



La Barberra dels Aragonés

The House Museum la Barberra was one of the many properties in Vila Joiosa owned by the Aragonés family since medieval times; the family owned 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 to allow the entrance of carts. This floor was also the contact area between the family and the workers of the house for communication and to make payments.



Ground Floor

Office

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.



In these two rooms you will find 19th century pieces from the United Kingdom. At that time the UK was a world power and the influence of Queen Victoria was a determining factor in terms of fashion and customs, including 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 19th century wall clock made in the Black Forest (Germany).



'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.



First floor

Hall. The Aragonés family.

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 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.

In this space, we show the family that lived in the house in the 19th century. Using photographs we have tried to recreate their genetic tree.

In the central image, we can see Pedro Aragonés Bolufer (1813-1875) and Antonia Aragonés Mayor (1832-1894), who brought together two branches of the family and their possessions. Their marriage was possible because they obtained a papal bull, because they had a fourth degree of consanguinity. They had a total of ten children, but not all of them could reached adult life. In this photo we can see them wih their eldest daughters: Vicenta, Cayetana and Antonia Rita.



From left to right:

- Antonia Rita Aragonés Aragonés
- Antonia Aragonés Mayor
- Vicenta Aragonés Aragonés
- Pedro Aragonés Bolufer
- Cayetana Aragonés Aragonés



Vicenta Aragonés Aragonés (1850-1921).
1863



Cayetana Aragonés Aragonés (1854-1895).
1865



Antonia Rita Aragonés Aragonés (1859-1922).
1868



Catalina Aragonés Aragonés (1863-1885).
1868



Cayetano Aragonés Aragonés (1866-1935).
1876



Concha Aragonés Aragonés (1872-1941).
1876



Concha Aragonés Aragonés (1872-1941).



Antonio Ruiz Muñoz, Concha's husband.



Top:

- Antonia Rita Aragonés Aragonés
- Cayetana Aragonés Aragonés
- Antonia Argonés Mayor
- Concha Aragonés Aragonés

Bottom: Cayetano Aragonés Aragonés
1880



From left to right:

- Top: Concha Aragonés Aragonés
and Antonio Ruiz Muñoz
- Bottom: Vicenta Aragonés Aragonés
and Antonia Rita Aragonés Aragonés

1900



Cayetano Aragonés Aragonés married Francisca Urrios Pérez. He was the only one among the Aragonés Aragonés siblings to have children. His daughter and sons were the last generation of the family, due to none of them having had descendants.



Francisca's family.

From left to right:

- Remedios Pérez
- Miguel or Jesús Urrios Pérez
- Miguel Urrios Lloret
- Francisca Urrios Pérez

1873



Francisca Urrios Pérez (1869-1955)



Cayetano and Francisca's sons.

From left to right:

- Miguel Aragonés Urrios (1899-1936)
- Cayetano Aragonés Urrios (1901-1936)
- Pedro Aragonés Urrios (1897-1991)

1902



From left to right:

- Cayetano Aragonés Urrios
- Unknown
- Antonia Aragonés Urrios
- Jaime Aragonés Urrios
- Ángela Ruiz Galiana

1911



Pedro Aragonés Urrios (1897-1991)



Jaime Aragonés Urrios (1903-1967)



Antonia Aragonés Urrios (1907-1992)

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

First floor

Office



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

First floor

Bedrooms

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.) . Dated 1850s or 1860s



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.

First floor

Dining room



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.



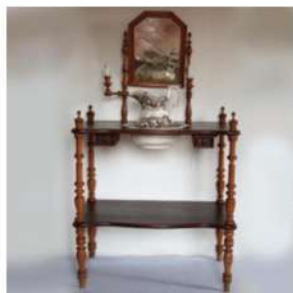
Ceramic panel with scenes of hunting and gathering in the baroque style. 18th century.



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 dining 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 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 for 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. Dated 1940s to 1950s

First floor

Pantry



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 English biscuit boxes.



Chocolate pot. Vila Joiosa has a great chocolate tradition. Such 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 is 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.





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 **Vila Joiosa** Ajuntament