

**FOURTEEN SPANISH
MANUSCRIPT
DOCUMENTS**

IN
THE COLLECTION OF
THE HISPANIC SOCIETY
OF AMERICA



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NEW YORK

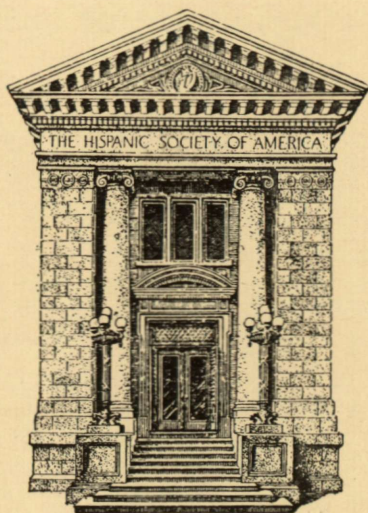
1926

HISPANIC



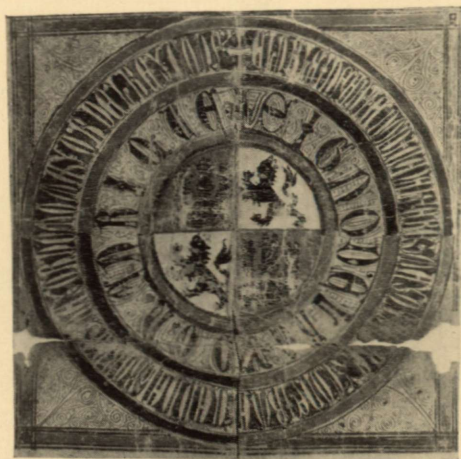
HISPANIC SOCIETY

CATALOGUE SERIES



OF AMERICA

<h1>HISPANIC</h1> <h2>NOTES & MONOGRAPHS</h2>	
<p>ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA</p>	



B 10

*SIGNO RODADO OF HENRY THE SECOND
OF CASTILLA*

From charter dated 29 July, Era 1416 (1378 A.D.)

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PRELIMINARY NOTES	v
<p data-bbox="256 428 643 461">PRELIMINARY NOTES</p> <p data-bbox="140 500 757 938">Until John the First of Castilla abolished it in 1383 and ordered it replaced by the Christian, the Spanish era was usual in Castilla in stating the year in the date of an event. The Spanish era is the year 38 B. C. when Augustus, having completed the subjugation of Spain, organized its government. We can find the year in the Christian era corresponding to a year in the Spanish by subtracting 38 from the latter (or: subtract 40 and add 2).</p> <p data-bbox="140 943 757 1268">The name <i>privilegio</i> was particularly applied to the document attesting a royal donation. The <i>privilegio</i> is called <i>rodado</i> (wheeled) when the king's signature, his <i>signo</i> (mark), consisting in a cross, is placed within or at top of a circle (the <i>rueda</i>) or two concentric circles containing, written by the scrivener, however, the king's name</p>	<p data-bbox="767 651 857 732">The Spanish Era</p> <p data-bbox="767 943 881 992"><i>Privilegios rodados</i></p>

in the inner and the names of his civil and military ministers (*mayordomo mayor* and *alférez mayor*) in the outer zone. In the inner zone we find *Signo del rey Don* —; in the outer zone we are told that the *mayordomo* and the *alférez confirman* (confirm). Grouped about the *signo rodado* (or *rueda* for short) are the names of the other *confirmantes*, to each appended the statement that he *confirma*. Above the *rueda* appear the names of members of the royal house, princes who are his vassals, and the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago (de Compostela). On each side of the *rueda* are the names of magnates arranged in a pair of columns, the first column exhibiting names of ecclesiastics, the second laymen, the *ricos hombres*. The pair of columns on the left of the *rueda* presents the magnates of the kingdom of Castilla, that on the right of the *rueda*, those of the kingdom of León. Beneath the *signo rodado* and its flanking columns of magnates are names of the great officials of the two kingdoms. Last of all, the name and mark of the

PRELIMINARY NOTES

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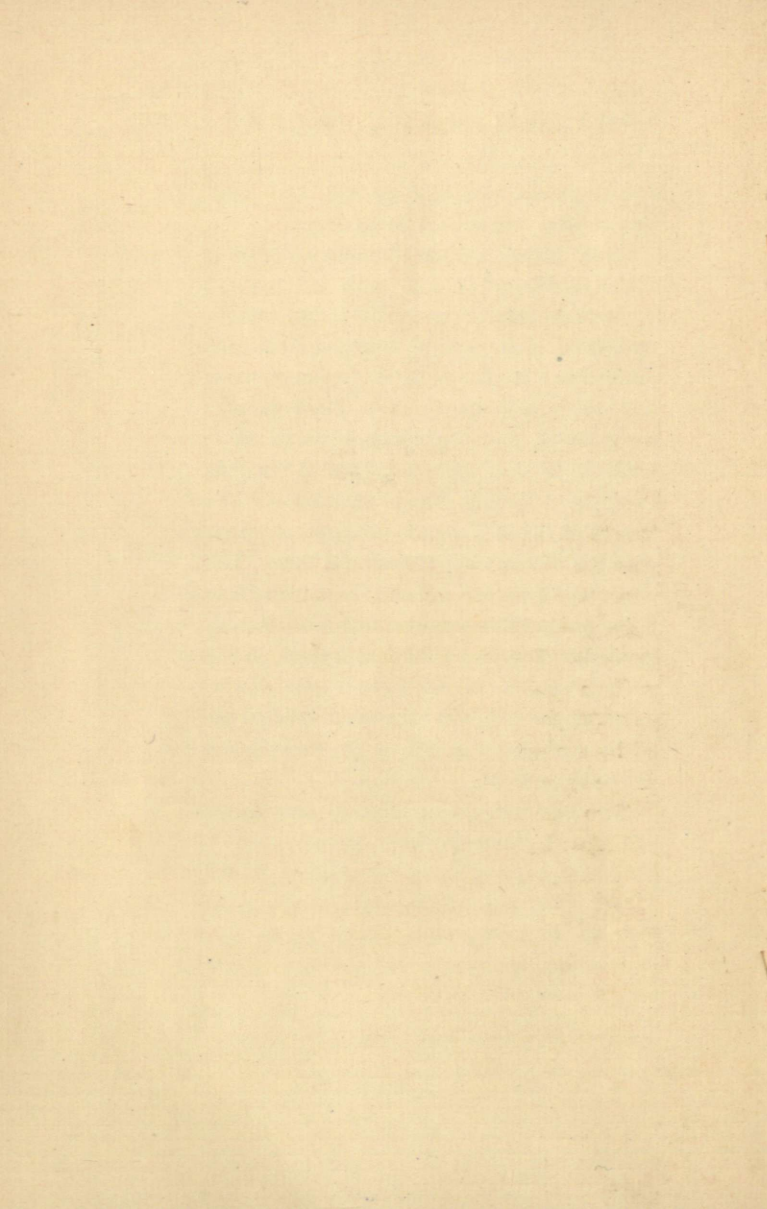
notary public who dictated and the notary public who penned the *privilegio*.

Four *privilegios rodados* are exhibited: B8, B10, B13, B14.

Carta partida means a divided or cut-in-two deed, contract, *et cetera*. If it was desired to take the form of a *carta partida*, the document was written twice on the same sheet, and the space between filled with a section of the alphabet in big capitals. Usually only the three first letters of the alphabet were used, in which case the trio was written several times. The sheet was then cut in two, the cutting tool being guided through the middle of the big capitals. The two identical halves of the written sheet were named *dos cartas partidas por ABC*, and these were distributed by the notary public to the two parties in the transaction.

Two documents exhibited are *cartas partidas*: B5 and B12.

*Cartas
partidas*



DOCUMENTS	I
<p style="text-align: center;">SPANISH MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCUMENT B₁ Dated Sevilla 9 September 1426</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Alfonso García of Sevilla, wax-chandler, gives to his son Fray Bartolomé and his son's Carthusian monastery, <i>Santa María de las Cuevas</i>, near Sevilla, his chandlery buildings; the gift not to take effect until after the giver's death.</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCUMENT B₂ Dated Córdoba 31 December 1455</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Alfonso Rodríguez of Zaragoza, but inhabitant and householder in Córdoba, sells an olive-yard near Córdoba to Alfonso García and his wife Leonor Alfonso of Córdoba. The document is in two parts, the second being the notary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">South Arcade</p>



2	M A N U S C R I P T
South Arcade	<p data-bbox="370 236 824 339">public's attestation of the taking possession of the property by the purchaser.</p> <p data-bbox="295 376 586 405">PRIVATE DOCUMENT B₃</p> <p data-bbox="295 414 793 443">Dated Córdoba 29 September 1482</p> <p data-bbox="370 459 824 667">Alfonso Gómez of Córdoba sells to Miguel Sánchez de Aillón, canon of the Cathedral of Córdoba, two parcels of vineyard land at the village of Santa María de Trasierra.</p> <p data-bbox="295 703 586 732">PRIVATE DOCUMENT B₄</p> <p data-bbox="295 742 686 770">Dated Sevilla 26 June 1398</p> <p data-bbox="370 786 824 1026">This document is a bond in which María Martínez of Sevilla, widow of Alfonso Ruiz, as security for repayment of a loan of money made to her by Juan Alfonso, priest of Saint Mark's, Sevilla, conveys to him a mansion in that city.</p> <p data-bbox="295 1062 586 1091">PRIVATE DOCUMENT B₅</p> <p data-bbox="295 1101 897 1129">Dated Sevilla 28 May Era 1362 [1324 A.D.]</p> <p data-bbox="295 1139 897 1251">This is a <i>carta partida</i>. The upper half of the capitals ABC appear at the top inverted to the text.</p>

DOCUMENTS

3

Juan Pérez de Villalvín of Sevilla and his wife Sol Fernández, in return for two tombs and an *aniversario* in the Cathedral for the husband's mother and for their own son, both dead, and for themselves when their time comes, bestow upon that church a perpetual annuity to be drawn from the earnings of *tahonas* (horse mills) owned by the donors.

South
Arcade

PRIVATE DOCUMENT

B6

Dated Sevilla 20 May 1403

The dead Isabel Rodríguez de Guzmán had taken her inheritance with her into the Convent of *Santa Clara* in Sevilla. One sixth of this, however, was in the possession of her brother Juan, claimed by him as a purchase from his sister. This claim disputed by the nuns and taken by them into court is here compromised: Juan Rodríguez de Guzmán shall keep the property but shall pay therefor a sum of money to the convent.

4	MANUSCRIPT
South Arcade	<div data-bbox="308 240 915 432"> <p>ROYAL DOCUMENT B7 John the Second of Castilla. Reigned 1406-1454 Dated at his camp above Portillo 25 May 1445</p> </div> <div data-bbox="381 443 840 1066"> <p>Alfonso the Tenth in 1254 had granted a charter to the town of Alarcón exempting the citizens from nearly all kinds of imposts, and ratification had been obtained from a number of his successors, for example, from John the Second on the sixteenth of March 1445. In two months the Alarconese were back to tell the king that unless he specify, the tax collectors will not obey his general order to respect their rights. The king complies in the charter before us. Nine copies of earlier charters are inserted in his own.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="303 1106 915 1257"> <p>ROYAL DOCUMENT. <i>Privilegio rodado</i> B8 Henry the Second of Castilla Reigned 1369-1379 Dated Sevilla 26 May Era 1409 [1371 A. D.]</p> </div>

DOCUMENTS

5

Henry the Second utters a charter in favour of the nuns of *Santa Clara* in the city of Jaén authorizing them to buy a certain quantity of land for raising food and keeping a thousand head of cattle; grants them also a number of exemptions and other privileges. The King's autograph signature appears about the middle of the document: *Nos el rey*.

South
Arcade

PAPAL DOCUMENT

B9

Dated Rome 18 May 1519

In Latin

A judicial decision during the reign of Leo the Tenth who was Pope, 1513-1521

A controversy between the corporation of the hospital of Santa Escolástica in Avila on the one hand, and the Austin friars on the other, over the possession of the hospital, was taken to Rome by the friars. Three times they lost, and, no further appeal being possible, the costs incurred by the winning hospital were assessed against the Augustinians by the final judge, Jacopo Simoneta. He

South
Arcade

then charged under pain of ecclesiastical punishment all sorts of officials in Spain, ecclesiastic and lay—he specifies some eighty classes—with the collection of these costs. Jacopo Simoneta gives a sketch of the three trials, inserting copies of the sentences of his two predecessors together with his own.

ROYAL DOCUMENT. *Privilegio rodado* B10
Henry the Second of Castilla

Reigned 1369-1379

Dated Fuentes de Andalucía 29 July Era
1416 [1378 A. D.]

By this charter, uttered to Alfonso Fernández de Fuentes of Sevilla and his wife Isabel de Belmaña, Henry the Second erects their property into an entail (*mayorazgo*), namely: their castle at Fuentes de Andalucía with its land together with houses in Sevilla. *Nos el rey*, the King's autograph signature is in the intermediate vacant band on the right.

DOCUMENTS

7

PRIVATE DOCUMENT

B11

South
Arcade

Dated Sevilla 25 August 1408

It is a deed of sale of real estate in Sevilla. Inés González, widow of Alfonso Martínez, sells several shops to Juan Fernández de los Ríos. The deed is divided into three parts:

1. Declaration by the seller that she has sold the property and received payment.
2. Declaration by the seller that she has appointed her son-in-law, Luis Franco, her agent to execute the delivery.
3. Declaration by the notary public who drew up the deed that he was witness of said delivery and that he has been requested by the purchaser to attest that fact in writing.

PRIVATE DOCUMENT

B12

Dated Sevilla 9 January Era 1364 [1326 A. D.]

This is the lower half of a *carta partida*: at top, three times, the lower half of ABC.

Juan Pérez de Villalvín of Sevilla

8	MANUSCRIPT
South Arcade	<p>and his wife Sol Fernández convey to the corporation of the Cathedral of Sevilla certain parcels of real estate in that city to secure the perpetual saying of masses for the husband's dead mother and the dead son of the two donors and for themselves when they shall die.</p> <p>ROYAL DOCUMENT. <i>Privilegio rodado</i> B13 Alfonso the Tenth of Castilla Reigned 1252-1284 Dated Aguilar de Campó 8 March Era 1293 [1255 A. D.]</p> <p>Alfonso the Tenth confirms a charter uttered by Alfonso the Eighth at Arévalo, 19 December Era 1225 [1187 A. D.], to Pedro Rodríguez de Castro granting him Villa Sillo and Villa Melendo (now united in one municipality and named Villasila y Villamelendo). A copy of Alfonso the Eighth's Latin charter is inserted in the Castilian charter of Alfonso the Tenth.</p>

DOCUMENTS

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ROYAL DOCUMENT. *Privilegio rodado* B14
 Alfonso the Eleventh of Castilla
 Reigned 1312-1350
 Dated Sevilla 13 June Era 1365 [1327 A. D.]

South
 Arcade

In this charter Alfonso the Eleventh confirms the confirmation by his father Ferdinand the Fourth of a charter uttered by the latter's father Sancho the Fourth in favour of the Dominican friars throughout his dominions exempting them from the payment of local import duties on provisions and granting other privileges. Alfonso inserts copies of his father's and grandfather's charters.

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GB L 272

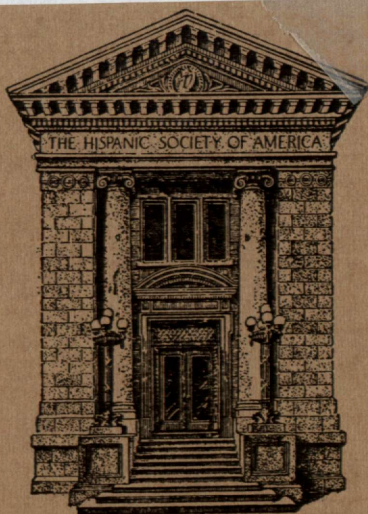
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