván, Records of notary Pardo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 192, P. 1856/349.
8. Power of Attorney, Pedro Barrera to Ramón Granados, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Box 159, P. 1827/208.
9. Land Sale by Heirs of Nicolasa Monsalve, Records of notary Antonio M<sup>a</sup> Pardo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 176, P. 1847/339.
10. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
11. 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.
12. Grave marker inscription.
13. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
14. Land sale by Dolores Fernández Domínguez, Page 1883/267.
15. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
16. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
17. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
18. Joint Will of Antonio Márquez and María del Carmen Muñiz.
19. Acknowledgement of Debt, Celestino and Ramón Granados, Records of Notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1827/11.
20. Subpoena issued in favour of José Granados de Nieva, Mixed Records, Series 6.1.1, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 719.
21. 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.
22. Land Purchase by Celestino Granados, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, 1 Sep 1808, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 146, P. 1808/129.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.

26. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 126, P. 1791/158.
27. J. L. Díaz de Noriega, *La blanca de la carne en Sevilla* , Madrid: Hidalguía, 1975, Vol. I, P. 225.
28. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
29. Will of José Antonio Muñiz, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/129 verso.
30. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
31. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 135, P. 1797/157.
32. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
33. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/2 verso.
34. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez.
35. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
36. Bill of Transfer, Luisa Barrera Monsalve to María Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1827/98.
37. 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.
38. 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.
39. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve.
40. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
41. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
42. Land Sale by Nicolasa Monsalve, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, P. 1807/73.
43. Will of José Antonio Muñiz.
44. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 134, P. 1796/24.
45. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.
46. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.
47. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.
48. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'* , Libro 694, fol. 191-205 (1739), P. 192, Historical Archive of the University of Seville.
49. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'* , P. 191 bis. This couple must have married in 1707 or before, as their child Manuel was baptised in Aracena on 2 January 1708.
50. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'* , P. 198. Original baptism record, transcribed in the file, is cited as: Aracena, Baptisms 1669-1687, P. 245 verso.
51. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* , Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875.
52. Exoedientes de Hidalguía Granada.
53. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla*. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875
54. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.
55. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.

56. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*, P. 192.
57. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*, P. 192.
58. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*, P. 198.
59. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*, P. 192.
60. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*, P. 198.
61. *'Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado'*. The witnesses state on several occasions that Clara's birth in the city of Seville was 'accidental', implying that her parents were natives and residents of Aracena, and were merely visiting Seville when Clara was born.
62. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
63. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
64. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
65. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
66. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
67. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
68. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
69. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
70. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
71. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*
72. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla. Vol. II, Pp. 228-29, File N° 875*