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ARCHIVE OF THE CROWN OF ARAGON

C 1692/10

Front cover:

Home of the archive from 1853 until 1994.

Back cover:

Home of the archive inaugurated in 1993.



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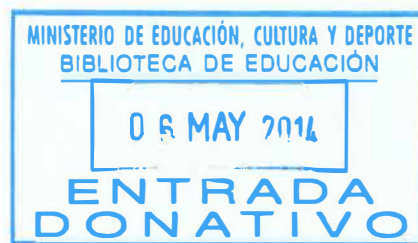
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Subdirección General de Información y Publicaciones

N.I.P.O.: 176-03-030-9

Depósito Legal: M-31498-2003

Imprime: I. G. OMNIA, S.A.



ARCHIVE

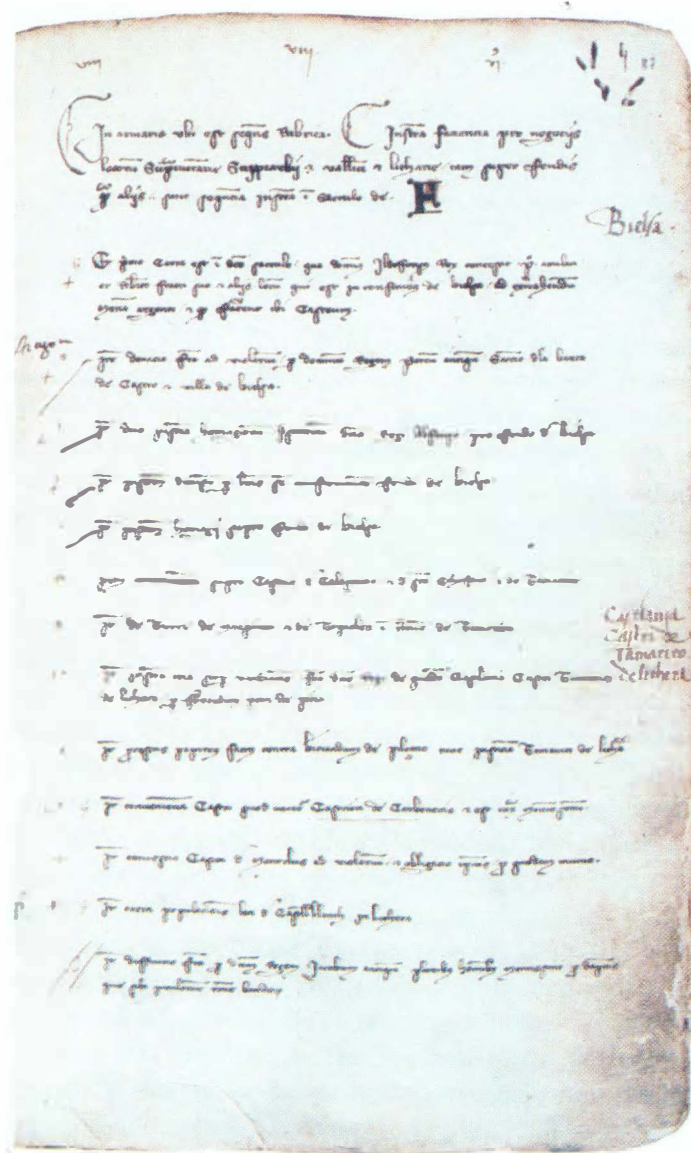
OF THE CROWN OF ARAGON

HISTORY

Originally *Archivo Real* (Royal Archives), for more than four centuries it was housed in the Palacio Real Mayor in Barcelona. We owe its existence to the initiative of a meticulous ruler who knew how to put documentation to use as a legal and diplomatic weapon for acquiring territory and jurisdiction. It began life in 1318, when the number of old palace documents and of archives confiscated from the Templars (1307) and the complexity of the documentation produced by his own Chancellery moved King James II (1291-1327) to set aside as archives two rooms in the Palace left free following the construction of the new Chapel. There the *Archivo Real* remained until the sturdy walls began to crack and threatened to collapse in 1770.

The practice of making a note in books, first in outline and later at greater length, of the most important charters and orders sealed and issued by the Chancellery began in the final years of the Conquering King (1213-1276), favoured by the proliferating use of paper. This continued under his two immediate successors, but it was James II himself who ordered a complete copy of the documents in thematic series of registers, making prior registration of the royal document being issued a requirement as necessary as the seal itself. He managed to gather 80 registers from before his accession to the throne, some of which were still in the possession of scribes. From his reign, 330 have been preserved.

As well as the administrative records, James II saw to it that all the documentation referring to his family entered the Archives, whether treasury accounts, proceedings substantiated before the Court judges and accounts of ambassadors and confidants, or his daughters'



First inventory of the Archivo Real, in the hand of Pere Perseya (d.1348), the first archivist: Memorial 3, folio 87r.



marriage contracts and the family letters he received. From the time of his reign, 165 cases of assorted papers and more than 4,000 parchments are preserved today.

His successor, Alfonso the Kind (1327-1336), followed his father's example and the accumulation of papers and deeds that have survived, both administrative and private, is also enormous. During the reign of Peter the Ceremonious (1336-1387), the *Archivo Real* began to be considered less the monarch's private or exclusive archive and more an archive of the Royal Administration.

As meticulous and orderly as his grandfather or more so, Peter the Ceremonious was guided by his instinct to preserve the documentation he wanted on hand when he needed it and ignore transitory values. He therefore made a point of sending the following to the archives for keeping: the Book of Privileges of Mallorca, confiscated following the incorporation of this kingdom (1344); the Book of Privileges of Valencia, cancelled following the defeat of the Union (1348); the original of his famous *Ordenaciones*; the original of the *Crónica General* of his ancestors which he had written; the proceedings against James of Mallorca; his speeches to the *Cortes* (Parliament), etc. And he of course continued the policy of transferring the Chancery registers to the archives, a total of 1,800 by the time he died.

What this monarch stands out for most is the fact that he turned the archives into a permanent office for documentary work. In 1346 he appointed his scribe Pere Per-

seya to the post of archivist. Perseya immediately drew up the first inventory of the papers, which at that time were kept in cabinets and chests which acted as a form of classification. The king was always in contact with the archivists who succeeded Perseya, ordering documents to be sought, requesting copies or originals to be sent him, sending documents for keeping. In 1384 he sent Berenguer Segarra instructions on the way the archivist should deal with the records: ensure they were handed over by the royal scribes, label them, foliate them, repair them if necessary and prepare an index of the names of the beneficiaries of the documents they contained.

Under following reigns, in spite of the change of dynasty (1412), the functions of the archives with respect to the Royal Administration were unvarying. What did change was their social consideration.

A PUBLIC ARCHIVE

The registers of the *Cancillería Real* (Royal Chancery), obviously, bore witness to the rights and prerogatives of the king. At the same time, they affected the interests of his subjects, those who had at some point paid to obtain their letters patent in a ruling, the exclusive rights to a mine, the legitimization of natural children, etc., and who were recorded there. The *Archivo Real* had outgrown the private interests of its owner; it was public.



1491, October 30. Vega de Granada.
Ferdinand the Catholic appoints Gonzalo de Herrera caballero de las Espuelas de Oro.
Herrera, Cp. 65, D. 1.

the main entrance of the Hospital Tavera, which corresponds to the exterior to the rusticated stone façade in Calle Marqués de Mendigorria. The *Ministerio de Cultura* reconditioned this area, keeping the original structure and distribution but adapting it to the new functions required by the archives.

The building is equipped with burglar alarms and smoke detectors and sprinklers (manual and automatic). Up-to-date air conditioning systems ensure stable temperature and humidity in the repositories. There is stacks in the archives for 7,500 l.m. of documents.

ARCHIVE GROUPS

The *Sección Nobleza* keeps more than two hundred family archives of widely differing characteristics, content and geographical origin. These archives are listed below, but in view of their importance it is worth singling out the *Osuna*, *Frías*, *Fernán Núñez*, *Baena*, *Mendigorria*, *Luque*, *Bornos*, *Parcent*, *Priego* and *Cameros* groups,

which are the object of a more detailed description. Nevertheless, as we have seen, the *Sección Nobleza* is open to new archives, either from acquisitions by the *Ministerio de Educación y Cultura* (Ministry of Education and Culture) or from donations or loans by organisations or private individuals.

Contents of the archives of the nobility

For ease of understanding, and in view of the fact that a Classification Scheme has been drawn up in the *Sección Nobleza* for the documents from the Houses of the Nobility, which consists of eight Sections, we shall comment briefly on these sections as a reflection of the documents these archives preserve.

SECTION 1. GENEALOGÍA, TÍTULOS Y MAYORAZGOS

Contains the documentation forming the nucleus of the family's titles and *mayorazgos*, as well as the general genealogies, family histories and descriptions of coats of arms.

MAYORAZGO

A historical form of entailed property whose owner does not have the legal right to enjoy the assets included in the patrimony subject to this system, in which a rule of inheritance has been determined which is generally pre-established by primogeniture. *Mayorazgos* existed in Castile from the end of the fourteenth century. In Aragon they go by the name of *vínculos*. The origin of the Castilian *mayorazgo* is normally traced to the will of Henry II of Castile, though they existed long before and are of two types: those entailing a third of the estate for a coheir and a fifth as the disposable portion or those entailing all or practically all the patrimony. The second of these is the kind we find in the *Sección Nobleza*, while the first can be found in all families, whether nobility or not.

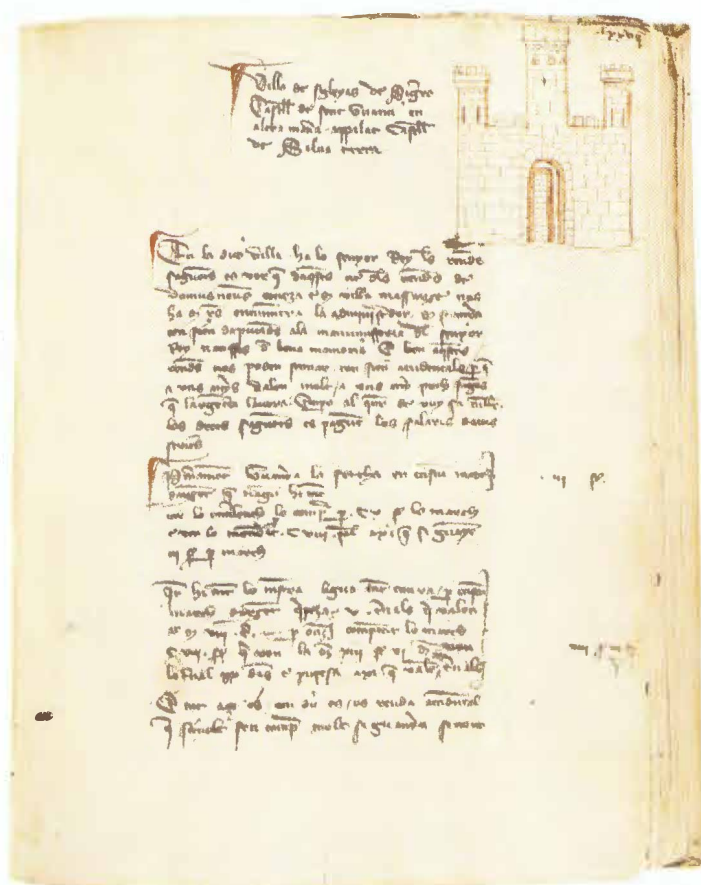
Henry II established in his will that all the *mayorazgos* affecting properties and privileges granted by the Crown—practically the majority of those kept in the *Sección Nobleza*—were to comply with the system of regular *mayorazgo*, which was the system established in the rules of succession for the Crown: primogeniture, non-exclusion of women, right of representation, etc. *Mayorazgo* was finally regulated in Law 27 of the *Cortes de Toro* (1505), which states that a royal license is required to effect this entailment. The special legal procedure for succession to *mayorazgos* is given the name of *pleito de tenuta*.

There is an indissoluble relation between aristocratic title and *mayorazgo*, as one succeeds to the title according to the dispositions of the foundation of the *mayorazgo*, which also establishes the use of arms, family name or, for example, the very name of the founder.

This institution constituted a formidable weapon for perpetuating the nobility's economic and social power, as it avoided the break-up of their assets. Because of this, the disappearance of *mayorazgo* led to the beginning of decline and the dispersal of these large archives.



View of the Renaissance courtyards of the Hospital Tavera.



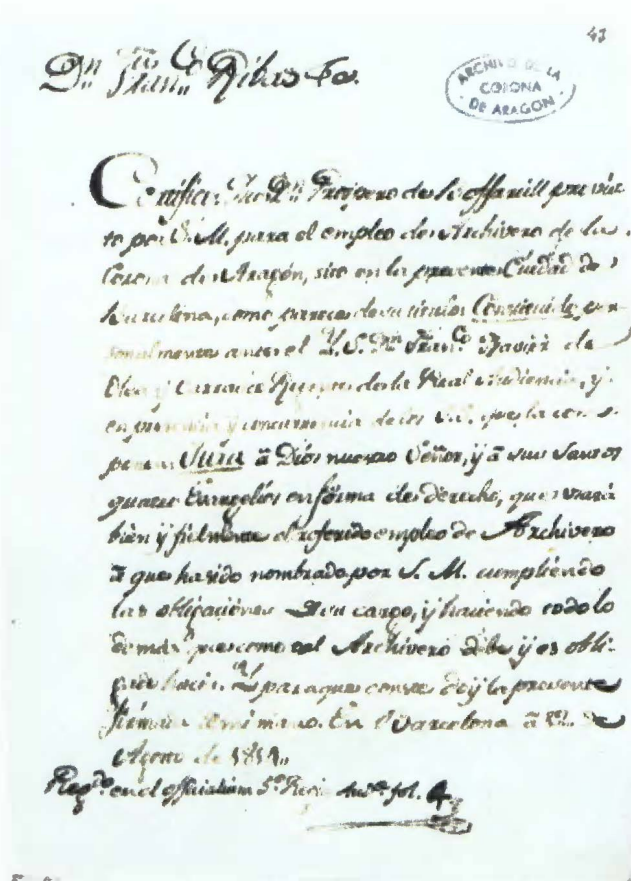
Catalogue of royal incomes in Sardinia (1358):
Cancillería Real, Varia 43, fol. 77.

A CLOSED ARCHIVE

After the fifteenth century, when the monarchs gave up their residence in Barcelona, the archives came to depend organically on the *Lugarteniente Real* (Royal Deputy or Viceroy). The post of archivist came under the authority of a subordinate scribe's office and was remunerated out of the stamp-duty.

The new *Audiencia* set up by decree in 1716 followed the uses and customs of the old one. The secretary assumed the functions of archivist and the government and legal registers of the Principality continued to be transferred to the *Archivo Real*. It was following an application by a private individual for the post of archive official that the *Cámara de Castilla* (Chamber of Castile) began to show an interest in the *Archivo Real* in Barcelona.

After various consultations with the *Audiencia*, one of them 120 pages long, stressing the need to organise the archives, Philip V signed a Royal Mandate "on the organisation of the *Real Archivo*, rules and dispositions that must be practised for the coordination of the papers and their conservation, and appointment of officials" (1738). In other words, it came to the same as the *Cortes Catala-*



Draft of D. Próspero de Bofarull's oath as archivist (1814):
Real Audiencia, legajo 215, No. 47.

nas had established in 1706, with one important difference: transfers were not foreseen and the archives were considered closed to new inclusions. And that is the way it was: the last registers to be transferred from the *Real Audiencia* to the *Archivo Real* date from 1727.

The lesser officials were appointed in the Royal Mandate itself and two years later came the appointment of D. Francisco Javier de Garma as archivist. Work began immediately, in the spirit of the Enlightenment. The archives' old collection was considered a single unit. Cabinets, chests and coffers were emptied and, with no respect for its origin and without preserving small collections which were still intact, with parchments on one side (papal bulls apart) and bundles of papers and notebooks on the other, everything was arranged chronologically according to the reigns of the counts of Barcelona and the kings of Aragon, following the scheme of the series of registers.

In 1754, another Royal Mandate laid down a ruling for the archives, sanctioning the works under way. For the first time in a document signed by a monarch, it was given the name of *Archivo de la Corona de Aragón*. Taking up the name which had already been in use since the



Picture of Saint George in a book of honour of the Diputació de Catalunya (1611): Generalidad, vol. G 81/2.

end of the previous century, Garma tried to have the *Archivos Reales* of Valencia and Saragossa incorporated to it, as well as that of the *Real Audiencia de Mallorca*, but without success.

When the need arose in 1770 to empty the rooms of the old Palacio Real, then known as the Palacio de la Inquisición, the work of organisation could be said to be complete. This was not the case of the indexes, whose scale exceeded the planning capacities and scope of Garma and his collaborators. The archives were moved to gloomy premises in the Palacio de la Audiencia, which had once been the Palacio de la Diputación. Following Garma's death in 1783, dies were cast for stamping certificates since until then the archivist had used his per-

sonal seal: the archives were no longer an office, and with regulations and a seal of their own they assumed the nature of an institution.

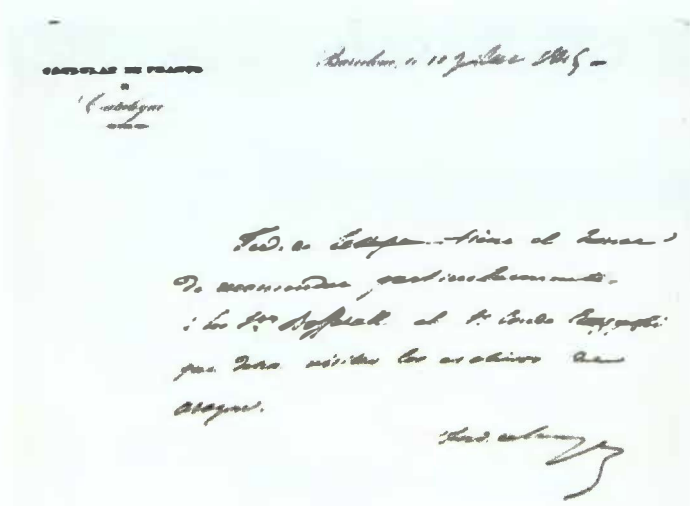
AN OPEN ARCHIVE

After the upset of French rule in Barcelona (1809-1814), coinciding with the return of Ferdinand VII, the post of archivist was taken up by a man with a vocation, endowed with obvious intelligence and an extraordinary insight into the value of documentation. D. Próspero de Bofarull soon completed the work of organising the parchments and registers, drawing up inventories that were exemplary by the standards of the time. He embarked on the systematic

transfer of the old deeds, which filled 34 bulky volumes. He drew up valuable indexes, making those that were of no use useful. He restored and resumed the binding of thousands of registers and volumes.

He defended the ancient history of Catalonia by publishing *Los Condes de Barcelona vindicados* (1836) and revealed documentary gems in 17 volumes of the *Colección de Documentos Inéditos*, which he founded. He was acquainted with all the scholars of his time, supplied endless information to national and foreign historians who approached the archives in growing numbers, authorised by order of the minister or recommended by the authorities. After endless wranglings he was granted premises that were well suited for housing archives: the Palacio del Lugarteniente, which was inaugurated soon after his retirement (1853).

D. Próspero de Bofarull connected perfectly with the historical significance of the archives entrusted to him. He refused to consider them a "tomb for ancient documents" and worked hard to restore their role as living archives at least for Catalonia, as the remaining area of the former Crown of Aragon was not within his scope, though he managed to get the records of the *Consejo de Aragón* (Council of Aragon) transferred from the *Archivo de Simancas* (Simancas Archives), where they were kept (1852). It is highly significant, in this respect, that in 1819 he managed to incorporate the documentation of the *Junta Superior de Cataluña* (the ruling body in Catalonia between 1808 and 1812) and in 1823 that of the short-lived *Universidad de Barcelona* (University of Barcelona) (1822-1823) and *Diputación Provincial de Cataluña* (Provincial Corporation of Catalonia) (1821-1823), which



Fernando de Lesseps, French consul in Barcelona, recommends a researcher to the archivists Bofarull (1845): Autógrafos.

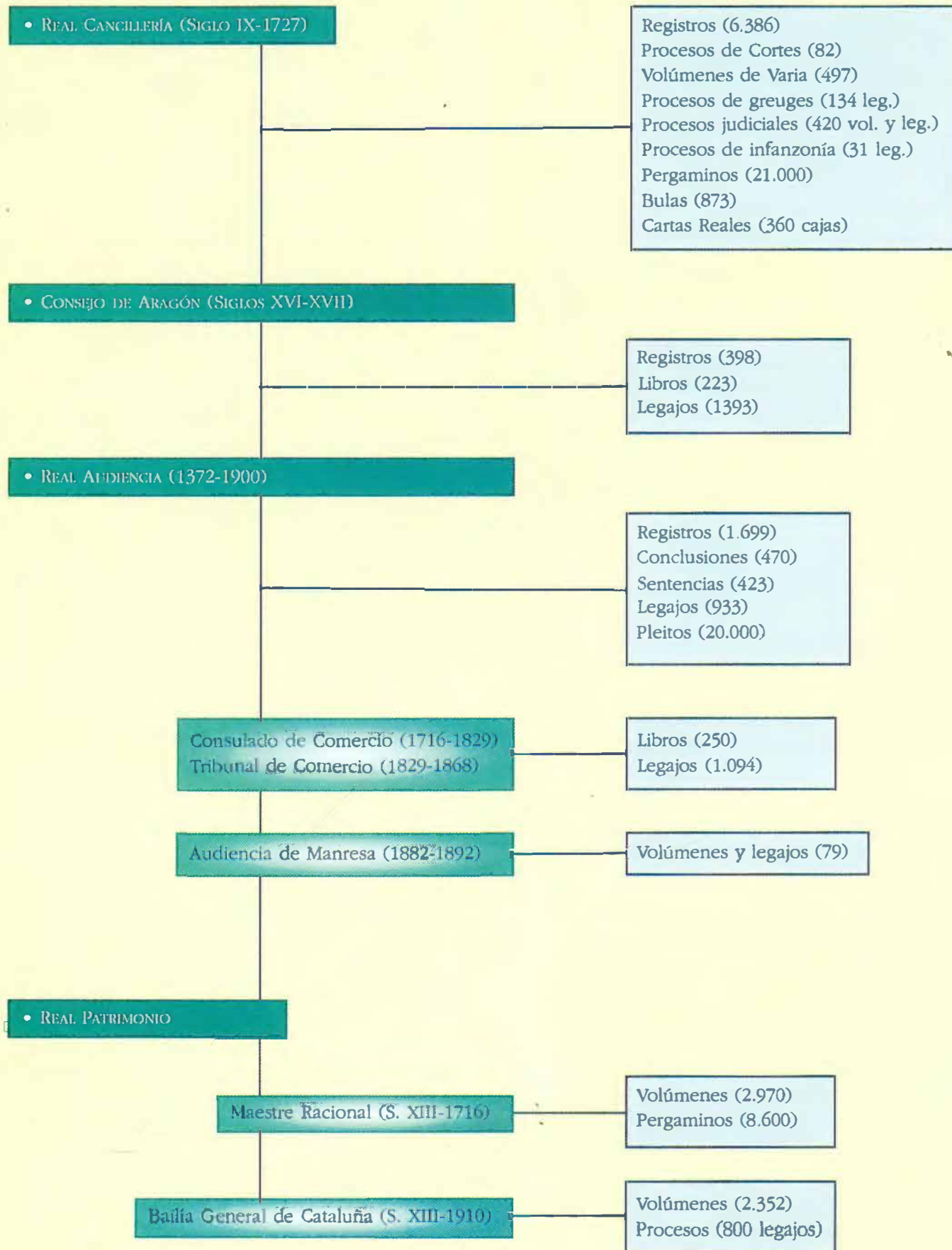
he was later forced to give up. In 1828 he was able to definitively incorporate the collections of the medieval *Diputación*, abolished in 1714. His efforts and dealings to save the archives of the monasteries and convents disentrained and burned down in 1835 did not obey a wish to preserve them in their capacity as treasures of antiquity, but because they were a documentary reflection – both ancient and recent – of vanished institutions.

A MODERN ARCHIVE

The death of D. Próspero de Bofarull coincided with the creation of the *Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos* (Professional Body of Archivists, Librarians and Archaeologists). After 1858, the archive lost its autonomy and its proceedings were subject to the rules laid down by the relevant ministry. Some of the collections incorporated are due to directives of a general nature, others to circumstances, others to the wranglings of illustrious directors of the archives. The largest additions are without question those from the second half of the twentieth century.

Greater and lesser seals used by the archive (1783).

Organización de los Fondos



Organización de los Fondos

• REAL CANCELLERÍA (SIGLO IX-1727)

Registros (6.386)
Procesos de Cortes (82)
Volúmenes de Varia (497)
Procesos de greuges (134 leg.)
Procesos judiciales (420 vol. y leg.)
Procesos de infanzonía (31 leg.)
Pergaminos (21.000)
Bulas (873)
Cartas Reales (360 cajas)

• CONSEJO DE ARAGÓN (SIGLOS XVI-XVII)

Registros (398)
Libros (223)
Legajos (1393)

• REAL AUDIENCIA (1372-1900)

Registros (1.699)
Conclusiones (470)
Sentencias (423)
Legajos (933)
Pleitos (20.000)

Consulado de Comercio (1716-1829)
Tribunal de Comercio (1829-1868)

Libros (250)
Legajos (1.094)

Audiencia de Manresa (1882-1892)

Volúmenes y legajos (79)

• REAL PATRIMONIO

Maestre Racional (S. XIII-1716)

Volúmenes (2.970)
Pergaminos (8.600)

Bailía General de Cataluña (S. XIII-1910)

Volúmenes (2.352)
Procesos (800 legajos)

The event most worthy of note took place in the last decade and was the construction of the new premises, equipped with all the latest advances in the installations and security systems. They were inaugurated in 1993 and came into operation the following year. Their unusual design is a call to reflection on how things have changed since 1814. At that time, when D. Próspero de Bofarull took possession of the archives, a notice by the door announced "Royal Archives, in which no-one may enter wearing a hat".

THE SECTIONS

In keeping with the historical periods of the archives and the arrival of documents it houses, these are arranged in nine sections, as follows:

REAL CANCELLERÍA

The section known by the name of this office or institution is identified with the *Archivo Real* as it was in 1814. The name is appropriate as regards the registers, which were indeed produced in the *Real Cancillería*, but not as regards the rest of the material, in which it played no part, either as producer or recipient. The wealth of information in the registers is literally inexhaustible, as those who have worked on them confess.

The arrangement of the parchments put into effect in the eighteenth century erased the clues which would have made it possible to reconstruct the large and small collections deposited on different occasions in the *Archivo Real*, with no connection with its own or organic collec-

tions. This is the case of the parchments bearing on the monasteries of Sant Joan de les Abadesses and Santa Maria de l'Estany, whose archives are known to have been deposited in 1610. There are parchments from Sicily which apparently belonged to the archives confiscated from the Alagona family. There are a large number of parchments belonging to the Templars, especially from the commanderies of Barberà and Barcelona, seized in 1307. It seems there are also ancient parchments of the Castellví-Montcada family, lords of the castle of Rosanes, which were seized at the beginning of the fifteenth century. Other than this, there is no indication that the archives of the Condes de Urgel were ever deposited, and the whereabouts of the deeds from the first dynasty of the kings of Aragon is unknown.

With the unattached papers, called *Cartas Reales Diplomáticas* (Royal Diplomatic Letters), we have the same problem. We can guess that there were dossiers on relations with Castile, Genoa and Venice, or thematic dossiers, like the one on the Great Western Schism, but their constituent elements were broken up by the rigorous chronological arrangement. Without old inventories to relate them, they are impossible to reconstruct.

We can not find in the *Archivo Real* what was never there. The great wealth of letters and private documentation from the period between 1300 and 1340 is not matched in later periods. Not one document from the secretariats of the *Lugartenientes Reales*, between 1480 and 1700, or even the *Capitanes Generales* of the eighteenth century were ever transferred. Those of the Virrey Conde de Santa Coloma (1638-1640) exist, though they are not kept in the collection of the *Archivo Real*, but in that of the *Diputación*, which confiscated them following his assassi-

Om̃is est manifestu quod ego Ramirus de gra rex aragoneſis. dñi filiu mām uamūdo comiti barcinonēſi ſimul cū om̃i regni nri honore. Nuē & ſpontanea uolū tate ac firmo cor diſſectū. uolo. p̃cor. & man do cūctos hominē mōſ. milites ſcilicet: clieſ. ac pediteſ quaten⁹ caſtra. & municioneſ. ſive alioſ om̃i honore ca p̃einde Ramūdu comite de meeb⁹ teneat & habeat ſic per rege dñi. tenere & habere. & ei cūquā regi in om̃i ſubēctiua fidelitate obdiant. Et ut in hoc nullū ocaſioneſ ut peſſime machinacōneſ ingenti uim ab aliq poſſit intelli. totū ei dimito. dono. atq; cōcedo. quid⁹ retinuerū in ipſa alia carta donacōneſ regni. quā ei antea fecerā cū filiū mām ei dñe. Sup̃ dicta q̃q; om̃i ego Ramirus aragoneſis rex dono. & firmis laudo p̃phato Ramūdo comiti barcinonēſi. ut hec que illi p̃ſentateſ dono & om̃ia alia que habet. ſep̃ habeat ad ſeruiū mām & fidelitateſ om̃i ep̃ſe. Quod eſt actū in ſup̃ſcripta. idus nouembriſ in pre ſencia multorū nblū hominū regni aragoneſis inibi aſſiteſcō. Anno dñice incarnationiſ. M. ccc. vii. p̃m̃lt. eſtā. mil. c. lxx. v. Sup̃ dicta oīa illi dono & firmis laudo. ſi meli⁹ unquā habeat ſi m̃ſ. antea. & habeat ea om̃i ad fidelitateſ mām om̃i ep̃ſa.

— inquit. A. D. C. Ramirus

de p̃ſentatōſ comitū qui hoc ſcripſit dñi regis p̃cepto.

Ramiro II of Aragon
announces to his subjects
the donation of his daughter
and the kingdom to the Count
of Barcelona (1137):
Cancillería Real, Pergaminos
Ramón Berenguer IV,
No. 85.

hat es wohl gar zu man
zu rufft

427 am. Zerst.

[illegible]



Map of the land affected by the flooding of the Cardedeu stream (Vallès Oriental) in 1777: Real Audiencia, legajo 85, No. 97 (MP-136).

was in the custody of the government secretary for the regional court. These were the registers that were not sent to the archives after their reorganisation (1738) and 933 bundles on the government of Catalonia during the Bourbon period, which the *Real Audiencia* shared with the *Capitán General*: more than 600 registers of Civil and Criminal Conclusions and Sentences beginning in 1372, at the height of the medieval period, until 1900, when the court had already been stripped of its government functions and preserved only its judicial functions.

By far the largest part came from the *Archivo General de la Audiencia Territorial* (General Archives of the Regional Court). This consisted of some 20,000 civil proceedings from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries heard before the *Real Audiencia*. Added to this were the archives of the former *Tribunal de Comercio de Barcelona* (Trade Tribunal of Barcelona) (1868), with those of the institutions that had preceded it, and it was completed

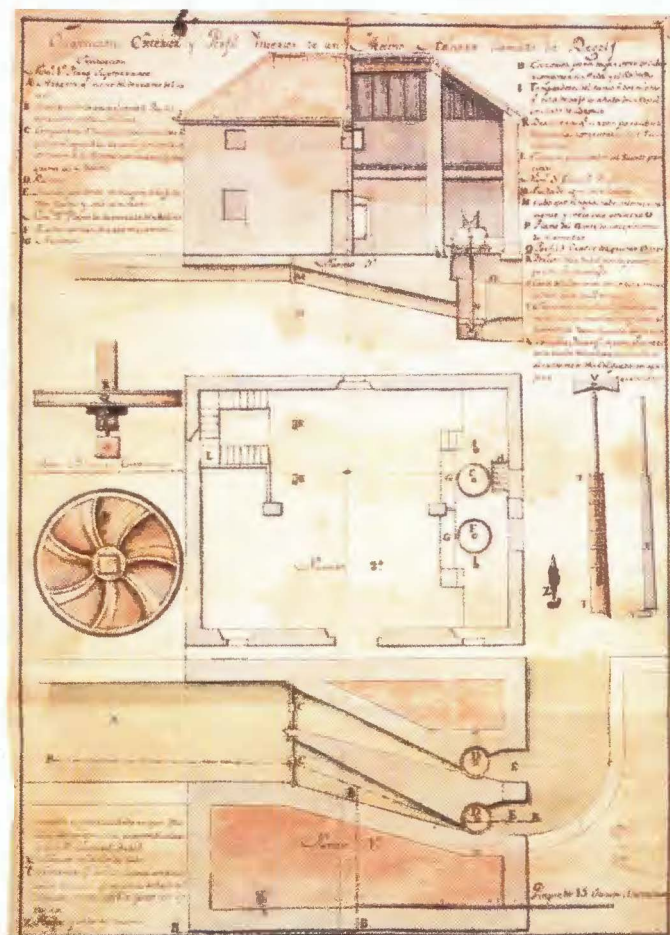
Elevation of a flour mill (c. 1790), in Sant Carles de la Ràpita, a town founded by Charles III: Real Patrimonio, Bailía General de Cataluña, Case 62 (MP-535).

with the archives of the short-lived *Audiencia Criminal de Manresa* (Criminal Court of Manresa) (1882-1892) and a so-called Under-Delegation of ownerless property, vacancies and intestate estates (1786-1835).

REAL PATRIMONIO

The archives in this section come from two ancient institutions: the *Bailía General* and the *Maestre Racional* resident in Barcelona. The two were founded at practically the same time as the *Archivo Real* and their archives were for centuries kept a short distance from it, but until 1936 the three were not housed under the same roof.

The post of *Baile General* was set up in the thirteenth century for each of the Crown's kingdoms. The incumbent resided in the capital and his job was to administer the economic privileges, heritage and incomes of the king and his fiefs. In Catalonia, once the post was abolished in 1716, the duties continued unaltered under the *Intendente General del Ejército y Principado*. Following the re-establishment of the *Bailía del Real Patrimonio* in Catalonia in 1814, it continued its activity until 1910. Its documents are invaluable for the study of enfeoffment, use of water, mine exploitation, export li-



Amongst the archives of the Spanish nobility, the Frías archive is one of those with the greatest documentary wealth, since it gathers documents from some of the houses of the nobility with most political and social influence. The archive is a first-class source for research, not just for the history of the family's titles and properties, but also as a reflection of the Spanish Kingdom's work of government and foreign relations since the Middle Ages, and especially for the Modern Age.

Archive of the Duques de Fernán Núñez

An archive belonging to the Duque de Fernán Núñez, which entered the *Sección Nobleza* from the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*. It is on permanent loan, as stated in the contract signed in 1981 between the *Dirección General de Bellas Artes y Archivos* (General Directorate for Fine Arts and Archives) and Manuel Falcó y Anchorena, Duque de Fernán Núñez.

The title of Duque de Fernán Núñez was granted in 1817 to D. Carlos Gutiérrez de los Ríos y Sarmiento Sotomayor, 7th Conde de Fernán Núñez, by Ferdinand VII, as a reward for services to his cause.

The house of Fernán Núñez is connected through various marriages with various titles. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, Doña María del Pilar Osorio Gutiérrez de los Ríos, 3rd Duquesa de Fernán Núñez, was also Duquesa del Arco y Montellano, Marquesa de Cas-

1258, August 27. Segovia.

Privilegio rodado (Privilege with rota) in which Alfonso X confirms the foundation of the mayorazgo of Petrer, established on 6 August 1258 by Jofre de Loaysa in favour of his first-born son García Jofre. Fernán Núñez, Cp. 3, D. 63.



1673, February 5. Whitehall (London).
Letter of protection granted by Charles II of England to the Spanish Ambassador, the Marqués de Fresno. Frías, Cp. 34, D. 10.

tel-Moncayo, la Alameda, Castilnovo, Pons, Plandogan y Miranda de Auta, Condesa de Barajas, de Frigiliana, de Molina de Herrera, de Montehermoso y Puertollano, Princesa del Sacro Imperio Romano, de Aremberg y Barbazon, Vizcondesa de Dave, Baronesa de Anueva, Serra y Monsalavén. Furthermore, through her marriage, in 1852, to Manuel Falcó d'Adda, Marqués de Almonacir, the houses of Cervellón, Condado de Elda, Anna and Puñonrostro were added, amongst others, and they also connected with the house of Albuquerque and Cuéllar. Subsequently, the 4th Duque de Fernán Núñez married Doña Silvia Álvarez de Toledo y Gutiérrez de la Concha in 1896, thus acquiring the titles of Duque de Bivona and Duque de Xiquena.

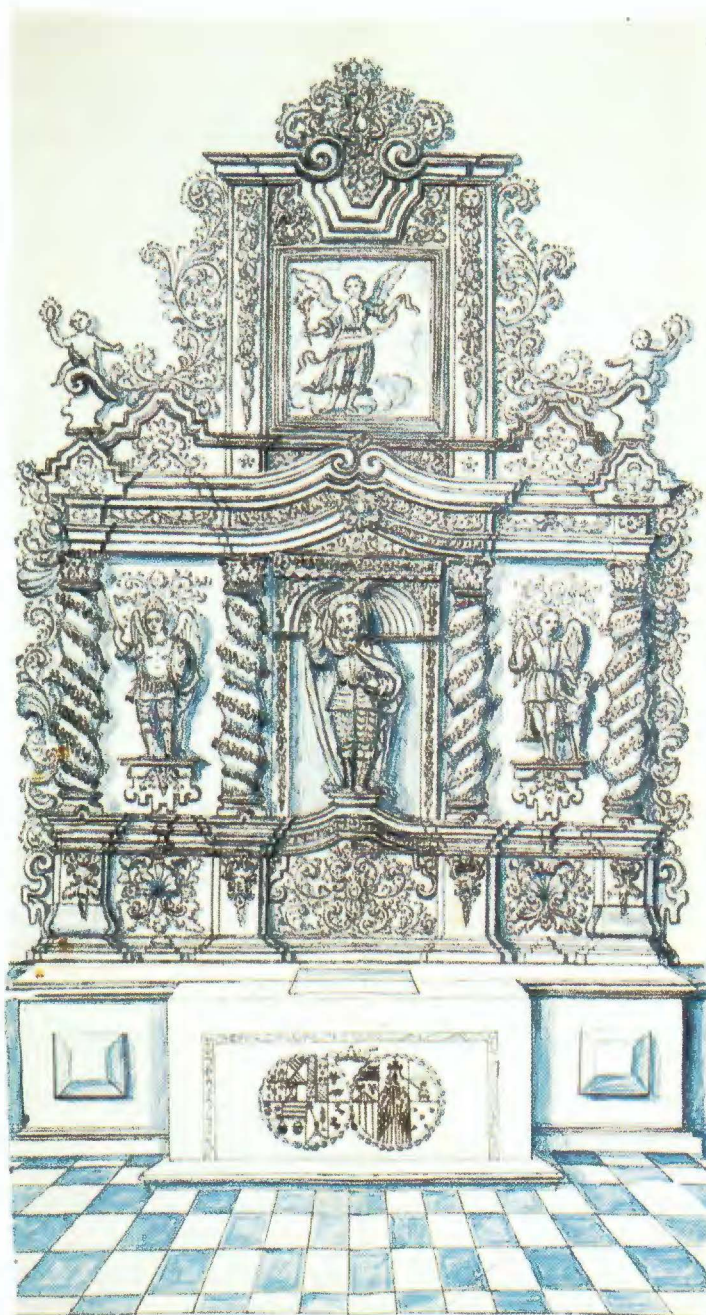
Archive of the Duques de Baena

This archive arrived at the *Sección Nobleza* on 11 July 1994, thanks to a free loan contract between the Duque de Baena, D. José María Ruiz de Arana Montalvo, and the *Ministerio de Cultura*.

The title of Duque de Baena was granted in 1556 to D. Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba, 3rd Duque de Sessa, Conde de Cabra, Vizconde de Iznajar. It belongs to a branch of the Córdoba family descended from Diego Fernández de Córdoba, first Señor de Baena, the third son of Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba, first señor de Aguilar.

The archive is in the process of being organised, and it is not unlikely that other as yet unidentified records will have to be added to this list.





1752-1760.

Design for the altarpiece of the collegiate church of San Hipólito (Córdoba), of which the Duque de Baena was patron. Baena, Cp. 5, D. 24.

Archive of the Marquesses de Mendigorría

This archive is a recent arrival at the centre. The *marquesado de Mendigorría*, joined to the *vizcondado de Arlabán*, was granted in 1845 to M^a Paz Valcárcel O'Connry, widow of José Fernández de Córdoba y Rojas,

as a reward for the military merits of her son Luis, killed at the battle of Mendigorría (1840).

This archive is of special interest for the political and military history of the nineteenth century, since the male members of the family were outstanding sailors, and later, in the nineteenth century, took part in most of the events of the period, from the War of Independence to the Cuban War. Fernando Fernández de Córdoba, the 2nd Marqués, held numerous government posts and got to be Minister for War on several occasions. His memoirs are an essential historiographic reference for the Isabeline period. To this should be added General Manuel Pavia's archives.

Archive of the Condes de Bornos

A state-owned archive purchased by the A.H.N. in 1951 from the Conde de Bornos, a title conceded by Philip V in 1642 to Diego Ramírez de Haro.

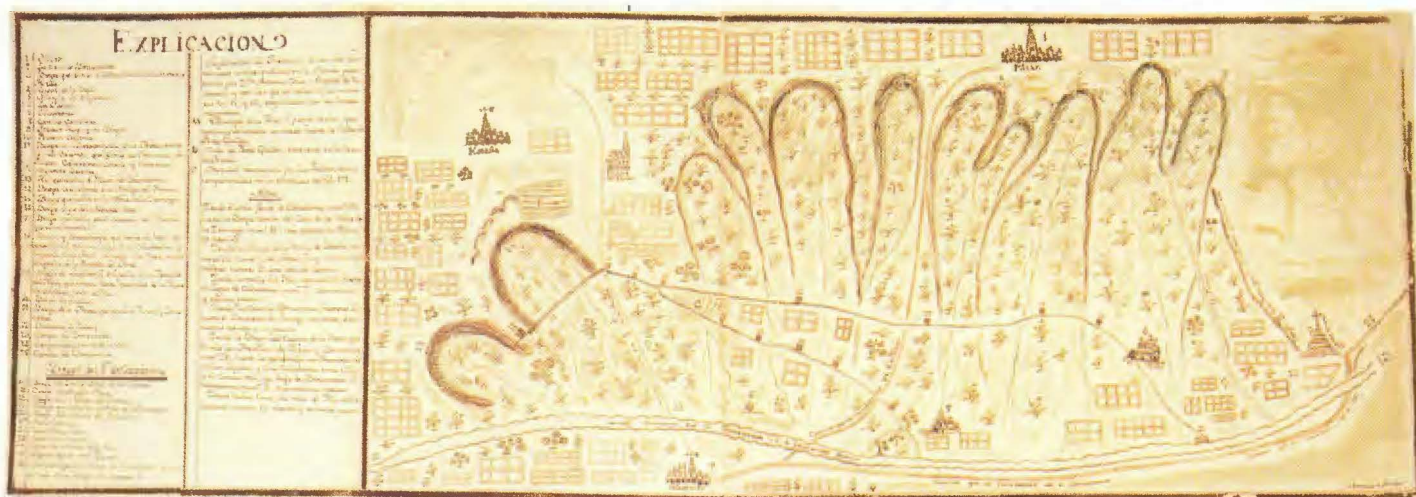
It consists of four fonds, corresponding to the principal titles, which are: Bornos, Murillo, Villanueva de Dueiro and Villaverde de Madrid. The documentation encompasses various titles, *mayorazgos* and families, amongst them the Condes de Villariezo, the Condes de Peñarubias, the Ramírez and Losadas families, the Señorío de Alerri and the Butrón family. The Ramírez de Arellano family, the origin of the lineage, are descended from Francisco Ramírez "de Madrid", secretary to the Reyes Católicos, and Beatriz Galindo, "*La Latina*", who in 1504 founded the *mayorazgo* of Ramírez in the person of their first-born Hernán Ramírez Galindo.

Of particular interest is the documentation belonging to Beatriz Galindo, "*La Latina*", as well as the series to do with the *Hospital de la Latina* (Madrid), the *Hospital de Nuestra Señora del Prado de Talavera*, and the documentation of the mines at Ojos Negros and Guadalcanal. Also preserved are documents on the artillery factories of Liérganes and La Cabada (Santander) and the placer mines at Rojas (Toledo).

Archive of the Condes de Luque

A privately-owned archive belonging to the Conde de Luque. It is kept on free loan, according to an agreement signed by D. Luis de La Puerta Salamanca, Conde de Luque, and the *Dirección General del Libro, Archivos y Bibliotecas* (General Directorate for Books, Archives and Libraries) in 1996.

The title of Conde was granted to Egas Salvador Venegas de Córdoba, Señor de Luque in Córdoba and life Alférez



*Map of La Coma de Pilzán,
in Baja Ribagorza (18th century):
Diversos, Fondo Montoliu (MP-151).*

DIVERSOS Y COLECCIONES

Practical, rather than theoretical reasons advised gathering in a single section all those collections which can not be considered separate sections.

As its name suggests, the collections in this section are very varied and probably all they have in common is the fact of having entered the archives between 1814 and today, either as a transfer from some public or private office or institution, as a private donation or permanent loan, or as an acquisition by the State in some auction.

*Plan of the Carthusian Monastery
of Montalegre, before 1666: Órdenes religiosas
y militares, Pergaminos de Montalegre,
No. 2812 bis (MP-341).*



Within these collections, the most famous are the ones of medieval codices from the monasteries of Ripoll and Sant Cugat del Vallès and the incunabula from the latter. The most attractive collection is, undoubtedly, the one of Maps and Plans, with 843 items catalogued.

Amongst the collections of institutions it is worth picking out those of the *Gobernación General de Cataluña* (1390-1714); those of the *Junta Superior de Cataluña* (1808-1812), the *Comandancia de Ingenieros de Cataluña* (eighteenth to twentieth centuries), and an impressive collection of privileges of the city of Barcelona, on parchment and paper (thirteenth to seventeenth centuries).

Handed over by the *Servicio de Recuperación Bibliográfica y Documental* in 1940, it includes the remains of civil and ecclesiastical archives which accumulated in the Monastery of Pedralbes during the war of 1936-1939 and were not claimed or returned.

Thanks to the laudable decision of their owners, the archives contain on permanent loan the private collections of the Marqués de Sentmenat, the Marqués de Castellbell, the Marqués de Monistrol and Conde de Sástago, the Marqués de Montoliu and those of other Catalan families, some of them nobility, like the Centelles-Solferino and Vallgornera families, others worthy of this consideration.

List of Archivists and Directors of the Archivo Real de Barcelona, later the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon

Pere PERSEYA	1346-1348	Antoni DE REART GUILLAMÍ	1654-1677
Bartomeu DES PUIG	1348-1363	Antoni DE REART Y DE JAHÉN	1677-1702
Ferrer DE MAGAROLA	1363-1370	Joan Baptista DE ALOY, substitute	1681-1702
Pere DE GOSTEMPS	1370-1372	Francesc DE MAGAROLA FLUVIÀ	1702-1716
Pere BARTOMEU	1372-1379	Salvador PRATS MATAS	1716-1740
Berenguer SEGARRA	1380-1392	Francisco Javier DE GARMA DURÁN	1740-1783
Gabriel SEGARRA	1392-1410	Josep SERRA SÁNCHEZ, stand-in	1782-1789
Diego GARCÍA	1412-1440	Juan DE LETAMENDI, stand-in	1790
Jaume GARCÍA	1440-1475	Pedro DE LAUGIER MADRID	1790-1804
Pere Miquel CARBONELL	1476-1517	Tomás PARDO	1805-1809
Francesc CARBONELL	1517-1520	Lluís FREIXA	1809-1814
Francesc Miquel CARBONELL	1521-1529	Próspero DE BOFARULL MASCARÓ	1814-1840, 1844-1849
Joan VILADAMOR	1530-1553	Juan Joaquín GRANADOS RENAU	1840-1844
Antoni VILADAMOR	1553-1585	Manuel DE BOFARULL Y DE SARTORIO	1850-1892
Gabriel OLZINA, substitute	1572-1585	José ORTEGA ROJO	1892-1893
Antoni Joan VILADAMOR, incumbent	1585-1591	Francisco DE BOFARULL SANS	1893-1911
Sebastià COSTA, substitute	1585-1591	Eduardo GONZÁLEZ HURTEBISE	1911-1921
Miquel Joan AMAT	1595-1619	Rafael ANDRÉS ALONSO	1921-1925
Gaspar AMAT	1615-1620	Miguel AGELET GOSÉ	1925-1929
Miguel BELTRÁN	1620-1622	Fernando VALLS TABERNER	1929-1940
Rafel DOMÈNECH, substitute	1632-1635	Jesús Ernesto MARTÍNEZ FERRANDO	1940-1961
Miquel Joan BELTRÁN, incumbent	1637-1638	Federico UDINA MARTORELL	1961-1982
Joan PI, post holder	1639-1653	Mercedes COSTA PARETAS	1984-1988
Antic Joan LLOBERA, incumbent	1644-1653	Rafael CONDE Y DELGADO DE MOLINA	1988-1995
Diego MONFAR SORS	1641-1652	Pedro LÓPEZ GÓMEZ	1995-1997
Miquel Onofre MONFAR, incumbent	1648-1653	Carlos LÓPEZ RODRÍGUEZ	1998
Francesc VALONGA GATUELLES, incumbent	1653-1654		

