

VILAFRANCA DEL CASTILLO: The Property and its Castle

The conurbation of Villafranca del Castillo is visibly a recent development, but its name has been associated with the surrounding area for five centuries, spanning 19 Spanish monarchs and 13 attested transfers of ownership. Legally and administratively speaking, Villafranca del Castillo has long been a single huge property within the jurisdiction of Villanueva de la Cañada, and it is bounded by the latter, Brunete, Villanueva del Pardillo, and the Río Guadarrama.

Documents from the last century variously place its extent at 4231 or more than 5000 *fanegas*, the fanega being an obsolete Spanish measure of area equalling 1.59 acres. Four districts comprise the property — Venta, Vilanosa, Palancar and Castillo — and the station, now part of the European Space Agency's European Space Astronomy Centre (ESAC), resides in the latter under the stony gaze of its crumbling castle.

Castillo lies at the confluence of the Aulencia and the Guadarrama, whence the attribution to our castle of the name "Castillo de Aulencia," which appears frequently but illegitimately on current maps.

The earliest written records of this area, initially known as Horcajo, dates from its sale in 1433 to Don Alfonso Álvarez de Toledo. The sale covered lands, houses and resident vassals. By 1445, Don Alfonso, chancellor of the exchequer ("contador mayor") to Juan II (reigned 1405 - 1454), had so ingratiated himself with the king that a royal decree ("licencia" or "carta de privilegio [sic]") on 4 September exempted his property from taxation and, at the same time, changing its name to Villafranca del Castillo. Such a gesture of appreciation was not uncommon in feudal Europe (cf. Villefranche sur Mer, Villafranca del Bierzo, Villafranca del Panadés).

Don Alfonso and his wife Doña Catalina Núñez were the founders of the village of Villafranca del Castillo, thought to have been on or near the site of the present tracking station. The entire property was to have been strictly hereditary — "not to be transferred, or split up, or sold, or bonded, or given, or endowed, or honorary or commercial grounds nor for any other reason whatever, nor in any other case what ever..." — and indeed the force of this royal document rendered all transfers of ownership hereditary (albeit not without contestations of succession) until the first actual sale of the property by the Marquis of Sotomayor in 1868; anyone failing to heed the royal writ would have to pay the stiff penalty of 2000 doubloons (gold coins of Castile).

The document was written on parchment ("pergamino de cuero"), stamped with the king's seal, signed by the king and courtiers, and bound with colour silken threads, long since vanished.

The 15th-century documents — in particular, the king's writ of privilege and Don Alfonso's testament — could not be more tortuous, repetitious, and long-winded; yet we must admire mediaeval foresight when we look ahead to the lawsuits of contested succession in the 18th century and to the 1837 law of suppression of the *senorios*. It was only the basis of "so effective and powerful a title" that the Marquis of Sotomayor was able to maintain Villafranca del Castillo as a private property until he sold it in 1868, the same year in which Queen Isabel II fled into exile and General Serrano came to power.

The earliest reference to our castle, aside from the property title itself, is buried in the typically prolix will of Don Alfonso, witnessed in Madrid (Madrid) in 1450, where he counts among his considerable possessions "the site of Villafranca with its fortress and boundaries and civil and criminal jurisdiction and court ruling [an approximate rendering of 'mero mixto imperio'] and with all its property and all its arms and supplies and provisions ['... pertrechos y abastecimiento'] which are and were in the said place and in its fortress, and with all that has been erected and extended in the said place and fortress." From the mid-15th to the early 18th century we have no information on the evolution of the site or its fortress, but by 1813 the will of the Marquis of Gelo and Villamagna refers to Villafranca del Castillo as "despoblado" (despoiled, depopulated). The 1844 "hijuela" of the Marquis of Sotomayor (an *hijuela* is a schedule given to an heir defining his share in the estate) says that Villafranca del Castillo consisted of a small village ("caserío") — presumably not the prior one on our site, vineyards, *chapparal* (= plantation of the evergreen oaks called "encinas") and sowed fields — altogether valued at 1,329,850 *reales* (the *real* was a silver coin). Fifteen years later, during the reign of Isabel II, as yet undeposed, the property had grown in value by 30 percent; by 50 years later, during Alfonso XII's reign, it had more than doubled (1 *peseta* = 4 *reales*).

All the deeds of sale from 1880 — when the property passed to His Excellency Don Fernando Puig y Gilbert — until 1918 — when it was bought by the Ballesteros family, who still own it — mention that the castle which now overlooks the station served as the dwelling of a guard or keeper ("Habitación de un guarda" is not properly a "guardhouse" since for at least a century there had been no hamlet to guard).

Aside from some stables and sheds, these deeds also note the existence of fields of grain and pulses, evergreen oaks stands and poplar or elm groves ripe for exploitation.

Actually, trees in the station environs have been decimated more effectively by fire and disease than by commercial interests.

The Castle of Villafranca became once again a true fortress during the Civil War, for the very region where the tracking station now stands saw some of the bitterest fighting of the war: the battle of Brunete in July 1937, in which Republican forces attempted to stave off the Nationalist advance on Madrid.

Initially, a brigade of Soviet soldiers enlisted for the cause of the *Rojos* (Republicans) was garrisoned in the castle, sleeping on the ground in rough blankets. Nationalist troops launched a successful assault after shelling the medieval structure, theretofore quite well preserved. Whether it is a comment on his personal sympathies or on constraints under the prevailing regime is not clear, but F. Bordejé writing about the castle in 1974 roundly condemned the barbarians responsible for its damage: not the Nationalist bombardiers but the *Rojo* supporters whose occupation of the Castle made its "liberation" necessary! In any case, when the firm Agromán were contracted to construct the present station, their first task was to search for any unexploded munitions in the vicinity.

The prior history of the castle is wholly apocryphal. It seems a pity to throw cold water on such romantic myths as the notion that it was the birthplace of Redbeard, the swashbuckling pirate of Algiers, or that Philip II (reign: 1556-1598) used to sneak hither to visit his one-eyed consort, the Princess of Éboli. What little is known of the castle's history draws upon the Historico-Geographic Reports prepared on the order of Philip II.

In his essay in the *Corpus de Castillos Medievales de Castilla*, published in 1974 under the auspices of the Asociación Española de Amigos de los Castillos, F. Bordejé identifies the Castle of Villafranca with the Castle of Almenara mentioned in the Reports, a quarter of a league from La Despernada (literally "weary woman"), apparently an old name for Villanueva de la Cañada.

While this identification may well be correct, it does not tally on any point with the property deeds (cf. supra), which unfortunately lapse between 1450 and 1799. Surely they would be expected at the very least to corroborate the name Almenara or to mention the Princesa de Éboli? However, they do not.

With six Almenar's or Almenara's already extant among Spanish castles, some misapprehension may perhaps have arisen; the name also graces a minor peak farther west beyond Fresnedillas.

Moreover, the Castle is allegedly situated on a high hill of the Sierra de Jarama — not Guadarrama — whose corresponding river lies east of

Madrid. The Redbeard legend is said to have originated in his capture of a presumed countryman, a native of Valdelaguna, once again southeast of Madrid not far from Chinchón, which also has a ruined castle nearby. Could the two have been confused perhaps? If so, our negligible knowledge of the castle's history becomes even more nugatory.

Additional fuel for the sceptic's fire is furnished by the Reports, in that despite a superficial resemblance between Almenara and a historically extrapolated Villafranca, their sizes are incommensurate. Even allowing for the demolition wrought over four centuries, can there really have been a ravelin with sixteen towers, seven interior doors opening onto the courtyard, and stabling accommodation for a hundred horses?

The structure of the Castle, on a rectangular plan with an outside keep in one corner, labels it one of the castles constructed under the Trastámara dynasty of the 14th and 15th centuries — a widespread net of military castles, which, in fact, demarcated the Christian north from the Muslim south during the slow process of the Reconquest.

Villafranca belongs to the second network of fortifications, a line south of the Duero along with Salamanca and Segovia, with the first line farther north dating back four centuries earlier. Confirmation of its age is supplied by the similarly constructed castle at Buitrago de Lozoya and by the nearly identical brick-and-stone facing of the castle at Alcalá de Henares: a typically *mudéjar* pattern, alternating double bands of bricks and treble bands of ashlar (square-hewn stone). The geographically nearest castle to Villafranca, the 16th century Villaviciosa de Odón, affords a complete stylistic contrast. Between the medieval style (Juan II) of the one and the Renaissance style (Charles I) of the other, fell the nadir of Spanish castle history, when Isabel pillaged many of them in the process of dismantling the apparatus of feudalism.

Its strategic position on an abutment overlooking the Aulencia and Guadarrama river valleys and its crude construction shorn of artistic features emphasise that Villafranca was conceived as a purely military castle. Certainly the Princess of Éboli would not have felt at home here. The keep ("torre del homenaje") was once girdled by two protective stone walls, of which the outer has been reduced to a vestigial northern barrier. On this relatively insecure flank one can also discern traces of a moat now largely filled with sandy soil.

The inner wall, 25 metres square, has survived erosive and Nationalist ravages rather better, with round turrets ("torreones") at the corners and midpoints. Two of the turrets are hollow two-floor constructions topped by hemispherical brick domes in the *mudéjar* style. The keep itself bears evidence of four floors, the last of which is evidently a later addition — witness the different colouration and chamfered corners from base to

summit. Note that these corners, or arrises, are built in brick devoid of stone. The summit must once have borne "almenas" (battlements), but now hosts only an iron weathervane.

The inner clings to two adjoining sides of the inner wall without actually being flush with it, presumably so that its flat tops ("adarves") could serve as a sentry walk. The main entrance to the castle opens onto a courtyard, not directly into the keep, and although now disfigured this doorway is topped with a rare decorative feature: three consoles of projecting masonry which must once have supported dormer windows or perhaps a machicolated gallery. A back door, or postern, is set clandestinely into the central turret on the opposite western facade. In the absence of any means of access to the upper stories, the only "rooms" readily visible are two oblong, brick-domed chambers presumably used for storing provisions or arms.

Since 1949, a government edict has protected the 2000 castles, in whatever state of preservation, still extant in Spain. Passive conservation has turned active in some areas, but sadly not Villafranca. Perhaps the inadvertent blaze of publicity fanned by its proximity to the tracking station will eventually put an end to its neglect.

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