



2017.001

Unidentified Artist

Spain, Seville

Portrait of Joaquín Arias de Saavedra y Santa Cruz, 5th Marqués de Moscoso, 13th Conde de Castellar

1785

Oil on canvas, 81 ½ x 40 ¾ inches

Inscription: *Dn. Joaquin Ant^o. Arias de Saabedra 5^o Marqs. Del Moscoso natl. de la Villa de Cajamarca en ls Reynos del Peru. Hijo Lexmo de Dn Franco. Arias de Sabvedra Marqs del Moscoso y D^a Maria Narzisa de Sta Cruz y Centeno, Natles de las ciuds. del Cuzco y Lima del Prop^o. Reino. Nieto de Dn. Tomas Arias de Saabedra y Neve Mars. Del Moscoso natl. de la Ciudd de Sevilla quien passó À Ls. Reins del Peru en Año de 1674. Fue Govdor y Thente de Capn. Xral de la prov de Lampa y Cassó en el Cuzco con D^a. Juliana Buleg y Valdes. Heredó el titlo y Maygos. De la Cassa el Año 1697 por muerte sin sucessn de su hermo. Dn. Jun. El expdo Dn. Joaqn. Ant^o passó à ests. Reins. de. Espña y Ciudd de Sevlla. el año de 1770 y cassó en la misma Ciudd el de 77 con D^a. Maria de los Dolors. Caro Tavera Tella y Pineda. Hija Primgta y unica de Dn. Ferndo. Caro Tavera. Tello y Barrera y de Da. Ygnacia de Pineda y de la Torre. Tienn por hijos hasta el precte. Año de 1785. a Antonio Maria, Maria Narcisa, Franco. María y Joaquín Maria.*

“Don Joaquin Antonio Arias de Saavedra, fifth Marquis of Moscoso, born in the town of Cajamarca in the Kingdoms of Peru. Legitimate son of Don Francisco Arias de Saavedra, Marquis of Moscoso and Doña María Narcisa de Santa Cruz y Centeno, who were born in the cities of Cuzco and Lima in this same kingdom. Nephew of Don Tomás Arias de Saavedra and [ninth?] Marquis of Moscoso born in Seville who moved to the Kingdom of Peru in the year of 1674. He was governor and lieutenant-general of the province of Lampa and married in Cuzco to Doña Juliana Buleg y Valdés. He inherited the title and right of succession of the family in the year 1697 because of the death without heir of his brother Don Juan. The aforementioned Don Joaquín Antonio came to these realms from Spain and the city of Seville in the year 1770 and married in that same city in 1777 Doña María de los Dolores Caro Tavera Tella y Pineda, the first born and only daughter of Don Fernando Caro Tavera Tello y Barrera and Doña Ignacia de Pineda y de la Torre. Their children as of this present year of 1785 are Antonio María, María Narcisa, Francisco María, and Joaquín María.”

Joaquín Arias de Saavedra y Santa Cruz was evidently so proud of his birth in Cajamarca, Peru, and his distinguished family's long service to the Spanish Monarchy in the Viceroyalty of Peru, that he had his Spanish portraitist represent him in the style of Spanish colonial portraits. He wears a stylish Spanish suit of pale pink silk embroidered in blue-grey. The family coat-of-arms at the upper left and a large inscribed cartouche at lower right are more often seen in Spanish colonial than peninsular portraits. This painting joins the portraits of Antonio de Ulloa y de la Torre-Guiral and Francisca Ramírez de Laredo y de Ulloa (1998.006a, 1998.006b) and the representation of Saint Toribio de Mogrovejo (2010.051) in the Thoma collection as links between Spain and Peru.

The following is quoted from information provided to this writer by my colleague Paul Rizo-Patron and lightly edited for clarity:

“I am looking at an article written by Rafael Nieto y Cortadellas, a notable Cuban genealogist (the poor man lived into the Cuban revolutionary times, refusing to leave the island and suffering all sorts of nuisances and privations until he died, I believe, way into the 1980s).

The article is titled “La casa de Saavedra en Nueva Granada, Perú y Nueva España”, included in the *Revista del Instituto de Investigaciones Genealógicas*, número IV (Lima, 1949), which I cite in my book *Linaje, dote y poder. La Nobleza de Lima de 1700 a 1850* (Lima: Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, 2000), in which I mention the sitter’s younger brother (one of the core members of the dowry intrigue in the third chapter) and family.

In Nieto y Cortadella’s article I read that don Joaquín Antonio Arias de Saavedra y Santa Cruz (the sitter) was the second of three sons had by don Francisco Arias de Saavedra y Burlega (maternal surname that I have also seen written as *Burlege*) and doña María Narcisa de Santa Cruz y Centeno, one of the daughters of the 2nd Count of San Juan de Lurigancho (family established in Lima that received the said title in the 1680s, the same which later passed into the Aliaga family by marriage. It is still owned by Gonzalo de Aliaga y Ascenzo, who lives in the same house his family has had since the founding of Lima in 1535, a very rare case in Lima and the Americas).

Joaquín Antonio was baptized in Cajamarca (a city and province in the north of Peru) on September 9, 1730. He went to live in Sevilla ca. 1770, where he was made *Alferez Mayor* de Sevilla (on account of hereditary rights), as well as *Alferez Mayor* de Villaescusa de Aro. He married in Seville, in the parish church del Salvador, doña María de los Dolores Caro-Tavera de Tello (the article does not mention her parents), with whom he had three children: don Antonio (his heir), don Fernando (who remained single and rose to be *Teniente Coronel de Infantería*) and doña María de los Dolores, who married in 1827 (rather old) to the *Teniente Coronel de Infantería* don Juan de Mendieta y Ramírez de Arellano.

His heir, Antonio Arias de Saavedra y Caro-Tavera (who died in 1838) was the next *Marqués de Moscoso*, as well as 10th Lord del Orate and of Moscoso, of the lands of Olivares, Poza-Cibera, and Alvarado, and of the village of Poveda. He was married to doña María de los Dolores de Aráoz y Arredondo, a *Dama* of the Order of María Luisa (daughter of don José María de Aráoz y Cortés de Solís and doña Isabel de Arredonondo y Montijo), with whom he had six children.

As mentioned, Joaquín Antonio (the sitter) was the second son of don Francisco Arias de Saavedra y Burlega. His older brother, Antonio José Arias de Saavedra y Santa Cruz, born in Lima in 1729, was Lord of Orate and the other mentioned lands on his father’s cession. Nieto y Cortadella says he used the title of *Marqués de Moscoso* but that he never obtained official license for it. He died without issue, thus Joaquín Antonio succeeded him.

There was a third, younger brother, don Francisco Arias de Saavedra y Santa Cruz, who was created *Conde de Casa Saavedra* in 1807. According to Nieto y Cortadellas he was born in 1754, which has to be a typing mistake considering his full brothers were born in 1728 and 1730. He probably was born in 1734 and died very old (at 89) in 1823. He married doña Petronila Bravo de Lagunas y Zavala, in right (but apparently never obtained the concession license) *Marquesa* of Torreblanca (not *Condesa*, as Nieto y Cortella says, as there was another family — the Ibáñez de Segovia — who had the Countship of Torreblanca). She was the dowager *Marquesa de la Puente y Sosomayor*, having been married first to don Juan Esteban de la Puente y Castro, *Marques de San Lorenzo e Valleumbroso*). Francisco and Petronila were the parents of two daughters: Petronila, who married don Manuel de la Puente y Querejazu, *Marqués de Villafuerte*; and María

Narcisa, who married don Juan Bautista (not Luis, as said by Nieto y Cortadellas) de Lavalley y Sugasti, younger son of the first Conde de Premio Real and heir to the Countship of San Antonio de Vista Alegre (there is a long line of descendants of both Petronila and María Narcisa in Lima and in Madrid, as well as another of Grimanesa, their maternal half-sister).

Francisco Arias de Saavedra y Burlega (Joaquín Antonio's father) was born on October 4, 1704 (Nieto doesn't say where, but I presume in Cuzco). He was the heir and lord of all his family's historic holdings, but apparently never obtained the official license (*carta de sucesión*) to use the title of Marqués de Moscoso, which he used nonetheless. He was Alguacil Mayor de Sevilla (apparently a hereditary title and only nominal) and made Corregidor (sort of Governor and administrator of Justice) in Cajamarca, Perú. He married in Lima in 1726 to the said doña María Narcisa de Santa Cruz y Centeno, a daughter of the General don José de Santa Cruz y Fernández Gallardo (born in Sandia, Carabaya, Peru, in 1662 and dead in 1742), who was a Corregidor in Yampares (today in Bolivia), Alcalde de Minas and other charges, and—as said—second Count of San Juan de Lurigancho, married to doña Mariana Centeno y Machado de Chaves.

This Francisco Arias de Saavedra y Burlega (the sitter's father) was the son of Tomás Arias de Saavedra y Neve, baptized in Sevilla in 1653, Lord of his family's mentioned holdings, who used the title Marqués de Moscoso, although he did not officially receive "*carta de sucesión*". Tomás was made Governor of Lampa, near Cuzco, in which city he established himself and married there (on November 3, 1679, according to Nieto y Cortadellas) to doña Juliana Burlega y Valdés-Llanos (or Llanos-Valdés), with whom he sired the said Francisco. Now, there seems to be a discrepancy (a gap), as Francisco is mentioned as being born in 1704, that is 25 years after his parents' marriage. It is not impossible, considering brides were often 12 or 13 years old at marriage (in which case, Juliana would have had her said son Francisco when she was 37 or 38, perfectly possible but rather odd. There may have been several miscarriages in between and maybe a couple of daughters given to a convent, not mentioned, which would account for the number of years passed since the marriage).

Tomás's older brother, don Juan de Saavedra y Neve, married twice but left no issue, dying before his father. Their father was don Juan Arias de Saavedra y Alvarado, Ramírez de Arellano, Venegas y González de Molina, who was the 4th Lord del Orte y Moscoso, Lord de la Poveda, Poza-Cibera, etc. as well as Knight of the Order of Santiago and Alguacil Mayor of the Inquisition of Sevilla. He was created the first Marqués de Moscoso by decree of October 8, 1679. He had married in 1641 to doña Luisa Francisca de Neve y Ramírez de Cartagena, with whom he had 17 children.

According to Rafael Nieto y Cortadellas, it was Joaquín Antonio (the portrait sitter) who finally obtained official "*carta de sucesión*" to the title of his great-grandfather don Juan Arias de Saavedra y Alvarado, the 1st Marqués. Therefore, according to him, he was the official second Marqués—in succession of his great-great-grandfather—and **not** the fifth Marqués, as stated in the cartouche (the previous ones—in between him and his great-grandfather—being his father, his uncle and his grandson."

Suzanne Stratton-Pruitt, with Paul Rizo-Patrón



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