



MINISTERIO
DE EDUCACIÓN,
CULTURA Y DEPORTE

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DEL LIBRO,
ARCHIVOS
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SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE LOS ARCHIVOS
ESTATALES

NOBILITY SECTION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORY ARCHIVES

C 1705/10

Front cover:

Hospital Tavera from the Parque de la Vega.

Back cover:

1469, August 20, Seville.

Henry IV confirms a royal charter to Rodrigo Ponce de León, 3rd Conde de Arcos, granting payment for life of a juror on the Archbishopric of Seville. Osuna, Cp. 9, D. 19.



MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN, CULTURA Y DEPORTE
SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE CULTURA

Edita:

© SECRETARÍA GENERAL TÉCNICA
Subdirección General de Información y Publicaciones
N.I.P.O.: 176-03-030-9
Depósito Legal: M-31497-2003
Imprime: I. G. OMNIA, S.A.



12729243

NOBILITY SECTION

OF THE NATIONAL HISTORY ARCHIVES

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

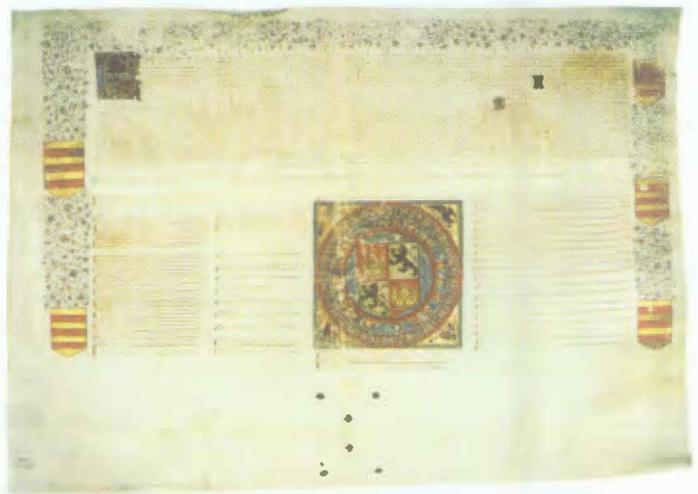
The *Sección Nobleza* (Nobility Section) of the recently founded *Archivo Histórico Nacional* (National History Archives) is unique in its field. It is intended that it should become a large archival centre capable of organising, conserving and publishing information referring to the documentary records that have been produced or received by the Spanish Nobility in the course of its history.

This centre keeps the records relevant to the nobility which were kept at the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*, as well as others which have been acquired since then, some of them on permanent loan from their owners. The archives are open to further acquisitions.

1215, April 23. Puente de Miño.

Alfonso IX of Leon donates the Villanueva de Sobrado estate to the Cistercian monastery of Sobrado.

Osuna, Cp. 12, D. 18.



1440, January 20. Madrigal.

Privilegio rodado (Privilege with rota) by which John II grants the lordship and jurisdiction of the town of Cabra to Mariscal Diego Fernández de Córdoba.

Cabra, Cp. 73, D. 5.

ARCHIVES OF THE NOBILITY

The archives of the nobility are the expression of the history and background of a noble family; in them is reflected the private and public activities of its members, the administration of its heritage and the exercise of its lordly and jurisdictional prerogatives.

Each family has preserved its archives for generations, moved by economic and juridical interests, and in particular in the defence of rights and properties. In the course of time, these records have taken on the nature of historical documents, and in view of the social and political role of the Spanish nobility over the centuries their interest goes beyond the family itself. A scientific



1460, November 15. Medina del Campo.
Henry IV grants to Don Pedro Girón, Master of Calatrava, the licence to establish mayoralgo with all his goods and properties.
Osuna, Cp. 9, D. 4.

understanding of them, through their availability for research, will contribute to their greatness, to that of their members and that of the whole family, and concerns not just the families they belong or the nobility in general, but Spanish society as a whole. They are an aid to research in a great variety of disciplines and historiographic issues, supplying information from a different angle to that of documents of public origin, which they also complement.

A HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

The Hospital Tavera, also known as the “Hospital de afuera” (outside hospital), as it was outside the city wall, was founded by D. Juan Pardo de Tavera, Archbishop of Toledo, who dedicated it to Saint John the Baptist. Work on the building began in 1541, with the consent of the Emperor Charles V and Pope Paul III. The design was entrusted to Alonso de Covarrubias, who produced an attractive building in a Renaissance style, undoubtedly one of the most important civil constructions in Spain in

the sixteenth century. The main purpose of the building was to attend to the sick, in keeping with the new mentality in Renaissance society, with the hope of solving the city’s health situation, emulating the Hospital de Santa Cruz. From the very first moment, it transcended this role and became a family pantheon.

The building was inherited by the Señor de Malagón, Arias Pardo Tavera, *Mariscal de Andalucía* and the Cardinal’s nephew, who was married to D^a Luisa de la Cerda. Through this marriage, the hospital became the property of the Medinaceli family.

The *Sección Nobleza* of the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* is housed in the Hospital Tavera in Toledo, thanks to an agreement for the cession of part of the building, drawn up in 1988 between the *Ministerio de Cultura* (Ministry of Culture) and the *Fundación Casa Ducal Medinaceli* which owns the hospital. The premises of the *Sección Nobleza* are set out around the courtyard to the right of

Genealogical tree of the Duques del Infantado.
Osuna, Genealogía, Cp. 4, D. 27.





The Estates, on realising this, demanded that the registers be made accessible to them. The *Cortes* of Valencia were the first to open fire, as a result of which King Alfonso, in 1419, agreed that the *Cancillería* should prepare separate records for the kingdom's affairs, to be kept in the Real in Valencia. Later, in 1461, taking advantage of the uprising against John II in Catalonia, the Aragonese *Cortes* achieved the same, and the *Archivo Real de Aragón* was created in Saragossa.

The Barcelona Royal Archives were no longer the only ones, and during the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries practically the only activity was in the room where the registers were kept. The many *Memoriales* of the two archivists García, written between 1412 and 1475, all refer to registers. The deeds and bundles of papers from the times of the dynasty of the house of Barcelona were still kept in thirty cabinets and two large chests which were only occasionally opened – for example, when the historians Jerónimo Zurita, Francisco Diago and Pèire de Marca examined them. The private documents of Alfonso the Magnanimous, who died in Naples (1458), were never sent to Barcelona; only the registers were, after his death. With Ferdinand II, the arrival of the royal registers also began to decline. Having fixed the delegation of power to his *Lugar teniente* or Viceroy and the *Audiencia* (Lawcourt), there was little for the king to administer in Catalonia, and his secretaries were reluctant to send the registers to Barcelona. The matter bottomed out in the time of the Austrias: of the Emperor Charles and his two immediate successors there are only 101, 116 and

PREAMBLE TO CHAPTER 96 APPROVED IN THE CATALAN COURT OF 1706

That two rooms be newly built in the Royal Archive, at the expense of the Generalidad, and that instructions be given that all the deeds be taken there that are missing there in the accustomed manner.

Since the Royal Archives since most ancient times are found in the Ancient Royal Palace of the present city, where the papers and deeds of all the kingdoms of the Crown of Aragon and the adjacent Islands must be kept, from the most serene counts of Barcelona Your Majesty's glorious ancestors, being a matter of such importance, their preservation being in the interest of Your Majesty and of all the Principality and Counties, as well as the rest of the Kingdoms of the Crown of Aragon; and notice having been brought to the members of this Court, by the account of the people destined to this effect, of the great neglect there has been there until today, of the bad conditions and order in which it is today, and for want of a place in which to keep these documents and those which have to be placed there since 1621, and the little care taken in the preservation and renovation of the ancient documents which time is consuming, and no less for the confusion in which they are to be found, without repertories or indexes by means of which can be found what is convenient to Your Majesty, to the commoners of said Principality and Counties and remaining kingdoms of the Crown of Aragon. Therefore, these three bodies of the Court, wishing to remedy such a serious grievance and that in the future their destruction may not be increased, beg Your Majesty it be your royal pleasure etc.

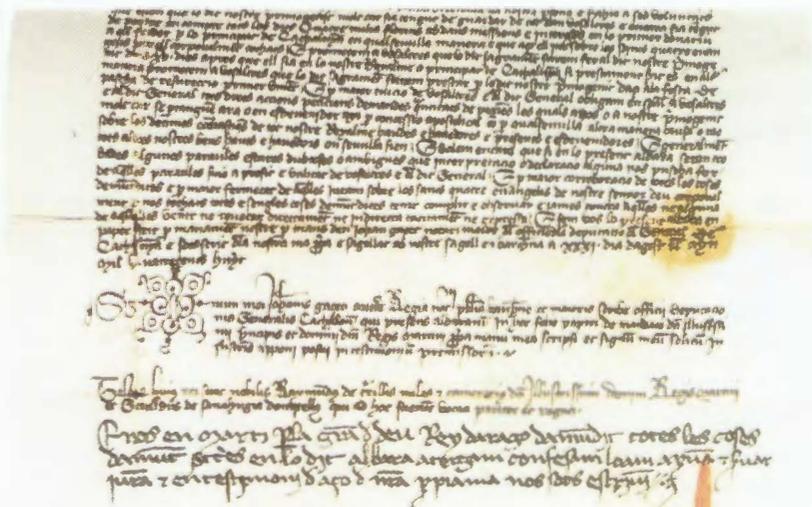
92 registers, respectively. After 1621, the royal registers were no longer transferred. The Barcelona Archives only grew due to the registers of the *Lugarteniente*, which were drawn up in the city.

The question of access to the archives also arose in Catalonia. The Catalan *Cortes* of 1481 approved a Constitution which obliged the royal archivist to reveal those letters affecting private individuals and allow them to be copied. The *Cortes* of 1503 urged that all the registers should enter the archives within the space of ten years after their termination. The *Cortes* of 1599 tried to make the *Libros de Cabrevación*, put together in 1580 from the documentation in the archives, available to anyone requesting to see them. The *Cortes* of 1702 prohibited the archivist from removing books or letters from the archives for any reason, even with permission from the Viceroy. James II would have been astonished at the intrusion by these orders in "his" archives.

The last step was taken in 1706, with the measures approved in the *Cortes* called by the Archiduke Carlos. In seven long chapters devoted to the *Archivo Real*, the Estates decided on the material reforms they believed necessary and planned the work that needed to be done on the archives to make all the documentation accessible. Their attempts were in vain. In 1714 Barcelona surrendered to Philip V's troops and the Bourbon administration blocked the way to any intervention in the *Archivo Real*.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHIVE IN A CONSULTATION BY THE REAL AUDIENCIA DE CATALUÑA IN FEBRUARY 1728.

The Royal Archive of this city exists in the former Palace of the Counts of Barcelona, where the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition has its residence. Four rooms are set aside on the first floor: two at the bottom and two at the top, which are connected by a staircase, and in them are placed the registers well ordered. These are made up of privileges, deeds, wills and contracts of the Counts of Barcelona, Kings of Aragon and of Castile, and also of thousands of Papal Bulls granted to the Monarchs, and likewise innumerable Civil and Criminal Sentences and Conclusions. In it are found papers from the year eight hundred and forty-four to that of one thousand, six hundred and twenty-one, because there were Royal Pragmatic Sanctions ordaining that the registers of the ancient Council of Aragon and of the Kingdoms of this Crown be brought to this Archive, which measure ceased, but the ones from this Delegation and the others in the Principality continued to be brought. The aforesaid papers and bulls are mostly to be found placed on shelves, and a considerable part is put in cabinets, and in one of these are piled many papers and bulls unarranged, so it is not known what they contain nor to which Reign they correspond, and likewise some large chests also full of papers but with no account of what they are.



Autograph ratification by King Martin of a debt contracted by the Deputies from Catalonia (1408): Generalidad, Correspondencia, No.122.

SECTION 2. JURISDICCIÓN SEÑORIAL

Comprises the documentation preserving the concessions of jurisdiction, both territorial and those referring to the lord's rights making up the process of formation and accumulation of titles (except those conceding the title when they have been included in Section 1), and the documentation relating to the exercise of jurisdictional functions, both in government and in justice.

SECTION 3. PATRIMONIO

Includes documents referring to the justification of goods and properties of the family, both to their acquisition and accumulation or alienation, while those referring to the administration of these properties have been assigned to another section, Section 4. Administration of Property.

SECTION 4. ADMINISTRACIÓN DE BIENES

The documentation referring to the administration —as exercised by the various administrators of the household

and the estates— of the family's properties and incomes, and the accounts of the sumptuary and personal expenses of the family and servants has been set apart from the previous section.

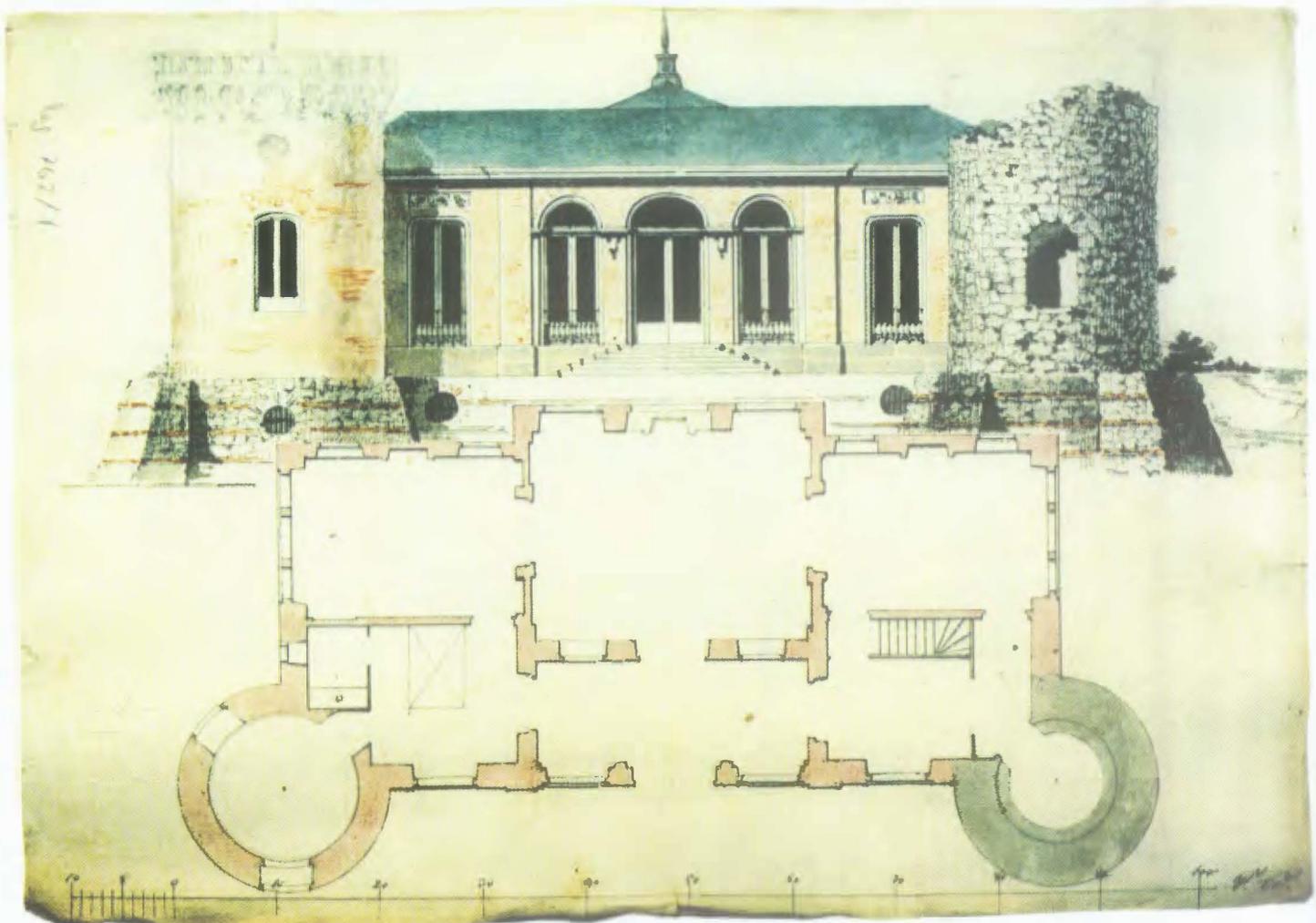
SECTION 5. PERSONAL

Includes those documents concerning the members of the family, looked at from the point of view of private individuals. It contains accumulated documents arising from individual social and legal questions (wills, sacramental deeds, appointments, documents for personal identification, etc.).

SECTION 6. PERSONAL: FUNCIONES DESEMPEÑADAS

Gathers the documentation preserved relative to the exercise of public or private activities of the different members of the family and the posts they held (except the appointments considered under the previous heading). This documentation should, by logic, have been

1856, July 11. Madrid.
Plan of the construction of a house on the estate of the Castle of Alameda, property of the Conde de Barajas.
Fernán Núñez, C. 762, D. 1.





1559, June 16. Valladolid.
Juana, Princess of Portugal, empowered by her brother Philip II,
sells to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués del Cenete,
the village of San Galindo (Guadalajara).
Osuna, Cp. 14, D. 5.

kept in the archives of the institutions they must have formed part of (embassies, councils, viceroalties, ministries, etc.).

SECTION 7. PATRONATO DE OBRAS PÍAS

Finally, this section encompasses those documents relating to the patronage of religious endowments and relations of the family with the Church in their capacity as

patrons of *memorias*, chaplaincies and other charitable foundations.

SECTION 8. COLECCIONES

As its name indicates, this section includes those documents which have been gathered by members of the family deliberately or by chance, such as collections of postcards, postage stamps or printed material.

RELACION DE FONDOS DE LA SECCIÓN NOBLEZA DEL ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO NACIONAL

FONDOS	CAJAS	FECHAS
1.- AGONCILLO, MARQUESADO DE	3	1543-1903
2.- ALBA DE YELTES, CONDADO DE	27	1438-1879
3.- ALBAIDA, MARQUESADO DE	1	1607-1801
4.- ALIANO, CONDADO DE	1 doc.	1510
5.- ALMAZAN, MARQUESADO DE	1	1591-1758
6.- ALMODOVAR, CONDADO DE	246	s. XVI-XX
7.- ALPUENTE, CONDADO DE	15	1462-1964
8.- ALTURA, MARQUESADO DE	2	1773-1859
9.- ANDRADE, CONDADO DE	1 doc.	1570
10.- ARENAS, MARQUESADO DE	1 doc.	1926
11.- ARIZA, MARQUESADO DE	1	1883-1911
12.- ASTORGA, MARQUESADO DE	21	1419-1914
ALTAMIRA, CONDADO DE ASPE, SENORÍO DE BAENA, DUCADO DE BELLPUIG, BARONÍA DE CALONGE, BARONÍA DE CAMPOTEJAR, MARQUESADO DE CORVERA, MARQUESADO DE CREVILLENTE, SEÑORÍO DE ELCHE, MARQUESADO DE MAQUEDA, DUCADO DE NIEVA, CONDADO DE PALAMOS, CONDADO DE POZA, MARQUESADO DE RÍAS, VIZCONDADO DE SESSA, DUCADO DE SOMA, DUCADO DE TORRIJOS, SENORÍO DE		
13.- ATRISCO, DUCADO DE	1	1753-1847
14.- AYALA, FAMILIA	1 doc.	1393
15.- BAENA, DUCADO DE	456	1278-1913
ALTAMIRA, CONDADO DE ASTORGA, MARQUESADO DE CABRA, CONDADO DE CASTROMONTE, MARQUESADO DE GARCIEZ, CONDADO DE MAQUEDA, DUCADO DE MONTEMAR, DUCADO DE SESSA, DUCADO DE SEVILLA LA NUEVA, CONDADO DE SOMA DUCADO DE		
16.- BARDAJIL, FAMILIA	6 cp.	s. XIII-XVI
17.- BORNOS, CONDADO DE	829	1486-1930
MURILLO, CONDADO DE PEÑARRUBIAS, CONDADO DE VILLANUEVA DE DUERO, MARQUESADO DE VILLARIEZO, CONDADO DE VILLAVERDE DE MADRID, CONDADO DE		

18.- CABANAS DE SILVA, CONDADO DE	1	1702-1935
19.- CABRA, CONDADO DE	2 doc.	s. XV
20.- CAMEROS, SENORIO DE	4 cp.	1214-1829
21.- CANETE, MARQUESADO DE	1	s. XVI
22.- CARDONA, CONDADO DE	17 doc.	1383-1485
23.- CASAL DE GRIEGOS, MARQUESADO DE	45	1343-1934
24.- CASTELAR, MARQUESADO DE	14	1397-1837
25.- CASTRILLO, MARQUESADO DE	4	1475-1794
26.- CALVALCANTI, MARQUESADO DE	4 doc.	1909-1935
27.- CENETE, MARQUESADO DEL	10 doc.	s. XII-s. XV
28.- CERRALBO, MARQUESADO DE	26	[S.F.]
29.- CIFUENTES, CONDADO DE	9	1419-1884
30.- CONQUISTA, MARQUESADO DE	8	1432-1931
31.- CORVERA, MARQUESADO DE	3 cp.	1357-1643
32.- CUBAS, MARQUESADO DE	3	1553-1899
33.- CUEVA, CONDADO DE	3	1593-1891
34.- DONADIO DE CASASOLA, CONDADO DE	9	1494-1929
35.- ENCINA, CONDADO DE LA	1	1423-1818
36.- ENRIQUEZ DE LACARRA (ABLITAS, CONDADO DE)	1 doc.	1459
37.- ESPINARDO, MARQUESADO DE	4	1574-1864
38.- ESTERQUEL, BARONIA DE	2 cp.	[S.F.]
39.- ESTEVA DE LAS DELICIAS, MARQUESADO DE	1	1833-1866
40.- EZPELETA, BARONIA DE	26 m.l.	[S.F.]
41.- FELGUERA, MARQUESADO DE	1	1858-1932
42.- FERIA, DUCADO DE	1	1385-1471
43.- FERNAN NÚÑEZ, DUCADO DE	3.903	1169-1950

ALBAIDA, MARQUESADO DE
 AIBURQUERQUE, DUCADO DE
 ALMONACIR, MARQUESADO DE
 ARCO, DUCADO DEL
 BARAJAS, CONDADO DE
 BIVONA, DUCADO DE
 BUÑOL, CONDADO DE
 CASTELMONCAYO, MARQUESADO DE
 CASTELLRODRIGO, MARQUESADO DE
 CERVELLÓN, CONDADO DE
 CORUNA, CONDADO DE
 ELDA, CONDADO DE
 ESTEPA, MARQUESADO DE
 FRIGILIANA, DUCADO DE
 LA HABANA, MARQUESADO DE
 MINA, MARQUESADO DE LA
 MONTELLANO, DUCADO DE
 MORTARA, MARQUESADO DE
 NULES, MARQUESADO DE
 PIO DE SABOYA, PRÍNCIPES DE
 PUÑONROSTRO, CONDADO DE
 QUIRRA, MARQUESADO DE
 SIRUELA, CONDADO DE
 TORIJA, VIZCONDADO DE
 XIQUENA, CONDADO DE

44.- FERRER, FAMILIA (GUADASEQUIES, SENORES DE)	9 doc.	1593-1641
45.- FERRERA, MARQUESADO DE	2	1495-1880

BERLANGA, MARQUESADO DE
 CARACENA, MARQUESADO DE
 CHILERUELO, MARQUESADO DE
 ESCALONA, DUCADO DE
 FRESNO, MARQUESADO DEL
 FROMISTA, MARQUESADO DE
 HUENSALIDA, CONDADO DE
 HARO, CONDADO DE
 LUÑA, CONDADO DE
 MOYA, MARQUESADO DE
 OROPESA, CONDADO DE
 PENARANDA, CONDADO DE
 PUEBLA DE MONTALBÁN, CONDADO DE
 PINTO, CONDADO DE
 TORAL, MARQUESADO DE
 UCEDA, DUCADO DE
 VILLENA, MARQUESADO DE

47.- FUENTE PELAYO, MARQUESADO DE	11	1482-1941
48.- FUENTES, CONDADO DE	20 doc.	1326-1508
49.- GANDIA, DUCADO DE	1	1409-1793
50.- GAVIA, CONDADO DE	35	1426-1932
51.- GOMARA, CONDADO DE	31	1439-1959
52.- GOR, DUCADO DE	1	1556-1883
53.- GRIMALDI, MARQUESADO DE	2	1551-1722
54.- GUADALCAZAR, MARQUESADO DE	23	1444-1846
55.- GUEVARA, MARQUESADO DE	8	1439-1932
56.- GURREA, BARONIA DE	2 cp.	1358-1576
57.- HIJAR, DUCADO DE	19	1576-1917
58.- INFANTADO, DUCADO DE	1	1586-1804
59.- JABALQUINTO, MARQUESADO DE	1	1804-1886
60.- LACY, CONDADO DE	2	1792-1812
61.- LALAING, CONDADO DE	1	1777-1802
62.- LASSA, SENORIO DE	1 doc.	1552
63.- LEGARDA, MARQUESADO DE	7	1446-1842
64.- LEMOS, CONDADO DE	1	1676-1682
65.- LUÑA, CONDADO DE	1 doc.	1425
66.- LUQUE, CONDADO DE	981	1348-1939
67.- MACEDA, CONDADO DE	8	1430-1929
68.- MALPICA, MARQUESADO DE	1	1875
69.- MAQUEDA, DUCADO DE	2	1596-1794
70.- MEDINACELI, DUCADO DE	1	1789-1848
71.- MEDINASIDONIA, DUCADO DE	1 doc.	1455-1563
72.- MELITO, PRINCIPES DE	1 doc.	1624
73.- MENDIGORRIA, MARQUESADO DE	460	1581-1990
TORRELAGUNA, MARQUESADO DE		
PAVIA, MANUEL DE		
74.- MICHELENA, CONDADO DE	16	1529-1913
75.- MOCEJON, ESTADO DE TORREJON CONDADO DE	29	1430-1860
76.- MOCTEZUMA, DUCADO DE	1	1555-1797
77.- MONCADA, DUCADO DE	6 cp.	s. XIII-XVII
78.- MONISTROL, MARQUESADO DE	60	1528-1909
79.- MONSALUD, MARQUESADO DE	98	XV-XX
80.- MONTEALEGRE, MARQUESADO DE	1	1388-1739

81.- MONTEALEGRE DE LA RIVERA, CONDADO DE	15	1593-1878
82.- MONTESCLAROS, MARQUESADO DE	30	1768-1933
83.- MONTSERRAT, VIZCONDADO DE	3	S.XVII
84.- MORATA DE JALON, CONDADO DE	1	1555-1693
85.- MOS, MARQUESADO DE	38	1182-1834
86.- NIEVA, CONDADO DE	1	1470-1858
87.- OLIVA, CONDADO DE	16	1791-1928
88.- OLIVARES, CONDADO-DUCADO DE	1	1605-1722
89.- OSUNA, DUCADO DE	7.581	943-1882

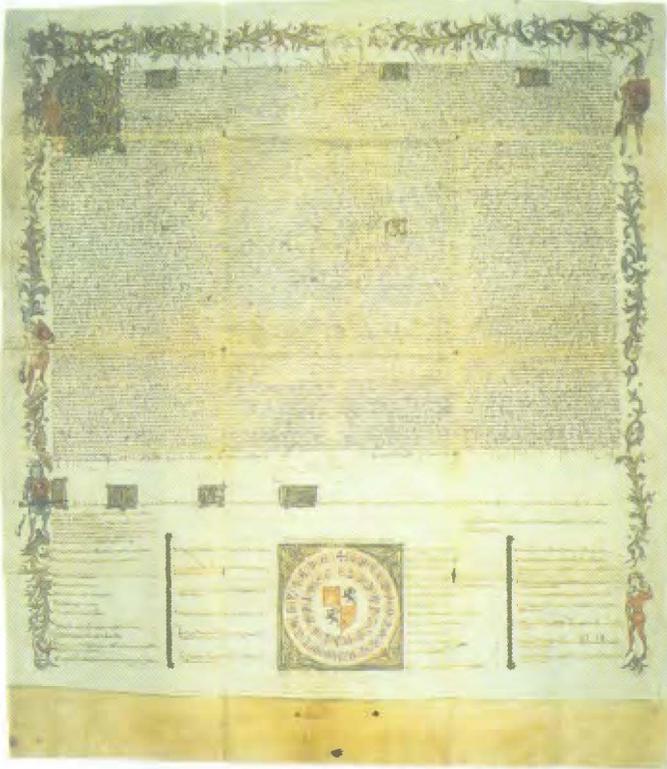
ARCOS, DUCADO DE
 BÉJAR, DUCADO DE
 BELALCAZAR, CONDADO DE
 BENAVENTE, DUCADO DE
 CABRERA, VIZCONDADO DE
 CENETE, MARQUESADO DE
 CID, CONDADO DEL
 GANDÍA, DUCADO DE
 GIBRALEON, MARQUESADO DE
 INFANTADO, DUCADO DE
 JABALQUINTO, MARQUESADO DE
 LERMA, DUCADO DE
 LOMBAY, MARQUESADO DE
 LUNA, CONDADO DE
 MAQUEDA, DUCADO DE
 MANDAS, DUCADO DE
 MEDINA DE RÍOSECO, DUCADO DE
 MELGAR, CONDADO DE
 MODICA, CONDADO DE
 NULES, CONDADO DE
 OLIVA, CONDADO DE
 OSONA, CONDADO DE
 PASTRANA, DUCADO DE
 PEÑAFIEL, MARQUESADO DE
 QUIRRA, MARQUESADO DE
 SANTILLANA, MARQUESADO DE
 TAVARA, MARQUESADO DE
 TENDILLA, CONDADO DE
 TERRANOVA, DUCADO DE
 UREÑA, CONDADO DE

90.- OVANDO, FAMILIA	110	1401-1840
91.- PARCENT, CONDADO DE	226	1127-1839

ANTILLÓN, BARONÍA DE
 ARIZA, MARQUESADO DE
 BURETA, CONDADO DE
 CONTAMINA, CONDADO DE
 EGUARAS, MARQUESADO DE
 FUENTE EL SOL, MARQUESADO DE
 GURREA, BARONÍA DE
 LECERA, DUCADO DE
 PLASENCIA, CONDADO DE
 SAN CLEMENTE, CONDADO DE
 SOBRADIEL, CONDADO DE
 TORRELLA, BARONÍA DE

92.- PENALVER, CONDADO DE	4	1795-1904
93.- POBLACIONES, CONDADO DE	2	1759-1868
94.- POLOP Y BENIDORM, SENORIO DE	1 cp.	1391-1520
95.- PONS, BARONIA DE	1 doc.	[S.F.]
96.- POZA, SENORIO DE	1	1362-1793
97.- PRIEGO, CONDADO DE	16 y 4 cp.	1207-1860
MENDOZA, SENORÍO DE CANZANO, DUCADO DE GAYBIEL, SENORÍO DE SANTA CROCHE, SENORÍO DE		
98.- QUART, FAMILIA	14 doc.	1229-1545
99.- QUINTO, BARONIA DE	1 doc.	s. XVI
100.- SALAZAR, CONDADO DE	3	1667-1818
101.- SAN JORDI, SENORIO DE	1 doc.	1579
102.- SAN ROMAN, MARQUESADO DE	1 doc.	[S.F.]
103.- SAN SIMON, CONDADO DE	1	1895-1902
104.- SANTA COLOMA, CONDADO DE	1	1668-1823
105.- SASTAGO, CONDADO DE	72 doc.	[S.F.]
106.- SENTMENAT, MARQUESADO DE	1 doc.	1537
107.- SESSA, DUCADO DE	2	1442-1942
108.- SEVILLA, DUCADO DE	2	1909-1942
109.- SOBROSO, MARQUESADO DE	1	1855-1870
110.- SOMERUELOS, MARQUESADO DE	26	1574-1919
111.- SORELA Y MAURI, FAMILIA	2 y 6 cp.	S.XIX
112.- TALAVERA, DUCADO DE	1	1922-1929
113.- TOCA, MARQUESADO DE	4	1164-1893
114.- TORENO, CONDADO DE	90	1454-1936
115.- TORRECILLA, MARQUESADO DE	1	1650-1816
116.- TORRELLAS, BARONIA DE	1 doc.	S.F.
117.- T'SERCLAES, DUCADO DE	3	1627-1916
118.- UGENA, MARQUESADO DE	3	1735-1788
119.- URQUÍJO, MARQUESADO DE	1	1876-1877
120.- VALDEOLMOS, MARQUESADO DE	1	1651-1782
121.- VALENCIA, DUCADO DE	11	1490-1934
122.- VILARAGUT, BARONIA DE	1	1559-1609
123.- VILLAPADIERNA, CONDADO DE	28	1453-1934
124.- VILLARES, CONDADO DE	169	1456-1884
125.- VILLAVIEJA, MARQUESADO DE	29	1768-1934
126.- VILLENA, MARQUESADO DE	12	1348-1922
127.- VINAZA, CONDADO DE	1 doc.	1917

NOTE: This list does not include all the unattached documents belonging to various families and Titles of the Nobility, which would increase the number to a total of 241.



1424, January 27. Madrid.

Privilegio rodado (Privilege with rota) in which John II gives to Don Álvaro de Luna the towns and castles of Bañuela and La Adrada. Osuna, Cp. 8, D. 10 bis.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME REPRESENTATIVE ARCHIVES

Archive of the Duques de Osuna

The *Archivos de la Casa de Osuna* (Archives of the House of Osuna) are a group of seven different archives brought together by the accumulation of titles by the Téllez Girón family especially during the eighteenth century. With the death at the end of the last century of D. Mariano Téllez Girón, Duque de Osuna, del Infantado, and other titles, an executive board of bondholders of the household was set up which confiscated all the assets including the archives, in keeping with a sentence of 1894. In 1917, this commission, at its own initiative and faced with the risk that the records might get dispersed or lost, presented it to the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* on permanent loan. Due to the value of these records, this centre aspired to own them and so, thanks to the contribution by an anonymous patron, the *Archivo de Osuna* was purchased by the State on 1 December 1927. In March 1995 the archives of the house of Osuna took their place in the *Sección Nobleza* of the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*.

The house of Osuna emerged with the figure of Pedro Girón, Master of the Order of Calatrava, under the pro-

tection and favour of Henry IV. It is one of Spain's most prestigious aristocratic families due to the large number of titles and properties it has accumulated in the course of its history.

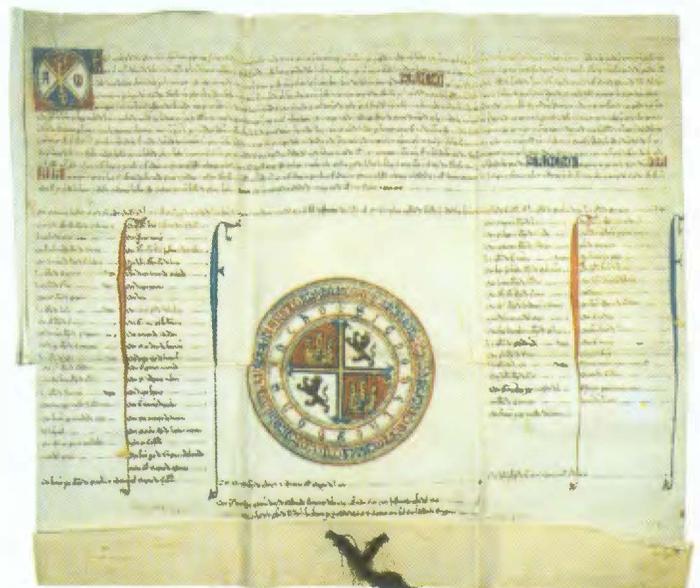
This archive group is the largest in the archives. It consists of 7,581 cases, which contain abundant information on practically all subjects of Spanish history and geography, as well as other territories and countries—amongst which Italy—, given the power, the titles and the public posts this family came to accumulate and hold in the course of time. It is a basic archive for history in general from the twelfth to nineteenth centuries.

Archive of the Duques de Frías

The *Archivo de los Duques de Frías* (Archive of the Duques de Frías) entered the *Sección Nobleza* of the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* in March 1944. It has been acquired by the *Ministerio de Educación y Cultura* in several lots, by the procedure of payment to the State with assets of the Spanish Historical Heritage. The archive is centred on the principal family, the Fernández de Velasco family, which from the fifteenth century successively held some of the most important posts in the Kingdom of Castile. In 1492, Bernardino Fernández de Velasco obtained the title of Duque de Frías from the *Reyes Católicos* (Catholic Monarchs). Successive marriages were to connect the house of Frías to a large number of titles and properties.

1287, March 30. Atienza.

Privilegio rodado (Privilege with rota) in which Sancho IV confirms the annual juro of 375 maravedies to the Monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos for the right of marzadga. Frías. Cp. 9, D. 1.





Map of the area of Leucata (Roussillon), where the famous battle of 1637 took place: Generalidad, Cartas de Santa Coloma, No. 13.041 (MP-13).

censes, the new foundations and everything involving the *Hacienda Real* (Royal Exchequer) in the ancien régime.

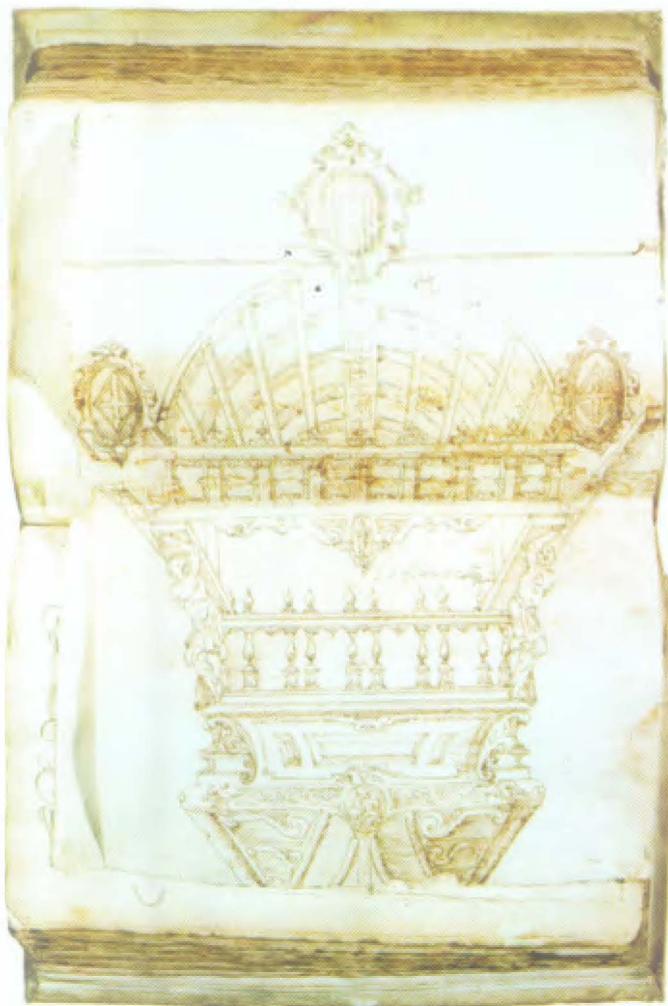
The post of *Maestre Racional* of the Court was one of the four senior posts in the court. It was set up at the end of the thirteenth century for revising the accounts of the royal officials involved in financial affairs. The original account book could remain in the power of the functionary, but the revised version stayed in the *Maestre Racional's* archive. His offices were on the ground floor of the Palacio Real in Barcelona until the beginning of the nineteenth century. However, one *Maestre Racional*, at the end of the fourteenth century, a Valencian, managed to create a private archive in the Real in Valencia for the accounts of officials of the kingdom. Under Ferdinand II, each kingdom, including Sardinia, had its own *Maestre Racional* and archives, so that Barcelona's, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had its scope limited to Catalonia. All of them were abolished as part of Philip V's reforms. To the scholar D. Antoni de Capmany we owe the revaluation of the archives of the *Maestre Racional* in Barcelona and their first inventory. In 1804 he managed to create a nominal *Real Archivo del Real Patrimonio* which gathered the archives of the *Bailía General* and those of the *Maestre Racional de Barcelona*, abandoned since 1716.

GENERALIDAD DE CATALUÑA

The *Diputaciones de las Cortes* (Court Deputations) arose simultaneously in the three peninsular kingdoms of the Crown of Aragon in the mid-fourteenth century, with the same fiscal and delegate powers. Those of Aragon and Catalonia chose Saint George as their tutelary patron saint.

They became consolidated on the occasion of the wars of Peter I of Castile, and their principal mission being to collect taxes, they were never threatened by hardship. From the fifteenth century on they were housed in palaces. The *Diputación de Cataluña*, along with the City of Barcelona, assumed the representation of the country and directed the wars against John II (1462-1472), against Philip IV (1640-1652), and against Philip V (1705-1716). The latter, victorious, abolished both institutions.

More than a century later, in 1828, D. Próspero de Bofarull managed to incorporate the documentation of the *Diputación de Cataluña* to the archives. He had more than one thousand volumes of those series of historical interest bound, and published a large number of select items in the *Colección de Documentos Inéditos*.



Design of the flagship galley, paid for by the Diputació de Catalunya (1620): Generalidad, vol. 179, fol. 127.

Although amongst the books belonging to the *Generalidad* there are plenty which refer to the collecting of taxes and the trade in annuities, the documents do not stop there. In particular, those from the periods of conflict indicated above go far beyond the economic framework. And as a delegate institution of the Catalan *Cortes*, the *Diputació* keeps the original parchments of the constitutions and chapters approved, the oaths of the monarchs at the start of their reign, and an extensive collection of proceedings of the *Cortes*, as along with its own it kept those of the *Brazo Militar* (Military Establishment). Luckily, it also preserved 13,000 documents from the secretariat of the Virrey Conde de Santa Coloma (1638-1640).

ÓRDENES RELIGIOSAS

This section consists of archives which belonged to religious institutions and houses before being temporarily or

definitively abolished. The bulk of the documentation refers to a hundred or so monasteries and convents in Barcelona and Gerona affected by the decrees of disentailment in 1835, and was transferred in 1918 from the respective *Delegaciones de Hacienda*. All the archives belong to the male secular and regular clergy, except the convent of the Order of Santiago of Santa Maria de Jonqueres and some of Benedictine and Cistercian nuns.

There are also archives that have not been intervened by the *Crédito Público*, though few. Amongst them is part of the general archives of the Mercedarians, which was in the foundational building in Barcelona, and part of the archives from the monastery of Sant Cugat del Vallès, literally recovered from amidst the flames (1835); the documentation of the Presidency of the Benedictine Claustral Congregation (1845); a large part of the archives of the Carthusian monastery of Montalegre (1849), and the archive of the Grand Priory of Catalonia of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem (1939).

PROTOCOLOS NOTARIALES

These were added in 1940 by the *Servicio de Recuperación Bibliográfica y Documental* (Bibliographic and Documentary Retrieval Service).

They consist of some 8,000 protocols from notarial districts in the province of Barcelona, which during the struggle of 1936-1939 had been moved to the safety of the then disaffected Monastery of Pedralbes. The protocols of the districts of the remaining provinces of Catalonia were deposited in the corresponding *Archivos Históricos Provinciales* (Provincial History Archives).

DELEGACIÓN DE HACIENDA

On the occasion of a change of premises of the *Delegación de Hacienda* (Inland Revenue Office) in Barcelona, after 1962 more than 20,000 volumes and 23,000 bundles which had accumulated in the department's offices were moved to the archives. A large part was installed in the *Déposito Regional* (Regional Archive) in Cervera.

The date of these documents is not earlier than the eighteenth century. Its regular series appear in the mid-nineteenth century and the majority, understandably, correspond to the twentieth century, following the demographic and economic evolution of the province of Barcelona.



1499, May 23. Burgos.
Sale of an emphyteutic lease payable by the Concejo de Mazuelo in loads of bread to García Martínez de Mazuelo.
Bornos, Cp. 73, D. 12.

Mayor of Granada in 1624. The family also holds the titles of Marqueses de Algarinejo, Cardenosa y Valenzuela and Señores de Zuheros and is closely related to the Duke de Sessa and the Gran Capitán.

It contains documents of various sorts, especially quite complete series of correspondence and administrative records of the estates and properties which extended mainly over Eastern Andalucía: Málaga (Marbella and Benahavis), Granada and Almería, Córdoba, as well as Valladolid, Plasencia, Ciudad Rodrigo, Ocaña, Gibraltar and Genova. There are questions of particular interest referring to the olive-oil industry and cloth factories, public posts (regiments in Granada and Gibraltar), religious endowments (Convent of Sant Francisco in Granada) or the Morisco uprising in which the Conde de Luque took part under the orders of John of Austria.

Archive of the Duques de Parcent

The family of La Cerda, titulars of the Ducado de Parcent, are descended from the Cernesio Odelcalchi family, from Italy, who settled in Valencia in the seventeenth century. This archive, apart from the nucleus referring to

the house of Parcent, encompasses other houses and lineages related to the principal house: Gurrea, Contamina, Bárboles, Bureta, Fuente el Sol, etc.

The largest volume of documents corresponds to the houses of Parcent and of Gurrea, and like the rest of the archives consists predominantly of jurisdictional, patrimonial and administrative documents. It is of great interest for the history of Aragon, as the family is related to the main Aragonese lineages —the Luna, Bardají and Fernández de Heredia families— and with the titles of Condes de Aranda and Duques de Villahermosa

Archive of the Señorío de Los Cameros

A state-owned archive purchased in 1909 from the Condesa de Aguilar de Inestrillas, the owner of the title.

1565, June 5. Valladolid.
Patent of nobility granted to Juan Vizcaino, of Medina del Campo.
Bornos, C. 730, D. 1.



Its geographic domain lies mainly in the region of La Rioja.

It contains 139 medieval parchments, a large part of which have appended seals, and four documents on paper. Most of the parchments are royal privileges from the kings of Castile and Navarre granting rights or land to the Señores de Cameros, as well as private documents with foundations of *mayorazgo*, sales, donations, wills, lordly favours and administrative documents related to the Señorío.

The title of Conde de Aguilar de Inestrillas was conceded by the Catholic Monarchs in 1475 to Alonso Ramírez de Arellano, 4th Señor de Cameros, Señor de Andaluz and of other places in Navarre, Aragon, La Rioja and Castile—Soria and Segovia—, *Guarda Mayor* of Henry IV and Capitán General of the borders of Navarre and Aragon. The *Señorío de Cameros* was linked to the Ramírez de Arellano family when the 1st Señor de Cameros, Juan Ramírez de Arellano, founded *mayorazgo* in 1385 in the person of his grandson Carlos Ramírez de Arellano.



1214, November. Burgos.
Rodrigo, Archbishop of Toledo, exchanges with Guillermo, Abbot of the monastery of Fitero, a property in Fitero for one in Tudela. Carta partida por ABC. Cameros, Cp. 7, D. 2.



18th century.
Plan of the boundaries of Elda, Monovar and Novelda.
Fernán Núñez, C. 19, D. 69.



MELNOR
BRADODIO

padre hijo spū scō que sō tres
personas 7 vn solo dios vna
vera q̄ bñe 7 vna por semp
syn fin 7 abnpra 7 truenca
ela bñe amantada mra gen
glosa nra señora sca maria
7 unadze. Na q̄l yo tengo
por señora 7 por abogada en
todos los mis fechos. Como
va bono 7 akenencia del
apostol señor sã a go lus 7 esp̄o de las esp̄ias. p̄nro 7 quia
toz a los Reyes de castilla 7 a leo 7 a todos los otros santos
7 sc̄as de la corte celest̄al. Por q̄ semio vna rramente escine
n los santos que por spū 7 gra de dios ouiero verdadera sabi
dura de las cosas 7 a sy mesmo los sabios q̄ vna rramente
obiero conoseimiento de las. El Rey ha nombre de nro señor
dios 7 es su vicario 7 tiene su lugar en la t̄ra. q̄nto alo r̄po
rales p̄uesto por el sob̄ las gentes de sus regnos para los
m̄tener en iusticia 7 en vna 7 dar a cada vno su t̄rcho.
7 por esto lo llama coraçō 7 alma de pueblo por q̄ asy como
el aia de la vida esta en el coraçō del ombre 7 por ella bñe el cu
erpo 7 se mantiene. Asy en el Rey esta la iusticia que es vida
7 mantenimiento del pueblo de su señorio. Otro sy como el co
raçō es vno 7 por el Rey est̄ben todos los otros miembros vna
para ser vn cuerpo bien asy todos los del Rey no maguer sea
muchos por q̄ el Rey true ser vno por esto true q̄nto sy todos
ser vnos para seruirle 7 ayudarle en las cosas q̄ ha de fazer.
Enaturalmente dixero los sabios antiguos q̄ el Rey es ca
bca del Rey no por q̄ asy como de la cabca nacen todos los sen
tidos por los q̄les se manda 7 se gouern̄ todos los miembros del
cuerpo. bñe asy por el mandamiento q̄ nace del Rey q̄ es señor
7 cabca del Rey no. Todos los del Rey no se auen mandar 7
auer vn cuerpo con el para le ob̄raser 7 seguir 7 guardar.
Onde el Rey es alma 7 cabca 7 ellos miembros. E por q̄ natu
ralmente las voluntades de los om̄es son repartidas 7 los
vnos q̄er valer mas q̄ los otros. por esto fue inenester por
t̄rcha fuerca q̄ coniesse vno q̄ fuese cabca de los por q̄ no se
so amandamiento se ḡna se asy como todos los miembros

