

The Ancestry of Ramón Granados Márquez of Aracena in the province of Huelva

Report Summary

This report adds new information to the Granados ancestry through the lineage of Felipe de Quadros Caro. Felipe was an ancestor of Josefa de la Barrera, one of the great-grandmothers of Ramón Granados Márquez. Felipe successfully brought suit before the Real Chancillería de Granada in 1615 to uphold his prerogatives as a *hidalgo*, or noble gentleman, which seems to have been challenged by some local clerk or official. While Felipe's suit needed only to prove the nobility of his paternal line, the information provided was sufficient to identify a link to another noted Seville family, the Caros, who were discussed at some length in a biographical sketch of Rodrigo Caro (1573-1647), a cousin and contemporary of Felipe's, and a noted cleric and writer.

Opportunities for Further Research

This new report on the Granados ancestry leaves many options still open for documenting additional ancestors:

- It would be advisable to determine if there are additional *Limpieza de Sangre* files pertaining to any of the people mentioned herein. Specifically, Hernando Granados Francisco and Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez are known to have held posts with the Inquisition; Pablo Granados, and Francisco Granados Infante, mentioned below, were priests. Friar Agustín Narváez y Cárcamo was Prior of a Convent in Sanlúcar de Barrameda from 1719 to 1725, and then took up a post with the inquisition of Seville. Locating and either examining or obtaining copies of such records for these individuals would be worthwhile. This type of file has already been used to much advantage in the past in establishing ancestry for the Barrera and Monsalve families; there may still be other such resources in Archives, waiting to yield their secrets.
- Research in Seville may identify some additional ancestors of Felipe de Quadros Caro and his wife Antonia Osorio. Rafael Sánchez Saus' work on medieval families of Seville includes a lengthy pedigree of the same Quadros family from which Felipe claimed descent. But he does not develop all of the lines given in the sources that he consulted, keeping his work within the medieval period. The *Institución Colombina* in Seville holds many unpublished manuscripts, such as one written by Juan Ramírez de Guzmán in 1652 on noble lineages descended from Seville's knightly settlers. They also hold a manuscript history of the Monsalve family.
- Although much of the Granados' ancestry in San Juan del Puerto has been amply documented through two lawsuits mentioned below, some research in San Juan del Puerto's parish records would perhaps add the as yet unknown parents of Elvira Encalada and Leonor Bravo de Laguna.
- With regard to the Encalada and Bravo de Laguna families, now that their places of origin in northern Spain have been identified, it may even be possible to determine, through bibliographical research, some medieval ancestry of these families.

- **It may be worthwhile to contact Javier Pérez-Embid, author of the Aracena history book mentioned below, to see if he can provide any additional information or shortcuts to source documents. He indicates repeatedly in his book that he has examined a two-volume manuscript history of Aracena by a local historian named González Tello, but does not indicate where the manuscript is held; it does not seem to be in Aracena's Municipal Archive.**
- **Additional research in Aracena's notarial records would surely yield the names and life stories of more Granados ancestors.**

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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.

María Concepción's ancestry is treated in a separate report.

Second Generation

2. **Luís Granados Fernández**² 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.

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**⁶ was born⁷ before 1856 in Aracena.

Third Generation

4. **Ramón Granados Barrera**^{8,9,10} was born¹¹ before 1805 in Aracena. He died¹² 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.

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**¹³ was born in the nearby township of Cumbres Mayores. She died¹⁴ after 1883.

6. **Antonio Márquez García**¹⁵ was born in Aracena. He died¹⁶ 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**¹⁷ was born in Aracena. She died¹⁸ 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**^{19,20,21,22,23} was born²⁴ before 1766 in Aracena. He died²⁵ after 1827. He married²⁶ Josefa de la Barrera before 17 Feb 1790.

One document 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. 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. 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 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; perhaps a brother of José and descendant of Juan.

The strongest indication of his parentage is the fact that in 1790 he boldly signed the dowry contract pertaining to his second marriage as 'Don Zelestino Granados de Valladares y Messía'. This clearly suggests his parents to be Granados married to a Valladares y Messía, and only one couple mentioned in Aracena notarial records matches this family composition.

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.

9. **Josefa de la Barrera** ^{27,28,29} .

Josefa's dowry contract has been found; by the time it was signed on 17 February 1790, Josefa and Celestino were already married. The contract lists a wealth of items given to Josefa by her parents in observance of her wedding: bolts of silk and other cloths, *mantillas*, stockings, rosaries, bracelets, a diamond necklace, sheets, a trunk... in all, the gifts were valued at 7,167 reales de vellón, which sum her father specified was to be deducted from Josefa's share of his estate once it was divided following his decease.

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** ³⁰ was born in Aracena. He died after 1856. He married³¹ 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** ³² was born³³ before 1793. She died³⁴ after 1856.

Fifth Generation

16. **Nicolás Granados de Nieva** ^{35,36,37,38,39,40,41} was born⁴² before 1719. He married⁴³ Filomena de Valladares y Messía before 1 Mar 1742.

Nicolás Granados de Nieva was clearly a man of considerable influence in his community.

He had already come of age by 1740, and seems also to have been in the confidence of the Valladares clan by then; in February of that year Don Manuel de Valladares y Messía granted Nicolás a Power of Attorney to represent him in Seville at hearing before the Royal Audiencia; the subject seems to have been complaints regarding the prices charged by Manuel as the lessor of the right to collect taxes on meat and flour sold in Aracena. In that same year, Nicolás completed papers for several land purchases; one of these, the purchase of a field on which grew fig, chestnut and olive trees, was cancelled at the last minute when the papers had already been registered, because the seller's wife changed her mind, and the land was found to have been hers originally before the marriage.

In that same year of 1740, Nicolás agreed to a business deal which would later cause him a great deal of trouble. One Juan Pérez had obtained from the Duke of Medinaceli, who held ancient dominions over Aracena, the right to operate the monopoly on sales of hard and soft soap in Aracena. He seems to have paid the Duke a fixed sum to do so, as well as guaranteeing him a share of the yearly profits; his guarantor in this operation was Nicolás Granados. In 1740, Pérez then sublet the operation of this monopoly to Granados for four years.

Without examining court papers, it cannot be said for certain what went wrong; but the Duke's administrators filed charges against Pérez and Granados in the Royal Audiencia at Seville, for non-payment of the yearly sums promised. The two investors were found guilty, and Pérez apparently did not have sufficient assets to cover the obligation, so the Duke's administrators obtained a lien on Nicolás estate and seized his assets. Paperwork documenting the seizure was filed before Aracena notary Blas Laín de Velasco on 21 February 1747; the assets must have been considerable, for as late as 1758 sales and leases involving properties described as formerly belonging to Nicolás Granados were still being recorded by Aracena's notaries. The Duke of Medinaceli's estate dispatched an agent to Aracena on several occasions to sign papers selling or leasing properties that had been seized from Nicolás Granados.

Some of these properties ended up in the hands of José Francisco Martínez Granados, who usually signed his name simply as José Francisco Granados, and may have been a first or second cousin of Nicolás.

In records dated 1758, Nicolás is described as 'Regidor Perpetuo por arrendamiento de el concejo'; he was therefore Councillor for Life on the town council, but seems to have rented rather than bought or inherited the position.

Nicolás is described in Pérez-Embid's book on Aracena history as the leader of one of the town's three noble factions: the Valladares, Granados and Garay clans. The latter is said to have been weaker than the first two; the Garays' status depended mainly on ecclesiastical posts held by their members, while the Valladares' and Granados' grappled for political control of the city.

In 1749 the Valladares' sparked a feud when, taking advantage of the Granados' absence, their representatives on the town council leased themselves some of the best farmland around the city for a pittance. A tense calm descended on city government, lasting for over a decade, until in 1761 new provocations led Nicolás Granados to seek external intervention in the town's affairs. José Valladares, formerly a councillor, was charged with manipulating the town's tax records and defrauding the city of 28,000 reales in property tax (this was not Nicolás' father-in-law, but may well have been his brother-in-law). In 1762 the Granados' or their allies are said to have charged the Valladares' and their allies the Múñiz' with not being true 'hidalgo' noblemen, in which case their fraud would have been a much more serious matter. Aracena's notary records for 1762 include several powers of attorney in which Andrés Múñiz authorises attorneys to defend his status before the Royal Chancillería in Granada. Múñiz also filed a countersuit charging the Granados' with similarly lying about their status.

The end result of the litigation is not fully discussed in Pérez-Embid's book; perhaps it was an impasse. In 1766, when Nicolás Granados was once again out of town, the Valladares' sent an emissary to the Count of Altamira seeking to have him replace the governor of his estate in the

town, allegedly too close to the Granados'; the Count said no. Ultimately, according to Pérez-Embid, neither force was able to permanently eject the other from political power on the council.

17. **Filomena de Valladares y Messía**^{44,45} died⁴⁶ after 1790.

Nicolás and Filomena were married by 1742; a 1747 mortgage taken out to allow them to buy some land mentioned that 'we bought the home in which we dwell, along with another built onto it as an annex, at the exit of Calle de los Barberos in this town, which home borders on those of Juan Santos Plaza and Doña Ana María Múñiz...by deed recorded before this same notary [Manuel Fernández de Torres] on 1 March 1742.'

It appears that Filomena was still alive in 1790, when a listing of Aracena's inhabitants compiled for tax purposes mentions 'the widow of Don Nicolás Granados' living on the town's Calle Gordillo.

18. **Pedro Pío de la Barrera**^{47,48,49,50} was born⁵¹ about 1724 in Aracena. He died about 1791 in Aracena. He married⁵² 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 Pérez-Embid's 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 High 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** ^{53,54} was probably born⁵⁵ in Niebla, in the province of Huelva. She died⁵⁶ 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 built on the published extract of the aforementioned application file.

28. **José Antonio Muñiz** died⁵⁷ on 3 Sep 1829 in Aracena. He married⁵⁸ 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** ⁵⁹ died after 1829.

In the statement filed before a 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** ⁶⁰ was buried⁶¹ on 15 Jan 1793 in Aracena. He married Cándida Carrión.

In 1790, at the time a tax known as the Contribución Real was raised, Felix lived on Aracena's Calle Campito. He paid a total of 8 Reales in tax.

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 ⁶².

Sixth Generation

34. José de Valladares y Messía ⁶³ died⁶⁴ before 1757. He married María Navarro.

That José de Valladares must have been a child of Juan Francisco de Valladares and Francisca de Montenegro can be construed from his daughter's (and presumably his) use of the names Valladares y Messía; the latter name apparently did not enter the Valladares line except through descendants of this marriage.

José is specifically named as the deceased husband of María Navarro, the mother-in-law of Nicolás Granados, in a 1742 affidavit by a member of the Valladares family, the notary Misael de Valladares. Other records refer more frequently to María and the couple's daughter, Filomena.

35. María Navarro ^{65,66}.

36. Román Félix Barrera was born⁶⁷ in Aroche, in the province of Huelva. He died before 1739. He married⁶⁸ 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 christened⁶⁹ 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 ⁷⁰ was born in Niebla. He was christened⁷¹ on 26 Jan 1722 in its parish church. He died⁷² 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. In the suit he is identified as being the 'Alcayde' or warden of the castle and fortress of Niebla. The portion of the suit that has survived is the ruling, not the evidence itself, but it is stated in the preamble to the ruling that Don Diego Monsalve Ortiz de Abreu had represented to the court that he was the son,

grandson, great-grandson and great-great-grandson of 'hidalgo' gentlemen, each of whom he named; and that in the municipal census taken in Niebla in the preceding year his status had not been properly cited, with consequent affront to his personal dignity (and injury to his finances, it can be assumed, as commoners were required to pay taxes while noblemen enjoyed exemptions).

The court's ruling did not specifically comment on Diego's status, but did indicate that the previous census records of the town were examined to see if the distinctions between nobles and commoners had been properly recorded; and, finding that it had been, the court reprimanded Niebla's city officials for sloppy record-keeping beginning in 1752, from which year 'with no order or providence whatsoever' diverse individuals had been accorded or denied the treatment of noblemen in the town's census lists. The court ordered the town to prepare the 1767 census over again, this time to the standard of the pre-1752 lists, under pain of a 20,000 maravedis fine.

As Diego never again raised the matter with the court, it can be assumed that the town complied with the ruling, and that Diego was restored to his previous status.

39. **Ana María de Mora** was born in the city of Huelva. She was christened⁷³ on 27 Oct 1719 in that city.

58. **Juan Bernal** died⁷⁴ before 1796. He married Florencia Fernández.

59. **Florencia Fernández**⁷⁵.

60. **José Galván**⁷⁶ .José married Josefa Granados.

61. **Josefa Granados**⁷⁷ died after 1765.

Josefa's will, made in 1765, specifically names her son Felix among her five children. The will unfortunately does not mention her parents or any siblings, which would have helped place her within Granados families in the area. Josefa does not seem to have had many assets of which to dispose; she leaves some cash to her husband and to two of her daughters, and specifies that any remaining assets she has are to be divided among her children.

It seems likely that Josefa lived long enough to make another will after this one, if only because the notary's papers bear no mark showing that any copy of this was ever made for any of her heirs, which one would expect if this will had still been in force when she died.

Seventh Generation

68. **Juan Francisco de Valladares**⁷⁸ was born⁷⁹ in Aracena. He was christened on 12 May 1640. He died before 1720. He married⁸⁰ Francisca de Montenegro Holguín on 8 Jun 1669 in Aracena.

69. **Francisca de Montenegro Holguín**⁸¹ was born⁸² in Aracena. She was christened on 20 Jul 1643. She died before 1720.

72. **Juan Martín Barrera**⁸³ was born in Aroche. He married María Gómez.

73. **María Gómez**⁸⁴ was born in Aroche.

74. **José Narváez Infante**⁸⁵ was born⁸⁶ in Aracena. He married Josefa Clara de Cárcamo y Salazar before 1683.

75. **Josefa Clara de Cárcamo y Salazar**⁸⁷ was born⁸⁸ 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**⁸⁹ was born in Niebla. He was christened⁹⁰ on 12 Dec 1686 in its parish church. He married Nicolasa Ortiz de Abreu.

77. **Nicolasa Ortiz de Abreu**⁹¹ was born in San Juan del Puerto. She was christened⁹² 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.

Diego Monsalve names his mother as María Ana rather than Nicolasa, but otherwise the lineage he gives matches exactly that subsequently given in a 'limpieza de sangre' file cited elsewhere in this report. It is possible that both are correct, given the contemporary tendency to bestow multiple names at Christening; for example, the first name in the list may have been Nicolasa, but she may have preferred María Ana among family.

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 christened⁹³ on 20 Jan 1693 in that city.

Eighth Generation

136. **Hernando Granados Francisco**^{94,95,96} died about 1676. He married Isabel Cid de Valladares.

Fernando was said in his son's marriage record to be one of Aracena's notaries. Pérez-Embid mentions him as a local Familiar of the Inquisition and as a judge.

The catalogue of Aracena's Municipal Archive shows that the earliest surviving records kept by Hernando Granado Francisco date to 1648, and the last, to 1676.

137. **Isabel Cid de Valladares**⁹⁷.

138. **Martín Messía de Montenegro**⁹⁸. Martín married María Guerrero Holguín.

139. **María Guerrero Holguín**⁹⁹.

152. **Cristóbal Monsalve**^{100,101}. Cristóbal married Leonor Villalobos.

153. **Leonor Villalobos**¹⁰².

154. **Diego José Ortiz de Abreu**¹⁰³ was christened¹⁰⁴ on 25 Mar 1657 in San Juan del Puerto. He died after 1698. He married Elvira de Encalada.

The priest who officiated at Diego's baptism was a Juan Ortiz de Abreu, surely a relation, who had received licence to perform the ceremony from the incumbent priest of the parish.

Diego José Ortiz de Abreu brought a lawsuit before the Real Chancillería de Granada in 1698. Diego's election as a local Judge for the Noble Class (Justicia por el Estado Noble) had caused one Francisco Márquez de Prado to bring charges before the court in Granada, claiming that Diego and his family were common taxpayers.

In fact, while it appears that Diego's father and grandfather were imprudent (or civic-minded) enough to allow themselves to be taxed on one or two occasions when hay was being collected for the horses of soldiers stationed locally, the Ortiz de Abreus were invariably listed as 'noble' and non-taxable in the town's records, and held positions of authority on the town council, with one of Diego's male-line ancestors even having obtained a royal warrant certifying his noble status from the same court in 1592.

Thanks to this 1698 litigation, the Ortiz de Abreu family is exceptionally well-documented for the period; the suit is unusually detailed, and even includes transcripts of birth and marriage records from the church registers of San Juan del Puerto.

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**¹⁰⁵ .

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.

156. **Alonso Martín de Mora**¹⁰⁶ .Alonso married Marina Alonso Villarasa.

157. **Marina Alonso Villarasa**¹⁰⁷ .

158. **Alejandro Onofre de Negro**¹⁰⁸ .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 an Accountant 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** ¹⁰⁹ .

Ninth Generation

304. **Francisco de la Calle y Monsalve** ¹¹⁰ was born in Niebla.

Nearly nothing is yet known regarding this gentleman, who is named in by Diego Monsalve as his great-grandfather in his 1768 lawsuit; but Diego does state that Francisco was a Licenciado, that is, a University graduate, and so presumably a person who held some political or administrative office. Diego also states that Francisco, like the rest of his male-line ancestors, was native to Niebla.

308. **Juan Ortiz de Abreu** was christened¹¹¹ on 15 Oct 1631 in San Juan del Puerto. He died about 1686. He married¹¹² **María de Encalada Ortiz** on 29 May 1656 in San Juan del Puerto.

Juan, like his son, held the position of Alcaide or warden of the fortress of San Juan del Puerto.

On 14 January 1686, apparently ill, he made a power of attorney authorising his wife and sons to make testamentary dispositions on his behalf. His children were

- * Don Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, and**
- * Don Francisco Ortiz de Encalada.**

309. **María de Encalada Ortiz** .

María and Juan's marriage record state that they shared a second-degree cousinship in one line, and a third-and-fourth degree cousinship in another line, for all of which they had received dispensation through the Archdiocese of Seville.

María's sister Francisca married Lorenzo Luís de Padilla Godoy, a Knight of the Order of Calatrava, in 1640.

Tenth Generation

616. **Diego Ortiz de Abreu** was christened¹¹³ on 13 Feb 1612 in San Juan del Puerto. He died¹¹⁴ in 1680. He married¹¹⁵ **Isidora de Quadros Caro** on 9 Jul 1628 in Seville's parish of San Vicente Mártir.

Diego is described as an 'Alguacil Mayor del Santo Oficio' or High Sheriff of the Inquisition in the marriage record of his son José, as well as in other municipal records that mentioned him in 1646.

Diego made a will before the notary of San Juan del Puerto on 19 December 1679, and this will was proved on 25 February 1680. In the will he mentioned as his children

- * Don Juan Ortiz de Abreu;**
- * Doña María Antonia Ortiz de Abreu; and**
- * Doña Isidora de Quadros, deceased, who had married Don Ignacio Galindo Valcárcel, by whom she left two children, Alonso and Isabel.**

617. **Isidora de Quadros Caro** died¹¹⁶ before 1656.

Diego and Isidora married in Seville, though the wedding was blessed in San Juan del Puerto at a ceremony on 27 July 1628.

618. **Francisco de Encalada**¹¹⁷ was born in San Juan del Puerto. He married Elvira Ortiz de Abreu.

In 1612, Francisco brought a lawsuit before the court of the Chancillería in Granada, to demand that his exemption from taxes as a nobleman be upheld. Francisco's suit was recorded in a particularly difficult court hand and is very hard to read. Enough of it has been examined to determine the names of some of his ancestors, and to follow the family's origins from San Juan del Puerto to the nearby town of Villalba de Alcor, and from there to Villalpando in the northerly province of Zamora. The 1612 suit did not include transcripts of baptism records or wills, but did record the testimony of several elderly witnesses in Villalba de Alcor who could remember Francisco's grandfather and great-grandfather.

619. **Elvira Ortiz de Abreu**¹¹⁸ was born in San Juan del Puerto.

Eleventh Generation

1232. **Juan Ortiz de Abreu** was born in San Juan del Puerto. He died¹¹⁹ in Oct 1630. He married Elvira Galindo.

In 1592 Juan won a lawsuit in which he demanded confirmation of his noble status from the Chancillería of Granada, and on 10 October of that year he was issued the appropriate 'Ejecutoría' certifying his status; this document was produced by his great-grandson Diego José over 100 years later, during the proceedings to uphold his own status.

Juan made a will on 7 October 1630 before the notary of San Juan del Puerto; it was proved 11 days later, indicating that Juan died in the meantime. In the will Juan names his first and second wife, and his children.

1233. **Elvira Galindo**¹²⁰.

Elvira and her husband had:

- * Don Alonso Ortiz de Abreu, who became a Knight of .. in 1644, and was the author of a series of letters to his wife recently published as 'Del barroco literario en Charcas : doce cartas de Alonso Ortiz de Abreu a su esposa, o las trampas del amor y del honor, 1633-1648'**
- * Don Gerónimo Ortiz de Abreu, a priest; Alonso and Gerónimo left Spain together in March 1616, travelling to what is now Bolivia.**
- * Don Diego Ortiz de Abreu;**
- * Don Luís Ortiz de Abreu;**
- * Don Rodrigo Ortiz de Abreu;**
- * Don Agustín Ortiz de Abreu; and**
- * Doña María Ortiz de Abreu.**

1234. **Felipe de Quadros Caro**^{121,122} died after 1615. He married Antonia Osorio.

Felipe was a Familiar of the Inquisition.

1235. **Antonia Osorio** ¹²³ .

1236. **Bernardo de Encalada** ¹²⁴ was born in Villalba del Alcor. He married Elvira de Ayala.

Bernardo was probably a sibling or cousin of Petronila de Encalada, a native of Villalba del Alcor, who in 1610 married Don Manuel Calvo Domonte; one of their descendants, who used the surname Calvo de Encalada, eventually received the title of Marqués de Villapalma de Encalada in 1728.

1237. **Elvira de Ayala** ¹²⁵ was born in San Juan del Puerto.

1238. **Juan Ortiz de Abreu** is the same person as #1232.

By his first wife, Juan had only one child, Elvira, who married Don Francisco de Encalada.

1239. **Leonor Bravo de Laguna** ¹²⁶ was born in Gibraleón.

She is called Beatriz in her granddaughter's application for permission to marry Lorenzo de Godoy, a Knight of the Order of Calatrava.

Twelfth Generation

2464. **Francisco de Abreu** was born¹²⁷ in Gibraleón (Huelva).

2468. **Diego de Quadros** ^{128,129} was born¹³⁰ about 1534 in Seville. He died¹³¹ about 1591. He married¹³² María Caro after 1559.

Diego was still single when, on 21 September 1559, he received permission to travel to 'Tierra Firme' and thence to Peru. The reason for his trip is unknown, but the record confirms the names of his parents as provided by Felipe de Quadros Caro in his lawsuit.

He returned to the same area on trade in 1583 aboard the ship San Miguel, and the paperwork for that trip includes a copy of the original licence that he received in 1559, stating his age at that time. The records also reveal that Diego was travelling as a cloth merchant; he took damask tablecloths, linen, shirts, thread, pins, needles...

In 1615 two of the witnesses provided by Felipe de Quadros Caro in his lawsuit alluded to Diego's death, one saying he had passed away about 22 years previously, the other, 26 years previously.

Two of the elderly witnesses who gave depositions for the suit stated that Diego had lived in Seville's parish of San Vicente; one added that he had lived in that of San Bartolomé prior to his marriage, and another, that he had lived in that of San Román some time before his death.

2469. **María Caro** ¹³³ .

2472. **Francisco de Encalada** ¹³⁴ was born in Villalba de Alcor (Huelva). He married Ana Porta.

2473. **Ana Porta** ¹³⁵ .

2476. **Francisco de Abreu** is the same person as #2464.

Thirteenth Generation

4936. **Juan de Quadros** ^{136,137} died¹³⁸ about 1601. He married Inés de Valderrama.

In 1615 Martín Álvarez Bulto, born 1542, then parish priest of Seville's church of Santa Marina, deposed that he had known Juan de Quadros, that he had resided in the parish of Santa Magdalena, and that for some 300 years the Quadros family had possessed a chapel in the church of Santa Marina where members of the family were interred.

4937. **Inés de Valderrama** ^{139,140} .

4938. **Juan Díaz Caro** ^{141,142} .Juan married Quiteria de Torres.

4939. **Quiteria de Torres** ^{143,144} .

Felipe de Quadros Caro calls her Quiteria de la Torre in his 1615 lawsuit, but she was called Quiteria de Torres on the inscription of the chapel that she and her husband endowed in Seville's parish of San Miguel, and which was to serve as a resting place for them and for their descendants.

4944. **Alonso Pérez de Encalada** ¹⁴⁵ was born in Villalpando (Zamora). He married María de Villagómez.

4945. **María de Villagómez** died¹⁴⁶ after 1554.

María's surname is difficult to read in the depositions taken as part of the 1612 Encalada lawsuit. She is probably the María de Villagómez mentioned in a lawsuit filed around 1554 by Lope Encalada of Villalpando against María de Villagómez, seeking a lien on her assets with regard to an unpaid debt.

Fourteenth Generation

9872. **Lorenzo de Quadros** ¹⁴⁷ .Lorenzo married Beatriz Ortiz de Morillo.

9873. **Beatriz Ortiz de Morillo** .

9876. **Marcos Caro** ¹⁴⁸ was born in Utrera. He died about 27 Jul 1571. He married Constanza Jiménez de Molina in 1521.

Marcos made his will before notary Martín Guisado on 27 July 1571. He stated that when he had married, he had brought livestock and property worth 80,000 maravedis to the marriage, and that his bride had brought an equal amount in cash.

9877. **Constanza Jiménez de Molina** ¹⁴⁹ .

9888. **Lope de Encalada** ¹⁵⁰ .Lope married Isabel García.

Several Encaladas of Villalpando are mentioned in litigation heard by the Real Chancillería de Valladolid as early as 1535; some of this litigation was to uphold the plaintiff's noble status.

Lope could be the son or brother of one of the men named.

9889. **Isabel García** ¹⁵¹ .

Fifteenth Generation

19752. **Juan Díaz** ¹⁵² was born in Utrera. He married Ana Caro.

19753. **Ana Caro** ¹⁵³ was born in Utrera.

Appendix A - Sources

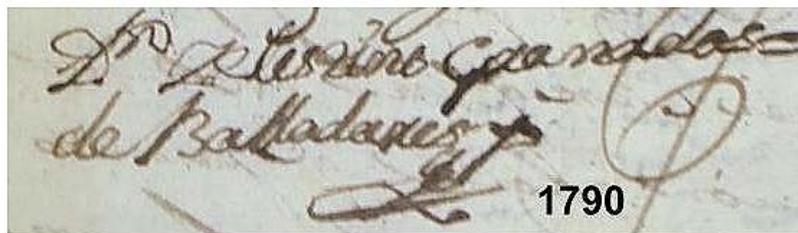
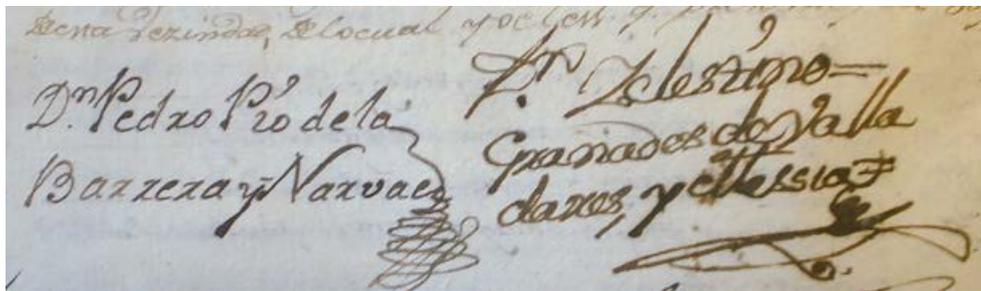
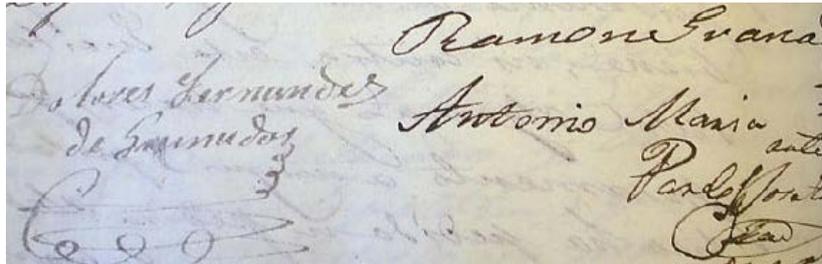
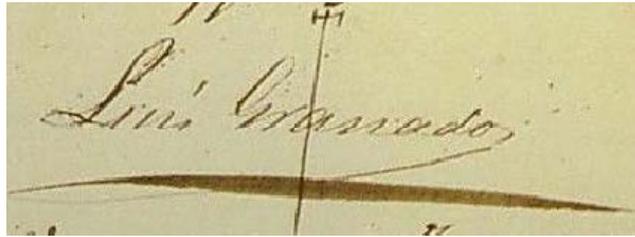
1. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez, supplied by Mr Luis Granados.
2. Notarised Copy (issued in 1897) of Birth Record of Ramón Granados Márquez.
3. Bond Posted by Luís Granados Fernández, Box 271, P. 1880/57. Conflicting figures are recorded for Luís' age; it 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^a 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. Dowry Contract of C. Granados and J. de la Barrera, Records of notary Juan del Campo y Castro, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 127, Pp. 39 r^o-40 v^o.
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. Dowry Contract of C. Granados and J. de la Barrera.
27. 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.
28. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 126, P. 1791/158.
29. Dowry Contract of C. Granados and J. de la Barrera.
30. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
31. Will of José Antonio Muñiz, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/129 verso.

32. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
33. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 135, P. 1797/157.
34. Joint Will of Francisco Javier Muñiz & Ana Galván.
35. Land Purchases by Nicolás Granados, Records of notary Baltasar Rodríguez de Azevo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 75, Pp. 11 r^o-12 v^o.
36. Power of Attorney, Manuel Valladares to Nicolás Granados, Records of notary Baltasar Rodríguez de Azevo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 75, Pp. 14 r^o-15 r^o.
37. Lease of Soap Monopoly Concession by Nicolás Granados, Records of notary Baltasar Rodríguez de Azevo, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 75, P. 13 r^o-v^o.
38. Affidavit by Misael de Valladares y Messía, Records of notary Misael de Valladares y Messía, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 88, P. 44.
39. Land Lease by José Francisco Granados, Records of notary Misael de Valladares y Messía, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 88, P. 42 r^o-43 v^o.
40. Land Purchase by Francisco Rey, Records of notary Misael de Valladares y Messía, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 88, P. 58 r^o-59 v^o.
41. Javier Pérez-Embid Wamba, *Aracena y su Sierra: La Formación Histórica de una Comunidad Andaluza*, Diputación de Huelva, 1996, Pp. 426-430.
42. Power of Attorney, Manuel Valladares to Nicolás Granados.
43. Land Purchase by Nicolás Granados, Records of notary Manuel Fernandez de Torres, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 80, Pp. 29 v^o - 31 r^o.
44. Land Purchase by Nicolás Granados.
45. Land Purchases by Nicolás Granados.
46. Contribución Real, 1790, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 504.
47. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 161 P. 1829/2 verso.
48. Will of Pedro Pío de la Barrera y Narváez.
49. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
50. Bill of Transfer, Luisa Barrera Monsalve to María Barrera Monsalve, Records of notary Tiburcio Guerra Librero, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 159, P. 1827/98.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. Will of Pedro Barrera Monsalve.
54. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
55. Will of Agustín de la Barrera y Narváez.
56. Land Sale by Nicolasa Monsalve, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, P. 1807/73.
57. Will of José Antonio Muñiz.
58. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal, Records of notary José Plácido Mateos, Aracena Municipal Archive, Box 134, P. 1796/24.
59. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.
60. Contribución Real, 1790.
61. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.
62. Division of Estate, Heirs of Felix Galván.
63. Affidavit by Misael de Valladares y Messía.
64. Affidavit by Misael de Valladares y Messía. José was stated to be deceased in some paperwork prepared by Misael de Valladares in 1757, allowing for the sale of some land that had previously belonged to Nicolás Granados.
65. Affidavit by Misael de Valladares y Messía.
66. Lease of Soap Monopoly Concession by Nicolás Granados.
67. '*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.
68. '*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.

69. '*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.
70. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Diego Monsalve, 1768, Archivo de la Real Chancillería, Granada, S. 301, Leg. 170, Piece 340.
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. Expedientes de Hidalguía Granada.
73. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
74. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.
75. Dowry Contract of J.A. Muñiz & Ventura Bernal.
76. Will of Josefa Granados, Records of notary Misael de Valladares y Messía, Box 98, Pp. 158 vº-159 vº.
77. Will of Josefa Granados.
78. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares, Archivo Histórico Nacional, Inquisición, Leg. 1250, Exp. 18.
79. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
80. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
81. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
82. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
83. '*Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado*' , P. 192.
84. '*Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado*' , P. 192.
85. '*Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado*' , P. 198.
86. '*Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado*' , P. 192.
87. '*Expediente de Pruebas de Legitimidad y Limpieza de Sangre de Manuel Barrera Narváez, para la obtención de Grado*' , P. 198.
88. '*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.
89. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Diego Monsalve, 1768.
90. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
91. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Diego Monsalve, 1768.
92. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
93. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
94. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
95. Javier Pérez-Embuid Wamba, *Aracena y su Sierra: La Formación Histórica de una Comunidad Andaluza* , P. 495.
96. *Archivos Municipales Onubenses: Tomo II. Inventario del Archivo Municipal de Aracena.* , Diputación Provincial, Huelva: 1997., Pp. 31-34.
97. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
98. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
99. 'Limpieza de Sangre' File of Gabino de Valladares.
100. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
101. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Diego Monsalve, 1768.
102. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
103. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
104. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 27, Archivo de la Real Chancillería, Granada, S. 303, Leg. 378, Piece 7.
105. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
106. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
107. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
108. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
109. Adolfo de Salazar Mir, *Los Expedientes de Limpieza de Sangre de la Catedral de Sevilla* .
110. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Diego Monsalve, 1768.
111. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 24.

112. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 26.
113. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 24 verso.
114. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 22.
115. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 27 verso.
116. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 26.
117. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 26.
118. Noble Status Lawsuit of Diego José Ortiz de Abreu, 1698, P. 26.
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133. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Felipe de Quadros Caro, 1615.
134. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Francisco de Encalada, 1612, P. 1.
135. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Francisco de Encalada, 1612, P. 1.
136. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Felipe de Quadros Caro, 1615.
137. Licence to travel to the Indies, Diego de Quadros.
138. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Felipe de Quadros Caro, 1615.
139. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Felipe de Quadros Caro, 1615.
140. Licence to travel to the Indies, Diego de Quadros.
141. Rodrigo Caro, Santiago Montoto [Ed.], *Varones insignes en letras naturales de la ilustrísima ciudad de Sevilla : epistolario* , Seville, 1915, P. iii & table.
142. Félix González de León, *Noticia artística, historica y curiosa de todos los edificios publicos ... de Sevilla* , Seville: José Hidalgo, 1844, Vol. 1, P. 27.
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145. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Francisco de Encalada, 1612, P. 3.
146. Lawsuit of Lope Encalada vs María de Villagómez, Archivo de la Real Chancillería, Valladolid, PL CIVILES. PÉREZ ALONSO (F). CAJA 0211.0002.
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149. Rodrigo Caro, Santiago Montoto [Ed.], *Varones insignes en letras naturales de la ilustrísima ciudad de Sevilla : epistolario* , P. iii & table.
150. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Francisco de Encalada, 1612, P. 3.
151. Noble Status Lawsuit filed by Francisco de Encalada, 1612, P. 3.
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153. Rodrigo Caro, Santiago Montoto [Ed.], *Varones insignes en letras naturales de la ilustrísima ciudad de Sevilla : epistolario* , P. iii & table.

Appendix B - Some Signatures of Granados Ancestors



1902.
Nicolas Granados
de Nueva
re. &

Appendix C – The Conjectural Early Lineage of the Granados' of Aracena

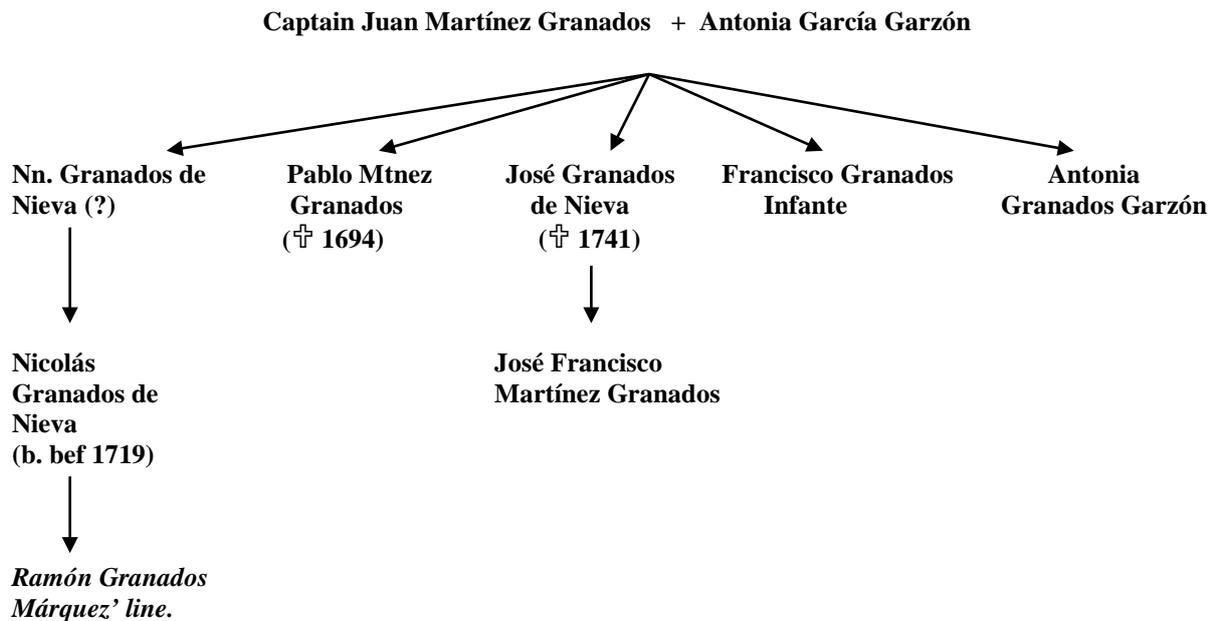
The Granados lineage shown herein has been built up through three phases of research on the ancestry of Ramón Granados Márquez. Records from 1729 were the earliest examined for this project. There are no indices of any kind for records of this period, so the selection criteria for the samples included selecting years in which certain individuals were known to be alive, and subsequently focusing on the records of the notary for which they seemed to have a preference; there could be as many as five different notaries keeping records in Aracena in a given year. In the end, the records of notary Misael de Valladares were particularly valuable, as he was related to the Granados' by marriage and seems to have been favoured by them for legal transactions during the mid-1700s.

The most surprising discovery during this phase of research was that the Fernández de Granados family, the most prolific and visible Granados clan in Aracena from about 1770 on, seems to be an entirely separate family from the Granados family of Ramón Granados Márquez. A detailed Fernández de Granados tree from 1700 onwards could now be prepared from wills, contracts and other records in Aracena's notarial archives, but there is no apparent connection to Ramón's ancestors. If there is a link, it must occur a couple of generations before the earliest known ancestors in either line.

It appears more likely that there was some relationship between Nicolás Granados de Nieva, ancestor of Ramón, and José Francisco Martínez Granados, who usually signed his name only as José Francisco Granados. The two men were contemporaries, both held seats on Aracena's city council, and when Nicolás lost some of his land due to financial difficulties, José Francisco bought it. José Francisco may have been a nephew or first cousin of Nicolás. The 1741 will of José Francisco's father has been found, and it shows that he signed his name José Granados de Nieva – the same suffix used by Nicolás Granados – though the notary referred to him as José Martínez Granados. José named his father as a Juan Martínez Granados, deceased; José also mentioned a brother still living, a priest, Francisco Granados Infante.

This family seems to be connected with a Granados family identified in earlier research. 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. Pablo must have been relatively young, for both of his parents were still alive and he made 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]

Based on this information and the reiteration of the ‘Martínez Granados’ and ‘Granados de Nieva’ naming patterns, a *tentative* line of descent for these families can be suggested as follows:



More research would be required to verify this proposed lineage.

It does now appear likely that the male line of the first Granados settler in Aracena died out before 1700, and the heritage of that line was carried on by two separate and occasionally antagonistic families, the Fernández de Granados’ and the Martínez Granados’. Interestingly, the patriarch of the former family is known to have bought a *Privilegio de Hidalguía* in 1709, as shown in earlier research, for reasons that are not entirely clear if the family were already noble in the male line. The Fernández de Granados’ were quite prolific, eventually dropping the name ‘Fernández’ entirely and marrying into some well-known families.

Another surprising discovery in this research was that the Valladares’, perhaps Aracena’s best-known noble family (and certainly most vocal, during the 1700s), were actually Granados’ in the mail line. Gabino de Valladares, who eventually became Bishop of Barcelona, had to prepare a *Limpieza de Sangre* file documenting his origin; this file provided priceless duplicates of now-lost Aracena baptism and marriage records. They reveal that the Valladares clan all descended from Hernando Granados Francisco, a local notary and familiar of the Inquisition, who married a Valladares heiress.