



La Barbera dels Aragonés

The House Museum la Barbera was one of many properties owned by the Aragonés family since medieval times in Vila Joiosa, among other places in the region.

The study of the walls allows us to date the construction of the house in the second half of the 16th century or the beginning of the 17th, although important alterations were made afterwards. The riurau, for example, was added 200 years later. Inside, most of the elements are from the 19th century.

Ground floor

The ground floor has a central corridor for the entrance of carts. This floor was the contact area between the family and the workers of the house, for communication and to make payments.



The office has a tiled floor and original furniture from the second half of the 19th century. This is where the estate workers were paid. You will find old pictures of the house and you will see that it was surrounded by crops.



Ground floor

British Objects

In these two rooms you will find 19th century pieces from the United Kingdom. At that time it was a world power and the influence of Queen Victoria was a determining factor in terms of fashion and customs, also for the Aragonés family.





It is decorated with ceramics of popular style: over the fireplace the ceramics are of Valencian origin, on the right wall you will find the colourful 'lebrillos' from Triana (Seville) and, on the left wall, ceramics from La Bisbal (Girona) and a wall clock made in the Black Forest (Germany) in the 19th century.

**'Lebrillos' from Triana****Ceramics from la Bisbal****Wall Clock**

First floor

The main floor of the house shows how an upper-class family lived about 150 years ago. Although it was originally a country house, it was converted into a small palace in the 19th century.



The last three generations of the Aragonés began with the marriage of Pedro Aragonés Bolufer and Antonia Aragonés Mayor in 1847. They had ten children but only two got married: the youngest daughter, Concha, and the only son, Cayetano. The latter being the only one who had offspring. They were the last generation and in 1992 the last of the Aragonés died.



Oil of the Virgin of Carmen. It is a work by J. Marced Furió, born in Vila Joiosa. 1919.

First floor

Main room

Here they would receive their most important visitors and spend the evening reading and playing the piano. The three large paintings of the members of the family stand out: Antonia Aragonés (on the piano), Pedro Aragonés and one of their daughters, Cayetana.



First floor

Main room



Tile floor in the living room, Rococo style. 18th century.



Elizabethan mirror. Made of wood and plaster, with gold leaf and bronze dust. 19th century.



Upright piano. Made in walnut with wavy moldings. 19th century.



Elizabethan console. It has a front drawer and another one hidden in the base. 1830s-50s.



Lacquered box. Made in Japan and exported to the West. End of the 19th century.



Set of wooden eggs lacquered in black on the outside and red on the inside. Made in Japan. XIX century



The office was a masculine area with elements of a scientific nature such as the globe, the barometer or the hourglass.



Refectory table. It is one of the oldest pieces of furniture in the house. Late 17th century or 18th century.



Mirror ball. It appears mentioned in a letter from the 1870s.



18th century bureau

Bedroom with an iron bed with a canopy possibly of English origin, since it follows the model of the one that Peyton & Harlow presented at the Great London Exhibition of 1851. It is decorated with floral motifs (a bunch of flowers and spikes, scrolls, etc.) . Years 50s or 60s of the 19th century.



Bedroom with gondola-shaped iron bed. A similar bed made by Dupont appears in the general catalog of the Great London Exhibition of 1851. From then on, iron beds (previously only used for hospitals, schools...) became widespread. Mid 19th century.



The main dining room of the house has an extendable table with matching renaissance-inspired chairs, although the set is from the 19th century. The weight of the decoration falls on the ceramic pieces and the objects around the fireplace, among which the bronze oil lamps stand out.



76 piece dinner service. From the series "Views of Spain" by Pickman (today, La Cartuja de Sevilla). 1841-1860.



Dish with a Berain type lace decoration. It comes from Alcora, Castellón. 1730-1750.



Ceramic panel with scenes of hunting and gathering in the baroque style. 18th century.



Lucerna oil lamp. Made of gilt bronze with four wicks and central moulded stem. 18th - 19th century



Bed. Made of wood with four turned bedpost decorated with acorn finials. It is an imitation of portuguese baroque beds. 19th Century.



Wash stand. It has a mirror in the upper part with two candle holders. Basin and jug from Pickman (today La Cartuja de Sevilla). 19th century.



White cotton taffeta pajamas from 1900-1910.

First floor

Old dinning room



This room was used as a cooler room for the summer. It is a more feminine area, so we see objects related to sewing and embroidery and children's objects. The great portraits of family members stand out, dated in the second half of the 19th century.



Brazier. Made of bronze and brass, this is a copy of 17th century models which continued until the beginning of the 20th century.



Lacquer table cabinet. Decorated in gold with plant motifs and a bird on one of the central doors. Made in Japan to export to the West in the late 19th or early 20th century.



Child's tricycle. A polychrome decorated small horse made of wood (body and wheels) and metal (head and pedals). 19th century.



Romi refrigerator in white lacquered metal with motor on the left side. It has two taps, one to drain the block of ice and the other to provide fresh water. 40s-50s years of the 20th century.



Tray and brush set in lacquered wood. It was manufactured in Japan for export, which is why it bears the samurai and Mount Fuji, the most popular motifs in the West. 19th century.



Biscuit tin. Brand: Huntley & Palmers. 1885. Nautical model decorated with printed maritime scenes. You will see that there are two other boxes of English biscuits.



Chocolate pot. Vila Joiosa has a great chocolate tradition. Factories have existed since at least the 19th century. In 1937 there were 29 factories registered.

Second floor or Cambra

The second floor or cambra was used for the storage of agricultural products that needed to be dried, such as raisins or almonds.

The most striking are the graffiti on the walls. We can see designs from bead marks to precise ship drawings from the 18th to 20th centuries. Let's not forget that from the riurau or arcaded gallery you could see the old town of La Vila and the sea.



More information

If you want to know more, you can listen to our podcast on Spotify or read our catalog on the museum's website:





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 **Vila Joiosa** Ajuntament