

A Guide to Sources of Information  
on Foreign Investment in Spain  
1780-1914

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Foreign Investment in Spain  
1780-1914

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## Introduction

The purpose of this *Guide* is to provide a better knowledge of archival collections containing records of foreign investment in Spain during the 19th century. Foreign investment is an important area for the study of Spanish economic history and has always attracted a large number of historians from Spain and elsewhere. Many books have already been published, on legal, fiscal and political aspects of foreign investment. The subject has always been a topic for discussion, often passionate, mainly because of its political implications. Some historians consider foreign investment as a vehicle for "colonialism" and others see it as a clear sign of the economic weakness of the recipient country, such as when domestic savings are insufficient to finance government borrowing. However nobody today denies the important role played by foreign capital in developing a number of infrastructures, industries and businesses in Spain, which probably could not have been developed by any other means.

### 1. Origin of the Guide

The origin of this *Guide* goes back to 1984, when the Committee on Business Archives of the International Council on Archives met in Cologne with its main theme being the relationship between business archives and business history. During the meeting the comment was made that most of the capital invested in Spanish banks and businesses created during the 19th century came from abroad, especially from France and the United Kingdom, and so researchers, wanting to study Spain's economic history of the 19th and 20th centuries, would have to use records located in foreign archives. The Committee decided that it would be useful to compile a guide to sources of information on foreign capital invested in Spain from 1780 to 1914, which would describe the records deposited in financial and business archives in different European countries. The idea of extending this initiative to other countries was also suggested, as similar guides would be useful for countries such as Italy, Portugal or Greece where foreign investment from northern European countries has played a similar role in their economic development.

It was also stressed that as many business archives have been destroyed in Spain for various reasons, in some cases, it would be easier to use British, French or German Archives than to try to find the information in Spain itself.

### 2. Project development

Information on sources for foreign investment in Spain was initially collected by sending a questionnaire to public and private archives in various European countries. Some 130 letters and questionnaires were sent, and approximately half of them were answered, although only 53 of these replies contained useful information. Not surprisingly, the work of gathering and processing all this data has taken a long time. It is not easy to find information on this subject in an archive, even when it exists. Lengthy research was often required to find it and so it became a daunting task to fill in the questionnaire. The general response of the various foreign institutions was very helpful and, in addition to the archives and archivists mentioned in the acknowledgements, it is necessary to reiterate that without the help of both foreign and Spanish institutions it would not have been possible to accomplish this work.

At the beginning of the project, the Spanish archives appeared problematic because many of them had been destroyed or were not properly organised. However, as the research progressed, the assistance of several Spanish archivists was very rewarding and useful. Although there are not many business archives available in Spain, those which exist keep a significant amount of records on foreign investment, few of which have been widely used as historical sources. These include *Catalana de Gas*, *Banco de España*, the Jerez sherry

wine archives, HUNOSA, *Rio Tinto* and others which up to now have been virtually unknown, such as the *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas* Archives, which were discovered very recently and are now being catalogued and inventoried.

The archives of the Banco de España are an extremely rich source for foreign investment in Spain. The reason is quite obvious; the Banco de España was the only official bank operating in the country, from its creation in 1782 to 1844, when the Banco de Isabel II and Banco de Barcelona were founded. But even after 1844, when other banks had been created, the Banco de España maintained its supremacy during the whole of the 19th century. Most businesses and companies created in Spain during that period held their current and deposit accounts in this Bank. Customers, when opening such accounts, were required by the Bank to deposit a number of documents, for example, deeds of settlement or minutes of shareholders' meetings in the case of joint-stock companies, statutes or by-laws, letters of procuration, and notifications of any variation such as mergers, absorptions, takeovers or increase or decrease in share capital, etc. All these records, which vary from one company to another, form an independent collection of the Bank's archives called *Archivo del Registro* (the Register of Companies Archive). Similar information can also be found within the records of the Bank's branches from 1874. Records relating to foreign investment can also be found within the rest of the records of the Bank's Archive.

The *Guide* contains information mainly provided by 53 repositories from seven countries; Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain and United Kingdom, and although other countries and archives are also mentioned in the entries, the information about their sources was gathered from Spanish sources rather than being obtained directly from those countries and archives.

#### *Belgium:*

Archives Générales du Royaume, Brussels

Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels

Archives de Solvay SA, Brussels

#### *France:*

Archives Nationales, Paris

Archives Nationales, Centre des Archives du Monde du Travail, Roubaix

Archives du Ministère de l'Economie, Finances et du Budget, Service des Archives Economiques et Financières (SAEF), Paris

Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche et de l'ancien pays de Vivarais, Privas (Ardèche)

Archives Départementales de l'Aveyron, Rodez

Archives Départementales du Bas-Rhin, Strasbourg

Archives Départementales d'Ille et Vilaine, Rennes

Archives de la Chambre de Commerce, Paris

Archives de la Chambre de Commerce, Bayonne

Archives de la Société des Bourses Françaises, Paris

Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Paris

Archives Historiques du Crédit Lyonnais, Paris

Archives de Saint Gobain, Paris

Archives de la Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, Paris

#### *Germany:*

AEG Firmenarchiv, Frankfurt

Deutsche Bank AG. Historisches Archiv, Frankfurt

Historisches Archiv Fried. Krupp GmbH, Essen

Siemens AG Firmenarchiv, Munich

Thyssen Historisches Archiv, Duisburg

*Italy:*

Archivio Storico Ansaldo, Genoa  
Archivio Storico Banco di Roma, Roma

*The Netherlands:*

Municipal Archives, Amsterdam

*Spain:*

Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva  
Archivo Histórico Provincial de Jaén  
Archivo Histórico Provincial de Soria  
Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Bilbao  
Archivo Nacional de Cataluña, Barcelona  
Archivo del Banco de Bilbao Vizcaya, Bilbao  
Archivo del Banco de España, Madrid  
Archivo de Bodegas González Byass, Jerez (Cádiz)  
Archivo de Bodegas Osborne, Jerez (Cádiz)  
Archivo de Bodegas Williams & Humbert, Jerez (Cádiz)  
Archivo de Catalana de Gas, Barcelona  
Archivo de la Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad, Sevilla  
Archivo de Cristalería Española (Group Saint Gobain), Madrid  
Archivo de la Fundación Río Tinto, Río Tinto (Huelva)  
Archivo Histórico de Tabacalera Española, Madrid  
Archivo Histórico de Tabacalera Española, Sevilla  
Archivo de la Hullera Vasco-Leonesa, La Robla (León)  
Archivo de HUNOSA, Mieres (Asturias)  
Archivo de la Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas, Arnao (Asturias)  
Archivo de RENFE, Madrid

*United Kingdom:*

Glasgow University Archives, Glasgow  
Guildhall Library, London  
Imperial Chemical Industries HQS Library, London  
Ing Barings' Bank Archives, London  
Merseyside Maritime Museum, Liverpool  
Midland Bank Archives, London  
Rothschild Archives, London  
RTZ Corporation PLC, London

The result of research in these 53 public and private repositories is a list of 553 businesses which were created with either foreign capital or foreign resources, either human or technological, and for which archival records have been found. The *Guide* describes the businesses, individual investors, partnerships or companies, based in Spain or abroad, which operated in the country from the last part of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century. This was one of the two ways that foreign investment was channelled into Spain, the other one being through public debt by its various manifestations, the financing of government deficit, public borrowing, municipal borrowing, etc. Two more entries, therefore, complete the *Guide*, one is "Public Debt" and the other one is "Foreign Trade" which appear within the alphabetical listing, which give a total of 555 entries.

The information within the *Guide* was standardised as far as possible, but the responses to the questionnaire varied in description and detail, and the type of records described also varied greatly.

### 3. The role played by foreign investment in Spain

The 19th century in Spain has always been considered the period in which foreign investment was indispensable. Generally speaking, historians who have dealt with this matter agree that the Spanish economy was backward in the 19th century and, as a result, capital for industrial investment was scarce. According to Professor Albert Broder this was due to a lack of resources and to the fact that Spanish Crown was involved in a long series of wars, both inside and outside the country, and Spaniards had little time to pay attention to the development of their own resources. The loss of the colonial empire is another decisive factor for Broder<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, Prof. Christopher Platt has pointed out that although Spain was a rich country in regards to some of the elements considered as national wealth, as a whole its resources were insufficient. He also argued that bad government was an endemic problem, pointing out that "from 1834 to 1868, during the minority and reign of Isabella II, Spain had seventy-four ministers of Finance, whose budgets were arranged generally to suit political objects of the moment. Between 1868 -when Queen Isabella was exiled- and 1915, there were fifty-eight governments of Spain, eighty-three ministers of Finance and eighty-five ministers of *Fomento* (economic development). Predictably the result was administrative chaos"<sup>2</sup>. On the whole Platt's opinion is that foreign investment in Spain has been overestimated, although it must be stressed that he was mainly referring to public debt and railways, where he estimated that probably more than 40% of the capital invested in railways was domestic.

Among the Spanish authors Prof. Jordi Nadal considered that Spanish governments had to call on foreign financial help, because of the critical situation in which the Spanish Treasury found itself, after the continuous wars, in the middle of the 19th century<sup>3</sup>. According to Prof. Pedro Tedde and referring mainly to the financing of the railway system, around 60% of the capital invested came from abroad. Tedde's figures differ somehow from Prof. Platt's data, but, in fact, the discrepancy may not be that great, since both estimate domestic and foreign investment to be around one half<sup>4</sup>. On the other hand, Prof. Gabriel Tortella has outlined the lack of entrepreneurial initiative among the Spaniards<sup>5</sup>. All these theories are right in one way or another, since the fact is that Spain was in such a state of economic stagnation and had such a shortage of domestic capital that it would have been very difficult to get out of this situation without foreign investment. This also happened, for similar reasons, in other Mediterranean countries which attracted foreign capital. There are numerous examples of external capital requirements in mining and banking during the 16th and 17th centuries, such as the "bankers of King Charles V", the well-known German Fugger family who provided financial support to the Spanish monarchs and received the monopoly of the Almadén mercury mines. This was, in fact, a precedent of the concession granted, two centuries later, to the Rothschilds on the same mines. Other examples include the Italian bankers Grimaldis and Dorias. Foreign finance has always played an important role in the Spanish economic history.

The reasons for the covering dates (1780-1914) for this *Guide* are that Spain began borrowing abroad heavily around 1780 to defray unprecedented military expenditures caused by foreign wars (assisting the American revolution, the Napoleonic wars, etc.). This was the period when the Banco de San Carlos, the first national bank of Spain, was founded. Its establishment was very closely connected with the issue of public debt and it was created with a large proportion of French capital and, to a lesser extent, of capital from

<sup>1</sup> Broder (1981) Introduction générale, pp. I-XIV

<sup>2</sup> Platt (1984), pp. 106-107

<sup>3</sup> Nadal (1975, reimp. 1980) p. 31

<sup>4</sup> Tedde (1978), "Las compañías ferroviarias en España". Artola (ed), II, pp. 38-43

<sup>5</sup> Tortella (1994, 1995), pp. 179-193



other countries. 1914 was taken as the end date as with the outbreak of the First World War a new era began, and immediately after the war the general trend was to nationalise foreign firms in Spain in order, it was said by Spanish authorities, to strengthen and protect the Spanish economy. After 1914 the relative weight of foreign capital in the Spanish economy declined.

Shortage of capital was not the only reason for the flowing of foreign capital into Spain. In some cases, it can be observed that it was more due to a lack of initiative and technology than a lack of capital. This seems to have been the case, for instance, with the installation of gas for lighting in Barcelona and other cities in the middle of the 19th century, which was carried out by the French promoter Charles Lebon. He did not bring much capital obtaining most of the necessary capital from Spanish, mainly Catalan, bankers, but he did bring the technology and the human resources, required to carry out the scheme. This is a first particularly interesting example, because Charles Lebon initiated his venture into business in Barcelona in 1841, subsequently creating his French firm in Paris in 1847. This is just one example of an almost exclusively technological import, but there are many others, especially in the private sector. These include: *Pickman SA*, *Fábrica de Loza en "La Cartuja de Sevilla"* (est. 1810 in Sevilla); *Canalización del Ebro* (est. 1852); *Aurrerá SA*, a blast furnace company established in 1885 in Bilbao in which technology was imported mainly from France; *La Encartada*, a woollen manufacturing company, specialising in berets and blankets, established in 1892 in Bilbao which used mainly British technology; *Générale des Verreries Espagnoles*, a glass manufacturing company, which was created in 1900 in Brussels with a large part of Spanish capital, but which imported technology and human resources from Belgium and France; or *La Hispano-Suiza* an automobile business established in 1904 in Barcelona with Catalan capital and Swiss technology. The construction of the whole railway network, is another example, although heavy capital imports were also involved. Spanish capitalists, as Platt pointed out, did invest in a number of important railways such as those from Alar del Rey-Santander, Langreo, Bilbao-Tudela, Barcelona-Tarragona, Tarragona-Valencia-Almansa, Barcelona-Zaragoza or Barcelona-Gerona and many others, but technology and human resources, engineers and executive personnel, were foreign, mainly French, but also British, German and Belgian. In the public sector, other observations can also be made. Christopher Platt, for instance, has argued that mismanagement and indecision were probably more serious problems than shortage of domestic capital<sup>6</sup>. Mismanagement resulted in weakness when negotiating concessions and leases, since in many cases the obligations incurred by Spanish politicians were not honoured. This generated mistrust among foreign investors and so the bonds issued by the Spanish governments were rejected on several occasions during the second half of the 19th century on the London, Paris and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

Most historians agree that it is difficult to estimate the quantity of capital invested or to understand the function of foreign finance in the development of the Spanish economy. Albert Broder and Juan Sardá have both made estimates of capital imports in 19th century Spain. Juan Sardá estimated that the total amount of private investments in Spain during the period between 1850 and 1914 was approximately, 3,500 million pesetas<sup>7</sup>. Broder<sup>8</sup> calculated that in the same period, foreign capital coming into Spain, excluding the Public Debt, was 3,265 million francs<sup>9</sup>. Although foreign investments comprise a huge variety of areas and activities, it has traditionally been said that the most important private contribution came from French financiers, and that railways were their main point of

<sup>6</sup> Platt (1984), pp. 120-122

<sup>7</sup> Sardá (1948), pp. 273-275

<sup>8</sup> Broder (1976), p. 60; in his doctorate thesis presented in 1981, he slightly reduced this amount down to FF 2,859 million in "round figures". p. 1922

<sup>9</sup> The franc and the peseta were approximately similar in value at that time

interest. Most historians also agree that until 1850 the bulk of foreign capital invested in Spain was directed to the financing of the government deficit, while investment in private initiatives was developed between 1850 and 1890. The sectors which attracted most foreign investment were firstly, public debt; secondly, railways and mining, mainly financed by France and the UK between 1850 and 1890; and thirdly banking, electricity and water supply, public works in general, and the chemical industry which developed later.

France is said to have been the leading investor in railways and banking, while the UK mainly invested in mining, although British capitalists also built short-line railways and tramways. Belgium also invested in mining and tramways and, as the 19th century drew to an end, German finance played an important role in developing electricity, tramways and the chemical industry. These were the main areas of activity in which the different investor countries were interested, as these were the most relevant for their own industrial development. This is one of the reasons why it has traditionally been said that this kind of investment did not bring much benefit for Spain.

The research undertaken for this *Guide* in the archives of the Banco de España and in the others mentioned above demonstrates that almost every single area of Spanish economic activity, except agriculture, was developed by foreign investors during the 19th century. Although the Catalan textile industry was mostly locally financed, close attention to the available data reveals that it employed foreign machinery, human resources, and even financial capital to a larger extent than has been formerly assumed. In some cases foreign investment is very clear, such as *Fabra y Coats*, and *Nuevas Hilaturas del Ter*, which were founded with an important percentage of British, mainly Scottish, capital; *Lanera Barcelonesa* with Belgian capital, and some others, but these are mainly exceptions in this business activity. Railways, mining and banking are the best known because that is where the bulk of the capital was invested. However, there are many other branches of Spanish industrial activity which were developed, not only with foreign capital but also with foreign human resources. This is the case for the automobile, coal, cork, gas and water supply, glass, insurance, pottery, shipping, telegraph, telephone, timber, tobacco and wine production industries, not to mention the manufacturing parts suppliers such as *Sociedad Española de Material Ferroviario* (Railway parts supplier company), or *Sociedad Franco Española de Trefilería, Cablería y Tranvías Aéreos* (French-Spanish company for wire-drawing and cable manufacturing for tramways). Quite a large number of these equipment companies were set up in Spain during this period and most of them were owned by foreign investors. The number of engineering and public works, as well as trading and banking companies, which were financed with foreign capital in Spain during this period, should be stressed, as well as the high number of companies operating as commission agents and representatives. The latter were probably formed to overcome communication difficulties and the fact that it was far from easy to get in touch with the Spanish administration. These representatives and commission agents established themselves in Spain precisely because they needed to be close to the offices of the public administration. In many cases they acted as representatives not just for one company, but for many, some of them becoming independent and even creating their own industrial firm, *Vogel y Matas* (est. 1911 in Barcelona), an electrical and machinery equipment business is such an example.

#### **4. The legal framework**

The legal framework, under which the companies channelling foreign investment into Spain came into existence, was mainly formed by seven different acts passed by the Spanish Parliament between 1848 and 1869. The Companies Act of 1848 regulated the establishment of joint-stock companies, but it was rather restrictive unless the companies were public utilities, banks of issue or public transport companies. The Act was not very encouraging and most of the private businesses created at the time remained as simple partnerships. The new Banks of Issue Act, passed in 1851, was also not considered very

permissive by contemporary literature. The new more progressive government that came to power in 1854 promoted the Railway Act of 1855, and the Banks of Issue and Credit Companies Acts of 1856. These three acts paved the way for offering concessions to railway lines and finance companies, which would bring foreign capital into Spain. The Mining Act of 1859 and a new Companies Act of 1869 completed this framework, although some important foreign mining companies had already been set up, such as the Belgian *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas* (est. 1833), and the German *Stolberg & Westfalia* (est. 1845).

The different types of business organisations established in Spain have been mainly regulated by the *Código de Comercio* (Commercial Code). This Code dates from 1829 when, as a result, the Mercantile Register was also established in Madrid. The Code was revised and updated in 1885. The Mercantile Register was also revised and updated and the obligation for the companies to be registered was established. There are three types of business organisations, 1. *comerciante individual* (sole trader) a type of business very common in Catalonia and the Basque Country during the 19th century, which does not produce many records and these are normally not preserved after liquidation or bankruptcy; 2. *Compañía o sociedad* (partnership), which may be of three different types: a) *colectiva* (general partnership); b) *comanditaria* (limited partnership) (in the *Guide* entries *S en C*); c) *sociedad de responsabilidad limitada* (limited liability company). These types of businesses, especially the *comanditaria* or *Sociedad en Comandita*, were very common in Catalonia, but the Catalan industrial limited partnership was often formed for a short period of time of four or eight years. Then the company often was renewed, took new members, appointed a new manager but did not retain many records. 3. *Sociedad anónima* (joint-stock company), which produced more or less the same type of records as similar corporations in other countries, and were regulated by the Commercial Code and by the requirements of the Mercantile Register. These companies and their records have survived more frequently.

There were also a large number of businesses and companies which channelled foreign capital into Spain but which were not set up there, and so were regulated under their own country's legislation. There were at least four types of businesses established: a) *Small or medium-size partnerships established in their country of origin*. This was common for shipping and trading businesses founded in the late 18th century or at the beginning of the 19th century. Records of these firms are sometimes difficult to find, because they were not required by law to preserve them. These include some of the British merchant and shipping agents established in the Canary Islands, such as Elders & Fyffes and Elder Dempster & Co. b) *Joint-stock companies established in their country of origin* whose main purpose was to import raw materials from Spain into their own countries. A number of British mining and railway companies and some French and Belgian mining companies were founded in this way. These firms may have produced records, but most of them, if they still exist, are to be found in their country of origin. c) *Joint-stock companies based in Spain promoted either by Spaniards or by foreigners*, a large part of whose capital was made up by issuing shares and bonds on foreign stock exchanges. This was common for most of the French railway companies. There are normally records, or at least written testimonies, in the stock exchange archives or in the Ministries where the concessions had to be obtained. d) *Joint-stock companies established in the country of origin to operate public works or public utilities such as water, electricity or gas supply*. This was the case for British, French, Belgian and German companies dealing in these fields. Their records are, in general, easier to find because in many cases the companies still exist and their records are preserved in their own premises, although often they do not allow outside researchers. As a general rule, a) and b) type companies belong to the earlier period, the 18th and 19th centuries, whereas c) and especially d) type companies belong to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

## 5. The information provided by the *Guide*

The information offered by this *Guide* was obtained mainly from the original records themselves, in the case of the archives to which access was available, and from the Banco de España Archives. Further details on the history of the businesses were also taken from published works such as the *Almanak Mercantil o Guía de Comerciantes (1795-1808)*, for the businesses of the 18th century and the early 19th century, and *Anuarios de Compañías Mercantiles* (Almanacs and Year Books of Spanish Businesses), for more recent periods, or in some cases from the history books published by the businesses or companies themselves. The types of records surviving from the 18th and early 19th century mainly consist of shares, shareholders' registers and accounting books. However, from these records the division between individuals, simple investors, and businessmen is not very clear, because at that time business itself was not clearly defined as a separate aspect of people's life, as it is today. For instance, it is difficult to identify some of the French investors in the Banco de San Carlos such as Bottereau, Antoine Bourboulon, François Hoüet, Pierre Ozene or Michel Tharon, for whom no specific information on their activity has been found. On the other hand, the types of records, listed in the *Guide*, generated by firms operating in more recent periods predominantly consist of settlement deeds, statutes or articles of association, letters of procuration, correspondence, company deed registers, shares and share registers. As a result of this wealth of information, the main data provided by the *Guide* for companies created after 1850, is company name, company foundation date, object, nominal capital and the number of shares into which it was divided, bonds issued (when available), head office, and director's names and the subsequent history of the company where known.

The period covered by the *Guide* can be divided into three sub-periods: 1780-1850 (for the middle of the 19th century has traditionally been considered as a turning point, when economic expansion began in Spain, coinciding with the new and more permissive legislation, which allowed foreign investors to operate more freely); 1851-1881 (it is considered that around this last date the free-trade period initiated in the 19th century Europe, when an international capital market began to take shape); and 1882-1914. The information gathered in the *Guide* shows that in the first period at least 90 foreign firms had been set up in Spain, while 48 foreign firms operated from abroad. In the second period only 52 were established and the number of new firms operating from abroad were 32, but these figures rose to 233 and 98 respectively in the third period. The data also show that of the total number of foreign firms operating in Spain from 1780 to 1914, 42% were French, 24% British, 11.4% German, 8% Belgian and 2.9% were Swiss. (see Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Number of foreign businesses, established in Spain or abroad, operating in Spain between 1780 and 1914**

	<b>1780-1850</b>		<b>1851-1881</b>		<b>1882-1914</b>			
	<b>Spain Abroad</b>		<b>Spain Abroad</b>		<b>Spain Abroad</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
French	46	30	36	16	77	29	234	42.31
British	18	5	10	14	51	36	134	24.23
German	—	4	2	—	54	3	63	11.39
Belgian	6	2	1	2	10	24	45	8.14
Swiss	2	1	1	—	11	1	16	2.89
Italian	8	—	—	—	6	—	14	2.53
Dutch	3	5	—	—	4	—	12	2.17
North American	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	1.27
Irish	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	1.08
Canadian	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	0.72
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	0.54
Swedish	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	0.54
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.18
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.18
Czechoslovakian	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.18
Danish	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.18
Mexican	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.18
Portuguese	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.18
Unidentified country	—	—	1	—	5	—	6	1.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: From the data obtained through the records listed in the Guide

Table 2 shows the number of firms and their sectoral activities during the period covered by the *Guide*. Distribution was as follows: banking and financial activities, 18% with a total of 101 firms; mining, 15% with 85 firms; general trade 13% with 71 firms; transport, including railway, tram and some railway equipment suppliers, around 9% with 50 firms; electricity, water and gas firms, around 8% with 44 firms. These five sectors account for more than 60% of the firms described in the *Guide*. The rest is distributed among commission agents and real estate agents, which comprises 23 firms and around 4%; food, including beer, wine and tobacco 21 firms; chemicals, drugs and fertilisers (21); public works, building and building materials (18); textiles (15); insurance (13); machinery (12); cork, timber, leather and paper (10); coach, automobile and accessories(9); glass and chinaware (7); iron and steel (6); and communications including telephone and telegraph (6). There are finally a very small number of companies which operated in other sectors, such as printing, binding and paper manufacturing; school and training; furniture and carpentry; cable manufacturing; manufacture and sale of musical instruments including phonographs; tailoring, dry cleaning; hotel industry, medical equipment and stockbrokers. In tables 2, 4 and 5 they appear under the heading of "Others". Table 2 shows, on the other hand, that banking and trading span the whole period under review in the *Guide*, since most of the first businesses recorded between 1780 and 1850 were engaged in banking and commercial activities. Railway, mining and textiles basically developed from the second half of the 19th century. The remaining sectors began, in general, to develop at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century.

**Table 2**  
**Distribution by activities of foreign businesses operating in Spain,**  
**between 1780-1914**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Banking, finance	101	18.26
Mining, projects	85	15.37
General trade	71	12.84
Transport	50	9.04
Public utilities	44	7.96
Commission agents and real estate	23	4.16
Food, drink & tobacco	21	3.80
Chemical, drugs, fertilisers	21	3.80
Public works, building & building materials	18	3.25
Textiles	15	2.71
Insurance	13	2.35
Machinery	12	2.17
Cork, timber, paper, leather	11	2.00
Coach, automobile, accessories	9	1.63
Glass & chinaware	7	1.27
Iron, steel & products	6	1.08
Communications, telegraph, telephone	6	1.08
Petroleum, tar refining	4	0.72
Soap manufacturers	3	0.54
Shipbuilding	2	0.36
Others	17	3.07
No sector	14	2.53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: From the data obtained through the records listed in the Guide

Table 3 shows the number of businesses and their activities distributed by countries during the first period covered by the *Guide*, 1780-1850. It was not possible to give figures on the capital of these firms, because that information does not appear in the records. However, as mentioned in tables 1 and 2, it is interesting to note that the area in which the largest number of firms (57) were operating in that period was the banking and financial sector, followed by trade (40). Only 4 firms were in mining and mining projects. The remaining sectors feature only 3, 2 or 1 firm each. By country, France had by far the largest number of firms operating in Spain (76 out of 138), followed at a notable distance by the United Kingdom (23) and The Netherlands (8), of which 5 were established in their country of origin.



**Table 3**

**Number of foreign businesses operating in Spain, distributed  
by their activities and countries of origin, during 1780-1850**

Sector	F	GB	NL	I	B	IRL	D	CH	S	P	TOT
Banking, finance	32	8	4	7	-	3	-	3	-	-	57
General trade	24	4	3	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	39
Mining, projects	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4
Textiles	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Public utilities	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food, drinks & tobacco	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Transports	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cork, timber, paper, leather	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Machinery	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iron, steel & products	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Glass & chinaware	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chemicals, drugs, fertilisers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Public works, building & building materials	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coach, automobile, accessories	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Soap manufacturers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commission agents and real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications, telegraph, telephone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum, tar refining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No sector	10	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>138</b>

Source: From the data obtained through the records listed in the Guide

The number of firms and their activities by country in the second period shown in table 4 provide a rather different picture compared with table 3. The total number of firms operating in the banking and financial sector drops from 57 to 44, trade remains broadly unchanged and mining strongly rises from 4 to 81 firms. A significant increase is also recorded in the transport sector (from 2 to 48 firms) and in the water, gas and electricity sector (from 3 to 41 firms). In general, a strong expansion can be observed in all sectors, with the inclusion of firms operating in the insurance, commission and representation and communications sectors, which did not appear in the previous table.

**Table 4**

**Number of foreign businesses operating in Spain, distributed  
by their activities and countries of origin, during 1851-1914**

Sector	F	GB	D	B	CH	USA	I	NL	CDN	OTH	TOT
Mining, projects	35	27	5	11	1	-	-	1	-	1	81
Transports	21	5	3	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	48
Banking, finance	27	8	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	44
Public utilities	7	11	11	1	3	1	-	1	4	2	41
General trade	6	20	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	32
Commission agents and real estate	2	9	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	23
Chemicals, drugs, fertilisers	7	2	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	20
Food, drinks & tobacco	7	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	18
Public works, building & building materials	10	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	17
Insurance	8	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Textiles	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Machinery	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	10
Cork, timber, paper, leather	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	8
Coach, automobile, accessories	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Communications, telegraph, telephone	1	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Glass & chinaware	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Iron, steel & products	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Petroleum, tar refining	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Soap manufacturers	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shipbuilding	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Others	5	4	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>415</b>

(a) Other countries: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Norway, Sweden and unidentified country

Source: From the data obtained through the records listed in the Guide

Considering that, as mentioned above and as pointed out by the historians who have dealt with this subject, it is always difficult to quantify, the information provided by the Guide also contains data from which the amount of capital invested may be drawn. Based on the deeds of incorporation of both firms established in Spain and firms operating from their country of origin in the second and third period (1851-1914), capital investment may be estimated as follows: French capital, around 1,000 million pesetas; British around 300 million; Canadian 125 million; Belgian around 100 million and German 60 million. Follow with much lower amounts Swiss capital, with almost 5 million; Dutch, 3 million; and Italian slightly over 1.5 million. Under "Other countries" are grouped the remaining countries Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Mexico, Norway and Sweden as well as the group of firms under the heading "Not identified country". Except for Norway and Sweden, with 3 and 2 firms each, respectively, the other countries feature only 1 firm each. The total amount of capital invested by this group of firms is 121 million, of which 100 million belong to the nominal capital of the Mexican origin *Banco Hispano Americano*. The Norwegian capital should be mentioned, 9 million of which was invested by the firm Sorensen, Jakhelln and Cía, operating in timber. The figures shown in table 5 refer in general to paid up capital, when specified in the document, and were obtained taking into account that, on occasions, several countries participated in the same firm (see table 5).

**Table 5**  
**Capital (in million pesetas) invested in Spain by sectors and countries**  
**during the period 1851-1914**

Sector	F	GB	CND	B	D	CH	NL	I	USA	OTH	TOT
Transports	452.3	78	-	62.3	3.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	596.7
Banking, finance	395	12	-	1.82	6.3	-	-	-	-	108.6	523.72
Mining, projects	78.4	158	-	30	22.5	0.75	3	-	-	1	293.65
Public utilities	10.4	3(b)	125	(c)	18.57	1.2	0.3	-	0.14	0.1	158.71
Chemicals, drugs, fertilisers	29	1	-	7.2	6.17	1	-	-	-	-	44.37
Public works, building & building materials	24.42	3	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	27.66
Food, drinks & tobacco	22	0.53 (b)	-	-	1.5	0.63	-	-	-	1.5	26.16
Shipbuilding	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Cork, timber, paper, leather shoe	1	0.05	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	8.9	9.98
Textiles	0.12	7	-	1.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	9.62
Communications, telegraph, telephone	0.1	6.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	8.6
Iron, steel & products	6.5	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	6.6
Glass & chinaware	4.3	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	5.42
General trade	0.1	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.06	0.37	5.04
Machinery	-	2.85	-	-	1.18	0.02	-	-	0.33	-	4.38
Petroleum, tar refining	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Coach, automobile, accessories	1.4	-	-	-	0.02	0.05	-	-	-	-	1.47
Commission agents and real estate	0.04	0.03	-	-	0.14	0.08	0.1	-	-	-	0.36
Soap manufacturers	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Insurance	(d)	(d)	-	(d)	(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	4.24	0.01	-	5	0.17	0.007	-	0.1	-	0.3	9.777
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1032.33</b>	<b>287.67</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>61.02</b>	<b>4.737</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>120.77</b>	<b>1746.43</b>

(a) Other countries: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Norway, Sweden

(b) The capital of the English firms appears to be low because the shareholders' equity for most of them, incorporated at the beginning of the period is not specified in their settlement deeds.

(c) The capital of the Belgian electricity companies described in the *Guide* is included in Transport because the firms of that period were engaged in both tramway and electricity activities.

(d) Insurance companies were initially only branches, and did not have any autonomy over their capital, which does not appear in their settlement deeds.

Source: From the data obtained through the records listed in the Guide

In any case, the figures shown are an indication of the minimum amount of foreign capital invested in Spain, since the Guide does not include all the foreign firms which invested in Spain in that period. As mentioned above, the only firms appearing in the Guide are those for which archival sources have been located. Moreover, no data, have been found on the capital of many of the firms included and, when there are some data, they generally refer to the initial capital. Nevertheless table 5 shows that the amount of capital in each sector and country coincides proportionally with what has been said traditionally by the previously mentioned historians.

## 6. Conclusions

Some conclusions can be drawn from this work. The first is that *a number (nearly 100) of foreign merchant houses, mainly traders and bankers, were active in Spain from the late 18th century*, at the time of the founding of the Banco de San Carlos. It is sometimes difficult to recognise and to find such foundations, because their activities are not clearly defined in the records, and no official Registers were set up in Spain by then. They were perhaps established as sole traders and partnerships and produced few records, most of which are probably lost. The actual number of this type of trader and banker could be even higher. A contemporary magazine, the *Crónica Científica y Literaria*, described on 23rd June 1818 the situation of general trade in Spain in relation to currency exchange in Europe stating that "... foreign merchant houses are the only ones which carry out banking operations at the present time and, as they do not have any competitors among the Spaniards, they make big profits ...". These were probably mere money changers, that were established, or at least recorded as established, mainly in Madrid and Cádiz, but also in other peripheral towns. Some of the most significant and best known were *Lecoulteux & Cie*, *Simon E Lenormand*, both French bankers established in Cádiz; *François Cabarrus*, and *Pierre Lalanne*, French bankers, and *Felipe Vitorio Ravara*, an Italian banker, all established in Madrid.

At the beginning of the 19th century, new foreign firms carrying out banking and trading operations appeared in Madrid. They were probably not yet true bankers, but merely money changers. Some of them specialised in Spanish public debt securities, bonds and shares, which were traded on the London and Paris stock exchanges, such as *Daniel Weisweiler*, a German citizen, who is recorded to have held the representation of the executors of German Roosen Jr, of Hamburg, was the agent for the Rothschilds, both from Paris and London and set up in Madrid in 1835; *Henry O'Shea* who was the agent of the Barings; *Leon Adolfo Laffitte* who represented several French bankers; and the *Méric brothers* who belonged to a family of French bankers from Paris and are recorded as having set up in Madrid in the early decades of the 19th century. There are some others who opened their current accounts in the Banco de San Fernando, such as *Louis Drucker* from Amsterdam; and during the early days of the Banco de España, such as *Bell & Co*, *Birmingham & Co*, *Chalbaud et Cie*, *Dickinson & Co* and *D C Scharff & Co*.

An important example of foreign firms which were established in Spain at the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, are the *bodegas de Jerez*, which include *Duff Gordon*, *González Byass*, *Osborne y Cía* and *Williams & Humbert*. Professor Christopher Platt refers to the "bodegas"<sup>10</sup> as one of the most important investments made by British residents in Spain and as the largest supplier of wine to the British market in the middle of the 19th century. Other examples in the *Guide* include the Van der Gottens and Stuycks, two allied families, who ran the Royal tapestry factory from the 1720s to the present day; *Empresa de Tabacos* founded in 1725 in Sevilla and later in Madrid, in this case by Spanish promoters, but in many occasions the tobacco contracts were negotiated by foreign

<sup>10</sup> Spanish word for cellar

commissioners; *La Cartuja de Sevilla*, a pottery firm founded in 1810 in Sevilla by Charles Pickman, a British national, which is still operating; the *Cros* factory created in Barcelona in 1818 by François Cros, a French citizen fleeing the French Revolution; *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas* set up in Asturias in 1833, originally jointly by Belgians and Spaniards; the Hamilton House, a merchant house founded in Tenerife in 1835 by a British family; *Compañía La Estrella para la fabricación de bujías esteáricas* (candle manufacturers) founded in 1839 in Madrid by a French citizen, Julien Bert; *Catalana de Gas* established in Barcelona in 1841 by the French promoter Charles Lebon; *Empresa de Puentes Colgantes* (Suspension Bridges Co) created in 1842 in Madrid by a French company called *Seguin et Cie*.

Secondly, *most firms in the Guide established themselves in peripheral towns in Spain*. Excluding Madrid where 159 business were based, the remaining were located according to the following distribution: Barcelona and other Catalan towns, 85; Bilbao, San Sebastián and Basque Country, 31; Cádiz and Jerez, 11; Benicarló, Valencia and Gandía, 10; Alicante, 9; The Canary Islands, 9; Málaga, 7; Sevilla, 6; Huelva, 5; Santander, 3; Asturias, 3; and La Coruña, 3. This means that, unsurprisingly, coastal towns were preferred by foreign entrepreneurs, the only and logical exception being Madrid. The preference shown by these firms for peripheral locations was largely due to transport difficulties and gave rise to a wide geographical distribution of their headquarters. In turn, the distribution by country and town of businesses based in their country of origin is as follows: in France 75 firms were established, 56 of which were located in Paris, with the rest in Lyons, 8; Bayonne, 3; Bordeaux, 2; and one each in Le Havre, Lille, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes and Toulouse. In the UK 55 firms were established, 43 of which were located in London; Liverpool 3, Glasgow 3, Manchester 2 and one each in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Jarrow, and Paisley. In Belgium 28 firms were established, Brussels 21, and one each for Angleur, Antwerp, Couillet, and Tournai; (no place was found for the remaining three); in Germany 7 firms were established, Hamburg 2 and one each in Aachen, Dantzig, Ludwigshafen, Manheim and Stuttgart; in The Netherlands 5 firms were established in Amsterdam; and, two Swiss firms were established in Geneva and Zurich.

Again, a wide variation of location can be observed, although in both France and the UK more than two thirds of the firms had Paris or London address. It must be underlined that a large number of the business and firms based abroad, mainly in France and the UK, were mining firms. The percentage amount of mining business based in France was 25% of the total, the corresponding figure for the UK being 40%. This fact is obviously connected with the decision of some firms to also establish headquarters in peripheral Spanish towns. In some cases foreign companies had to build roads, railways or ports themselves, because those did not exist. This was the case for *Ferrocarril Córdoba-Sevilla*; and the *Río Tinto* company which had to construct a railway line and a pier in Huelva; the *Salvador Iron Ore Co*, which had to construct a pier in the port of Santander; and the *Puerto de Águilas*, in Murcia, which had to construct a port to transport the minerals mined in the Hornillo mines.

The third conclusion to be made is that many of the *big Spanish companies* which operated at the beginning of the 20th century as well as those which remained active during the first third of this century *were totally or largely created with foreign capital*. The table provided by Professors Carreras and Tafunell<sup>11</sup> shows the 20 largest companies operating in Spain from 1917 to 1990. Among the companies operating in 1917, eleven (Ferrocarriles del Norte, Ferrocarriles MZA, Río Tinto, Ferrocarriles Andaluces, Ferrocarriles Madrid-Cáceres-Portugal, Riegos y Fuerza del Ebro, Ferrocarriles Zafra-Huelva, Energía Eléctrica de Cataluña, SMM Peñarroya, Tharsis Sulphur and Barcelonesa de Electricidad) were financed with foreign capital from the beginning; two (Compañía Arrendataria de Tabacos

<sup>11</sup> Carreras and Tafunell (1997), "Spain: Big manufacturing firms between state and market, 1917-1990" in *Big business and wealth of nations*.

and Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval) were created with a significant proportion of foreign capital; another, the Banco de España, can be attributed with a foreign origin, in the Banco de San Carlos, which was founded with approximately 25% foreign capital; finally, Catalana de Gas, did not receive much foreign capital but its technology and human resources were totally French. Of the 20 largest companies which remained active in 1930, ten featured in the 1917 list. Among the new ones, Barcelona Traction, Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas, Telefónica, Ferrocarriles Tánger-Fez and Compañía Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Oeste were also created with foreign capital. The 20 major companies which were operative in 1990, include at least 5 (Telefónica, RENFE, Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad, Banesto and Banco Hispano Americano) which were founded with foreign capital and 3 (FECSA, CAMPSA and CEPSA) which were created by groups of business in which foreign capital had been invested initially. (see Table 6)



**Table 6**

*The twenty largest firms, 1917-1990*

	1917	1930	1948	1960	1974	1990
1	Norte (T)	C. Ferroc. M-Z-A (T)	RENFE (T)	RENFE (T)	Cía. Telefónica (U)	Cía. Telefónica (U)
2	C. Ferroc. MZA (T)	Norte (T)	Cía. Telefónica (U)	ENSIDESA (Ma)	Banco Central (F)	Hidroila (U)
3	Banco de España (F)	CHADE (U)	CHADE (U)	Cía. Telefónica (U)	Iberduero (U)	Iberduero (U)
4	Río Tinto (Mi)	Barcelona Traction (U)	Riegos y Fuerzas E. (U)	E.N. Calvo Sotelo (Ma)	Hidroila (U)	RENFE (T)
5	Ferroc. Andaluces (T)	Banco de España (F)	Iberduero (U)	Hidroila (U)	RENFE (T)	Unión Eléctrica Fenosa (U)
6	S.G. Azucarera (Ma)	Riegos y Fuerzas E. (U)	CAMPESA (O)	Iberduero (U)	ENSIDESA (Ma)	ENDESA (U)
7	Catalana de Gas (U)	R.C. Asturiana (Mi)	Banco Hispano A (F)	CAMPESA (O)	Banesto (F)	FECSA (U)
8	Madrid-Cáceres-P (T)	S.M.M. Peñarroya (Ma)	S.E. Const. Naval (T)	E.N. Bazán (Ma)	Banco Bilbao (F)	C. Sevillana Electr. (U)
9	Riegos y Fuerzas E. (U)	Cía Telefónica (U)	Banesto (F)	Altos Hornos V. (Ma)	FECSA (U)	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (F)
10	Ferroc. Zafra-Huelva (T)	Ferroc. Tánger-Fez (T)	Banco Bilbao (F)	ENDESA (U)	Unión Eléctrica (U)	Banco Santander (F)
11	Energía Eléctrica C. (U)	Ferroc. Andaluces (T)	Banco Vizcaya (F)	C. Sevillana Electr. (U)	Banco Hispano (F)	Banco Central (F)
12	S.M.M. Peñarroya (Ma)	S.E. Const. Naval (T)	Unión Eléctrica M. (U)	ENHER (U)	FENOSA (U)	REPSOL (Ma)
13	Ferroc. Medina C. (T)	Catalana de Gas (U)	Cía. Sevillana Electr. (U)	CEPSA (Ma)	EMPETROL (Ma)	CAMPESA (O)
14	Tharsis sulphur C. (Mi)	Río Tinto (Mi)	Banco de España (F)	FECSA (U)	C. Sevillana Electr. (U)	El Corte Inglés (O)
15	Barc. Electricidad (U)	Cía. A. Tabacos (Ma)	Altos Hornos V. (Ma)	FENOSA (U)	Banco Santander (F)	Iberia (T)
16	Duro-Felguera (Ma)	C. Transatlántica (T)	E.N. Bazán (Ma)	Salto del Sil (U)	Banco Vizcaya (F)	ENSIDESA (Ma)
17	Cía A. Tabacos (Ma)	CAMPESA (O)	U.E. Explosivos (Ma)	Banesto (F)	Iberia (T)	Banesto (F)
18	S.E. Const. Naval (Ma)	C.N. Ferroc. Oeste (T)	E.N. Calvo Sotelo (Ma)	Unión Eléctrica M (U)	ENDESA (U)	Grupo Torras (O)
19	Cía Transmediterránea (T)	S.G. Azucarera (Ma)	Tabacalera (Ma)	U.E. Explosivos (Ma)	U.E. Río Tinto (Ma)	CEPSA (Ma)
20	Banco Hispano A. (F)	Banco Bilbao (F)	Hidroila (U)	S.E. Constr. Naval (Ma)	Astilleros Esp. (Ma)	Banco Hispano A. (F)

*Notes:* (Mi): Mining companies; (Ma): Manufacturing; (U): Utilities; (T): Transports; (F): Finance; (O): Others

Source: from A. Carreras & X. Tafunell: "Spain: Big manufacturing firms between state and market, 1917-1990, in *Big business and the wealth of nations*, Eds. Alfred D. Chandler, jr, Franco Amatori y Takashi Hikino, Cambridge University Press

Moreover, regardless of whether or not they were included in the group of major Spanish companies, a high percentage of the firms described in the Guide have continued to operate until recently. Forty of them remained active in the late 1960s and early 1970s and the following are still operative today:

Banco Español de Crédito	Pickman. Fábrica de Loza en La Cartuja de Sevilla
Banco Hipotecario Español	Productos Pirelli S.A.
Blandy Brothers	Real Cía Asturiana de Minas (Asturiana de Zinc)
Bodegas González Byass	S.A. Cros (ERCROS)
Bodegas Osborne	S.A. Renault Frères (FASA Renault)
Bodegas Williams & Humbert	S.E. del Acumulador Tudor
C.A. Tabacos (Tabacalera)	S.E. de Electricidad Brow Boveri (ASEA BBAG)
C.G.E. de Electricidad	S.E. de Lámparas "Z" (Philips)
C.Pen. Teléf. (Telefónica)	S.G. de Aguas de Barcelona
C.Sevillana de Electricidad	Sociedad del Neumático Michelin
Cristalería Española	Solvay y Cía
Hamilton y Cía	La Unión y El Fénix
Hijos de C Mahou	Van der Gotten (Real Fábrica de Tapices)
Hotel Palace	
La Ibérica. Sdad de Contraseguros	
Osram. Fábrica de Lámparas	

The fourth conclusion to be made refers to the archives. *The number of Spanish businesses which preserve their archives is bigger than was anticipated at the beginning of the research* (see the Index-List of Archives), although it is also true that most of them are not accessible to the general public. It is known that at least 10 operating companies belonging to the electricity, banking and savings banks and insurance sector keep their corporate records, although they are restricted or unavailable. Mining companies are more problematic, as this has been a declining activity for a long time and in Spain very few collections concerning this sector have survived. Taking into account that in this *Guide*, 85 mining firms have come to light, the number 4 of mining companies archives where information has been found is really very low.

It is hoped that the information described in this *Guide* will be of use to researchers and historians involved in the study of foreign investment in Spain. In his preface to *Foreign Finance in Continental Europe and the United States*, Professor Platt said that he "limited his book to countries in which the Barings themselves were interested" mainly because he only had access to the Barings archives. At the time he wrote, the London Rothschilds archives were only beginning to be organised and were unavailable for research. The rest of the information was taken, he said, "from newspapers, investors guides and almanacs, official reports, thesis, articles published and books", but not from archives. It is hoped that this *Guide* will prove that the use of archival material is a useful tool for research. It became clear while carrying out this investigation that the general opinions sustained by historians, that most of the foreign capital invested in Spain went into the railway, banking and mining sectors, and that this investment mostly took place during the second half of the 19th century up to 1914, were sustained and even reinforced by the evidence gathered in this *Guide*. At the same time, however, the new information which has come to light, may challenge some of the traditional views, such as the common belief that there was little private foreign investment in Spain during the first half of the 19th century.

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## Use of the Guide

The entries in this *Guide* have been arranged alphabetically as described below and include a brief description of each company's records. Each entry comprises the name of the firm, with a reference to its country of origin, where known; a brief history of the business; its principal activity; details of the records and their location; and a list of relevant historical publications. The name of the firm appears as it was when the firm was founded, and subsequent changes, where known, are given in the history section. Subsequent information about events in the firm's history beyond 1914, such as acquisitions, liquidations, mergers and bankruptcies, has also been included.

Entries are arranged alphabetically ignoring initial adjectival articles (e.g. the French company L'ABEILLE has been arranged under the letter "A"), and forenames and initials of individuals (e.g. N M ROTHSCHILD is arranged under the letter "R"). Names with connectives such as "van", "vanden" or "van der" are alphabetized under the prefix (e.g. VAN LAEKEN, Mathias).

Many firms in Spain and France were registered under names beginning with "COMPAÑÍA", "COMPAGNIE", "SOCIEDAD" or "SOCIÉTÉ", and these have been alphabetized under the letters "C" and "S". An exception to this is the railway companies, that were generally entitled *Compañía de los Caminos de Hierro de ...* or *Compañía de Ferrocarriles de ...* These titles have been substituted by "FERROCARRILES" and as a consequence most of the railway companies appear in the *Guide* under the heading "FERROCARRIL" or "FERROCARRILES".

It should be noted that elements of personal names in Spanish include, in addition to first names, the father's and then mother's surnames (e.g. Raimundo Fernández Villaverde). In the *Guide* the mother's names have generally been omitted in order to simplify matters. In some cases, however, both surnames have been kept because they help to distinguish the name of a father from that of the son, where the christian names are the same (e.g. Amadeo Cros, father; Amadeo Cros Xuriquer, son).

It should be remembered that Spanish notaries had a tendency to hispanise foreign first names, as well as often expressing two surnames. Many British, French, German and other nationals often appear with Spanish names in documents (e.g. Guillermo Vogel/ Wilhelm Vogel).

In order to simplify the descriptions, the country is not expressed when referring to Spanish town place-names, where only region is supplied. Only when referring to countries other than Spain, town place-names are defined by region and country.

In the general text and entries, place-names appear in vernacular form. Only when the vernacular differs widely from the English, both names appear with the English form in brackets. In these cases, a reference to the English form may be found in the Place Index (e.g. Livorno/Leghorn).

In addition to the list of relevant historical publications included in the entries, where known, a general bibliography, mainly referred to foreign investment in Spain, is provided following the core of the *Guide*.

The *Guide* also contains a Name index which includes the names of companies, other concerns and individuals; a Place index which includes references to towns and regions in Spain and to towns and countries elsewhere; and a Subject index which includes the business activities of all the companies listed and other subjects referred to in the history sections. References in the indexes are to entries, not to page numbers (see Index Conventions).

Information about the repositories holding the records mentioned is provided in an index-list at the end of the publication, also with references to entries. It includes both Archives whose data were obtained through the questionnaire, which are in general

available for consultation and of which full information is known, and Archives mentioned in the entries which are mainly restricted and of which no complete information is known.

### **Supplementary sources of information**

In addition to the sources already described, which mainly have been obtained from corporate archives, there are, of course, alternative sources. Three Spanish public archives in Madrid, *Archivo Histórico Nacional* and *Archivo General de la Administración* in various series transferred by the ministries of Public Works and Finance, and the *Archivo de Protocolos Notariales*, keep records which complement information on this subject matter, mainly regarding railways, tramways, mining, etc. As to printed directories the *Gaceta de Madrid*, *Gaceta de los Caminos de Hierro* (railways); Almanacs, directories and Year Books of Spanish businesses (*Anuario Financiero y de Sociedades Anónimas de España*, *Anuario Financiero*, *Bilbao* among others) as well as the *Registro de Sociedades Mercantiles* can also be used.

## List of Abbreviations

<b>ABBV</b>	=	Archivo del Banco Bilbao Vizcaya
<b>ABE</b>	=	Archivo del Banco de España
<b>AEG</b>	=	Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft
<b>AGP</b>	=	Archivo General de Palacio
<b>AGS</b>	=	Archivo General de Simancas
<b>AHB</b>	=	Altos Hornos de Bilbao
<b>AHN</b>	=	Archivo Histórico Nacional
<b>AHPC</b>	=	Archivo Histórico de Protocolos de Cádiz
<b>AHPM</b>	=	Archivo Histórico de Protocolos de Madrid
<b>AHV</b>	=	Altos Hornos de Vizcaya
<b>AN, CAMT, Roubaix</b>	=	Archives Nationales, Centre des archives du monde du travail, Roubaix
<b>ANC</b>	=	Archivo Nacional de Cataluña
<b>ANP</b>	=	Archives Nationales de Paris
<b>ASEA</b>	=	Sociedad Española de Electricidad Allmänna Svenska
<b>BE</b>	=	Banco de España
<b>BBAG</b>	=	Brown Boveri Allgemeine Gesellschaft
<b>BBV</b>	=	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya
<b>CAMPSA</b>	=	Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleo Sociedad Anónima
<b>CEPSA</b>	=	Compañía Española de Petróleos Sociedad Anónima
<b>CGE</b>	=	Compagnie Générale d'Électricité
<b>Cía</b>	=	Compañía
<b>Cie</b>	=	Compagnie
<b>ENA</b>	=	Empresa Nacional Adaro
<b>ENAGAS</b>	=	Empresa Nacional del Gas
<b>ENASA</b>	=	Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones Sociedad Anónima
<b>ENGETRA</b>	=	Entreprise Générale de Transports
<b>ERCROS</b>	=	Explosivos Río Tinto Cros
<b>FASA</b>	=	Fábrica de Automóviles Sociedad Anónima
<b>FFCC</b>	=	Ferrocarriles
<b>FECSA</b>	=	Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña Sociedad Anónima
<b>FEVE</b>	=	Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha
<b>Gas Natural, SDG SA</b>	=	Gas Natural, Sociedad del Gas Sociedad Anónima
<b>HSBC Group</b>	=	Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
<b>HUNOSA</b>	=	Hulleras del Norte Sociedad Anónima
<b>ICI HQS</b>	=	Imperial Chemical Industries HQS
<b>IEME</b>	=	Instituto Español de Moneda Extranjera
<b>INI</b>	=	Instituto Nacional de Industria
<b>MACOSA</b>	=	Material y Construcciones Sociedad Anónima
<b>MZA</b>	=	Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante
<b>NAG</b>	=	Neue Automobil Gesellschaft
<b>RCAM</b>	=	Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas
<b>RENFE</b>	=	Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles

<b>SAEF</b>	=	Service des Archives Economiques et Financières (Archive du Ministère de l'Economie, Finances et du Budget) (Paris)
<b>SMMP</b>	=	Sociedad Minera y Metalúrgica de Peñarroya
<b>SOFINA</b>	=	Société Financière de Transport et d'Entreprises Industrielles
<b>UAP</b>	=	Union d'Assurances de Paris
<b>UEE</b>	=	Unión Española de Explosivos
<b>UK</b>	=	United Kingdom
<b>USA</b>	=	United States of America
<b>VICASA</b>	=	Vidrieras de Castilla, Sociedad Anónima
<b>S en C</b>	=	Sociedad en Comandita
<b>SA</b>	=	Sociedad Anónima
<b>SL</b>	=	Sociedad Limitada



## The Guide

### 1 ABANCINO, Felipe (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** origins traced to Genova (Genoa), Italy, where it seems that the Abancino family had a merchant house. In 1740 Felipe Abancino founded a merchant and banking house in Atocha St, Madrid. Under this above name a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos in 1783. By 1802 a new company under the name of *Abancino Hermanos* was founded in Madrid with a capital of 600,000 reales (15,000 pesetas).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence 1799; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz and Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Records 2:** at **AHPM**: Protocol 20966, *Abancino Hermanos* settlement deed 1801

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797), (1808)

### 2 L'ABEILLE (French)

**Sector:** insurance, fire, hail

**History:** established in 1911 in Paris, it was a branch of the French fire and hail insurance joint-stock company, of the same name, which had been incorporated in Paris, at the end of the 19th century, at 57 Taibout St. The capital of the French parent company was 12 million francs for fire insurance and 4 million for hail insurance. The company founded two branches in Spain, first one for hail insurance in Madrid, and later one for fire insurance in Barcelona. José Canoz, French citizen, was the first managing director of the Madrid branch, at 7 Arenal St. By 1915 this had moved to 33 Carrera de San Jerónimo and it offered fire insurance as well. In 1954 *L'Abeille* merged with a Spanish insurance company from Lérida, *Hemisferio SA. Compañía de Seguros Generales*. The head office of the new company created under the name of *Hemisferio-L'Abeille. Compañía de Seguros Generales* was at 11 José Antonio Av, with a capital of 5 million pesetas. Its chairman was José Celma. In 1996 the company merged with *UAP, Union d'Assurances de Paris*

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, statutes 1911; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1912-94; letters of procuration 1915, 1932; correspondence with the *Inspección General de Seguros* (Office of General Inspection for Insurance) relating to bonds deposited by the company in the Banco de España 1916-32; deed of merger with *Hemisferio* company 1954; other records relating to this merger

### 3 ACEITERA MALAGUEÑA. CÍA ANGLO ESPAÑOLA DEL JABÓN OLIVAR SA (British)

**Sector:** soap manufacturers

**History:** established in 1902 in Málaga, to manufacture soap, probably using olive oil as the raw material.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Málaga*: letters of procuration 1908

#### 4 AHLEMEYER. CÍA ANÓNIMA DE CONSTRUCCIONES E INSTALACIONES ELECTRO-MECÁNICAS (German)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1896 and registered in 1897 in Bilbao, as a partnership, under the name of *Jorge Ahlemeyer y Cía Ingenieros*. It was a branch of the joint-stock company Schuckert & Co of Nuremberg, Germany, whose object was to promote projects and installations related to electricity and electric lighting, as well as tramway, telephony and telegraphy. Its founders were Jorge Ahlemeyer, Wilhelm Melsheimer, Karl Reincke and Walter Reinhard, all engineers and resident in Madrid. Its first capital was 300,000 pesetas half of which was owned by Jorge Ahlemeyer. Karl Stremmler appears as its representative at the early days after the foundation of the business. In 1901 it was converted in a joint-stock company under the above name. Its main objects then were to develop and manufacture dynamo-electric machinery in a wide field of industries.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro: Jorge Ahlemeyer y Cía Ingenieros* settlement deed 1896; letters of procuration 1896-1898; *Ahlemeyer. Cía Anónima de Construcciones e Instalaciones Electro-mecánicas* excerpts of settlement deed, articles of association 1901; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: board meeting minutes, Bilbao 1902; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1902

#### 5 ALCOY & GANDIA RAILWAY & HARBOUR CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in London, to develop a concession obtained in 1890, to operate a railway line of 56 kilometres linking Alcoy, Alicante, to the port of Gandía, Valencia. Its nominal capital was 525,000 pounds sterling which was reduced to 31,500 pounds, 787,500 pesetas, in 1921. In the same year it launched three bond issues with a total bond capital of 520,000 pounds, 13,500,000 pesetas. Its head office was in London and its headquarters in Spain were in Gandía. By the 1920s its board members included Lord St David, Walter F Roch; its managing director in London being J T Dillon and in Spain, Francisco Romaguera.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: debentures 1890

#### 6 ALFRED H SCHÜTTE (German)

**Sector:** machinery

**History:** established in Barcelona as a partnership, at the beginning of the 20th century by Alfred Heinrich Schütte, merchant resident in Cologne, Germany, and Hugo Rahlenbeck,

merchant resident in Barcelona, to buy and sell machinery. It opened agencies in Bilbao and Sevilla. In 1920 it was converted into a joint-stock company, with its founders and Pablo Torrens, merchant in Barcelona as board members. The company changed its name to *Maquinaria Alfred H Schütte SA*. Its head office was at 18 Lauria St, Barcelona, and the two agencies were maintained as branches in Bilbao and Sevilla. Its capital was 1 million pesetas and its objects were the same as the previous company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed, articles of association 1920; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letter of procuration given in Cologne to Max Daunnert appointed representative of the company in Bilbao 1905

## 7 ALMACENES GENERALES DE DEPÓSITOS SA ()

**Sector:** storage and warehousing, credit

**History:** it traces its origins to 1872 when it was founded in Barcelona. It was not very successful and in 1883 merged with one of its main competitors, *Crédito del Comercio y de la Industria*, and was converted into the *Crédito y Docks de Barcelona* (see nº 139). In 1884 a joint-stock company under the above name was established in Madrid, with its objects being to keep and store fruits and merchandise issuing receipts for these deposits, which could be either nominative or to the bearer. In 1904 another company with the same name and aims was founded in Bilbao, to acquire all kind of warehouses or real estate. Its first capital was 2 million pesetas divided into 4,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. The first members of its board included Mariano de Vilallonga; Tomás de Zubiría; Pedro MacMahon; Tomás de Urquijo; Dámaso Escauriaza and José de Zarauz. Although it is not clearly stated in the articles of association, part of its shareholders were foreign and the structure of the company was inspired by the British dock companies of Liverpool, and was also very similar to the *SA Franco Española de Almacenes Generales de Depósito* (see nº 432). In 1915 a new joint-stock company of the same name and similar articles of association was established in Barcelona. Its founders were *Sociedad de Crédito Mercantil*; *Banco de Barcelona*; *Banco Hispano Colonial*; *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas*; *Compañía Transatlántica*; and *Hullera Española*. In 1936 it was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro: Madrid company*: settlement deed, articles of association 1888; correspondence with the Banco de España 1888; **Bilbao company**: articles of association, by-law 1904; **Barcelona company**: settlement deed and articles of association; correspondence with the legal department of the Banco de España relating to modifying some articles of association 1915; correspondence with director general of *Sociedad General Azucarera de España* 1915; authorised signatures 1928; general correspondence with the Banco de España 1920-1935; records on collectivization 1936; *Secretaría: Madrid company*: correspondence; *Sucursales, Barcelona: Barcelona company*: settlement deed 1916; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in joint-stock company register 1845-1939

## 8 ALQUIFE MINES & RAILWAY CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1900 in London under the above name, to acquire and develop iron mines in the Granada province, and to construct and operate a railway line to transport iron ore to the port of Almería. Its nominal capital was 450,000 pounds sterling divided into 4,500 shares of 100 pounds each. Its head office was at 5 Whittington Avenue, London and its headquarters in Spain were at 63 Príncipe St, Almería. Its managing director was R Russell.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas: AHV** some records exist

## **9 ALTOS HORNOS Y FÁBRICAS DE HIERRO Y ACERO DE MÁLAGA** (British, Belgian, French)

**Sector:** industry, iron and steel foundry

**History:** it traces its origins to 1826 when two factories *La Constancia* and *La Concepción* were founded near Málaga, in Marbella and Ojen, to develop iron ore and a blast furnace in the region. It took a long time to determine the kind of technology needed to extract the iron. Finally British techniques and procedures were adopted and it is said that a "colony of British working men of various levels were there" (*Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz*), although the promoter and first financier was a Spanish oil and wine exporter, Manuel Agustín Heredia. The company was established and incorporated under the above name in 1899 in Marchienne-au-Pont, Belgium, to continue developing the Málaga iron and steel industries called *Ferrería de Heredia* which had been abandoned after Heredia's death. Émile Bonehill Servais, a Belgian contractor; Joseph Brunner, a banker living in Brussels, Belgium, and Amor Sottiaux, an industrial entrepreneur also living in Brussels, were the first directors; with Jorge Loring Heredia as the director in Spain. In 1912 a French company *Acieries et Forges de Firminy* took over the company acquiring part of its capital and in 1920 launching an issue of 8,000 bonds of 500 pesetas each. At this time the company seems to have had one committee in Paris and another in Brussels. Members of its board were M Dumuis, Paris, chairman; E Ramos Puente, Málaga, vice-chairman; A Pauilloux, Málaga, managing director; M Bideaux and M Vincent, Paris; R Billard, Brussels; G Jiménez Traud, Málaga; and J Marqués García, Málaga, secretary. The lack of coal was a decisive factor in the closure of the business which finally took place at the early 1920s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Málaga:** letters of procuration 1901-1906; *Dirección General de Sucursales* "Préstamos con garantías hipotecarias" Málaga (mortgage loans): records on bankruptcy of the Belgian company 1909-1910

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ:** in the K group, Sidérurgie, métallurgie, nº 271

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1848), Tomo XI, Málaga  
Jordi Nadal (1970); (1972); (1975)  
Cristóbal García Montoro (1977-1978), "Fundación de las Ferrerías 'La Concepción' y 'El Ángel' de Marbella. Homenaje al Dr. D. José Cepeda Adán. *Anuario de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea*, núm 4-5

## 10 ALTOS HORNOS DE VIZCAYA (French, British, Belgian)

**Sector:** iron and steel

**History:** established in 1902 as a result of the merger of three Basque iron and steel companies based in Bilbao, *Altos Hornos y Fábricas de Acero y Hierro de Bilbao* (est. 1882); *La Vizcaya* (est. 1882) and *La Iberia* (est. 1888). Its head office was at 4 Berastegui St, Bilbao. A large part of the capital of the three founding companies had been obtained through the exportation of iron ore, mainly to Great Britain. Its first capital was 32,750,000 pesetas contributed by the companies in shares and lands, factories, mines, real estate and supply contracts. *Altos Hornos y Fábricas de Acero y Hierro de Bilbao* contributed, a factory in Baracaldo, mills in Mingolea and Retuerto, lands in Ráqueta, Portu, and El Desierto, iron ore supply contracts with the Orconera Iron Ore Co Ltd, *Société Franco-Belge des Mines de Somorrostro* (see n° 485) and the Bilbao River & Cantabrian Railway Co Ltd (see n° 63), patents; *La Vizcaya* contributed a factory in Sestao, a mill in Galindo, a mining beds lease with the Bilbao River & Cantabrian Railway Co Ltd, and some patents; and *La Iberia* contributed tin-plates factories and lands in Sestao, Galindo and La Rivera. Members of its first board included Pablo Alzola, Alfredo Anduiza, Benigno Chávarri, the Count of Eleta, Federico Echevarría, Alejandro Gandarias, Jaime Girona, Fernando Ibarra, the Marquis of Urquijo, the Count of Vilallonga and Tomás de Zubiría. Its capital was increased to 100 million pesetas in 1918 and to 125 million in 1920. At the beginning of the 1920s it acquired the *Fábrica de San Francisco del Desierto*, an iron and steel works, founded in 1879; *Astilleros del Nervión*, a shipping company; the Luchana Mining Co Ltd (see n° 308); Burt Boulton Heywood Ltd, a tar refining company; and the *Sociedad Minera Dícido*, a Spanish iron ore company. It worked successfully, yielding profits from its foundation. Although the majority of the members of its board were Spanish, mainly Basque, part of its capital, contributed by the *Altos Hornos de Bilbao*, was French; its technology and most of the iron-ore and coal mining companies were British; and the engineers and employees of *La Vizcaya* learned their techniques in Belgium, specifically in *Société pour l'Exploitation des Etablissements John Cockerill*. It was in operation until 1997

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas: AHV* board meeting minutes 1899-1977; committee meeting minutes relating to the merger of the three companies 1901; settlement deed 1902; "comisión delegada" (executive committee) meeting minutes 1901-67; shareholders' meeting minutes 1901-1970; shareholders' meeting attendance register 1902; annual reports 1902-29; balance sheets 1899-1935; dividends register nd; journals 1952-71; ledgers 1952-71; share and bond listings on the Madrid Stock Exchange 1952-60; current accounts 1956-66; written-off invoices and bond coupons register 1920-58; bonds quotation 1968; share coupons 1950-65; patents papers 1895-98; financial books nd; miscellaneous records including settlement deeds, contracts, lawsuits; financial, plans and property papers, relating to various Spanish and foreign companies including Burt Boulton Heywood Ltd, *Bilbaina de Maderas y Alquitranes*, *Talleres de Miravalles*, *Industria del Cemento*, *Compañía Minera de Sierra Menera*, *Minas de Sopuerta*, *Siderúrgica del Mediterráneo*, *CAMPSA*, *Babcock & Wilcox Co*, *Duro Felguera-Mieres*, *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España*, *Westinghouse*, *Worthington*, *Siemens-Schuckert*, *Frank Crobels*, *Brown Boveri* 1922-50

**AHB** board meeting minutes 1882-1902; shareholders' meeting minutes 1896-1902; company deeds register 1882; records on acquisition of shares and bonds of the founding company *Altos Hornos y Fábricas de Acero y Hierro de Bilbao* 1891-; miscellaneous records

**La Vizcaya** shareholders' meeting minutes 1882-1902; board meeting minutes 1883-98; miscellaneous records

**SA La Basconia** board meeting minutes 1883-1961; shareholders' meeting minutes 1966-1971; miscellaneous records

**Sociedad Minera Dícido** annual reports 1912-60

**Luchana Mining Co** deeds inventory 1848-45

**Fábrica de San Francisco**, and **Astilleros del Nervión** acquisition of shares by *AHV* 1917-26

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao: Altos Hornos de Vizcaya* joint-stock company register 1845-1939; *Altos Hornos de Bilbao* company deeds register 1882-1907

**Publications:** Francisco Sánchez Ramos (1945), *La Economía Siderúrgica Española* Manuel González Portilla (1985), *La Siderurgia Vasca (1880-1901). Nuevas tecnologías, empresarios y política económica*, Bilbao, Universidad del País Vasco

## 11 AMANDI, Miguel Antonio (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established as a merchant and banking house in Montera St, Madrid. A merchant house under the name of Francisco Antonio Amandi, dealing mainly in the discount of bills of exchange is recorded in 1797, while Miguel Antonio appears in the 1808 *Almanak Mercantil*. A number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos under the name of Francisco Antonio and Miguel Antonio Amandi between 1783 and 1786, the latter being appointed director of the Bank in 1790.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Amandi y Sobrino* some information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; correspondence 1797-98; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797), (1808)

## 12 AMMANN Y WENDEL

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1908 in Barcelona by Antonio Ammann and the brothers Oscar and Ricardo Wendel, to operate as commission agents and company representatives.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1908

## 13 ANGLO-ESPAÑOLA DE CEMENTO PORTLAND CO LTD. MARCA EL LEÓN (British)

**Sector:** builder's merchants, cement

**History:** established in 1909 in Madrid as a joint-stock company under the Spanish Commercial Code to manufacture and sell Portland cement, and to develop any other legal

commercial credit business. Its office was at 13 Lealtad St, Madrid. Its capital was 1 million pesetas, divided into 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Edward Russell, merchant resident in Leytonstone, London, was the first chairman of the company. José Rivas, industrialist resident in Madrid, was its first managing director. It had a factory in Matillas, Guadalajara, and in 1913 a warehouse at 3 Tellez St, Pacífico, Madrid. It opened a branch in Valencia. By 1914 its managing director was Charles Vincent Sale, and its secretary William H Truss. Another firm under the name of *Sociedad Anglo-Española de Cementos Portland* was also established in Santander in 1909, with its object being the same and whose factory was leased to Smith, Horn & Co

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: memorandum and articles of association 1909 (in Spanish and English) renewal of articles of association 1913, 1929; authorised signatures 1914; letters of procuration 1916-1940; correspondence 1909-1972

**Publications:** Antonio Gómez Mendoza (1987), "La formación de un cartel en el primer tercio del siglo XX: la industria del cemento Portland", in *Revista de Historia Económica*, Año V, num, 2, pp. 325-361

#### 14 ANGLO-ESPAÑOLA DE ELECTRICIDAD SA (British)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1880 in Barcelona, as a partnership, to operate in the electricity industry, under the name of Georges St. Noble. This was the name of its founder and promoter, a British engineer, resident in Barcelona. In 1921 it was incorporated as a joint-stock company under the above name. In 1936 it was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. Its head office was at 525 Cortes Catalanas St. Some of its achievements in providing electric lighting equipment included the World Exhibition of Barcelona 1888; the *Crédit Lyonnais* of Barcelona telephone network; the *Hotel Peninsular*; and *Gran Hotel Intercontinental*, both in Barcelona. It was acquired by a Japanese company in 1974, its name changing to *National Panasonic de España*.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1880

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

#### 15 ANGLO-ESPAÑOLA DE REPRESENTACIONES (British)

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in Barcelona as a joint-stock company under the name of the Anglo-Spanish Alimentation & Agency Co by Harry Atkins, British citizen, and Mariano Guirao, lawyer, resident in Barcelona. Its object was to act as commission agents and company representatives, as well as to operate an import-export business. Its first capital was 1,000 pesetas. In 1915 the name changed to the above (The Anglo-Spanish Agency Co). Its head office was at 13 Plaza Real, Barcelona and capital was increased to 20,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1914, renewal of settlement deed 1915

## 16 ANGLO-FOREIGN BANKING CO (British)

**Sector:** banking, commission agents

**History:** founded in the 1870s, in London to act as an intermediate and commissioner with foreign countries. Its head office was at 2 Bishopgate, London. It was established in Spain, in Madrid, by 1872 and it seems to have carried out some operations related to public debt and tobacco.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: current and deposit account from 1872; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España in which it offers its services; 14th and 15th reports of the directors, including balance sheets 1886, 1887

## 17 ANTONY GIBBS & SONS LTD (British)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** a merchant bank established in London in 1808, which founded an agency in Cádiz and a number of branches in South America. It is recorded to have participated in lending important loans from 1865 to the Banco de España with other banks such as Baring Brothers, Masterman Peter & Co from London; *Hottinguer et Cie*, *Banque Seillière* and *Pillet Will et Cie*, from Paris; and other European banks.

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library**: articles of co-partnership relating to the formation of Antony Gibbs & Sons & Branscombe in Cádiz, with relevant letters and accounts 1808-19

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: deposit account 1863; security deposit made by the Banco de España to guarantee a loan granted by A Gibbs & Sons 1863-65; *Secretaría*: correspondence with Banco de España on various operations 1863-81

**Publications:** Presnell, L S and Orbell, J (1988)  
Cotrell, Philip (1995), "Comment". In Martin, M G Fase, Gerald D Feldman and Manfred Pohl

## 18 APPAREILLAGE GARDY (French)

**Sector:** electricity supply and electrical equipment

**History:** established in 1909 in Paris as a joint-stock company under the name of *Société Française de l'Appareillage Gardy*, under the French Acts of 24 July 1867 and 1 August 1893. Its objects were to manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of material for the supply of electricity, including ceramics for electrical installations, specialising in industrial plants. Its head office was in Courbevoie, Seine, France, and by 1914 it had factories manufacturing electrical material in Argenteuil and Esternay, France; Buysinghen,



Belgium; and Genève (Geneva), Switzerland. It opened branches in Spain, in Madrid and Valencia. In 1920 its managing director in Spain was Marc Sagne, its financial director Francisco Casanova, and its technical director José León Romero.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1909, correspondence 1914

## **19 ARAMO COPPER MINES LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** a mining concession of minor importance which operated in the Asturian region. Its estimated capital was some 1,300,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Oviedo*: procedural writ of the court of first instance accompanied by the attestation of the deed resolving the refund to the company of a bond deposited with the Banco de España in Oviedo in 1913

## **20 ARMSTRONG CORK CO (North American)**

**Sector:** cork

**History:** founded by 1864 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, by Robert D Armstrong to manufacture and export cork. In 1878 the company took the decision to acquire raw cork directly from Spain and Portugal and founded its first branch in Sevilla, Spain. After Robert's death his brothers took over the company which continued to be run by the family for several years. In 1891 it was incorporated under the name of Armstrong Brothers & Co which was changed in 1895 to the above. In 1914 William E Evans and William H Pfahl were vice-chairman and secretary general respectively. In 1928 it merged with a Spanish competitor, *Manufacturas de Corcho* which had plants in Palamós and Palafrugell, Gerona, and its name changed to *Manufacturas de Corcho Armstrong*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letter of procuration 1914

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Armstrong, "Museo del Corcho"**: records including accounting records 1878-1970, and technical records such as plans and drawings of machinery and buildings

**Publications:** William A Mehler, Jr (1987): *Let the buyer have faith. The story of Armstrong*

Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

Pilar Frago Pérez (1996), *Guia dels fons d'empresa de l'Arxiu Nacional de Catalunya*

## **21 ARNOYA MINING CO (British)**

**Sector:** mining, tin

**History:** established in 1908 in London to develop and operate tin mines in the Orense

province. Its head office was in London and its headquarters in Spain were in Orense. Its nominal capital was 400,000 pounds sterling divided into 100,000 shares of 4 pounds each.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, nº 2034, some information can be found

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French and English) 1908

## **22 ASBERT, JANOT Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

**History:** founded in 1911 in Barcelona by Francisco Asbert Burgens, Otto Rückganer, Antonio Janot Quesada and Walther Manl to buy, sell and deal in drugs, specializing in anilines, indigo, chemicals and pharmaceutical products as well as photographic material.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1911

## **23 AUGUSTE KLEIN E HIJOS**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1903 in Mataró, Barcelona to operate as a representative office and commission agents.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1903

## **24 AURRERÁ SA (French)**

**Sector:** industry, steel and iron foundry

**History:** founded in 1885 in Bilbao to develop a blast furnace, iron foundry and general metal manufacture, it was registered as a joint-stock company in 1890. Its nominal capital was 1,500,000 pesetas divided into 3,000 shares of 500 pesetas each of which a large part had been paid up at the time of foundation. In 1920 it was fully paid up and increased to 2 million pesetas. Its head office was at 9 Ibáñez de Bilbao, Bilbao. Although technology and part of its capital were French, members of its board were mainly Spanish and included Fernando Alonso, Eugenio Solano, Rafael Mazarredo, José María Zaldumbide, Jaime Yandiola, Luis Larrumbide and José Madaleno, with Enrique Alonso as its managing director. It was still operating in 1967

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: company deeds register 1806-1914, 1882-1907; joint-stock company register 1845-1939; balance sheet 1931; *Registro*: correspondence 1949

## 25 AZUCARERA DE PADRÓN (German)

**Sector:** sugar industry

**History:** established in 1899 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to develop the sugar-beet industry. Among its Spanish founders were Alfonso Ossorio de Moscoso, Duke of Terranova; Augusto Comas; Eduardo Gasset Chinchilla; and Antonio Calderón Ceruelo. A French name also appears, Théophile Benard Seguier and a German member of the first board was Mr Hornung of Sangrerhausse, in addition to the secretary, Adolfo Schell. The company was incorporated in the same year on the Spanish Mercantile Register. Its nominal capital was 3 million pesetas. It went into liquidation in 1904 and was sold to *Sociedad General Azucarera de España*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association and settlement deed 1899; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España and its liquidation 1901-04

## 26 G P BAILEY Y CÍA

**Sector:** chemical products, gas

**History:** established in 1904 in Cádiz by Jaime Sunwin and Walter P Bailey, engineer, to deal with chemical products. The company had a gas factory in Cádiz by 1916.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, Cádiz: in letter of procuration register; letters of procuration including some notes on the history of the company 1904-16

## 27 BAIRDS MINING CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** founded in the mid 19th century by William Baird and William Dunlop as a mining business to operate in Spain. The company imported Spanish iron ore in the 1860s and the 1870s, amounts which rapidly increased in the 1880s. In 1886 it purchased mines in the Camargo area in Santander, and in 1893 in Cerro del Hierro mines in Sevilla. It later acquired mines in Alquife, Granada, and in Almería. It was dissolved, renewed as a joint-stock company, incorporated in Ayrshire, Scotland, and its name changed to above in 1913. In 1920 its nominal capital was 300,000 pounds sterling divided into 30,000 shares of 10 pounds each. Its head office was at 168 West George St, Glasgow, Scotland, and it had offices in Santander, Sevilla and Almería, Spain. Members of the board were Robert Lawrence Angus, Lady Kirk, Monkton, Ayrshire; Stuart Fonlis, Glasgow, and James Kilpatrick, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, Almería: letter of procuration given to Robert Duncan, engineer resident in Camargo, Santander 1919, other to Andrew Lang 1922-1925; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España Almería branch; *Sucursales*, Santander: settlement deed and articles of association 1913; *Sucursales*, Sevilla: letters of procuration 1914

**Records 2:** at **Glasgow University Archives:** financial records

**Publications:** A. Slaven & S. Checkland (1986), p 17

## **28 BANCA ARNÚS SA (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1910 as a joint-stock company in Barcelona as a successor to the banking house founded in 1846 by Evaristo Arnús, which had been renewed as a partnership in 1890, by his son Manuel Arnús and José Garí, under the name *M Arnús y Cía*. The new company had a capital of 10 million pesetas of which 85% was French, owned by the firm *Perier et Cie* of Paris. Its first board of directors was chaired by Henri Bauer, Gonzalo Arnús being its vice-chairman. In 1948 it was absorbed by the *Banco Central*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1890; *Operaciones*: correspondence 1911-12

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: annual reports from 1915

**Publications:** José M<sup>a</sup> Ramón de San Pedro (1952), *Don Evaristo Arnús y de Ferrer, banquero barcelonés. Notas biográficas y bosquejo del ambiente bursátil y bancario de su época*, Madrid

Francesc Cabana (1976), *Bancs i Banquers a Catalunya*

Joan Ramon Rosés Vendoiro y Àngels Solà Parera (1992), "Un banquer de la Restauració: Evarist Arnús i Ferrer 1820-1890". *Congrés Internacional d'Historia. Catalunya i la Restauració 1875-1923*

Cuadernos de Archivo BBV nº 19 (1994), *La Banca Arnús en el primer tercio del siglo XX*

## **29 BANCO ALEMÁN TRANSATLÁNTICO (German)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1872 in Madrid as a branch of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany, under the name of *Banco General*, it seems not to have been very successful. In 1889 the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, together with Arthur Gwinner & Co, founded a new bank in Madrid called *Banco Hispano Alemán*, which had a nominal capital of 10 million pesetas. Its objects were to promote trade and development between Germany and Spain, mainly focused on electrical equipment. It went into liquidation in 1894, when Guillermo Vogel, a well-known German financier resident in Spain, joined the firm and it was converted into a banking house, as a limited partnership, under the name of Guillermo Vogel y Cía. In 1904 the *Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank* (est. 1887 as *Deutsche Uebersee-Bank*), the overseas agency of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, founded a branch in Barcelona to promote development in Latin America, under the name of *Banco Alemán Transatlántico*. The two banks worked together until 1906, when Guillermo Vogel went back to Germany and his Madrid bank was converted into a branch of the Barcelona bank of the same name. By 1916 its directors in Spain were R Welsch, L Dangers, W Ullmann and José Faure. After WW2, in 1945, most of its current and deposit accounts were frozen

because of political implications. From 1950 it operated under the name of *Banco Comercial Transatlántico* still based in Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: settlement deed of the establishment of a branch of *Banco Alemán Transatlántico* in Madrid by Otto Kaufmann, director of the bank in Barcelona 1907; *Registro*: letters of procuration 1907-14; *Secretaría*: correspondence between the branch and the central office in Berlin 1907 on; *Banca Privada*: information on this bank for later periods can also be found.

**Guillermo Vogel y Cía**: excerpts of settlement deed 1894; various testimonies and letters of procuration 1894-1906

**Banco Hispano Alemán**: articles of association 1889; letters of procuration; documents relating to the current account in Banco de España; records on liquidation 1894

**Records 2:** at **Deutsche Bank AG. Generalsekretariat/Historisches Archiv**: some information about this bank might exist

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'epargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 505

**Records 4:** at **SAEF, Serie F 30 n° 259/2**: on Allemagne, Deutsche Bank 1902-11

**Publications:** Hans Pohl (1986) "Inversión de capital Alemán en España en 1850-1914: datos y fuentes en archivos públicos y de empresas" in Banco de España, *Actas del Segundo Congreso sobre Archivos Económicos de Entidades Privadas*

Manfred Pohl (1987), *Deutsche Bank Buenos Aires 1887-1997*, Mainz, v.Hase & Koehler  
The Deutsche Bank (1995): *The Deutsche Bank 1870-1995*

### 30 BANCO DE CASTILLA (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** France's involvement in the establishment of this company was due to the return of a loan, borrowed some years before by the Spanish Government, to the *Banque de Paris*. In order to obtain the large amount of money represented by this debt, the Spanish Government and the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas* promoted the foundation of this company. Established in 1871 in Madrid it operated, during its first years, as a mortgage bank, issuing mortgage bonds and real estate-backed loans to the Government as well as to the private sector. Its founders and directors on the Spanish side were Jaime Girona, brother of the director of the *Banco de Barcelona*, the Marquis of Vinent, and Rafael Cabezas, closely linked to the Ministry of Finance, and also with some Spanish banking houses. Its first paid up capital was 2,500,000 pesetas, but its mortgage bonds went up to 66,000,000 pesetas at the end of 1872, half of which had been sold in UK and the rest in Spain. In 1880 its nominal capital was 25 million pesetas of which 12,500,000 had been paid up. In 1905 its articles of association were renewed and its capital was reduced to 6,500,000 pesetas in 26,000 shares of 250 pesetas each. By 1920 its head office was at 31 Infantas St, Madrid, and it had opened a branch in the same city at 38 Serrano St, and another in Gijón, Asturias. Members of its board included the Count of Moral de Calatrava, chairman; the Marquis of Rozalejo, vice-chairman; José M<sup>a</sup> de Semprún and the Count of Artaza. By 1924 it suspended payments and was put into liquidation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro**: articles of association 1871; letters of procuration 1892;

*Secretaría*: correspondence 1871 on; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1880; at **BBE**, *Memoria presentada por la intervención judicial en la suspensión de pagos del Banco de Castilla, ante el juez de 1ª instancia del distrito del Hospital de Madrid*, Madrid, Papelería Americana, 1924

**Records 2**: at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas**: some information can probably be found

**Publications**: Bussière, Eric (1992), *1872-1992 Paribas; l'Europe et le monde*

### **31 BANCO COMERCIAL ESPAÑOL (Belgian, German, French)**

**Sector**: banking

**History**: established in 1906, in Valencia, by a Belgian, German and French group in which the *Société Générale* and Jules Mathieu, from Belgium; the Oppenheim banking house from Cologne in Germany; and the *Banque de Neuflize* from Paris were represented. It was in fact created by the absorption of the local banking house of Francisco Laurens and the *Banque de Bordeaux* branch in Valencia. Its nominal capital was 5 million pesetas divided into 20,000 shares of 250 pesetas each, 25% of which had been paid up when the company was established. Initially the company was to operate for at least 50 years. Its head office was at 14 Paz St, Valencia. Its objects were to develop general banking operations and to grant loans, but it did not have much success in attracting current and deposit accounts. First members of the board were José Barberá Falcó, chairman; Francisco Laurens; Alberto Rives and B Mombrum from Madrid; Sebastian Romero Valdepino from Jerez; Marcel Baeyens from Paris; Albert Soula from Bordeaux; Emilio Oppenheim from Cologne and Victor Blanchard from Bordeaux. By 1920 there had been some changes in the board which had increased Spanish representation, with José Gómez-Acebo y Cortina, Marquis of Cortina as chairman. It was dissolved in 1928 and absorbed by the *Banco Español de Crédito* (see n° 32).

**Records 1**: at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Valencia*: in joint-stock company register in the Banco de España branch 1901-17; letter of procuration 1914

**Records 2**: at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique**: information can be found in shareholders' meeting minutes of *Société Générale de Belgique* 1906

**Records 3**: at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 62 and 529

**Publications**: Albert Broder (1981)

### **32 BANCO ESPAÑOL DE CRÉDITO (French)**

**Sector**: banking

**History**: founded in 1902 in Madrid, it was a successor of the *Crédito Mobiliario Español*, which was liquidated that same year (see n° 141). Most of its original capital of 20 million

pesetas was French; 30% owned by the Pereire family (Isaac's widow), and 40% by the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas*, and other foreign banks including the *Société Générale de Belgique* of Brussels, Belgium, which owned a significant part. The other 30% of the capital was Spanish owned by the *Banco Hispano Colonial*, the Marquis of Comillas, Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, former minister of *Hacienda* (public finance), and the Baron of Castillo de Chivel, member of the board of the *Banco Hipotecario*. The bank was run by a French committee, established in Paris, called "*Comité de Paris*". In 1919 its capital was increased to 50 million pesetas. By the early 1920s members of the Spanish board included the José Gómez-Acebo y Cortina, Marquis of Cortina, chairman; Luis Alvarez de Estrada; Duke of Seo de Urgel; the Marquis of Valdeiglesias; César de la Mora; Count of La Montera; the Marquis of Alhucemas; Pablo de Garnica; León Cocagne; Francisco Aritio; Antonio Sáez and José Palma Vidal as managing director. The most important financing operations in which the bank took part, most of them as a successor of the *Crédito Mobiliario*, were related to railways, such as *Ferrocarriles del Norte*, *Ferrocarriles Andaluces*, *Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal*; insurance companies such as *La Unión y el Fénix* and electricity, such as *Madrileña de Electricidad*; and other activities such as *Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval* and *Azucarera de Madrid*. The bank expanded rapidly and in 1913 had founded branches in Almería; Córdoba; Linares, Ubeda and La Carolina, in the Jaén province, in addition to its Paris offices. In 1927 its capital was converted into Spanish ownership and it later became one of the largest banks in the Spanish banking system. In 1994 the bank was acquired by *Banco de Santander Group*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro**: excerpts of settlement deed, Gustave Pereire and Leon Weil representing themselves, and also a group of foreign investors as shareholders of the *Crédito Mobiliario Español*; others representing the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas*, and the rest representing the Spanish investors 1902; articles of association 1902; letters of procuration 1902-19; *Secretaría*: correspondence with *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères* 1906; correspondence with the Banco de España 1905-15; *Banca Privada, Operaciones*: information on this bank for later periods can also be found

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 25 AQ**: Crédit Mobilier, records on the French parent company; *Série 65 AQ*: some information can be found within the a group of records in the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères* and in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'epargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 136

**Records 3:** at **SAEF, Serie F 30 n° 281**: information about this bank exists 1903

**Records 4:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas**: information about this bank might be found

**Records 5:** at **Archivo del Banco Español de Crédito** (restricted): annual reports, board meeting minutes from 1902

**Records 6:** at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels**: shareholders' meeting minutes 1902, 1906

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

Nicolás Sánchez Albornoz (1966), "De los orígenes del capital financiero. La Sociedad General de Crédito Mobiliario Español, 1856-1902" *Moneda y Crédito*

Albert Broder (1981)

Bussière, Eric (1992), *1872-1992 Paribas; l'Europe et le monde*

### 33 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RÍO DE LA PLATA (Argentinean)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established at the beginning of the 20th century in Spain as a branch of the Argentinean joint-stock company of the same name, which had been founded in Buenos Aires in 1886. Its founders were a group of Spanish emigrant businessmen resident in Buenos Aires, its main aims being to channel Spanish emigrants' remittances into Spain. Its nominal capital was 3 million Argentinean pesos or 6,600,000 pesetas which was gradually increased and reached 100 million pesos by the early 1920s. At that time it had branches in Uruguay and Brazil in South America and in Paris, London, Hamburg, Genova (Genoa) and Anvers (Antwerp) in Europe, in addition to the ones opened in Madrid at 51 Alcalá St, Barcelona, Bilbao, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Santiago de Compostela, Sevilla, Valencia and Vigo. Its Spanish branch capital was 21 million pesetas. It was absorbed by the *Banco Central* in 1934.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: statutes 1886; correspondence from 1902; balance sheet 1914; miscellaneous records; *Sucursales*, *Bilbao*: company deed register 1806-1914; *Administración y Obras*: re acquisition of the Vigo branch building by the Banco de España 1933

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: annual reports of La Coruña and Vigo branches 1913-1918

### 34 BANCO DE FOMENTO Y DE ULTRAMAR (British, French)

**Sector:** finance, banking

**History:** founded in 1847 in Madrid by the merger of *La Probidad*, a merchant company established in 1845; the *Banco de Fomento*, founded in the same year; and the *Banco de Ultramar*. Its main objects were to finance the construction of roads in Spain, as well as to develop a transatlantic shipping company operating a line between Cuba and Spain. Its first capital was 200 million reales or 50 million pesetas. Its promoters included an insurance company, *Compañía General del Iris*, and some Spanish and foreign bankers, among them Henry O'Shea, from Barings, and the French banker Leon Adolfo Laffitte. Its director was Antonio Jordá. It went into liquidation in 1849.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: current and deposit account from 1850; records on liquidation 1852 on; *Secretaría*: correspondence relating to the construction of the Aranjuez and Valencia to Albacete roads 1847 on; records on liquidation 1870-1907; at **BBE**: shareholders' committee report 1849

### 35 BANCO FRANCO-ESPAÑOL (French) (\*)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1906 in Madrid under the Spanish Commercial Code as a joint-stock company to carry out general banking operations such as the placing of funds and stock by public issue and to promote trade and industrial businesses, as well as the



development of public works. Its promoter seems to have been a French businessman, Mr Rochette, who had founded a bank holding in Paris under the name of *Crédit Minier et Industriel* whose main object was to develop mining businesses. The nominal capital of the *Banco Franco-Español* was 20 million francs, the same in pesetas. Its head office in Madrid was at 21 Barquillo St, and its Paris subsidiary at 1 Saint Georges St. Its chairman was Andrés Mellado, former minister of *Instrucción Pública* (Education), with A Bertrand as vice-chairman. The *Minas de Cobre de Nerva* (see nº 336), *Hulleras de Laviana-Oviedo* (see nº 274) and *Minas del Valle de Arán* and the *Unión Vidriera* (see nº 529) were some of the companies promoted by the *Banco Franco-Español*. In 1911 the bank closed its Paris subsidiary, became independent of its French connections and was converted into a Central America oriented bank under the name of *Banco Franco-Español-Mejicano*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including statutes in Spanish and French 1907; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1910

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

(\*) Another bank under the name of Banco Franco-Español was created in 1881 in Barcelona, which, it seems, was dissolved in 1891. At **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: share including statutes 1881

### 36 BANCO GENERAL (German) (\*)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1871 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to carry out general banking operations as well as to promote the development of public works. A large part of its first capital was owned by foreign shareholders including *Émile Erlanger et Cie* from Paris and London (est. 1859); Maximilian Stettheimer and Paul Hertzog, both representing the Austrian German Bank from Frankfurt am Maine, Germany; and De Erlanger & Sons and J N Trier & Co from Frankfurt. Among its Spanish founders were Francisco Romero Robledo, a member of the Spanish Parliament and Justo San Miguel. Its capital was 190 million "reales", 50 million francs or 2 million pounds sterling. It was authorized to issue banknotes in Madrid. Its head office was at 5 Paseo de Recoletos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: records on the foundation project of the Bank from 1869; excerpts of articles of association 1869; articles of association in *Gaceta de Madrid* 1871; correspondence with the Banco de España 1869-72; subscription by the Banco de España to the municipal borrowing, ordered by the Madrid Revolutionary Junta and contracted by *Émile Erlanger et Cie*, from Paris; *Intervención*: current and deposit account 1871

(\*) Not related to the first branch of the Deutsche Bank of the same name established in Madrid (see nº 29 Banco Alemán-Transatlántico)

### 37 BANCO GENERAL DE MADRID (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to promote the development of public works by financing the *Sociedad del Canal del Duero* (est. 1882

with a capital of 6 million pesetas). Part of its capital was owned by the French *Crédit Mobilier*. Among its Spanish founders, Francisco Romero Robledo and Victor Balaguer had occupied, among others commitments, the Ministry of Fomento (economic development), and the Duke of Veragua had been involved in politics. It was liquidated in 1890.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1882, 1886; liquidation records from 1890; *Secretaría*: previous projects 1869-71; correspondence 1881-87; *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1881; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Sociedad del Canal del Duero* including excerpts of statutes (in French and Spanish) 1887

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: shares listing 1890

### 38 BANCO HIPOTECARIO DE ESPAÑA (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1872 in Madrid as a privately-owned bank, specializing in granting real estate guaranteed long-term loans. Its nominal capital was 50 million pesetas, divided into 100,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which only 12,500,000 had been paid at the time of its foundation. Initially it was the only institution of its kind and it had the monopoly on issuing mortgage bonds, mainly to the Government, as the mechanism for financing long-term loans. Its origins go back to a loan offered by the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas* to the Spanish Government, which had to be paid back at the public debt interest rate. Under the Banking Act of 31 December 1946 it became an official bank. The bank was nationalized under Decree Act 34/1962 and became a public institution. In 1971 under the Official Credit Organisation and System Act, the bank was converted into a limited company again, with the state owning all its shares. In 1991 under the framework of a new system for state banks the ownership of its shares was transferred to the *Corporación Bancaria*. The *Banco Hipotecario*, together with other state owned banking institutions, was subsequently incorporated into the *Argentaria* group. In 1999 *Argentaria* merged with the *Banco de Bilbao Vizcaya* group (BBVA).

**Records 1:** at **Archivo del Banco Hipotecario de España** (restricted): corporate records; directors' meeting minutes from 1872 to date; accounting records; files relating to mortgage loans from 1872; staff records

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: some information about this bank exists 1873-97

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: share and financial records 1875-1914; share transfer records; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: correspondence with the Banco de España 1875-1936; annual report 1931; *Documentos Mercantiles*: mortgage bonds 1931

**Records 4:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas**: some information about the foundation of this bank might exist

**Records 5:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 530 1-3

**Records 6:** at **ANP**, *Serie F 12*: n° 6831: records relating to the foundation of the Banco

Hipotecario 1872

**Publications:** Manuel Ramírez Yañez (1949), *Sucinta historia del Banco Hipotecario de España*, Madrid

Albert Broder (1981)

M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Casares (1984), *El Banco Hipotecario de España a través de sus prestatarios*, Madrid, Banco Hipotecario

Juan Antonio Lacomba y Gumersindo Ruiz (1990), *Una Historia del Banco Hipotecario de España (1872-1986)*, Madrid, Alianza Editorial

Eric Bussière (1992), *Paribas. L'Europe et le monde. 1872-1992*, Anvers

### 39 BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO (Mexican)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1900 in Madrid by a group of businessmen who had made their fortune in Latin America. One of them, Antonio Basagoiti, a Basque merchant, who had developed businesses in Mexico, ran the bank from its beginning until the 1930s. One of its main objects was to return capital to Spain from former Spanish colonies. Its original capital was 100 million pesetas fully paid up. The bank rapidly expanded and opened branches in Barcelona in 1902, Málaga in 1906, Granada and Zaragoza in 1907 and La Coruña and Sevilla in 1908. It also expanded in South America, founding the *Banco de Comercio Hispano Argentino* in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in conjunction with the Argentinean *Banco de Comercio de Buenos Aires*. The bank was particularly active in channelling Spanish emigrants' remittances, which were of significance at the beginning of the 20th century. It was one of the leading banks in Spain by the middle of the 20th century. It merged in 1992 with another leading bank created in the 1920s, the *Banco Central*. In 1999 it was incorporated into the *Banco Santander Central Hispano* group (BSCH)

**Records 1:** at **Archivo del Banco Hispano Americano** (restricted): annual reports, board meeting minutes from 1900

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Registro; Intervención*: articles of association 1900; letters of procuration from 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España, relating to its current and deposit accounts from 1900; miscellaneous records; correspondence 1914; Banco de España board meeting minutes 1900 on; *Secretaría*: records re the foundation of the bank 1900; correspondence 1902-1918; annual reports and balance sheets from 1941; *Operaciones; Banca Privada Asesoría Jurídica; Dirección General de Sucursales; Sucursales; Caja de Efectivo; Departamento Extranjero. Secretaría*: information on this bank for later periods can also be found

**Records 3:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: information about this bank exists 1913

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: information about this bank exists in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 66

**Publications:** José Luis Asenjo Martínez (1951), *Banco Hispano Americano. El primer medio siglo de su historia*,

Albert Broder (1981)

## 40 BANCO HISPANO COLONIAL (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1876 in Barcelona. Its origins lie in the borrowing requirements of the Spanish Government linked to military actions in Cuba, hence its name. In order that the bank could obtain a large sum (between 79 and 125 million pesetas) for the Government to pay its debts, it was authorized to obtain the proceeds of the customs income of Cuba which were mortgaged to meet this obligation. Its nominal capital was 75 million pesetas, which was gradually reduced to 15 million. Among its founders were Rafael Cabezas; the Marquis of Vinent; Manuel Calvo, from La Habana, Cuba; Antonio López, Marquis of Comillas, its first chairman; and the *Banco de Barcelona* represented by Manuel Girona, who became the vice-chairman. In 1878 the bank ran into problems and asked for help from the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas* which granted a loan of 15 million pesetas. At the beginning of the 1920s its head office was at 1 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona. In addition to its operations with the Government, the bank promoted the development of private business in different sectors, such as the creation of both the *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas* in which the Marquis of Comillas was also involved, and the *Compañía General Transatlántica*; and in railways, such as the *Crédito General de Ferrocarriles*, and the *Alcantarilla-Lorca* line (see nº 206) among others. By the middle of the 1920s the importance of the bank declined and it was finally absorbed by the *Banco Central* in 1950.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro; Secretaría:** some correspondence 1890-1918; brochure entitled "Banco Hispano-Colonial" about settlement, includes articles of association, rules and deed settled with the Spanish Government to grant a loan of around 100 million pesetas to the Treasury of Cuba 1876; advance made by the branch of Banco de España in Barcelona of 15,000,000 pesetas to *Banco Hispano Colonial* 1878; *Banca Privada:* balance sheets 1936-1949; annual reports 1936-1949; file on the absorption by the *Banco Central* 1950; *Dirección General de Sucursales; Sucursales, Barcelona:* other miscellaneous records can be found

**Records 2:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas:** some information can probably be found

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ:** in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, nº 67

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1974)

## 41 BANCO DE LÉRIDA (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1882 in Barcelona by a group of Catalan merchants and citizens most of them resident in Lérida and in Barcelona. Its objects were to grant real estate-backed loans and mortgage and agricultural loans. Its head office was in Barcelona with a subsidiary in Lérida. Its nominal capital was 23 million pesetas of which only 1,200,000 had been paid up in 1882. The bank was liquidated in 1883. Although most of its founders and shareholders were Spanish and more specifically Catalan, its shares were bilingual in

French and Spanish, indicating that they were destined to be sold on French Stock Exchanges such as Paris, or Lyon (Lyons).

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including some excerpts of statutes 1881

#### **42 BANCO POPULAR ESPAÑOL (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1872 in Barcelona. Its main business was to grant loans backed with revenues obtained from expropriated lands from the city halls. Funds obtained were invested in promoting public works, such as roads, canals and irrigation works. The original capital of the bank was 5 million pesetas, although short-term bond issue went up to 25 million pesetas, of which a large part was sold in France. It went into liquidation in 1880.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: some information can be found 1872-73

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

#### **43 BANCO DI ROMA (Italian)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1910 in Montblanch, Tarragona, as an agency of the Italian bank of the same name which had been founded in 1836 in Rome as a savings bank under the name of *Cassa di Risparmio di Roma*, and as a joint-stock company in 1880. Members of this first agency in Spain were Juan Sanfeliu, director; Julio Pascual; Eugenio degli Pieri; and José M<sup>a</sup> de Fonolleras. The *Banco di Roma* subsequently opened a branch in Barcelona which was incorporated as a Spanish joint-stock company in 1925.

**Records 1:** at **Archivio Storico, Banca di Roma**: information can be found

**Records 2:** at ABE: *Sucursales, Lérida*: letters of procuration register 1886-1917

**Publications:** Revista de Economía y Hacienda (1910) "La Sucursal del Banco de Roma en Barcelona", año XIII, 4, 29, enero  
Banco di Roma (1997), *The Historical Archives of Banca di Roma*, Roma, Marchesi Grafiche Editoriali

#### **44 BANCO ROMANO DE MADRID (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1881 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by the Hungarian financier, Thadeo d'Oksza, together with the French banks *Crédit de France* and *Banque Romaine de Paris*. Its original capital was 30 million francs. In 1882 its chairman was Francisco Serrano, its director, Federico Hoppe Rute, and its secretary, José Echegaray,

former minister of *Hacienda* (public finance). It went into liquidation in 1887.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: one letter related to the current account with Banco de España 1882

#### **45 BANCO DE SAN CARLOS** (French, German, Dutch, Swiss)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** founded in June 1782 in Madrid by a Royal Charter of King Charles III. Privately owned, it was the first modern Spanish bank and the oldest predecessor of the current *Banco de España*. Its creation was closely linked to the increase in public debt and this connection was maintained throughout its life and through successive changes. Its first manager and main promoter was Francisco Cabarrús (see nº 79) who two years previously had negotiated with the Royal Treasury over the issue of a new form of public debt, the *vales reales* or royal promissory notes. The purpose of this initiative was to create a new source of financing to meet the expenditure resulting from the war in which Spain was engaged against Britain, in support of France and the British American colonies. One of the main objectives assigned to the Bank was to prevent depreciation of the *vales reales*, and so the Bank was allowed to purchase and to pay for in gold or in its own banknotes. Its capital was 300 million reales (75 million pesetas), divided into 150,000 shares of 2000 reales each. More than 20% of its original capital was owned by French merchants and bankers, most of them from Paris. Some German, Dutch and Swiss merchants and citizens were also among the first shareholders, although the amounts invested were much less important. Initially the bank's operations went well, one of its most successful business being the exportation of Spanish silver coins to Europe, mainly through France. Spain's later involvement in a number of wars brought great difficulties for the Bank, which was finally liquidated in 1829.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos 1783-1786; charters and articles of association 1782, 1794; directors meetings minutes; shareholders' meetings minutes 1782-1829; accounting records 1783-1829; general correspondence 1782-1829; Bank's commissioners correspondence 1782-1829; public works financed by the Bank records; public debt records, *vales reales* 1782-1829; banknotes issuing records 1782-1804; records on different buildings where the premises of the Bank were set up; miscellaneous records; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1782-86; dividends register 1783-1826; accounting books 1783-1829

**Records 2:** at AHN, *Estado*: Bank's foundation records 1781-82; correspondence with Count of Aranda 1785; records relating to Count of Mirabeau and his book 1779-93; *Consejos Suprimidos*: Bank's foundation records 1782; records on Cabarrús 1782-90; *Fondos Modernos*: Bank's foundation records 1782-83; general correspondence 1790-93; files on the dismissed board of the Bank 1790-91; files on shareholders' requests 1792-1852

**Records 3:** at AGS, *Hacienda*, *Secretaría*: records relating to the *vales reales* 1780-98 and others 1789

**Records 4:** at ANP, *Serie F 12*: information on the Bank's French shareholders can be found nº 619: Commerce avec l'Espagne 1743-1800; nº 620-621: Commerce avec l'Espagne 1808-11

**Records 5:** at **Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Paris:** Paris political correspondence; annual reports and other records

**Publications:** Comte de Mirabeau (1785), *De la Banque d'Espagne, dite de Saint Charles*, (s.a), (s.l.)

Ramón Santillán (1865)

Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz Navarro (1989)

Teresa Tortella (1986), (1997)

#### **46 BANCO TERRITORIAL DE ESPAÑA** (French, Swiss, Swedish)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1869 in Madrid. Its nominal capital was 100 million pesetas, 100 million francs or 4 million pounds sterling, divided into 200,000 shares of 500 pesetas, 500 francs or 20 pounds each, of which a part was owned by French, Swiss and Swedish investors being known colloquially as Spanish *Crédit Foncier*. Among them was the former French minister Clément Duvernois and the director of *Crédit Foncier Suisse* and former president of the Swiss Republic, Constant Fornerod, who was appointed chairman of the new bank. Nil de Barck, Count of Barck, resident in Stockholm, was the Swedish representative. Well known Spanish financiers and politicians, such as the Marquis of Remisa, Manuel Becerra and Cristino Martos, joined the business. Its main objects were granting long and short-term mortgage loans to the Treasury and local administrations in addition to the normal deposit and discount operations of banking business. The difficult political situation in France and the establishment in Madrid of the *Banco Hipotecario de España*, which had similar objects, may have been the main reasons for bank's lack of activity.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: share (in French, English and Spanish) 1872

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: some information about this bank exists 1872-74

#### **47 BANQUE FOULD ET BANQUE HEINE** (French, German)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1795 in Paris by Beer Leon Fould as a banking house, it changed name several times, from the above name to *B L Fould et Fould Oppenheim*, to *Fould Oppenheim et Cie* and finally to *Fould et Cie* which went into liquidation between 1875-76. At that time Armand and Michel Heine, owners of a German family bank, which had been members of *Fould et Cie*, established their own company on the premises left by Fould. This new firm was founded in 1883 under the name of *Heine et Cie*. Under its several names it was involved in various business operations with Spain some of them relating to railway investments.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: agreement about a loan to the Banco de España and about an advance of 12 million francs in 1864 among others; file on credit loan granted to the Banco de España by a group of banks 1889-1891; loans to various railway companies such as *Almansa-Valencia-Tarragona* 1866

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 115 AQ*: Banque Fould et Banque Heine records

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Albert Broder (1981)

#### 48 BANQUE DE LABORDE (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** Jean-Joseph de Laborde (1724-94) was born in Spain from a Bearnaise family and set up in Bayonne, France, working in a tradinghouse whose main activity was trading with Spain and America. He became an independent trader himself and, by 1760 as banker for the French Court, he was commissioned for payments of the Foreign Affairs. In 1767 he was replaced as Court banker by the shipowner from Saint-Malo, Bretagne (Brittany), France, Magon de la Balue (see n° 315). Subsequently, Laborde devoted his efforts to the banking house he had created, the business of which was mainly based in the trade of piastres, the import of silver coins from either Spain or America for sale to the Royal Mint and the Royal Treasure. Under the name of José Laborde, he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos, predecessor of the Banco de España, between 1783 and 1784. He was guillotined by the French "Terreur" in 1794.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 2 AQ*: Banque de Laborde records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz 1789; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Herbert Luthy (1959)

#### 49 BANQUE MALLET FRÈRES ET CIE (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** banking and commission house founded by Isaac Mallet, member of a Huguenot family of Rouen, France, who fled to Geneva, Switzerland, during the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and established in Paris in 1723 when he returned. The firm became one of the leading financial houses in Paris by the end of the 18th century, carrying on most of the big business operations of that time, including the foundation of the *Compagnie des eaux*, the *Caisse d'Escompte*, and later on, at the beginning of the 19th century, the *Banque of France*. During the whole 19th century it played an important role in the developing of the Big European Banks. In 1856 the bank took part in the foundation of the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* in Madrid.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 57 AQ*: Banque Mallet Frères et Cie records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: file on credit loan granted to the Banco de España by a group of foreign banks 1889-91



**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Albert Broder (1981)

## 50 BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in Genova (Genoa), Italy, in 1667 as a banking house by the André French family, who had abandoned France as a consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. After the French Revolution, Dominique André went to Paris where he founded a new banking house in 1800. The bank became more and more important during the 19th century and took part in large business operations, changing its name several times to *Dominique André*; *André et Cottier*; *Marcuard, André et Cie*; *André, de Neuflize et Cie*; and *de Neuflize Schlumberger et Cie*, among others. It carried on some important operations with Spain and the Spanish government between 1815 and 1870. As *Marcuard, André et Cie*, it appears in several business operations acting as commissioner of the Banco de España in Paris.

**Records 1:** at **Fondation pour l'histoire de la haute banque**: *Banque de Neuflize* records; "emprunts publics" (government borrowing); correspondence with *Crédit Mobilier Espagnol* 1815-70

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: correspondence with commissioners of the Banco de España 1881; *Secretaría*: file on credit loan granted to the Banco de España by a group of foreign banks 1889-1891;

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Albert Broder (1981)

## 51 BANQUE THURET ET CIE (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1810 in Paris. Its founder was Isaac Thuret, head of a trading house in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, who became a partner of Jacques Lefevbre, one of the leading bankers in Paris at the time. The partnership was dissolved in 1815 and Thuret founded a new banking house under the above name. At the same time a branch was opened at Le Havre under the same name. Between 1815 and 1830 it became very active in providing finance and took part in large scale business operations, not only in France but also in other European countries, including Spain.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 68 AQ**: *Banque Thuret et Cie* records; correspondence Alicante 1821-26, Almería 1825-27, Barcelona 1821-28, Bilbao 1821-33, Cervera 1821, El Ferrol, La Coruña 1822, La Habana 1823-30, Madrid 1820-33, Málaga 1821-31, San Sebastián 1822-31, Valencia 1822-24, Vitoria 1824

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Albert Broder (1981)

## 52 BANQUE TRANSATLANTIQUE (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid as a Spanish branch of the *Banque Transatlantique de Paris*. The nominal capital of the parent company was 50 million francs of which 25% was paid up. It was a creation of the Pereire family, Eugène Pereire being chairman of the board. The Madrid branch was run by José de Escoriza. Its objects were the same as those developed by the main office in Paris, the general banking operations of current and deposit accounts, but it also specialized in financing industrial, commercial and public works companies. It went into liquidation in 1891.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro: Banque Transatlantique* articles of association (in French) 1881; letters of procuration which include some information about the history of the company 1882-89

## 53 BARCELONA TRACTION LIGHT & POWER CO LTD (Canadian)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** founded in 1911 in Toronto, Canada, under Canadian legislation. It was established in Barcelona in the same year and owned capital in shares of different companies such as *Electricista Catalana SA* (see n° 170), *Unión Eléctrica de Cataluña*, *Catalonian Land Co Ltd* (see n° 88), *Canadian & General Finance Co Ltd*, *Riegos y Fuerza del Ebro* (see n° 410), *International Utilities Finance Corporation* and *Energía Eléctrica de Cataluña* (see n° 174), most of them located in Catalonia. This group was called *La Canadiense* group. It was partly controlled by the Belgian-German consortium called SOFINA (see n° 488) Its nominal capital was \$40 million, divided into 400,000 shares of \$100 each, which was reduced to \$30 million in 1913. Its head office was at 603 Dominion Bank Building, Toronto; it had offices in London at 3 London Wall Building and its headquarters in Spain were at 2 Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. Its main objects were to supply electrical equipment for lighting the city of Barcelona and to develop electricity and tramways in the Barcelona region. Its board members included E R Peacock, H Malcolm Hubbard, R C Brown, Miller Lash, the Marquis of Alella, Maurice Bauwens, J S Lovell, Alfred Loewenstein, The Count of Torroella de Montgrí, with its secretary R H Merry. Its managing director in Spain was F Fraser Lawton. After the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39, it had difficulties in paying interest on its bonds and in 1948 it was placed into bankruptcy. In 1951 a tender was announced to sell the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd, including the assets of some of the companies of which it owned the majority, among them *Riegos y Fuerza del Ebro* (see n° 410). The conglomerate was finally acquired by *Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA*.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: file on the lawsuit between the Belgian and Spanish Governments, about the Barcelona Traction Light & Power co Ltd liquidation in the International Court of The Hague 1936-69; report on the activities of *Société Financière de Transport et d'Entreprises Industrielles (SOFINA)*; records on the terms of the tender of the trade bills of the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd 1951; *Documentos Mercantiles*: mortgage bonds 1911; shares 1913, 1915

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 282 1*: municipal borrowings 1911-14

**Records 3:** at **ANC, Sección de Archivos de Empresa**: file about the lawsuit in the International Court of The Hague 1958-1970

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña, SA**: some information can be found

**Records 5:** at **Ing Barings' Bank Archives**: some information can be found 1920-1954

**Records 6:** at **Bank of Scotland Archives**: some information might exist

**Records 7:** at **Schweizerische Gesellschaft für elektrische Industrie (INDELEC), Basel, Switzerland**: corporate records. information on *Energía Eléctrica de Cataluña* may be found (restricted)

**Publications:** Alfonso García Valdecasas [1953], *Dictámen sobre la quiebra de Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co*  
Joaquín Garrigues Díaz-Cañabate (1956), *Dictamen sobre la quiebra de la Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co*  
Angel Andany (1957), *La quiebra de Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd*, Barcelona  
Fabian Estapé (1959), *La quiebra de Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd*,  
José Luis Sureda (1959), *El caso de Barcelona Traction*, Barcelona  
Pedro Voltes Bou (1967), *La conducta de Barcelona Traction como grupo de presión*, Barcelona, Emege  
Rafael Mata Olmo (1969), "Materiales para la historia de la industria eléctrica catalana. Fragmentos de la documentación y de las exposiciones orales presentadas por el Gobierno de España ante el Tribunal Internacional de Justicia de La Haya en el litigio a propósito de la quiebra de 'Barcelona Traction'". *Cuadernos de Historia Económica de Cataluña*  
Barto Roig Amat (1970), *Orígenes de la Barcelona Traction (Conversaciones con Carlos E. Montañés)*, Pamplona, Universidad de Navarra  
Alfonso Ballester (1993), *Juan Antonio Suanzes 1891-1977. La política industrial de la postguerra*, León, LID Editorial Empresarial

## **54 BARTHELEMY HERMANOS (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** French merchants established in the Puerta del Sol square in Madrid by the 1780s. In February 1785 they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795)  
Pedro Tedde (1983)

## **55 BATTBEDAT, Pedro y León (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** French merchants resident in Bayonne, France, acquired under the above name a significant number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Bayonne in July 1785. The name of Jean François Battbedat, banker in Paris, also appears amongst the acquirers of the "Spanish debt", the well known *vales reales* or royal promissory notes, issued by a consortium of bankers headed by Francisco Cabarrús in 1780.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Bayonne; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **ANP**, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-19

**Records 3:** at **Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris**, Ms n.a.f. 4392 fe 3159 mentioned by Herbert Luthy on preparation of the "Spanish debt" of 1780 issue, where the name of Battbedat is mentioned or appears

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **56 BEAUFORT, Federico Augusto Alejandro, Duke of (Belgian)**

**History:** resident in Brussels, Belgium. His representative in Madrid was Pedro de Alcántara Pimentel, Duke of Infantado, his father-in-law. In April 1785 he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file of share transfer which includes information on genealogy; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **57 BEAUMONT (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** resident in Paris. He may have been a Beaumont from Genève (Geneva), Switzerland, who was one of the members of the trading house *Lefort, Beaumont & Fatio*. In February 1785 he acquired in Paris a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos through his representative house in Madrid, *Cabarrus y Lalanne*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **58 BELLAMAR Y CÍA (French)**

**Sector:** automobile

**History:** established in 1905, as a partnership in Madrid as the exclusive representative in Spain of the French firm, "Panhard and Levassor" from Paris. Its objects were to deal in carriages and automobiles, as well as motor engines. The original capital was 100,000 pesetas. In 1920 it was converted into a Spanish joint-stock company, its capital being increased to 1,250,000 pesetas and its head office was at 17 O'Donnell St, Madrid. Members of the board were the Marquis of Bellamar, chairman; and Angel González Santibañes, vice-chairman. It went into liquidation in 1929.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1905; letters of procuration 1905 on; correspondence records on liquidation; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1921

## **59 BENDER HERMANOS (German)**

**Sector:** cork business

**History:** established in 1898 in Mannheim, Germany, by the Bender brothers Agustin, Jorge, Enrique, Eloy, Guillermo and Carlos to develop the cork industry. It was incorporated in 1902 in Sevilla as a partnership to exploit and develop the cork oak forest in the Sevillian region, with its objects focused on selling, buying and exporting flat cork.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letters of procuration 1902-06

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

## **60 G BEUTER Y R MEYER (German)**

**Sector:** tailors, dressmakers

**History:** established in 1912 in Barcelona and registered in 1915 as a partnership by Guillermo Beuter-Haller, merchant, together with Catalina Zwissig, his wife, both resident in Barcelona, and Ricardo Meyer to develop tailoring and similar activities. Its capital was 4,000 pesetas of which each partner owned 50%.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1912

## **61 W C BEVAN Y CÍA (North American)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** founded and registered in 1896 under the above name, in Málaga as a partnership by Warren C and Robert F Bevan, brothers, American citizens. Its objects were to deal in general trade. The company changed its name in 1908 to *J C Bevan y Cía*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Málaga*: power of attorney given to Thomas R Geary and to Alfred Norman 1897; letter of procuration 1908

## 62 A BIANCHINI Y CÍA INGENIEROS, S en C (Italian)

**Sector:** cable manufacturers

**History:** established in 1910 in Barcelona as a partnership by Armando Bianchini, Gaetano Maccaferri, Luciano Toso Adrian and Alfredo Ramoneda Holder to develop the "Palvis" patents, they had previously acquired, for the construction of protective walls mainly for rivers. In 1913 it was incorporated under the above name as a joint-stock company to manufacture wires and wiredrawing products for the construction of waterway and seaport protective walls, with a capital of 200,000 pesetas, which was subsequently increased to 505,000 pesetas. The company continued to trade at least until 1967.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deeds 1910, 1913; renewal of statutes 1933-1943; other information and records 1933-1943

## 63 BILBAO RIVER & CANTABRIAN RAILWAY CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining, railway

**History:** established in 1871 in London. It was incorporated as a British limited company under the British Companies Act of 1862 under the name of The Bilbao Iron Ore Co Ltd. It changed its name to above in 1883. Its first capital was 500,000 pounds sterling, divided into 50,000 shares of 10 pounds each, which was subsequently reduced to 150,000 pounds. It was very successful. The company owned iron mines in the Bilbao region and developed a mining railway from Galdamés to Sestao, Vizcaya. A Spanish company under the name of *Galdamés SA* was founded in 1915 to operate the iron ore and other minerals carried by the Bilbao River & Cantabrian Co. By 1920 its board members were J Mews, J A Clutton-Brock, G F France, Thomas Harrison and W E Home, with M Browne as its managing director.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: Spanish copy of the settlement deed 1887; letter of procuration 1893; certificate of the company's capital 1913; in joint-stock company register, *Galdamés SA* 1845-1939; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España Bilbao branch 1913

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 64 BLANDY BROTHERS (British)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** a British company, dealing in general trade, which by the mid 19th century had established a branch in Madeira, Portugal, specialising in wines. From 1884 the Madeira branch founded agencies in Las Palmas and Tenerife, Canary Islands, with whom it had a fluent commercial relationship. The Canary Islands branches later became a bank. It is still in operation as an automobile and machinery dealers.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration giving power of attorney to Charles M Blandy 1896, and to Richard Faber 1899; other letters of procuration 1890-1903; *Banca Privada*: balance sheets 1935, 1941-1944

## 65 BODEGAS DUFF GORDON (British)

**Sector:** wine and spirits

**History:** founded in 1768 in El Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, as a wine and brandy producing and exporting business by Sir James Duff and his nephew Sir William Gordon. Sir James Duff, a Scot, was the British Consul in Cádiz at that time. The company was acquired by Thomas Osborne and John Nicholas Osborne in 1857. In 1890 its members were Thomas Osborne Guezala, John Nicholas Osborne Böhl de Faber and Enriqueta Guezala Power. Duff Gordon is today one of the several wine companies which form the Osborne group (see n° 67).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: correspondence between Duff Gordon and the Banco de San Carlos 1800-03; *Sucursales*, Cádiz: in company deeds register 1860

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de Bodegas Osborne y Cía SA**: list of customers among other records

## 66 BODEGAS GONZÁLEZ BYASS SA (British)

**Sector:** wine and spirits

**History:** founded in 1835 in Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, by Manuel González as a wine and sherry producing and exporting business. In 1855 Robert Blake Byass became a partner with the same nominal capital as the founder. In 1896 it was established as a joint-stock company with offices at 74 Great Tower St, London, and at 12 González Peña St, Jerez. The business has continued within the family until the present day.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Bodegas González Byass SA**: records dating from 1835 related to distilling and exporting sherry wine, family and commercial correspondence; balance sheet and accounting books, title deeds, trade mark collection of 12,000 samples in letter books; property papers; 19th and 20th century wine price list; railway information and data; export statistics; 19th and 20th century photographs; order lists

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España 1887; *Banca Privada*: correspondence 1930s

**Publications:** Manuel María González Gordon "*Jerez, Xerez, Scheris*". *Historia de Jerez y su vino*, (published by the company)

## 67 BODEGAS OSBORNE Y CÍA SA (British)

**Sector:** wine and spirits

**History:** established in 1772, in Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, by Thomas Osborne who was born in Exeter, Devon, England, and who founded this business of wine production mainly focused to export wines to the UK. The business was then taken over by his son, and the family has continued to run it ever since. In the middle of the 20th century it acquired a number of other companies, most of them related to wine and spirits.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Bodegas Osborne y Cía SA**: records related to brandy and sherry wine distilling, dating from foundation of the company in 1772, including other wines and spirits companies incorporated later; commercial correspondence

## **68 BODEGAS WILLIAMS & HUMBERT LTD (British)**

**Sector:** wine and spirits

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Bodegas Williams & Humbert, Ltd**: records dating from 1877 relating to production and export of wines and spirits, mainly sherry; family and commercial correspondence; invoices

## **69 BOFFARD (French)**

**Sector:** food, cheese

**History:** founded in 1880 in Reinosa, Santander, by Claudio Napoleon Boffard, as a cheese factory. In 1882 it became "Proveedor de la Real Casa" (By appointment to His Majesty). Later the factory moved to Valladolid. In 1988 it was acquired by *Bodegas Osborne y Cía SA* (see nº 67).

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Bodegas Osborne y Cía SA**: information can probably be found

## **70 BOIX, LAGRANGE & CÍA (French)**

**Sector:** merchants, army provisions

**History:** French company founded to supply the Spanish army with provisions during the Spanish-Moroccan war of 1859-60. Its founders were J Boix, a merchant from Marseille, France, who was joined by Mr Lagrange, a retired "préfet" (chief administrative official of a department of France).

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 30 AQ**: telegrams sent by the representative of the company to the Spanish army 1859-60

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

## **71 BOTTEREAU (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris. In February 1785 he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos, in Paris, through the *Cabarrús y Lalanne* firm.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on suspension of payments to creditors by a firm under the name of *Bottereau et Cie*, of Amsterdam 1799; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86



## **72 BOUNIN (French)**

**Sector:** trading, textiles

**History:** merchant established in Valencia, dealing with textiles trading, specialising in sheets and bedspreads.

**Records 1:** at ANP, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-1819

## **73 BOURBOULON, Antoine (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris. Treasurer of the Count of Artois. In February 1785 he acquired, in Paris, a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos through the *Cabarrús y Lalanne* firm.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Herber Luthy (1959)

## **74 BOURGOING, Jean François, Baron de (French)**

**History:** born in Nevers in 1748, he had a diplomatic career and was appointed Secretary to the Embassy of France in Madrid. Under the name of the Knight Bourgoing he acquired a small group of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1783. In 1791 he was appointed "plenipotentiary" minister (Ambassador) before the Madrid Court.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

## **75 BRILLANTAIS MARION (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris. Under the above name a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in March 1785

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

## **76 BRÜCK & SOLTAN (German)**

**Sector:** commission agents, textiles

**History:** established in 1913 in Barcelona by Johann Alfred Brück and Franz Soltan, two

German residents in the city, who had operated since 1911 as company representatives and commission agents. From 1913, under the above name, its objects were manufacturing, buying and selling veils, tulle, silk, laces, leather and other similar textile materials.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1913

## 77 J C BÜHLER & AUGUST IRSANJOU (German)

**Sector:** trading, wines, drinks

**History:** established and registered in 1893 in Daimiel, Ciudad Real, under the above name, as a partnership by August Irsanjou, merchant, and the brothers Traugott and Otto W Bühler. Its objects were to carry on any mercantile business operations specialising in buying and selling wines, alcohol or any other kind of drinks.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Ciudad Real*: letters of procuration 1894-98

## 78 BUNGE & SCHILLING (Dutch)

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established and registered in 1902 in Valencia as a partnership by Fedor A Bunge, merchant and Dutch citizen resident in Valencia, and Francisco E Schilling, to operate as company representatives.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Valencia*: excerpts of settlement deed in a letter of procuration given to Erich Gerbel, merchant and German citizen, to act as a representative of the company 1902

## 79 CABARRÚS, Francisco (French)

**Sector:** merchants, trading, banking

**History:** born in Bayonne, France, in 1752. He lived in Madrid from the age of twenty, after a period in Valencia where he had been learning Spanish trading and banking methods with Antonio Galavert, a French merchant from Montpellier. By 1775, he had taken part in some business operations with the firm *Viuda de Lalanne* and later, between 1777-78, he founded a partnership with a Spanish merchant called Aguirre under the name of *Cabarrús y Aguirre*. They began exporting wool to France and the UK. He founded or took part in various other trading firms, such as *Domingo Cabarrús* from Bayonne; *Domingo Cabarrús junior*; *Cabarrús y Aguirre* and *Cabarrús y Lalanne*. In 1780, as the main representative of a consortium of Spanish, French and Dutch bankers, he negotiated with the Royal Treasury for the issue of a new form of public debt, the *vales reales* or royal promissory notes. He was the promoter and first founder of the Banco de San Carlos (see nº 45), predecessor of the Banco de España. One of the main objects assigned to the Bank was to prevent the depreciation of the *vales reales*. From 1783 until 1785 he acquired a large number of shares in the Bank. In 1785 he promoted a new official business to trade with

the Philippines Islands, the *Compañía de Filipinas*. He was granted the title of Count of Cabarrús in 1790 and made minister of *Hacienda* (public finance) by King José I Bonaparte in 1808.

**Records 1:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: board meeting minutes 1782 on; board of shareholders' meeting minutes 1782 on; correspondence, accounting books and records 1782 on; *Fondos Modernos*: records relating to the lawsuit against him 1790-1799

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; records relating to the acquisition of shares in the Banco de San Carlos; shareholders' meeting minutes 1782 on; general correspondence 1782 on; correspondence with shareholders; board meeting minutes 1782 on; accounting records 1782 on; file on title of Count granted to Cabarrús 1786-90; *Domingo Cabarrús junior* information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Bayonne; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Ramón Santillán (1865)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)  
M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

## 80 CAILA, SOLIER, CABANNE, JUGLA ET CIE (Swiss, French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** under the above name the firm is recorded from 1735 as a partnership, founded in Cádiz by a group of French families coming from the Languedoc. They were all Huguenots with a family connection, and with some mercantile relation with Genève (Geneva), Switzerland. The firm is mentioned in an inventory of records of the time as "one of most stable businesses of Cádiz". Its main objects were trading with America. They acquired shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1784. More shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in Geneva, in February 1785 through *Cabarrus y Lalanne* under the name of "Juan Jugla, vecino de Ginebra" (resident in Geneva). A Diego Solier's daughter and heiress, who appears under the name of Mad[ame] Budé de Boissy, resident in Geneva, also acquired a number of shares in February 1785. She had married Jean-Louis Budé, seigneur de Boissy, "officier" in Sardinia, Italy. By 1787 the firm changed its name to *Jugla, Solier et Cie*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on share transfer of the firm 1787; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz; files on share transfer of Juan Jugla 1794-1818; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Records 2:** **AGM**, *Arsenales-maderas*: some information can be found

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## 81 CAMPS Y CÍA (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established in Madrid in the middle of the 18th century, its main activities

included the discount of bills of exchange. Under the name of *Juan Camps y Cía* a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos in 1786. By 1799 it had suspended payments.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; file on suspension of payments 1799; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **82 LA CARBONERA HESPÉRIDES (British)**

**Sector:** trading, coal

**History:** established in Madrid in 1895, under the Spanish Commercial Code, as a joint-stock company under the above name, by James N Bates and Alexander Fergusson, both British citizens. Its head office was in Las Palmas and its objects were to construct a private wharf dock for disembarkation, to supply boats stopping over in the Canary Islands ports with coal, water and provisions, and to act as shipping agents and traders. Its capital was 250,000 pesetas divided into 250 shares of 1,000 pesetas each.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: settlement deed 1895; letters of procuration given to Farrow S Bellamy 1896 and to Charles A Jackson as managers of the company in Las Palmas 1898

## **83 CARBONES DE LA NUEVA (French)**

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** established in 1901 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company, by Ernest Lataste Obanel and Gustave Bord Sacerat, both French citizens resident in Paris, to operate a coal mining business in the Asturian region. Its nominal capital was 5 million pesetas. By 1920 its head office was at 22 San Mateo St, Madrid, and members of the board were Ceferino Ballesteros and Carlos de Barbería with Luis Torón as its managing director. Subsequently it was acquired by *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas* (see n° 404).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1901; renewal of articles of association 1912; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1912

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA**: some miscellaneous records and information can be found 1900-1917

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the L group, Mines, n° 320

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de Asturiana de Zinc SA: Carbones de la Nueva** some information can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **84 CAREY Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** food, fruit dealers

**History:** established in 1876 in Alicante as a partnership by Enrique Carey Gaussen and Thomas Carey Carey, both British residents there. Its main activity was buying and selling colonial fruits and home produced goods. In 1889 the firm was dissolved and the brothers Enrique and Eduardo Carey Gaussen founded another firm under the same name. In 1910 Enrique and Jorge Carey Wallace together with Manuel Rodríguez Mora, established a new firm, again under the same name.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: in company deeds register; settlement and dissolution deeds of the successive companies 1889, 1891, 1910

## **85 CARLOS HOPPE Y CÍA (Dutch)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1907 in Bilbao, as a partnership, under the above name, by Carlos Hoppe Schoneweg, Martín Oyanguren and Carlos Hoppe Sylvi to act as company representatives and office and shipping agents, as well as any kind of mercantile business of their own. It opened branches in San Sebastián and Santander under the same name. In 1914 a new firm was established by Carlos Hoppe Sylvi and Martín Oyanguren with the same objects, but the name changed to *C Hoppe y Cía*, its capital being 75,000 pesetas. In 1924 after Carlos Hoppe Sylvi's death the name changed again to *Hoppe y Cía*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Santander*: letter of procuration 1910; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letters of procuration including notes on the history of the company 1911, 1914; in company deeds register 1806-1914; renewal of articles of association 1924; settlement deed of *Hoppe y Cía* 1932

## **86 CASAMAYOR ET CIE (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established as a merchant and banking house in Red de San Luis Sq, Madrid. Pedro Bernardo Casamayor was appointed director of the Banco de San Carlos in 1782. Under the name of Pedro Casamayor a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos between 1783 and 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; some information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Records 2:** at **ANP**, *Série AF IV*: some information can be found

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)

## **87 CATALANA DE GAS Y ELECTRICIDAD (French)**

**Sector:** gas, electricity

**History:** established in 1843 in Barcelona, as *Sociedad Catalana para el Alumbrado por Gas*, to supply gas to Barcelona. Founded by Charles Lebon, a French promoter and manufacturer of gas born in Dieppe, France, whose aim was to build a network of gas works in different Mediterranean cities which included Algiers and Oran in Algeria; Barcelona, Valencia, Almería, Cádiz in Spain and Alexandria in Egypt. Lebon, in 1841, obtained the first concession to supply gas and gas-light in Barcelona, and the first factory was built in 1842 in the city, financed by Catalan bankers, mainly Pedro Gil. In 1843 the company was established and incorporated as a joint-stock company and Lebon obtained at the same time a gas supply concession granted by the city hall. Lebon also obtained gas supply concessions for Algiers in 1842, for Valencia in 1843 and for Cádiz 1845. In 1847 he founded a French gas company in Paris, *Gaz Lebon et Cie*. Charles Lebon was involved in financial difficulties with his Catalan members before turning to other Spanish cities, where he promoted gas installation and other gas factories were set up. These included Granada in 1863, Almería and Santander in 1867, Murcia and Puerto de Santa María in 1868. Charles Lebon died in 1877. Subsequently his two sons Émile and Eugène and later Eugène's son Alfred, ran the company. In 1895 *Sociedad Catalana para el Alumbrado por Gas* and *Gaz Lebon et Cie* merged under the name of *Central Catalana de Electricidad*, the new company expanding its activity to the production of electricity. Its nominal capital was 6 million pesetas, owned 50% by each company, and it initiated its expansion over Catalonia and other cities in Spain. From 1912 it took the name of *Catalana de Gas y Electricidad SA*. Its head office was at Plaza de Santa Ana 16, Barcelona. In 1923 the French part of the capital was acquired by the Spanish owners. Members of the board were the Marquis of Alfarrás, Eusebio Bertrand y Serra, Adolfo Oller, Pablo Torras, Raimundo Puig and Francisco Cambó among others José Mansana being its managing director. By the end of the 1940s its head office had moved to Puerta del Ángel 20-22, Barcelona. In 1992 *Catalana de Gas*, *Gas Madrid* and another public gas company called *ENAGAS* merged under the name of *Gas Natural, SDG SA*. Although the capital investment may have not been very consistent, both the technology and the human resources have been important in this business. It is recorded that a significant number of French engineers and employees worked for the company at least during the first 80 years of its existence.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo Histórico de Catalana de Gas**: board meeting minutes 1847-1886; settlement deed and articles of association 1847, 1906; José Gil Serra records 1843; shareholders 1847; accounting books 1847; contracts with Barcelona City Hall 1847-1880; correspondence from 1847; contracts with customers 1885-1902; contracts and correspondence with Eugène Lebon, Paris 1864-1912; share transfer 1872-1893; letter books 1875-1882; photos and plans

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 87 AQ 107*: records of the foundation of the French company *Compagnie Centrale d'Éclairage par gaz* 1847 on; *Serie 65 AQ*: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, on the *Gaz Lebon et Cie*, n° 677

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona, Sevilla, Cádiz, Almería, Santander*: title deeds, legal department records; letters of procuration 1891-1904; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: letter of procuration 1940; *Registro*: letters of procuration of the representatives in Madrid, which includes Alfred Toussaint, Enrique Ucelay, relating to the current account in the Banco de España; *Secretaría*: credit of 15 million pesetas granted by the Banco de España Barcelona branch to *Catalana de Gas y Electricidad SA* 1915; *Intervención*: interest payments on bonds deposited in the Bank; *Documentos Mercantiles*: bonds 1917

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Compagnie Lebon [1974], *Lebon & Cie. Un Centenaire 1847-1947*  
Albert Broder (1981)

Carles Sudrià (1983), *"Notas sobre la implantación y el desarrollo de la industria del gas en España, 1840-1901"*

Anna M<sup>a</sup> Bragulat (1991), *Catalana de Gas Archives*. Unpublished Inventory

Françesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

Mercedes Arroyo Huguet (1996), *La industria del gas en Barcelona. Innovación tecnológica, territorio urbano y conflicto de intereses*

## **88 CATALONIAN LAND CO LTD (Canadian)**

**Sector:** land property and building

**History:** founded in 1912 in Toronto, Canada, and established at 2 Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona, in the same year. Its original capital was \$ 100,000 and its objects were to acquire lands and concessions for its holding company, *La Canadiense*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: records on the terms of the tender of the trade bills of the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd 1951 (see nº 53)

## **89 CAULFIELD & SONS (British)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established in 1905 at 45 Dr Allart St, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, by Teresa Sanz, widow of Charles Caulfield, on her own, and as a representative of her son Edmund, minor, and her other sons Edgar and Wilfried Caulfield, British citizens and merchants from Birmingham, England, resident in Tenerife. Its objects were to carry on business mercantile operations, which had been developed by Charles Caulfield. Its capital was 50,000 pesetas and it had a branch in Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: settlement deed 1905; *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: copy of settlement deed 1905; correspondence

## **90 CAVAILLÉ (French)**

**Sector:** musical instrument dealer, organs

**History:** born in Toulouse, France, Cavaillé belonged to a family of manufacturers of organs. Based as a merchant in Lérida, he is recorded to have repaired and manufactured organs for the churches of various Catalan cities such as Barcelona, Vich and Lérida.

**Records 1:** at **ANP**, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-1819

## **91 CENTENILLO SILVER LEAD MINES CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining, silver, lead

**History:** established in 1886 by the Haseldens, a British family resident in Linares, Jaén. Its object was to operate silver and lead mines located in the area under the name of El Centenillo. The family and the British engineer J C English had previously obtained concessions and acquired an established Spanish mining firm, *Sociedad Especial Minera de Río Grande* (est. 1868). In 1898 the firm changed its articles of association, ceased being a family concern as was enlarged with French and Spanish new shareholders, and changed its operating location moving from Linares to La Carolina looking for new beds. It then took the name New Centenillo Silver Lead Mines Co Ltd, with a head office at 36 Victoria St, London and headquarters in Linares. In 1921 it was put into liquidation and subsequently converted into a Spanish company under the name of *Minas del Centenillo SA*. Its nominal capital was 12,500,000 pesetas divided into 25,000 shares of 500 pesetas each fully paid up. Part of this was kept by the British shareholders. Members of the board included H F Green Wilkinson, chairman; F Terry, vice-chairman; A G Romer, managing director; F Arroyo Caro; and H C Holberton, secretary. From the early 1950s *Sociedad Minera y Metalúrgica de Peñarroya* (see nº 473) gradually acquired properties and concessions from *Minas del Centenillo SA*, and the mines were finally closed in 1964.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Linares: Minas del Centenillo SA* in company deeds registers 1888-1939 (includes a report made by the Linares Banco de España branch)

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Jaén: Industria, Servicio de Minas:** concessions requested registers 1935-1947; concessions granted registers 1945-1983; title deed registers 1851-1972; mine district and property plans 1942-1963; mine description by area registers 1878; *Archivos privados, Económicos: Centenillo Silver Lead Mines Co Ltd:* correspondence register (part of these records in English); corporate records 1875-1964; letter books 1875-1936; staff registers 1890-1963; staff salary books; miners pay-rolls; day-labourer pay-rolls; washing minerals pay-rolls

**Publications:** Agustín Molina Vega (1987), "Dinamización de la actividad empresarial minera. La producción de minerales y la coyuntura de los precios" en Artillo González, Julio, *La minería de Linares (1860-1923)*, Jaén, Diputación Provincial de Jaén. Instituto de Cultura

Luis García Sánchez-Berbel (1993), *El Centenillo. Un pueblo andaluz y minero*, Madrid  
 María Dolores Torres Puya (1994), *Archivo Histórico Provincial de Jaén. Guía del Investigador*, Jaén, Diputación Provincial de Jaén. Instituto de Estudios Giennenses

Juan José Martínez Ortiz, Adela Tarifa Fernández (1999), *Medicina social, demografía y enfermedad en la minería giennense contemporánea. El Centenillo: 1925-1964* Jaén, Diputación Provincial de Jaén. Instituto de Estudios Giennenses

## 92 A CHIKHANI Y CÍA

**Sector:** building materials

**History:** established in 1911 in Barcelona, by Aziz Chikhani and Ramón Poch Marull to manufacture and deal in building materials such as limestone, cement and timber.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona:* settlement deed 1911



### 93 COMPAGNIE DES ASSURANCES GÉNÉRALES CONTRE L'INCENDIE (French)

**Sector:** insurance, fire

**History:** established in Madrid at the end of the 19th century, it was a branch of the French joint-stock company of the same name, which had been incorporated in 1819 in Richelieu St, Paris, to supply fire insurance. The fully paid up nominal capital of the French company was 2 million francs and its chairman was the Baron de Neuflize, linked at that time to the Banque de France. The Spanish branch premises were at Puerta del Sol, Madrid, and it seems that another agency existed in Bilbao.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letter of procuration including excerpts of settlement deed and articles of association of French company 1914; other letters of procuration 1908-14, include an agreement between the French company and *La Polar*, another Bilbao insurance company

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 46 AQ*: records of *Compagnie des Assurances Générales contre l'Incendie*

### 94 COMPAGNIE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ & DE TRACTION EN ESPAGNE (French)

**Sector:** electricity, tramway

**History:** established in 1902 in Paris, as a joint-stock company, to develop and operate a tramway line linking Linares, Jaén, to the mining beds of the area. Its head office was at 21 Capucines St, Paris, with headquarters in Linares. Its first capital was 1,250,000 francs, which was later increased to 2 million francs, of which only 1 million had been paid up in the 1920s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French) 1903

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ 250*: some information can be found

### 95 COMPAGNIE FIVES-LILLE (French)

**Sector:** civil engineering

**History:** established during the 1860s at 64 Caumartin St, Paris, as a joint-stock company to develop construction and civil engineering. Its nominal capital was 12 million francs. Edmond Duval was its director general in 1892. It is recorded to have made and supervised the construction projects of *Ferrocarriles del Sur de España* (see n° 222) among others.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letter of procuration 1892 (in French); correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1892-1900 (in Spanish and French); *Sucursales, Almería, Málaga*: letters of procuration 1890, 1896

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the M group, Construction mécanique et électrique, optique, radio, n° 82, 427 1-2

**Records 3:** at **Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris**: in the "collectivités" group of records some information can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **96 COMPAGNIE FRANCO-ESPAGNOLE DES MINES DE SOUFRE DE LORCA** (French)

**Sector:** mining, sulphur

**History:** established in Paris at the end of the 19th century, as a joint-stock company, to develop and operate sulphur mines of the beds of Lorca, in the Murcia province. Its nominal capital was 600,000 francs. Its head office was at 56 Assas St, Paris, and its representative offices were in Lorca.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the P group, Applications Chimiques, n° 629: some information can be found

## **97 COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE DES VERRERIES ESPAGNOLES** (Belgian)

**Sector:** flat glass, hollow glass

**History:** established in 1900 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company to manufacture flat and hollow glass and to operate the glass factories of Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, and Lamiaco, Vizcaya. These two factories had been previously established by foreign promoters, Jerez by a French firm from Lyon (Lyons) whose directors were André Bocuze, Paul Flateau and Guillaume d'Escures, and Lamiaco, under the name of *La Vizcaina*, was owned both by French and Belgian capital. The nominal capital of the *Verreries* was 4 million Belgian francs. The technology and human resources were mainly Belgian and French, while most of this capital was Spanish. Its head office in Brussels was at 88 Verbist St, where the annual meetings were held. Its premises in Spain were in Bilbao. Members of its board and founders included José F Lequerica, José Joaquín de Ampuero, Arsène Brachotte, D Comberousse. In 1925 it was converted into a Spanish company under the name of *Compañía General de Vidrieras Españolas*, and by the end of 1960s was still operating with its head office being the same.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao**: joint-stock company register 1845-1939

## **98 COMPAGNIE MINIÈRE ET INDUSTRIELLE POUR L'ESPAGNE** (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining projects

**History:** established in 1903 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company to develop mining projects, research on mining areas in Spain and to carry out any kind of concessions, leasing, acquisitions of lands and mining beds in the country. Its capital was 5 million francs, divided into 10,000 shares of 500 francs each. Its head office was in Brussels, and its shareholders' meeting was normally held in Brussels. Members of its board included

Juan de la Cierva Peñafiel and Mr de Castellano.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes (in French) [1903]

## **99 COMPAÑÍA AGRÍCOLA Y SALINERA DE FUENTE PIEDRA (French)**

**Sector:** fertilizers and salt

**History:** founded in 1884, it was registered in 1895 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company to acquire lands, factory buildings and title deeds of the old salt-lake business of Fuente Piedra, Málaga. Its objects were to operate an agricultural as well as an industrial development there. It seems to have dealt mainly with salt and guano, and other fertilizers. Its original capital was 750,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1895 (in Spanish and French); correspondence relating to its current account with the Banco de España

## **100 COMPAÑÍA DE ÁGUILAS, SOCIEDAD MINERA ANÓNIMA (French)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1881 in Paris as a joint-stock company to mine iron in Sierra Carolina and Bédar, Murcia, as well as in other mining beds of Almería, Badajoz, Córdoba and Jaén, which the company acquired. Its head office was first at 64 Victoire St, Paris, moving later to 32 Mathurins St. Its premises in Madrid were at 52 Mayor St. Its first capital was 30 million francs, subsequently reduced to 15 million francs. By 1886 its board members included Albert Rostand, banker, vice-chairman, and Paul Dufour, both resident in Paris. The representative of the company in Spain was Francisco de Laiglesia. Members of the board in 1920s were T Benezet, Francisco Laiglesia, J Lamoy, Roger Dutilleul, P Tallón, G Drappier and Paul Vassilière. In the early 1950s it still was a French company operating in Spain with the same object.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1902; letters of procuration 1902-14; *Sucursales, Almería*: deposit and current account in the Banco de España from 1893; letters of procuration 1893, 1901, 1903-07

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2003, 1-2

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **101 LA COMPAÑÍA DE ALCOHOLES (German)**

**Sector:** industry, alcohol

**History:** established in 1910 in Bilbao as a joint-stock company by Leopoldo Lewin to manufacture and trade in alcohol and its by-products, and any other industry or business

related to it. Its first capital was 1 million pesetas, increased to 2 million in 1913 and to 5 million in 1917. In 1922 its most important shareholders included Leopoldo Lewin on his own and as a representative of CAF Kahlbaum AG and Consortium Ostuerke Schultheias-Patzenhofer Kahlbaum GmbH; Paul Mecklenburg; José Horn Areilza and La Vasconia, SA Pamplona; Benito Lewin on his own and representing Wilhelm Stern among others. The company had four factories, in Barcelona, Bilbao, Zaragoza and Terrer, and warehouses in Barcelona, Valencia, Huelva and Cádiz. The head office was in Bilbao and Leopoldo Lewin was the chairman of its board. In 1928 it was absorbed by *Azucarera del Ebro* which then took the name of *Ebro, Compañía de Azúcares y Alcoholes*. The company was still operating in 1967 with head office at 4 Villanueva St, Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1910; renewal of settlement deed and articles of association 1922; correspondence 1910-65; capital increase 1926; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: correspondence; in company deeds register 1806-1914; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: renewal of settlement deed 1926, including excerpts of settlement deed 1910, correspondence

## 102 COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA PARSONS (British)

**Sector:** trading, industrial and agricultural equipment

**History:** its origins go back to a previous business, founded in 1860 under the name of Sturgess & Foley, which was converted in 1887 into a partnership called Parsons, Graepel & Sturgess and whose parent house was Marshall & Sons Co Ltd from the UK. The objects of the three businesses were the same: buying and selling industrial and agricultural equipment and tools. In 1906 a branch under the above name was established, as a joint-stock company, based in Madrid at 52 Alcalá St. The nominal capital of the branch was 1 million pesetas divided into 1,000 shares with its founders and directors being William Foley, chairman; Archibald Thomas Sturgess Moore, vice-chairman; Agustín Olguera Cárdenas; Enrique Lambe Hall; and Amador Cuervo Llera. It opened two branches in Spain in Valladolid and in Almendralejo, Badajoz. Marshall & Sons Co Ltd were engineers and boiler makers from Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England, which merged with John Fowler & Co Ltd in 1947.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1906; authorised signatures, correspondence with the Banco de España 1906-1916

**Records 2:** at **Institute of Agricultural History and Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading**: records of John Fowler & Co Ltd, (see Richmond & Stockford, *Company Archives* (1986))

**Records 3:** at **Archivo Storico Ansaldo**: some records on Parsons Steam Turbine Patents relating to Spain can be found 1908-1909

## 103 COMPAÑÍA ARRENDATARIA DE TABACOS (French)

**Sector:** tobacco, manufacture and sale

**History:** "The tobacco monopoly was largely a Spanish affair... of which the Spanish government had the revenue control..." (Christopher Platt). A series of factories was built

over the country of which the oldest and most important was the one in Sevilla, where the manufacture of tobacco began in 1620, as a Royal Manufacture. The factory building, which still exists, was constructed in 1725. In the middle of the 19th century a company was established in Madrid under the name of *Empresa de Tabacos* promoted by the Marquis of Salamanca. Although tobacco contracts were negotiated mainly by domestic financiers, there is documented evidence that foreign agents, such as Barings and Rothschilds, also operated tobacco contracts for Spanish governments. In April 1887, the Spanish government announced a public tender for the concession of the monopoly for the manufacture and sale of tobacco, which was obtained by the Banco de España. The Banco de España founded a company with the object of manufacturing and selling tobacco "in the Spanish peninsula, Balearic islands, Ceuta and other Spanish lands in the North of Africa". This is the reason why the Banco de España was colloquially called "the tobacconist bank". The company under the above name, was finally created in June 1887, the original capital being 60 million pesetas, half of which was owned by the Banco de España and the other half by eight other companies, three of which were foreign and owned a sixth of the capital: Weisweiler & Bauer, the Rothschild agents in Spain; *Heine et Cie*, French bankers from Paris; and *L & R Cahen d'Anvers et Cie*, also from Paris. The Spanish owners were *Urquijo y Cía*, *Banco de Castilla*, *Banco Hispano Colonial*, *Crédito Mobiliario Español* and *Banco General de Madrid*, all of which, with the exception of *Urquijo y Cía*, had been founded at least partly with foreign capital. In 1945 its name changed to *Tabacalera SA* when it was nationalised. It is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Tabacalera SA**: records of the Royal Tobacco companies and the *Tabacalera* monopoly from 1636

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Registro**: Royal decree announcing a public tender for the concession of the monopoly for manufacture and sale of tobacco 1894; brochure entitled "Compañía Arrendataria de Tabacos" including articles of association, agreement with the Spanish government for the concession of the "timbre y giro" (taxes on official records) 1894; Royal decree awarding the monopoly to the Banco de España; settlement deed 1887; excerpts of official articles related to the foundation of the company 1887-90; *Intervención*: miscellaneous records relating to the liquidation of the *Empresa de Tabacos* c.1850; correspondence expenses accounts 1887-88; interest payments on shares deposited in the Bank 1952-1966; *Secretaría*: loans on tobacco revenue 1838; contracts and payments to various tobacco commissioners 1847; correspondence with La Habana, Cuba 1849-82; correspondence with the Bank on loans granted to the company 1887-90; shareholders' listings 1887; board meeting minutes of Banco de España from 1887; shareholders' meeting minutes from 1887; loans granted to the company by the Banco de España 1887-89; general correspondence 1908-45; *Operaciones*: correspondence 1919-1936; *Sucursales*, *Pontevedra*, *Bilbao*, *Sevilla*, *Palma de Mallorca*, some information can be found

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the J group, Sociétés agricoles, forêts, élevage, n° 114

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

Francisco Comín y Pablo Martín Aceña (1997): *Historia de una empresa centenaria: Tabacalera, S.A.*

## 104 COMPAÑÍA BARCELONESA DE ELECTRICIDAD (German, French)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** founded in 1894 in Barcelona with a nominal capital of 4 million pesetas. Its founders were the German AEG group which owned 2 million pesetas in 3,390 shares (see nº 118 *Compañía General Madrileña de Electricidad*), *Lyonnaise des eaux* with 2,000 shares and a Catalan group, led by *Banca Arnús*, with 410 shares. All the shares were acquired by the Spanish Canadian company *Riegos y Fuerza del Ebro* (see nº 410) between 1925 and 1935.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: file on the lawsuit between the Belgian and Spanish Governments, about the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd liquidation in the International Court of The Hague 1936-1969

**Records 2:** at **AEG Firmen Archiv**: annual reports AEG Co 1889-90; AEG newspaper 1909; more information can probably be found

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, nº 203

**Records 4:** at **Berliner Handelgesellschaft Archiv, Berlin**: some information can be found

**Records 5:** at **ANC, Sección de Archivos de Empresa**: photographs within the records of *Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA*

**Records 6:** at **Archivo de Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA**: some information can be found

**Records 7:** at **Deutsche Bank AG. Generalsekretariat/Historisches Archiv**: some records could be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **105 COMPAÑÍA DE BOMBAS WORTHINGTON (SOCIÉTÉ DES POMPES WORTHINGTON)** (British, French)

**Sector:** pump and machinery manufacturers

**History:** established in 1907 in Madrid as a branch of the French company of the same name with headquarters at 43 Lafayette St, Paris, France. The French company seems to have been a subsidiary of the British firm Worthington Pumps, established in London at 153 Queen Victoria St, which also had an agency in the United States of America. Members of the British company board were E W Husted, chairman; J F Hartlieb; and E P Simpson. The French company was established in Paris in 1892 with a capital of 2 million francs. The Spanish branch's original capital was 20,000 pesetas. The objects of the company were to manufacture and sell steam pumps and industrial machinery. When the branch was established in Madrid the director of the French firm was Jacques Bonsch, a German citizen resident in Paris. Its representative in Spain was Paul Dutard. By 1920 the head office in Madrid was at 35 Altamirano St. In the late 1960s it was still operating with same object.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro**: excerpts of board meeting minutes establishing a branch in Spain; current account in the Banco de España records 1907; letters of procuration; renewal of settlement deed of the company 1929; correspondence

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: *AHV* some information can be found 1923

## **106 COMPAÑÍA DE CARBONES DE TENERIFE** (British)

**Sector:** trading, coal

**History:** established in Castle St, Liverpool, England, at the end of the 19th century to develop the trade in coal with the Canary Islands. It was established and registered in Spain in 1920 under the same name at 4 Fernánflor St, Madrid, with an office in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. Its capital was 1 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: letter of procuration given by Alfred Lewis Jones, merchant, who named Arthur A Doorly as his representative for the company in Tenerife, Canary Islands 1896, 1897, 1898

**Publications:** Francisco Quintana Navarro (1992)

## **107 COMPAÑÍA COLONIAL** (French)

**Sector:** food, chocolate

**History:** it was founded as above in 1887, when a previous company, founded in the 1860s under the name *Méric Hermanos* (Méric brothers) was dissolved. The Méric brothers belonged to a family of French bankers established in Paris, and operating in Madrid city and in Pinto, Madrid province. The new company was established and incorporated in Madrid by Edmund and Jaime Méric and Nicolás Lancha to manufacture and deal in chocolate.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: signatures of members; letters of procuration including notes on the history of the company 1877-1908; *Intervención*: Jaime Méric current account 1857

## **108 COMPAÑÍA ESPAÑOLA DEL GAS AERÓGENO** (German)

**Sector:** gas appliances

**History:** established in 1900 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to manufacture and develop gas appliances for street lighting, mainly in small villages, either on their own or as a municipal concession. The company had previously acquired the Van Vriesland system patent for gas production. Its first capital was 1,500,000 pesetas in 3,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Among its founders were Guillermo Vogel, a well-known German banker established in Madrid; James Salzedo, a banker who may have been of British origin; and Paul Galopin from Genève (Geneva), Switzerland. On the Spanish side, the chairman of the board was the Marquis of Viesca de la Sierra, Senator; the vice-chairman, Bernardo Mateo Sagasta, was a member of the Spanish Parliament; and Joaquín López Puigcerver, was a former minister of *Hacienda* (public finance). The company went into liquidation in December 1902.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1900; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1900

### **109 COMPAÑÍA EXPLOTADORA DE SERRÍN DE CORCHO (British)**

**Sector:** cork

**History:** established as a partnership in 1904 in Almería by Pascual José and Manuel Trinidad Conte, British citizens resident, respectively, in Gibraltar and Sevilla, to develop and exploit cork sawdust, and to buy and sell other products related to this. Its first capital was 50,000 pesetas. Its managing director was Sebastian Simon Conte, British citizen and resident in Gibraltar.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: settlement deed 1904; letter of procuration 1908

### **110 COMPAÑÍA FABRIL SINGER (SINGER MANUFACTURING CO) (North American)**

**Sector:** machinery, sewing

**History:** it traces its origins in Spain to 1894 when a partnership under the name of Adcock y Cía, which had obtained a concession to represent the company under the above name, was established in Madrid. It was a branch of the North American sewing machine company with the objects of manufacturing and selling machines in Spain. In 1907 Douglas Alexander, British citizen resident in Stamford, Connecticut, USA, as a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Co (est. 1904 in Elizabeth, New Jersey, USA) acted as the liquidator of the previous *Adcock y Cía*. At the same time, following a board agreement, the Singer Sewing Machine Co was registered in Madrid "because, although it had been working there for a long time, it had not been registered". The parent company had a nominal capital of 1 million dollars, 5 million pesetas, divided into 10,000 shares of 100 dollars or 500 pesetas each, fully paid up. The capital of the Spanish branch was 75,000 dollars or 335,000 pesetas, which was increased to 1,473,000 pesetas by 1920. Its head office was in Madrid, first at 40 Alcalá St, subsequently moving to 6 Plaza de las Cortes. Its first managing directors were Pedro Velasco and Cecilio Felipe Adcock. The company is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1894; letter of procuration given by Edmund Adcock as the representative of the Singer company in Spain, Italy, Portugal and Malta 1894; other letters of procuration; excerpts of certificate of incorporation of settlement deed of Singer Sewing Machine Co 1904, included in a power of attorney given to Pedro Velasco and C Ph Adcock as representatives of the company in Spain 1907, which includes notes on history of the company and the branch

### **111 COMPAÑÍA FRANCESA DE LAS MINAS Y FÁBRICAS DE ESCOMBRERA BLEYBERG (French)**

**Sector:** mining



**History:** founded in Paris in 1881 as a joint-stock company under the above name to which in 1882 it added the name Bleyberg. Its object was to mine in the Cartagena region. Its head office was at 37 Taitbout St, Paris. Members of the board were Remige Paquot, citizen of Gemmenich, Liège, Belgium, chairman; Hilarion Roux, Marquis of Escombrera; G Buron; Em Collin; Ch Dunachy; Ed Fresart; A LeBeque; and A Perualet, secretary. The representative of the company in Spain was Manuel Aguirre.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration given to Manuel Aguirre as representative of the company in Spain, including notes on the history of the company; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1896-98

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2172, 1-2

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **112 COMPAÑÍA FRANCO ESPAÑOLA MINERA DE LA CAROLINA** (French)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1907 in Madrid as a joint-stock company. Its nominal capital was 2,250,000 pesetas divided into 9,000 shares of 250 pesetas each.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French and Spanish) 1907

## **113 COMPAÑÍA GASMOTOREN FABRIK DEUTZ** (German)

**Sector:** industry, gas combustion engines

**History:** established in 1902 in Madrid as a branch of the German joint-stock company of the same name. The parent company had been established in Cologne, Germany, to manufacture, buy and sell gas combustion engines under the "Otto" patent trade mark. The objects of the Madrid branch were to buy and sell the company's products and act as general traders. Its original capital was 150,000 pesetas. Its first representative in Spain was Guillermo Rinck and Peter Langen was a member of the board of the parent company. In 1909 the company's capital was increased to 200,000 pesetas and it was converted into a limited partnership under the name of *Langen y Cía, S en C*. In 1923 the company's name changed once more to *Compañía de los Motores Deutz "Otto" Legítimo Lda* and was still active in 1957.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed (translated from German) 1902, 1909; letters of procuration from 1904-1957; deposit and current account in Banco de España records; correspondence

## **114 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL DE CRÉDITO EN ESPAÑA** (French)

**Sector:** finance

**History:** founded and incorporated in 1856 in Madrid by a group of French financiers of

whom the most important promoter was Alfred Prost, director of the French *Compagnie Générale des Caisses d'Escompte*. Amongst its founders were also the Guilhou brothers, who had founded a merchant house carrying out a business of hide and skin brokers and tanners in Madrid in 1848, under the name of *Guilhou y Cía*. The first chairman of the *Compañía General de Crédito en España* was the Spanish Duke of Abrantes, substituted subsequently by the Marquis of Alcañices. The company participated in the lending of important loans to the Spanish government together with the *Sociedad de Crédito Mobiliario Español* and the *Sociedad Española Mercantil e Industrial*. Its nominal capital was 99 million pesetas not fully paid up. The main objects of the company were to promote railways, mining, gas and finance. From 1858 it established branches in Cádiz; La Habana, Cuba; and Paris, and later a network of agencies in Barcelona; Valencia; Cartagena, Murcia; Badajoz; and other cities in Spain. It obtained the concession of the railway line *Cádiz-Sevilla* and founded the Company of *Sevilla-Jerez-Cádiz*. It took part in the operation of the *Tarragona-Reus-Montblanch* and later constructed the line *Lérida-Reus-Tarragona*. It also financed, developed and operated the *Compañía General de Minas en España* and acquired mineral beds in different parts of the country such as lead mines in Jaén, other mines in Granada and Córdoba, and coal in León and Palencia. It went into bankruptcy in 1866.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1856; *Secretaría*: correspondence with different ministries and with private banks and companies from 1856; legal action correspondence and records

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: some information about this company exists 1860-66

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 1320

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 115 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL ESPAÑOLA DE ALUMBRADO, CALEFACCIÓN Y FUERZA MOTRIZ A BASE DE ALCOHOL (French)

**Sector:** lighting and heating appliance manufacturers (alcohol)

**History:** founded in 1901 in Madrid, to develop alcohol lighting and heating appliances through the "Denayrouze system". Its nominal capital was 2,200,000 pesetas divided into 4,400 shares of 500 pesetas each. The main founding partners were Jaime Martí, chairman from Tarragona; Florencio Mompou from Vinaroz, Valencia; and Louis Denayrouze, a French citizen and engineer, from Paris.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: settlement deed, 1901; articles of association 1902; letters of procuration 1902-08; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1902

## 116 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL ESPAÑOLA DE ELECTRICIDAD (French)

**Sector:** electricity, light appliance manufacturers

**History:** it traces its origins to 1899 when the French company, *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité*, established in Paris, acquired the Spanish *Compañía Nacional de Electricidad*, established in Madrid, which had gone into liquidation. Subsequently Ubaldo Castells, the representative of the French company in Spain, together with other members, founded in 1909 a new company to manufacture and sell incandescent lamps, in Tolosa, Spain. Its first members were Ubaldo Castells, François Brandon, Eugenio Arizmendi, Máximo Azcoaga and José Miguel Zufiría. The first capital was 100,000 pesetas and the headquarters were in Madrid, where it was registered in 1909 as a subsidiary company of the French *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité*. Later, in 1919, it acquired the concession and patents for incandescent gas and light lamps from the General Electric Co Ltd, *Compagnie Thomson Houston* and *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité* and changed its name to *Compañía General Española de Electricidad SA, Lámparas Metal-Mazda*. It is still operating.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letter of procuration including notes on the acquisition of the *Compañía Nacional de Electricidad* by the French *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité* 1901; settlement deeds 1909, 1919; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1910-82; letters of procuration 1909-82

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the G group, Eau, Gaz, Électricités: some information could be found within the records of the *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité* (CGE)

**Records 3:** at Archives de la *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité*: general information can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 117 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL ESPAÑOLA DE MINAS (German)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** founded in 1898, at 42 Carrera de San Jerónimo St, Madrid, as a joint-stock company, to develop mining business and to buy and sell mineral materials. Its nominal capital was 2 million pesetas. Some years later the capital was increased to 4,500,000 pesetas. Its main founders were Wilhelm Vogel, Felix Deutsch, Julius and Kuno Kocherthaler and, among the Spaniards, José Luis Oriol and Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez. Members of its board included Eduardo Levi; Eugenio Landau, General Consul of Spain in Berlin, Germany; Paul Barnewitz, managing director of the *Aktiengesellschaft für Montanindustrie*; Samuel Kocherthaler, managing director of the *Gesellschaft für Electriche Unternehmungen*, from Berlin; Adolfo Barle, managing director of the *Compañía Madrileña de Alumbrado y Calefacción por Gas*; and Henry Wiener, member of the board of the *Société Générale pour l'Industrie en France*.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1898; excerpts of articles of association 1905; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España

## 118 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL MADRILEÑA DE ELECTRICIDAD (German, French)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1889 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, to develop and manufacture dynamo-electric machinery and electric lighting and to promote installation and projects related to electricity. Financed by the Deutsche Bank and a consortium of other banks, its nominal capital was 3 million pesetas of which 50% was owned by the German company *AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft)*, and the rest mainly by the Pereire group through the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* and the *Compañía Madrileña de Iluminación por Gas*. This capital was increased to 4 million by 1895. The company expanded and founded other electricity businesses in Spain such as *Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad* (see n° 129) created in 1894 in Sevilla; *Barcelonesa de Electricidad* (see n° 104) also in 1894 in Barcelona; and *Compañía Vizcaina de Electricidad* in 1896 in Bilbao. All of them were involved in developing not just electricity, but also a tramway system in each city. The company had two committees, one in Madrid and one in Paris. By 1896 members of its board included Segismundo Moret, chairman; Albert Ellissen and Mr De Marisy. The managing director was Ludwig Kribben. The Madrid company's name changed in 1901 to *Sociedad General Española de Electricidad AEG*, its founders being Emil Sluzewski, resident in Charlottenburg, Prusia, now Germany; Julius Levi-Kocherthaler, German merchant, resident in Madrid, and Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez, lawyer, resident in Madrid. Its capital was 1 million pesetas and it appears as a branch of the AEG in Spain and Portugal. Its head office was at 42 Carrera de San Jerónimo. In 1904 it merged with *Compañía Ibérica de Electricidad Thomson Houston*, changing subsequently its name to *AEG Thomson-Houston Ibérica*, which in 1920 changed again to *AEG Ibérica de Electricidad*. Its capital increased to 5 million divided into 20,000 shares of 250 pesetas each. Members of its board included Rudolf Shummacher, Luis Brinkmann, Julius L Kocherthaler, Felix Deutsch, Agustín Luque, Mariano Matesanz, Augusto Pfeiffer, with its managing director in Madrid being Eugenio Armbruster. It is still in operation with head office in Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro**: articles of association of *Compañía General Madrileña de Electricidad* 1889, 1891, 1895; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to various matters among them its bankruptcy 1896-1915; settlement deed of *Sociedad General Española de Electricidad* 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España 1901-1902; letters of procuration 1902; renewal of settlement deed and some articles of association; capital increase, *AEG Thomson-Houston Ibérica* 1904; general meeting minutes including history of the company from its foundation until 1920; correspondence 1901-1904; letters of procuration 1905-1940; authorised signatures 1932; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letters of procuration 1910-1911

**Records 2:** at **AEG Firmen Archiv**: annual reports since 1889, and other records which trace the relationship between Spain and Germany in the electricity industry; journals, periodicals

**Records 3:** at **SAEF, Serie F 30 n° 282 1**: share and bond listings, unlistings 1895-1918

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité; on the AEG Co n° 14; on *Madrileña de Electricidad*, n° 168

**Records 5:** at **Deutsche Bank AG. Generalsekretariat/Historisches Archiv**: some records can be found

**Records 6:** at **Elektrowatt. Zurich, Switzerland**: the Archives contain records of the *Banco Hispano Suizo para Empresas Eléctricas*, a financial holding controlled by AEG; records on businesses financed in Spain by AEG can be found (restricted)

**Publications:** F. Fasolt (1904) *Die Unternehmertätigkeit in Ausland*  
Albert Broder (1981)

## 119 COMPAÑÍA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS (French)

**Sector:** trading, tobacco and other colonial products

**History:** it was founded in 1881 in Barcelona. Antonio López, first Marquis of Comillas, was one of its main promoters together with the *Banco Hispano Colonial*, the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* and the French *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas*. It was registered the same year as a joint-stock company under the Spanish Commercial Code by the 1869 Companies Act. Its original capital was 75 million pesetas of 150,000 shares of which a third had been paid up at the time of foundation. The company had its headquarters in Barcelona, two committees, one in Madrid and another in Paris, and a delegacy in the Philippines Islands. Its objects were to manufacture tobacco in the Philippines Islands, where the Spanish government already had established five factories, and also to develop agriculture, industry and trade. In 1895 a new factory was founded called *La Flor de la Isabela* and the company began its expansion by opening a network of agencies and factories in many different parts of the world. Its main activity was tobacco exporting to different countries such as Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Morocco, Switzerland, Tunisia and especially Spain. Members of the board in the 1920s were Count of Torroella de Montgrí, José Struch, Clemente Miralles, Count of Gamazo, Pablo Rózpide, José Garí, Marquis of Valdeiglesias, Juan Navarro Reverter and Juan José Nieulant. Members of the Paris committee included Gustave Pereire, Marquis of Caviedes, Paul Lefevre, Georges Heine and Louis Bardot.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: articles of association 1881; correspondence, letters of procuration; *Secretaría*: general correspondence; information on its membership in the Banco de España board as shareholder of the Bank 1936-38; *Departamento Extranjero*, *Secretaría*: report on the history of the company (1881-1961) 1961; report on exportation 1966; articles of association 1958, 1962; annual reports 1955-66; board meeting minutes 1967-69; shareholders' meeting minutes 1959; miscellaneous records

**Records 2:** at ANC, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: settlement deed 1881; managers meeting minutes; general assembly meeting minutes; secretary general records; deeds and property records; financial records; accounting records; legal papers; trading records; commercial department contract and papers; supplying and product agreements and records; general correspondence; agencies and subsidiaries companies records; photographs, plans, maps 1881 on

**Records 3:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 282 2*: information can be found 1882-1912

**Publications:** Miquel Izard (1974), "Dependencia y colonialismo: La Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas". *Moneda y Crédito*, n° 130  
Jaime Gil de Biedma (1981), "Los cien años de la Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas". *Información Comercial Española*, n° 580  
Emili Giralt (1981), *La Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 1881-1981*, Barcelona, Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas

## 120 COMPAÑÍA LA CRUZ (French)

**Sector:** mining, foundry, lead

**History:** lead mining and foundry company established in the middle of the 19th century in Paris. It operated lead foundry factories and various mining beds and waterfalls in Linares, Jaén. Its nominal capital was 2 million francs, almost totally French owned, one of the largest shareholders being the Neufville family. A small part of its capital was Swiss, its shareholders being the Odier Lombard bankers from Genève (Geneva), Switzerland. Its representative and managing director in Spain in 1887 was Lino Schreier. It became a joint-stock company in 1894. By the 1920s its head office was at 21 Capucines St, Paris, and its headquarters in Spain in Linares, Jaén. At the end of the 1960s it was incorporated into the *Banco Central* group.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its offers of silver 1884; *Sucursales, Jaén, Linares*: in company deeds registers 1887, 1894; *Departamento Extranjero*: correspondence with the *Comité de Moneda Extranjera* relating to silver market 1939

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 1142

## 121 COMPAÑÍA LA ESTRELLA PARA LA FABRICACIÓN DE BUJÍAS ESTEÁRICAS (French)

**Sector:** candle and soap manufacturers

**History:** founded in 1839 in Madrid to manufacture candles, under the above name, it was also known as *La Estrella*. Its founder and member of a French company established in Paris, was Julien Bert, who introduced this type of manufacture to Spain. Its first head office was in El Gobernador St, Madrid. In 1840 the company obtained the concession of the Spanish government and built a factory in Carretas St, Madrid, to manufacture candles, soap, sulphur and nitric acids. By 1846 another factory was built in Gijón, Asturias.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1853; deposit of 3,200,000 reales (800,000 pesetas approximately) by Fabián Jacquet 1853; *Registro*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its account 1872-79

## 122 COMPAÑÍA MADRILEÑA DE ILUMINACIÓN Y CALEFACCIÓN POR GAS (British, French)

**Sector:** gas supply

**History:** it traces its origins to 1846 when a British firm, Manby and Partington, founded a business in Madrid under the name of *Sociedad Madrileña de Alumbrado por Gas* to supply the city with gas lighting. Its offices were at 2 San Esteban St and it had a factory in Puerta de Toledo. Its chairman was José de Salamanca and first directors Pedro Surrá y Rull, Mariano Carsí, José Buschenthal, Nazario Carriquiri, Edward Manby and William Partington. The British firm abandoned the project in 1848 and the business was acquired by the Spanish banker and businessman Gregorio López Mollinedo, who sold it in 1857 to

the *Crédito Mobiliario Español*, a French-owned firm established in Madrid in 1856 (see n° 141). In 1864 it was incorporated as a joint-stock company under the above name. Its nominal capital was 24 million pesetas in shares and bonds mostly owned by the *Crédito Mobiliario Español*. It changed its articles of association in 1873, 1874, 1880, 1899, 1914 and 1916. In 1873 its capital was reduced to 20 million, and in 1899 to 11,400,000 pesetas. By 1903 representatives of the company were José Lagravère and Pedro Fournet. In 1921 the firm was acquired by the City Council of Madrid and took the name of *Gas Madrid*. In 1992 it merged with *Catalana de Gas* and *ENAGAS* under the name of *Gas Natural*.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Gas Madrid:** corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Intervención:** current account 1848; invoices of gas supply to the Banco de España from 1848; *Secretaría:* tariffs and conditions of payments 1847; correspondence with the Banco de España on various and different subjects; records on the liquidation of William Partington 1845-50; *Registro:* excerpts of articles of association 1873; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1848 on; letters of procuration from 1896

**Records 3:** at **SAEF, Serie F 30 n° 282 1:** share and bond listings 1874-1908

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ:** in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, n° 182

**Records 5:** at **Archivo Storico Ansaldo:** correspondence 1914

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **123 COMPAÑÍA METALÚRGICA DE MAZARRÓN (Swiss, German)**

**Sector:** lead products

**History:** founded in 1885 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to establish a lead smelting works company. Its head office was in Puerto de Mazarrón, Murcia. It had a factory, called *Santa Elisa*, in Mazarrón village. Its first capital was 750,000 pesetas, increased later to 1,500,000 pesetas, divided into 2,500 shares of 600 pesetas each. Its directors were Curt R. Bober, Emilio Bahlsen, a German engineer; and Georges Du Bois Andrae, a Swiss citizen. In 1889 its chairman was Cristóbal Colón, Duke of Veragua; Joaquín de la Gándara, Marquis of Baroja was member of the board. Managing directors were successively Ernest Greif, German engineer 1889; Theodor Jeckeln 1889; Ulric Kafft 1891, and Frederick Neumann 1889, all German citizens. By the 1950s it was still operating with the same objects and same head office.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** excerpts of settlement deed 1885, 1905; letters of procuration 1915-1935; *Intervención:* current account in the Banco de España; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España; *Sucursales, Murcia:* letters of procuration given to various directors of the company 1889, 1891, 1899

## **124 COMPAÑÍA METALÚRGICA SAN JUAN DE ALCARAZ (French)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** two factories were founded by 1846 in Alcaraz, a small village near Albacete in the Riópar area, to mine zinc and to operate a brass foundry, by a French company whose name is unknown (*Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz*). From 1866, the company was run by Spanish members, among them the Count of Vellé. In 1886 it was converted into a joint-stock company with its objects being the same. Its nominal capital was 10 million pesetas, of which only 2,500,000 had been paid up by 1920. It went into bankruptcy in 1924.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: deposit and current account in the Banco de España from 1849; *Secretaría*: articles of association 1886; legal action records relating to the company and the Banco de España 1876-88; *Registro*: articles of association 1866; letters of procuration

**Publications:** Jordi Nadal (1975), *El fracaso de la Revolución Industrial*  
Francisco Fuster Ruiz (1976), "Las fábricas de Riópar, pioneras de la industria metalúrgica española" In *Al-Basit*, núm 2

## 125 COMPAÑÍA NACIONAL DE TELEGRAFÍA SIN HILOS (British)

**Sector:** communications, telegraph

**History:** founded in 1910 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company, to operate the wireless telegraphy in Spain and its colonies. It had previously obtained both the concession and patents of the British company Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co Ltd (est. in 1897 in London) to develop its system in Spain. At the same time it obtained the concession of the State owned Spanish company *Compañía Concesionaria del Servicio Público Español de Telegrafía sin Hilos* (est. 1908), to set up a radio-telegraphic service in the country. Its nominal capital was 6,500,000 pesetas, of which 5,500,000 came from the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co Ltd from London. Its head office was at 43 Alcalá St, Madrid. Members of the board were Guillermo Marconi, Tirso Rodríguez, governor of the Banco de España, chairman of the company; Antonio Comyn, Count of Albiz, representative of the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co; Godfrey Ch Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi's Wireless Co of London; the Marquis of Solari, representative of the Marconi's company; Lorenzo Alonso Martínez, engineer; Federico Rohr, engineer; José Bertrán Musitu, lawyer; Francisco Setuain, managing director of *La Unión y El Fénix Español*; Eduardo Estelat, inspector general of the *Compañía Peninsular de Teléfonos*. In 1914 a first cable was laid between Vigo, Pontevedra and Aranjuez, Madrid, Spain, and UK. Although the expansion of the company was slow at the beginning it grew from 1917 and reached its maximum expansion in 1927. In 1929 it went into liquidation and its concession was transferred to *Transradio Española*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1910; articles of association 1910; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1915-31

**Records 2:** at **Cable & Wireless**: records of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co Ltd 1869-1978

**Publications:** Lesley Richmond & Bridget Stockford (1986)  
Angel Bahamonde Magro et alii (1993), *Las comunicaciones en la construcción del Estado contemporáneo en España: 1700-1936. El correo, el telégrafo y el teléfono*, Madrid, Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Transportes y Medio Ambiente. Centro de Publicaciones



## 126 COMPAÑÍA DE OBRAS DE AGUAS DE CÁDIZ LTD (British)

**Sector:** water supply

**History:** this company was founded sometime after 1862 under the British Companies Act of that year, as The Cadiz Water Works Co Ltd. Its head office was in Ledenhall St, London, and its objects were to develop and supply Cádiz with water. It went into liquidation in 1885. This same year a Spanish company under the name of *Aguas Potables de Cádiz* was founded and registered as a joint-stock company, with a capital of 750,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: records on liquidation; Honorato Brandon, Henry Dixon Fisher, Matthew Eugene Hutchinson and Eduard Darlu liquidators 1883-85

## 127 COMPAÑÍA PENINSULAR DE TELÉFONOS (British)

**Sector:** communications, telephone

**History:** established in 1894 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company to supply the city with telephone services as well as to manufacture, buy and sell telephone and telegraph materials. Its nominal capital was 1 million pesetas which was later increased to 25 million pesetas. A large part of the capital came from abroad, probably from the UK. Two more companies, which supplied telephone services, were founded in Barcelona, *Sociedad General de Teléfonos* (est. 1890) and *Compañía Madrileña de Teléfonos* (est. 1895). The *Compañía Peninsular de Teléfonos* was reorganised in 1908 and 1911, and its articles of association changed. After 1914 it became a concession of the Spanish government and changed its name to *Compañía Telefónica Nacional*, remaining as a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. It was converted into a State monopoly in 1924 under the same name and it is still in operation. In 1999 it was privatized.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: articles of association 1911; authorized signatures 1895; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: articles of association 1911

**Publications:** Angel Bahamonde Magro et alii (1993)

## 128 COMPAÑÍA PRIVILEGIADA DE PUERTOS, EMBARCADEROS Y TERRENOS DE CÁDIZ (French)

**Sector:** public works, engineering

**History:** established in 1865 in Paris, as a joint-stock company, to construct a new wharf of 240m in the port of Cádiz and to build a pier 1,500m long in this same port. The company had obtained the concession for these two projects by two Royal decrees of 1865 and 1866 respectively. This project was connected with the construction of a railway line from the French border to Cádiz, which was not actually achieved. Its head office was at 15 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris and its capital was 10 million francs.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 282 1*: municipal borrowings 1869-75

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: mortgage bonds (in French) 1869

**Publications:** *El puerto de Cádiz. Exposición elevada a S.M. por el Ayuntamiento de Cádiz, en solicitud de que se lleven a efecto las obras de reforma y mejora del puerto proyectadas por el ingeniero civil de la provincia* (1862)

Henri Vigne (1869), "Le port de Cadix" in *L'Illustration, journal universel*, 27<sup>e</sup> année vol LIV, n° 1379

## **129 COMPAÑÍA SEVILLANA DE ELECTRICIDAD (German)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1894 in Sevilla, as a joint-stock company, by the German company *AEG (Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft)* from Berlin. In 1896 it obtained a concession for supplying electrical equipment to the tramway line of the city. A consortium of banks under the control of the Deutsche Bank, and in which AEG had 20% of the shares, acquired the old British tramway company in Sevilla, with headquarters in London, called Seville Tramways Co Ltd. Initially its main object was to convert this tramway line from horse to electrical power. The price of the purchase was 70,000 pounds sterling. It also obtained a concession to supply the city of Sevilla with electricity and set up an electrical plant. Its first capital was 2 million pesetas, divided into 4,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which later was increased to 20 million pesetas. The company had two committees, one in Sevilla represented by some local shareholders including Edmund Noël, French merchant from Bordeaux, resident in Sevilla, and another in Berlin formed by the engineer Émile Rathenau, vice-chairman; Karl Fürstenberg and Arthur Gwinner, named by AEG and the Deutsche Bank respectively, and represented in the Sevilla committee by the lawyer Ramón María Lobo. Its first managing directors were Luis Gutman and Otto Engelhardt. It expanded rapidly and succeeded in having as main customers companies such as *Fábrica de Tabacos, Fábrica de Cañones, Laffitte y Cía* and *Armstrong Cork Co*, as well as military quarters, railway stations, hospitals and so on in the Sevilla area. By the 1920s its head office was in Arjona St, Sevilla, and its board members were Nicolás Luca de Tena, Daniel Gauchat, Rudolf Lüscher, Alfonso Escobar, Pedro Fernández Palacios, Mariano Foronda, Julio Frey, J Raoul Noel, Pedro Mac-Mahon, Rudolf G Bindschedler, and as its technical director, Carlos Fouilloux. It opened a branch in Madrid, during the 1930s. It is still operating under the same name.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad** (restricted): board meeting minutes from 1894; annual reports; title deeds of properties, lands; concessions on electrical layings; accounting books and records; invoices; records on works and public works constructed by the company; maps, drawings related to the works and machinery; plans; staff records; house journal; press cuttings; miscellaneous records of other electrical companies absorbed by Sevillana de Electricidad

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Municipal de Sevilla**: some records and information can be found

**Records 3:** at **AEG Firmen Archiv**: annual reports AEG company 1889-90; AEG newspaper 1909; more information can probably be found

**Records 4:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letter of procuration 1908; *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1894 in a deed of change of articles of association 1936

**Records 5:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, n° 815

**Records 6:** at Deutsche Bank AG. Generalsekretariat/Historisches Archiv: some records can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

Gregorio Núñez Romero-Balmas (1993), *La Sevillana de Electricidad (1894/1930) y la promoción multinacional en el sector electrotécnico*

Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad (1994), *Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad: Cien años de Historia*

### 130 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1848 in Paris, its head office was at 14 Bergère St. It is considered as the first international French bank. From 1860 it expanded rapidly, and among other agencies created abroad it opened a branch in San Sebastián, at 13 Hernani St. The nominal capital of the parent company, which was fully paid-up when the Spanish agency opened, was 250 million francs. The capital of the Spanish agency was 40 million francs.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: letter of procuration including notes on the history of the company 1905-09; deposit and current account in the San Sebastián branch of the Banco de España

### 131 CONDOM, Joseph (French)

**Sector:** trading, textiles, food

**History:** born in Oloron, France, he had a merchant house in Gandía, Valencia, and developed different fields of activities, including textiles such as silk and wool, colonial products, salted fish, imported cheeses from Holland and others. He was obliged to abandon his business after 28 years because of the Spanish War of Independence.

**Records 1:** at ANP, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-19

### 132 CONDOM, Juan Bautista (French)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Madrid. In April 1784 he acquired shares in the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on suspension of payments and the bankruptcy 1789-92; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Fondos Modernos*, *Hacienda*: some records can be found

**Publications:** M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

### **133 CONSTRUCTORA NAVAL ESPAÑOLA (British)**

**Sector:** shipbuilding

**History:** established in 1899 at 2 Plaza de la Lealtad, Madrid, as a joint-stock company for the construction and maintenance of ships and boats, mainly for the Spanish Navy, but also for private shipping. Its objects also included other activities related to foundry and machine tool manufacturing. Its main founders were three shipbuilding companies, two of them Spanish and one British, *Astilleros Vea-Murguía Noriega y Cía* from Cádiz, *La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima* from Barcelona, and Vickers, Sons & Maxim Ltd. There were also some Spanish individuals most of them from Cádiz. The company went bankrupt in 1912

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed, excerpts of articles of association 1899; letters of procuration 1899-1912; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España and its bankruptcy 1899-1912; *Secretaría*: records re with bankruptcy 1900 on; *Dirección General de Sucursales*: Cádiz: files on securities pending realisation

**Records 2:** at **Vickers**, **Vickers House**: some information might be found

**Publications:** Lesley Richmond & Bridget Stockford (1986)

### **134 CORCHERA INTERNACIONAL (North American, French)**

**Sector:** cork

**History:** established in 1912 in Palamós, Gerona. It was founded by Charles Henry Koppelman from Baltimore, Harvey Coale from Roland Park, and John Rufflin Hood, Jr. all of them from Maryland, USA, and Alicia Berthon Desserre, widow of Edmund Berthon, together with Albert Delibes Bezard from Marseille, France, as liquidators of the Berthon & Delibes Co. Its objects were to manufacture, buy and sell cork both as a raw material and as a manufactured product. It opened a branch in Baltimore. In the early 1920s its nominal capital, fully paid up, was 500,000 pesetas. At the end of the 1960s it was still operating as a Spanish company, with its head office in Sevilla and its name being the same.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, *Barcelona*: settlement deed; articles of association and articles of association renewed 1912; certifications 1914-1917

### **135 COTO DEL MUSEL SA ()**

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** established in 1910 in Bilbao, to operate a coal mine in El Musel, Laviana, Asturias. Its capital was 1 million pesetas divided into 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its head office was at 1 Viuda de Epalza, Bilbao, its managing director being José Martínez de las Rivas.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA**: some information can be found 1914

### **136 COX SHIPPING AGENCY LTD (British)**

**Sector:** commission and shipping agents

**History:** established in Valencia in 1906 as a partnership by Ernest Bernard Cox and Otto Mühlhauser, both resident in the city, with a capital of 20,000 pesetas. Its objects were to operate as company representatives and as commission and shipping agents. It was an agency of the Cox Shipping Co Ltd, based in London, with a capital of 30,000 pounds sterling, which also had an agency in Barcelona, previously established as a partnership, and converted into a joint-stock company in 1909, with a capital of 5,000 pounds. By the 1920s this latter company was registered and its head office was at 4 Paseo de Colón, Barcelona, its managing director being William Morrison.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed of the Valencia partnership 1906; settlement deed of the joint-stock Barcelona branch 1919

### **137 A and F CRAIG & CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** engineers

**History:** established in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, the company built three petroleum refineries at Santander, Sevilla and Alicante, for *Deutsch & Ses fils* in 1880 (see nº 157).

**Records 1:** at **Glasgow University Archives**: order books 1880

**Publications:** A. Slaven & S. Checkland (1986), p 163-4

### **138 CRÉDIT LYONNAIS (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** founded in Lyon (Lyons), France, in 1863 as a deposit bank, it soon expanded, not only to other French cities, but also to other countries. International branches included London in 1870 and Genève (Geneva), Switzerland, and Madrid in 1876. Branches were opened in Barcelona and Sevilla in 1889 and 1900 and later in Valencia and San Sebastián.

**Records 1:** at **Archives Historiques du Crédit Lyonnais**: papers on installation of the Madrid and Barcelona branches 1874-89; advances to the Spanish Government and to Spanish industry 1871, 1894; report on the Banco de España 1890-1920; papers on the Spanish economic and financial situation 1859 on; various reports on the situation of some Spanish railways companies such as *Ferrocarriles del Sur de España* 1904-08,

*Ferrocarriles de Granada* 1904, *Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Zaragoza y a Alicante* 1902-21, *Ferrocarril de Langreo* 1904; branch progress reports: Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia: correspondence from 1889; files on Spanish loans, bond issuing for the Spanish railway companies since 1883; loans and advances to the Banco de España 1890-1904; relations with Spanish clients other than branches' clients 1867-1949

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association (in French); letters of procuration for various employees of the branch of Madrid 1877-1913; *Intervención*: deposit and current account in the Banco de España from 1865; *Secretaría*: correspondence from 1865; branch progress reports 1888-1900; report on the international economic situation 1897; *Operaciones*; *Banca Privada*; *Departamento Extranjero*, *Secretaría*; *Sucursales*, *San Sebastián*, *Sevilla*: information for this bank for later periods can also be found

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 478

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

Jean Bouvier (1961), *Le Crédit Lyonnais de 1863 à 1882, les années de formation d'une banque de dépôts*, Paris: SEVPEN

### 139 CRÉDITO Y DOCKS DE BARCELONA (British)

**Sector:** trading, finance, banking

**History:** established in Barcelona in 1883 as a joint-stock company. It traces its origins to a previous company, *Crédito del Comercio y de la Industria* (est. 1881) which had been absorbed by its competitor *Almacenes Generales de Depósitos* (est. 1872) (see n° 7). The result of this merger was the creation of *Crédito y Docks* whose objects were to develop and finance warehouses and the construction of docks, acting as a bank and granting loans for the construction of docks in various cities, but mainly in Barcelona. It opened a branch in Cádiz and another in Bilbao. Its nominal capital in 1921 was 15 million pesetas, although only 6 million had been paid up. It was absorbed by the *Banco Central* in 1970. It is not very clear whether this company was created with foreign capital, but its dock structure and techniques were inspired by the British dock companies of Liverpool, England.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, *Cádiz*: brochure of the Junta de Obras del Puerto de Cádiz including rules on concessions, tariffs, rates 1915; articles of association, by-law 1917, 1920; correspondence 1917-19; annual report 1918; *Sucursales*, *Barcelona*: articles of association 1921, correspondence 1922-32; *Banca Privada*: settlement deed of *Crédito del Comercio y de la Industria* 1881; renewal of articles of association and by-law of *Crédito del Comercio y de la Industria* 1883; renewal of articles of association of *Crédito y Docks de Barcelona* 1893, 1910, 1917, 1919-21, 1930, 1947; increase in capital records 1956-68; records on opening branches from 1958; records on absorption by the *Banco Central* 1970; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1910

**Publications:** Ramón Canosa (1945)

### 140 CRÉDITO HIPOTECARIO Y AGRÍCOLA DEL SUR DE ESPAÑA (CRÉDIT FONCIER ET AGRICOLE DU SUD DE L'ESPAGNE) (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1910 in Paris as a joint-stock company. Its objects were to develop mortgage and agricultural loans by acquiring lands in the south of Spain. Its capital was 5 million francs in 10,000 shares of 500 francs each. By 1911 it launched an issue of 20 thousand bonds of 500 francs each, at an interest rate of 5% per year. The bonds were issued in Paris and in Spain, where the operation was carried out by the banking house of Granada, *Banca Rodríguez Acosta*. Among the Spanish members of the board were Pérez Caballero, Natalio Rivas, Luis Arnej, Manuel Carrascosa, F J Cervantes and F Soler Martínez.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: some information can be found 1911-12

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 532; in the J group, Sociétés agricoles, forêts, élevage, n° 162

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Revista de Economía y Hacienda, año IX, n° 5

## 141 CRÉDITO MOBILIARIO ESPAÑOL (French)

**Sector:** finance

**History:** established in 1856 in Madrid by the Pereire brothers, Émile and Isaac, two Israeli bankers from Bordeaux, France, who in 1852 had founded the French *Crédit Mobilier*, which was liquidated in 1870. The new Spanish company was created under the full name of *Sociedad de Crédito Mobiliario Español*, but it has always been known as the above. The brothers had obtained the concession of the railway line *Bordeaux-Bayonne-Hendaye* and this led them to decide to continue this line into Spain. The main objects of the company were to grant loans to the Spanish government and to finance Spanish railways, mines, gas and insurance companies. Its nominal capital was 456 million reales or 114 million pesetas which was not fully paid up until 1864. Members of the board were the Spanish Dukes of Alba, and Rivas; Raphaël de Ferrari, Duke of Galliera, of Italian origin; Mr Decazes Duke of Glücksberg; and some French bankers from Paris such as *Charles Mallet*, *Ernest André* and *Benoit Fould* on his own and as representative of *B L Fould et Fould Oppenheim*; German bankers such as *Oppenheim*; Henry O'Shea, the representative of Barings; and Carlos Manuel Calderón and Ignacio Olea among the Spanish merchants. It also had a committee in Paris. The company developed and mainly financed the railways *Ferrocarriles del Norte*, *Ferrocarril Córdoba-Sevilla*, *Minas de Barruelo*, *Sociedad Madrileña de Alumbrado por Gas (Gas Madrid)* (see n° 122), *La Unión y El Fénix* and *La Compañía General Transatlántica*. It was placed into liquidation in 1902.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1856; agreements on advances to the Banco de España and others; *Registro*: records on liquidation, acting as liquidator Federico Luque, Marquis of Luque, Jorge Gallo and Leon Weil 1903, 1914; *Secretaría*: correspondence with different ministries and with private banks and companies from 1856 on; legal action correspondence and records

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 281*: share and bond listings 1859-79; general correspondence and correspondence with different ministries and departments; Duchène requests to the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* 1897

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix: *Série 25 AQ*: articles of association 1852; board meeting minutes 1871-1902; minutes of the general assembly 1854-62; *Série 65 AQ*: correspondence with Ivo Bosch from Barcelona among others; miscellaneous records of *Crédito Mobiliario Español* can be found within the a group of records in the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères*, in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 482-483 1-3;

**Records 4:** at ANP, *Série F 12*: records can be found on the *Crédit Mobilier* 1852

**Records 5:** at Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels: miscellaneous records 1869, deposited by the *Société Générale de Belgique* in the Archives Générales du Royaume, Brussels

**Records 6:** at Archivio Storico Ansaldo: *Compañía Transatlántica*: correspondence with the Ansaldo company on offers for boat furnishing 1914;

**Records 7:** at Museo Marítimo de Barcelona: *Compañía Transatlántica*: corporate records

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

Nicolás Sánchez Albornoz (1966), "De los orígenes del capital financiero. La Sociedad General de Crédito Mobiliario Español, 1856-1902" *Moneda y Crédito*

Albert Broder (1981)

## 142 CRISTALERÍA ESPAÑOLA (French)

**Sector:** glass, flat glass, hollow glass

**History:** founded and registered in 1905 in Madrid as a Spanish subsidiary of the French company *Saint-Gobain*. *Saint-Gobain* was created in France in 1665 as a royal manufacturer of glass and set up in the Saint-Gobain village in the northern part of the country, under the name of *Manufacture des Glaces et Produits Chimiques de Saint-Gobain, Chauny et Cirey*. It developed rapidly and successfully and it was incorporated in 1830 as a joint-stock company. In 1970 it merged with the *Compagnie Pont-a-Mousson*, created in 1856 for the exploitation of iron ore. The Group now operates in more than seventeen countries and it is a leading international manufacturer of flat glass, insulation, glass containers and cast iron pipe. The Spanish subsidiary traces its origins to the beginning of the 18th century when King Philip V promoted the establishment of a Royal Glass Factory in La Granja, Segovia, inspired by the French Saint-Gobain. Both techniques and master craftsmen were brought first from France, and later from Bohemia, Germany. The factory began by manufacturing flat glass for windows and mirrors, and subsequently also hollow glass, glassware and optical instruments were produced. The Royal Factory was closed in 1833 and was let out on lease to private companies. In 1904 when Saint-Gobain initiated its expansion into Spain it took over the Royal Factory of La Granja. Since then the old factory building has been owned by the State, although it was operated by Saint-Gobain and its subsidiaries *Cristalería Española* and *VICASA (Vidrieras de Castilla SA)* (est. 1915). *Cristalería Española* had a nominal capital of 4,500,000 pesetas at the time of its foundation, 10% of which was owned by a Spanish firm called *La Veneciana* and the rest by Saint-Gobain, which today still holds more than 90% of the capital. Its first factory in Spain was located in Arijá, Burgos. In 1913 a subsidiary of the French Saint-Gobain under the full name *Manufacture des Glaces et Produits Chimiques de Saint-Gobain*,



*Chauny et Cirey* was opened in Huelva. *Cristalería Española* is still in operation with head office in Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 26 AQ**: files on the old company *Saint-Gobain* 1695-1938; *Série 65 AQ*: in the P group, Produits chimiques, matières plastiques, n° 301, 1-2; in the S group, Carrières, matériaux de construction, travaux publics, n° 383: *Cristalería Española*

**Records 2:** at **Centre d'Archives de Saint-Gobain**: corporate records of the company Saint-Gobain from 1665; files about the company in Spain, *Cristalería Española* from 1900 to date; articles of association, board meeting minutes; accounting records; title deeds

**Records 3:** at **AGP**: records of the La Granja glass factory 1746-1824

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de Cristalería Española** (restricted): corporate records; articles of association, board meeting minutes 1905 - date; accounting records; production records; plans

**Records 5:** at **ABE: Administración y Obras**: some records can be found about *La Veneciana* within the records of the construction of the Banco de España building 1932-36; *Sucursales, Huelva*: statutes of the *Manufacture des Glaces et Produits Chimiques de Saint-Gobain, Chauny et Cirey* 1910 (in Spanish); authorised signatures 1913; letters of procuration 1913

**Publications:** *Compagnie de Saint-Gobain 1665-1965* (1965)

Albert Broder (1981)

Jean-Pierre Daviet (1988), *Un destin international, la Compagnie de Saint-Gobain de 1830 à 1939*

Maurice Hamon (1988), *Du soleil à la terre. Une histoire de Saint-Gobain*

Fundación Centro Nacional del Vidrio (1988), *Vidrio de La Granja. Real Fábrica de Cristales de La Granja de San Ildefonso*

Maurice Hamon et Dominique Perrin (1993), *Au coeur du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle industriel. Condition ouvrière et tradition villageoise à Saint-Gobain*

## **143 CROOKE HERMANOS Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** founded in 1862 in Málaga as a partnership by Henry and Edward Crooke brothers and merchants, resident in the city, to carry out any kind of mercantile business operations as well as to act as company representatives. In 1884 both brothers and partners agreed to renew the settlement deed for another term.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Málaga**: in letters of procuration register; renewal of settlement deed and letter of procuration 1884

## **144 LA CRUZ BLANCA (Swiss)**

**Sector:** brewing, soft drinks manufacturers

**History:** established in 1909 in Santander as a joint-stock company by Henry Meng, Swiss citizen, resident in Celerina, Canton des Grisons (Graubünden in German), Switzerland, Franz Pozzy and Augusto Semedani, who were its chairman, vice-chairman and secretary respectively, to carry on business of a previous partnership under the name of E Meng & Co. Its objects were brewing and soft drinks manufacturing as well as the production of artificial ice and other products related to its objects such as malt pulp. Its first capital was 630,000 pesetas which was fully paid up. In 1918 it merged with an Austrian brewery *La Austriaca*, and its name changed to *Cervezas de Santander* its capital being increased to 3 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Santander*: memorandum and articles of association, letter of procuration, correspondence 1909

#### 145 CUMMING HERMANOS (British)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in 1876 in Alicante as a partnership by Robert and Gaspar Cumming, British citizens, trading in general commodities. Its capital was 150,000 pesetas. A partnership branch was opened and registered in 1889 in Málaga under the name of Cumming & Van Dulken, its managing director being Gerard Van Dulken

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: settlement deed 1876, included in a renewal of the title deed 1885; correspondence with the Banco de España branch in Alicante 1892-98; in letters of procuration register; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letters of procuration 1895-97

#### 146 DAHLANDER Y CÍA (French)

**Sector:** trading, timber, coal

**History:** established in Alicante in 1884 as a partnership to buy and sell wood and timber products as well as coal. Its founders were Poncio Rodolfo Dahlander and Armando Alberola. In 1889 Ana Morand Fourrat, widow of P R Dahlander, founded a new firm with Armando Alberola to continue the same business. Name changed to *Viuda de P R Dahlander y Cía*. Its capital was 59,000 pesetas

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: in company deeds register; liquidation deed of the old company and settlement deed of the new one 1889

#### 147 DAN WUILLE & CO (British)

**Sector:** trading, food, fruit dealers

**History:** established in Covent Garden Market, London, by Daniel Wuille, to act as importers and dealers in fruits and other goods from the Canary Islands. Under the above name it opened branches in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Santa Cruz de Tenerife, and also had a merchant house at 13 Stanley St, Liverpool, England.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: letter of procuration which includes some notes on the history of the company 1905; *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letter of procuration given by Daniel Wuille to Francisco Monzón as representative of the company in Las Palmas 1903

#### **148 DANGIRARD HERMANOS (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident in Paris. The business is recorded from the middle of the 18th century, as a trading and banking house in La Rochelle, France, which mainly acted as dealers in grains and later in shipping and banking. It established a subsidiary in Paris. Under the above name it acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris in October 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Fondos Modernos, Hacienda*: report on acquisition of French public bills 1790-91

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

#### **149 DAUDINOT, Pedro y Jaime BOUHEBENT (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident and merchants in Plazuela de Herradores, Madrid. Another trading and banking house, under the name of *Bouheben, Vieme Frères et Cie*, is recorded to have existed in Nîmes, France, and to have had a subsidiary in Paris. They formed a consortium after the Seven Years War (1756-63) to export all kind of commodities to Spain and America. Under the above name they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in February 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; report on the situation of the company 1795; file on suspension of payments by a firm under the name of *Daudinot y Moracin*, from Bayonne 1799; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795)  
Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde (1983)

#### **150 DAVISON NEWMAN & CO (British)**

**Sector:** trading, food

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library**: original in-letters, invoices, price list from foreign agents concerning the quality, quantity, price, shipping, etc. of commodities (almonds, aniseed, currants, isinglass, plums, prunes, raisins) Alicante 1808, Málaga 1804

## **151 DELCLAUX Y CÍA (French)**

**Sector:** glass manufacture

**History:** it traces its origins to 1843 when Louis Delclaux, French born from Aubin, Landes, went to the region of Vizcaya, Basque country, to develop a blast furnace in the Begoña village in the Bilbao area, which was called *Santa Ana de Bolueta*. His son, Isidoro Delclaux, is recorded as having founded a partnership in Bilbao with his brother-in-law, Angel Iturralde. They built some famous buildings in Bilbao such as the Town Hall, the Basurto Hospital, the Custom House and the Banco de España branch, among others. In 1903 Isidoro Delclaux founded a partnership under the above name to carry on an existing glass manufacture business called *La Verdad*. From 1908 he ran the company together with three of his sons. In 1917 he created a new factory in the Llodio valley with a paid up capital of 60,000 pesetas to manufacture glass, which was named *Vidrieras de Arte de Llodio*. In 1934 the capital was increased to 10 million pesetas. In 1984 the factory was sold to Guardian Industries.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao**: letter of procuration including excerpts of settlement deed 1913; correspondence with the Banco de España branch in Bilbao 1913; information about *Santa Ana de Bolueta* can be found in company deeds register 1806-1914; in joint-stock company register 1845-1939

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: *Santa Ana de Bolueta* records

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas**: corporate records of *Vidrieras de Arte de Llodio* 1914-1995

**Records 3:** at **Archives Départementales de l'Aveyron**: some information on the Delclaux family, whose origin can be traced to the Aveyron "département", could be found.

**Publications:** Isidoro Delclaux Aróstegui (1975), *Pequeña historia de un desarrollo singular*

Jean Delmas (1988), "La famille Delclaux", in *Vivre en Rouerque*, nº 68, automne  
Aduardo J. Alonso Olea, Carmen Erro Gasca et alii (1998), *Santa Ana de Bolueta 1841-1998. Renovación y Supervivencia en la siderurgia vizcaína*, Bilbao, SPRI

## **152 DELESSERT Y CÍA (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** founded in Lyon (Lyons), France, by a French Huguenot family who had to abandon their country at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By 1777, when the family returned to France, one of the sons, Etienne, left Lyons and went to Paris where he founded a subsidiary banking and trading house. The business developed different fields of activities, including textiles, silk and gauze, and is said to have promoted, in 1782, the

first fire insurance company in France. Etienne Delessert was one of the founders of the *Caisse d'Escompte*. In 1792 he was arrested and remained in prison for the duration of the Revolution. He was released from jail in 1794, and by then the company had started to develop agricultural activities amongst them the introduction of 6,000 "merinos" sheep from Spain into France and beet refining for sugar production. Under the name of *Delessert y Cía*, in both Lyons and Paris, they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos, (see nº 45) in Lyons in January 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### 153 DENDOAT, Antonio (French)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** resident and merchant in Infantas St, Madrid. Under the above name it acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in February 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Dendoat Hermanos* some information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **ANP**, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1808)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1983)

### 154 DEPÓSITO DE CARBONES DE CÁDIZ (British)

**Sector:** trading, coal

**History:** founded in 1914 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company, to buy and sell coal in order to stock pile it either for supplying ships and boats or for it to be kept in the port of Cádiz or other ports. Its founders were Kendall Park and Ricardo Miracle Palmerola. Other activities included acting as shipping agents, and stevedoring of cargo. Its first capital was 1 million pesetas in 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. The company was an agent for The Anglo Spanish Coaling Co Ltd, which had been founded in 1913 in Cardiff, Wales, with head offices in Primavesi Chambers, West Bute St, and whose principal aims were to buy, sell and export coal. This company, with a capital of 175,000 pounds sterling, opened a branch in Barcelona, its secretary being James Sanderson. In 1916 when the above company changed its name to *Compañía General de Carbones SA*, most of its board members remained as listed: Rómulo Bosch, chairman; Lady Mackworth, Viscountess of Rhondda, vice-chairman; Julius Barbey; Alejandro Bosch; John P Cadogan; Henry Durealt; Carlos Maristany; José Monés; Kendall Park; and Ernest Plisson. A steering committee was formed by Kendall Park and Ricardo Palmerola. The capital was increased to 5 million pesetas and the company constructed floating docks in the main Spanish ports such as Bilbao; Cádiz; Cartagena, Murcia; Corcubión, La Coruña; La Coruña; Gijón, Asturias; Málaga, Marín, Pontevedra; Oviedo, Asturias; and Palma, where it opened branches. By

1920 its capital increased to 30 million pesetas. It also opened branches in Madrid and Sevilla. In 1928 the network was completed with agencies being opened in Águilas, Murcia; Almería; Villagarcía, Pontevedra; Avilés, Asturias; and Santander. It absorbed a number of companies such as *Sociedad Figueroa y Campos*, *Sociedad General de Minas y Transportes*, *Sociedad Naviera Española*. By the 1950s its head office had moved to Madrid. In the 1970s the company was agent to Cory Brothers, Cardiff and London; Cory Hermanos, Tenerife and Las Palmas; Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd; Texaco Ltd, London. This company, which dealt and operated in coal and more recently in oil and other fuels, as a subsidiary of the Spanish company Duro-Felguera was acquired in 1998 by the Austrian firm Montan Werke, whose main concern was precisely the warehouses that the above company had in Cádiz.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: letter of procuration given to Fermín Escuder, merchant, as representative for the company in Almería 1920, and another given to *Sociedad Anónima Romero* 1928; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed, articles of association 1914; correspondence with the Banco de España Barcelona branch 1916-1932; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letter of procuration given to Albert Edward Dawson, British merchant resident in Bilbao as representative for the company in Bilbao 1917; *Sucursales, Cádiz*: letter of procuration given to James Sanderson as representative of the company in Cádiz 1914; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letter of procuration given to Juan M Mombray, merchant in Málaga 1919; *Sucursales, Pontevedra*: letter of procuration given to José Alcántara 1916; some information can be found in the Banco de España branches records Santander, San Sebastián and Vigo 1917-1919; *Registro*: settlement deed 1916 and articles of association; increase of capital 1920; correspondence 1916-1976; authorised signatures 1920, 1936; letters of procuration 1922, 1936, 1954

## **155 DESMARAIS HERMANOS, GRAN REFINERÍA DE PETROLEO (French)**

**Sector:** petroleum, mineral oil

**History:** established in 1891 in Madrid as a branch of the French petroleum company, *Desmarais Frères*, which had been incorporated in Paris in 1888 and whose head office was at 29 Londres St. Its objects were to carry on industrial and mercantile business operations of all kinds, related to mineral and vegetable oil in Spain and its colonies. The founders and owners of the French parent company were the brothers Paul Boutheron and Lucien Boutheron Desmarais. Francisco Chapuis was its representative in Spain. Subsequently, Augusto Vogh, Jacques Gachy and Manuel María Ruiz were also representatives for the Spanish branch. Its first head office in Madrid was at 8 Clavel St. It had a factory in El Astillero, Santander, and warehouses in many cities such as Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla and Cartagena, in the Murcia province. In 1919 the branch was converted into a Spanish company, its name, object, and managers remaining unchanged. In 1924 it was taken over by *CAMPESA* and *Desmarais Hermanos* went into liquidation in 1928.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration 1891-1920; correspondence with the Banco de España includes excerpts of settlement deed of conversion into a Spanish company 1918; authorised signatures 1908; records on liquidation 1928

## **156 LA DESTILADORA (British)**

**Sector:** wine and spirits

**History:** established in Sevilla in 1903 as a joint-stock company, to buy and sell wines and spirits, as well as oil, olives and all kinds of products. Its first capital was 500,000 pesetas divided into 2,000 shares of 250 pesetas each. Members of its first board were the Count of Vilallonga, chairman; José Díaz Molero, vice-chairman; Manuel de la Calzada; the brothers Patricio and Antonio Medina Garvey; Segismundo López de Rueda; and Eduardo F Johnston. The company acquired the factory and properties of Patricio Medina Garvey located in Aznalcázar, close to the railway station.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Sevilla*: articles of association 1903; certificates and correspondence with the Banco de España Sevilla branch

## 157 DEUTSCH Y CÍA (French)

**Sector:** petroleum, mineral oils

**History:** established and registered in Paris in 1879 as a partnership, under the above name, by Henri, Alexandre and Émile Deutsch, all French citizens, and the company *Rothschild Frères*. Its main objects were trading and refining mineral oils, stipulating the business should operate for at least 10 years. Its first capital was 3 million francs and its head office was in Flandre St, Paris. In 1898 a representative office of the firm was set up in Madrid, Leopoldo Daniel Bernard acting as its managing director. The business built refineries in Santander, Sevilla, Alicante (see n° 137) and Badalona, Barcelona, where it absorbed a previously established local refinery. After the initial operating time the period of trading was renewed for a further 25 years. In 1925 it changed its articles of association and was converted into a joint-stock company entitled *Sociedad Marca el León, Deutsch y Cía*, with its head office being at 50 Chateaudun St, Paris. Its capital was reduced to 1,500,000 francs. Other changes are recorded during 1925-1930, including that in 1927 *CAMPSA* took over its industrial plants and that in 1930 the company change its name to *Compañía Auxiliar para el Comercio y la Industria*. Under this name, and based in Badalona, Barcelona, it was still operating, as a French company in 1967 carrying on the refining of mineral oils and manufacturing starch.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Santander*: settlement deed 1879, included in a letter of procuration given by Leopoldo Daniel Bernard to Victor Felizat Henry and to Alejandro Ibaseta Gómez de Barreda, both residents in Santander; records relating to its current account in the Banco de España branch in Santander; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: excerpts of renewal of settlement deed 1925, power of attorney 1927; *Registro*: letters of procuration, settlement deed 1927

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

## 158 DIRECT SPANISH TELEGRAPH CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** telegraph

**History:** founded and incorporated in 1872 by John Pender, pioneer of ocean telegraphy and founder of Eastern & Associated Telegraph Companies group, as Falmouth & Bilbao Submarine Cable Co Ltd, to connect telegraphically Bilbao, North Spain, with Kennack Cove, Cornwall, and then by land to Falmouth, Cornwall, England. Its name changed to

Direct Spanish Telegraph Co Ltd by 1874 when a land line was laid between Barcelona, Spain and Marseille, France. A second Bilbao to Porthcurno cable was laid in 1925. The first promoter of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Co Ltd was Walter Hancock, founder of Gutta Percha Co and West Ham Gutta Percha Co, and who obtained world wide contracts for cable laying and acquired cable laying ships. This company was acquired by Imperial & International Communications Ltd in 1933.

**Records 1:** at **Cable & Wireless:** agreements 1882-1927; cable lay log book 1925; telegraph staff registers c1873-1932; magazine cutting re messenger girls 1924

**Publications:** Lesley Richmond & Bridget Stockford (1986)  
Lesley Richmond & Alison Turton (1997)

### **159 DONCOURT, Claude Christophe** (French)

**History:** resident in Madrid who acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1784 and 1785

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría:** shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad:* shareholders' register 1783-86

### **160 DOUAT HERMANOS** (French)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchants in Bilbao who acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1783. They appeared as commissioners of the Banco de San Carlos in the city to carry out the application for shares.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría:** shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad:* shareholders' register 1782-86

### **161 DUBOIS Y CÍA** (French)

**Sector:** engineers

**History:** established in 1912 in Bilbao as a partnership, under the above name, by Emilio Dubois and Francisco Horn, both engineers resident in Bilbao. Its objects were to make projects, plans and technical designs, as well as to act as representatives for engineers and industrial companies in Bilbao. Its first capital was 20,000 pesetas of which each partner owned 10,000. Its settlement deed stipulated that the company should operate for at least 10 years.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao:** settlement deed 1912



## 162 DUGENIE Y NIUBO (French)

**Sector:** textiles

**History:** founded in 1912 and registered in 1913 in Barcelona as a partnership by Andrés Dugenie, a French citizen resident in Paris, and Catalina Niubó from Barcelona. Its objects were the manufacture and sale of fine wool textiles and fabrics. It was in fact an agency of the French textile manufacturing company owned by Dugenie in Paris. The nominal capital of 128,143 pesetas was provided by Andrés Dugenie while Catalina Niubó acted as the industrial partner, being the director of the firm in Spain.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1912, including a letter of procuration given to José María Pañella, merchant from Barcelona, as the representative of Andrés Dugenie in Spain

## 163 ECHENIQUE SÁNCHEZ Y CÍA (Dutch)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** this Dutch business was established in Amsterdam as a trading merchant house by a Spanish businessman at the end of the 18th century. It was one of the Dutch trading houses to participate in the scheme of lending money to the Spanish government. Other Dutch investors included Hope & Co (see nº 267). Under the above name it acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 164 EDMUNDO Y JOSÉ METZGER (Swiss)

**Sector:** trading, machinery

**History:** established and registered as a partnership in 1906 in Barcelona by Edmund and Joseph Metzger, brothers and Swiss citizens, to buy and sell machinery. The capital was 20,000 pesetas. In 1922 it was incorporated as a joint-stock company to continue with the same object and the buying and selling of machinery and health and hygiene facilities under the name of *Casa Metzger SA*. At the end of 1960s it was still operating in Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1906

## 165 LA EDUCACION FEMENINA (French)

**Sector:** school, training

**History:** established in 1906 in Barcelona, as a joint-stock company under the Spanish

Commercial Code, by Antonia Nabona, Ambrosia Griolet, María Goydadin, and other professors acting on their own and Antonia Nabona representing Sofia Dermelle, Émile Millet, Eugène Delbecq, Isabel Barrie, and some other French ladies who gave their power of attorney to the Spanish consul in Paris. Its object was the teaching and training of girls. Its establishment was a boarding and day school. Its purposes were also to acquire and sell buildings, lands and any kind of goods which could help with the accomplishment of its objects. Its first capital was 500,000 pesetas in 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, fully paid up.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona:** settlement deed, articles of association 1906; renewal of some articles of association 1912

## **166 ELDER DEMPSTER Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading, shipping agents

**History:** traces its origins to 1868 when John Dempster went into partnership with John Elder, brother of the well-known Glasgow shipbuilder, Alexander Elder, to act as Liverpool agents of the British & African Steam Navigation Co Ltd of Glasgow, Scotland. By 1879 Alfred Lewis Jones was made partner in Elder Dempster and in 1884 he took over the company which was established at 14 Castle St, Liverpool, England, under the name of Elder Dempster & Co to trade as shipping and business agents. Its founders, together with Alfred L Jones, were William John Davey and Alexander Sinclair, all shipowners and merchants. Alfred L Jones introduced the banana into England in 1884 and subsequently established a branch in the Canary Islands. The branch acted as representatives for the African Steamship Co; for the *Cie Belge Maritime du Congo*, and for the Bank of British West Africa. In 1913 the Canary Island branch was converted into a joint-stock company, with a paid up capital of 20,000 sterling pounds. In 1950 it was still operating as a British company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Tenerife:** letters of procuration given to Arthur A Doorly as representative for the company in Tenerife 1896, 1898; and to Rosendo Ramos in Las Palmas 1890; *Sucursales, Las Palmas:* correspondence with the Banco de España branch in Las Palmas 1895

**Records 2:** at **Merseyside Maritime Museum (National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside):** information can be found

**Publications:** Gordon Read & Michael Stammers (1995), *Guide to the records of Merseyside Maritime Museum*, St. John's, Newfoundland

## **167 ELDERS & FYFFES LTD (British)**

**Sector:** trading, merchants

**History:** established and registered in 1901 in Bow Street, Covent Garden, London, under the British Joint-Stock Companies Act, by Arthur H Stockley, Edward Cecil Barker, directors, and James Ashley Armstrong, secretary. It acted as dealers and traders and carried on mercantile business operations. The company had branches in Tenerife and Las Palmas

in the Canary Islands and in Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow, Birmingham, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Cardiff, Newcastle, Southampton, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham in the UK.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España branch in Tenerife; letters of procuration 1901-07; *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration given to Henry Wolfson 1901; and to Robert Atcherley 1902

## **168 ELECTRIC SUPPLIES CO SA (North American)**

**Sector:** electric supplies

**History:** established in 1912 at 3 Ali-Bey St, Barcelona, as a joint-stock company by José Viñamata, Celestino Ramón, Charles Morgan, Henry Elliot and José María Huelin to act as representatives of the Westinghouse company, and to sell and deal with electric machinery supplies. Its nominal capital was 145,000 pesetas, divided into 90 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which 70,000 pesetas had been paid up at the time of the foundation of the company. In 1918 the capital was increased to 1 million pesetas of which 600,000 had been paid up. By 1922 the premises had moved to 14 Fontanella St, and its directors were José Viñamata, Celestino Ramón, José María Huelin, Enrique Baixeras and José Bertrán Musitu.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed including articles of association 1912

**Records 2:** at **Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co Ltd**: records of Westinghouse companies, see Richmond & Stockford, *Company Archives* (1986)

## **169 ELÉCTRICA DE ELDA (British)**

**Sector:** electricity supply

**History:** it traces its origins to a previous partnership, under the name of *La Eléctrica de Elda, Barrasa, Velasco y Cía*, whose objects were to supply electricity to the city of Elda and villages of Petrel and Sax in the Alicante province. It was dissolved in April 1908 and renewed as a joint-stock company in the same year to continue with the same objects. The founders of both businesses were, Federico Barrasa, Juan de Velasco on his own and as a representative of his brother José Velasco, and the brothers Edmund Ph Jackson and Arthur Jackson, both engineers. They were all resident in Madrid. The company was to trade for at least twenty five years. Its head office was at 16 Paseo del Cisne, Madrid, and it had headquarters in Elda, Alicante. Its first capital was 200,000 pesetas divided into 400 shares of 500 pesetas each of which 150,000 pesetas had been paid up by 1922.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1908, including description of capital assets and real estate owned by the previous partnership *La Eléctrica de Elda, Barrasa, Velasco y Cía*; articles of association, correspondence with the Banco de España relating to a loan granted to the company by the Bank 1923

## **170 ELECTRICISTA CATALANA SA (Canadian)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established and registered in Barcelona in 1898. Its nominal capital was 200,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 200 pesetas each. Its objects were to hire out electricity meters. By 1911 all its capital in shares was acquired by the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd, so since then the company belonged to *La Canadiense* group (est. 1911) (see nº 53, 409). By 1920 its head office was at 2 Plaza de Cataluña.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: notes on the history of the company in file on the terms of the tender of the trade bills of the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd 1951

## **171 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CO FOR SPAIN LTD (British)**

**Sector:** electricity supply

**History:** under the above name a joint-stock company had been established and incorporated in London, under British legislation, probably during the 1880s, although no date is recorded. Its head office was at 15 Saint Helens Place. In January 1890 its directors were Alfred George Gillinham, Robert Arthur Germaine, and Philip A Latham, secretary. The representative office in Madrid was first at 13 Goya St, and in 1898, at 14 Salón del Prado. It seems to have supplied electricity mainly to the city of Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration given in London to Pedro Pastor Landero as director of the company in Madrid 1890 and others 1891, 1898; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account from 1891

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, nº 590

## **172 EMPRESA DE AGUAS DE LA LAGUNA (British, French)**

**Sector:** water exploitation and utilization

**History:** founded in 1869 in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, to organize the utilization of water, due to shortages, in the city of La Laguna. Amongst its 51 shareholders were August and Honoré Hardisson; Carlos Caffins, British; and Jean La-Roche, and Sabino Berthelot, probably French. It was registered in 1902.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: rules and regulations 1869

## **173 LA ENCARTADA SA (British)**

**Sector:** textiles, wool, blankets, berets

**History:** established and registered in 1892 in Bilbao as a joint-stock company to manufacture and sell wool textiles and fabrics, specialising in berets and blankets. Its nominal capital was 500,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each fully paid up at the time of foundation. Although probably most of its capital was Spanish, it is known that the technology used was mainly British. Its head office was at 16 Elcano St, Bilbao, which was moved to Valmaseda, Vizcaya, in 1904. By the 1930s most of its shares were owned by Santos L de Letona and his family. It was still operating until very recently.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas**: corporate records 1885-1991

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao**: company deeds register 1806-1914, 1882-1907; joint-stock company register 1845-1939

## **174 ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA DE CATALUÑA (Swiss, French)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1911, as a joint-stock company, at 1 Gerona St, Barcelona. Its objects were the production and distribution of electricity, specialising in electric lighting, dynamo-electric machinery and heating, as well as the development of water supply, mainly in Catalonia, but also in other Spanish towns. Its first capital was 10 million pesetas divided into 20,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. By 1914 its capital was increased to 40 million pesetas divided into 40,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was totally paid up. The majority of the capital was owned by the Spanish firm *Compañía General de Electricidad*, represented by Ubaldo Castells (see n° 117); the Swiss company *Société Suisse pour l'Industrie Électrique*, also represented by Castells, owned another large part of the capital; and the French *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité*, together with the firm *Alta Italia*, completed the list of initial shareholders. Members of the board were Pedro Azaria and Pablo Bizet as representatives of the *Compagnie Générale d'Électricité*; Paul Doumer, chairman and former French minister of Finance; Renato Koechlin of the *Alta Italia Co*; and Dierderich Hachenius, director general of the *Société Suisse pour l'Industrie Électrique* of Basle, Switzerland. Between 1925 and 1935 all the shares of the company were acquired by the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd (see n° 53).

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed including articles of association 1911; renewal of articles of association 1923; letters of procuration 1939. *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: file on a bonds issue of the company 1914; file on the lawsuit between the Belgian and Spanish Governments, concerning the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd liquidation in the International Court of The Hague 1936-69

**Records 2:** at **ANC, Sección de Archivos de Empresa**: photographs within the records of *Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA*

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA**: some information can be found

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, n° 103

**Records 5:** at **Archives de la Compagnie Générale d'Électricité**: general information can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **175 ENERGÍA ELÉCTRICA DEL CENTRO DE ESPAÑA (French)**

**Sector:** electricity supply

**History:** established in 1912 in Paris to develop and operate the Ruidera lagoons in order to supply Valdepeñas, Manzanares, Membrilla, La Solana, Alhambra, San Carlos, Infantes, Fuenllana, Villahermosa, Santa Cruz de Mudela and Ruidera, villages of Ciudad Real province, with electricity. Its nominal capital was 1,250,000 francs, divided into 5,000 shares of 250 francs each. An issue of 6,000 bonds was launched at 5% interest rate and part of them was given to the partnership, *Casa Sedano y Cía*, which was the owner of the Ruidera lagoons. Its head office was at 25 Courcelles St, Paris, with its headquarters in Spain being at 62 Ancha St, Valdepeñas. Members of the board were Hippolyte Bouchayer, Adrián Palaz, Julio Collado, Maurice Garreau Dombasle, Charles Michel Cote, Eugène Rouart, Francisco R Sedano and Edouard Tavernier, with its managing director being Louis Perrottet. In 1927 it was converted into a Spanish company, its objects remaining the same. Its name changed to *Eléctrica Centro España SA*. Its capital was 3 million pesetas, which was increased to 6 million in 1928. Members of its board included Luis de Figueroa, Count of La Dehesa de Velayos; Antonio Fernández de Liencres, Marquis of Donadío; Rafael de Bustos, Duke of Pastrana, and Alfonso Torán.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, n° 252

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Operaciones**: correspondence between the Banco de España and *Eléctrica Centro España SA* relating to the application for a collateral loan including security records, settlement deed 1927, increase in capital deed, balance sheets, annual report, profit and loss account 1927-29

## **176 LA EQUITATIVA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS (THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES) (North American)**

**Sector:** assurance

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid. It was a branch of the North American joint-stock life assurance company of the same name, which had been incorporated in 1859 at 120 Broadway St, New York. The nominal capital of the North American company was 100,000 dollars, and its chairman in 1882, was Paul Morton, with James W Alexander, vice-chairman and William Alexander, secretary. The managing director for Spain and Portugal was Juan Angel Rosillo, his representatives being Manuel Rosillo, Federico H Shaw and José N de Lanz. Its head office was at 16 Sevilla St, Madrid. In 1920 Manuel Rosillo and other sons of Juan Angel Rosillo, who had occupied the post of directors general and representatives for the company in Spain abandoned the firm and joined a previously established Spanish firm, *M F & F Rosillo*. Francisco Bergamín was then appointed as *La Equitativa's* representative. In 1939, after the Spanish Civil War, Julio

Wais San Martín, lawyer, joined the company as managing director.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration including notes on the history of the company 1893, other letters of procuration 1911-39; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1885-1939 (in Spanish and English); authorised signatures 1919-20; correspondence with the Office of General Inspection for Insurance at the request of the company to the Banco de España for a number of bonds deposited, which the company asked to withdraw 1923, 1927, 1929, 1935

### **177 ERHARDT Y CÍA, GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTEZ HAFTUNG** (German)

**Sector:** industry, iron and steel

**History:** founded and registered in 1903 in Stuttgart, Germany, under the name of Erhardt & Co, as a partnership, to operate as company representatives and shipping agents. It was established in 1910 in Bilbao and Santander, with a capital of 100,000 pesetas, as a representative company of Fried, Krupp AG of Essen, Germany, dealers in electrical engineering and machinery, which had branches in Cologne, Germany and Rotterdam, The Netherlands. In 1921 the Spanish firm was converted into a limited liability company and its name changed to *Erhardt y Cía Ltd*. It was still operating in Bilbao, in 1954, as a Spanish joint-stock company acting as shipping agents.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in company deeds register 1806-1914; power of attorney given by C A Erhardt Kausler to Wilhelm Eickhoff Wunsch as his representative and manager of the company in Bilbao 1910; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España branch in Bilbao 1911; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed of the new company *Erhardt y Cía Ltd* 1921; *Secretaría*: some information for later periods can be found

**Records 2:** at **Historiches Archiv Fried. Krupp GmbH**: some records could be found

### **178 ESPERANZA COPPER & SULPHUR CO LTD** (British)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1906 in London to acquire and operate a group of copper mines in the Huelva province. Its capital was 350,000 pounds sterling divided into shares of 1 pound each. Its head office was at 65 London Wall, London, its headquarters in Spain being in Huelva. Its directors were G M Ritchie, T D Lawter and A McNab.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the L group, Mines n° 2175, 2176

### **179 ESTEBAN DROUILHET Y CÍA** (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** traces its origins to the end of the 18th century when a trading and money changing house under the above name was established in Fuencarral St, Madrid. Juan Drouilhet, who was granted the title of Count of Carrión de Calatrava, probably belonged to this family and had a business relationship with the firm. He was director of commodities of the Banco de San Carlos from 1782 to 1784. Both under the name of *Esteban Drouilhet y Cía* and under the name of Juan Drouilhet, count of Carrión de Calatrava, a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired between 1783 and 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: some records can be found

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1983)  
M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

## **180 ETABLISSEMENTS DEBRAY (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in 1912 under the above name, at 12 Plaza de la Estación, San Andrés de Palomar borough, Barcelona. It was a subsidiary of the French joint-stock company of the same name, which operated in Clichy, Seine department, France, from 1909. Its capital was 10,000 francs whose exchange at the time was 10,750 pesetas. Its objects were related to trading, especially the selling of products stated in its articles of association.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1912

## **181 EUGENE LIEBRECHT & CO (German)**

**Sector:** iron constructors

**History:** established in 1904 in Barcelona to construct light railway tracks, as a branch or agency of the German company of the same name, from Mannheim, Germany.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: Barcelona agency settlement deed 1904

## **182 EUROPE COMPANY (French)**

**Sector:** insurance, mutual

**History:** established in 1903 at 11 Plaza de Bilbao, Madrid, under Spanish legislation, as a mutual insurance company. It may have been established as a branch of a French company *Société d'Assurances Mutuelles*. Its objects were to provide mutual insurance, between associated members, against any damage suffered in any other kind of insurance. The



company was able to sign contracts on any kind of insurance such as railway, fire, theft, employers', etc. Its first directors, all resident in Madrid, were Jacinto Segura Hernández, industrialist; Antonio Sánchez de Fábregas, lawyer and journalist; and Manuel Fernández Villegas, lawyer.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, which includes articles of association 1903; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1908-19

### **183 FÁBRICA DE FUNDICIÓN DE HIERRO Y CONSTRUCCIONES DE MÁQUINAS DE SANFORD** (British)

**Sector:** iron foundry

**History:** founded in 1846 by William Sanford, British citizen, who had previously been a partner of the Bonaplata family foundry business based in Madrid. The factory premises was at 12 Paseo de Recoletos, Madrid. It was developed as a general iron work and foundry business. Its production included railway locomotives and spare parts for railway equipment which it supplied for the *Madrid-Aranjuez* railway line.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: deposit and current account of the Madrid- Aranjuez railway line from 1850; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1847-1850

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847) Tomo X, Madrid  
Jordi Nadal (1983)  
Alfonso Otazu (1987)

### **184 FÁBRICA DE MAQUINARIA Y FUNDICIÓN** (British, French)

**Sector:** engineers and iron founders

**History:** founded in 1844 in Madrid by the Catalan financier, banker and promoter, José Safont, to carry on the trade of general metal manufacturers, engineers and iron founders. It manufactured some of the first steam engines constructed in Spain. The factory imported some lathes from Manchester, England. Iron was provided from another forge establishment with blast furnaces which José Safont owned in the Toledo province. By 1848, 95 master craftsmen worked there, its director being the French engineer Jules Simian and his French assistant Mr Demoulen. This factory was set up in the ruined palace building of the Dukes of Monteleón. José Safont also founded a banking house with his brother Manuel.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: correspondence 1846-49; *Intervención*: deposit and current account in the Banco de España from 1848; records relating to various seized lands owned by José Safont in the Toledo province 1852

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847): Tomo X, Madrid  
Alfonso Otazu (1987)

## 185 FÁBRICA DE MIERES (French)

**Sector:** iron and steel industry

**History:** there were two factories in the mid 19th century in Mieres, a village in the Asturian region, one of which is said always to have been operated by foreign companies. It was originally owned by the British Asturiana Mining Company, established in London in 1844 to mine coal and develop a blast furnace in the area, but due to a series of difficulties it was dissolved and liquidated in 1849. By 1852 it had been bought by the French *La Compagnie Minière et Métallurgique des Asturies*, founded in Paris with a capital of 4 million francs, which renewed the mining activity but was also dissolved in 1865. In the same year it was replaced by the French *Houillère et Métallurgique des Asturies*, whose capital was 15 million francs, one of its main objects being the construction of the *Ferrocarril de Langreo* (see nº 197). In 1868 it was dissolved, and in 1870 the French *Houillère et Métallurgique des Asturies* was acquired by a French banker and businessman who was already in business in Spain, Numa Guilhou of the Guilhou family, who had founded the *Compañía General de Crédito en España* (see nº 114). In 1879 he establish a new business which was incorporated as a joint-stock company under the above name in Oviedo. Its capital was 2 million pesetas divided into 400 shares of 5,000 pesetas each. In 1894 it launched an issue of 3 million pesetas in bonds at 5% annual interest rate. In 1911 members of the board were Pedro Pidal, Marquis of Villaviciosa de Asturias, chairman; M Loring, L Corvilain, Alejandro van Straalen; and Alejandro Fernández Nespral, secretary.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Oviedo*: records on appointment of Ernesto Guilhou as heir by his father Numa Guilhou 1893; authorization to the manager of the company to open personal credit in the Banco de España Oviedo branch 1906

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Série F 30 nº 282 2*: some information on the *Houillère et Métallurgique des Asturies* can be found 1862

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, *Houillère des Asturies* nº 28

**Publications:** Jordi Nadal (1970), "Los comienzos de la industrialización española (1832-1868): La industria siderúrgica" in *Ensayos sobre la Economía Española*  
Rafael Pérez Lorenzo (1985), "La presencia del capital inglés en los inicios de la minería asturiana (1800-1850). El caso de la Asturiana Mining Company". *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos*, vol. 39, núm 115

## 186 FÁBRICA DE PAPEL CONTÍNUO DE RASCAFRÍA (Belgian)

**Sector:** paper manufacturers

**History:** this factory, which was founded in 1842, might have come into existence with the establishment of the Belgian timber company, *Sociedad Belga de los Pinares de El Paular* (see nº 435). By 1840 El Paular woods had been sold to this Belgian timber company. The *Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz* refers to the factory as one existing in the place of El Paular Woods, Segovia, where an old paper mill had previously existed. The factory is described as working with the "best machinery imported from abroad and producing around 690 kilos of paper per day". It had warehouses and offices at 26 Mayor St, Madrid. Its

nominal capital was 450,000 pesetas. It was put into liquidation by 1873.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: paper supply invoices 1849; *Registro*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España and its liquidation 1872-73

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847), Tomo X, Madrid

## **187 FÄHNDRICH Y CÍA, S en C (German)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established and incorporated in 1905 in Madrid at 4 Barquillo St, as a banking partnership. Its German founders were Maximilian Fährndrich Maier, resident in Madrid; Ernest Greif, resident in Müllheim, Bade, Germany, and the Dresdner Bank, a banking joint-stock company with headquarters in Berlin, Germany. Its Spanish representative was Gonzalo de Figueroa Torres, Count of Mejorada del Campo. Its objects were the general banking operations. Dresdner Bank's investment in the Bank was 465,000 pesetas. In December 1920 it was converted into a joint-stock company under the name of *Banco Germánico de la América del Sur* with a nominal capital of 3 million pesetas. Its founders were, in addition to M Fährndrich, the *Deutsche-Sudamerikanischen Bank* from Berlin, a joint-stock company subsidiary of the Dresdner Bank for South America. Members of its board were Henry Nathan, Maximilian Fährndrich y Wilhelm Tang.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1905; current account in Banco de España records from 1906; letters of procuration, correspondence; settlement deed of *Banco Germánico de la América del Sur* 1920; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Dresdner Bank 1912; *Banca Privada*; *Operaciones*: information on this bank for later periods can also be found

**Records 2:** at **Dresdner Bank Archives**: some information can be found

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: some information on the Dresdner Bank can be found in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'epargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 515

**Records 4:** at **SAEF, Serie F 30 n° 259/2**: on Allemagne, Dresdner Bank 1904-19

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **188 FAURIE HERMANOS (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchants in Bayonne, France, who acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in 1782.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## 189 FAUST Y KAMMANN (German)

**Sector:** trading, machinery

**History:** established and registered in 1910 as a partnership at 16 Ronda Universidad, Barcelona, to buy and sell machinery and other kinds of products mainly related to heating radiators and pipes. Its founders were Carlos Faust Schmidt and Wilhelm Kammann and its nominal capital was 10,000 pesetas, increased by 1920 to 1 million pesetas. In 1921 it was converted into a joint-stock company under the name of *Maquinaria-Tubería Faust y Kammann SA* and some of the articles of association were changed. In 1936 it was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. In the late 1960s it was still operating in Barcelona, under the name of *Faust y Kammann SA*, with head office at 1-7 Gravina St and with a paid up capital of 4 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1910; renewal of some articles of association and change of its name 1921; certifications during the collectivism period (in Catalan) 1937-38

## 190 FAYET (French)

**Sector:** trading, horses

**History:** merchant in Valencia. It seems that the main activity was horse trading.

**Records 1:** at **ANP**, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-19

## 191 FELIPE VITTORIO RAVARA Y COMPAÑÍA (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, banking, textiles

**History:** it traces its origins to Pontedecimo, near Genova (Genoa), where Felipe Vittorio Ravara was born. By 1752 he had founded a merchant and banking house in Zarza St, Madrid, where he dealt in painted fabrics and in the trade of silver coins. Felipe Vittorio acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1784 and 1785. After Felipe Vittorio's death, the business was run by his son Pedro Esteban under the name of *Ravara e Hijo*, which was still operating in 1829.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file of its representative José Matías Ferrari, Italian merchant in Naples and also shareholder of the Bank, on shares transfer; *Ravara e Hijo* some information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: some information can be found

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797), (1808)  
Pedro Tedde (1983), (1988)  
M<sup>o</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

## 192 FERROCARRIL ALAR DEL REY-SANTANDER (French, British)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** its origins go back to 1844 when the businessman, Marquis of Remisa, together with a British company, obtained a concession for the construction of the railway line which would link Santander to Valladolid through Alar del Rey. This project was not successful and the company was finally founded in Santander in 1850, under the name of *Ferrocarril de Isabel II*. Its promoters and financiers were the County Council of Santander, the *Junta de Agricultura y Comercio* (Trade and Agriculture Board), and the City Council of Santander. It was one of the first Spanish railways constructed. The first part of the line was *Santander-Alar del Rey*, hence its name, but it was also called *Ferrocarril de Isabel II* because it was built under the patronage of the Queen. Its objects were largely connected with the desire of improving and developing the activities of Santander's port, considered as the port of Castilla in competition with the Bilbao port, which was the Basque Country port. Its first directors had difficulties in attracting financial support and also had technical problems. After a great deal of discussion and the presentation of various projects, the construction was assigned to a British company, Mould constructors, in the same year the railway company was founded. Its capital was 100 million reales (approximately 25 million pesetas), 50% of which was supposed to be paid by the Spanish government, once the works were finished, and the other 50% should be raised by the company. The company had problems not only in attracting capital but also in the construction of the line. By 1857 only 51 kms had been constructed. British engineer Alfred S Gee made new plans for the railway line and in 1871 the company changed its name to *Nueva Compañía del Ferrocarril de Alar a Santander* and membership of its board also changed. After obtaining some financial support from the Rothschild group in Spain, the *Sociedad Española Mercantil e Industrial*, the company was put into liquidation and subsequently acquired by the Pereire group and in 1874 it was absorbed by the *Ferrocarriles del Norte Co* (see nº 219).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: deposit and current account in the Banco de España from 1852; interest payments to shareholders 1855, 1855, 1856, 1857-58; records on the *Nueva Compañía del Ferrocarril de Alar a Santander* 1871; liquidation of the company 1874; *Registro*: correspondence including lists of members of the *Nueva Compañía del Ferrocarril de Alar a Santander*; *Documentos Mercantiles*: debentures 1857

**Records 2:** at **Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. Paris**: some information on this company can be found in "correspondence commerciale, Santander"

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, nº 18

**Publications:** Nicolás Sánchez Albornoz (1969), "El Ferrocarril de Alar del Rey a Santander (1845-1847)", *Moneda y Crédito*, 108  
Antonio Gómez Mendoza (1983), "La Compañía del Canal de Castilla y el Ferrocarril de Isabel II: Dos empresas de transportes en Castilla" In Anes, G, Rojo, L A y Tedde, P eds. *Historia Económica y Pensamiento Social. Estudios Homenaje a Diego Mateo del Peral*

## 193 FERROCARRIL ARGAMASILLA-TOMELLOSO (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1912 at 16 Arenal St, Madrid. Its capital was 800,000 pesetas, divided into 1,600 shares of 500 pesetas each. By 1914 a bonds issue of 700,000 pesetas was launched. The development and running of this short line, 20 kms, was carried out by the *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* (see nº 214).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1912, correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España

## **194 FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DE ARAGÓN (Belgian)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1895 in Madrid, under Spanish legislation, to construct and develop a railway line linking Calatayud, Zaragoza, to the port of Valencia, El Grao, through Teruel and Segorbe, Castellón. Its nominal capital was 10 million pesetas. The concession had been given a few months before to a Belgian firm from Brussels under the name of *Société Générale pour favoriser l'Industrie Nationale*, predecessor of the *Société Générale de Belgique*, which owned the majority of the capital and also had the majority on the board. The line was inaugurated in 1903. In 1913 members of its board were Félix Suárez Inclán, chairman; Baron Leon Janssen, vice-chairman; Franz Sieges and Georges Rambaud, managing directors; the Count of Albay; the Baron d'Huart; Rogelio de Inchaurrendieta; Adolfo Stoclet; The Knight Carton de Wiart; Joaquín Sánchez de Toca; Franz Philippson; Jean Cousin and Jules Jadot; Pablo Rózpide was its representative. The company had its own committee in Brussels. By the 1920s its head office in Madrid was at 1 Villalar St. By 1926 most of the shares owned by Belgian business and businessmen were acquired by Spanish shareholders. Members of the board by then included the Marquis of Alonso Martínez, chairman; José Joaquín de Ampuero, vice-chairman; the Marquis of Urquijo; Ramón de la Sota; Pablo Rózpide; and the Count of Gamazo. In 1930 the company acquired the *Cariñena-Zaragoza* railway line and constructed the *Caminreal-Zaragoza* section. In 1933 the *Ferrocarril Central de Aragón* was acquired by *Ferrocarriles del Norte* although it remained independent until 1941 when *RENFE* was established and it became part of the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1895; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1932-40; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1907-12; *Operaciones*: records concerning issues of securities relating to a collateral loan granted by the Bank 1920-31 including annual report 1917-1919, 1931; *Intervención*: interest payments on bonds deposited in the Bank 1947-1951

**Records 2:** at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels**: shareholders' meeting minutes of the *Société Générale de Belgique* 1895-1913

**Records 3:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 271*: on Belgique, *Société Générale de Belgique*

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1903-1940; statutes 1934

**Records 5:** at **Archivo del Banco Bilbao Vizcaya**: *Compañía del Ferrocarril Central de Aragón* annual reports 1914-1925

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

Cuadernos de Archivo BBV nº 44 (1996), *La Cía del FFCC Central de Aragón en las primeras décadas del siglo XX*

### 195 FERROCARRIL CENTRAL CATALÁN (Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** railway line linking Igualada-Martorell, Barcelona, whose concession was obtained in 1884 by a Belgian company, *ENGETRA*. It was constructed under the direction of the Belgian engineer Mr Coeset. Its construction was very slow due to financing problems. In 1894 it suspended payments and an issue of 4,000 bonds of 500 Belgian francs each was launched. The line started to operate in 1900, but it did not last long and, although a 30 million pesetas loan was obtained from the Catalan banking house *Banca Marsans*, it was placed into liquidation in 1921.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, nº 151

### 196 FERROCARRIL CÓRDOBA-SEVILLA (French, British)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** promoted by the Pereire group in Spain, the *Credito Mobiliario Español*, together with Charles Laffitte and other British and Spanish financiers. In 1846 a previous company had obtained the concession for the construction and operation of a railway line linking Córdoba to Sevilla. But works did not begin until 1857 when *Crédito Mobiliario* took over the company and founded a new one. Its head office was first at 2 Fuencarral St, Madrid, and later in Place Vendôme, Paris. Work was completed by 1859 and in 1860 the line was already working although there were difficulties in public access to the stations on the line, other than Córdoba and Sevilla, because there were not sufficient roads built to get to them. The line was constructed mainly by British engineers and the contractors, Thomas Brassey & Co. In 1875 the *Córdoba-Sevilla* company was acquired by the *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* (MZA) company (see nº 214).

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, nº 256

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Série F 30 n° 290*: share listings of the *Ferrocarril Córdoba-Sevilla* 1859-65; new share listings, unlistings 1867-73; general shareholders' meeting reports 1860-72; reports and resolutions 1860-72; *Série F 30 n° 289 1*; *n° 290*: acquisition of the *Córdoba-Sevilla* line by the *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* 1875

**Records 3:** at Archivo de RENFE: reports 1859-73; summary of the annual report 1875; contract of merger with MZA 1875

### 197 FERROCARRIL DE LANGREO (British, French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** founded in 1847 at 18 Peligros St, Madrid, as a joint-stock company, it also had an agency in Langreo, Asturias. It was one of the first Spanish railways constructed, and its main objects were to transport coal from the coal-mining area of Asturias to the sea coast. The company obtained a concession to construct a railway line linking Gijón to Sama de Langreo but, due mainly to financial problems, works were delayed and construction progressed slowly. By 1849 it obtained an overseas loan, although it is not clear whether it was in France or in the UK. It may have been the UK, because it is recorded that the company negotiated with M Mackenzie, a British contractor of the Orleans-Tours Railway Co. In 1874 the company obtained the concession for a new line linking Laviana to Sama, and in 1894 for the lines Sama to Samuño and Sotiello to El Musel-Aboño. In 1901 the company had constructed 64 kilometres. Its nominal capital was 12,350,000 pesetas divided into 26,000 shares of 475 pesetas each, which was fully paid up in 1902. Members of the board in 1920 were Marquis of Villaviciosa de Asturias, Count of Mieres, Buenaventura Junquera, Germán de la Mora, Tomás de Liniers, Alejandro van Straalen, Jorge Silvela, Ignacio Herrero and Ignacio Pidal. It remained independent until 1972 when it was acquired by FEVE, *Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha* (narrow-gauge railway line company). In this case mainly technology was imported, while most of the capital was Spanish.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: articles of association 1873, correspondence relating to its current and deposit account 1873-1931; *Intervención*: current account from 1848; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account from 1849; general correspondence 1913

**Records 2:** at Archives Historiques du Crédit Lyonnais: report on the situation of the *Ferrocarril de Langreo* 1904

**Records 3:** at Archivo de RENFE: annual reports 1874-75, 1877, 1926, 1928

**Publications:** Cándido F Riesgo (1952), *El centenario del Ferrocarril de Langreo*. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos n° 16

## 198 FERROCARRIL MADRID-ARGANDA (Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** a narrow-gauge railway line company, founded in 1882, to construct and operate the *Madrid-Arganda-Colmenar de Oreja* line, with a branch to Tajuña. It was absorbed in 1901 by the company of the *Ferrocarril de Tajuña*, which in 1919 took the name of *Ferrocarril Madrid-Aragón*. This line had a large number of Belgian shareholders, among them *Société Générale de Belgique*. This company constructed the line which linked *Madrid-Morata de Tajuña*, in which *Madrid-Arganda* was included.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España; authorised signatures 1883-87; *Operaciones*: correspondence between the Banco de España and *Ferrocarril Madrid-Aragón* relating to the application for a collateral loan including balance sheet 1920 1920-32

**Records 2:** at Archivo de RENFE: annual reports of *Ferrocarril Madrid-Aragón* 1920-1944



## 199 FERROCARRIL MADRID-VILLA DEL PRADO (Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1889 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to develop and operate a railway line linking *Madrid-Navalcarnero*, and *Navalcarnero-Villa del Prado*, which would be extended later to Almorox, Toledo, 74 kilometres in all. Its concessions were obtained in 1884, 1889 and 1898 respectively. Its first capital was 4,500,000 pesetas, the same in Belgian francs, divided into 45,000 shares of 100 pesetas each. The company was based in Madrid and it had an administrative office in Brussels, Belgium. By the 1920s the majority of its shares were acquired by *Banco Urquijo* together with a Spanish financial group, which took care of its operation and administration. At the time the members of the board were Valentín Ruiz Senén, Luis Olanda, Eduardo Garre, Juan Sánchez de León and Recaredo Collar, its managing director being Augusto Mouvet.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: share including some excerpts of statutes 1890; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1899

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 428

## 200 FERROCARRIL MEDINA DEL CAMPO-SALAMANCA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1871 in Madrid, to develop the railway line of the above name. Its construction was finished in 1877. Its nominal capital was 7,125,000 pesetas, of which a large part was French. Members of the board in 1878 included chairman Marquis of Vinent; vice-chairmen Enrique Durangel, member of the board of the *Société Financière de Paris*; Rafael Cabezas, former deputy secretary of the Ministry of *Hacienda* (public finance) in Spain; Maurice Aubry; Baron Gustave de Bussierre, and the Duke of Conegliano. By 1922 its chairman was Luis Alvarez de Estrada and vice-chairman Baron de Neufelize with other members of the board being Edouard Delange, Luis M Lorente, Leon Cocagne, its representative in Madrid, and Alfred Loewy. The company had a committee in Paris. In 1928 it was absorbed by the *Ferrocarriles del Oeste de España* (see n° 212).

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: articles of association (in French and Spanish) 1878; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1910-23; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1912; *Operaciones*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a mortgage loan including annual report 1914, 1920; statutes 1878 and miscellaneous records 1878-1921

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 446

**Records 3:** at Archivo de RENFE: annual reports 1877-1928; statutes 1924;

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 201 FERROCARRIL DE LA ROBLA (Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1890 in Bilbao under the name of *Compañía del Ferrocarril Hullero de La Robla a Valmaseda*, which was changed to the above name in 1907. Its objects were to construct and operate the railway lines of 312 kilometres linking La Robla, in the León province, to Valmaseda and Luchana in Vizcaya, with its main aims being to supply the Vizcaya area with coal from the Castilian coalfields. It was completed in 1902 with a concession for a branch linking the line to the *Altos Hornos de Vizcaya* factory. Its nominal capital was 6,500,000 pesetas divided into 12,500 shares of 500 pesetas each. The line was officially inaugurated in 1894, but due to its difficulties in attracting financial support it had to suspend payments in 1896 and by 1898 it launched an issue of bonds. By 1908 its capital was increased to 20 million pesetas of which the bonds capital was 12 million. The company had a lease with the Belgian *Société pour l'Exploitation des Etablissements John Cockerill* by which the latter would supply equipment and locomotives to the company. In 1972 FEVE took over the Robla company, and in 1982 the company was dissolved.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: board meeting minutes 1890-1968; shareholders' meeting minutes 1890-1970; settlement deed 1890; statutes 1890; renewal of statutes 1905-1959; managing director records 1896-1982; annual reports 1890-1981; reports 1903-1982; balance sheets and accounts 1903-82; accounting books 1890-1978; staff records 1921-70; general correspondence, letter books 1923-76; increase in capital deeds 1899-1960; share and bonds records 1892-1977; bonds issues records 1895-1971

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao**: in company deeds register 1882-1907; letters of procuration 1903-04; annual report 1931

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas**: **AHV** some information can be found

**Publications:** Javier Fernández López (1987), *El ferrocarril de la Robla*, Madrid, Aldaba

## **202 FERROCARRIL SAN JULIÁN DE MUSQUES-CASTRO URDIALES-TRASLAVIÑA (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1894, when the company of the same name obtained a concession to construct and develop a line of 32 kilometres linking San Julián de Musques to Castro Urdiales, Santander and Traslaviña in Bilbao. Its objects were related to mining. The registered office was in Bilbao with the board of directors office being at 43 Carrera de San Jerónimo, Madrid. Its nominal capital was 3 million pesetas divided into 3,000 shares of 1,000 pesetas each. Capital was subsequently increased to 4 million through three different bond issues. It suspended payments and went into receivership in 1905.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro**: articles of association 1900; correspondence with the Banco de España 1903, letter of procuration 1905; **Sucursales, Bilbao**: in company deeds register 1882-1907

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 650

## **203 FERROCARRIL SECUNDARIO BURGOS-ONTANEDA (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** this secondary railway company seems to have been founded in 1913.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 292*: some information can be found 1913

## **204 FERROCARRIL TORRALBA-SORIA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** a joint-stock railway company under the above name was established in Soria in 1887 by a Belgian firm. Its objects were to construct and develop a line of 94 kilometres which would link Torralba to Soria. Its nominal capital was 4 million pesetas. Its main office in Belgium was at 65 Rue de la Régence, Brussels. Its registered office in Spain was in Soria and there was also a representative office at 22 Paseo del Prado, Madrid. In 1895 members of the board were Victor Limange, chairman and Fernando Guillon. Its director was Raoul Doux, a Belgian engineer. By 1920 the members of its board were the Duke of Infantado, Duke of Las Torres, Baron de La Romana, Paul and Raul Otlet, with Joaquín Iglesias as its managing director. By then the company name had changed to *Sociedad de Ferrocarriles Soria-Navarra*. In 1941 it was incorporated into the RENFE group

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letter of procuration giving power to Raoul Doux, officially translated from French 1893

**Records 2:** at Archivo de RENFE: annual reports 1925-32

**Records 3:** at Archives Générales du Royaume, Département des Archives Contemporaines, Brussels: business records of the Otlet family 1887-1915

**Records 4:** at Archivo de la Diputación Provincial de Soria: some records can be found 1887-1936

**Records 5:** at Archivo Municipal de Soria: some information exists 1887-1902

**Records 6:** at Archivo Histórico Provincial de Soria, *Archivos Públicos, Obras Públicas y Urbanismo*: expropriations 1888-1909; *Archivos Privados, Fondo Ramón Benito Aceña*: general correspondence 1887; correspondence with Constancio Bruck 1887-1888; correspondence with the Otlet family 1889; expropriations of lands in Almazán, Soria 1889-1890; miscellaneous

**Publications:** Ana Rosa Frías Rubio (1988), "Inversiones extranjeras en los ferrocarriles sorianos". In *Celtiberia*, vol 38, núm 76

## **205 FERROCARRIL ZAFRA-HUELVA (British)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** founded in 1881 at 3 Lombard St, London, when Wilhelm Sundheim obtained the concession to construct and develop a line of 180 kms linking Zafra, Badajoz, to Huelva. Its objects were connected with mining. Its original capital was 28 million pesetas fully paid up. By 1887 it launched an issue of bonds of 77,500,000 pesetas to be paid in London in pounds sterling. The company was established in 1884 and work began the same year. Members of the board were Práxedes Mateo Sagasta, former prime minister, chairman; Carlos Ibáñez Ibáñez de Ibero; Marquis of Valdeiglesias, Daniel Carballo, Heinrich Doetsch and Wilhelm Sundheim. Its head office in Spain was at 1 Tudescos St, Madrid. By the 1920s the Marquis of Valdeiglesias was the only remaining original member at the board. New members included Robert Addie; Count of Albiz; Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez and Gustave Bushell; its managing director being Ernest Ingram. It remained independent until 1941 when *RENFE* was established, and it became part of this company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: first directors signatures 1892; *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration given to Pedro Nolasco de Soto 1902; to Pedro Merry del Val 1909, and Ernest Hardy 1913; *Documentos Mercantiles*: Zafra & Huelva Railway Co. First mortgage 3% obligations coupon numerical registers; shares of the company

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 292*: bond listings on the Lyon (Lyons) Stock Exchange 1887

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 763

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1905-35

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **206 FERROCARRILES ALCANTARILLA-LORCA (British)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** its origins go back to 1876 when a company under the above name obtained a concession to develop a railway line linking Alcantarilla to Lorca in the Murcia province, with a length of 56 kilometres. The concession was renewed in 1883 and when the construction was partly finished it was acquired by the Great Southern of Spain Railway Co (see n° 245). It was subsequently sold to a consortium of Catalan financiers, including the *Banco Hispano Colonial*, and then re-established in 1901 in Barcelona. Its capital was 6 million pesetas divided into 12,000 shares of 500 pesetas each being fully paid up. By 1920 members of the board included Roberto Robert, Count of Torroella de Montgrí, chairman; José Garí, vice-chairman; and Carlos Sanllehy. In 1942 it was incorporated into the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1901; correspondence 1920-25; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1906; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: correspondence 1920-1929

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1902-1940

## **207 FERROCARRILES ANDALUCES (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** founded in 1869, under the Spanish Companies Act of the same year, it was incorporated in 1877, with a nominal capital which initially was 1,500,000 pesetas subsequently increased to 10 million divides into 20,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. This capital was increased several times until it reached 41,500,000 pesetas in 1904. Several issues of bonds were launched between 1883-1913. It was the third largest Spanish railway company, after *Compañía del Norte* (see nº 219) and *Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* (see nº 214). The first French members of the board were the Count A de Camondo and E Duclerc and among the Spaniards were the Marquis of La Gándara, the Count of Casa Loring and Francisco Silvela. Among the members of the board in 1894 were Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, former prime minister, Luis Silvela, Emilio Cánovas del Castillo, Eusebio Page and León Antonio de Cuadra, Marquis of Guadalmina. This railway line linked the main Andalusian cities beneath the *Madrid-Córdoba-Sevilla-Huelva* line, which belonged to the MZA company. Under the above name it acquired the concession for the *Sevilla-Jerez-Cádiz* line, which was the main railway business promoted in Spain by the French *Compañía General de Crédito* (see nº 115). Other shorter lines were joined later, such as *Córdoba-Málaga-Utrera-Morón-Osuna*, which had also been financed with foreign capital, mainly British, and by 1913 *Puente Genil-Linares* and *Bobadilla-Algeciras*, both mainly British financed. By 1916 it began to operate the *Ferrocarriles del Sur de España* network (see nº 222). It operated also other shorter lines all in the Andalusian area. By 1920 its head office was at 40 Carrera de San Jerónimo, Madrid. Most of the members of its board were Spanish at the time, among them Duke of Infantado, chairman; Antonio Gassol, chairman of the steering committee; Leon Cocagne, Francisco de Laiglesia; Count of Gamazo; Vicente Montal; Jaime Imber; Máximo Ortiz de Urbina and José Llobet; Pablo de Gorostiza honorary secretary of the board and Alfredo de Albuquerque, secretary general and secretary of the board. From 1923 it initiated the absorption of *Ferrocarriles del Sur de España* which was finally accomplished in 1929. In 1936 the company was seized by the Spanish State, and incorporated into the *Ferrocarriles del Oeste* (see nº 212), and as a result a new company was created under the name of *Compañía Nacional de los Ferrocarriles del Oeste y Red de Andaluces*. In 1942 it was incorporated into the RENFE group.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: correspondence about its current account in the Banco de España from 1894, including lists of directors 1894-1911; letter of procuration; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1912-15; *Intervención*: current and deposit account of the *Córdoba-Málaga* line 1866; *Operaciones*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including security records, issues of bonds and annual reports and balance sheets of the company 1912-1927; *Documentos Mercantiles*: bonds of *Sevilla-Jerez-Cádiz* line (in French and Spanish) 1907

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 283*: correspondence of the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères on the Spanish railways 1880-1909; *Série F 30 n° 284*: correspondence of the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères* 1897-1908; circular letters of the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères*; report for the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères on the situation of the Spanish railways bondholders 1897-1911; *Série F 30 n° 290*: listing difficulties with the *Sevilla-Jerez-Cádiz* company's shares and bonds, Kervengen-Guilhou lawsuit 1858-65; reduction in nominal value of capital; stamping of securities, difficulties with payment of stamp and transfer duties 1866-73; *Série F 30 n° 291*: share and bond listing of *Ferrocarriles Andaluces* 1880; successive bond issues 1883-84, 1887-88, 1890-91, 1892-93, 1894-96; difficulties 1895-96; new shares listing 1901-02; and new bonds 1903; stamping of securities 1907; applications for listing in dispute 1908-13; *Série F 30 n° 693-694*: issues of bonds 1921-26, 1927-33

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, nº 168,

1-4; on the *Sevilla-Jerez-Cádiz* line nº 664; *Série 1AQ: Banque Camondo* corporate records

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1877-1935 (the majority of them in French); reports 1877-1935 (in French and Spanish); statistic records which include records of railway lines operated and absorbed 1906-1935

**Records 5:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas**: some information can be found

**Publications:** Juan Antonio Lacomba (1974), "Notas sobre el ferrocarril Málaga-Córdoba, 1859-1879". *Jábega*, núm. 7

Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1978), "El proceso de formación de la Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Andaluces (1874-1880). *Hacienda Pública Española*, núm 55

---- (1980), "La Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Andaluces (1878-1920): Una empresa de transportes en la España de la Restauración". *Investigaciones Económicas*, núm 12

Albert Broder (1981)

## **208 FERROCARRILES CIUDAD REAL-BADAJOS, Y ALMORCHÓN-MINAS DE CARBÓN DE BELMEZ (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1861 in Madrid to construct a railway line linking Ciudad Real to Badajoz. Its first capital was 330,800,000 reales or 87,000 francs in shares and bonds of which a large part was French. The company had a committee in Place Vendôme, Paris. One of the engineering companies which participated in the construction was *Parent-Schaken et Cie* from Paris. Its first director general was Joseph Ducros, chief engineer in France. First directors included José Canalejas Casas, Claudio Moyano, former minister of *Fomento* (economic development), who was chairman of the board in 1861, and the Duke of Glücksberg. French members of the board were Jean Linmandu de Nieurrenhove, François Lavacours and Eugène Blin. The latter two had also obtained the concession for the *Córdoba-Sevilla* railway line (see nº 196) and were the representatives of the *Parent-Schaken et Cie* from Paris. The company obtained the concession to extend the line to the mining area of Almorchón, Badajoz and the Belmez mines, Córdoba, and it was reorganised in 1871. In 1880 it was absorbed by the MZA railways company, although it kept some kind of independence.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1865; *Registro*: correspondence relating to its current account from 1869; records on seizure of goods of the company 1874-77; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España re acquisition in London of operations equipment 1853, also includes full list of first directors 1861

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 289 I*: shares and bonds listings 1872-77; records on the absorption by MZA 1880

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, *Chemins de Fer*, nº 221, 255

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

José Morilla Critz (1984) "El ferrocarril de Córdoba a la cuenca hullera de Espiel y Belmez

(1852-1880)". *Revista de Historia Económica*, vol. II, núm. 1

-- (1985), "El negocio de construcción del ferrocarril carbonero de Belmez y Espiel y la economía andaluz (1856-1880" *Actas del III Congreso de Historia de Andalucía, Historia Contemporánea*

## **209 FERROCARRILES ECONÓMICOS DE CATALUÑA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1905 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company to construct and operate a railway line of 34 kilometres linking Flassá to Palamós in the Gerona province, and whose concession had been obtained in 1884. Its capital was 1,050,000 Belgian francs divided into 10,500 shares of 100 francs each. The *Compagnie Internationale de Tramways* was its main promoter and shareholder. By the beginning of the 1920s its head office was at 41 Minimes St, Brussels and its headquarters in Spain in Palamós, Gerona. Members of its board included Mr Destrebecqz, Georges Van Damme, Gaston Fumey and Charles Leys. In 1922 the company suspended payments.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares, including excerpts of articles of association

## **210 FERROCARRILES DEL ESTE DE ESPAÑA (French, Belgian)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1888 in Valencia, as a joint-stock company to construct and operate a railway line of 30 kilometres linking Valencia to Liria and Manises, and a branch of 2 kilometres to Utiel, the *Valencia-Utiel* line. The company had obtained the concession in 1881. Its capital was 3 million francs, divided into 12,000 shares of 250 francs each and its capital in bonds was 6,100,000 francs at 3% interest rate, of which a large part was French. The company had an agency in Paris and its main financing bank was *Banque Parisienne*. The majority of members of the board were French, although some Spaniards were also represented. Another Belgian firm, the *Société Anonyme de Construction de Chemins de Fer en Espagne* undertook the construction of part of the line. It was absorbed by *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España* in 1891 (see n° 219).

**Records 1:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 288*: share and bond listings 1888; unlistings 1902

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 300; n° 733 *Ferrocarril Valencia-Aragón*

**Records 3:** at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels**: board meeting minutes relating to *Société Anonyme de Construction de Chemins de Fer en Espagne* 1895

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 211 FERROCARRILES LÉRIDA-REUS-TARRAGONA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** its origins go back to 1856 when a group of Spanish financiers, mainly from Reus, Tarragona, together with two French bankers, Hippolyte Destrem and Alexandre Mallet, founded a company to construct a railway line of 15 kilometres, which would link Tarragona to Reus. Later the company decided to continue the line to Lérida through Montblanch, Tarragona, in order to connect with the *Barcelona-Zaragoza* line. The company obtained consistent financial support from the French *Compañía General de Crédito* (see n° 115) and a new company was established under the name of *Tarragona-Reus-Montblanch*. In 1862 it finally obtained the concession to extend the line to Lérida, the name changing to the above, and its capital increased from 8,600,000 pesetas to almost 17 million pesetas. The line Montblanch to Reus was completed and open to the public, but the Montblanch to Lérida link was not completed until 1867. The railway line was finally absorbed in 1885 by *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España*.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letters of procuration 1882; authorised signatures 1882; *Secretaría*: correspondence between the Banco de España and the *Compañía General de Crédito en España* relating to the construction of the Montblanch-Reus line 1861

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 287*: share and bond listings of the Montblanch to Reus company, converted later into *Lérida-Reus-Tarragona* 1860-67

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 398

**Records 4:** at Archivo de RENFE: statutes 1865; miscellaneous records

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 212 FERROCARRILES MADRID-CÁCERES-PORTUGAL, Y DEL OESTE DE ESPAÑA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** a joint-stock company under the name of *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Cáceres-Portugal* was established at 1 Villalar St, Madrid in 1880, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1869, to construct and operate a railway line linking Madrid to Cáceres and Portugal. Its first capital was 25 million pesetas, divided into 50,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which a large part was French. In 1881 it launched an issue of 150,000 mortgage bonds at 3% interest rate of 500 pesetas each, of which a large part was launched and sold in Paris at 303 francs each. In 1895 the capital was increased to 47 million pesetas, when the company merged with *Ferrocarriles del Oeste de España* company, also called *Plasencia-Astorga* line, whose capital was 22 million. A contract with the company operating the railways from Madrid to Cáceres and Portugal and the West of Spain, *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España*, was signed in 1902. This company had been established in Madrid in 1894 to supply financial support to the company under the above name, as well as to operate it. Its first capital was 3,500,000 pesetas of which a large part was also French. The founders and main shareholders of the above company were the French banking house *Camondo et Cie*; León Antonio de Cuadra, Marquis of Guadalmina; Gustave Delahante, Edouard Blount, Joseph



de la Bouillierie, Sosthène Le François and the executors of Mr de La Gándara. Among members of the board, in addition to the seven founders, were Mathieu-Bodet, Marquis of Cabra, José Echegaray, Segismundo Moret and José Reina. The board met either in Madrid or in Paris and there was a steering committee which operated in Paris. Members of the *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España* were Antonio Blasto, Alfred Charles Edwards, Mauricio Julio Bunau and Felipe Juan Bunau. In 1928 the company was nationalised and converted into *Compañía Nacional de los Ferrocarriles del Oeste*. In 1936 it took over *Ferrocarriles Andaluces Co* (see n° 207), an action which was supervised by the Spanish State, and its name changed to *Compañía Nacional de los Ferrocarriles del Oeste y Red de Andaluces*. In 1942 it was incorporated into the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association nd, but they might be the 1880 ones; certification of the board of directors agreement on pledging of public debt securities 1893; correspondence relating to its current and deposit account from 1894; articles of association and excerpts of settlement deed of the *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España* 1894; records on a loan granted by the Banco de España to the company 1913; letters of procuration 1904, 1923, 1927; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1910; *Operaciones*: correspondence relating to a loan granted by the Banco de España to the *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España* including notes on the history of the company 1914-1916

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 288*: bonds listing of *Ferrocarriles del Oeste de España* (Plasencia-Astorga line) 1889; share listing 1896; 50,000 bonds and shares listing of the *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Cáceres-Portugal* company 1881; new issues after take over of the *Compañía del Oeste* 1890, 1910

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, *Chemins de Fer*, n° 176 *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España*; 298 *Ferrocarriles del Oeste de España*; 425 *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Cáceres-Portugal*; *Série 1 AQ*: *Banque Camondo* corporate records

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports of *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Cáceres-Portugal* 1882-1928, including contract with *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España* 1895; annual reports of *Compañía de Explotación de los Ferrocarriles de Madrid a Cáceres y Portugal y del Oeste de España* 1902-1927; statistics records 1897-1925

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 213 FERROCARRILES MADRID-SANTOÑA POR BURGOS (Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established as a joint-stock company in 1897 in Bilbao to construct and develop a narrow-gauge railway line linking Madrid to Santoña, in the Santander province, through Burgos. The company, partially financed by the *Banque de Belgique*, had obtained concessions for shorter lines in 1888 and 1895. Its first capital was 13,320,000 pesetas (11,100,000 Belgian francs) divided into 22,200 shares of 600 pesetas or 500 francs each. Members of the Belgian board in 1897 included Arthur de Sauvage-Vercour, banker and president of the Commerce Court in Liège, Belgium, chairman; the Marquis of Assche,

resident in Brussels, Belgium; and the Count of Adhemar; Charles Braconier, industrialist and engineer from Liège, resident at the time in Madrid, was the representative of the company in Spain. The board was divided into two sections, one Spanish and the other Belgian, which operated independently, but they communicated their decisions to each other.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1897; letter of procuration including members of the board 1897; correspondence

## **214 FERROCARRILES MADRID-ZARAGOZA-ALICANTE (MZA) (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1856 in Madrid to construct a railway line that would link the south of France to Madrid through Zaragoza and would then reach the Mediterranean in Alicante. Its original capital was 120 million francs of which more than 50% was owned by the Baron James de Rothschild (26% was owned by the firm *Sociedad Española Mercantil e Industrial* and 27% by the Rothschild's House of Paris). The remaining 45% was also French. It had a committee in Paris. In addition to the Rothschilds, other members of this committee were Mr Morny, Mr Chateaus, Gustave Delahante, and Leopold Le Hon. Part of the *Madrid-Alicante* line, the *Madrid-Almansa* section, was already built when the MZA company was founded, and was inaugurated in 1858, but the line linking Madrid with Zaragoza had just been started. It was completed in 1863. The company absorbed the following lines: *Sevilla-Huelva* in 1869; *Córdoba-Sevilla* in 1875; *Ciudad Real-Badajoz* in 1880; *Mérida-Sevilla* in 1882; *Aranjuez-Cuenca* in 1884; *Valladolid-Ariza* in 1891 and *Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* in 1898. By the 1920s its head office was at 2-8 *Pacífico* St, Madrid, and its paid up capital in shares reached the amount of 236,077,850 pesetas. Members of the Paris committee were Gaston Griot, Baron of Brimont, Louis Mille, Baron Robert de Rothschild, René Lisle, Aquiles Viallate. Its secretary general was Eugenio Espinosa de los Monteros. The company also had a committee in Barcelona whose member were Eduardo Maristany; Baron of Román; Carlos Maristany and Manuel Marqués; Felipe Blanc was its secretary. Members of the board were Juan Alvarado, chairman; Marquis of Santa María de Silvela; Count of San Luis; Juan Manuel de Urquijo; José Sáinz Hernando; Ignacio Bauer; Alfredo Bauer; Amós Salvador; Enrique Ocharán; José Luis de Ussía; Count of Gaitanes; Julián Cifuentes and José Manuel Figueras. In 1941 it was nationalised and incorporated into the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 289, 1-2*: incorporation records 1855-56; share and bond listings 1857-99; acquisition of the *Córdoba-Sevilla* line 1875; acquisition of the *Ciudad Real-Badajoz y Almorchón-Minas de Bélmez* line 1880; details of merger with *Ferrocarriles Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* 1898; new share and bond listings 1876, 1878, 1880, 1899; reports of general shareholders' meeting 1891, 1892, 1898, 1899; miscellaneous records; correspondence

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: statutes 1857, 1892, 1899, 1924; official records 1850-97 including rates and price lists; correspondence between the management of the company and politicians, bankers, businessmen; board meeting minutes 1857 on; statistics records 1900-32; reports on the renewal of concessions of the MZA line from 1906; machinery, wagons, coaches, material records 1908-1931; Paris committee minutes 1857 on; steering committee minutes 1857-1941; Barcelona committee minutes 1857-1941; shareholders' meeting minutes 1857 on; annual reports 1856-1908; miscellaneous records; miscellaneous

records of *Ferrocarril Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* including terms and plans of merger with MZA 1891; agreement between *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España*, MZA and *Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia Co* 1896

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1880, including version 1856; renewal of articles of association 1899; *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letters of procuration, correspondence 1880-1939; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: correspondence with the Banco de España Barcelona branch relating to its current account in the branch, including authorised signatures 1925-1939; *Intervención*: current and deposit account of the *Barcelona-Tarragona* line 1852; current and deposit accounts from 1857; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1861-1913; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French and Spanish) 1859; bonds (in French and Spanish) 1857, 1860, 1885, 1899 at various interest rate

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 427, 1-6; n° 706 *Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* line

**Records 5:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: *Ferrocarril Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* managing directors meeting minutes 1901-1908; board meeting minutes 1913; Barcelona committee meeting minutes 1899-1936

**Publications:** Rondo Cameron (1961), *France and the Economic development of Europe*  
Gabriel Tortella (1973), *Los orígenes del capitalismo en España*  
Miguel Artola (1978), *Los ferrocarriles en España. 1844-1943*  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1978)  
Albert Broder (1981)  
Archivo Histórico de RENFE (1981), *El problema ferroviario. 1917-1932; Documentos de la Compañía MZA*, Madrid  
Juan Giner Pastor (1983), *El ferrocarril Madrid-Alicante en el siglo XIX*, Alicante, Caja de Ahorros Provincial de Alicante  
Luis Juan Tomás García (1991), *La minería sevillana del carbón. Las minas de la Reunión de la Compañía de los Ferrocarriles MZA*, Sevilla, Diputación Provincial de Sevilla  
Cuadernos de Archivo del BBV n° 42 (1996), *La Cía de los FF CC Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante: Prolegómenos de 1856 e inicios del siglo XX*

## 215 FERROCARRILES MÁLAGA-ALGECIRAS-CÁDIZ (German)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established and registered as a joint-stock company in 1912 in Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid, to construct and develop a railway line linking San Fernando, Cádiz, to Málaga with branches to extend to other public works in the area. Its first capital was 12,010,000 pesetas divided into 12,010 shares of 1,000 pesetas each, of which only a 25% were paid. By 1920 the section San Julián to Fuengirola, 20 kilometres, was built, but Fuengirola to San Fernando, 235 kilometres, still had to be constructed. The capital was mainly Spanish, but engineers were brought from abroad. The first engineer was Marcel Grumiaux, French, and subsequently there was Paul Jonge De Messemacker, German, together with the Spanish engineer, resident in Málaga, Manuel Giménez Lozano. Members of the board were the Duke of San Pedro de Galatino, chairman; the Duke of Bibona; and the Marquis of Santa María de Silvela.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration given to Paul Jonge De Messemacker

and Manuel Giménez Lombardo, as director engineers of the company, including some notes on the history of the company 1912; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to some deposits made by the company 1915-1924

## **216 FERROCARRILES DE MONTAÑA A GRANDES PENDIENTES DE MONISTROL A MONSERRAT (French)**

**Sector:** rack-railway

**History:** its origins go back to the late 1870s when the increasing number of visitors to the Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona, made it clear that some means of transport to the Montserrat mountain was necessary. A first project for the construction of a rack-railway line was presented in 1878, and a firm was founded in 1881, under the name of *Sociedad de Ferrocarriles de Montaña a Grandes Pendientes*, which soon initiated the construction of the line. The first period of construction progressed slowly, because the business had both technical and financial problems, until a group of Swiss financiers took over the Spanish firm as far as technical advice was concerned. The Swiss engineer Niclaus Riggensbach acted as a consultant to the firm in the construction of a line which initially would have been 7,5 kilometres long. Spanish shareholders included Victor Balaguer, Ramón Macaya and Pedro Garriga Nogués. In 1891 articles of association of the firm were renewed in order to allow Swiss capital; it was also stated that the object of the business was the construction and operation of a railway line which would link Monistrol to Montserrat and Monistrol to Tibidabo and it was finally decided to extend the line 2 kilometres more. The Swiss citizen Julien Chappuis was appointed chief engineer for the works. The line was inaugurated in 1892, with total price being 2,700,000 Swiss francs, which was mainly obtained through subscription of shares and a bonds issue, the majority of which were owned by Swiss financiers. In 1921 members of its board included Julian Chappuis, Ramón Macaya, Rómulo Bosch, Charles Masson, G Nicole, R de Gautard, Albert de Weck and Mr Charrière de Severy. Its head office was at 6 Corribia St, Barcelona. Subsequently various attempts of linking this line to others in the area failed because of the start of WW1. From 1919 the company initiated a re-organisation which was completed in 1924, when it was converted into a Spanish firm, with its board being formed mainly by well-known Catalan financiers, although there still were Swiss shareholders among its owners. In 1925 the company merged with the *Compañía Anónima de Funiculares y Ascensores*. The Montserrat line closed in 1957 and the other lines were transferred to the *Ferrocarriles de la Generalitat de Catalunya* in 1986.

**Records 1:** **Archivo de los Ferrocarriles de la Generalitat de Catalunya, S.A.:** a consistent part of the historical archives of this company can be found

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 671

**Records 3:** at ANC, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: records re operating equipment; tickets selling statistics; baggages, goods and commodities; internal reports; accounting books; locomotive and traffic journals; staff records; plans and drawing collection 1900-1957

**Publications:** Carles Salmeron i Bosch (1986), *El tren de Montserrat. Història del cremallera Monistrol Montserrat*, Barcelona, Terminus

## 217 FERROCARRILES DEL NORESTE DE ESPAÑA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** a company under the above name obtained in 1852 the concession for the construction of a railway line which would link Barcelona to Zaragoza. The first part to be constructed was the *Barcelona-Manresa* line, which was subsequently absorbed by the *Barcelona-Zaragoza* line and then by the *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* (see n° 225), which was finally absorbed by the *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España Co* (see n° 219)

**Records 1:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 288*: miscellaneous records of the *Barcelona-Manresa* line 1908-09

## 218 FERROCARRILES DEL NOROESTE DE ESPAÑA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** in 1862 a company under the name of *Ferrocarril del Noroeste de España* was founded. Its first project was to built a railway line which would link León to Gijón and which was to open by 1871, but construction proved to be very slow. The company failed to attract enough financial support and in 1879 the Spanish government announced a public tender for the concession of the operation of the part of the line already constructed, and for the construction of new lines. A consortium of French banks and companies, of which the *Société de Dépôts et Comptes Courantes* had a large majority, and which also included the *Société Financière de Paris*, *Union Générale*, the *Banque d'Escomptes de Paris* and the *Société Générale du Crédit Industriel et Commercial* together with the Spanish *Ferrocarriles del Norte* obtained the concession in 1880. A company under the above name was then established with a capital of 20 million pesetas. It was also called *Ferrocarriles de Asturias, Galicia y León*. In 1885 *Ferrocarriles del Norte Co* entirely absorbed the company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1877-79; court orders related to company's bankruptcy 1888-90

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 288*: non-authorized issue of *Ferrocarriles del Noroeste Co* securities 1863; 40,000 shares listing of the *Noroeste Co* which was later converted into the *Asturias-Galicia-León Co* 1881; bond listings 1881-82; new bond's 2nd and 3th series listings 1885-86; records on absorption by *Ferrocarriles del Norte Co* 1885

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 52 on the *Asturias-Galicia-León* line; n° 301 on the *Noroeste* line

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: reports 1861-70; annual reports 1863-71 including a plan of the company 1867

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 219 FERROCARRILES DEL NORTE DE ESPAÑA (French, Belgian)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** its full name was *Compañía de los Caminos de Hierro del Norte de España*, but it always was known as above. Its original capital was 100 million francs (95 million pesetas) in 200,000 shares. The *Sociedad de Crédito Mobiliario Español* owned 52,700 shares (26%), the French *Crédit Mobilier* 15%; with some French individuals and two Belgian banks -the *Société Générale de Belgique* and *Banque de Belgique*- owning the rest. It was mainly owned by the Pereire group, the main competitor of the Rothschild group in Spain. Its object was to construct and operate a railway line linking Madrid to Irún, near the French border, through Avila, Valladolid, Burgos, Vitoria, Tolosa and San Sebastián. It had obtained the concession in 1856, under the Spanish Railways Act of 1855 and the Spanish Companies Act of 1856, and was finally established in 1858. The Rothschilds had the concession of a number of lines in the southern part of Spain, so the Pereire group turned to the northern ones. They acquired the concession of lines such as *Valladolid-Burgos* in 1856; and promoted and led the construction of others such as the *Córdoba-Sevilla* line (see n° 196) together with Charles Laffitte and other British and Spanish financiers. This latter line, which was constructed mainly by British engineers and constructors, among them Thomas Brassey & Co, was working by 1860. Once El Norte Co was established, it absorbed a number of existing railway companies, mainly in the Catalanian region, including *Lérida-Reus-Tarragona* in 1885 (see n° 211), and *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* in 1878 (see n° 225). In other northern regions short and long lines were acquired such as *Tudela-Bilbao* in 1858; *Santander-Alar del Rey* in 1874 (see n° 192); *Asturias-Galicia-León*, also called *del Noroeste* in 1885-90; *Valencia-Utiel*, *Almansa-Valencia-Tarragona* and *Medina del Campo-Salamanca* in 1891 (see n° 200). In 1902 its capital was 245,100,000 pesetas or 258 million francs. Its main owners and members of the board were the Pereire brothers, Duke of Galliera, Baron of Seillière, the French *Banque Fould et Heine*, the *Société Générale de Belgique* and *Banque de Belgique*; among the Spanish members, bankers such as Uribarren, Carlos Manuel Calderón, and Ignacio Olea; the aristocrats, Duke of Alba and the politicians Manuel González-Brabo, former prime minister. In 1923 Mauricio Pereire, Count of Foy, Gaston Guiot and Gustave Pereire all French citizen, were still members of the board; in addition to Spanish members José Antonio de Ibarra, Martín de Zavala, Trinitario Ruiz Valarino, Valentín Gorbeña, Félix Boix, Baron of Satrustegui, Tomás Urquijo, José Joaquín de Ampuero, Enrique de Zárate, Count of Torroella de Montgrí, Ignacio Coll, Count of Gamazo, Julio de Arteche, Ramón de la Sota, Valentín Ruiz Senén, Juan Sánchez de León, Marquis of Caviedes, Eugenio Mir, Roberto Ellisen. Luis Olanda and Eduardo Garre were deputy managers and Ventura González, secretary. The company had a French committee which met in Paris. In 1941 it was nationalised and incorporated into the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*; *Sucursales*, *Bilbao*, *Santander*; *Intervención*: articles of association 1892, renewed 1902, 1926; letters of procuration 1888; current and deposit accounts in the Banco de España from 1860; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a loan of 5 million pesetas 1913; current account of the *Tudela-Bilbao* railway line from 1859; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1905-12; file on the lawsuit between the company and the Banco de España 1900 on; *Operaciones*: correspondence between the Banco de España and the *Banco de Bilbao* relating to mortgage bonds of the *Tudela-Bilbao* line 1917; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the *Alar-Santander* line 1928; *Documentos Mercantiles*: Valencian bonds 1923

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 283-288*: on *El Norte Co*, share and bond listings 1859-72; new 30,000 2nd series bonds 1876 and 20,000 bonds listings 1877; 100,000 new bond listings 1888; 100,000 and 40,000 new share listings 1892-93; miscellaneous records 1890-1912; share listings of the *Zaragoza-Barcelona* line 1860-66, bond listings 1880; share listings of the *Zaragoza-Pamplona* line 1860-65; details on difficulties in the takeover of *Ferrocarriles Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* 1867-1872; 10,000 new shares and 215,000

bonds listings after takeover of *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* line 1878; takeover of *Ferrocarriles Segovia-Medina del Campo* 1886; *El Norte Co* ordinary general members meeting; reports of board of directors; resolutions of the meeting 1888, 1890-92, 1894-99; some other printed documents, in particular explanatory note on the agreement 1899; records on other takeovers or merged lines such as *Ferrocarriles Valencia-Almansa*, share listings 1860; unlistings 1862; *Ferrocarriles Montblanch-Reus* which became *Ferrocarriles Lérida-Reus-Tarragona* 1860-67; 50,000 share listings of the *Lérida-Reus-Tarragona* line after merger with *El Norte Co* 1886-87; 60,000 bond listings on the Lyon (Lyons) Stock Exchange of direct railways *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona* 1878-86; bond listings on the Lyons Stock Exchange of *Ferrocarriles Cariñena-Zaragoza* 1884-1902; correspondence and circular letters of *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères* 1895-1909; correspondence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Spanish railways 1892-1910; report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the situation of Spanish railways bondholders 1895-1908

**Records 3:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: deed of sale of *La Concordia* land to the *Banco de Bilbao* 1890; records on Thomas Brassey & Co as constructors of the *Tudela-Bilbao* line 18858-63; report 1931

**Records 4:** at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels**: board meeting minutes of the committee of Paris 1856-1913; shareholders' meeting minutes 1859-70; miscellaneous records 1858-68, deposited by the *Société Générale de Belgique* in the **Archives Générales du Royaume, Departement des Archives Contemporaines, Brussels**

**Records 5:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: board meeting minutes of the Paris committee 1856-1913; summary of the board meeting minutes of the Madrid committee 1859-76; annual reports 1858-1942 (in French and Spanish); reports including statutes 1859, 1863, 1874, 1882, 1888, 1892, 1902; miscellaneous records 1858-1933; statistics records 1870-1930;

**Records 6:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the E group, *Chemins de Fer*, n° 145 *Cariñena-Zaragoza* line; n° 299, 1-8; n° 722 on the *Tudela-Bilbao* line; n° 23 on the *Almansa-Valencia-Tarragona* line; n° 657 on the *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* line

**Publications:** Archives Générales du Royaume. Brussels, Unpublished *Inventory des Archives de la Société Générale de Belgique de 1822 à 1870*

Nicolás Sánchez Albornoz (1966), "De los orígenes del capital financiero. La Sociedad General de Crédito Mobiliario Español, 1856-1902" *Moneda y Crédito*, 97

Gabriel Tortella (1975)

Miguel Artola (1978)

Albert Broder (1981)

## 220 FERROCARRILES DE PUERTO RICO (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** the first Spanish railways to be constructed were the ones in Cuba and specifically a line linking La Habana to Güines, which is said to have been built between 1835 and 1837. Wagons and locomotives were constructed in London. A circular railway line was also constructed in Puerto Rico when the island was still a Spanish colony. The Pereire group obtained the concession in 1888 and the company was established in the same year

in Madrid with a capital of 16 million pesetas. Members of the board included Ivo and Pablo Bosch as representatives of the French *Crédit Mobilier* and of the *Banco General de Madrid*.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 292*: annual report on the *Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico* 1888-96; share and securities bond listings 1890, 1892; unlisting 1895; French shareholders' requests 1896

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 589, 1-2

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 221 FERROCARRILES SECUNDARIOS Y ESTRATÉGICOS DE ALICANTE (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1910 at 10 Villanueva St, Madrid, to construct and operate the secondary railway line from Alicante to Villajoyosa and from Villajoyosa to Denia, in the Alicante province, 93 kilometres in all. Its first capital was 4,750,000 pesetas. The company was unable to attract enough financial support from the Spanish government and launched an issue of bonds in 1910 for 19,824,000 pesetas and two more issues in 1911 and 1912. Some may have been sold in the Paris Stock Exchange because the bankruptcy of a French bank, *Henrotte et Muller*, affected the last issue and the company had to make a compromise with its bondholders reducing the nominal price of the bonds from 500 to 300 pesetas. It was involved in continual financial problems, and both construction and operation were very slow. In 1921 members of its board included Martín Rosales, chairman; José Francos Rodríguez, Federico Loygorri, and José María Serra was its managing director. In 1964 it was acquired by FEVE, *Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha* (narrow-gauge railway line company) and in 1987 it was transferred to the *Ferrocarriles de la Generalitat Valenciana*.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Serie F 30 n° 292*: some information can be found 1910-13

**Records 2:** at Archivo de RENFE: statutes 1910; annual reports 1911-34

## 222 FERROCARRILES DEL SUR DE ESPAÑA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1889 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to construct a railway line linking Linares, Jaén to Almería and other lines in the south of Spain. Its first head office was in Sevilla St, Madrid. Its first capital was 10 million pesetas, divided into 20,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which a large part was French. The first construction projects were supervised by the Fives-Lille company (see n° 95). The company had a committee in Paris whose chairman was Ivo Bosch. It acquired the concession of part of the line, *Moreda-Granada-Guadix*, which belonged to the Granada Railway Ltd, a British company which had previously acquired it from the Great Southern of Spain Railway Co, also British (see



n° 245). Members of the board by 1890 included Laureano Figuerola, former minister of *Hacienda* (public finance), chairman; José Cárdenas; Wenceslao Martínez, Marquis of La Merced; Antonio Navarro; Jorge Loring Heredia and Juan Rózpide. In 1895 due to difficulties in attracting financial support it suspended payments. The company had to sign an agreement with its creditors under which it was required to change its dividend payments for a period of three years, after which regular payment should be resumed. The company could not implement this agreement and after long negotiations with its creditors it was reorganised and in 1908 the capital was finally raised. From 1916 the lines of this company were operated by the *Ferrocarriles Andaluces* which had already acquired a number of its shares. By 1920 members were Pablo H Rózpide; Eduardo Grey; Ruy M de Albuquerque; Julio Champagnac; Pablo Gorostiza and Comte des Tanges Beduer. In 1923 the Paris committee was dissolved and subsequently the company was absorbed by *Andaluces Co* (see n° 207).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1889; letters of procuration 1889-1910; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1890-1915; *Sucursales, Almería*: letters of procuration given to various people representing the company in Almería and relating to its current account in the Banco de España Almería branch 1910-14; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1913

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 289, 1-2*: incorporation records 1889; bonds listings in Lyons Stock Exchange 1891 and shares and bonds listings in Paris Stock Exchange 1892; unlisting 1905; new application for listing 1908; *Serie F 30 n° 283*: correspondence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Spanish railways 1904-13; *Serie F 30 n° 284*: correspondence with the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères* 1903-13; circular letters of the *Association nationale française des porteurs de valeurs mobilières étrangères*: report addressed to the minister of Foreign Affairs on the situation of Spanish railways bondholders 1903-11

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 302, 1-3

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1889-1928; renewal of statutes 1906, 1924, 1927; miscellaneous records including acquisition of other lines such as the *Moreda-Granada* line; contract with the William Baird Co 1912; project of agreement with its creditors 1916

**Records 5:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas**: some information can be found

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Constanza Navarro Oña (1984), *El Ferrocarril Linares-Almería, 1870-1934*, Almería, Editorial Cajal

## 223 FERROCARRILES VASCONGADOS (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1906 as a result of the merger between three Basque railway lines, the *Central de Vizcaya Bilbao-Durango*, the *Durango-Zumárraga* and the *Elgoibar-San Sebastián*. Its nominal capital was 20 million pesetas and was mainly formed by various

bond issues launched by the three companies at the time of the merger. By 1921 its board members included José de Acillona Garay, Marquis of Acillona; Juan José de Echano, Enrique Fernández Villaverde, Juan T de Arteche, Gaston Poirier, Julio Benito del Valle and Julio Igartua, managing director. Although most of its capital might have been Spanish, mainly Basque, the technology used, not only in its construction but also in operation, seems to have been French. In the late 1960s it was still operating with its head office being at 8 Achuri St, Bilbao, and its capital was 108 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 734

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Dirección General de Sucursales*: some information can be found on the *Ferrocarril Bilbao-Durango*; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in company deeds register 1882-1907; in joint-stock company register 1845-1939; letter of procuration given to Manuel de Otaduy, Juan Lartitegui and Justo Violet 1904; *Intervención*: interest payments on bonds deposited in the Bank 1947-1950

**Publications:** Angel María Ormaechea Hernáiz (1988), "Ferrocarriles Vascos (1855-1913)", *Ekonomiaz. Revista de Economía Vasca*, núm. 9-10

## 224 FERROCARRILES ZARAGOZA-ESCATRÓN Y VAL DE ZAFÁN-GARGALLO (British, French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** it traces its origins to 1865 when a company under the name of *Ferrocarril del Principado de Asturias, de Zaragoza a Escatrón* was founded. The company launched an issue of bonds in francs and pounds sterling. In 1869 it changed its name to the above with its capital being 83,600,000 reales or 22 million francs or 880,000 pounds sterling. It had financial problems as it was unable to attract enough support. Its objects were connected to the transportation of mineral. It later changed its name again to *Ferrocarriles Carboníferos de Aragón* (Aragon Coal Railways). Board members included Count of Peracampo and P de la Escosura. It suspended payments and went into liquidation at the end of 1881. It was subsequently dissolved, being sold to *Ferrocarril Valls-Villanueva-Barcelona*, which formed a new company under the name of *Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona*. This latter company was absorbed by the *Ferrocarril Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* in 1886, and from this was incorporated into MZA (see n° 214).

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro: Ferrocarriles de Zaragoza a Escatrón y ...*: authorised signatures 1881; file including notes on the history of the company; *Ferrocarriles Carboníferos de Aragón*: legal decisions on seizure of its current and deposit account in the Banco de España 1881-1925; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Ferrocarriles Zaragoza-Escatrón y Val de Zafán-Gargallo* including excerpts of statutes (in English, French and Spanish) 1871; bonds of *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Carboníferos de Aragón* (in French and Spanish) 1871

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, on the *Tarragona-Barcelona-Francia* line, n° 706

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 225 FERROCARRILES ZARAGOZA-PAMPLONA-BARCELONA (French)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in Madrid in 1865 as a joint-stock company under the 1856 Act. It was the result of the merger of two companies, *Ferrocarriles Zaragoza-Pamplona* and *Ferrocarriles Zaragoza-Barcelona*. One third of the board were French shareholders. Its main objects were to develop and operate the lines already constructed which linked Zaragoza to Pamplona and Alsasua, and the one linking Zaragoza to Barcelona with a branch to Huesca. Its objects also included the construction and completion of other lines of communication which would be necessary in order to complete the network. Its nominal capital was 570 million reales (142,500,000 pesetas or 150 million francs) divided into 300,000 shares of 1,900 reales or 500 francs each. This capital was fully paid up and had been invested in the construction of the lines of both merging companies. The board of directors was supposed to meet regularly in Madrid, at least once a month, but it also met in Barcelona, where the company had a committee. The company also had a committee in Paris. Members of the board resident in Madrid in 1869 were José de Salamanca, chairman; Alejandro Llorente, vice-chairman; Antonio Ros de Olano, vice-chairman; Fernando Fernández de Córdoba; Nazario Carriquiri; Francisco Sepúlveda; Nicolás M<sup>a</sup> Rivero and Lorenzo Muro. In 1876 José Gómez Acebo, Ricardo Alzugaray and Count of Urbana joined the board. In 1878 the company was absorbed by *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España* (see n° 219).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1865; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España including list of directors 1869, 1876, 1877; *Intervención*: current account 1870

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 287*: share listings of the *Zaragoza-Barcelona* line 1860-66; 235,000 bonds for conversion and exchange listings 1880; share and bond listings of *Zaragoza-Pamplona* line 1860-1865; *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* line in relation to payment of stamp and transfer duties 1867-72; unlisting and relisting of variable-income bonds 1859-72; *Serie F 30 n° 285*: new 10,000 share and new 215,000 bonds listings after take over of *Zaragoza-Pamplona-Barcelona* line; security unlisting of the company 1878; 50,000 new share listings 1882

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the E group, Chemins de Fer, n° 657

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1868-77 (some of them in French) including annual reports of the *Zaragoza-Pamplona Co*; statutes of the *Zaragoza-Pamplona Co* 1859

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## 226 FINGUERLIN Y SCHERER (German, Swiss, French)

**Sector:** trading, textiles

**History:** it traces its origins to two merchant families from Saint Gall, Switzerland, who were established in Lyon (Lyons) by the middle of the 18th century. Both the Finguerlins and the Scherers were of German origin and settled in the region, the Finguerlins being later naturalised Swiss. They dealt with the manufacture of textiles, and under the above name

acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence on shares, file on the company relating to the shares 1789-96 (some of the records in French); *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **227 FITZGERALD, Guillermo (Irish)**

**History:** captain of the Irish Regiment, who acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **228 FIZEAUX, GRAND Y CÍA (Swiss, French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** the Grands, a Swiss family from Lausanne, had two branches, Georges Grand, a banker in Lausanne, who had established a banking house in Amsterdam by 1769, and Ferdinand Grand, his brother, who took over an existing bank in Paris with his son in 1775. Both brothers dealt with grains, mainly wheat, and developed significant operations in transferring loans from the French government to the American Congress. In 1779 they merged in Amsterdam with *Horneca, Fizeaux et Cie* (est. in 1773), changing their name to *Fizeaux, Grand et Cie*. The company acted as commissioners of the Banco de San Carlos in Amsterdam from 1782. A number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired by 1784 both under the name of "Grand, resident in Paris" and *Fizeaux, Grand et Cie* in Amsterdam. The company changed its name to *Hogger, Grand et Cie* in 1787 and continued in operation until 1795

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; board of directors meeting minutes 1783-; *Hogger, Grand et Cie*, records related to the "Dutch loans"; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **229 FOREIGN TRADE**

**History:** although Spain has not traditionally been an exporting country, and such activity was not of great significance, such trade as existed was specialised in two areas, wool and silver. Castilla was a stockbreeding region and since the 16th century the wool produced by the Spanish merino sheep was exported to Europe. After the discovery of the American continent, Spain began to export silver and silver coins to Europe. These two trading items, chiefly silver, were used as a means of payment to finance the wars in which the Spanish Crown was involved from the end of the 16th century. In spite of acting as an intermediary between Europe and America, Spain never actually developed a buoyant trade. It exported raw materials and imported manufactured or industrial products.

**Records 1:** at **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris. Service des Archives:** reports on international trade with Spain from 1809 (customs problems); Spanish wool 1810; Chamber of Commerce and of Trade and Industry Associations representatives meetings 1913; Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Navigation renewals 1911; file on trading with Spain (statistics) 1847-51; invention patents 1877; veal skins trading 1901; conferences on trading 1903; French-Spanish conference on foreign investments in Spain 1978, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris 1978

**Records 2:** at **Archives de la Société des Bourses de Paris:** some information can be found in the files of French and foreign companies with securities on the Paris Stock Exchange

**Records 3:** at **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bayonne. Service des Archives, Série G 75 à G 84:** records on trade with Spain 1786-1873

**Records 4:** at **Archives Départementales du Bas-Rhin, Série Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Strasbourg:** trade names and advertising: notices and printed leaflets, correspondence of firms or establishments, agencies, handicraft enterprises .. from France or abroad 1791-1863; Baron Méchin, banker in Paris (business in Spain and Portugal) 1820; trade relations and trade agreements of the German Empire with Spain and Portugal 1877-1917

**Records 5:** at **ABE,:** records on foreign trade can be found in the *Secretaría, Intervención, Operaciones, Board Meeting Minutes, Libros de Contabilidad* 1782 on; accounting books of some businesses from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century (some in French); *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría:* including reports 1936-on; various reports on foreign trade 1937

**Records 6:** at **ANP, Série F 12:** n° 620-621: trade with Spain 1808-1811; n° 1831-1832: wool confiscated in Burgos 1808, trade with Spain 1810-1815; n° 1857: consular reports from Spain 1812-1813; n° 1965: customs - Spain fabric year IV 1815; n° 1966: customs - trade with Spain 1812-1814; n° 2115-2116: licences and permits: reports, laws, decrees, litigious issues, permits for Spain; n° 2663-2669: foreign trade - Spain 1823-1833; n° 6263-6279: trade agreements and foreign customs legislation 19th century - Spain; n° 6512-6528: Id. id. 1831-1899; n° 7064-7071: commercial reports from French consuls abroad - Spain 1840-1906; n° 7230-7233: Id. id. 1906-1920; n° 7573: international exhibitions: correspondence with diplomatic and consular authorities and private individuals- Spain; n° 8895-8908: economic negotiations with foreign countries: economic documentation, foreign countries' customs tariffs - Spain 1892-1922

**Records 7:** at **AGS, Secretaría de Estado: Indiferente de España y Norte; Comercio y Extranjeros; Negociación de Inglaterra; Dirección General de Rentas: Varios:** some information can be found on wool and coins trade

**Publications:** Leandro Prados de la Escosura (1982)

## **230 FOURCADE ET PROVOT (French)**

**Sector:** oil, petroleum

**History:** established in 1900 in Paris as a partnership by Georges A Provot and Fernand

Fourcade to trade in petroleum, its by-products and other products in which the company might be interested. It opened a branch in Sevilla and had a branch in Alicante from 1875, which set up an electrical plant in Babel beach.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letter of procuration given to Wenceslao López Díaz to operate the Sevilla branch 1900

**Publications:** Glicerio Sánchez Recio (), "La época de la Restauración". *Historia de la ciudad de Alicante*

## 231 FRANCISCO RIVIÈRE E HIJOS (French)

**Sector:** wire, metal industry

**History:** it traces its origins to 1854 when Francisco Rivière founded a wire and cables factory in Madrid together with another French manufacturer, Pierre Mage, under the name of *Mage, Riviere y Cía*. In 1902 a partnership under the above name was incorporated and registered in Barcelona by Francisco Rivière, who had moved to the city, and his sons Francisco and Fernando Rivière Chavany to produce and manufacture wires, wire cloths, filaments and other metal objects. After Francisco, the founder, died in 1911, the business was run by his sons. In 1921 it changed its name to *Rivière y Cía*. In 1924 the business acquired the old wire and cable manufacturers *Trefilería y Puntería Catalanas SA*. In 1935 it was converted into a joint-stock company and its name changed to *Rivière SA*. The company was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39 and took the name of *Trefilería Barcelonesa. Industria Obrera Colectivizada*. It was still operating at 58-60 Ronda de San Pedro, Barcelona, with its capital being 77,500,000 pesetas, and being run by the Rivière family in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1902; renewal of articles of association 1911, 1921, 1935 on; letters of procuration; records on "collectivization" 1937

**Records 2:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: part of the corporate records can be found

**Publications:** Francisco L Rivière y Manen (1959), *Francisco Rivière. Intimidades de una empresa barcelonesa*, Barcelona, Linomonograf  
Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

## 232 FREDERICK HUTH & CO (British)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** merchant bank established in London in 1808. By 1840 Frederick Huth had been appointed as the commissioner in London of the Banco de San Fernando, predecessor of the Banco de España. Subsequently the banking house appears as the correspondent of the Banco de España in London, and as in charge of the services of the Spanish State Treasury until 1936, when it was absorbed by the British Overseas Bank Ltd.

**Records 1:** at the **University College of London**: Spanish letter books 1812-52; Spanish customer ledgers 1822-41

**Records 2:** at **Guildhall Library**: Frederick Huth & Co relating to investments, on behalf of clients c.1820

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: correspondence 1845, 1887, 1888, 1913; other operations relating to the services of the State Treasury 1892; *Operaciones*: correspondence 1898-1936

## **233 FRIART, URRUTY Y CÍA (French)**

**Sector:** mining, minerals trading

**History:** established in 1905 at 20 Daunon St, Paris, to buy and sell all kinds of minerals. Its managing director was Eugène Friart, French citizen. It opened a branch in Bilbao and another in Almería.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letter of procuration including some notes on the history of the company 1905; *Sucursales, Almería*: letter of procuration 1908

## **234 FYFFES, HUDSON CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established and registered in London in 1897, under the British Companies Act to deal in fruits imported from the Canary Islands. Its head office was at 9, 10, 11 and 12 Bow St, Covent Garden.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letter of procuration given by its directors Richard R Blandy and William E Hall to Henry Wolfson as its representative in Las Palmas 1897; others letters of procuration 1899

## **235 GAHN y CÍA (Swedish)**

**Sector:** timber

**History:** it was already established in Cádiz as a merchant house by 1781. Its founder was Juan Jacobo Gahn, the Swedish Consul in Cádiz at the time. The business dealt in timber and in providing wood mainly from the Baltic area to the Spanish Navy. In 1784 the Banco de San Carlos was commissioned to supply the Spanish Army and Navy with various provisions which included mast and spars made out of fine trees from the Northern countries, and timber in general. Between 1789 and 1794 the house *Gahn y Cía* and the Bank had a close trading relationship based on the contract whereby *Gahn y Cía* subrogated the Bank in the provision of timber, of which the Bank had been a major supplier until then. In 1803, after Juan Jacobo Gahn's death, the company was placed into liquidation, which coincided with the end of the contract with the Spanish Navy. From that moment the

storage of timber from the Northern countries was given to the firm *Hervás, Colombí y Cía*, a new Spanish trading and banking house, also established in Cádiz by José Martínez Hervás, Marquis of Almenara, who had been director of the Banco de San Carlos, and Antonio Colombí, Catalan merchant, established in Saint Petersburg, Russia, from the 1770s. Colombí was commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos, shareholder of the Bank from its foundation in 1782, and he also was Spanish Consul General in the city.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría: Gahn y Cía*: correspondence from 1787; board meeting minutes 1789-; *Antonio Colombí*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; board meeting minutes 1788-; *Libros de Contabilidad: Antonio Colombí*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AGS**, *Secretaría de Marina*: correspondence 1785-86

**Records 3:** at **AGM**, *Arsenales-Maderas: Antonio Colombí*: records on timber supplying to the *Compañía de Filipinas* 1787

**Records 4:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Cádiz**, *Escribanía de Marina del Distrito de Cádiz*: Protocol 5.935 information can be found on trading operations made with *Magon Lefer Hermanos y Compañía* (see nº 313); other protocols in relation to Juan Jacobo Gahn

**Publications:** M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

Guadalupe Carrasco González (2000), "Cádiz y el Báltico. Casas comerciales suecas en Cádiz (1780-1800)" en Ramos Santana, Alberto (coord.), *III Encuentro Histórico Suecia-España: Comercio y navegación entre España y Suecia (Siglos X-XX)*.

Juan Torrejón Chaves (2000), "La madera báltica, Suecia y España (Siglo XVIII)" en Ramos Santana, Alberto (coord.), *III Encuentro Histórico Suecia-España: Comercio y navegación entre España y Suecia (Siglos X-XX)*.

## **236 GALAVERT, Antonio (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** merchant in Valencia who appears to have settled in the city coming from Montpellier, France. Francisco Cabarrús (see nº 79) spent a period of time with him learning Spanish trading, and subsequently Cabarrús married Galavert's daughter María Antonia. Galavert acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in 1783 and he was appointed a director of the Bank in 1785. Under the name of Pedro Galavert a merchant house appeared from 1795 in Valencia, where he acted as commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Pedro Vicente Galavert* some information can be found in Bank's commissioners correspondence - Valencia; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795)

Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

## **237 GENERAL ELECTRIC DE ESPAÑA SA (British)**

**Sector:** electricity



**History:** established and registered in 1908 in Madrid by Roland O Riley on his own and as a representative of Don Huntington, a British citizen resident in London, and Jacob Mamelsdorf as a representative of the joint-stock company, The General Electric Co Ltd, of London from which they had obtained a concession for the sole agency in Spain. Its objects were to deal with all businesses related to electricity and its application to trade and industry. Its head office in Madrid was at 134 Fuencarral St and its managing director was Roland O Riley. In 1913 he was replaced by William Howen, also a British citizen, and Frederick William Hermann was appointed the secretary. By 1913 it had two branches in Spain, in Barcelona and Valencia.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed; excerpts of letter of procuration given to Roland O Riley as managing director 1908; correspondence with the Banco de España 1908-15; authorised signatures 1915; letters of procuration 1908-15

## **238 GIRARDOT, HALLER Y CÍA** (French, Swiss)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** it traces its origins to the middle of the 18th century when the Protestant Girardot family, timber merchants from the Nivernais (Nievre), France, went to Paris where Jean Girardot founded a banking house. By 1777 Jean Girardot and Emmanuel Haller, a Swiss merchant previously established in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, had taken over *Thellusson, Necker et Cie*, the old bank of Jacques Necker, minister of Finance, and changed its name, founding a trading and banking house under the above name. Under the name of both *Girardot, Haller y Cía* and under the name of Jean Girardot de Marigny a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired between 1783 and 1785. Jeanne-Margueritte Girardot de Vermenoux, widow of J Montz and sister of Jean Girardot, also appears as a shareholder of the Bank.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **239 GNECCO Y CÍA** (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** it was one of the most prominent Italian merchant houses in Madrid, where it was established at the end of the 17th century as a branch of the Genoese house of the same name. Angel María Gnecco was appointed commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos in Genova (Genoa), Italy, at the end of the 18th century. The Gnecco family maintained its relationship with the Bank. Juan Bautista Gnecco was a senior clerk from 1783 and Vicente Gnecco was appointed controller general by the Banco de San Fernando in the middle of the 19th century.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: personal files of Juan Bautista and Vicente Gnecco; correspondence between the Bank and *Gnecco y Cía* 1783-1807

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: correspondence between the Banco de San Carlos and *Angel María Gnecco y Cía*, commissioner of the Bank in Genoa on various matters 1795-96

#### **240 GOOSSENS (Dutch)**

**Sector:** timber merchant, banking

**History:** Dutch merchants established in Bilbao, the Goossens family, merchants dealing with timber and boat furnishing, had founded a trading house in Paris by 1740. By 1756 they had joined another Dutch merchant family operating in Paris, the Vanden Yvers, and founded a partnership under the name of *Goossens et Cie*, which was renewed in 1760 under the name of *Vanden Yver Frères et Cie* (see nº 532). A subsidiary was established in Bilbao which in 1797 was recorded as trading in codfish and wool. Under the name of *Goossens e hijo*, merchants in Bilbao, a number of shares in Banco de San Carlos were acquired in July 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence -Bilbao 1807; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)  
Herbert Luthy (1959)

#### **241 J y A GORDON DOZ Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** wines and spirits

**History:** established in 1895 in Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, as a partnership by John F and Angel Gordon and Juan Ravina to buy alcohol and manufacture and sell wines and spirits. Its capital was 20,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, Cádiz: in company deeds register

#### **242 GOUGENOT (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** resident in Paris. He may have been Louis Georges Gougenot, who was the former King of France's house-steward and director of the *Compagnie des Indes* in 1786. Under the name of Gougenot he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris in June 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## 243 GRAN TALLER DE COCHES DE RECOLETOS (French)

**Sector:** coach building

**History:** founded in 1846 in Madrid as a workshop to construct and sell coaches and other kind of vehicles such as landaus and stage coaches. It was first run by Morel Jhibout and then by M Andy, both French. Between 150 and 200 workers, of which a third were French, produced 200 coaches per year. The company made 30 carriages for the Spanish Royal Household (*Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz*). Haberdashery material, fabrics, leather, and other kind of materials were sometimes imported from abroad. In 1847 the business joined a partnership under the name of *Collantes, Moore y Cía*, whose main object was the maintenance of public and stage coaches. In 1848 it took the above name and was converted into a joint-stock company with new articles of association. It was appointed a purveyor of the Royal House. It had a board of 8 members with Jorge Flaquer as its managing director.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: correspondence 1847-50; promissory note to the Bank 1848

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847), Tomo X, Madrid

## 244 GRAND CANARY COALING CO (British)

**Sector:** trading, coal

**History:** established by the end of the 19th century in Castle St, Liverpool, England, as a merchant and trading house, its businesses included the Grand Canary Engineering Co. In 1882 its sole manager and member was Alfred Lewis Jones, a British citizen resident in Liverpool, who named Arthur A Doorly and later William Seddon as company representatives to carry out business in Las Palmas. Its main activity was to supply boats with coal, stevedoring and ship repair. It had offices at 101 Leadenhall St, London; at 30 Gorson St, Glasgow, Scotland; and at 12 Dornbusch, Hamburg, Germany; and its Grand Canary depot was in Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration given by Alfred L Jones to Arthur A Doorly 1891, 1892; to William Seddon 1893; to John Croft 1897

## 245 GREAT SOUTHERN OF SPAIN RAILWAY CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1885 at 53 New Broad St, London, to construct and develop a railway line of 168 kilometres long, which would link Murcia to Granada through Lorca and Baza, and to the port of Águilas. The company obtained the concession in the same year and also acquired the Alcantarilla-Lorca line, already constructed, which was part of the main line. Its objects were also connected with mining. Its nominal capital was 695,000 pounds sterling (17 million pesetas) in shares and 25 million pesetas in bonds. Its head office was in London and a subsidiary company in Spain was located in Águilas, Murcia, a mining zone. It also had a representative office in Leon St, Madrid, which later moved to 5 Plaza Matute. By 1901 the company sold the *Alcantarilla-Lorca* line (see nº 206) to

a group of Catalan bankers and financiers related to the *Banco Hispano Colonial* of Barcelona (see nº 40), and concentrated their efforts on the Lorca and Baza line with a branch to Águilas. That is the reason why it is also called *Ferrocarril Lorca-Baza-Águilas*. It is not clear whether the section between Baza and Granada was finally completed. The first members of the board were Anthony John Mundella, William R Arbuthurt, and Alfred F Judd, secretary. In 1888 Neil Kennedy, civil engineer, resident in Upper Norwood, Surrey, England, was appointed as representative of the company in Spain. By 1920 the members of the board were Thomas Harrison, E B Forbes and A F Judd, its director general being George L Boag. In 1942 it was incorporated into the *RENFE* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration 1895-1917, which includes one giving power of attorney from George L Boag to Percileon Winston Churchill Tomlinson, engineer to represent him while he will be out of town 1895-1917; *Sucursales, Murcia*: letters of procuration 1891, 1898; *Documentos Mercantiles*: share 1911

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports of *Ferrocarril Lorca-Baza-Águilas* 1909-35 (some of them in English); annual reports of the *Granada-Baza-Guadix* line 1917-35

## 246 GREFFULHE Y CÍA VIUDA DE JURAN E HIJO (French, Dutch)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** its origins go back to 1685 at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, when the Greffulhe family, who came from the Languedoc in France, had to flee that country, first to Genova (Genoa), Italy, and then to Amsterdam, The Netherlands. They founded a trading and banking house under the name of *J J Greffulhe et Cie*, which soon changed to above. Under this name, the company had acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1784 and 1785. Another number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos under the name of "Luis Greffulhe vecino de Amsterdam" were also acquired in 1785. In 1789 Greffulhe went to Paris and joined *J Montz* under the name of *Greffulhe, Montz et Cie*, which continued the business of another renowned bank, *Girardot, Haller y Cía* (see nº 238). The latter, founded at the beginning of the 18th century had Jacques Necker, minister of Finance, among its members and was active during the French Revolution, granting loans to the French emigrants and managing the business of the Orleans family. It was dissolved in 1793. Montz stayed in France while J J Greffulhe went to London and founded a new banking house, returning to Paris in 1795. In 1810, he was part of a group of French bankers who joined the Barings and Hoppe banking houses for loans for the liberation of the French territory. In 1819 he reacquired interest in a new banking house that his cousin, Sartoris d'Escherny, a London banker, founded in Paris. This was dissolved by 1825.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**: *Serie 61 AQ: J J Greffulhe* correspondence from the Amsterdam house (Albarracín 1776; Alicante 1766-79; Barcelona 1776-79; Cádiz 1767-81; Cartagena, Murcia 1772-79; Madrid 1773-85; Mallorca 1777; Málaga 1773; Murcia 1774-79; Reus, in Catalonia 1776; Ribadeo, in Galice 1787; Sevilla 1769-80; Valencia 1769-81; Jerez, Cádiz 1771).

**Maison Greffulhe, Montz et Cie:** correspondence Barcelona 1789-95; Benicarló, in Castellón 1789-92; Bilbao 1789-93; Cádiz 1789-1803; Madrid 1789-96; Málaga 1789-96; Murcia 1789; Reus 1789-91; San Sebastián 1789; Santander 1792; Valencia 1789-95; Vitoria 1793.

**Banque Greffulhe, Montz et Cie:** inventory of the records, which were at the Nationales Archives in Paris and have been inventoried under the "Série T". Liquidation of the Girardot & Haller Bank, correspondence Barcelona 1798-1800; Bilbao 1798; Cádiz 1793-96; Madrid 1790-1806; Málaga 1800.

**Sartoris d'Escherny et Cie banking house:** correspondence Cádiz 1825.

**Greffulhe records:** correspondence Cádiz 1807; Madrid 1803-08

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-85

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

Herbert Luthy (1959)

## 247 GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (British)

**Sector:** insurance, life

**History:** incorporated in 1848 in Saint Mildred's House, Poultry, London, to offer life insurance and to purchase property and life interests. Its original capital was 100,000 pounds sterling. It was registered as an unlimited company under the British Companies Act of 1862. In 1882 it established a subsidiary in Madrid, whose offices were located at 18 Alcalá St. By the late 1960s its head office in England was in Aldwych House, Aldwych, London with its capital being the same. Its subsidiary in Madrid was still located in Alcalá St 18.

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library**: Frederick Huth & Co relating to investments, on behalf of clients c.1820

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: rules and regulations 1893 (translated into Spanish); power of attorney for its general manager in Spain 1908; correspondence about its current account, and deposit of shares in the Banco de España 1919

## 248 GROBER Y CÍA S en C (French)

**Sector:** haberdashery

**History:** established in Gerona in 1902, as a partnership, by Cristobal Grober Viotti, manufacturer and resident in the city; Narciso Barrera, merchant, and Juan Grober, manufacturer, both resident in Barcelona; and Louis Juny Billand, French manufacturer resident in Saint Chamond, France. Its object was to manufacture silk, wool and cotton braids and cords, as well as buttons and other products related with haberdashery. Its first capital was 140,000 pesetas. In 1920 it was converted into a joint-stock company under the name of *Grober SA*, keeping the same objects. It had factories in Gerona and Bescanó, and its head office was located at 4 Progreso St, Gerona. It was still operating as a Spanish company in the late 1960s. By then its head office had moved to Barcelona, the object was the same and the capital had been increased to 76,950,000 pesetas. It had two more factories in Arenys de Munt, Barcelona, and Cheste, Valencia.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1902

**Publications:** Josep Clara i Respladís (1984), "Notes sobre la fàbrica Grober (1890-1978)". En *Revista de Girona*, vol XXXI, nº 106

## **249 GUILLERMO TRUNIGER & CO (German)**

**Sector:** stationers, office furnishers

**History:** established in 1909 in Barcelona as a partnership by Guillermo Truniger and Emilio Volmar, both merchants resident in Barcelona, to buy and sell typewriters as well as stationary and office furniture and equipment. Its capital was 150,000 pesetas. In 1920 it was converted into a joint-stock company and the name changed to *Compañía Mecanográfica Guillermo Truniger SA*. By then its head office was at 2 Plaza de Tetuán, Barcelona, and its capital had been increased to 2 million pesetas, although only 1 million had been paid up. It was still operating with same object in the late 1960s, with its capital being 13 million pesetas and its name changed again to *Guillermo Truniger SA*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1909, renewal of deed 1913; settlement deed 1920; renewal of articles of association 1929; renewal of deed 1939; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account

## **250 HAINCELLIN FILS S en C (French, British)**

**Sector:** trading, metal manufacturers

**History:** established in 1906 in Barcelona as a partnership by Henri Haincellin, French merchant, and Blanca K Courtis, British citizen, both resident in Barcelona, to buy and sell all kinds of commodities and deal with import and export products. In 1908 Blanca Courtis left the company, which went into liquidation, being renewed under the same conditions when Luis Martorell, a military officer from Barcelona, became a partner. In 1913 the business was dissolved and a new partnership was established by Henri Haincellin, Manuel Ferreres, Juan Rettberg and Jaime Jorba, with its name changing to *Haincellin Ferreres y Cía*. The objects also changed to the manufacture and sale of furniture and metal fittings for suitcases and trunks. The nominal capital was 30,000 pesetas. In 1915 new partners joined the business, while Juan Rettberg and Jaime Jorba retired and its name changed to *Haincellin Ferreres, S en C*. Its nominal capital was increased to 95,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1906, included in a renewal of settlement deed of *Haincellin Fils* 1908, renewals 1913, 1915

## **251 HAMILTON Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** it traces its origins to 1837, when the Hamilton family set up a merchant house in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. It operated from then until 1878 under the name of Bruce Hamilton & Co, and then changed its name to Hamilton & Co. In 1885 its owners Charles and Hugo Hamilton and John Edwards decided to register the firm under the above

name. Its objects were to continue to carry on mercantile operations, and its capital was established at 100,000 pesetas. The terms of the deed were renewed in 1910 after the death of Hugo Hamilton. In 1942 it was converted into a partnership with the same name and objects, including banking operations. Its head office was at 7 Marina St and its capital was increased to 1,200,000 pesetas. It is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Casa Hamilton**: corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: settlement deed 1885; renewal of settlement deeds 1909, 1910, 1942, 1962; letters of procuration 1895, 1903

**Publications:** Antonio M Bernal (1983)

Agustín Guimerá Ravina (1989), *La Casa Hamilton: una empresa británica en Canarias. 1837-1987*, Santa Cruz de Tenerife

## **252 HARDISSON HERMANOS (British)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** it traces its origins to 1883 when Adrián and Rafael Hardisson and Hercilia, Carmen and Felicia Hardisson together with their husbands Delfino Vergara, Antonio Lecuona and Bernabé Rumeu, and other members of the Hardisson family, founded a merchant house in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. Its capital was 106,037 pesetas and its objects were to buy and sell all kinds of products and to carry out mercantile business operations. The firm went into liquidation in 1898 and was reconverted by the brothers Rafael, August and Jules Hardisson as a partnership under the above name. Its objects were to act as shipping and commission agents and to carry on mercantile business operations, its capital being 75,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*, settlement deed 1883; renewal of settlement deeds 1898, 1903

## **253 HARTMANN Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** medical apparatus

**History:** established in Barcelona in 1913 as a partnership. Its founders were Dr Herbert Hartmann, Otto Maier and Otto Schönmetz, merchants resident in Barcelona; the first two acting on their own, and the latter as a representative of the Hartmann merchant house of Heidenhem, Baden-Wurtemberg, Germany. Its objects were to manufacture and sell cotton for medical purposes, as well as other kinds of antiseptic products, and surgical and orthopaedic instruments. The head office was in Barcelona and its activities were focused in Spain and the Spanish Moroccan colonies. Its capital consisted of the remaining capital of a previous merchant house founded in Barcelona, *Pablo Hartmann*, estimated as 120,000 pesetas, and the rest was contributed by the new members.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1913

## **254 HASET, Martin de (Irish)**

**History:** Irish born, priest of the Saint Augustine Order and Royal Army chaplin, retired in La Coruña, Spain. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1783 and 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de España; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **255 HEREDEROS DE ALEXANDER HERMANOS (British)**

**Sector:** machinery constructors and merchants

**History:** established in 1909 in the Barceloneta, Barcelona, as a partnership, by Cirilo E St George Alexander, engineer; Richard H Alexander Medina, merchant and British citizen, and Angeles Medina, widow of Henry Alexander and mother of Richard H Alexander, all resident in Barcelona. The first two represented themselves, and Angeles Medina represented her youngest son, Luis W Alexander Medina. Its objects were to continue the machinery construction business previously founded and known as *Alexander Hermanos*. This business was converted into a new partnership with the above name and same objects, buying and selling any kind of machinery, and dealing with real estate and property. Its capital was 802,500 pesetas. In 1917 it changed its name to *Alexander Hermanos S en C*, with the same partners, although Cirilo E St George Alexander is recorded at the time as resident in Glasgow, Scotland. In 1923 the firm went into liquidation and part of its assets and lands were sold to the well known Catalan company *La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1909, including description of land and buildings owned by previous business *Alexander Hermanos* in Barceloneta, Barcelona; renewal of settlement deed, 1917, which includes detailed description of lands and buildings owned by the members of the firm

**Records 2:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: miscellaneous records relating to the acquisition of lands and assets by *Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima*

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

## **256 HERMANN VIETSCK Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** timber merchants

**History:** established in 1903 in Huelva as a partnership by Hermann Vietsck to buy and sell timber products including saw cut products. Its first capital was 30,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: in company deeds register 1901-53

## **257 HETT MAYLOR CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** commission agents



**History:** established and incorporated in London, to act in Spain as commission agents and company representatives. By 1885 members of its board were David C Scott, Henry Herbert Hett; Edmund J Sterbert, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** letters of procuration given to Edmund S Hett to act as representative of the company in Spain 1885; other letters of procuration 1885, 1888; *Sucursales, Almería:* letter of procuration given by the board of the company to Neil Kennedy to act as its representative in Spain and in particular in the Murcia, Almería and Granada provinces 1887

## **258 HIJOS DE CASIMIRO MAHOU SRC (French)**

**Sector:** paint, ice, brewing

**History:** it traces its origins to the 1860s when the Mahou family from Metz, Lorraine, France, moved to Madrid and founded a factory producing steam paints and artificial ice. Later, its activity turned to brewing and in 1889 the first brewery under the above name was founded, as a partnership in Amanuel St, by Alfredo, Enrique, Luis and Carolina Mahou, sons of the first founder, Casimiro. Its capital was 130,000 pesetas which was entirely contributed by the previous business. The business progressed slowly until 1914 but after the WW1 and after an important failure with a branch established in Gibralfuente, Huelva, the business was very successful. This success coincided, somehow, with the increase of beer consumption in Spain. It is still operating under the name of *Mahou SA*.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Comunidad de Madrid:** *Mahou Series:* family records; corporate records 1869-1955

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Huelva:** settlement deed 1889 including notes on the history of the business; description of buildings and warehouses owned by the firm in a renewal of increase in capital deed 1900

## **259 HIJOS DE JORGE W WELTON (British)**

**Sector:** tar refining, chemical industry

**History:** established in 1909 in Sevilla as a partnership by Guillermo E and Carlos G Welton, both resident in Sevilla. Its main object was tar refining and wood creosoting mainly used to build railway tracks, as well as other similar kind of industries. Its nominal capital was 250,000 pesetas of which each partner owned half. The business subsequently moved to Madrid, where its head office was at 2 Ayala St. The name did not change and the Sevilla premises were maintained as a subsidiary office. The capital was increased to 1 million pesetas fully paid up.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** settlement deed 1909; renewal of articles of association and increase in capital deed 1931; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1919-31

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva:** some information on Jorge W Welton, and Guillermo Welton as representative for Lapilla Pirites Co Ltd can be found

## 260 HIJOS DE TOMAS HAYNES

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in 1883 in Cádiz to operate various kinds of businesses. Its members being Joseph W, Thomas John, George and John H Haynes. Its capital was 320,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Cádiz*: in company deeds register 1883

## 261 HILADOS SYLVALIN SA (German)

**Sector:** textiles

**History:** established in 1903 in Bilbao, as a joint-stock company, to develop and operate the Kelluer-Turk and Kron patents systems of spinning in Spain, and to manufacture the products under these systems. It was registered in 1906 and its name changed to *La Conchita, Hilados y Tejidos SA*, although the object remained unchanged. Its capital was 4 million pesetas, of which only 1,400,000 pesetas had been paid up. By 1920 its head office was at 1 Estación St, Bilbao, and also had a factory in Sodupe, Vizcaya. Chairman of its board was the Count of Aresti.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: company deeds register 1806-1914

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas**: corporate records of *La Conchita, Hilados y Tejidos*

## 262 HILATURAS FABRA Y COATS (British)

**Sector:** textiles

**History:** established in 1903 in Barcelona, as a joint-stock company, by Fernando Fabra, Marquis of Alella, and Román Fabra, as representatives of the liquidated company, *Sucesores de Fabra y Portabella*; Ernest Coats; Pedro Coats; and Ernesto E Müller, the latter as representative of the companies *Nuevas Hilaturas del Ter* and *Compañía Manufacturera de Barcelona*; and other companies from the UK, J & P Coats Ltd from Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland; English Sewing Cotton Co Ltd from Manchester, England; and R J & J Alexander Co Ltd from Glasgow, Scotland. Its objects were to manufacture sewing threads in twines and bobbins, as well as cotton for hosiery and stockings and nets for fishing. Its nominal capital was 30 million pesetas. It opened branches in Madrid, Bilbao and Sevilla. By the 1920s members of the board included Fernando Fabra, Marquis of Alella, chairman; Román Fabra; Ernest Symington; Guillermo Hodge; Juan Fabra; and Alex Harold Glenn Coats. Its head office was at 239 Diputación St, Barcelona. The company was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. It still is an operative company under the name of *Coats y Fabra*.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Coats y Fabra, Barcelona** (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed; excerpts of articles of

association 1903; correspondence 1903-76; letters of procuration 1903-76; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: records on the "collectivization" 1938; *Sucursales, Sevilla*: letters of procuration given to the representatives of the company in this city 1903, 1905

**Publications:** Alberto del Castillo (1944), *Centenario de la fundación de la Compañía Fabra y Coats, Barcelona, 1844*, Barcelona  
Francesc Cabana (1993), vol. II  
Pere Colomer (1996), *Borgonyá: una colonia industrial del Ter, 1895-1995*, Eumo Editorial, Vic

## **263 HIN ZELMANN Y GENIS (German)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1913 at 78 Trafalgar St, Barcelona, as a partnership by Federico Hinzelmann, German citizen, and Jaime Genis Ballart, merchant, to operate as company representatives and commission agents. Its capital was 15,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1913

## **264 HISPANO-SUIZA, FÁBRICA DE AUTOMÓVILES (Swiss)**

**Sector:** automobiles, aircraft

**History:** established in 1904 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company to manufacture, sell and repair all kinds of automobiles and later to deal in marine and aircraft engines. Its capital was 250,000 pesetas divided into 50 shares of 500 pesetas each which was increased to 500,000 pesetas in 1905, to 2 million pesetas in 1910, and by the 1920s it was 10 million pesetas. In 1907 a factory was set up in La Sagrera, Barcelona, and by 1909 the company had an agency in Madrid and subsequently another one in San Sebastián and a workshop in Levallois-Perret, France. Most of the members of the board and first promoters were Catalan, Damián Mateu, Francisco Seix, Martín Trías, and Victor Solá; with Markus Birkigt, Swiss engineer, resident in the city. The technology and the engineers, however, were Swiss. By 1937 it was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. The company was still operating at the end of the 1940s and it was also involved in aircraft manufacture, particularly with the company *La Hispano Aviación SA*, later a subsidiary. By 1947 it was absorbed by *Empresa Nacional de Autocamiones SA (ENASA)*, within the *INI* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1904; correspondence with the Banco de España 1927-1958; letters of procuration 1927-1958, including records of the *Hispano de Aviación SA*; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: renewal of articles of association 1918, 1934, 1940, 1945, 1953; records on collectivization 1937-38; correspondence 1946-58

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

## 265 HOCHLEYTER MARIEN Y CÍA (Dutch)

**Sector:** merchants

**History:** merchants resident in Amsterdam. Under the above name a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in Amsterdam in February 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## 266 HOLBECK Y CÍA (Danish)

**Sector:** trading, import-export, shipping agents

**History:** established in 1898 in Cádiz by Gerard Holbeck and Christian Kellgren, both Danish merchants resident in the city, to continue the business of a previous company founded under the same name by Gerard Holbeck and his partner Pedro Brucelino. After Brucelino's death Christian Kellgren joined the company as a new partner. Its objects were to import and export products and commodities as well as to act as shipping agents.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, Cádiz: in company deeds register; letters of procuration 1895, 1911; excerpts of renewal of settlement deed 1899

## 267 HOPE & CO (Dutch)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** the foundation of this firm dates from 1762, but members of the Hope family, originating in Scotland and arriving in Amsterdam via Rotterdam, The Netherlands, had already been involved in the money and commodity trade since 1720. After Henry Hope (1735-1811) joined the firm in 1762, it quickly became well known for placing loan stock on behalf of foreign governments such as Sweden, Poland, Russia and the Caribbean. It also granted loans to the Spanish governments from at least 1783 together with other Amsterdam firms including *Fizeaux Grand et Cie* (see n° 228) and *Echenique Sánchez y Cía* (see n° 163) such as the "3 million Dutch florin loan". Subsequently other loans followed granted by the Hope House to the Spanish governments throughout the first part of the 19th century.

**Records 1:** at **Municipal Archives Amsterdam**, *Hope & Co*: loans to the Spanish governments; mortgage loans for the construction of a canal in Murcia and other businesses 1725-1940; records of the firm Ketwick & Voombergh 1762-1945 and the bank Labouchere, Oyens & Co 1881-1913 includes information about loans to Spain

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: files on the "Dutch loans" 1783-93; board of directors of Banco de San Carlos meeting minutes 1785-1791; correspondence on other business operations with Hope & Co 1820-65; files on loans granted by Hope & Co, together with other European banks, to the Banco de España 1889-1891

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

Albert Broder (1981)  
Christopher Platt (1984)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

## **268 THE HORNILLO CO (British)**

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established at the end of the 19th century in London, under British legislation, as a copper mining company in the Murcia province. Members of its board were Thomas Harrison, Gerard Philip Torrens, Alfred Frederick Judd being its secretary. In 1900 Gustave Gillman, civil engineer, resident in Águilas, Murcia, was appointed as representative and managing director of the company in Spain.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Murcia*: letter of procuration 1900

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, nº 2223

## **269 HOTEL PALACE (Belgian)**

**Sector:** industry, hotel

**History:** established in Brussels, Belgium, in 1910 as a joint-stock company, under the name of Madrid Palace Hotel, to develop the general hotel industry and to operate the Madrid Palace Hotel in particular. Its first capital was 5 million Belgian francs, divided in 10,000 shares of 500 francs each. In 1911 an issue of 10,000 bonds was launched and the capital was increased to 6 million francs. The company had a lease contract to operate the Madrid Ritz Hotel and the *Hotel de Paris*, both in Madrid, from 1912 and 1920 respectively; also the *Gran Hotel Continental* of San Sebastián. Its head office was at 234 Avenue de Tervueren, Brussels; its head office in Spain was in Plaza de las Cortes, Madrid. Its founders and members of its board were Georges Marquet, Georges Grimard, and Charles Bertrand, among others, most of them resident in Belgium. It has been operating as a Belgian company until very recently. By the mid 1990s it was acquired by the American Starwood Co and is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo del Hotel Palace** (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1910; letters of procuration 1910 on; correspondence with the Banco de España 1910-74

## **270 HOTTINGUER ET CIE (French)**

**Sector:** finance, banking

**History:** banking house established in Paris. It participated in the lending of important loans to the Banco de España together with other banks such as *Pillet Will et Cie*, *Banque Seillière*, and other European banks from 1865.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: records relating to the loan granted to the Banco de España 1865; other loans granted to the Bank 1889-1891; *Intervención*: security deposit made by the Banco de España to guarantee a loan granted by *Hottinguer et Cie* 1863-65

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 27 AQ**: information on *Banque Seillière* can be found

## **271 HOÛET, Francisco** (French)

**History:** resident in Paris. He acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris in February 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **272 LA HUELVA, SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DES CUIVRES D'ESPAGNE** (French)

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1857 in Paris with a capital of 1,250,000 francs divided into 2,500 shares of 500 francs each, to operate copper mines in the Huelva province.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes (in French) 1859

## **273 HULLERAS DE LANGREO** (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** coal mining company established at the end of the 19th century in Langreo, Asturias.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA**: some information can be found 1888-99

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the L group, Mines, n° 244

## **274 HULLERAS DE LAVIANA-OVIEDO** (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** coal mining company established in 1907, promoted mainly by the *Banco Franco-Español* (see n° 35), to operate mines in the Asturian beds.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA**: some information can be found 1907

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 246

## **275 IBÉRICA, GRAN MANUFACTURA ESPAÑOLA DE BIZCOCHOS DE LUJO Y GALLETAS (French)**

**Sector:** food products, biscuits

**History:** established in 1886 in San Sebastián by Antoine Eugène Olibet, resident in Bordeaux, France; and Augusto René Lucas, merchant; Victor J A Dubrujeaud and Matias L Walter, resident in Paris. Its objects were to manufacture and sell food products, biscuits and cakes. Its head office was in Rentería, Guipúzcoa, and its first capital of 420,000 pesetas was divided into 840 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its deed stated that its products could not be sold in France. The company obtained authorization to manufacture and sell biscuits in Spain and its Spanish colonies, but not in any other place where they could compete with the manufacture of this kind of product such as *Manufacture parisienne de biscuits Olibet* or the *Société Anonyme des Fabricants de Biscuits Reunis de Talence*, Gironde, France. In 1914 its term was extended for 50 more years. By the 1920s its capital had been increased to 600,000 pesetas divided into 1,200 shares and its managing director was Gaston Caubet. It was still operating under the name of *Ibérica. Fabricación de Pastas y Galletas*, and with a capital of 4 million pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: articles of association 1886; general members meeting held in Paris 1914

## **276 LA IBÉRICA, SOCIEDAD DE CONTRASEGUROS (German, British)**

**Sector:** insurance, reinsurance

**History:** established in 1891 in Madrid by Gustav Jencquel, German citizen resident in Hamburg, and José Joaquín Elízaga, lawyer resident in Madrid, on his own and as a representative of Thomas Arthur Greenhill, to take over an insurance company founded in 1886 and to offer fire reinsurance. Originally they offered to act as agents and representatives for customers with fire, sea and life insurance, and as representatives of customers before the courts. It was registered in the same year as a joint-stock company, under the Spanish Commercial Code. Its capital was 1 million pesetas, half of which had been paid up. By 1907 its head office was at 43 Carrera de San Jerónimo, Madrid. Its managing director was José Joaquín Elízaga and Gustav Jencquel was chairman of the board. By the 1930s offices moved to 3 Plaza de Canalejas and its managing director was Gustavo Medina. It is still operating at 4 Arenal St.

**Records 1:** at Archivo de La Ibérica, Madrid (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1891; articles of association 1914; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1900-35; excerpts of board meeting minutes 1907-18

## **277 IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION (British)**

**Sector:** gas

**History:** established in 1824

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library:** copy letters in and out 1824-25; include letters to and from Sir William Congreve concerning the possibility of lighting contracts in Cádiz, Spain

## **278 LA INDUSTRIAL HISPANO ALEMANA (German)**

**Sector:** textiles, wool

**History:** established in 1903, in Barcelona, as a joint-stock company by the Spanish partnership *Coll Hermanos*, represented by Ignacio and Pascual Coll; by the German partnership *Schlottmann y Cía*, from Berlin, Germany, represented by Carl Schlottmann; and by the German citizens Robert Kerb, Mauritz Freund and Teodor Kussel. Its head office was in Barcelona and its objects were to manufacture knitwear and other similar products. Its first capital was 2 million pesetas divided into 4,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Members of the board were Ignacio Coll, chairman, and Robert Kerb, vice-chairman and the rest of the founders shareholders mentioned were also represented. The company obtained authorization to develop German patents of the Schlottmann Co. It was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39. It still was operating in 1940.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona:** settlement deed 1903; correspondence with the Banco de España; records on the collectivization 1938-40

## **279 ING BARINGS (British)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** formed in 1762 by John, Francis and Charles Baring and known as John & Francis Baring & Co, acting initially as merchants trading internationally in commodities. By the 1770s Barings provided trade finance through the acceptance of bills of exchange, and during the American War of Independence began to market British Government securities. Known as Sir Francis Baring & Co from 1801 and as Baring Brothers & Co from 1807. From 1800 until 1914 Barings vied with Rothschilds for the position as the leading accepting and issuing house in London. It was active in financing the North Atlantic trade, especially through its Liverpool house, established in 1832, and it also financed trade with Argentina, Russia, the Far East and elsewhere. Its second activity was the issue of bonds of overseas governments (especially the USA, Canada, Argentina and Russia), overseas municipalities and regional states, and overseas utility companies, especially railways. Merchanting and ship management declined during the 19th century and had almost ended by the 1880s. Barings encountered a liquidity crisis in 1890 - the so-called "Baring Crisis" - when the business was reconstructed and transferred to a limited company, Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. Barings played a significant role in the rationalisation and financing of Britain's staple industries between the wars. Although business with Spain has not been considered a very important one from the British point of view, especially when compared with other countries, there was a consistent relationship between Barings and Spain, and quite specifically with the Banco de España during the 19th century, through Henry O'Shea, Barings' representative in Madrid. He was a shareholder of the Banco de San Fernando and founded his own company under the name of Enrique O'Shea y Cía. He took part in several



operations in government finance and appears as one of the commission agents in the tobacco and mercury contracts, as well as many others. He was one of the leading bankers in Madrid in the middle of the 19th century.

**Records 1:** at **Ing Barings' Bank Archives**: accounts of Spanish banks, merchants and other clients from 1760s; papers relating to Spanish government finance during European wars 1793-1815; correspondence c.1824-c.1871; ledgers 1831-73; general ledgers from 1800-71; business correspondence from 1820; Barings correspondence with Spanish banks and clients, includes letters from Henry O'Shea related to tobacco and quicksilver operations 1844-67; letters of guarantee re Bank of Spain advance 1866; correspondence with José de Salamanca, Cristóbal de Murrieta, Mildred, Goyeneche & Co among others; records on advances to the Spanish government 1862, 1864, 1868;

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: bill of exchange of Francis Baring & Co, agent of the Banco de San Carlos in London 1783-93; *Enrique O'Shea y Cía*: file on transfer of shares of the Banco de San Fernando 1847; contracts with the Banco de España from 1850; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to discount of bills of exchange 1837-65; tobacco and quicksilver operations 1843-52; loan of 400,000 pounds sterling granted to the Banco de España by the Baring Co 1865-67; *Intervención*: current and deposit accounts of Henry O'Shea & Co from 1849 until its failure and liquidation in 1862-67; *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: correspondence relating to the possibility of transferring the pignorative loan, granted by Kleinwort Sons & Co to the Spanish government of the General Franco in Burgos, from the Kleinwort bank to the Barings Brothers bank 1939-41

**Publications:** Ralph Hidy (1949), *The house of Baring in American trade and finance 1763-1861*

Pedro Tedde de Lorca y Rafael Anes Alvarez (1974), "La caída de la Casa Baring y la economía española a finales del siglo XIX" en *Hacienda Pública Española*

John Orbell (1985), *Baring Brother and Co Limited. A history to 1939*, London

- (1997, brochure) *Guide to the Baring Archive at ING Barings*

Philip Ziegler (1988), *Barings. The sixth great power*, London

## **280 E C JAACKS Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** founded in 1898 in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, under the name of Jaacks & Sthamer, it was established in 1900 as a partnership, under the above name, by Ernesto Carlos Jaacks, merchant in Hamburg, Germany. Its objects were to carry on financial and mercantile business operations, and buying and selling wines. Its nominal capital was 501,331 pesetas, which was increased in 1902, when the Waaren Commissions Bank from Hamburg and Gilbert Stuart Bruce from London joined the company. In 1906 the company was put into temporary receivership and an assignment was established for the benefit of creditors which included the *Commerz & Disconto Bank* from Hamburg; the firm Knowles & Foster from London; Gilbert Stuart Bruce from London; *García Calamarte y Cía* and *Guillermo Vogel y Cía* from Madrid; the Deutsche Bank; and Jorge Siemens and Arthur Gwinner as representatives of the latter bank.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Tenerife**: settlement deed 1900; assignment deed for the benefit of creditors 1904

## **281 JACOB AHLERS (British)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, as a merchant and trader, he seems to have developed financial and mercantile operations, as well as trading in general commodities. Subsequently the business was converted into a bank, which operated until the late 1940s. It was absorbed by the *Banco de Vizcaya* in 1949.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: letter of procuration 1907; in a list of debtors to the Banco de España 1929-1952; *Banca Privada*: balance sheets 1935-36, 1941-49

**Records 2:** **Archivo del Banco Bilbao Vizcaya**: some information could be found

## **282 JAHR Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1914 in Barcelona, as a partnership under the Spanish Commercial Code, by Emilio Jahr, resident in Barcelona, and his brother Rudolf Jahr, resident in Berlin, Germany, to operate as a representative office and commission agents, especially for any kind of machinery. Its capital was 5,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1914

## **283 JOHANNES FR NOLTING Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** shipping agents

**History:** established in 1906 in Málaga, as a partnership by Matilde Solano and Johannes Fr Nolting, German citizen, both resident in Málaga. Its objects were to act as shipping agents, mainly for *Norddeutscher Lloyd Co*, and develop other mercantile operations.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Málaga*: letter of procuration given to Johannes Hermann, German resident in Málaga, to act as the representative of the company 1906; letter of procuration given to Otto Behucke 1908

**Records 2:** at **Thyssen Historiche Archiv**: contract book 1881-1909

## **284 JOSÉ MAC-LENNAN DE MINAS (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** founded in 1868 in Bilbao to operate mines in the Vizcaya area, and also in Santander, Asturias, León, Salamanca and Ciudad Real. The business under the above name exported minerals from the beds on the above mentioned areas mainly to UK, France and Belgium and operated mining contracts with other mining companies such as The Vizcaya & Santander Mining Co Ltd, Orconera Iron Ore Co Ltd, *Minas en Asturias*, *Minas*

*de León*, between 1868 and 1910. In 1916 it was converted into a joint-stock company of the same name with a capital of 12,500,000 pesetas of which the Corvilain family owned a large part. Members of the board were José Mac-Lennan, Luis Corvilain, Juan Mac-Lennan, Francisco Mac-Lennan, and Fernando and Gabriela Corvilain. It was still operating with head office in Bilbao and a paid up capital of 2,200,000 pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: files on minerals exportation; contracts with other mining companies 1868-1910; board and general meeting minutes 1926-1938; managing director records including legal records, correspondence and relationship with other mining companies 1896-1937; accounting records 1912-1943; and staff records 1896-1949

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Bilbao**: letter of procuration given by José Mac-Lennan to Juan Mac-Lennan 1912

**Publications:** Archivo Histórico BBV (1994), *Inventario de fondos documentales: Compañía José Mac Lennan de minas y otras sociedades mineras*

## **285 JUAN VILELLA, S en C, VIDRIERA BARCELONESA (Italian)**

**Sector:** glass manufacturer

**History:** established in 1900 in Barcelona, as a partnership, by the Spanish firm *Juan Vilella, S en C* from Reus, Tarragona, represented by Juan Vilella, and the Italian company *Vetzeria Milanese - A Lucchini & Co* from Milan, represented by Angel Lucchini and Roberto Perego, both resident in Milan. Its objects were to enlarge the activities of the old Juan Vilella partnership and to manufacture hollow glass as well as ornamental and plate crystal. Its nominal capital was 500,000 pesetas of which 375,000 were owned by the Spanish firm and the rest by the Italian one.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed 1910

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

## **286 JUNCA (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** banker and resident in Paris. He acquired 1,500 shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris in January 1785 through the *Cabarrús y Lalanne* business.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; some records relating to operations with *Lecoulteux et Cie*; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **287 KLEINWORT SONS & CO (British)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** merchant bank established in 1792 in London. It is recorded to have granted loans to the Spanish government of General Franco in Burgos in 1937.

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library** (authority from the company is needed before access can be given to any post 1914 material): information books 1875-1925; ledgers 1865-1925; ledgers (Barcelona only) 1876-1925

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: file on loans granted to the Spanish government in Burgos 1937-39, 1940-41, including correspondence relating to the possibility of transferring the loans, granted by Kleinwort Sons & Co to the Spanish government of the General Franco in Burgos, to the Barings Brothers bank (see n° 279) 1939-1941

## **288 KUHNER HENDERSON Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** merchant house established by the end of the 19th century, at 115 & 117 Cannon St, London, it had a branch or agency in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: letter of procuration given by Charles H Kuhner, merchant in London, who named William Wilson as representative for the company in Tenerife 1908

## **289 KUNZLI HERMANOS Y CÍA (Swiss)**

**Sector:** trading, printing

**History:** established in 1914 in Barcelona as a partnership, under the Spanish Companies Act, by Joseph and Anton Kunzli, brothers and merchants resident in Zurich; Otto Scheurmann, merchant resident in Barcelona; and Luis Bou as a representative of Anton Kunzli and on his own behalf. Its objects were to deal and sell in the printing of picture cards and lithographs. Its capital was 7,500 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1914

## **290 LABARTHE, Juan Bautista (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Madrid. Under the above name acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1783. In 1797 he appears as a wholesale trader in Bilbao, specialising in importing "Northern products"

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)

**291 E LABRUNE S en C (French)**

**Sector:** commission agents, import-export

**History:** founded in 1904 in Barcelona by Edmund Labrune, Georges Foret and Theodore Allard, all French merchants resident in Barcelona, to operate as a representative office and commission agents, as well as import-export operators. The capital was 30,000 pesetas. It was registered in 1908.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1904

**292 A LACCOURREYE EN COMANDITA (French)**

**Sector:** trading, wines

**History:** established in 1905 in Alicante, by Augusto Laccourreya, a French merchant, and Antonio Marín Oliver, to buy and sell wholesale wines and fruits of the surrounding area.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: settlement deed 1905

**293 LACORT Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** pianos

**History:** established in 1907 in Barcelona as a partnership. Its partners Salvador and Emilio Talavera and José Lacort had obtained a concession for the sole agency in Spain of the London piano house, The Simplex Piano Player & Co. Its objects were to buy and sell pianos and other musical spare parts or furniture manufactured by the firm "Simplex" on a commission basis. Its first capital was 3,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1907

**294 LACOSTE COURTIAU, Jean Pascal (Dutch)**

**History:** resident in Amsterdam. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in March 1782.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**295 LAFARGUE, Lucas (French)**

**History:** resident in Madrid. A number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired

under the above name between 1784 and 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **296 LAFRETE, Jean-Jacques (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris and general collector of taxes of the Royal Finances. Under the above name a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in Paris in April 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **297 LALANNE, Pedro (French)**

**Sector:** merchant, trading, banking

**History:** the Lalanne family traces its origins to the middle of the 18th century in Le Havre, France, where a merchant house is recorded under the name of Justin Lalanne, who acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Le Havre in March 1783. By 1775 when Francisco Cabarrús, a French banker and merchant born in Bayonne, France, founder of the Banco de San Carlos, moved from Valencia to Madrid (see n° 79), he took part in some business operations with the firm *Viuda e Hijos de Lalanne* from Pamplona. This firm was one of the French, Dutch and Spanish businesses which acquired the "Spanish debt", the *vales reales* or royal promissory notes launched by the Spanish Royal Treasury in 1780 and which had been promoted by Cabarrús. This firm also appeared as commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos in Pamplona to carry on the application for shares. In 1782 Cabarrús joined another Lalanne, his uncle Paulino, with whom he founded a partnership under the name of *Cabarrús y Lalanne*. Pierre Lalanne, banker in Paris, also a relative of Cabarrús, was correspondent of the Banco de San Carlos in Paris and one of the most prominent shareholders, second only to the Lecoulteux family.

**Records 1:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: Paulino Lalanne, correspondence 1785-88; Pierre Lalanne, correspondence 1796; *Fondos Modernos, Hacienda*: Paulino Lalanne correspondence with Francisco Cabarrús on silver coin exportation 1795

**Records 2:** at **AGS**, *Hacienda*: Pedro Lalanne, records relating to *vales reales*

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; records relating to the acquisition of shares in the Banco de San Carlos by a number of shareholders 1783-1786; correspondence with *Pedro Lalanne, Viuda e Hijos de Lalanne* on various mercantile and business operations 1783-1798; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Bayonne; records relating to the trade in Spanish silver coins to Europe 1784 (in French); correspondence with other companies such as Lenormand; miscellaneous records; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Records 4:** at ANP: *Minutier, ET. XLVIII-18*: records on several French shareholders of the Banco de San Carlos, mentioned by Herbert Luthy

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)  
M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

## **298 LAMBERT, Jean-François** (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident and merchant in Paris. He acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris in March 1783.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; some information can be found on a merchant under the name of Jean-Baptiste Lambert in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz 1789; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

## **299 LANERA BARCELONESA** (Belgian)

**Sector:** textiles, wool

**History:** established in 1886 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, to manufacture and sell any kind of textile material, specialising in wool products. Its head office was in Loth, Belgium, and its headquarters in Spain were at 60 Caspe St, Barcelona. Its nominal capital was 1,500,000 Belgian francs divided into 3,000 shares of 500 francs each. A factory, operated by the Belgian firm, *Société de Loth*, and located in San Andrés de Palomar, Barcelona, was contributed as a part of the first capital. The *Société de Loth* was given 2,200 shares of the new company. By 1907 the *Lanera Barcelonesa's* capital was increased to 2 million francs. Members of the board in the 1920s included Leon Hamoir, Gaston de Premorel, Joseph Huysmans, Victor Linon. Its shares were still trading on the Brussels Stock Exchange in 1921. It was still operating as a Belgian company with a paid up capital of 2 million Belgian francs in the early 1950s.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the H group, Textiles et cuirs, n° 275

## **300 LATHBURY Y CÍA** (British)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in Manchester, England, as a merchant house. In 1887 its managing director was Henry Lathbury. In the same year it opened a branch in Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration given by Henry Lathbury to Newman F Tremarne 1887, to Frederick Bethencourt 1897 and to Richard Tonge 1890, 1895

### **301 LAVAL ET WILFELSHEIM** (French, German)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** resident and bankers in Paris. Jean-François Laval, merchant, and Henry Wilfelsheim, Imperial consul in Paris, were partners who joined the merchant and banking house partnership founded by Jean Baptiste Vanden Yver and Jean Louis Cottin in Paris. Subsequently they established their own partnership, which went into liquidation in 1785, and was dissolved between October 1785 and 1786. Under the above name they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris through the *Cabarrús y Lalanne* firm between 1784 and 1785

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

### **302 LEACH GIRÓ Y CÍA** (North American)

**Sector:** trading, wines

**History:** established in 1887 in Alicante as a partnership by Guillermo Leach Giró and Juan Leach Giró to trade in wines, its capital being 60,000 pesetas. In 1896 Juan Leach Giró, Edward Leach Villier and Frederick Leach Laussat all North American citizens, resident in Alicante, founded a new firm of the same name to trade in general commodities.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: in company deeds register; excerpts of settlement deed 1896

### **303 LECOULTEUX ET CIE** (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** it traces its origins to the end of the 17th century in Rouen, France, as a family trading and merchant house. Its main objects and business were maritime trade, armament and shipping. One of its members, Jean-Barthelemy, was also elected delegate to the State General by the third state of the community of the district of Rouen. He was appointed reporter of the financial operations which would help the French Royal Treasury. In 1791 he made a report on the project for issuing new copper coin, and proposed the creation of new small "*assignats*" (promissory notes). He left politics in 1795. In 1800 under the name of Jean Barthelemy Lecoulteux de Canteleu he appeared as one of the founding directors of the *Banque de France*. The family business also founded a subsidiary in Place Vendôme, Paris, and another one in Cádiz, where they were recorded from 1730. The business was



considered the first merchant house of Rouen, and one of the most important of Paris, and it was in fact, one of the oldest French banking houses "which survived during the French Revolution". The family and house acquired a large number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos under the names of *Lecoulteux et Cie* (Diego Luis and Lorenzo) merchants in Cádiz (50); *Lecoulteux et Cie*, merchants in Paris, "in vales" and through *Cabarrús y Lalanne* (5539); Lecoulteux de Laveray, JL (500); Lecoulteux de Moley, J Jacques, resident in Paris (250), 6639 shares in all. They were the largest shareholders of the Bank, and were also correspondents in Cádiz and in Paris and commissioners of the Bank in Paris.

**Records 1:** at AHN, *Estado*: correspondence with the Bank relating to the exportation of silver coins to France 1785; records relating to the establishment of an agency of the Bank in Paris 1783-96

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence 1784-95; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz 1789; files on suspension of payments and the bankruptcy nd, but it might have happened at the end of the 18th; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix: some information can be found mentioned by Herbert Luthy

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

### 304 LENORMAND, Simon Emmanuel Julien (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident in Paris. He appeared as a "merchant in Cádiz" in a list of French bankers published by the French Royal Almanac of 1783. It seems that the Cádiz house was the subsidiary of *Lecoulteux et Cie* (see n° 303) in which Le Normand was a partner. The same year he was appointed collector general of taxes in the district of La Rochelle and subsequently of Tour, France. Another firm under the name of *Le Normand et Cie* operated in Cádiz from 1783 by Pierre Le Normand. Under the above name a significant number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos was acquired between 1783 and 1785. He appeared as a representative of his Paris house together with Lecoulteux in all large acquisitions of Spanish silver. From 1788 he obtained the exclusive concession of the remittances of Spanish silver coins sent from Spain to France by land. By 1792 both the house of Cádiz and the one in Paris suspended payments and subsequently went into bankruptcy.

**Records 1:** at AHN, *Estado*: some information can be found

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; contract with the Bank relating to the exclusive concession of the exportation of silver coins to France 1790; sales of silver coins in Paris 1785-92; files on suspension of payments and the bankruptcy 1792; correspondence 1783-92; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)  
M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Olaz (1989)

### 305 LEON AD LAFFITTE (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** founded in Madrid in the middle of the 19th century as a trading house by Leon Adolfo Laffitte. He was a French citizen born in 1809 in Bayonne, France, and a resident in Spain who may have also had a trading house in Bayonne. He is recorded to have acted as a representative in Madrid of another French banker-merchant, Henri Méric (see n° 107). His activities included all the normal banking operations. His son-in-law, Leon Daguerre Dospital, joined the business in 1869 as did his son, Maximiano Laffitte, in 1875. When Leon Adolfo died in 1877, the business was placed into liquidation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: Banco de San Fernando shareholders' records 1847; *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España records from 1850; *Registro*: letters of procuration from 1869, including some notes on the history of business; excerpts of Leon Adolfo Lafitte's will 1877; liquidation records 1877

### 306 LEONCINI, Angel (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident in Madrid. It seems that he had established a trading house in Chinchilla St, Madrid. He accepted bills of exchange among other activities. He acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1784 and 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)

### 307 LION TRADE CO (British)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** established, probably at the end of the 19th century, in Nicholas St, Manchester, England. In 1889 Noel Lee, a merchant resident in Park Gate, Altrincham, Cheshire, was its owner. He gave his power of attorney to Alexander Fergusson, resident in Las Palmas, to represent him in the Canary Islands and to carry out business and mercantile operations in the African West Coast and in the Canary Islands.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration given to Alexander Fergusson 1889, and to Alexander Grant 1890

### 308 LUCHANA MINING CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in London in the 1870s to develop an iron ore company in Luchana, Bilbao

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas: AHV* records relating to the Luchana Mining Co within a group of settlement deeds relating to Luchana 1848-1945; Luchana Mining Co public and private records nd; deeds inventory 1848-45

### **309 LULLIN, MASBOU, AUBERT ET CIE (Swiss, French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** it traces its origins to the middle of the 17th century. The firm was formed by two merchant families. The Lullins, a Genevan family, were recorded as manufacturers in gildings and bankers in Genève (Geneva), Switzerland, from the beginning of the 18th century, and whose trade names were successively *Jean Lullin*, *De Tournes et Cie*, *De Tournes Lullin Masbou et Cie* (1778-84) and *Lullin Masbou Aubert et Cie*. The Auberts were a Huguenot family, cloth manufacturers from Crest en Dauphiné, France, who fled the country after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Some members of the family went to Geneva while other members went either to London or to Genova (Genoa), Italy. One of those established in Genoa, moved to Geneva and joined the Lullin house, which became a partnership under the above name in 1784, Masbou being the name of a long serving clerk of the firm, who was promoted as a managing partner. The firm was one of the biggest banking houses in Geneva at the time, specializing in long term loans. Its capital was 500,000 livres tournoises. Under the above name the business acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Geneva in October 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

### **310 MACANDREWS Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** real estate

**History:** established in Sevilla in 1872. It was a branch of the Robert MacAndrews Co from London. It was founded by Robert N MacAndrews on his own, and representing the British firm, and Henry Marshall, as industrial partner. Its objects were to manage, acquire, let and sell all kinds of goods, lands, buildings and real estate. It opened a branch in Barcelona in 1891, where Henry Marshall was its managing director. Subsequently a new branch was opened in Málaga. The company was still operating in 1967, with head office en Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London, and the Barcelona branch carried on as shipping agents and maritime trade between the UK and Spain. Its office was at 5 Plaza del Duque de Medinaceli, Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: letters of procuration 1905, 1907, 1908, 1930; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letters of procuration 1906-14; *Sucursales, Sevilla*: 1905-14. All include some notes on the history of the firm

### 311 MACLEOD Y CÍA (British)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1893 in Glasgow, Scotland, as a partnership to deal with iron ores in Bilbao and the Bilbao area. It opened a branch in Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letters of procuration given by Frederick L MacLeod to Wilhelm M MacDonald and Pantaleón Mazón, including notes on the history of the firm 1900, 1913

### 312 MACRAGH, WOULFE & CIE (Irish)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** an Irish merchant house under the name of *Macragh, Woulfe & Cie* seems to have been established in Madrid in the middle of the 18th century. Esteban Woulfe was a relative of the French banker from Paris, Laurent Woulfe, who joined Nicolas Macragh as a member of the partnership. It suspended payments in 1777 being unable to honour their liabilities to their correspondents, most of whom were British. Nicolas Macragh is recorded to have been appointed by the Banco de San Carlos as an employee to deal with the accounting books in the commodities office.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: personal file 1786-1789

**Records 2:** **AHPM**, Protocol 20.961: among the creditors appear some British firms from Manchester, Halifax, Norwich, Leeds and London

### 313 MAGON LEFER HERMANOS Y CÍA (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** its origins go back to the beginning of the 18th century, to Saint-Malo, Bretagne (Brittany), France, where they traded in textiles under the name of *Magon Lefer Frères et Cie*. They appear amongst the acquirers of the "Spanish debt", the *vales reales* or promissory notes of 1780. Merchants in Cádiz from 1730, they were involved in the foundation of the Banco de San Carlos. In 1782 they gave their power of attorney to the *Cabarrus y Lalanne* business in order that the latter was its representative in Madrid as far as the acquisition of shares in the future Banco de San Carlos was concerned. They acted as commissioner agents of the Banco de San Carlos in Cádiz for the acquisition of shares in the Bank. Under the above name they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Cádiz in March 1783 which were payed in promissory notes. By 1785-86 they appeared as merchants involved in the exportation of silver coins from Spain to different countries of Europe, mainly France and UK.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on shares transfer of the firm 1782-89; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz 1789; bills protested 1795-98; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86; references in accounting books of Banco de San Carlos

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Cádiz**, *Escribanía de Marina del Distrito de Cádiz*: Protocol 5.935 information can be found on trading operations with *Juan Jacobo Gahn y Cía* (see nº 235)

### **314 MAISON BRIANSIAUX (French)**

**Sector:** trading, food

**History:** founded in 1792 in Lille, France, as a merchant trading house by François Charles Briansiaux, born in Dunkerque (Dunkirk), France, and married in 1791 to Isabelle Loriole, daughter of one of the better known Dunkirk's merchants. By 1810 the house was one of the most active merchant houses in Lille. Its main activities were focused on colonial products, wines, grains, oil, honey and soap. In addition François Charles ran the *Compagnie d'assurances maritime* in this town; later, other activities were added such as marine insurance, shipping equipment, banking and rural real estate. When carrying out these activities he maintained a commercial relationship with Spain.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 3 AQ*: correspondence: Alicante 1802-03, Cádiz 1797-1801, Málaga 1800-05

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

### **315 MAISON DE COMERCE MAGON DE LA BALUE (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** founded in Saint-Malo, Bretagne (Brittany), France, at the beginning of the 18th century as a trading house by Luc Magon de la Balue. In 1764 he was one of the directors of the French *Compagnie des Indes*. In 1767 he appears amongst the 15 directors of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, and is recorded as having replaced Jean-Joseph de Laborde (see nº 48) as banker of the French Court in Paris. Magon de la Balue was mainly a shipowner at the beginning of his career but he subsequently was more involved in banking. As an official banker, his business was in Place Vendôme, Paris. The business was involved in financing operations with the Banco de San Carlos. He acquired a number of shares in the Bank between 1783 and 1785. He was guillotined together with his children and family by the "French Terreur" in 1794. His business and properties were confiscated.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**: *Série 2 AQ*: information can be found in *Banque Laborde*

**Records 2:** at **Archives Départementales d'Ille-et-Villaine, France**, *Fonds Magon de la Balue*: accounting books 1715-1793; correspondence with foreign countries 1750-92

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of Banco de San Carlos; files on Magon de la Balue 1785-87; correspondence 1785-1794; board meeting minutes of Banco de San Carlos 1783-94; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)  
Herbert Luthy (1959)

### 316 MAISON ÉMILE GUESNU (French)

**Sector:** furniture

**History:** established in 1902 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, by Émile Guesnu, owner of a furniture and art objects shop at 45 Carrera de San Jerónimo, and Jules Leopold Jubert, resident in Madrid. Its objects were to develop a mechanical workshop to manufacture furniture and objects similar to the ones produced by the Maple Co of London, and to continue selling furniture at Émile Guesnu's shop. Its capital was 700,000 pesetas in 700 shares of 1,000 pesetas each. Other shareholders included Maurice Duperrey and Théophile Benard.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1902; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account; records on the acquisition of a piece of land in Madrid by Émile Guesnu 1914

### 317 MAISON FERAY (French)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** founded in Rouen, France, in 1776 by Pierre Feray to develop maritime trade. When Feray died in 1781 the business was continued by his widow and his son who moved the house to Le Havre, France. Its name changed from Maison Feray to *d'Allens et Cie*. The house is recorded to have joined the Parisian banker Mallet (see n° 49), as well as the industrial houses of Oberkampf in Jouy, Versailles, France. Under the name of *Viuda de Pedro Feray*, based in Rouen, a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos, in Rouen, in June 1785.

**Records 1:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 20 AQ*: family records 1671-1858; corporate records 1776-1858

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of Banco de San Carlos; file on Juan Bautista Feray 1782-1830; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

### 318 MALAGA ELECTRICITY CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established at the end of the 19th century at 39 Coleman St, London, under the British Companies Act, to produce and operate electricity in Málaga. Members of the board were Robert Clement Wyatt, Alfred Towler and Frederick Belcher, secretary. The company's factory together with the German Siemens plant were acquired in 1920 by a Spanish joint-stock company which was established under the name of *Eléctrica Malagueña SA*, as a subsidiary of *Hidroeléctrica del Chorro SA*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, *Málaga*: in letters of procuration register; letter of procuration given in London to Francis Wright, merchant, resident in Málaga, to represent

the company in Spain 1896; *Operaciones*: correspondence between the Banco de España and *Hidroeléctrica del Chorro SA* relating to the application for a collateral loan 1929-30

### 319 MANESCAU FISSON ET CIE (French)

**Sector:** merchant

**History:** residents and merchants in Málaga, they appeared as commissioners of the Banco de San Carlos in the city to carry on the application for shares. Under the name of *Francisco Manescau, Fisson y Cía* they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Málaga in March 1783. Under the name of *Joseph Manescau e Hijos y Cía* they appeared in 1795 as commissioners of the *Real Compañía de Seguros* in Málaga. Another firm appears in Málaga under the name of *Pedro Fisson* from 1795 until 1808.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at ANP, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795-1808)

### 320 MATERIAL PARA FERROCARRILES Y CONSTRUCCIONES (British)

**Sector:** railway material supplies

**History:** it traces its origins to the early 1840s when a factory was founded in Barcelona under the name of *Herrería de Nuestra Señora del Remedio*, later titled *Herrería Barcelonesa*. It was originally a workshop to manufacture mechanical tools and transport materials. It also began to assemble essential parts of gears and rollingstock imported from abroad, mainly from UK, for the construction of locomotives for the early railway companies which were being set up in Spain. By 1858 one of the British companies which supplied parts and different kinds of material was Charles Cammell & Co. The *Herrería Barcelonesa* took the above name in 1881 and was converted into a joint-stock company established at 2 Ancha St, Barcelona, its nominal capital being 10 million pesetas, which was reduced in 1905 to 7,780,000 pesetas. Its founders and directors were the Girona brothers, of whom Juan was still its managing director in 1920. *Material para Ferrocarriles y Construcciones* later merged with *Construcciones Devis SA* of Valencia, and its name changed to *Material y Construcciones SA. MACOSA*. It continued in operation until the 1980s

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letter of procuration related to the construction of 70 railway carriages for the *Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos* (Postmaster General's Office) 1892

**Records 2:** at ANC, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: accounting records, correspondence, technical records which include plans and drawings; photographs

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

### 321 MATHIEU, MARCILLY Y ABEL (French)

**Sector:** dyeworks

**History:** founded in Barcelona in 1905 by Fermin J B Mathieu, Charles Marcilly, resident in Paris, and Buenaventura Abel, as a partnership to establish and operate a dyeworks business, specialising in yam and knitwear dyeing. Its capital was 40,000 pesetas. It later changed its name to *Marcilly y Abel* and in 1909, after Buenaventura Abel's death, it changed once again to *Marcilly, Abel y Compañía*

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: renewal of some articles of association 1909

### 322 JJ Y A MATHY (German)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Danzig, Prussia (today Gdansk, Poland). Under the above name acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Danzig in March 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### 323 MAUMEJEAN HERMANOS. LA VIDRIERA ARTÍSTICA (French)

**Sector:** glass manufacturers

**History:** it traces its origins to 1860 when a glass workshop was set up in Paris by Jules Maumejean, at 6 Bezout St. His sons Joseph and Henri later opened a workshop and factories in Madrid, Barcelona and in 1910 in San Sebastián, and in Hendaye, France. Its objects were to develop the artistic glass industry, including enamelling on crystal, mosaic products and other products related to this kind of works. Its capital was 300,000 pesetas. By the early 1930s the Madrid establishment manufactured a set of stained-glass windows for the new Banco de España building. They also manufactured stained-glass windows for a number of Madrid buildings during the first half of the 20th century. It was still operating in the 1980s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: in company deeds register; settlement deed 1910; *Secretaría*: records on the manufacture of stained-glass windows for the Banco de España building in Madrid, including invoices, projects, correspondence 1932-36

**Publications:** Victor Nieto Alcalde et alii (1996), *Vidrieras de Madrid. Del modernismo al Art Déco*. Comunidad de Madrid, Consejería de Cultura

### 324 MAURICIO HEYMANN Y CÍA (German)

**Sector:** textiles



**History:** established in 1908 in Barcelona as a partnership by Maurice Heymann, resident in Barcelona; Fernando Martenstein, German merchant, resident in Barcelona; and José M Riquena; to continue a previous manufacturing and selling knitwear business. Its first capital was 20,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1908

### **325 C MAYER Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** brewing, soft drinks manufacturers

**History:** established in 1895 in Cádiz by Carlos Mayer and Adolfo Guttemberger as a brewing establishment and soft drinks manufacturers.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Cádiz*: in company deeds register

### **326 MESTRE Y BLATGÉ (French)**

**Sector:** automobile accessories

**History:** established in 1908 at 3 Barquillo St, Madrid, by Émile Jean Mestre; Bernardino Melgar; Adolfo de la Rosa; Félix de la Torre; and Enrique Esteban, the latter on his own and representing Angela A M Leferme, wife of M Mestre, and Antonio Vargas Machuca, under the name of *Sociedad Anónima Española de los Establecimientos Franceses Mestre & Blatge*, as a branch of the French firm of the same name. Its objects were the manufacture and trade of accessories for automobiles, cycles, bicycles, and all kind of related machinery. The capital was 200,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 200 pesetas each. The parent French company had a capital of 5 million francs, its head office was at 46 Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, and had branches in Bordeaux and Lille, France; Algiers, Algeria; London, England; Brussels, Belgium; Berlin, Germany; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Moscow, Russia; Río de Janeiro, Brazil; Budapest, Hungary; Warsaw, Poland and Milan, Italy. It had opened a branch in Barcelona by 1916. It was still operating under the name of *Sociedad Anónima Española Mestre y Blatgé* in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1908; renewal of articles of association 1910; letters of procuration 1914-1948; records relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1908-1948

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 15 AQ*: catalogues 1902-12, 1912-14, 1913-25, 1931-34, 1934-39

### **327 MEYERHOFF HERMANOS, THOMPSON Y CÍA (SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE ACEROS LAMINADOS EN FRÍO) (German)**

**Sector:** steel products

**History:** established in 1897 in Barcelona by the Meyerhoff brothers, Robert and

Maximilian, and Esvaldo Thompson to promote the production of steel. In the late 1960s a joint-stock company under the name of Meyerhoff SA was still operating in Barcelona, dealing in machinery and with a capital of 1,488,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1897

### 328 MIDLAND BANK (British)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established as a joint-stock bank, entitled Birmingham & Midland Bank, by Charles Geach in 1836. The head office was in Union St, Birmingham, England. By 1890 it operated 45 branches. In 1891 it acquired the Central Bank of London (est. 1863) and thereby moved its head office to Cornhill, London, and was renamed London & Midland Bank Ltd. Its name changed to London City & Midland Bank Ltd in 1898 and to London Joint City & Midland Bank in 1918. Under Edward Holden, managing director and chairman, it expanded rapidly and reached a world-wide net of 1,327 branches. Renamed Midland Bank in 1923 it moved headquarters to Poultry, London, in 1930. Midland Bank became a member of the HSBC Group in 1992. By the middle of the 19th century a relationship was established between the Midland Bank and some Spanish banks including the Banco de España. This relationship has continued until the present day.

**Records 1:** at Midland Bank Archives. Group Archives, HSBC Holdings plc: references relating to Midland Bank's links with Spanish Banks; arrangement books c. 1860-1920; Sir Edward Holden, diaries 1896-1916; Sir Edward Holden letter books 1893-1908; records on credit to the Banco de España 1929 (see Richmond & Stockford (1986); Richmond & Turton (1997))

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: correspondence with Birmingham & Midland Bank 1887; information on credit to the Banco de España 1929; *Operaciones*: correspondence with the Banco de España correspondents: Samuel Montagu & Co 1902-10, 1936; London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd 1911-1914 (includes the annual report 1914); London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd 1918-1936; Midland Bank 1923-53; loans granted to the Spanish government by the London City & Midland Bank 1908; *Departamento Extranjero*: information can be found for later periods

**Publications:** W F Crick & J E Wadsworth (1936), *A Hundred Years of Joint Stock Banking*  
E Green (1979), *The Making of a Modern Banking Group*  
A R Holmes & E Green (1986), *Midland: 150 Years of Banking Business*  
E Green and S Kinsey (1996), "The Archives of the HSBC Group", *Financial History Review*, 3

### 329 MIKLAS Y MUSOLAS, S en C (Czechoslovakian)

**Sector:** brewing, soft drinks manufacturers

**History:** established in 1901 in Barcelona by Mr Miklas, Czechoslovakian brewer, and Joan Musolas, wine and spirits warehouseman. The brewery was at 53 Princesa St, Barcelona,

later moving to 515 Rosellón St. The type of beer produced was of the Pilsen or Czechoslovakian style and so it was given the name of *La Bohemia*. In 1903 the firm changed its name to *Joan Musolas, Sen C*. After Joan Musolas' death in 1908 the firm was placed into liquidation, the liquidators being Francisco Vidal and Abel Bonet. In 1921 it was converted into a joint-stock company under the name of *Fábrica de Cerveza La Bohemia*. Members of the board included Ignacio Coll Portabella, chairman; Ignacio Coll Castell; Francisco Vidal; Abel Bonet; and Marcelino Padró, secretary. Its objects were brewing and soft drinks manufacturing as well as the production of artificial ice and other products related to its objects such as malt pulp. Its first capital was 3 million pesetas divided into 6,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Later the company merged with another brewery also established in Barcelona, *Damm SA* which is still successfully operating.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: records on liquidation of *Joan Musolas, Sen C* 1908; settlement deed of *La Bohemia SA. Fábrica de Cerveza*, which includes notes on the history of the company and description of buildings owned by previous firm 1921; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *La Bohemia* 1921

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

### 330 MILLER WOLFSON Y CÍA (British)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** in 1887 the Millers, a British family, founded a merchant house in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, dealing with fruits and other goods. It was registered as a partnership the same year under the name of *Miller y Cía*. It opened a branch in Las Palmas. By the end of the 1890s another merchant house was established in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, as a partnership, by Henry Wolfson, also British. In 1908 a new business was incorporated in the city, as a partnership, by Thomas H Miller, Henry Wolfson and José and Carlos Miller, all merchants and resident in Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Its objects were to carry out all kinds of mercantile business operations both in trading and industry, with the exception of fruit trading with European markets, and specific types of trading with named British and Spanish firms. Its capital was 280,000 pesetas. This business continued in operation as British company in Las Palmas, acting as shipping agents, operating coal warehouses, supplying boats with coal, water and other provisions. Between 1955 and 1956 it was converted into a Spanish company after the merger by absorption with *Compañía Nacional de Carbones Minerales SA* and *Compañía Canaria de Combustibles SA*. It was still operating with same object, head office in Las Palmas, and a capital of 2 million pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: letters of procuration given to different people as representatives for the company in Santa Cruz, including notes on the history of the business 1891-1918; *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: id. id. 1897

**Publications:** Miguel Rodríguez Díaz Quintana (1989), *Miller y Compañía, cien años de historia*, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Miller y Compañía

### 331 MINAS DE BARRUELO (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** founded in 1856 by the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* (see nº 141) to acquire and operate coal mines in the Palencia province. The *Crédito Mobiliario* had obtained concessions of previous Spanish mining firms, located in the area, such as *Collantes Hermanos* and *Especial Minera Esperanza de Reinosa*. By 1863 the *Crédito Mobiliario* undertook the construction of a short railway line, the *Quintanilla-Orbó* line, linking the Barruelo mines to the *Ferrocarril de Alar del Rey* (see nº 192) in order to transport the coal and to make sales easier, and above all to make coal available to the *Sociedad Madrileña de Alumbrado por Gas* (*Gas Madrid Co*) (see nº 122), also owned by the *Crédito Mobiliario*. In 1877 *Ferrocarriles del Norte Co* (see nº 219), which was mainly owned by *Crédito Mobiliario*, acquired the Barruelo mines and operated it over a long period of time. By 1922 the mines had been sold to a Spanish joint-stock company of the same name. Its capital was 10 million pesetas, and its head office was at 1 Serrano St, Madrid. Members of the board included Trinitario Ruiz Valarino, Luis Olanda, Eduardo Garre, Julius Barbey and José María Escoriaza. In 1928 *Minas de Barruelo SA* merged with another Spanish mining company which belonged to the Catalan group of the *Banco Hispano Colonial*, the *Sociedad Carbonera Española*. In 1941 the mines and companies were acquired by *RENFE* and thus nationalised together with *Ferrocarriles del Norte Co*. The *Hullera Vasco Leonesa* (est. in Bilbao, 1893) acquired the mines of the Orbó and Barruelo coalfields from the Spanish government in 1966 and so the mines were privatised again. The Barruelo mines company went finally into liquidation in 1980 and as a result the mines were closed.

**Records 1:** at **Fundación Hullera Vasco Leonesa:** title and concession deeds 1856-1877, 1877-1922; staff files 1856 on; *Minas de Barruelo SA* accounting books 1922; board meeting minutes; shareholders meeting minutes, plans, technical reports, staff files 1922-1966

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Operaciones:** annual draft report of *Minas de Barruelo* and *Minas de Orbó* 1932; records relating to the pledging of securities concerning a collateral loan granted by the Bank 1931-1933

**Publications:** Rafael Anes y Julio Tascón (1993), *Hullera Vasco Leonesa. Los cien primeros años de su historia*, Sociedad Anónima Hullera Vasco Leonesa  
José Andrés González Pedraza (1996), *El Archivo Histórico de Hullera Vasco Leonesa: El concepto y la realidad*

### 332 MINAS DE CALA (British)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** founded in 1900 in Bilbao, as a joint-stock company to operate its own mines in the Huelva province, to acquire and operate new mines and to construct railways and other means of transport. It was established following an agreement between the existing British company, The Cala Mines Syndicate Ltd, with its head office in Manchester, England, and Francisco Martínez Rodas, by which the new Spanish company acquired part of the Cala mine beds, and gave in exchange a quarter of the new company shares, 7,200, to the original company. Its nominal capital was 15 million pesetas, divided into 30,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Francisco M Rodas was its chairman and Genaro Blas de Alzaga its vice-chairman. John B Davies, E W P Clapham and Jacob Higson were amongst other members of the board and shareholders. In 1921 its head office was at 5 Estación St, Bilbao, and most of the board members were Spanish. It was still operating as a Spanish company in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in company deeds register 1806-1914; settlement deed 1900; articles of association 1908; correspondence; annual report 1931; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1901

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: memorandum, articles of association 1900; annual reports from 1900; report on the *Sevilla-Cala mines* railway 1900; shareholders list 1901

**Publications:** Sebastián Coll Martín (1983)  
Cuadernos de Archivo del BBV nº 27 (1995), *Sociedad Minas de Cala: su puesta en marcha (1900-1906)*

### **333 MINAS Y CAMINOS DE HIERRO DE BACARÉS A ALMERÍA Y ANEXOS** (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining, iron, railway

**History:** established in 1887 in Brussels, Belgium, and registered in 1907 in Almería, to operate the iron mines of Bacarés, to construct and operate a railway line linking Bacarés to Almería and to obtain other concessions on mines in the region. Its first capital was 30 million Belgian francs divided into 60,000 shares of 500 francs each, which was reduced to 3 million in 1907 and increased to 3,500,000 francs in 1914. Its head office was first at 67 Royale St, Brussels, subsequently moving to 12 Place de la Liberté. Its founders were Ch A Ferdinand Vander Noot, Marquis of Assche, resident in Brussels, chairman of the board; Fleury Bret, lawyer resident in Cannes, France, vice-chairman; Gustave Bret, resident in Paris; Alfred Favre-Robine, engineer, resident in Paris, managing director; and the Marquis of Bendaña, resident in Madrid. The shareholders' meetings were held in Brussels.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: excerpts of settlement deed 1887; letter of procuration given to Miguel García López, lawyer resident in Almería, as representative of the company in Spain 1914, 1920; and to Miguel García Briet 1921; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including some excerpts of articles of association 1887-1918 (in French)

### **334 MINAS DE CARBÓN DE PUERTOLLANO** (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** established in 1892 in Paris, as a joint-stock company under the above name to mine coal in the Puertollano area in the Ciudad Real province. The concession had been obtained by Hilarion Roux, the Marquis of Escombrera, one of the main owners of the *Compañía Francesa de las Minas y Fábricas de Escombrera* (see nº 111). These two companies were run by the same board, operating in Paris, and the chairman of both companies was Remige Paquot. It was successful from the beginning, but in 1909, probably because its coal beds were almost depleted, it merged with the Spanish company, *Figueroa y Cía*, owned by the Count of Romanones and his two brothers, which operated coal and lead mines and foundries in the area. Its name changed to *Houillères de Puertollano*, maintaining its French identity, its capital being 6,250,000 francs divided into 25,000 shares of 250 francs, 4,000 of which were given to the Spanish shareholders, 16,000 to the

French ones and the remaining 5,000 were proportionally underwritten by the two groups. In this new company the Escombrera Co owned 40% of the capital. In 1913 *Houillères de Puertollano* was absorbed by the powerful *Sociedad Minera y Metalúrgica de Peñarroya* (see nº 473). A Spanish company under the name of *SA Hulleras de Puertollano* was established in 1914 in Puertollano with a capital of 250,000 pesetas. Its object was to operate the coal mines of "San Francisco", "Demasía de San Francisco" and "La Isabela". It had offices at 18 Villanueva St, Madrid, and members of its board included Luis de la Peña; the Marquis of Bolarque; and Victorio and Eugenio Martínez.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed of *Figuerola y Cia* 1899; acquisition deed of four mines, which includes some notes on the history of the *Minas de Carbón de Puertollano* 1907; letter relating to its current and deposit account in the Banco de España 1907; settlement deed of the Spanish *SA, Hulleras de Puertollano* 1914; correspondence with the Bank relating to its current account; letters of procuration 1924

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, Nº 356 *Houillères de Puertollano*

### 335 MINAS DE CASTILLA LA VIEJA Y JAÉN (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal, lead

**History:** it traces its origins to 1896 when a group of French businessmen acquired the concession to mine coal in the León province and founded a firm under the name of *Sociedad de Minas de Castilla la Vieja*. By the beginning of the 20th century they decided to give up the project due to the bad quality of the coal beds. In 1902 a Spanish company was established under the above name with a capital of 5 million pesetas, the same in francs, divided into 10,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, the largest part of which, 8,100 shares, were acquired by its first French owners. From then the company mainly operated lead bed mines of La Carolina, Jaén, hence the above name. In 1910 it launched a 6,000 bonds issue at an interest rate of 5% at the Lyons Stock Exchange and from then on it worked successfully at least until the 1920s. Members of its board included Leon Cocagne, Javier Balleidier, Louis Chevalier, Alphonse Gonnon, Marius Rousset and Joseph Piffaut; Henri Meri, secretary.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, nº 88

**Records 2:** at Archivo Histórico Provincial de Jaén: *Industria, Servicio de Minas*: some information could be found

### 336 MINAS DE COBRE DE NERVA (French)

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established and registered in 1906 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to operate copper mines in Nerva in the Huelva province. Its nominal capital was 20 million pesetas. In 1907 Constancio Fernau, engineer resident in Madrid, was appointed director of the company. Chairman of its board was Andrés Mellado, former minister of *Instrucción Pública* (Education).

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2325

**Records 2:** at SAEF, *Série F 30 282*: some information can be found 1907

**Records 3:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Huelva*: letter of procuration including some notes on the history of the company 1907; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes which contain a detailed description of mining beds owned by the founders in the Huelva province (in French and Spanish) 1906

**Records 4:** at Archivo de la Fundación Rio Tinto: some information can be found

### 337 MINAS DE COBRE DE SAN PLATÓN (French, German)

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1906 in Paris, with its head office at 7 Pillet-Will St, to operate various copper mines in the Huelva province. Its nominal capital was 3 million francs divided into 30,000 shares of 100 francs each. It seems that part of this capital was acquired by German firms which were represented on its board, among them the *Metallgesellschaft*. Members of the board included F Monvoisin, H E Boyer, N Brückner, J Forasté, J P Marlier, P Methol, C Sundheim and T Urruty.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines. San Platón n° 2421

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration given to J Forasté 1907; to Hector Diendonne 1910

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Sebastián Coll Martín (1983)

### 338 MINAS Y FERROCARRIL DE UTRILLAS (French)

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** established in 1900 in Zaragoza as a joint-stock company to develop and operate the coal mining beds of Utrillas, Teruel and a railway line linking Utrillas to Zaragoza. Its capital was 12 million pesetas divided into 24,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which had been paid up by the beginning of the 1920s. Although most of the members of the board were Spanish, technology and engineers might have been French. Members of the board included Mariano Baselga, Luis G de Azara, Gerardo Mermejo, and Manuel Gómez Arroyo. Its head office was at 70 Miguel Servet St, Zaragoza. The company was still operating in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at SAEF, *Série F30, 282*: some information can be found 1902-1913

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1902

**Publications:** Jesús Alberó Gracia (1981), *Memorial del extinguido ferrocarril de Utrillas-*

Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Caja de Ahorros de Zaragoza

### 339 MINAS DE HIERRO DE LUGO (French)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1913 in La Coruña, as a joint-stock company, to develop mining researches and to exploit iron mines in the Galicia area. Originally its name was *Minas de Hierro de Galicia*, and its capital was 3,500,000 pesetas. Subsequently its name changed to the above. By 1916 its capital was increased to 14 million pesetas divided into 14,000 shares of 1,000 pesetas each, of which only 1,750,000 had been paid up in the early 1920s. Its head office was at 5 Fernando González St, La Coruña and its offices in Paris at 37 Rocher St.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 806, 818: some information can be found

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: provisional certificate of 25 shares 1914 (in French and Spanish)

### 340 MINAS DE MONCAYO (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established at the beginning of the 20th century to operate an iron mine in Moncayo, Soria. A short railway line, *Ólvega-Castejón*, was constructed in 1902-1904 to operate the mines. By 1905 the company went into bankruptcy, which took 50 years to reach a conclusion.

**Records 1:** at Archives Générales du Royaume, Département des Archives Contemporaines, Brussels: correspondence; accounting books; staff records; management of the company records 1887-1915

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2302

**Records 3:** at Archivo Histórico Provincial de Soria, *Archivos Públicos, Judiciales*: records on *Minas del Moncayo* bankruptcy 1906-1957; shares of company 1899; records on the railway *Ólvega-Castejón* including maps on the mine 1901-1918; *Archivos Privados, Fondo Joaquín Iglesias*: accounting records of the "Petra" mine (*Minas del Moncayo*) 1928-1934;

### 341 MINAS DE SAN FERNANDO Y LA ESPERANZA (French, German)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established and registered in 1908 in Madrid as a joint-stock mining company. Its head office was at 6 Felipe IV St, with its nominal capital being 2,500,000 pesetas divided into 5,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was increased to 3,625,000 pesetas in 1916.



First members of its board were Henri Meri, François Lastres, Eugène Friart, all French; Heinrich Traumann, probably German; all the remaining, Enrique Arboledas, Mr Céspedes, Santiago Mazón, being Spanish. In 1916 Henri Meri left his position as managing director and was replaced by Eugène Friart, French citizen, resident in Bayonne, France.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1916; letter of procuration given to Eugène Friart as managing director of the company 1916; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1916

### **342 MINERA GRANADA SL (German)**

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1906 in Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany, as a limited liability company by Artur Josef Netter, merchant, resident in the city, on his own and as a representative of his brother Emile Netter, merchant, resident in Krautheim, Germany; Paul Baehr, merchant, resident in Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium; Henrich Hansen, merchant, resident in Duisburg-Ruhrort, Germany; Hugo Wilisch, merchant resident in Homberg, Germany, as a representative of Richard Elshorts, managing director of a factory in that city. The German name of the company was *Granada Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*, the Spanish name being as above. Its managing directors were Artur Josef Netter and Paul Baehr. Its objects were the acquisition and operation of iron mines, buying and selling of minerals, and operating and selling mining and foundry businesses related to its objects. Its first capital was 150,000 marks, of which 47% was owned by Artur Josef Netter, the remaining 53% being owned by the rest of the founders.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: settlement deed 1906, included in a letter of procuration given to Mauricio Babin 1910; correspondence (in German and Spanish) 1910; letter of procuration given to Carl Hirschler to operate the company's current account in the Banco de España Almería branch 1917

### **343 MINERA JEREZ-LANTEIRA SA (Belgian, French)**

**Sector:** mining, silver, cooper

**History:** established and registered in 1888 at 16 Barquillo St, Madrid, under the Spanish Commercial Code. Its objects were mining all kinds of minerals, specialising in silver and copper, to buy and sell these minerals, acquiring concessions, and buying and selling machinery, workshops and factories related to its objects. Its nominal capital was 6 million pesetas of which Hubert Meersmans, Belgian promoter, owned two thirds, the rest being mainly French. Members of the first board were Francisco Javier Jiménez, Marquis of Merced, chairman; François H Sazerac de Forge; Hubert Meersmans, Paul Hijacinthe Marie d'Angleys and Angel Castro.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, memorandum of articles of association (in Spanish and French) 1888; correspondence with Banco de España relating to its current account 1888

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2240

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

### **344 MINES DE BAUSEN-LÉS (French)**

**Sector:** mining, zinc

**History:** established in Paris, as a joint-stock company, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs to acquire and operate zinc mines in the Pyrenees of Lérída. Its head office was at 14 Taitbout St, Paris and its headquarters in Spain were in Lérída.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2049: some information can be found

### **345 MINES DE CUIVRE DU FERROL (French)**

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1907 to operate various copper mines in El Ferrol, La Coruña. Its nominal capital was 5 million francs, which was reduced to 3 million in 1909 and to 2,500,000 francs in 1914. By the 1920s members of its board were E Maranzana, A de Brechard, E Darde, E Cord and Mr Potel. Its head office was at 10 Rochambeau St, Paris, and its representative office in Spain in El Ferrol.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*. in the L group, Mines, n° 2188

### **346 MINES DE LALÍN (French)**

**Sector:** mining, tin, wolfram

**History:** French mining company which operated tin and wolfram beds in the Pontevedra province.

**Records 1:** at SAEF: some information can be found 1913

### **347 MINES METALLIQUES D'ESTREMADURE SA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** mining, railway

**History:** established in 1901 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, to develop the general mining industry in Spain, as well as buying and selling all kinds of minerals and mainly for the construction and operation of railways and other means of transport. Its head office was at 3 Place Royale, Brussels. Its capital was 1 million Belgian francs divided into 4,000 shares of 250 francs each.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes (in French) 1901

### **348 MINES DU PEDROSO SA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1912 in Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium, as a joint-stock company to operate various mines in the Sevilla province. Its capital was 1 million Belgian francs divided into 2,000 shares of 500 francs each. Its head office was at 19 Kipdorp St, Antwerp, and it also had a representative office in Sevilla. Members of its board included Alvaro de Figueroa, Marquis of Villamejor; Charles Paquet, J A de la Fontaine and Georges Lespineux.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: share subscribed certificate by Gonzalo Figueroa y Torres 1912

### **349 MINES DE PLOMB ARGENTIFÈRE DE LA GUZMANA SA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** mining, lead

**History:** established in 1905 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, to operate mining beds and mines, and to buy and sell minerals. Its nominal capital was 2,500,000 Belgian francs divided into 10,000 shares of 250 francs each. Its head office was in Brussels.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes with description of some of the mines contributed by the founders of the company 1905

### **350 MINES DE SUELZA (French)**

**Sector:** mining, zinc

**History:** established in Toulouse, France, as a joint-stock company, with a capital of 1,200,000 francs, to acquire and operate zinc mines in the Huesca province. Its head office was at 9 Dupuy Sq, Toulouse, and its headquarters in Spain were in Huesca.

**Records 1:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2475: some information can be found

### **351 MINES ET USINES DE SANTOMERA (French)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in Paris, as a joint-stock company, with a capital of 500,000 francs, to acquire and operate mines in the Murcia province. Its head office was at 27 Mogador St, Paris, and its representative offices in Spain were in Murcia.

**Records 1:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2427: some information can be found

### 352 MINES DE ZINC DE MARGARITA SA (French)

**Sector:** mining, zinc

**History:** established in Montpellier, France, as a joint-stock company, with a capital of 1 million francs to acquire and operate zinc mines in the Pyrenees of Lérída. Its head office was at 1 Richelieu St, Montpellier, and its headquarters in Spain were in Lérída.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2282: some information can be found

### 353 MINIÈRE BELGE LA PRODUCTORA Y COTO SAN ANTONIO SA (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining, lead

**History:** established in 1912 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, to operate two lead mines called *La Productora* and *Coto San Antonio* located in Sierra Morenilla in the Jaén province. Its nominal capital was 2,500,000 francs divided into 25,000 shares of 100 francs each which was increased to 7,500,000 francs in 1913. Its head office in Brussels was at 18 Gouvernement Provisoire St, and it also had a representative office in Jaén. In 1922 it went into bankruptcy.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes with description of rights contributed by the founders of the company, such as the *Sociedad General de Explotación de Minas de Plomo Argentífero La Productora*, which had been previously established in Linares, Jaén, and the title deed of the *Coto Minero San Antonio* mine (in French) 1912-1913

### 354 MIQUEL Y WIDMER (Swiss)

**Sector:** chemical products

**History:** established in 1906 in Barcelona by Benno Widmer, Swiss citizen; Enrique Miquel; Robert N MacAndrews, British citizen; Vicente Ferrer and Jacinto Miquel, as a partnership, under the above name, to manufacture and sell chemical products. Benno Widmer died in 1908 and his heirs, resident in Zurich, Switzerland, joined the business which changed its name to *E Miquel S en C* in 1911. It was registered in 1912. Its head office was at 2 Paseo Pujadas, Barcelona, and among its first members were Enrique and José Miquel; Vicente Ferrer; Francisco Bech, representing Robert N MacAndrews; Javier Tort, representing Emilio Locher; and Benno Widmer's heirs. The firm's factory was located in San Adrián del Besós in the area called La Torraza and La Barca.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1911

### 355 MONTALDI, Juan Bautista (Italian)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** Italian banker of Genoese origin, established in Madrid at the end of the 18th century, had learned Spanish trading and banking with Juan Bautista Rossi, also an Italian citizen (see nº 417). Montaldi was appointed collector of rents for the Duke of Alba. He also was, together with Felipe Bartolomey, the promoter and financier of activities and reforms of the main theatre in Madrid *Los Caños del Peral*, first predecessor of the current *Teatro Real*. Under the name of Juan Bautista Montaldi Cavarza a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos in 1783. His banking business suspended payments in 1787 and subsequently went into bankruptcy, in which the Banco de San Carlos appears as one of its creditors.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; board meeting minutes 1787; file on suspension of payments and bankruptcy 1787-1824; auction of Juan Bautista Montaldi's jewellery 1795-1807; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: records on its bankruptcy 1788-89

### 356 MORGAN, ELLIOT Y CÍA (British)

**Sector:** machinery

**History:** established in Gijón in 1902, as a partnership, by Charles Morgan, Henry Elliot and Thomas Alexander, to buy and sell machinery, with a capital of 48,000 pesetas. A branch was opened in Barcelona under the name of *Thomas Alexander y Cía*, which was subsequently liquidated. Under the above name the firm continued business in Gijón and Bilbao. In 1905 the business moved to Barcelona, where it set up its head office, under the name of Morgan & Elliot, keeping the other branches in Gijón and Bilbao. In 1913 Henry Elliot died and, after negotiations in Langholm, Scotland, with Elliot's heir, James, all rights on the company were given to Charles Morgan who continued the business. In 1918 it was converted into a joint-stock company and the name changed to *Sociedad Anónima Morgan. Sucesora de Morgan y Elliot*. Its head office was at 8 Ronda de San Pedro, Barcelona, its objects being to buy and sell machinery, especially supplying industrial and electrical plants with materials and products imported from the British company Sir W G Armstrong & Whitworth & Co Ltd. Its paid up capital was 250,000 pesetas. Charles Morgan remained as its managing director. In 1917 a company under the name of *La Maquinaria Hispano Inglesa* was established in Madrid as a branch with a capital of 75,000 pesetas and Arturo Firminger as its managing director.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: excerpts of settlement deed 1902 and renewal of articles of association 1913 included in settlement deed of *Sociedad Anónima Morgan. Sucesora de Morgan y Elliot*; *Sucursales, La Coruña*: letter of procuration given to Axel Steen and Heribert E Morgan 1915

### 357 MORGAN GRENFELL & CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** banking

**History:** it traces its origins to 1838 when George Peabody, an American merchant in London, opened a counting-house in the city. Its activity was focused mainly on dealing with the United States of America. In 1851 George Peabody & Co was established to act

primarily as what is now called a merchant bank. By 1854 Junius Spencer Morgan, also an American citizen, joined the firm as a partner and some years later Peabody left the business. By 1867 the bank had changed its name to J S Morgan & Co and in 1873 Junius's son, J Pierpont Morgan, established his own firm in New York City, which acted as a correspondent for the London bank and began its new policy of lending loans to governments, trying to compete with Barings and Rothschilds. In 1890 J S Morgan died and Pierpont became a senior partner. The bank, however, retained the name of J S Morgan & Co, and final authority clearly lay in New York. During the following twenty years the bank concentrated on increasing its power and prestige both in Europe and America. In 1910 a new partnership agreement with E C Grenfell gave the company the above name. After the outbreak of WW1 Morgan & Grenfell together with J P Morgan & Co, successor of J S Morgan, became involved in financing the reconstruction of Europe. While J P Morgan & Co were the leading private bank in America, Morgan Grenfell claimed to be the leading private bank in London. Although the operations made with Spain may have not been of great importance, especially if compared with the ones carried out with other European countries, however there were financing operations made by this business with various Spanish firms, from the last years of the 19th century. At the end of the 1980s Morgan Grenfell & Co became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Deutsche Bank.

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library** (authority from the company is needed for access): correspondence with Spain from 1896

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero*: loan granted by Morgan Grenfell together with the *Banco Exterior de España* to various Spanish companies dealing in electricity 1956-72

**Publications:** Kathleen Burk (1989), *Morgan Grenfell 1838-1988: The Biography of a merchant bank*, Oxford  
P L Cotrell (1994), "Morgan Grenfell Group" in *EABH Handbook on the History of European Banks*

### **358 MORRISON SONS & CO (British)**

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** merchant

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library**: reports on exploiting coal mine at Córdoba, and constructing railways between Sevilla and Córdoba, and Córdoba and Málaga 1846

### **359 O MUSTAD Y CÍA (Norwegian)**

**Sector:** nails

**History:** established and registered in 1907 in Tolosa, Guipúzcoa, as a partnership, by Halfdan M Mustad, Norwegian citizen, resident in Christiania (Oslo), Norway; Wilhelm M C; Ham C H; and Nicholas C Mustad to manufacture and sell horse shoe nails. Its capital was 300,000 pesetas. The business had factories in Christiania; Göteborg, Sweden; and Duclair, France.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: in company deeds register; letter of procuration given to P C Heliog, K Enersen, E Charbonnier and E Joansen as representatives of the business in Spain 1914

### **360 LA MUTUELLE DE FRANCE ET DES COLONIES (French)**

**Sector:** assurance, life

**History:** established in 1909 in Madrid. It was a branch of the French joint-stock company under the above name, which had been incorporated in Lyon (Lyons), France, in 1895, as a mutual life assurance company. The parent's company capital was 2 million francs, and its head office was at 1 Stella St, Lyon (Lyons). The Spanish branch premises were at 49 Alcalá St, Madrid. Members of the French company board included Mr Cazeneuve, Mr Sestres, Mr Carle-Desmard, Mr Decleris, Mr Houber-Bartholomot, Mr Kochler, Mr Vilboeuf and Mr Keisser. Its directors in Spain were, Pierre Demongeot until 1912, then followed by Jacques Moulin, lawyer. By 1913 the company moved its head office to 3 Plaza del Teatro, Barcelona, the Madrid premises remaining as an agency.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration 1910, 1912, which include some notes on the history of the company; correspondence with the Banco de España (in French and Spanish) 1909-24; correspondence between the Banco de España and *Inspección General de Seguros* (Office of General Inspection for Insurance), relating to a number of bonds deposited by the company in the Bank 1913-30

### **361 NATHAN & ROSELLI (British)**

**Sector:** stockbrokers

**Records 1:** at **Guildhall Library**: national lottery tickets 1911-13; correspondence concerning Spanish bonds 1899

### **362 LA NATIONALE (French)**

**Sector:** insurance, fire

**History:** established in 1909 in Madrid. It was a branch of the French fire insurance joint-stock company, of the same name, which had been incorporated in Paris in 1829 under the name of *Compagnie Royale d'Assurances contre l'Incendie*. In 1849 it was reorganised, its deed renewed and its name changed to *La Nationale Compagnie d'Assurances contre l'Incendie*, to which it was later added ... *et les explosions*. In 1907 its head office was at 17 Laffitte St, Paris, and its capital was 10 million francs in 20,000 shares of 500 francs each. The Spanish branch premises were at 3 Juan de Mena St, Madrid, and its managing director was Eduardo Junca. It later moved to 13 Montalbán St and by 1919 to 23 Alcalá St. The company had an agency in Barcelona, which originally was operated by Ferrer & Aldomd Co. By 1920 the company offered assurances as well. It was still operating as a French company, with its managing director in Spain being Joaquín Codorniú in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed of the French company including notes on its history 1907 (in French and translation into Spanish); correspondence (in French and Spanish) with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1909-30; articles of association (in French) 1925

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 17 AQ*: corporate records 1830 on

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

### **363 NEUMÁTICOS CONTINENTAL SAE** (French, German)

**Sector:** tyres, caoutchouc

**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by Ernest Loeser, French merchant, resident in Neuilly sur Seine, France; Maurice Diederichs and Paul Warfelmann, merchants, and Carl Ulrich, all resident in Madrid. Its objects were to sell in Spain tyres for automobiles and cycles, and other accessory parts made out of caoutchouc. Its head office was at 6 Sagasta St, Madrid. Its first capital was 200,000 pesetas, fully paid up, of which a 51% was owned by Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez and 35% was owned by Ernest Loeser on his own and as a representative of the *Continental SA de Caucho Manufacturado*. It opened branches in Barcelona and Santander and a factory in Torrelavega, Santander. Its capital was increased to 500,000 pesetas. By 1935 the company was acquired by a German company from Hannover, Germany, *Continental Gummiwerke AG*. The company was still operating with its head office in Madrid, under the name of *Neumáticos General, S.A. Compañía para la Venta de Artículos de Caucho* in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1914; correspondence 1914-1940; letter of procuration; settlement deed 1935

### **364 E NEVEU, BRUNET ET CIE** (French)

**Sector:** industry, haberdashery

**History:** established in Madrid in 1913 as a branch of a French firm under the above name. The parent firm was established in 1912 in Paris as a partnership, by Alfred Eugène Neveu, industrialist from Versailles, France; Louise Marie Neveu, widow of Louis Georges Meunié, and Henri Pierre Brunet. Its objects were to manufacture and sell haberdashery material, such as braids, felt and carpets, mainly for cars. Its head office, in Paris, was at 13 Uzes St and, in Madrid, at 6 Plaza de Santa Bárbara. Its first capital was 1,700,000 francs, which was later increased to 2 million francs. In 1921 the firm changed its name to *H Brunet et Cie* and the settlement deed was renewed.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed and articles of association, included in a certificate translated from French into Spanish 1912; renewal of settlement deed 1921; letters of procuration 1921-37; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1921-37



### 365 NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** insurance, life, fire and general

**History:** established in 1809 in Edinburgh, Scotland, and renamed as above in 1862. It opened an agency in Madrid by the beginning of the 20th century. It also had a branch in Málaga, which was placed into liquidation in 1921, and opened a representation office in Barcelona in 1929. It was still in operation in Madrid until the mid 1950s. The parent company was taken over by Commercial Union Assurance Co Ltd in 1959.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: correspondence with the *Inspección General de Seguros* (Office of General Inspection for Insurance) at the request of the company to the Banco de España for a number of bonds deposited, which the company asked to withdraw in 1913

### 366 NORWICH UNION LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY (British)

**Sector:** insurance, life and fire

**History:** established in 1797 in Norwich, England, as a fire insurance company, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. In 1821 it had a capital of 550,000 pounds sterling divided into 2,200 shares of 250 pounds each. Amalgamated with Norwich Union Life Insurance Society in 1926 dealt with life assurance. It had opened a branch in Madrid by 1906 where Alfredo E Viliesed was appointed as the representative and agent of the company. It also had a representation office in Barcelona. The Spanish branch went into liquidation in 1943. Norwich Union Insurance is still in operation in UK.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: memorandum and excerpts of articles of association of the British company since its foundation, translated from English into Spanish 1906; letter of procuration 1908; correspondence with the *Inspección General de Seguros* (Office of General Inspection for Insurance) at the request of the company to the Banco de España for a number of bonds deposited, which the company asked to withdraw in 1914; records on liquidation 1943

### 367 R M NOSWORTHY, S en C (British)

**Sector:** industry, binding

**History:** established in 1911 in Barcelona as a partnership by Reginald M Nosworthy, resident and merchant in Barcelona, on his own and as the representative of Cyril Dodd, British citizen, resident in Manchester, England, to buy and sell clothes and artificial leather for binding or any other kind of industrial activity related to that object. Its capital was 10,000 pesetas. In 1935 it changed its settlement deed, when it was converted into a joint-stock company. It was still operating with same name and object in the late 1960s and its capital had been increased to 1,000,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1911

### 368 NUEVA SOCIEDAD DE MINAS DEL HORCAJO (French)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established and registered in 1902 in Pueblo Nuevo del Terrible, Córdoba, as a joint-stock company. It was a subsidiary of *Sociedad Minera y Metalúrgica de Peñarroya* (see nº 473). Some of its directors were members of the board of *SMM de Peñarroya*, including Charles Ledoux; Raymond Lavaurs; Paul Gal; Andrés Chastel, managing director; Armand Malye, deputy managing director; and Luis Drogoz, engineer. Other members of the board included Luciano Villars, George Laffitte, Leon Cocagne, and Ernest Tambour.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Ciudad Real*: letter of procuration given to Andrés Chastel, including notes on the history of the company 1908

### 369 NUEVAS HILATURAS DEL TER (British)

**Sector:** textiles, threads

**History:** established in 1893 in Barcelona, as a joint-stock company, promoted by a group of Scottish businessmen, who were members of its first board. Among them were Archibald Coats, Thomas Glenn Coats, Otto Ernest Philippi, Sir William Arrol and Sir James King together with Spanish citizen Ricardo Bartoli, and the German merchant Johan Flechsig. Its objects were to sell silk and cotton threads. The company opened agencies in Madrid and Bilbao. It was one of the founder companies of another thread and textile firm, *Hilaturas Fabra y Coats* (see nº 262). In 1897 it acquired premises of an old company *La Agencia Central*, a branch of the Scottish firm The Central Agency, in Barcelona, Bilbao and Madrid. Johan Flechsig was appointed as representative of the company.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: letters of procuration given by the company in Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, to Johan Flechsig 1896-97, including notes on the history of The Central Agency, *La Agencia Central*; other letters of procuration including some notes on the history of the company 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1897

### 370 NUEVO VULCANO (British)

**Sector:** machinery manufacturers, engines and iron founders

**History:** founded around the late 1830s under the name of *Establecimiento de Ferrería del Nuevo Vulcano*. It was located in the port of Barcelona, originally as a workshop to manufacture boilers and machinery for boats, as well as to repair its own products. Subsequently it became a foundry and manufacturer of factory machinery. It is said that engineers and boilermakers were brought from the UK, as was a great part of the equipment materials, tools and smelting furnaces, and that one of its first directors, Mr Kent, was also British (*Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz*). In 1936 its headquarters were at 23 Moll Nou St, its main object was boat repairing, and its name had changed to *Talleres Nuevo Vulcano*. It was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: records on "collectivization" 1936

**Records 2:** at **Ruston Diesels, Vulcan Foundry, Newton le Willows, Merseyside**: some information could possibly be located (see Richmond & Stockford (1986))

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847), Tomo III, Barcelona  
Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

### **371 O'CONNOR, Diego y Thomas (Irish)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** born in Ireland. In 1784 Diego was appointed representative of the Benicarló merchant house, Guillermo White (see n° 548), at the shareholders' meetings of the Banco de San Carlos. He also represented the MacDonnel firm, from Cartagena, Murcia, and subsequently, his son, Miguel, became a partner in MacDonnel & Buthel, from London. He is recorded to have been appointed, together with his brother Thomas, as partner of the merchant house *Patricio Joyes e Hijos* (see n° 382), of Irish origin as well, at the end of the 18th century. Between 1801 and 1803 Diego O'Connor was appointed a member of the board of the Banco de San Carlos. Also his brother Thomas was member of the board between 1807 and 1808, appearing as a shareholder in the Bank during those years as well. Subsequently, when Gregorio, Patricio Joyes' youngest son, died in 1803, Diego and Thomas O'Connor became managing directors of the firm.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: file on Guillermo White shares transfer; file on suspension of payments of *Patricio Joyes e Hijos* 1817; shareholders' meetings minutes from 1784; board meeting minutes 1801-1807

### **372 OLIVÉ, Nicolás (French)**

**History:** General Cashier of the States of Bretagne (Brittany), France, and later resident in Paris. Under the above name he acquired a large number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Paris between August 1784 and June 1785

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

### **373 ORCONERA IRON ORE CO LTD (British, German)**

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1873 in London as a joint-stock company, to acquire and operate mining beds and properties in Spain and specifically iron ore projects in Bilbao and Santander areas. Its capital was 200,000 pounds sterling in 400 shares of 500 pounds each. Its head office was at 28 Russell Sq, London. Its office in Spain was in Baracaldo, Bilbao.

Its founders, promoters and main owners were the Spanish Ybarra family, industrialists from Bilbao; the British firm, Consett Iron Co Ltd, and the German company, Krupp. The aims of the two latter companies were to increase production and export iron to their own countries, while fulfilling Spanish production requirements. By 1920 members of the board were Sir David Bart, E P Martin, Otto Eichchoff, August Reichwald, Mr Henderson, Fernando Ibarra, Tomás Zubiría Ibarra and Henry Martin. It was still operating as a British company with a paid up capital of 2 million pounds in the late 1940s. It was subsequently acquired by *Altos Hornos de Vizcaya Co.*

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas: AHV** some records on this company can be found; records on contracts of material supplied by the company which were contributed at the time of foundation of *Altos Hornos de Vizcaya*; annual reports, miscellaneous records 1950-1959; some information can be found within the Ibarra family records

**Records 2:** at **Historisches Archiv Fried. Krupp GmbH:** some files on this company can be found

**Records 3:** at **British Steel Archives:** some information could be found within the Consett Iron Co Ltd records (see Richmond & Stockford (1986))

### **374 ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL (German)**

**Sector:** railway material suppliers

**History:** established in 1902 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, under Spanish legislation, it was a subsidiary of the German joint-stock company, *Aktiengesellschaft für Feld-und Kleinbalmen Bedarf vormals Orenstein & Koppel*, of Berlin, Germany. The parent company's capital was 10 million francs and there were branches in Paris, France; London, England; Brussels, Belgium; Cairo, Egypt; Calcutta, India; and Johannesburg, South Africa. Its objects were to manufacture railway material for the supply of equipment to railway constructors. Its nominal capital was 100,000 pesetas in 400 shares of 250 pesetas each. Its head office was at 44 Carrera de San Jerónimo, Madrid. Its founders were Julius L Kocherthaler, German merchant resident in Madrid; Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez; Ernesto Mode, engineer, representing Samuel Kocherthaler; Sigfried Rosembaun and Josef Hermann, both resident in Berlin; and Kurt Kessler as the representative of Orenstein & Koppel. The company had a committee in Berlin. In 1909 it changed its name to Orenstein & Koppel - Arthur Koppel SA, and its capital was increased to 500,000 pesetas. In 1922 it was converted into a Spanish company with the same capital. It was still operating in the late 1960s and its name had changed again to Orenstein & Koppel.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** settlement deed 1902; letters of procuration 1908; authorised signatures 1908; power of attorney including excerpts of renewal articles of association 1909; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España including notes on the history of the company 1902-52

### **375 OSRAM FÁBRICA DE LÁMPARAS (German)**

**Sector:** electricity, incandescent lamps

**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, under the Spanish Commercial Code, by Wilhelm Zimmosek, and Leon Ornstein, both German citizen, resident in Madrid, and Raimundo Arrieta, resident in Vitoria. Its objects were to develop the general electrical engineering industry and to manufacture incandescent electrical lamps in particular. Its nominal capital was 1,500,000 pesetas, of which more than a third was owned by Raimundo Arrieta and was contributed mainly in real estate. Members of the board were Frederick Müller and Wilhelm Meinhardt both directors of the *Deutsche Gasglühlicht* from Berlin, Germany; Felix Deutsch and Paul Mammoth, directors of the *Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft* from Berlin; Otto Fenerlein, director of *Siemens-Halske AG Glühlampenwerk*, from Charlottenburg, Germany; and Frederick Fessel, director of the *Siemens-Schuckert* from Berlin. Its name was *Fábrica de Lámparas de Filamento Metálico SA* and its first head office was at 15 Fray Luis de León St, Madrid. Its first managing directors in Spain were Leo Borzychowski and Paul Kirsten. In 1921 the name was changed to above and subsequently the capital was increased to 3 million pesetas. It is still operating.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** settlement deed 1914; letters of procuration 1918, 1927-29; renewal of articles of association 1921; correspondence with the Banco de España 1914-51

### **376 OVIEDO MERCURY MINES LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** founded at the end of the 19th century in London, with head offices at 30 Moorgate St and its headquarters in Mieres, Asturias. Its capital was 130,000 pounds sterling

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ:** in the L group, Mines, n° 2354

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA:** some information can be found 1880

### **377 OXHÍDRICA ESPAÑOLA (French)**

**Sector:** gas production

**History:** established in 1906 in San Sebastián as a joint-stock company by Manuel Albad, engineer, resident in Zaragoza; Juan Barnechea, resident in Irún, Guipúzcoa; and Raphael Lavigne, industrial resident in Oloron, France. Its head office was in Zaragoza and its object was the production of oxygen, hydrogen and other kinds of gases produced through electrolysis. Its capital was 100,000 pesetas in 400 shares of 250 pesetas each, of which almost 40% was owned by French shareholders. In 1907 it was increased to 200,000 pesetas. It opened a branch in Madrid in 1912. In 1921 its capital was 800,000 pesetas. Its directors were D E Flobert, chairman and Juan Labayrade, managing director.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Registro:** memorandum and articles of association 1906; deed of sale of a piece of land; articles of association 1907; correspondence with the Banco de España 1912-21

### **378 OZENNE, Pierre** (French)

**History:** resident in Nantes, France. Under the above name he acquired in Nantes, in June 1785, a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### **379 PANOCCHIA Y CÍA** (Italian)

**Sector:** trading, food

**History:** established in Barcelona in 1909 as a partnership by Pedro Panocchia and Angel Raucati, both merchants and Italian citizens, to supply and sell food products. Its capital was 10,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1909

### **380 PARCOCHA IRON ORE & RAILWAY** (British)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1890 in London to acquire and develop iron mines in the Bilbao province, and to construct and operate a railway line to transport iron ore to the port of Bilbao. Its main owner and promoter was the Murrieta Co, a Spanish origin banker based in London. Its nominal capital in shares was 460,000 pounds sterling and 540,000 pounds in bonds. Its head office was in London and its headquarters in Spain were in Bilbao. Members of its board included J A Galíndez and Rafael Angulo, two relevant Spanish politicians. Its secretary was Edward Charles.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: debentures including conditions on acquisition and others 1890

### **381 PASCALI, Honorato** (French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident in Madrid he had founded, with Diego Reynaud (see n° 409), a banking house in Madrid by the middle of the 18th century. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos 1784. After Honorato's death his widow ran the business under the name of *Viuda de Pascali*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; correspondence 1795-1801; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### 382 PATRICIO JOYES E HIJOS (Irish)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** it traces its origins to a merchant house established in Madrid under the name of Joyes, Darcy & Joyes, (probably Joyce in English) which had been founded by Patricio Joyes and Patricio Darcy, both Irish citizens. After Darcy's death, Patricio Joyes' three sons joined the business. It had an agency in Bilbao run by Pedro, one of Patricio's sons. Under the above name a large number of shares were acquired in the Banco de San Carlos in Madrid between 1783 and 1785. At the end of the 18th century, and after Francisco Joyes' death, the Madrid house, located in Principe St, was run by Gregorio, the youngest son. Gregorio had had a partnership with Agustín Butler in Sevilla and had been correspondent of the French banking house, *Greffulhe, Montz et Cie* (see nº 246). Subsequently, as main director of the family business in Madrid, he appointed his nephew Manuel Blake and the Irish citizen Thomas O'Connor as partners (see nº 371). Gregorio was appointed director of the Banco de San Carlos. In 1803, after Gregorio's death, the business suspended payments.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; contract for exportation of Spanish silver coins to France 1784 (in French and Spanish); information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; file on suspension of payments 1817; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786; journals 1783-1799

**Records 2:** at **AHN**, *Estado*: contract made by Cabarrús y Lalanne, Patricio Joyes e Hijos and other merchant houses to grant a loan of 20 million reales to the Royal Treasury (Real Hacienda) 1788; file relating to the acquisition of French public bills 1789

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797), (1808)

### 383 PAUL HEINZE Y CÍA (German)

**Sector:** trading, drugs

**History:** established in 1900 in Huelva as a partnership by Paul Heinze and Ricardo Ezmitich to manufacture, buy and sell general essences and drugs. In 1906 the partners were Paul Heinze and Carl Lütken Schroeder; the business keeping the same name and object. It opened a branch in Málaga. By 1909 the firm had factories producing oil essences, general essences and drugs both in Huelva and Málaga.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: in company deeds register 1901-1953; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letter of procuration given to Juan Kabisch y von Barga, including notes on the history of the firm 1909

### 384 PEDRO CALLIAT CHIRAT ET CIE (French)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchants in Lyon (Lyons), France. Under the above name acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Lyons in June 1783

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### **385 PEIXOTTO DE BEAULIEU, Charles (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Bordeaux, France. Under the above name he acquired in 1783, in Bordeaux, a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos which were paid in *vales reales* or royal promissory notes.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### **386 THE PENINSULAR LTD (British)**

**History:** Frederick Francis and Thomas Arthur Greenhill, directors, and Edward E Price, secretary of the company with the above name, with head office in Lothbury, London, gave its power of attorney to James Bumet, British citizen, resident in Miralcampo, Azuqueca, Guadalajara, as the representative of the company in Spain.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration for a request to open a current account in the Banco de España 1897

### **387 THE PEÑA COPPER MINES LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1899 in London to acquire and operate the mines of La Peña, located in Nerva, Huelva. Its first capital was 400,000 pounds sterling. The company had a lease with the Rio Tinto Co to transport its products on the railway of the latter company. The contract proved difficult and was cancelled in 1910. In 1911 its capital was increased to 750,000 pounds of which 540,000 were paid up. By 1920 its director was Henry Schreck, its head office was at 297 Salisbury House, London and it also had offices in Nerva. In the mid 1950s it was still operating in Spain, as a British company, with same name and object. Its capital had been reduced to 250.000 pounds, of which only 179.200 pounds had been paid up. Its managing director was Erik Mackay.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Fundación Río Tinto**: some records can be found on this company

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the L group, Mines, nº 2360

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration 1902-06, given to Henry Schreck 1906, among others

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)



### 388 E PETRY, S en C (French)

**Sector:** brewing

**History:** founded in the mid 19th century in Barcelona as a partnership by Louis Moritz, French citizen from Alsace, France, to develop a brewery. His daughter Juliette, and grand-daughters, Madeleine Louise and Anne Marie Moritz inherited the business. In 1922 it was converted into a joint-stock company under the name *Fábrica de Cerveza Moritz SA. Sucesora de E Petry*. Its head office was at 2 Casanova St and its capital of 600,000 pesetas was fully paid up and owned by the Moritz family. Members of its board were Fritz Pfersdorff, lawyer, resident in Strasbourg, France; Charles Klein-Knecht, merchant in Schiltgheim, France; Anne Marie Moritz, resident in Pfaffenhofen, Alsace; Henri Rourquier, merchant resident in Barcelona; and Jacques Roehrich, married to Madeleine Louise Moritz, managing director. Its capital was increased to 1,200,000 pesetas in 1928 and its name changed to *Fábrica de Cerveza Moritz SA*. The company was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. It was still operating with same head office and with a capital of 9.600.000 pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed of *Fábrica de Cerveza Moritz SA*, which includes notes on the history of the company 1922; increase of capital and renewal of some articles of association including description of buildings owned by previous company 1928; authorised signatures 1934-36; renewal of articles of association 1936; records on "collectivization" and "decollectivization" 1937-39

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

### 389 LE PHÉNIX (French)

**Sector:** insurance, life

**History:** established in Madrid in 1909. It was an agency of the French joint-stock life assurance company, of the same name, which had been established in Paris in 1844. The capital of the French company was 4 million francs. Its head office was at 33 Lafayette St, Paris, and its agency office in Spain was at 33 Príncipe St, Madrid. An agency of the same name dealing with fire insurance had also subsequently been established in Spain with head office in Madrid. Both were still operating at the beginning of the 1970s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: power of attorneys 1909, 1913 with some notes on history of the agency; correspondence with the *Inspección General de Seguros* (Office of General Inspection for Insurance); general correspondence; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1909-67

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Serie 42 AQ*: board meeting minutes 1844-1937; general assembly minutes 1844-1921; *Serie 65 AQ*: in the B group, Assurances, n° 278 1 & 2

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

### 390 PICKMAN SA FÁBRICA DE LOZA EN "LA CARTUJA DE SEVILLA" (British)

**Sector:** pottery, ceramics, chinaware

**History:** it traces its origins to 1810 when a British merchant, William Pickman, arrived in Spain from London. He established a business, first in Cádiz and subsequently in Gallegos St, Sevilla, to sell china and glassware which he imported from his UK factory. He supplied not only Sevilla but also other Spanish cities. He died in 1822, his brother, Charles, continuing the business, being joined by his brother-in-law Guillermo de Aponte. The Spanish government tried to protect Spanish chinaware production by preventing the importation of foreign products in 1833. As a result, Charles Pickman was obliged to move to another building outside the town of Sevilla. After an intensive search he found the location of La Cartuja (Carthusian monastery) on the right side of the Guadalquivir river. He obtained the concession of the building for a certain period and subsequently acquired it. In 1839 he initiated the conversion of the monastery building into a pottery factory and in January 1841 the new factory started production. Charles Pickman was joined by some well known Sevillian businessmen, who helped him in his negotiations with the Spanish government, Mr La Cave and J P Echeopar from Cádiz, and Lorenzo Hemández from Sevilla. 56 master craftsmen were brought from Britain in order that they could teach the apprentices. In 1899 the company was established and incorporated as a joint-stock company in Sevilla, with the same objects, to manufacture chinaware and ceramics and sell the products. Its directors were Guillermo Pickman and José M<sup>a</sup> Piñar, resident in Sevilla, and José de la Viesca, Marquis of Santo Domingo de Guzmán, resident in Cádiz. Its capital was 1,800,000 pesetas, divided into 6,000 shares of 3,000 pesetas each. Its head office was at 5 San Vicente St, Sevilla, and the factory located in the old monastery of La Cartuja, "near the Triana quarter". The company is still operating.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Pickman SA "La Cartuja de Sevilla"** (restricted): accounting books, letter books, customer books, invoices, chinaware and tiles catalogues from 1840

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Sevilla:** power of attorney given to Antonio del Castillo and Ricardo Gómez, including excerpts of the 1899 settlement deed 1899; excerpts of renewal of some articles of settlement deed and articles of association 1901, 1902; *Intervención:* chinaware prices list 1881-82; *Dirección General de Sucursales:* miscellaneous records on the Pickman family can be found

**Publications:** Beatriz Maestre León (1985), *La fábrica de cerámica de La Cartuja de Sevilla. Estudio historico artístico*

----- (1989), "La fábrica de cerámica La Cartuja de Sevilla". *Historia de la Cartuja de Sevilla*

### 391 PILLET WILL ET CIE (French)

**Sector:** finance, banking

**History:** banking house established in Paris. It is recorded to have participated in the lending of important loans to the Banco de España together with other banks such as *Hottinguer et Cie*, *Banque Seillière*, and other European banks from 1865.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría:** correspondence between the Banco de España and the bank *Pillet Will et Cie* 1865; *Intervención:* security deposit made by the Banco de España to guarantee a loan granted by *Pillet Will et Cie* 1863-65

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 27 AQ*: information on *Banque Seillière* can be found

**392 PIRELLI Y CÍA (SOCIEDAD PARA LAS INDUSTRIAS DE LA GOMA ELÁSTICA, DE LA GUTAPERCHA Y SIMILARES Y DE LOS HILOS Y CABLES ELÉCTRICOS) (Italian)**

**Sector:** industry, cable and wire manufacturers, tyres

**History:** established in 1883 in Milan, Italy. A branch was founded in Villanueva i Geltrú, Barcelona, in 1903 by Vittorio Valdani, engineer, and Giovanni Battista Pirelli, industrial engineer, Italians, resident in Milan, to manufacture cables and wires, gutapercha and elastic gum. Vittorio Valdani acted as the liquidator of a previous company, *Pirelli y Cía. Fábrica Española de Hilos y Cables Eléctricos*, which was already dissolved. In 1917 it was converted into a joint-stock company established in Barcelona at 18 Ronda de la Universidad. Its capital was 3 million pesetas. Its objects remained the same. By the 1920s members of its board were Guillermo García Parreño, chairman; José Bertrán Musitu, Sebastián Gumá, Pedro Pirelli and Fabio Palandri; Cayetano Barucci, engineer was its managing director and Lino Vois its secretary. It is still operating as an automobile tyre company under the name of *Productos Pirelli SA*.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1903 including description of location of the factory in Villanueva i Geltrú and other lands and buildings owned by the previous company *Pirelli y Cía. Fábrica Española de Hilos y Cables Eléctricos*

**Publications:** 1902-1992. *Pirelli: 90 años innovando en España*, CEGE Creaciones Gráficas, Barcelona, 1992

**393 PITOT, Robert (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Bordeaux, France. Involved in the trade of piastres or the import of Spanish silver coins as a member of the *Banque de Laborde* (see n° 48). Under the above name he acquired a large number of shares (1,050) in the Banco de San Carlos, in Paris, between August and October 1784.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

**394 POURRAT (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** this may be Louis Pourrat, merchant in Paris, who is recorded as trading in piastres, the import of Spanish silver coins. Under the name of Pourrat he acquired, in Paris, in February 1785, a large number of shares (1,450) in the Banco de San Carlos. It seems that he was guillotined by the "French Terreur" in 1794.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)  
Pedro Tedde de Lorca (1988)

### **395 POWER Y LARREA, Felipe** (British)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** resident in Bilbao. He acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in February 1785. A wholesale trader under the name of Thomas MPower is recorded in 1795 in Bilbao as an importer of "Northern countries products" and as iron exporter.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795)

### **396 LA PRESERVATRICE, CÍA DE SEGUROS DE ACCIDENTES** (French)

**Sector:** insurance, accident

**History:** established in 1874 in Paris as a joint-stock company after the renovation of an old insurance company of the same name. Its memorandum and articles of association were renewed in 1880, 1887, 1899, 1904 and 1907. Its capital was 5 million francs divided in 5,000 shares of 1,000 francs each and its head office was at 18 Londres St, Paris. Its object was to offer accident insurance. Members of its board included Abel Rimbeaux, Jules Folly, Mr Chailleaux, Lucien Delmas managing director, and Dr Villaret, secretary. In 1908 an agency was opened in Barcelona to carry out its same objects in Spain. Its offices were at 14 Trafalgar St and its representative was Enrique Ferrer. By the 1920s it also had an office in Madrid at 23 Alcalá St. In the late 1960s it was still operating and its head office had moved to 19 Carrera de San Jerónimo.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Málaga*: letter of procuration including excerpts of a general member meeting with notes on history of the parent company 1908; correspondence 1909

### **397 PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS DE HUELVA SA** (British)

**Sector:** mining, fertilizers

**History:** established and registered in 1905 as a joint-stock company at 4 Valenzuela St, Madrid, by Charles W Fielding, John MacFarlan, Lionel Sartoris, Neil Kennedy, engineer, and John Frederick Allan, engineer, all resident in London. Its capital was 1 million pesetas in 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was entirely owned by the five founding members who also made up its first board. Its objects were to manufacture, sell and export artificial fertilizers, especially those made out of calcium superphosphate, as well as buying and selling all kinds of minerals and buying and leasing mining beds. It was a subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Co Ltd and was supposed to have opened a branch in London. In 1928 the head office moved to Huelva, and in 1953 the deed and articles of association were renewed. It was still operating in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, *Huelva*: in company deeds register; excerpts of settlement deed of 1905, included in renewal of settlement deed 1953; extension of settlement deed and renewal of articles of association 1955; letters of procuration given to John Frederick Allan 1906; to Walter James Browning appointed deputy manager 1908; *Registro*: memorandum and articles of association 1905; power of attorney 1905; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account

### 398 PRYTZ Y CAMPOS (Swedish)

**Sector:** trading, electricity

**History:** established in 1891 in Alicante as a partnership by Hugo Prytz, Swedish citizen and merchant, to promote and supply the city of Alicante with electrical light. Its first capital was 100,000 pesetas. In 1900 Hugo Prytz, together with his two sons Carl and Manuel, also Swedish citizens, founded another firm under the name of *Prytz y Cía* to carry on general trade and merchant operations. Its capital was 100,000 pesetas and it went into liquidation in 1901.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales*, *Alicante*: in company deeds register; settlement deeds 1891, 1900; liquidation deed 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España Alicante branch

### 399 PUBLIC DEBT

**History:** although its origins go back to the end of the 15th century, under the Catholic Monarchs, the Spanish public credit in its modern form originated at the end of 18th century and was closely related to the financing of wars (see *vales reales* or royal promissory notes n° 45, 55, 79, 297, 313), a relationship which continued during the 19th century. From the Spanish War of Independence against Napoleon (1808-14) to the Spanish War against the United States (1898), going through the Carlist wars (1833-1875), the Spanish external debt grew constantly. To a lesser extent, public works and municipal borrowings were also debt-making activities. The most important external loans were contracts with The Netherlands, at the end of the 18th century; Sweden, Denmark and England, at the beginning of the 19th century; France, with the Laffitte and Gebhard houses of Paris, in the 1820s; and, the well-known contracts with the Rothschilds in competition with the Pereires, at the end of the 1860s and mid 1870s, in which the Almadén and Rio Tinto mines were involved (see n° 413). By 1882 a policy of conversion of foreign debt, which had been planned by the minister of *Hacienda* (public finance) Fernando Cos-Gayon,

was eventually carried out by his successor in the Ministry, Juan Francisco Camacho. At the end of the 19th century the most important foreign debt was that incurred to finance the war against the United States, most of which was converted by virtue of the provisions planned by the minister of *Hacienda*, Raimundo Fernández Villaverde.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Dirección General del Tesoro y Política Financiera**: general information on the subject can be found

**Records 2:** at **ABE**: records on successive issues of Public and private debt can be found in the *Secretaría, Intervención, Libros de Contabilidad, Operaciones, Board Meeting Minutes* 1782 on; *Secretaría*: records related to the conversion of foreign debt by the minister Camacho 1881-82; correspondence between Arthur Gwinner & Co and the governor of the Banco de España, includes report relating to the external debt 1890

**Records 3:** at **Biblioteca de la Bolsa de Madrid**: crisis of the Madrid Stock Exchange 1840-1843; railways securities 1856-1866; banks credit houses and insurance firms 1854-1866; new expansion and crisis, 1898 period at the Madrid Stock Exchange; the R Fernández Villaverde budgets, conversions, exchange; foreign shares in the Madrid Stock Market; public debt issues 1898-1914; foreign securities at the Madrid Stock Exchange

**Records 4:** at **London Stock Exchange**: records deposited at the Guildhall Library

**Records 5:** at **SAEF**: monetary crisis, financial crisis, exchange crisis; monetary difficulties resulting from the Spain-United States War 1872-1902; successive projects of financial reforms, significantly the R Fernández Villaverde and Juan Navarro Reverter project on the regularisation of money exchanges 1902-1917; Edmond Thery's report on the Spain's economic and financial mission 1899; Dubois de l'Etang report on Spain's mission 1900; budget projects of the Spanish government 1784-1913; external debt: lawsuit with the French government, about the 3% consolidated debt securities 1867-1968; conversion of securities of year 1882 and new 4% perpetual debt securities listings; stamping of securities 1898; conversion of perpetual national debt bonds [government securities] in amortization 1900, 1859-1915; municipal borrowings including Cartagena, Murcia 1910-1916; Las Palmas, Canary Islands, 1899; Málaga 1907; Zaragoza 1909; Sevilla 1877; Madrid 1876-1914

**Records 6:** at **Archives de la Société des Bourses de Paris**: files of French and foreign companies with securities in the Paris Stock Exchange;

**Records 7:** at **Archives de la Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas**: some information can be found on Cuban loans

**Records 8:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 68 AQ: Banque Thuret et Cie**: Spanish loans 1820; *Série 44 AQ: Banque Neuflyze*: public borrowings 1815-1913; *Série 115 AQ: Banque Fould et Banque Heine*: State loans 1865-1905

**Publications:** Juan Sardá (1948)

Manuel Campillo (1963)

Rafel Anes (1970)

Gabriel Tortella (1973)

José Antonio Torrente Fortuño (1974), *Historia de la Bolsa de Madrid*, Madrid, Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid

Anes, Rafael y Tedde, Pedro (1976), "La deuda pública y el Banco de España (1874-1900), in *Hacienda Pública Española* nº 38, Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Fiscales

Bolsa de Madrid (1981)  
Albert Broder (1981)  
Christopher Platt (1984)

#### **400 PUERTO DE ÁGUILAS (British)**

**Sector:** public works, engineering, port

**History:** established in 1887 as a joint-stock company under the full name of *Compañía del Puerto de Águilas* to construct and operate the port of Águilas, Murcia, and the Hornillo pier. Its nominal capital was 4 million pesetas, of which 2 million had been paid in 1889 in 4,000 bonds of 500 pesetas each. Its head office was at 8 Jovellanos St, Madrid, and it had a committee meeting at 47 Victoria St, London. By the beginning of the 1920s its managing director was Ignacio Aranaz and its secretary E Jauralde.

**Records 1:** see The Hornillo Co (see nº 268)

#### **401 PUERTO DE PASAJES (French)**

**Sector:** public works, engineering, port

**History:** established as a joint-stock company under the name of *Sociedad General de Puerto de Pasajes* in 1884 to construct and operate a port in Pasajes, a small village near San Sebastián in the Guipúzcoa province. It was promoted by the local authorities wishing to open the village to international trade. The concession for construction and operation was obtained by two French promoters, Ernest de Mourgues and Daniel d'Ezpeleta, who found the capital through the Pereires and one of their companies *L'Union Générale*. The nominal capital was 10,915,000 francs, which in 1890 was fully paid up. By 1913 the construction of the port was completed. By 1921 the company was mainly owned by Spanish financiers, although the Baron Daniel d'Ezpeleta was still a member of its board.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: in company deeds register 1917-1936

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the F group, Docks, ports, entrepôts, nº 52; *Série 89 AQ*: some information can be found (1950-53) within the *Société de Construction des Batignolles* records

#### **402 QUENEAU, Agustín (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** French merchant established in Carmen St, Madrid, at the end of the 18th century. He acted as a commissioner of *Lecoulteux et Cie* (see nº 303) from Paris in Madrid and his trading house is recorded as one of the most active in the city. He, himself, was involved in speculating operations with the Banco de San Carlos. Under the above name he acquired a large number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between 1783 and July 1785. The Banco de San Carlos had to intervene in his business and assets and subsequently the

business went into bankruptcy in 1795. The Bank acted as auditor in the bankruptcy and took control of part of the books and documents of the company

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence 1783-1796; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; records on bankruptcy including previous records from 1791 (some of them in French); *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86; accounting books of the Queneau business

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)  
Pedro Tedde (1983)  
----- (1988)

#### **403 RATON, Diego** (Portuguese)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Lisbon, Portugal. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Madrid in May 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **404 REAL COMPAÑÍA ASTURIANA DE MINAS** (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1833 by Belgians and Spaniards, under the name of *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas de Carbón*, initially to develop the coal resources of the coal beds of Arnao in the Asturian region. In 1853 the object of the company changed to the mining of zinc, mainly for the Belgian market. Its first managing director in Spain was the Belgian engineer, Jules Van der Hayden. Its original capital was 6 million Belgian francs, later increased to 18 million. It launched different issues of bonds in Spain and France. The company expanded rapidly and operated calamine mines in the mineral beds of Santander and Guipúzcoa; lead glance in Jaén; a zinc foundry in Avilés, Asturias; a lead, red lead and silver factory in Rentería, Basque country; and subsequently another foundry in Reocín, Santander. Other coal mines were absorbed in Asturias such as *Carbones de La Nueva Co* (see n° 83); zinc mines in Cartagena; and it had part of the capital of *Sociedad Anónima Cros* (see n° 428). It also had factories in Aubry and Tonnay-Charente, France, and in Norway. It changed its articles of association in 1854, 1856, 1859, 1868, 1918 and 1919. Its first directors were Jules Hauzeur, director general of the company; Adolf Hauzeur, vice-chairman; Eugène Pereire; Rafael Bischoffsheim; Fernando Bischoffsheim; the Marquis of Pidal; and Felix Boisot. By 1920 members of the board were Paul Schmidt; the Marquis of Seoane; Auguste Laloux; Gustave Pereire; Louis Hauzeur; Paul Visscher; Francis Le Coeuvre; Charles Hauzeur; Louis Joux; R de Bauer; Walther Pirlot; the Marquis of Pidal; and Manuel Martínez Angel, the company's representative in Spain. Its head office was at 10 Place de la Liberté, Brussels, Belgium, and its headquarters in Spain were at 7 Plaza de España, Madrid. It also had offices in Guipúzcoa, Jaén, Santander and Vizcaya.



The company is still successfully operating under the name of *Asturiana de Zinc SA*.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas**: records relating to the coal period 1833-53; accounting books, journals and ledgers (both in French and Spanish) 1853 on; records relating to different offices in Avilés, Asturias; Barcelona; Bilbao; La Coruña; Madrid; Rentería, Guipúzcoa; Santander; Sevilla and Valencia; letter books; general correspondence 1880-1976; payroll and salaries records 1900 on; warehousing records 1900 on; import and export records 1900 on; transport, stevedoring, shipping, insurance policies 1900 on; invoices books 1904-1953; correspondence with other companies 1905-56; customers correspondence 1921-57; and miscellaneous correspondence; miscellaneous records

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de HUNOSA**: miscellaneous records; accounting books, 1870-1910

**Records 3:** at **ABE, Registro**: memorandum and articles of association (in French) 1868; annual report 1914 (in French); *Sucursales, Bilbao, La Coruña, San Sebastián, Sevilla*: correspondence and various records on the foundation of the company; letters of procuration 1893-1914; *Sucursales, Oviedo*: letter of procuration given by the secretary general of the company to Pedro P Whagon as its representative in Spain 1900, including excerpts of memorandum of association 1868; *Secretaría*: RCAM bonds deposited by the *Sociedad Maribona y Cía* in the Banco de España Oviedo branch 1935; *Operaciones*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including security records 1914-21

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Serie 65 AQ**: in the L group, Mines, n° 2135; records of the foundation of the company; accounting records from 1870; staff records from 1869; plans, machinery, 1868; correspondence

**Publications:** Brochure Auby. *Compagnie Royale Asturienne des Mines*  
*La Compagnie Royale Asturienne des Mines, 1853-1953* (1954)  
Jordi Pi de la Serra i Joly (1970), *Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas, S.A. España-Spain*  
Gérard Chastagnaret (1973)  
----- (1985), "Un éxito de la explotación de minerales no férricos españoles en el siglo XIX: La Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas". En Bennassar, Bartolomé et alii. *Orígenes del atraso económico español*  
Albert Broder (1981)

#### **405 REAL COMPAÑÍA DE LA CANALIZACIÓN DEL EBRO (French)**

**Sector:** public works, engineering

**History:** this company had both French capital and French technology in its plans and projects. It traces its origins to 1852 when the first projects to join the Mediterranean sea and the Atlantic Ocean through the Ebro and Tajo rivers, making both navigable, were presented. In November 1851 the Act passed by the Spanish Parliament authorising companies declared of public utility paved the way to the establishment of this company, which was founded in 1852 with a capital of 126 million reales divided into 63,000 shares of 2,000 reales each. Directors at the time were Joaquín María de Paz, Eugenio Duclerc, engineer, and Pedro Miranda. According to Albert Broder, the Spanish Royal family backed the project and the Pereire group was engaged in financing a part of it. It seems that the first stage of the project, from the Mediterranean sea until Escatrón, in the Zaragoza province,

was completed in 1865. Afterwards, due to financial difficulties and to political implications work stopped. In 1869 the company obtained a new concession for the irrigation of the surrounding lands and continuing the construction of a canal in the Ebro river. In 1881 it was registered as a joint-stock company with a nominal capital of 12,500,000 pesetas divided in shares of 500 pesetas each. In 1907 its articles of association changed as did its name to *Real Compañía de Canalización y Riegos del Ebro. Sindicato Agrícola*. In 1922 its articles of association changed again and subsequently it took the above name once more. It was still operating with its head office at 109 Balmes St, Barcelona, and another office in Tortosa, Tarragona, in the late 1960s. By then its objects were the operation of the irrigation of the canals in the Ebro river.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Intervención*: deposit and current account from 1853; *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its deposit and current account 1857; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French and Spanish) including specifications 1856

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 282 2*: some information exists 1857-67

**Publications:** *Revista de Economía y Hacienda* (1906), año IX, n° 22, 2 junio  
Albert Broder (1981)

#### **406 RECAMIER (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** father and son merchants in Lyon (Lyons), France. They acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Lyons in June 1785

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Pierre Larousse (1865), *Gran dictionnaire universel du XIX siècle*, Paris

#### **407 RECHTEREN, Count (Dutch)**

**History:** Ambassador of The Netherlands in Madrid, he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in December 1783

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **408 REYCEND, Pierre Joseph (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris, acquired a number of shares in Paris in the Banco de San Carlos between 1784 and 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **409 REYNAUD, Diego (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, he had founded with Honorato Pascali (see nº 381) a banking house in Madrid by the middle of the 18th century. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in June 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **410 RIEGOS Y FUERZA DEL EBRO (Canadian)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** founded in 1911 in Toronto, Canada, under Canadian legislation, as the Ebro Irrigation & Power Co Ltd, it was established in Barcelona in the same year. Its main objects were to promote the construction and operation of various waterfalls in the Catalan region and specifically in Serós, Tremp, Terradets-Camarasa, and Gersí-Pobla de Segur, in the Lérida province, as well as to develop installation projects related to electricity. Its nominal capital was 2,500,000 dollars in 2,500 shares of 100 dollars each, all owned by its parent company, the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd (see nº 53). Its managing director was F Fraser Lawton, and its secretary Julio Gay. As soon as it was established, the company initiated a policy of acquiring local electricity companies, including the *Barcelonesa de Electricidad* (see nº 104), *Electricista Catalana* (see nº 170) and Catalanian Land Co Ltd (see nº 88). By 1925 it had acquired an important network of Catalan electricity companies such as *Salto del Segre SA*, *Electra Reusense*, and narrow-gauge railway lines, which included *Ferrocarril Sarriá-Barcelona* and *Ferrocarriles de Cataluña*. In 1951 a tender was announced to sell the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd, including the assets of Ebro Irrigation & Power Co Ltd, which was finally acquired by *Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero*, *Secretaría*: file on the lawsuit between the Belgian and Spanish Governments, concerning the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd liquidation in the International Court of The Hague 1936-69; report on the activities of *Société Financière de Transport et d'Entreprises Industrielles (SOFINA)*; records on the terms of the tender of the trade bills of the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd 1951; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: correspondence 1938-1939

**Records 2:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: some information can be found; photographs within the *Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA* records

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA**: some information can be found

**Publications:** Xavier Tarraubella (1990), *La Canadença al Pallars. Repercussions socio-econòmiques de la construcció de l'embassament de Sant Antoni a la conca de Tremp. 1910-1920*

#### **411 RIGAL, Luis (French)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** merchant in Madrid. Under the above name acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in 1782. Under the name of Francisco Rigal another merchant house had been established in Madrid at this time, although it is not clear whether the Rigals belonged to the same family.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence 1785-88; some information can be found on both, *Francisco Rigal* and *Luis Rigal* in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-1786

#### 412 RILEY INGENIEROS SA (British)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in Madrid in 1906 by Edwin W Hill on his own and representing George Ward, Robert G Laws, and Roland O Riley, on his own and as a representative of the Riley Co, founded in 1899 in Cardiff, Wales. Its capital was 500,000 pesetas. Its objects were all business related to electricity and its industrial applications. Its managing director was Roland O Riley.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: settlement deed 1906; correspondence 1906-07

#### 413 RIMBAUD, Charles (French)

**History:** merchant in Madrid, acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in June 1795

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; correspondence 1795; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### 414 RIO TINTO CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** incorporated as a British limited liability company in 1873, when a banking consortium including the Deutsche National Bank of Bremen, Germany; Matheson & Co of London; Clark & Punchard, a railway constructors company; Smith, Payne & Smith of London; The Union Bank of Scotland; A Heywood Sons & Co of Liverpool, England; William Edward; Ernest H Taylor; and Heinrich Doetsch and Wilhelm Sundheim, two German merchants resident in Huelva, acquired from the Spanish government the copper mine of the above name, located in Huelva. The price of the acquisition was 3,500,000 pounds sterling or 92,800,000 pesetas; the original capital being 2,250,000 pounds (56,250,000 pesetas approximately), of which only a half was paid up. The Deutsche National Bank of Bremen had almost 25%, Matheson & Co 20% and Clark & Punchard 20%, the remainder being owned by the other members of the consortium. Subsequently, by the 1880s the Rothschilds were major shareholders in Rio Tinto Co. Its head office was

at 3 Lombard St, London, it had a representation office at 8 Ventura de la Vega St, Madrid, and headquarters in Río Tinto in Huelva. It began by mining copper resources in the region and started the construction of a railway linking Río Tinto, Huelva and Sevilla. Its capital was increased to 3,250,000 pounds in 1881 and to 3,500,000 in 1905. The company traded successfully from the beginning but it did not show a profit until the early 1880s. It is said that it produced 44% of the world production of pyrites by 1912. By the 1920s members of its board were Sir Charles W Fielding, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr John, Mr MacDonald, Sir A Steel Maitland, J Gordon MacLeod; its managing director in Spain being W J Browning and its representative in Huelva, José Sánchez Mora. In 1954 the Río Tinto Mine & Co was acquired by a new Spanish company called *Compañía Española de Minas de Río Tinto SA*. The British company invested in new mining activities in other countries to form the Río Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd, which in 1978 changed name to RTZ Corporation PLC.

**Records 1: at RTZ Corporation PLC, London:** Río Tinto mine plan 1828; evaluation and sale for mines to the Río Tinto Co; report by a Royal Commission 1871 (copy in Spanish); Río Tinto mines and proposed railway to Huelva, plans and maps of 1871; sundry documents relating to the purchase and report on the available ore of the Río Tinto mines 1871-96; share prospectus 1873; documents regarding the clearing of the Property Register Huelva 1873; sales agreement Matheson/Río Tinto 1873; report on the Río Tinto copper mine 1873; receipts for first instalment of purchase of Río Tinto mines 1873; prospectus and memorandum of association of Río Tinto Co with various agreements 1873; contract for construction of Río Tinto railway 1873; SS Don Hugo agreement with Matheson & Co regarding commission and brokerage 1873; staff book details and salaries 1873-1947; annual reports and accounts 1873-1914; board meeting minutes from 1873; notarial act securing 2 million pounds sterling bonds 1875; powers of attorney for mortgages in favour of Sundheim 1875; trust and mortgages deed securing 2 million pounds sterling 1875; "Escritura Descriptiva" of the main line to Huelva 1875; agreement for substitution of securities and deed of trust 1875; Huelva pier railway memorandum and related documents with the Seville-Huelva Railway Co for the use of the pier 1875-78; Matheson & Co old UK and Spanish bills of exchange and cancelled cheques 1875-92; agreement with Council of Foreign Bondholders 1875-99; verbatim report of ordinary general meeting 1876; site Engineers "Informe" on plans for building the Río Tinto pier at Huelva 1876; cementation process (Blum's patent) 1877; lease of the lower floor pier to the Seville-Huelva and MZA Railway 1877; Río Tinto railway agreement with Wilhelm Sundheim and Heinrich Doetsch, 1877; report on evaluation and sale of mines to the Río Tinto Co Ltd 1878; report on the copper leaching etc 1878; progress reports J Arthur Phillips 1878, Mr Derby 1879; production statistics for Río Tinto 1879-82; deeds of trust securing 5% bonds, 5% mortgages 1880-84; smoke damage litigation and pamphlets 1880-88; various estimates and statistics copper production, pig iron, mineral reserves, etc 1880-92; mine costs 1881-82; taxes in Spain 1881-1928; chaplains at Río Tinto at mines and Huelva 1881-1930; old Spanish Law suits 1883-99; sundry papers and reports on the pros and cons of burning and leaching pyrites 1884-85; deputation reports and instructions 1884-1913; UK income tax 1885-1916; indenture 1885; deeds of trust securing 5% second mortgage 1887; sample of scrip certificate for bonds of 1,000 pounds 1887; Deutsche National Bank of Bremen letters of dissatisfaction with management of Río Tinto Company and drop in share value with draft replies 1887; John Coward & Co Newcastle upon Tyne letter surrendering claims against Mr Johnson of Jarrow on Tyne, 1887; riots among mine workers 1888; notice to masters of vessels 1888; report on the leaching experiments at Naya by Henry F Collins 1888; smoke damage and river pollution litigation 1888; memorandum and articles of association for the Río Tinto Co 1889; Spanish Royal visit to Río Tinto 1891; deed of mortgage securing 5% third mortgage bonds 1892; deeds of trust securing 5% second mortgage 1892; letter to HM the Queen Regent of Spain visit to Huelva for Columbus

Celebration and request by Hugh M Matheson that she visit the Rio Tinto mines 1892; reports by board deputations and special visits to Spain and Portugal 1876-1963; smoke problem -open air burning- article in "Revista Minera" 1894; various estimates and statistics, Rio Tinto production estimates 1894; deeds of trust securing 5% second mortgage 1895; blast furnaces proposal to erect at mines report and correspondence 1897; Budget 1898; SS "Don Hugo" specification and signed contract for the building of the vessel 1898; stamp Tax history, consultations, protest reports, diplomatic intervention, correspondence between mine manager and chairman and others 1899-1911; smelting procedure 1900; SS Don Hugo agreement with Matheson & Co related correspondence 1900-06; Seaman's Institute and Chapel 1901-48; Annual statements of taxes paid 1902-30; report on the suitability of washed for production of fertilizers 1903; list of taxes paid in Spain 1904-15; *Productos Químicos de Huelva SA* translation of deed of incorporation, 1905; agreement with Siemens-Schuckert for electrical works at the mine 1907; patent certificate for new process and "Memoria Descriptiva" of cupreous pyrites smelting 1907; plans for reclaiming Marshland "Marismas" at Huelva 1908; blue print of town pier 1908; plan for junction Rio Tinto Co Huelva station with town pier maps, cost, etc 1908; plans for extending "Embalse de Marismilla" at Huelva 1910; superphosphate Memoria Descriptiva, "Un nuevo procedimiento para la fabricación de superfosfatos doble o ricos" patent applied for by José Valero Hervás 1912; Rio Tinto railway stream system report by Ballie and Dobree 1913; notes on Spanish taxes. "A Short History of Spanish Taxes" by the chairman 1914; mine annual report 1914; agreement with AG Brown Boveri & Co railway lines electrification 1914; Alicia Shaft disaster 1913; correspondence 1918-20; minute books and various miscellaneous, photographs re Rio Tinto mines 1873-1954 and drawings

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Fundación Río Tinto**: records dating from 1873 to date, concerning mining, railways; public projects related to mining; accounting books; staff records; correspondence; managing directors records; contracts; board meeting minutes; a large map and plan collection, both from the English and Spanish companies; purchase deed of the Rio Tinto Co by the Spanish *Compañía Española de Minas de Río Tinto SA* 1954

**Records 3:** at **SAEF**, *Serie F 30 n° 282*: share and bond listings 1894-1906; *Serie F 30 n° 296 1*: some information can be found

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2402, 1-3

**Records 5:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: advance of 15 million pesetas to the Spanish Treasury by the Banco de España to be returned after the sale of the Rio Tinto mines 1873; subscription prospectus [printed forms in French] announcing 5% mortgage bonds issue 1880 (in French); *Registro*: excerpts of some articles of settlement deed 1873, included in different records relating to the current account of the company in the Banco de España; other records relating to this subject from 1900; mortgage bonds (in French); correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1913-54; letters of procuration 1913, 1916, 1927-41, 1954; authorised signatures 1941; records relating to the foundation and operation of the Spanish *Compañía Española de Minas de Río Tinto SA* 1954-61; *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration given to Diego Osborne 1886-1887; to Walter James Browning, appointed director of the company in Spain 1908; to Gordon Douglas 1910; to Thomas Morrison 1912; *Departamento Extranjero, Secretaría*: correspondence about the purchase of the Rio Tinto company and the foundation of the Spanish company *Compañía Española de Minas de Río Tinto SA*, between a consortium of Spanish banks, the buyers, and the *Instituto Español de Moneda Extranjera (IEME)* about the agreement on the general basis for this operation 1954

**Records 6:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva**: Sundheim & Doetsch settlement deed 1865; Río Tinto-Huelva pier railway plan 1874; lease of the lower floor pier to the Seville-Huelva Railway 1878

**Records 7:** at **ICI HQS Library**: correspondence on personal visit to mines in Spain: Minas de Rodalquilar SA, Río Tinto Co Ltd, United Alkali Co Ltd by R J Lemmon

**Publications:** Manuel Flores Caballero (1980), *La venta de las minas de Riotinto* (1983); *Riotinto. La fiebre minera del siglo XIX*  
Albert Broder (1981)  
C E Harvey (1981), *The Rio Tinto Company. An economic history of a Leading International Mining Concern 1873-1954*  
Sebastián Coll Martín (1983)  
Luis Gil Varon (1984), *Minería y migraciones 1873-1973*  
David Avery, *Not on Queen Victoria's Birthday. The Story of the Rio Tinto Mines* [Edición castellana: *Nunca en el cumpleaños de la reina Victoria*, Barcelona, Labor 1985]  
Antonio Gómez Mendoza (1995), *El Gibraltar económico: Franco y Río Tinto 1936-1954*, Madrid, Civitas  
Leonard U Salkield (unpublished), *Notes on the modern history of the Rio Tinto mines*  
Lesley Richmond & Bridget Stockford (1986)  
Lesley Richmond & Alison Turton (1997)

#### **415 LA ROMANILLA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** mining, lead

**History:** established in 1903 in Tournai, Belgium, to operate lead mining of La Romana in the Alcudia valley, Ciudad Real. Its first capital was 200,000 Belgian francs, which was increased to 1,200,000 francs in 1907, to 2,200,000 in 1913 and to 15 million in 1920. Members of its board were Gustavo Belva, Edmond Laloy and Gustave de Voghel.

**Records 1:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2406

#### **416 ROOSEN, Germain "El Joven" (German)**

**Sector:** merchant, maritime trade

**History:** merchant in Hamburg, Germany, he dealt with maritime trade. His representatives in Madrid were firstly Agustín Queneau, 1785-92 (see n° 401), then Barthelemy Brothers, 1797-1808 (see n° 54), and finally Juana Barthelemy, 1809-20. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **417 ROSSI, GOSSE Y CÍA (Italian)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** founded in Madrid, in Angel St at the end of the 18th century by Juan Bautista Rossi and Guillermo Gosse to deal with all kinds of commodities. The Rossi family were Italian merchants from Genova (Genoa), and the father, Giovanni Luca, had been a member of the council of King Charles III. Juan Bautista was one of the first six directors of the Banco de San Carlos. Both, under the above name, as well as Juan Bautista Rossi, a number of shares were acquired between 1782 and 1785. Guillermo Gosse, French merchant, also appears as a shareholder of the Bank. The business went into bankruptcy and was placed into liquidation by 1793. The Banco de San Carlos acted as auditor in the bankruptcy and took control of part of the books and documents of the company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; files on bankruptcy and liquidation; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86; accounting books of the Rossi, Gosse y Cía 1783-1795; *Intervención*: records on bankruptcy 1864-76

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)  
Pedro Tedde, (1983), (1988)

#### **418 N M ROTHSCHILD & SONS LTD** (French, British)

**Sector:** banking, finance

**History:** merchant bank, founded by Nathan Rothschild, third son of Mayer A Rothschild from Frankfurt, Germany. Previously a textile merchant established in Manchester, England, in 1798, he had set up as a banker in London by 1803. From the 1830s, the House of Rothschild, particularly the Paris branch, founded by the fifth son of Mayer A, James Rothschild, had large scale interests in Spain. From 1831 the Rothschilds gradually secured the monopoly of quicksilver production in Europe as the output from the Almadén mines was acquired as security for government loans. The concession on the monopoly of the quicksilver of Almadén was maintained by several Spanish governments throughout the 19th century, and although it was supposed to be finished by the beginning of the 20th century the Rothschilds kept their control over the Spanish quicksilver until the 1920s by controlling world public tenders. Other important activities developed by the Rothschilds in Spain included railways, in 1856 they founded the company *Sociedad Española Mercantil e Industrial* (see n° 454) to promote the construction of the line MZA railway (see n° 214), among others; public debt; advances to the government; contracts to buy silver and gold bars; and tobacco for Spanish governments; activities developed mainly through its representatives in Madrid, Daniel Weisweiler and Weisweiler & Bauer (see n° 544). The Rothschilds acted as commission agents of the Banco de España in Paris and London. They also were major shareholders in Rio Tinto Co Ltd. Of the five banks owned by the Rothschild family in Europe, the Naples bank closed in 1863 after Carl Rothschild's death; the Frankfurt bank closed in 1901 and its business was transferred to the *Disconto-Gesellschaft*; the Viennese bank was seized by the Nazis in 1938; the Paris bank was maintained until 1981 when it was nationalised, and then, eventually, allowed to recreate itself as *Rothschild & Compagnie Banque*. The London bank, known from 1836 as above, is still operating.

**Records 1:** at **NM Rothschild & Sons Archive, London**: records relating to Spanish business are mainly in the form of correspondence received by NM Rothschild & Sons and the Bank's accounts, the most important source being the correspondence from their agents, both from Paris and London, Weisweiler & Bauer: Weisweiler, W D, Madrid 1833-64,



1837-78; Weisweiller & Bauer, Madrid 1863-93; Bauer, G, Madrid 1893-1917; Bauer & Co, Madrid 1916-29; correspondence, Spanish 3% External Loan 1869, Spanish quicksilver loan (script) 1870, Spanish Treasury 1852-74; Spanish government bills 1872, *Banco de Madrid* 1883-1920, Banco de España advance 1891, Lionel de Rothschild, Madrid 1831; copies of private business letters from the London Rothschild office have been destroyed. Private business correspondence from the Paris Rothschilds to the London House has survived and is an important source, although most of the correspondence from James de Rothschild 1829-1868 is in Yiddish and is in course of gradual translation into English

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: contracts between Banco de España and Daniel Weisweiller on Cuban remittances 1838-43, and with Karl Scharfenberg, agent of the Rothschilds in La Habana 1853; tobacco and mercury contracts from 1846; advances to the Spanish government through the Banco de España of 6 million francs from 1847; contracts to buy silver and gold bars in London, Paris and New York for the Banco de España from the 1840s; credit granted by NM Rothschild & Sons to the canons and ammunitions factory of Trubia, Oviedo c. 1897; agreement and credit granted by *Rothschilds Frères* to the Bank 1866-1869; *Intervención*: current and deposit account of Weisweiller & Bauer from 1855; various records related to credits and different transactions through various private banks such as *Crédit Lyonnais*, *Société de Dépôts et Comptes Courantes* in Paris; *Operaciones*: records on credit granted to the Banco de España by *Rothschild Frères* 1881-1882; correspondence with the Banco de España correspondents both from Paris 1898-1944, and London 1898-1945; *Departamento Extranjero*: correspondence on sales of silver bars owned by the Spanish Treasury to foreign banks and firms 1939-1951; correspondence with Rothschild Trust Investment Bankers 1969

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Serie 132 AQ*, *6 P Espagne*, *Spanish regular correspondents of the Banque Rothschild*: Ministry of Finance 1844-64; finance commission of Spain in Paris 1835-65; *Dirección de la Deuda Pública* (Office of Public Debt) 1847-1850; *Caja de Amortización* 1839-45; tobacco 1844; *Banco de Isabel II* 1845-46; *Banco Español de San Fernando* 1839-56; *Banco de España* 1857-1868; *Sociedad Española Mercantil e Industrial* 1856-67, 1868-72; *Ferrocarriles Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* 1857-1914, Paris committee 1888-1914; *Sociedad de Navegación, de Barcelona* 1856; *Sociedad de Navegación, de Santander* 1863; John Clemens, from Málaga 1849-67; *Gallo Hermanos*, from Santander 1838-1867; A García Camba, from Manila 1837-38; Russel & Sturgis, from Manila 1838; M de Gaviria 1838-65; *Lonergan Frères et Cie* 1838-50; *De Larrard et Cie*, from Barcelona 1824; Ortembach, from Barcelona 1838-67; Hilarion Roux, from Cartagena 1843-61; José de Salamanca, from Madrid 1845-67; J D Shaw, from Cádiz 1849-67; finance commission, from Paris 1883-87; *Banco de España*, Madrid 1869-1914; *Banco de España* Alicante branch 1887; Barcelona branch 1886, 1890-98; Las Palmas branch 1889-94; Tenerife branch 1888-94; Salamanca branch 1887; Santander branch 1875; Tarragona branch 1888; Gerona branch 1913; Jerez de la Frontera branch 1889; Paris branch 1905-12; *Crédito Mobiliario Español* 1876-85, 1900; *Catalana General de Crédito* 1883; *Banco Hipotecario de España* 1878-83; *Banco General*, from Madrid 1871-84; *Banco de San Sebastián* 1874; *Ferrocarriles del Norte de España* 1868-79, 1895-1909; *Ferrocarril Aranjuez-Cuenca* 1882; *Ferrocarriles Ciudad Real-Badajoz* 1880-84; *Ferrocarriles del Noreste de España* 1880; *Fosfatos de Extremadura* 1873; *Sociedad Metalúrgica de Oviedo* 1874; Ministry of Finance of Spain in Paris includes records of the Office of Public Debt 1888-1902; *Banco de Castilla* 1891-94; *Banco Hispano Alemán* 1893; *Crédito General Español* 1900; *Banco Español de Crédito*, Paris 1908-14; *Aguas del Gévorá* 1897; *Revista Ilustrada de Banca, Ferrocarriles, Industria y Seguros* 1905; *Société Française de Bienfaisance, d'Assistance Publique et d'Enseignement* 1902; *Urquijo y Compañía* 1886-1914; Kerder, from Sevilla 1900-04

**Records 4:** at **AHN**, *Fondo de las Minas de Almadén*: 16th century-1945

**Records 5:** at **ICI HQS Library**: report on Almaden mercury mines: historical, geological, ore reserves by Malcom MacLaren; id. id.: mining particulars: requirements for improvements by W A MacLeod 1925; report on Almaden mines 1928; report on Almaden mines: production, prices and profits 1932

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1965, 1967), *Histoire de la Maison Rothschild*  
Victoriano Martín Martín (1980), *Los Rothschild y las minas de Almadén*  
Christopher Platt (1984)  
Alfonso Otazu (1987), *Los Rothschild y sus socios en España*  
Victor Gray (1998), "The Rothschild Archive", *EABH The world of Private Banking* (unpublished)  
Niall Ferguson (1998), *The World's Banker. The House of Rothschild*, London, Weidenfeld & Nicolson

#### **419 SALVETTI HERMANOS (Swiss)**

**Sector:** commission and shipping agents, banking

**History:** it traces its origins to the middle of the 19th century when the Salvetti family of Italian origin, and Swiss naturalized, founded a commercial house as a partnership under the above name in Alicante. It was registered under the regulations of the Spanish Commercial Code in 1890. Its founders were Alfredo and Arturo Salvetti Laussat, its objects being to act as commissioners and shipping agents and to carry out any other mercantile operations. Subsequently it became a banking house. Its first capital was 8,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: in company deeds register; settlement deed 1890

#### **420 SAN SALVADOR SPANISH IRON ORE CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** founded in 1889 in London, it seems that its main promoter was the Martins Bank of London. Its object was to operate an iron mine of the same name in the Santander province. It had to construct a pier in the port of Santander because the existing one was unsuitable. Its first capital of 70,000 pounds sterling was increased to 90,000 in 1890, some of the shares being specifically applied to the construction of the pier. In 1919 the company was reorganised, its capital being increased to 126,000 pounds. Its head office in London was at 80 Bishopsgate, its headquarters in Spain being at Pier 27 in the port of Santander. Members of its board were C S Quatermaine, N Goldman, G Ainsworth, Sir James B Dale, and E Wakefield, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Santander*: letter of procuration given to Geoffrey Raine as representative of the company in Spain 1911

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 833

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
M W Flynn (1955)

#### **421 SANTA MARÍA MINING CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** probably established at the end of the 19th century, in London under British legislation to operate a mine of the same name in Cabeza del Buey, in the Badajoz province. Directors of the company in 1902 were S P Rally, Jay Taylor, and Charles Browe, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Ciudad Real*: letter of procuration given to Pedro Soler, merchant from Barcelona, as the representative of the company 1902

#### **422 SCHMEDLING Y CÍA (Norwegian)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in 1897, as a partnership in La Coruña by Juan Luis Schmedling, Norwegian citizen and merchant resident in Bilbao, and Ricardo Silveira, director of the *Rubine e Hijos* company, resident and merchant in La Coruña, to deal in general commodities. In 1910 a partnership under the name of *Fernando Schmedling y Cía* was established in Bilbao by José Olano as a partner with a capital of 50,000 pesetas, specialising in buying and selling cod.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letters of procuration including some notes on the history of both companies 1897-1911; company deeds register

#### **423 SIEMENS-SCHUCKERT, COMPAÑÍA ANÓNIMA ESPAÑOLA DE ELECTRICIDAD (German)**

**Sector:** electricity, electrical equipment

**History:** an agency of the Siemens-Halske AG existed in Madrid from 1895. In 1899 the German electricity company, Siemens-Schuckert, founded a joint-stock company as a subsidiary with its head office at 28 Barquillo St, Madrid, under the name of *Compañía Anónima Española de Electricidad*, to sell electrical equipment and machinery in Spain. Its capital was 1 million pesetas. In the same year the company set up an electrical plant in Málaga, under the name of *Fiat Lux*, which later changed its name to *Siemens Compañía Alemana de Electricidad*. In 1910 the company merged with a Spanish electricity company, founded in 1897 in Barcelona under the name of *Industria Eléctrica*, and changed its name to *Siemens-Schuckert Industria Eléctrica*. The objects of the new company were to manufacture and sell machinery and electrical materials under the "Siemens-Schuckertwerke" system in Spain and its colonies, as well as to operate electrical engineering industry, electricity projects, and to promote and sell electricity plants. Its head office remained at 28 Barquillo St, Madrid. Its capital was 4,500,000 pesetas. Members of

the board were Alfredo Berliner, chairman; Gonzalo Figueroa, Duke of Las Torres; Hugo Natalis; Gabriel Maura, Count of La Mortera; Carl Dihlmann; Antonio Gassol; Robert Maass; Antonio Conejero; Juan Redlin; Luis Muntadas; and Wilhelm Zimnosek who was chairman of the steering committee of the company in Spain. Subsequently it opened branches in Barcelona, Bilbao, Gijón, Sevilla and Valencia, and a factory in Cornellá, Barcelona. It financed the establishment of the first electro-chemical plant in Spain, *Sociedad Electro-Química de Flix* (see nº 443). In 1930 its name changed to *Siemens Industria Eléctrica*, and its capital was increased. It still operates in Spain.

**Records 1:** at **Siemens Archiv**: Siemens & Halske AG, Madrid office: staff 1895-99, 1900-02; annual reports and balance-sheets 1895-1897/98, 1900/01-1902/03; inventory 1900; Siemens & Halske AG, Berlin: correspondence with Siemens Elektrische Betribe, Berlin, concerning acceptance of power plant Málaga; annual reports 1897-1901; Gebrüder Siemens & Co, Charlottenburg: correspondence between the Spanish Ministry of Finance and the Spanish minister in Berlin concerning opening of markets for alcohol meters in Spain 1900; Elektrizitäts-Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Schuckert & Co, Nürnberg, Germany: reports of Hermann Müller, engineer, concerning executed orderings in Spain 1896; correspondence with *Société Générale des Tramways Electriques en Espagne* concerning construction of a tramway power station in Madrid 1899-1904; correspondence with the representative in Madrid and Barcelona C Bloss, Spitz & Co, concerning ordering and delivering of electrical equipment 1886-93; Primitiva Mine Co, Spain: memoranda book 1888-89; collection of records and documents concerning Siemens activities in Spain since 1881

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Registro**: settlement deed, memorandum and articles of association 1910; correspondence with the Banco de España from 1906; authorised signatures 1910; letters of procuration given to various representatives of the company in Spain 1912, 1914; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letter of procuration given to Ciril Steylaers as representative of the company in Málaga (in German and translation into Spanish) 1899; letter of procuration given to Knud Nielsen as director of the Málaga plant (in German and Spanish) 1906; letter of procuration given to Francis Wolfschütz 1910; at **BBE Library**: Annual reports 1963-69, 1971, 1974-82

**Records 3:** at **ANC, Sección de Archivos de Empresa**: managers records; deeds and property records; accounting records; legal and fiscal papers; trading records; commercial department contract and papers; general correspondence; operating material records; staff records; records relating the construction of the Cornellá factory; technical files and records; photographs, plans, drawings, maps and miscellaneous books

**Records 4:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Varios-Empresas**: *AHV* some information can be found 1923

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1992), vol. I Cuadernos de Archivo del BBV nº 53 (1997), *Siemens, Industria Eléctrica: desde el Consorcio Siemens hasta la nacionalización de su accionariado, 1910-1950*

#### 424 SOCIEDAD PARA EL ALUMBRADO DE MÁLAGA (French)

**Sector:** light and heating supply

**History:** founded in Lyon (Lyons), France, in 1859 to supply lighting and heating to the city

of Málaga. It was also known as *Compañía Lyonesa para el Alumbrado de Málaga*. Its head office was at 46 Centrale St, Lyons. In 1906 members of its board were Theodor Vantier, engineer; Étienne M Cottet, banker; Henri Roux de Bezieux; and Adolfe Bouvier, engineer. By the beginning of the 1920s its capital was 2,300,000 pesetas. Its head office moved to 13 Grolée St, its offices in Spain being at 14 Molina Lario, Málaga.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Málaga*: letters of procuration given to Edmond Brasseur, engineer, 1906 and to Alexandre Cabrier 1907, both as representatives of the company in Spain

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the G group, Eau, gaz, électricité, n° 349

#### **425 SOCIEDAD ANGLO ESPAÑOLA DE MOTORES, GASÓGENOS Y MAQUINARIA GENERAL (Antes Julius G Neville, Mahón) (British)**

**Sector:** machinery manufacturers, engines

**History:** it traces its origins to the 1880s when a branch of the British company Julius G Neville was opened in Barcelona. Its office was at 11 Plaza de Palacio and its object was to sell machinery, steam boilers, lathes and tools. It worked successfully and by 1884 the business had opened a new office in Liverpool. In 1891 it is recorded to have tendered for the construction of 70 railway carriages for the *Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos* (Postmaster General's Office) (see n° 320, Records 1). In 1902 it was established and registered in Mahón, Menorca, as a joint-stock company under the above name, to continue with the same objects, and to keep its previous name in brackets. In 1907 its head office was at 14 Salón del Prado, Madrid, and it had a branch in Barcelona and a workshop in Mahón. Its capital was 2 million pesetas. It went into bankruptcy in 1913. Among its creditors were the *Banco de Mahón*, Crossley Brothers Co Ltd of Manchester, England, and the Banco de España branch of Mallorca.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: correspondence 1884; *Registro*: excerpts of articles of association 1903; letters of procuration 1907-10; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1903-13; authorised signatures 1911; records on bankruptcy 1913

#### **426 SOCIEDAD ANGLO HISPANA DE MINAS (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1909 in Bilbao, when a firm under the above name acquired a previously established Spanish coal mining firm in the Matallana village, in the León province. Its founders were Harry Mase, English citizen resident in London, as one of its main owners, and Ernest A Boirie, English engineer, resident in Madrid. In 1931 its mines and properties were acquired by the Spanish partnership *Sociedad Valle y Díez*.

**Records 1:** at **Fundación Hullera Vasco Leonesa**: settlement deed, contracts, plans and drawings 1909-1931

#### **427 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA COMERCIAL DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS (German)**

**Sector:** industry, chemical products

**History:** established in 1912 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company by Wilhelm Müller, engineer, and Julio Galve, merchant, both resident in Barcelona. Its objects were to manufacture, buy and sell chemical products, acting as exclusive representatives of the *Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron Co* from Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Its head office in Barcelona was at 78 Paseo de San Juan. Its nominal capital was 100,000 pesetas of which only 50% was paid up. Its founders and original members of the board were Theodor Plieminger, chairman; Julio Galve; Wilhelm Müller; and Eduard Weber, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1912; certificate of appointment of managing directors of the Barcelona agency (in German and Spanish) 1915

#### **428 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA CROS (French)**

**Sector:** chemical industry, fertilizers

**History:** it traces its origins to 1817 when a French family, François Cros Dupuy, his wife and two sons, abandoned their country of origin and went to Barcelona, where they registered with the French Consulate. By 1818 François obtained the concession of establishing one of the first chemical factories in Spain. By 1869 the business had been taken over by his son, Juan Timoleon, and the family has continued to run it until recently. In 1904 the business was incorporated in Barcelona as a joint-stock company by Amadeo Cros, son of Juan Timoleon, chairman; Domingo Taberner, merchant; and Eduardo Maristany, engineer, among others. The name was as above and their objects were to manufacture and sell chemical products and fertilizers as well as to operate in any other kind of mechanical and chemical industries. Its nominal capital was 7,500,000 pesetas, which was later increased to 20 million, although it was not fully paid up until 1919. In 1921 it was increased to 25 million and then to 30 million when the Parisian company, *Union Espagnole de Fabriques d'Engrais, de Produits Chimiques et de Superphosphates* (see n° 527) became member, and contributed factories in Valencia, Alicante and Málaga, estimated at 6 million pesetas. It also acquired the factory which the *Sociedad Ibérica del Ázoe* had set up in Lérida. From then its activities were mainly focused on superphosphate production. By 1921 members of the board were Eduardo Maristany, Marquis of Argentera; Carlos Maristany; Manuel Cros; and Juan B Borés. By 1972 *Sociedad Anónima Cros* acquired part of the shares of *Sociedad Electro-Química de Flix* (see n° 443) owned by the German firm Hoechst and subsequently absorbed the whole Flix company in 1973. The *Cros* group had absorbed by then a number of Spanish companies related to chemical industry including the British Tharsis Sulphur and Copper. Finally, in 1989, it merged with *Explosivos Río Tinto* and took the name of *ERCROS*. It is still in operation with its head office remaining in Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: articles of association, settlement deed 1904; increase in capital deed 1925; *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration given by Amadeo Cros to his son Amadeo Cros Xuriquer; *Intervención*: interest payments on shares deposited in the Bank 1949-1952

**Records 2:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: letters of procuration 1904-56; municipal licences 1963-72; patents; real estate records, including records of factories of Santander, La Coruña, Valencia, Lérida and Sevilla 1907-57; accounting records, balance sheets 1909-44, 1964-86; journals 1968-87; ledgers 1970-87; price lists 1906-59; records on subsidiary companies *Electro-Química de Flix* 1968-73; *Cloratita SA* 1939-78; *Hoechst Ibérica SA* nd, among others; photographs, maps, drawings

**Records 3:** at **ICI HQS Library**: agreement *SA Cros* with *SA Azamon* (est. 1925 in Madrid to import and sell chemical products for agricultural and industrial firms) 1927

**Publications:** Jordi Nadal (1986): *La debilidad de la industria química española en el siglo XIX. Un problema de demanda*  
Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

#### **429 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA ESPAÑOLA DE AUTOMÓVILES RENAULT FRÈRES (French)**

**Sector:** automobiles

**History:** established and registered in 1909 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, as a subsidiary of the French Renault company, to sell Renault automobiles and repair and sell parts and accessories. Its first capital was 500,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was increased to 1,250,000 pesetas in 1920. Its head office was at 7, 9 Plaza de Toros Av, Madrid. Its first directors in Madrid were Alberto Seret; Georges de Wilde, British citizen, resident in Madrid; and Alvaro de Loma. In 1933 its capital was increased to 6 million pesetas and by the early 1940s its head office moved to 7 Felipe II Ave, Madrid. In 1951 the Renault set up a factory in Valladolid under the name of FASA Renault. It is still operating.

**Records 1:** at **Régie Nationale des Usines Renault**: corporate records of the French Renault company from its foundation in 1898

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Valladolid**: FASA Renault correspondence; miscellaneous staff records; technical reports; research reports; factory records 1963-1993

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de FASA Renault España**: corporate records

**Records 4:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration including excerpts of articles of association 1914; letter of procuration given to various representatives of the company 1917-41; renewal of articles of association 1933; correspondence with the Banco de España 1914-48

#### **430 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA ESPAÑOLA DE BONOS DE REBAJA (German)**

**Sector:** trading, finance

**History:** established in 1902 in Barcelona, as a joint-stock company by Heinrich Koop, German citizen, merchant in Hamburg, on his own and as a representative of Oscar Droege;

and Emilio Pastor, merchant in Barcelona, on his own and as a representative of August Wiedenbach, also a German citizen. Its objects were to operate a business of general merchandising, specialising in acquiring commodities and selling them for bonds or warrants, an arrangement which had to be previously agreed. Its head office was in Barcelona. Its capital was 100,000 pesetas divided into 200 shares of 500 pesetas each, fully paid up and deposited in the Hamburg banking house, *Waaren Rabatt Gesellschaft*, the parent company. Its directors were A Wiedenbach, O Droege, Heinrich Koop and Emilio Pastor.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1902; letters of procuration 1903; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1902-1903

#### **431 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA ESPAÑOLA COLUMB** (French, Russian)

**Sector:** trading, telegraphy materials

**History:** established in 1913, at 125 Rambla de Cataluña, Barcelona, as a joint-stock company by Máximo Llompart, Isidoro Pons Bofill and José Faure Bufalá, the latter as a representative of a French-Russian merchant company located in Riga, Latvia (Russia at the time), under the name of *Provvodnik*. Its main objects were to import and deal with telegraphy materials such as caoutchouc, gutapercha and elastic gum which were manufactured by the *Provvodnik* company. Its nominal capital was 100,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed, articles of association 1913; general members meeting minutes 1917

#### **432 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA FRANCO ESPAÑOLA DE ALMACENES GENERALES DE DEPÓSITO** (French)

**Sector:** storage and warehousing

**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, to keep and store minerals and metals as well as fruits, goods and any kind of commodities, issuing either nominative or to the bearer receipts for the deposits. In order to accomplish these objects the company had to built or buy warehouses, to operate and obtain concessions related to the warehouses, to deal with the transport of the merchandises and to develop any kind of credit operations. Its first capital was 500,000 pesetas. The first planed warehouses were located in Peñarroya, Córdoba; Linares, Jaén; and Cartagena, Murcia, three mining areas. Members of its first board were Raymond Lavaurs; Alvaro Figueroa, Count of Romanones; Gustavo Bauer; Gonzalo Figueroa, Marquis of Villamejor and Paul Gal; some of them were also members of the *Sociedad Minero Metalúrgica de Peñarroya* board (see nº 473).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1914; correspondence

#### **433 SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA HISPANO BELGA DE ESTUDIOS MINERALES E INDUSTRIALES** (Belgian)

**Sector:** mining, railway, tramway projects



**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to promote mines, railways, tramway projects, as well as any other kind of manufactures and supplies such as gas, electricity, telephone or any other means of communication and transport. Its head office was in Madrid. Its capital was 200,000 pesetas divided into 400 shares of 500 pesetas each.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes (in French and Spanish) 1914

#### **434 SOCIEDAD AUXILIAR DE MINAS E INDUSTRIAS (French)**

**Sector:** finance, mining

**History:** established in 1902 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by Manuel Allendesalazar, engineer, resident in Vitoria; Arturo Pardo, Baron of Monte Villena, lawyer; Gonzalo Figueroa, Count of Mejorada del Campo; Antonio Comyn, lawyer; Felix Allard, French citizen constructor, resident in Paris; and Leonardo Santos Suárez, lawyer. Its objects were to provide finance to mining companies and industrialists, as well as to finance any means of transportation and to obtain concessions for railways, "aerian tramway", waterfalls, docks and wharfs, mining operations and electrical production and transmission plants. Its head office was at 12 Salón del Prado, Madrid. Its first capital was 3 million pesetas, divided into 6,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Members of the board included M Allendesalazar, chairman and the other founders mentioned. Its managing director was Antonio Comyn.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1902; articles of association 1902; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account

#### **435 SOCIEDAD BELGA DE LOS PINARES DEL PAULAR (Belgian)**

**Sector:** timber merchants

**History:** incorporated in 1840 in Brussels, Belgium, as a partnership under the name *Sociedad Civil Belga de Fincas Españolas* (Belgian Company of Spanish Land) to operate for 10 years and to develop the resources of the El Paular woods, Segovia. El Paular woods had been donated by King Charles II to the Royal Chartreuse of El Paular in 1677. Acquired by the Spanish State in 1835, the woods were sold in 1837 to private individuals according to the expropriation of the Church Property Act of 1836, being sold again to the Belgian Company of Spanish Land only three years later. This transaction was approved by the Spanish government. In 1860 the firm renewed its articles of association and changed its name to *Sociedad Civil Belga del Monte de El Paular* (Belgian Company of the El Paular Woods). It was dissolved and liquidated in 1878 and reincorporated in Brussels, under Belgian legislation, in 1879 as a joint-stock company with headquarters in Spain at 155 Atocha St, Madrid. Its head office was at 14 Faider St, Faubourg de Saint-Gilles, Brussels. Its capital of 4,120 shares of 500 Belgian francs each, was owned by the same shareholders, which included the *Société Générale de Belgique*, Fernand Bidart; Jules Lecoq, both lawyers of the Court of Appeal of Brussels; Louis Prévot, engineer; Joseph Duwez, engineer; all resident in Brussels; Agustin Cambier, resident in Saint Josse-ten-Roode, Belgium. Articles of association were renewed again in 1905. The activities of the

company, which continued to be managed by a Belgian board of directors, included property ownership and development, manufacture of timber products, and the selling and exporting of such products, mainly to Belgium. The company was still in operation as a Belgian business with its head office in Brussels in the late 1950s, and had an office with a managing director in Madrid until the mid 1970s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1879 included in a Consular certificate 1925; board meeting minute, including renewal of articles of association 1905; id. id. 1917; id. id. including notes on the history on the company and detailed description of lands and buildings owned by the firm 1925; authorised signatures 1925; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1925-1974; letters of procuration 1903-1940

**Records 2:** at **Archives Historiques de la Générale de Banque, Société Générale de Belgique, Brussels**: shareholders' meetings minutes 1859-97

**Records 3:** at **Archives Générales du Royaume, Brussels**: records 1861-67 deposited by the *Société Générale de Belgique*

#### **436 SOCIEDAD CARBONERA ESPAÑOLA DE BÉLMEZ Y ESPIEL (French)**

**Sector:** mining, coal

**History:** established in 1868 and registered in 1869 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company, to operate coal beds of Bélmez and Espiel, in the Córdoba province. Its head office was in Madrid. Its capital was 30 million reales, 7,500,000 pesetas, divided into 15,000 shares of 2,000 reales, 500 pesetas, each. Its board members included the Count of Puñonrostro, chairman; Isidro Aguado Mora and Francisco Avril.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares (in French and Spanish) 1871

#### **437 SOCIEDAD CIVIL MINERA SAN RAFAEL (French, German)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid, to operate mining beds in La Carolina area, Jaén province, specifically mines, such as *San Rafael*, and *Ampliación de San Rafael*. Mining beds and lands were mainly owned by the Serrano brothers, Rafael, José and Vicente, who were Spaniards, but among the members of its first board were Carlos Hinderer and Paul Louis Cahen, who were German and French respectively and main shareholders of the company. In 1921 its paid up capital was 100,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: memorandum and articles of association 1914; first board meeting minutes 1914

#### **438 SOCIEDAD COMERCIAL DE CARBUROS METÁLICOS (French, Swedish)**

**Sector:** chemical industry

**History:** established in Barcelona in 1910 as a joint-stock company by Stig Gunnar, Swedish engineer from Stockholm; Roberto Rollinde, French merchant, and Victor Riu, merchant, all resident in Barcelona. Its objects were to carry out all kinds of industrial and financial operations, and to manufacture and sell machinery relating to the applications of acetylene calcium carbide and its by-products. Its capital was 25,000 pesetas. It was still operating at 365 Consejo de Ciento St, Barcelona, with a capital of 200.000 pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1910

**Records 2:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: some records can be found within the records of *Sociedad Española de Carburos Metálicos* (see nº 446) 1910-1964

#### **439 SOCIEDAD DE LOS CUATRO PUENTES COLGANTES (French)**

**Sector:** civil engineering, bridges

**History:** founded in 1842 in Madrid in Atocha St, as a partnership, to operate a concession of the Spanish government to the French company *Jules Séguin et Cie* to construct the first four suspension bridges in Spain. These first four bridges were built over the rivers Tajo in Fuentidueña village, Madrid; Jarama in Arganda village, Madrid; Pas in Carandia, Santander; and Gállego near Zaragoza. It seems that other bridges of the same kind were subsequently constructed in the country by this company. Its first capital, fully paid up in 1842, was 750,000 pesetas (3 million reales in 30 shares of 100,000 reales each). Its original promoters and founders were Marcelo Gil, Eusebio Dalph, Luis Page, José Jares, José de Goicoechea, Francisco Oteyza, Francisco Falcó, Rafael Jabat and Manuel Marliani who was the representative of *Jules Séguin et Cie*. By 1847 the four bridges had been constructed and the company changed its title deed and objects to that of the maintenance and up keep of the bridges until the end of the concession. The French engineer, Louis Lamartinière, was the director and representative of the Séguin Co for the maintenance contract. The concession was to last 50 years. Later its name changed to *Francisco Falcó y Cía*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deeds 1842, 1847; excerpts of general members meeting 1883; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1847-83; *Intervención*: records on its current and deposit account 1847, 1858, 1882

**Records 2:** at **Archives Départementales de l'Ardèche et de l'Ancien Pays de Vivarais**: letter of one of Jules Séguin's sons to his father relating to the construction of the Zaragoza bridge 1845

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847) Tomo X, Madrid

#### **440 SOCIEDAD ELÉCTRICA DE GUADALAJARA (German)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established by Juan Girbau and Karl Stremmler in 1896 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company to supply the city of Guadalajara with electric lighting. Its nominal capital was 170,000 pesetas which was increased to 400,000 pesetas in 1907, when the Count of

Romanones joined the company, and Jorge Ahlemeyer, who was its managing director from 1899, acquired new shares. In 1910 the capital was again increased to 1 million pesetas. By the 1920s its board members included Gonzalo de Figueroa, Marquis of Villamejor, chairman; Alvaro de Figueroa, Count of Romanones; Claudio González, managing director; and Juan Zabiá, secretary. Its head office was at 3 Velázquez St. In 1957 it absorbed *Electra del Segura SA*. It was still operating, with head office in Guadalajara and with a capital of 18 million pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1896; renewal of settlement deed and articles of association, capital increase deed 1907; new articles of association 1910; correspondence with the Banco de España related to its credit and current account 1896-1927

#### 441 SOCIEDAD DE ELECTRICIDAD DE CHAMBERÍ (British)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established by José Batlle in 1896 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company to manufacture and sell electrical projects and plants. José Batlle contributed rights and shares which he had obtained as concessionaire of a previous electricity factory founded in the Chamberí Madrid district, under the name of *Central Eléctrica de Chamberí*. He also had obtained patents and equipment from abroad, such as steam generators of the Naeyer system, steam engines built by Ruston Proctor & Co from Lincoln, England, and current dynamos of the Swiss Oerlikon system. Its first headquarters were at 21 Luchana St. Its capital was 1 million pesetas divided into 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was increased to 5 million in 1899 and to 6 million in 1900. In 1901 its head office was moved to 28 Serrano St. Members of its board included José Batlle, chairman; Luis Escrivá de Romaní, vice-chairman; Vicente Garcini, engineer; José de Aspiunza, architect; and Arturo Pardo, Baron of Monte Villena.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1896, 1898, 1900, 1904, 1907; by-law 1906; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1898-1913; authorised signatures 1910

#### 442 SOCIEDAD DE ELECTRICIDAD DE LAS PALMAS (Belgian)

**Sector:** electricity, transports

**History:** established in 1898 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company. It was a subsidiary of the Belgian company *Compagnie Générale de Transports et d'Electricité* (est. in Brussels 1896) whose main aims were to obtain concessions to develop electricity and tramways. Some of its achievements include the installation of electric lighting for the town of Las Palmas, which was inaugurated in 1899. Its founders and main shareholders were a German-Belgian group under the name of *ENGETRA (Entreprise Générale de Transports)*, *SOFINA* (see n° 488), the *Banque Internationale de Bruxelles*, and the *Banque Nagelmaekers* (see Broder). Its nominal capital was 750,000 Belgian francs divided into 7,500 shares of 100 francs each, increased to 1,500,000 francs in 1906 and subsequently to 3 million. Its main Spanish promoter was Eusebio Navarro, who died in 1905, being replaced by Clemente Dauthine, a Belgian engineer. Members of its board included

Trophine Delville, engineer from Liège, Belgium; Charles Mourlon, engineer resident in Brussels; Henri Pieper, engineer resident in Liège; and Paul Lechat, engineer resident in Yvelles-Bruvellet, Belgium. The company established a commissioner in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, as its representative in Spain. The *Société des Centrales Electriques*, from Brussels, had acquired the majority of its shares in 1906. In 1921 the company suspended payments.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Las Palmas**: letter of procuration given to Carlos Navarro Ruiz as representative of the company in Las Palmas 1902; letter of procuration given to Clemente Dauthine 1906

**Records 2:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Las Palmas**: some information related to Eusebio Navarro; the supply of electricity to the San Roque district in Las Palmas; miscellaneous records

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

#### **443 SOCIEDAD ELECTRO-QUÍMICA DE FLIX (German)**

**Sector:** electro-chemicals

**History:** established in 1897 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company to manufacture chemical products and to carry on electro-technical and electro-chemical projects. It was a subsidiary of the Schuckert & Co from Germany. Its first capital was 2 million pesetas divided into 4,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, fully paid up. Its head office was at 21 Princesa St, Barcelona while the factory was in Flix, Tarragona. By the 1920s it mainly produced caustic soda through electrolysis. By then a number of members of the board were Spanish including José Mansana; Count of Romanones; Manuel Cros; Pablo Martí and Rodolfo Cohen. Until recently, however, German names remained within the company. In 1972 part of the shares of *Electro-Química de Flix* owned by the German firm Hoechst were acquired by *Sociedad Anónima Cros* (see n° 428), which subsequently absorbed the whole company. The Tarragona factory is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: letters of procuration with some notes on the history of the company 1953-1960; correspondence

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de Electro-Química de Flix, Tarragona**: corporate records

**Records 3:** at **Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts, Bonn**: some information can be found 1917

**Publications:** *Electro Química de Flix* (1966), *Historia de Electro Química de Flix 1897-1965*  
Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

#### **444 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DEL ACUMULADOR TUDOR (German)**

**Sector:** industry, electrical engineering, batteries

**History:** established in 1897 in Madrid as a subsidiary of the German *Accumulatorenfabrik AG* from Berlin, Germany. It was registered as a joint-stock company in the same year by Federico Echevarría, engineer, as a representative of the German company and vice-chairman of the Spanish subsidiary. Its objects were to manufacture and sell storage batteries and electrical accumulators and its accessories and spare parts. Its head office was at 2 Victoria St, Madrid, and it had a factory in Zaragoza. Its first directors were Federico Echevarría, Heinrich Tudor, German citizen, and Swiss citizens Felix Weydmann and Edward Weibel, the latter as its managing director. Its nominal capital was 1 million pesetas, which was increased to 2 million in 1918 and to 3,750,000 pesetas in 1921, of which a part was owned by the French company of the same name and by the German parent company from Berlin. In 1923 the company obtained a credit account from the Banco de España for which it had previously obtained the guarantee of the *Banco Hispano Suizo para Empresas Eléctricas*, which had been established in Madrid in 1921. The Tudor firm is still operating as a Spanish company.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: power of attorney given to Federico Echevarría, including excerpts of settlement deed 1912; correspondence with the Banco de España related to its current, deposit and credit accounts 1912-77; letters of procuration 1912-77; articles of association 1921; articles of association of *Banco Hispano Suizo para Empresas Eléctricas* 1921; general correspondence with the Ministry of Industry relating to the company 1937

#### 445 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE AUTOMÓVILES "MORS" (French)

**Sector:** automobile

**History:** established and registered in 1911 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by Joaquín Sureda, resident in Barcelona; Jean Blanc, French merchant, resident in Arnouville les Gonesse, France; Santiago Rodoreda, merchant, resident in Madrid; and Angel Revello, resident in Cádiz. Its objects were to buy and sell automobiles and in particular the Mors make, accessories and spare parts. In order to achieve these objects the company also dealt in real estate operations. Its capital was 300,000 pesetas divided into 3,000 shares of 100 pesetas each.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: articles of association 1911; correspondence

#### 446 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE CARBUROS METÁLICOS (Swiss)

**Sector:** chemical industry

**History:** established in Madrid in 1897 promoted by the Genève (Geneva) based company *Société d'Entreprises Electriques*, with a nominal capital of 1 million pesetas. Its main object was the manufacture and sale of industrial gases and welding metals, oxygen and acetylene to be supplied to mechanical engineers companies in Catalonia. A first plant was built in Berga in 1899 when the company obtained a concession to operate a waterfall in the canal of Berga and signed a contract with the *Canal Industrial de Berga* company (est. 1889). Subsequently, a second plant was set up in 1906 in Corcubión, La Coruña, when the company absorbed *Hidroeléctrica del Pindo*, a company which had been founded at the end of the 19th century by a French engineer called Saunier. By the beginning of the 20th century, its head office was at 30 Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona, and its capital was increased

to 2 million pesetas divided into 4,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. It was converted into an electro-metallurgical oriented company after the decline of acetylene lighting. The company was still operating, with head office in Barcelona in the late 1960s. By then it had established 17 factories in various towns of Spain and its capital was 366.066.000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ANC**, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: records of the foundation of the company, shares; deeds and property records; financial records; general correspondence; branches and subsidiaries records; records of the foundation of the *Canal Industrial de Berga* 1885-1929

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Canal Industrial de Berga* 1892

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1992), vol. I

#### **447 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE CONSTRUCCIÓN NAVAL (British)**

**Sector:** shipbuilding and machine tool manufacturers

**History:** founded in 1908 at 25 Sagasta St, Madrid, as a joint-stock company to operate a concession and contract with the Spanish government for mainly Navy shipbuilding, but also for other kinds of civil works related to shipbuilding manufacture. Its nominal capital was 20 million pesetas, divided into 20,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. The first 12,000 shares were acquired by some Spanish banks, companies and individuals, including *Banco de Castilla*, *Banco de Bilbao*, *de Vizcaya*, *Crédito de la Unión Minera*, *Banco Hispano Colonial*, *Arnús y Cía*, *Compañía Transatlántica*, Estanislao Urquijo Ussía, Tomás Zubiría Ibarra, José María Chávarri Aldecoa, and Manuel Girona; the subsequent 8,000 shares were owned by three British companies, Vickers, Sons & Maxim Ltd, Sir W G Armstrong & Whitworth & Co Ltd, and John Brown & Co Ltd. Each of them owned a third part of the 8,000 shares and all of them were represented in the Spanish company by Archibald Jack Campbell. Spanish members of the board included Tomás Zubiría Ibarra, Estanislao Urquijo, Fernando Ibarra, José María Chávarri, and Manuel Arnús; and the British members included Albert Vickers, Basil Zaharoff, Charles Edward Ellis and J M Falkner. The capital was subsequently increased and by 1920 was 50 million pesetas. Two issues of bonds were launched in 1913 and in 1917. The company acquired the firm *Martínez Rivas*, who were owners of a well known private shipyard, *Astilleros del Nervión* of Bilbao. In 1969 *Española de Construcción Naval* was absorbed by *Astilleros Españoles SA* of the INI group.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval "Museo El Dique Astilleros Españoles" Puerto Real, Cádiz**: shareholders' meeting minutes; board meeting minutes 1908-60; technical records, projects, plans, drawings, photographs 1908-69

**Records 2:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1899; copies of a new settlement deed and articles of association, 1909, 1916; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España 1910-69; letters of procuration 1910-69; *Operaciones*: records relating to the bond issues 1916-21; securities held by the Bank in relation to collateral loans and for safe custody 1909-21, 1920-32; annual reports 1926-1929; *Departamento Extranjero*: some records can be found 1954-70

**Records 3:** at **John Brown Co Ltd**: corporate records

**Records 4:** at **Vickers, Vickers House**: corporate records

**Records 5:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: **AHV** some information can be found

**Records 6:** at **Archivo Storico Ansaldo**: correspondence relating to Ansaldo-Armstrong common businesses in Spain 1903-1909

**Publications:** Lesley Richmond & Bridget Stockford (1986)  
Cuadernos de Archivo del BBV nº 9 (1993), *La Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval: su actividad entre 1920 y 1925*

#### **448 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE LA DINAMITA (French)**

**Sector:** explosives, dynamite

**History:** established in 1872 in Bilbao as a branch of a French company under the name of *Sociedad Anónima Española de la Pólvora Dinamita* which was established in the same year in Paris. Its object was to manufacture and sell dynamite in Spain. This Spanish branch was part of the network of companies and factories which the Nobel family and their partners founded all over the world. A Spanish factory set up in Galdácano, Bilbao, was somehow the result of the closure of a French factory which had been opened by the company near the Spanish border. A large number of the personnel from the closed factory went to work at the Bilbao factory. Its capital was 250,000 francs, of which 100,000 francs were given to Alfred Nobel as a payment for his patents and collaboration. This arrangement with the Spanish branch was to last 5 years. A large part of the rest of the capital was owned by the French businessman, Paul Barbe, and other French and Belgian financiers, amongst them, the well known Pereire family. One of the few Spanish shareholders was Pedro T de Errazquin, merchant from Bilbao, who had acted from the beginning as the director of the Spanish company. Sales increased rapidly from 1876, the main customers being the mining companies which had increased their activity in Spain at this time such as Río Tinto, Tharsis, *Asturiana de Minas*, *Orconera*, *Somorrostro*, and *Barruelo*. From 1877, when the five years term was coming to an end, the company faced competition in Spain and abroad. Among the Spanish competition was *Sociedad de Explosivos de la Manjoya*, which in fact was a German company, a branch of the *Rheinische Dynamitfabrik* of Opladen, near Cologne. Worldwide competitors were Nobel Explosives Co of Glasgow, Scotland, *Dynamit-AktienGesellschaft* of Krümmell, Hamburg, and others in Germany. In 1887 the *Sociedad Española de la Dinamita*, *Explosivos de la Manjoya* and *Deutsche Sprengstoff* of Hamburg reached an agreement on distribution of the Spanish explosives market, assigning 60% of this market to the *Sociedad Española de la Dinamita*. Although the company survived until the middle of the 20th century, i.e. the late 1960s, under the name of *Sociedad Anónima Española de la Dinamita y de Productos Químicos*, it had in fact been absorbed by *Unión Española de Explosivos* (see nº 526) in 1896.

**Records 1:** at **ICI HQS Library**: some information might exist

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the P group, Produits Chimiques, matières plastiques, nº 320

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: correspondence 1948-1951



**Publications:** Gabriel Tortella (1983), "La primera gran empresa química española: La Sociedad Española de la Dinamita 1872-1896". en Anes, G, Rojo, L.A, y Tedde, P (eds.) Antonio Pi Muntañola (1985), *Una empresa multinacional: la Imperial Chemical Industries, PLC, y su presencia en España*, Barcelona, Facultat de Ciències Econòmiques i Empresariales, Universitat de Barcelona  
Cuadernos de Archivo del BBV nº 51 (1997), *Unión Española de Explosivos, 1896-1950: baluarte del Sector Químico en España*

#### **449 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE ELECTRICIDAD BROWN BOVERI (Swiss)**

**Sector:** electricity, electrical engineering

**History:** established in 1914 in Madrid as a joint-stock company, under the Spanish Commercial Code, by Eugenio Grasset, engineer, resident in Madrid, managing director of *Grasset y Cía* (est. 1897); Oskar Busch on his own and as representative of Georges Boner; Walter Boveri; Sidney W Brown and Albert Widmer. With the exception of Georges Boner, who was resident in Zurich, Switzerland, the rest were all resident in Baden, Switzerland. It was a subsidiary of the Swiss firm of the same name. Its objects were to manufacture and sell electrical equipment and accessories and spare parts, as well as installations and projects related to electricity and electrical engineering developments. Its nominal capital was 500,000 pesetas. Its head office was at 21 Gran Vía, Madrid. By the 1920s it opened agencies in Barcelona, Bilbao; Gijón, Asturias; and Sevilla. Subsequently its capital was increased to 2,500,000 pesetas. At that time the company manufactured railway and tramway equipment. Max Müller was its managing director from 1916 and became chairman of the board in 1939, with Alois Schlierenzauer as secretary. It is still operating under the name of ASEA Brown Boveri after its merger with the Swedish company ASEA (est. 1912 in Madrid) in 1988.

**Records 1:** at ASEA BBAG Archives, Zurich; and Madrid (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Registro*: settlement deed 1914; renewal of articles of association 1916, 1921, 1927, 1933, 1941; authorised signatures 1916; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account 1914-1971; letters of procuration including notes on history of the company 1916-71

**Records 3:** at Thyssen Historisches Archiv: agreement with International Development & Investment Co Ltd for development of various activities in Spain 1961-1964

**Records 4:** at Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, *Varios-Empresas*: *AHV* some information can be found 1923

#### **450 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE FERROCARRILES SECUNDARIOS (French)**

**Sector:** railway

**History:** established in 1909 in Madrid, to promote tramway and railways projects, as well as any other means of communication and transport, and public works which could be of interest, and to obtain concessions for the company or other companies. Its founders and main owners were the *Banco Español de Crédito*, represented by Leon Cocagne; León

Antonio de Cuadra, Marquis of Guadalmina on his own and representing the *Banco de Vizcaya*; the *Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas* from Paris; the *Banque Française pour le Commerce et l'Industrie* from Paris; the French *Crédit Mobilier*; *Oeuvres Dyle et Bacalau*; *Cahen d'Anvers et Cie*; *Thalmann et Cie*; *S Propper et Cie*; Louis Jean A Lannes, the Marquis of Montebello, and other financiers all of them resident in Paris; and the *Compagnie Générale des Chemins de fer et oeuvres publiques* from Brussels. Its first capital was 5 million pesetas in 10,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which 25% was paid up by the companies and individuals mentioned. Its head office was at 11 Louis-Le Grand St, Paris, and it also has offices at 10 Paseo de Recoletos, Madrid. The members of its first board were the Marquis of Montebello; Baron of Cantalause, Henri Bousquets; Jean Ch Charpentier; Émile Maillard; the Marquis of Guadalmina; Luis Alvarez de Estrada; and Enrique Ocharán. Members of the research committee were Nathan Suss, former director of the *Ferrocarriles MZA*; Pablo Gravier, manager of the Dyle and Bacalau Works Co; and Mr Bienvaud, chief engineer. The company undertook the construction of the *Huelva-Ayamonte* railway line in 1913, and absorbed the *Ferrocarriles de Castilla Co*, which had been established to operate the Medina de Rioseco to Valladolid line. By 1920 some members of its board had changed, the new ones included the Count of Gamazo, chairman; Pablo Chapuy, vice-chairman; Guillermo de Garnica; the Marquis of Valdeiglesias, the Príncipe Poniatowski, Miguel Lagrave, and Emilio Roy; Ruy de Albuquerque was its secretary engineer. Its head office in Spain was at 3 Belén, Madrid, and it also had offices at 18 Godot de Mauroi St, Paris. In 1965 it was incorporated into the *FEVE* group (*Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha*).

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1909; correspondence relating to its current and deposit account in the Banco de España 1913

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de RENFE**: annual reports 1913, 1931

#### **451 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE INDUSTRIAS MINERAS** (Belgian, British)

**Sector:** mining and mining projects

**History:** established in 1913 in Madrid as a joint-stock company under the Spanish Commercial Code by Juan O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuán, resident in Madrid, on his own and as representative of the Continental Mining Co Ltd; Paul Jamotte, banker; Jules Lefebvre, engineer; and Maurice Bekaert, all Belgian citizen, to develop any kind of business related to mining. Its head office was at 71, 73 Atocha St, Madrid. Its capital was 3,500,000 pesetas divided into 7,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which 3,000 shares were given to Juan O'Donnell in exchange for the rights previously acquired through contracts with the companies, *Sindicato del Desagüe de la Sierra de Almagrera*, Almería, and *Mines de Plomb Argentifère de La Guzmaná*, Brussels, Belgium, relating to the mining beds of Sierra Almagrera. The *Sindicato del Desagüe de Sierra Almagrera* (the Sierra Almagrera Drainage Syndicate) was created because of the difficulties in draining these mining lands, which resulted from the excessive number of owners and concessionaires, and from the land quality.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed and articles of association 1913; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account; miscellaneous records; *Sindicato del Desagüe de Sierra Almagrera* by-law 1891

#### **452 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE LÁMPARAS ELÉCTRICAS "Z"** (Belgian, French, German, Dutch)

**Sector:** electricity, incandescent lamps, lamps

**History:** it traces its origins to 1898 when a Belgian promoter, Gabriel Angenault, founded a factory in Barcelona under the name of *Fábrica Española de Lámparas de Incandescencia*, to manufacture metallic filaments for incandescent lamps. In 1908 a joint-stock company, under the Spanish Commercial Code, was established, under the above name by Luis Muntadas, engineer, resident in the city, and Roger Clinchant, French industrialist, resident in Paris, to manufacture and sell filaments for incandescent lamps, as well as to operate and obtain patents related to this manufacture. These included the German-made patents *Elektroden Gesellschaft* and *Zircon Glühlampenwerk* of the *Hollefreund & Co* among others. Its first capital was 500,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Members of its first board were Henri Clinchant, Carlos Clerici, Andrés Romberg, Henri Petit-Didier, Luis Bosch and Carlos Muntadas, together with the two founders Luis Muntadas and Roger Clinchant. Its head office was at 6 Plaza de Cataluña, moving later to 397 Cortes Catalanas St. In 1911, after Luis Muntadas' death, the business passed into the hands of Julio Capará, Luis Muntadas' son-in-law. In 1912 it absorbed the factory founded by Gabriel Angenault, *Fábrica Española de Lámparas de Incandescencia*, its capital being increased to 800,000 pesetas, and again to 2 million pesetas in 1919. In the same year the company signed a contract of technical assistance with the Philips Co of Eindhoven, The Netherlands, which was trying to establish itself in Spain. Although *Lámparas Eléctricas "Z"* maintained a kind of independent status and its own name, it has in fact been controlled by the Philips Co group from 1922. Members of the board at this time included A F Philips, chairman; Carlos Muntadas; W Philips; G Philips; Carlos Clerici; Luis Capará; Henri Clinchant; A van Walsem; and Luis Bosch, secretary. In 1963 it absorbed the company, *Vidrieras Navarra* (est. 1943 in Areyns de Mar, Barcelona). Its capital was increased several times in 1954, 1960, and in 1966 reached the amount of 158 million pesetas. In 1978 it acquired headquarters at 217 Paseo de la Zona Franca, Barcelona. It has been a successful operation and in 1998 changed its name to Philips.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed including patent acquisitions, articles of association 1908; renewal of articles of association 1913; renewal of articles of association to adapt them to the new Spanish Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1951 1953; increase of capital deeds 1954, 1960, 1962, 1963, 1966; absorption of *Vidrieras Navarra* deed 1963; letters of procuration 1963, 1973, 1974; correspondence with the Banco de España Barcelona branch relating to its current, credit and deposit account 1966-78

**Records 2:** at **Philips International Archives B.V.**: some information can be found

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV  
Sociedad Española de Lámparas Eléctricas "Z" (1958), 1908-1958: *Conmemoración cincuentenario*, Barcelona

#### **453 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA MADRID AUTOMÓVIL** (German, French)

**Sector:** automobiles

**History:** established in 1901 in Madrid, under the Spanish Commercial Code, by Guillermo

Carvajal, Marquis of Valdefuentes; Antonio Vargas Machuca and Luis Ramón Gamboa. Its objects were to set up garages with repair workshops, and to acquire patents and representations for automobiles, as well as to sell automobiles and their accessories. Its head office was at 47 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid, with its first capital being 100,000 pesetas. Members of its first board were Luis Bermejillo, chairman; the Marquis of Valdefuentes, managing director; Antonio Vargas Machuca; Evaristo Sanford; the Marquis of Somosancho and the Marquis of Viana; and Luis Ramón, secretary. By 1907 members of the board were Eduardo Dato, lawyer, mayor of Madrid, and later minister of *Gobernación* (Interior); Guillermo Vogel; the Count of Peñalver; and the Marquis of Santillana, and the company had obtained the representation of the *Neue Automobil Gesellschaft* of Berlin, Germany, for trucks and of *Renault Frères* for automobiles, and added to its name the capital letters NAG. It went into liquidation in 1916. By 1920 another joint-stock company was founded in Madrid to sell automobiles under the name of NAG, with a capital of 500,000 pesetas, of which 425,000 had been paid up. Its offices were at 8, 10 Nicolás M<sup>a</sup> Rivero St.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account and to credit granted by the Bank 1901-1917; renewal of articles of association 1909; records on liquidation 1916-1917; *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: records on liquidation 1916

#### 454 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA MERCANTIL E INDUSTRIAL (French)

**Sector:** finance

**History:** founded and incorporated in Madrid at 26 Prado St, in 1856, by the Paris branch of the House of Rothschild. The company participated, together with the *Sociedad de Crédito Mobiliario Español* and the *Compañía General de Crédito en España*, in the lending of important loans to the Spanish Government. Its nominal capital was 76 million pesetas which was never fully paid up. Its main objects were to promote and develop railways. Its main achievement in Spain was the construction of a railway network, whose most important part was the *Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante* line. The company acquired part of the line already constructed and completed it, along with the rest of this important network. It also vied with Pereire's *Crédito Mobiliario* (see n° 141) for the construction of some railway lines, including *Ferrocarril Alar del Rey-Santander* (see n° 192) and *Ferrocarril Córdoba-Sevilla* (see n° 196). The company also acquired Spanish public debt, mainly from 1860. Members of its board were Alejandro Mon, chairman, who was minister of *Hacienda* (public finance) in various governments; the Duke of Sevillano and José Manuel Collado, vice-chairmen; Daniel Weisweiler (see n° 544), representative of the Rothschilds in Spain from 1835 (see n° 418); and Ignacio Bauer another Rothschild's representative. Other members, in close connection with the Banco de España's board, included Antonio Guillermo Moreno, Estanislao Urquijo, Antolín de Udaeta, Adolfo Bayo, Vicente Baura, Fernando Fernández Casariego. It went into liquidation in 1869.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Intervención*: current and deposit account in the Banco de España from 1856; *Secretaría*: articles of association including resolutions of the first shareholders' meeting 1856; correspondence with different ministries and with private banks and companies from 1856 on; *Registro*: file on liquidation including names of liquidators 1868-69

#### **455 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE MINAS DEL CASTILLO DE LAS GUARDAS** (French)

**Sector:** mining, mining research

**History:** established in 1901 in Bilbao as a joint-stock company to promote mining projects, develop research about mining areas in Spain and to carry out concessions, leasings, acquisitions in mining or mining companies. Its first capital was 7,500,000 pesetas divided into 15,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was increased in 1909 to 10 million of which only 75% was paid up. Its first directors were Spanish and most of them were Basques. The company acquired concessions for 4 million pesetas value and took part in the construction of the Ferrocarril de Cala-San Juan de Aznalfarache. In 1912 the French company *Saint-Gobain* (see nº 142) acquired the majority of the shares and the board changed its structure. Members of the board at the time included Edmond B Delage, chairman; José A Jauregui, vice-chairman; Arsène Brachotte; Marcel Cavignac; Henri Mayoussier; Henri Jean Lesage; Leon Luzeret; Henri Th Cury; Fernando Merino; Alejandro Gandarias; Juan de Santiesteban; and Agustín Iza. Most of them were still board members at the beginning of the 1920s. By then 9 million pesetas of its nominal capital of 10 million had been paid up. It opened a branch in Sevilla.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: settlement deed and articles of association 1901; letters of procuration 1916; correspondence; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: correspondence 1912; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1903

#### **456 SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA OERLIKON** (Swiss)

**Sector:** mechanical and constructors engineers

**History:** founded in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1900 and registered in Madrid in 1901, as a partnership, under the name of *Huber & Wegmann Comandita, Sociedad Española Oerlikon*. Its founders were the Swiss joint-stock company, *Maschinen Fabrik Oerlikon*, mechanical constructors from Zurich and Emil Huber, engineer and Fritz Wegmann, lawyer, also from Zurich. In 1903 Fritz Wegmann left the business, which as a result changed its name to *Huber y Cía, Sociedad Española Oerlikon*. It had offices at 30 Principe St and 11 Huertas St, Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: certification issued by the Madrid Mercantile Register with notes on history of the business 1902; letters of procuration to different representatives of the business in Spain 1901, 1903; correspondence with the Banco de España 1902-1917

#### **457 SOCIEDAD FINANCIERA Y MINERA** (French)

**Sector:** finance, mining, cement

**History:** established in 1900 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to carry out financing and industrial business by investing mainly foreign capital in Spain. Its founders were José Rivas Masegur, Spanish resident in Paris, and Juan Girbau, merchant, resident in Madrid. Its nominal capital was 1 million pesetas divided into 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was subsequently increased to 2,500,000 pesetas. Its head office was at 23 Alcalá St,

moving later to 1 Magdalena St; it also had headquarters at 6 Carlos Haes, Málaga. It mainly acquired and sold mines and acted as a representative of some foreign factories, specialising in the sale of mining machinery, such as a French factory whose premises were at 24 Laffitte St, Paris. The company built and set up several cement factories, including the *Fábrica de Cementos de La Cala*; the *Fábrica de Cementos Portland Artificial*, established in Málaga and which had an output of 60,000 tons per year; the *Fábrica de Sulfato de Barita*, and the *Fábrica de Muelas de Carborundum* in Huelín, Málaga. Its managing director was José Rivas. It was still operating as a Spanish company, with head office in Madrid and a capital of 72 million pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1900; letter of procuration 1900; correspondence with the Banco de España 1902

#### 458 SOCIEDAD FONOGRÁFICA ESPAÑOLA (German)

**Sector:** phonographs, phonographic material

**History:** established in 1901 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to continue with the trade and business of a previous partnership under the name of Hugens & Acosta (est. 1898), whose objects were to develop and operate phonographs and their accessories and cylinders. Its head office was at 3 Barquillo St, and its founders were Armando Hugens, German, and Sebastián Acosta, both merchants resident in Madrid. Its capital was 50,000 pesetas. The previous company was dissolved and the new one, under the above name, had the same objects, its capital being 500,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its first board members were Nicolás de Peñalver, Count of Peñalver, chairman; Saturnino Esteban M Collantes, Count of Collantes, vice-chairman; and Rodrigo Sanjurjo, secretary. The technical managing director was Armando Hugens.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed of Hugens & Acosta 1898, included in settlement deed and articles of association 1901; correspondence with the Banco de España 1891-1903

#### 459 SOCIEDAD FRANCO ESPAÑOLA DE TREFILERÍA, CABLERÍA Y TRAN-VÍAS AÉREOS (French)

**Sector:** industry, cable and wire manufacture

**History:** founded and registered in 1904 in Erandio, Vizcaya, as a joint-stock company to build a factory for the manufacture and development of cables, wires and electrical tramways in Desierto-Erandio, Vizcaya, and other places of Spain. Board members were Felix Allard, Enrique Lasserre, Pedro Mac-Mahon and MH Eymard. Its nominal capital was 1,200,000 pesetas. The whole capital of this company was acquired by a Spanish group in 1927, the nominal capital being subsequently increased to 8,100,000 pesetas. It was still operating in Bilbao with a capital of 48,600,000 pesetas in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letters of procuration 1914

#### **460 SOCIEDAD FRANCO HISPANO AMERICANA PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PIANOS Y ARMONIUMS (French)**

**Sector:** music, pianos

**History:** established in 1904 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company to manufacture pianos and harmoniums. Its nominal capital was 5 million pesetas divided into 10,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its head office was in Industria St, Barcelona. Its chairman of the board was Antonio Pons Enrich.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1905

#### **461 SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE AGUAS DE BARCELONA (Belgian, French)**

**Sector:** water supply

**History:** established in 1882 in Paris as a joint-stock company. Its founders were Leon Collinet, lawyer, and Henri Doat, industrialist, both resident in Liège, Belgium, as liquidators of the previous *Compañía de Aguas de Barcelona* with head office in Liège; Alfred Ancion, industrialist from Forêt, Belgium, and Alban Poulet, banker resident in Liège, both representing the *Crédit Général de Liège*; Ernest de Laminne, industrialist, resident in Liège, and Count Engelbert de Limburg, from Wommel, Belgium, on his own account as well as representing Baron Charles Whettuall from Liège. They acquired a 99 year concession to supply Barcelona with water and to construct canals, waterways and any other kind of channels related to obtaining this object. The head office was at 17-19 Grammont St, Paris. Its nominal capital was 15 million francs in 30,000 shares of 500 francs each, a large part of which was acquired by the liquidation of *Compañía de Aguas de Barcelona*. This amounted to 29,200 shares, the remaining 800 shares being owned by the above mentioned founders. It was registered in the Spanish Mercantile Register in 1919, when its head office moved to 39 Paseo de San Juan, Barcelona. In 1920 a Spanish banking consortium which included *Banco de Barcelona*, *Banco de Bilbao*, *Banco Hispano Colonial*, *Banca Arnús*, *Sindicato de Banqueros* and *Arnús Garí SA* acquired the majority of the company's shares. In the same year the City Council of Barcelona acquired part of its shares when a water contract was issued. The capital was then increased to 30 million pesetas, then to 40 million and in 1936 to 60 million. The company was converted into a "collectivized" company, or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. The company is still in operation and still has Belgian shareholders.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de la Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona, Barcelona** (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed, including articles of association (translated from French into Spanish) 1882; renewal of articles of association and capital increase 1936; letters of procuration including notes on the history of the company 1935; records on "collectivization" and "decollectivization" 1937-1940; articles of association 1950, 1963; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account in the Barcelona branch, and also relating to some loans granted by the Bank 1936-on; other recent records

**Publications:** Pedro Voltes Bou (1966), *Historia del abastecimiento de agua de Barcelona*, Barcelona, Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona

#### **462 SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE APLICACIONES INDUSTRIALES (French)**

**Sector:** commission agents, industrial applications

**History:** established and registered in 1911 in Madrid, as a joint-stock company by Louis and François Brandon and Leon Rossignol, all French engineers, resident in Madrid, to act as the representative of other industrial companies. Its objects included the buying and selling of all kinds of industrial machinery and products, to buy or lend workshops, factories, patents and to make projects and the installation of all kinds of general machinery. Its head office was at 17 Atocha St, Madrid, its capital being 9,000 pesetas. Leon Rossignol was its first managing director. By 1922 its office had moved to 6 Paseo de Recoletos, and its capital had been increased to 100,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1911; letter of procuration 1914; correspondence with the Banco de España

#### **463 SOCIEDAD GENERAL PARA FAVORECER EL FOMENTO DE COMERCIO Y DE LA INDUSTRIA EN FRANCIA (SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE POUR FAVORISER LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE EN FRANCE) (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1905 in San Sebastián. It was a subsidiary of the French joint-stock company of the same name, which had been founded in 1864 in Paris. The head office of the parent company was at 56 Provence St and the capital was 120 million francs, which had increased to 500 million francs at the time of foundation of the subsidiary. The bank's object was to promote industry and trade. Its first chairman was Joseph Eugène Schneider. Members of the board in 1905 included Hély d'Oissel, chairman; Mr Desjardin, vice-chairman; Mr Le Bècque; Mr Bouillat et Mr Brodin. The subsidiary in San Sebastián was located at 1 Miramar St, its first directors included M Malbert, Joseph Raoul Besselère, and Louis Joseph François Lirieys.

**Records 1:** at **Archives de la Société Générale/France, Paris** (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the A group, Banques, Caisses d'épargne, sociétés d'investissement, n° 950

**Records 3:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: letters of procuration given to successive directors of the branch 1905-17; correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España San Sebastián branch 1905-17

#### **464 SOCIEDAD GENERAL GALLEGA DE ELECTRICIDAD (French)**

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in Madrid in 1899 under the above name as a joint-stock company. Its objects were to operate a waterfall and the electrical plant of Segad, in Caldas de Reyes,



Pontevedra, in the Uria river, and the waterfall of La Fervenza, near El Ferrol, La Coruña, as well as other electricity factories. Its founders were Ernest Presser, Adolfo Barle, Gaston Bertier, all engineers; Augusto Comas; Nicolás Palacios; Bernardo Mateo Sagasta, engineer; Laureano Salgado; and Alfonso Ossorio de Moscoso, Duke of Terranova. Its first capital was 2 million pesetas. In 1921 its head office was at 2 Torreiro St, La Coruña, and its board members included Demetrio Salorio, Ricardo Silveira, Miguel Fontela, Ricardo Rodríguez, José Barreiro and Andrés García. By 1955 it was absorbed by *Fuerzas Eléctricas del Noroeste, S.A. (FENOSA)*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1899; articles of association 1900; correspondence 1899-1911; letter of procuration 1902; annual report 1908; *Intervención*: interest payments on shares and bonds deposited in the Bank 1945-1952

#### **465 SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE MINERÍA (German)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1896 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by Alvaro de Figueroa, Count of Romanones, first chairman of the board; Isidro García Lastra and Leopold Meyer, secretary.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of some articles of association 1896; correspondence with the Banco de España 1896

#### **466 SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS (French)**

**Sector:** public works, projects

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid to construct and operate all kinds of public works in Spain and its colonies. The works included water supply, canal irrigations, railways, bridges and roads as well as civil or military buildings and all kinds of business for which a government concession was necessary. Its capital was 50 million pesetas divided into 100,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. The majority of the board members were Spanish, although a large part of the shares were sold in France. Francisco Jiménez Gil, former member of the Spanish Parliament was the chairman of the board; Rafael de la Cruz, banker, vice-chairman; other members included Juan Navarro Reverter, civil engineer; the Count of Belascoaín and Joaquín González Estefani, both former members of the Spanish Parliament.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association (in French and Spanish) 1882; correspondence with the Banco de España 1883-1884

#### **467 SOCIEDAD GENERAL DE LOS TRANVÍAS DE MADRID Y DE ESPAÑA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** established in 1886 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company to develop and operate tramways in Madrid and other cities of Spain. Its nominal capital was 2,500,000 Belgian francs, divided into 10,000 shares of 250 francs each. Between 1886 and 1891 it launched an issue of 12,000 bonds, of which almost 10,000 had been underwritten by 1921. Its head office was at 21 Place de Louvain, Brussels, its premises in Spain being at 3 Magallanes St, Madrid. By 1921 it formed part of a Belgian network of tramway companies which operated under the name of *Sociedad Madrileña de Tranvías* (est. 1920 its capital being 75 million pesetas) whose annual contribution to the above company was 250,000 francs. First members of its board were Eugène Bourson, engineer, resident in Saint Josseten-Roode, Belgium, managing director; and Paul Hanunelrath, resident in Brussels, secretary. By the 1920s other members included Carlos Caamaño, Santiago Innerarity, Luis G de Rivera, Cayetano Aguado, Georges Grimard and E Orban de Xivry. The *Sociedad Madrileña de Tranvías* was put into liquidation in 1951.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration given to Mariano González Maté as representative for the company in Spain 1896; *Operaciones*: correspondence between *Sociedad Madrileña de Tranvías* and the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including company settlement deed, annual report and balance sheet 1921, notes on the history of predecessors of the company (*Tranvía del Este de Madrid*, *Tranvía de Estaciones y Mercados*, *Compañía General Española de Tranvías*, *Compañía Eléctrica Madrileña de Tracción* and *Tramways Électriques de Madrid et d'Espagne*) 1921-1933; *Intervención*: interest payments on shares deposited in the Bank 1952-1966; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Sociedad Madrileña de Tranvías* 1920

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, n° 297

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

#### 468 SOCIEDAD HIDRÁULICA SANTILLANA (German)

**Sector:** electricity

**History:** established in 1905 in Madrid as a joint-stock company by Joaquín de Arteaga, Marquis of Santillana; Francisco Silvela, former prime minister; Manuel González Longoria, Marquis of La Rodriga; Gonzalo de Figueroa, Count of Mejorada del Campo; Eugenio Esteban, Marquis of Torrelaguna; José Aurelio Larios, Marquis of Larios; Guillermo Vogel, German banker; and José Gómez Acebo. Its objects were to develop and operate a waterfall on the Manzanares river called "de la Presa de Garra o Navallar", the concession for which had been obtained by the Marquis of Santillana, as well as to promote electrical projects and supply the city of Madrid and surrounding villages with water. Its nominal capital was 5 million pesetas divided into 10,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which 80% was owned by the Marquis of Santillana and was contributed mainly in real estate. The capital was increased to 7,500,000 pesetas in 1910. Its head office was at 1 Serrano St and subsequently moved to 17 Paseo de Recoletos. By 1920 members of the board were the Marquis of Santillana, the Marquis of Larios; Antonio Maura, the Marquis of La Torrecilla, the Marquis of Torrelaguna, the Marquis of Monteagudo, the Marquis of Cortina, the Marquis of La Rodriga, the Baron of Satrústegui and Guillermo Vogel. It was operating until the early 1970s, although *Unión Eléctrica Madrileña* and *Sociedad Hidroeléctrica Española* had acquired the majority of its shares.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1905; capital increase and renewal of articles of association 1910; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account and loan account 1905-41

#### **469 SOCIEDAD IBÉRICA DEL ÁZOE (German)**

**Sector:** chemical products, nitrogen

**History:** established and registered in Madrid in 1912 to develop and operate nitrogenous products, the factory being set up in Lérida. Its capital was 12 million pesetas. Among its members a German, Reickhardt Klimsch, who seemed to have an important position within the board. Its chairman was Alvaro López Carrizosa, Count of Moral de Calatrava. By the early 1920s its head office had moved to 2 Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. It was placed into liquidation in September 1921 and was subsequently dissolved. The Lérida factory was acquired by *Sociedad Anónima Cros* (see n° 428). Its liquidators were José Puig Doménech and Diego Montaner.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration given by Alvaro L Carrizosa and Reickhardt Klimsch to Luis Sánchez Cuervo, as managing director of the company, including excerpts on the foundation of the company 1913

#### **470 SOCIEDAD MINERA ALMAGRERA (SOCIÉTÉ MINIÈRE D'ALMAGRERA)** (French, Belgian, German)

**Sector:** mining, iron, lead

**History:** the mining resources of the Sierra Almagrera, in the Almería and Murcia provinces, were known in ancient times. During the 19th century the iron, lead and silver deposits were operated firstly by local and Spanish financiers and subsequently by foreign promoters. By the 1840s a number of foundries had already been built in the villages close to the mineral beds. The San Ramón factory, in the Garrucha village, was operated by a British managing director, called James Mitchell and many of its employees were also British (*Diccionario Geográfico de Madoz*). In 1900 a joint-stock company under the above name was established in Paris to operate the iron and lead mines, and other minerals of the Almería and Murcia mining areas. Its first capital was 103,700 francs which in 1920 was increased to 3,500,000 francs divided into 35,000 shares of 100 francs each. The *Banque Internationale de Bruxelles* and the German electricity firm *Ahlemeyer* (see n° 4) appeared as its shareholders. Production stopped during WW1 and resumed shortly after the war. Its head office in Paris was at 15 Richepance St, and it also had an office in Barcelona and headquarters in Cuevas, Almería. Members of the board were Paul Van den Ven; Edmond du Vivier de Steel; Louis Siret; Jules Borel; Edouard Delange; Francis Durvault; Ferdinand Haeberlin and Gustave Lyon.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letter of procuration given in Paris by Edmond du Vivier to Louis Hartert as representative of the company in Spain, including some articles of association 1915; correspondence relating to a loan granted by the Banco de España to the company 1915; *Secretaría*: correspondence with *Esponda Corredor y Cía* from London relating to the sales of lead and silver in the London market 1851

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2014

**Records 3:** at Thyssen Historisches Archiv: coke patent agreement 1910

#### **471 SOCIEDAD MINERA CABARGA SAN MIGUEL (Dutch)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1911 in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, and registered in Santander, in the same year, as a joint-stock company under Spanish legislation, to operate all kinds of mines. To accomplish its objects the company could acquire any kind of lands, mining beds, railways and tramways. It acquired mines in the Santander and Almería areas. Its capital was 3 million pesetas divided into 600 shares of 5,000 pesetas each. Its founders and owners were Gustav Heinrich Müller and Anton G Kröller, Dutch merchants resident in The Hague, The Netherlands. The latter acted on his own and as a representative of the Wm H Müller & Co, a Dutch firm based in Rotterdam, whose main interests dealt with shipping, trading corn in America, and mining, mainly in Spain and North Africa. By 1920 its head office in Spain was at 27 Paseo de Pereda, Santander, and its Spanish representatives were Modesto Piñero, merchant, and Victor Diez, lawyer, both resident in Santander. In December 1921 a company under the name of *Compañía Comercial Wm H Müllerco SA* was established at 17 Vía Layetana, Barcelona. Its object was to develop general trade, specialising in cereals, mining operations, selling industrial minerals and the acquisition of real estate. Its capital was 1 million pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 1,000 pesetas each. Its founders were Eduardo Cobián, lawyer, resident in Madrid; Walter Haman, merchant resident in Berlin, Germany; and Joseph Henry Buschor, Swiss merchant. First board members included Salomon van Deventer, chairman; Gustave Müller-Nico and Eduardo Cobián. Walter Haman was the managing director of the Barcelona office and H Liebengouth was the director of an agency which was later opened in Bilbao. In 1926 a shipping company was established in Barcelona under the name of *Agencia Marítima Wm H Müller SA*, with a head office at 24 Paseo de Colón and a nominal capital of 50,000 pesetas. Its secretary and representative in Spain was Joseph Henry Buschor; with Roy A C Lee as its managing director. This company had a branch in Valencia, whose director was Emilio Bauer. Members of the board were N van de Roemer; H Andreae; and Th Van Llooten. *Sociedad Minera Cabarga San Miguel* was still operating in the late 1960s, with head office in Bilbao and its capital was 1.500.000 pesetas. Its managing director was Rafael Bravo Dunipe. *Compañía Anónima Comercial y Marítima Wm H Müller* was also operating at the time, based in Barcelona, with a capital of 1 million pesetas and its managing director also was Rafael Bravo Dunipe.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Santander*: settlement deed, including settlement deed of Wm H Müller & Co 1900, which includes a detailed description of mining beds owned by the founders in Spain, mainly in the Santander province 1911; *Sucursales, Almería*: power of attorney given to Alfonso Sierra, engineer and to Francis Wiedman as employee of the company 1911; other letters of procuration 1913-1925; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed and articles of association of *Compañía Comercial Wm H Müllerco SA* 1921; excerpts of settlement deed of *Agencia Marítima Wm H Müller SA* 1926; power of attorney given to J H Buschor 1926

**Records 2:** at Thyssen Historisches Archiv: *Compañía Comercial Wm H Müller SA* correspondence relating to liquidations, payment requests, meetings minutes 1906-1907

**Publications:** The Kröller-Müller Museum, Otterloo, The Netherlands (1977)

#### **472 SOCIEDAD MINERA EL GUINDO (German)**

**Sector:** mining, lead

**History:** established and registered in 1899 in Madrid by Wilhelm Vogel, German banker, Julio Kocherthaler, German merchant, and Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez lawyer, all resident in Madrid. Its objects were to develop and operate the mining group under the name of *El Guindo*, in the area of Baños, La Carolina, in the Jaén province, as well as buying, selling and operating all kinds of mines and buying and selling minerals related to mining. It mainly dealt in lead mines. Its nominal capital was 500,000 pesetas, divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, which was increased to 1 million pesetas in 1901 and to 2,500,000 in 1906. In 1907 the capital was increased again, this time to 20 million pesetas and its articles and memorandum of association were renewed. In 1915 its head office was at 9 Lealtad St, Madrid. Antonio Gabriel Rodríguez was its vice-chairman and other members of the board included Kuno Kocherthaler, the Count of Moral de Calatrava and José Luis Oriol, its secretary being Carlos Sáinz de Grageda. By 1920 its name changed to *Compañía Minero Metalúrgica "Los Guindos"*, its capital was increased to 50 million pesetas, its objects and members of its board remained more or less unchanged. It was still operating in the late 1970s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed 1899 included in renewal of settlement deed 1907; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current and deposit account; *Operaciones*: correspondence between *Compañía Minero Metalúrgica "Los Guindos"* and the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including security records and annual report of 1929, 1921-30; *Intervención*: interest payments on shares deposited in the Bank 1951-1965; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Los Guindos* company 1920, 1955

**Publications:** Agustín Molina Vega (1983), "La Sociedad Minera El Guindo. Una aportación a la historia económica de Andalucía" *Anuario de Historia contemporánea*, n° 10

#### **473 SOCIEDAD MINERA Y METALÚRGICA DE PEÑARROYA (French)**

**Sector:** mining, coal, lead

**History:** established in 1881 at 12 Place Vendôme, Paris. Among its first promoters were the *Parent-Schaken et Cie* from Paris, a public works construction company, which owned an important part of the Belmez Coal Mines. The main founders included the *Banque Mirabaud* and the *Crédit Industriel et Commercial*, together with the houses of *Cahen d'Anvers* and *Rothschild* from Paris. Its first capital was 5 million francs, which was increased to 10 million in 1900 and to 11 million in 1903. Its objects were acquiring, leasing and operating mineral mining concessions. Its headquarters in Spain were first at Pueblo Nuevo del Terrible, Córdoba, moving later to 4 Plaza Cánovas, Madrid. Members of its board at the beginning of the 20th century were Louis Cahen d'Anvers, chairman; Mr Armand the Marquis of Lau; the Count Raymond Lavaurs; Émile E Tambour; and Paul Gal, engineer, deputy director general. From 1913 it absorbed other firms related to mining

such as *Houillères de Puertollano*, T Sopwith Co Ltd, after WW1, and from the early 1950s Centenillo Silver Lead Mines Co Ltd. In the 1920s its capital was 73 million francs and it operated lead mines in the Badajoz, Córdoba and Ciudad Real provinces; coal mines in the coalfields of Bélmez, Córdoba and Puertollano, Ciudad Real; a lead foundry and sulphuric acid, superphosphates and coal distillation by-products factory in Peñarroya, Córdoba and a number of mining railway lines in the Peñarroya and Puertollano areas. Members of the board included some remaining from the start of the company and Ernest Tambour; Alfred Bauer; Robert Cahen d'Anvers; Charles E Heurteau; Charles Dunachy; William d'Eichtal; Charles Ledoux; Paul Paquot; the Count of Romanones; the Marquis of Villamejor; Baron de Rothschild; and Frédéric Ledoux who had joined the company. Andres Chastel was its managing director and Marcel Dupire was the chief engineer of the railway lines. It was still operating as a French company in the early 1960s, with its head office in Paris and a capital of 140 million francs and with the Baron Guy de Rothschild as chairman of the board. It has recently been acquired by the French *Metaleurop* group.

**Records 1:** at **Archives Metaleurop. Paris:** corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Ciudad Real:** letters of procuration 1912-19; correspondence with the Banco de España Ciudad Real branch 1913, including excerpts of board meeting minutes 1907; *Sucursales, Córdoba:* articles of association, including the 1881 ones 1907; balance sheet 1923 (in French); *Sucursales, Sevilla:* letter of procuration given by Paul Gal to Emilio Pelleguer and to Andres Chastel as directors representatives of the company in Spain 1904; *Registro:* letters of procuration including excerpts of articles of association 1913, 1919, 1928, 1932, 1933, 1937, 1944, 1950, 1953, 1959; correspondence with the Banco de España relating mainly to its current and deposit account 1913-1969; *Operaciones:* correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including a list of company goods in 1921 and annual report and balance sheet 1920 1921; and records concerning the application for a collateral loan for *Ferrocarriles Peñarroya-Puertollano* including list of company goods 1924; *Intervención:* interest payments on bonds deposited in the Bank 1949-1952

**Records 3:** at **SAEF, Série F 30 n° 282 2:** some miscellaneous records can be found on the company 1902-13

**Records 4:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ:** in the L group, Mines, n° 2361 1-3; n° 38 *Houillères de Belmez*

**Records 5:** at **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris. Service des Archives:** report on activity and accounting records 1890-1891

**Publications:** Jordi Nadal (1978), "Peñarroya, una multinacional de nombre español". *Alta Dirección*, núm. 77

#### **474 SOCIEDAD MINERA SIERRA DEL MOCHUELO (German)**

**Sector:** mining, lead

**History:** established in 1911 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to operate a lead mine in Almodóvar del Campo, Ciudad Real. Its nominal capital was 300,000 pesetas divided into 600 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its head office was at 6 Lealtad St, Madrid. In 1914 the vice-chairman of the board was Bernabé Dorronsoro, and its secretary was Otto Reuss, a German citizen.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: articles of association 1917; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current accounts in the Bank's Madrid office and in the Toledo branch 1917

#### **475 SOCIEDAD MINERO INDUSTRIAL DEL COTO DE HELLÍN (British)**

**Sector:** mining, sulphur

**History:** established in 1881 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to develop and operate the sulphur mines of the beds of Hellín in the Albacete province, and to setup factories and sell its products. Its nominal capital was 250,000 pesetas. Its founders were Manuel Salvador López, Miguel de la Encina, Eduardo Verdes Montenegro, Vicente Sánchez and Joaquín Claret. By 1892 Guillermo and Enrique O'Shea, of the *Enrique O'Shea* company, banking house and former representative of the Barings in Spain, had joined the company, Guillermo as managing director and Enrique as secretary. Eduardo Verdes Montenegro was its chairman. Its head office was at 46 Leganitos St. In 1901 a new company under the name of *Sociedad Azufrera del Coto de Hellín*, was established with a capital of 4,250,000 pesetas. Its head office was in Bilbao, and its objects remained unchanged. Its founders were Guillermo O'Shea; Alberto Aznar, resident in Bilbao, chairman; José María Palacio, resident in Barcelona; José de Velasco; Pascual Algorta; and Pedro Orue, secretary. By 1904 the company's head office moved to Madrid. In 1916 it changed name again to *SA del Coto Minero de Hellín*. It was still operating in 1949 with its head office at 3 Jacometrezo St, Madrid, and with a capital of 3 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed and memorandum of articles of association 1881; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account; settlement deed, articles of association of *Sociedad Azufrera del Coto de Hellín* 1901 includes detailed description of lands and beds mining owned by the company; 1902, 1903, 1904; correspondence with the Banco de España 1904-1916; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes 1902

#### **476 SOCIEDAD DEL NEUMÁTICO MICHELIN (French)**

**Sector:** pneumatic tyres

**History:** established in 1908 in Madrid as a subsidiary of the French joint-stock company of the same name, founded in 1832 in Clermont-Ferrand, France, to manufacture and sell pneumatic tyres. Its founders and members of the first board were Etienne Bridier, merchant; Antonio Nuger; Victor Lespinas, engineer and Émile Hourst, former sea lieutenant, both resident in Clermont-Ferrand; and Gabriel Mouska, resident in Madrid, who was appointed managing director and representative of the company in Spain. The company was appointed a purveyor of the Royal House. By 1920 the subsidiary paid up capital was 300,000 pesetas, its head office was at 21, 23 Sagasta St and it also had a warehouse in Barcelona. In 1932 it was converted into a Spanish company with a capital of 5 million pesetas. In 1949 its head office was moved to Usurbil, Guipúzcoa, and had a factory in Lasarte and a commercial office in Madrid. It is still in operation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: excerpts of settlement deed, memorandum and articles of association 1909; letters of procuration 1917-21; correspondence relating to its current

account in the Banco de España 1914-22; excerpts of shareholders' meeting minutes 1913; *Secretaría*: correspondence 1909

**Records 2:** at **Michelin Archives**, corporate records

#### **477 SOCIEDAD ÓMNIBUS DE MADRID (Belgian)**

**Sector:** bus operators

**History:** established in 1899 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to operate transport services, mainly a bus service, powered by animals, machines or electricity, linking *MZA (Atocha)* and *El Norte* railway stations to the city. Its founders were the *Sociedad del Tranvía de Estaciones y Mercados* (est. 1876), a partly Belgian owned company, and Narciso Mauri. Its nominal capital was 750,000 pesetas, divided into 1,500 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which 550 were owned by the *Sociedad del Tranvía de Estaciones y Mercados*, and the remaining 950 by Narciso Mauri. Its head office was at 2 Paseo de los Pontones, later moved to 113 Atocha St. In 1902 the board members included Justo Martínez, chairman; Rafael de Vargas, vice-chairman; François Lastres; the Marquis of Santa Ana; Narciso Mauri and Enrique Jaquet. It went into liquidation in 1932.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1899; new articles of association 1915; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1902-35; excerpts of board minutes 1899, 1902, 1923, 1924-26; 1932-35; records on liquidation 1932-35; *Documentos Mercantiles*: mortgage bonds of *Sociedad del Tranvía de Estaciones y Mercados* 1878

#### **478 SOCIEDAD RIEGOS DE CASTILLA. CANAL DE LA GRANJA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** public works

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: records relating to a deposit of 40 reales made by Cyrin Vander Elst, Belgian citizen, member of the board and secretary of the above company (Castillian Irrigation. Canal de La Granja Co); correspondence with the Banco de España 1873-75

#### **479 SOCIEDAD TRENCILLERÍA FRANCO-ESPAÑOLA (French)**

**Sector:** industry, haberdashery

**History:** founded and incorporated in 1893 in Madrid as a partnership, it was registered in 1894. It was a subsidiary of a French firm from Paris with the name of *Landrú, Tiessè et Pillet*, whose object was to manufacture and sell braids, cords and other products related to haberdashery. The Spanish firm operated with the name of *Alamagny, Oriol y Landrú Tiessè et Pillet. Sociedad de Trencillería Franco-Española*. Its founders were Charles Ernest Landrú, merchant resident in Paris, as a representative of the parent business; Antero Gómez, merchant in Madrid, representing Emile Alamagny, industrialist, and Gilbert Oriol, both merchants, resident in Saint Chamond, Loire, France. The managing director of the



Spanish subsidiary in 1893 was Sindulfo de la Fuente, merchant in Madrid. The firm built a factory in the district of Prosperidad, Madrid. The Spanish firm operated under the name of *Trencillería Franco-Española*. In 1900 it went into liquidation.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration including a summary of the history of the firm, as well as some excerpts of its settlement deed 1894; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1893-1900

#### **480 SOCIEDAD TUNGSGRAM (Austrian)**

**Sector:** electricity, incandescent lamps, lamps

**History:** established in 1912 in Madrid as a branch of an Austrian company operating in Vienna under the name of Tungsgram. The parent limited liability company's objects were to manufacture and sell incandescent lamps and electricity. The founders of the Madrid branch were Leopold Aschner and Julius Egger who also were founders and the main owners of the parent company. The capital of the branch was 5,000 pesetas. The managing director of the Madrid company was Hugo Löwy. Head office in Madrid was at 10 Montera St.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1912 (translated into Spanish from German); power of attorney given to Hugo Löwy (in German and translation into Spanish) 1912; correspondence 1913-1919

#### **481 SOCIEDAD VINÍCOLA ALICANTINA WOLFF Y CÍA (German)**

**Sector:** trading, wines

**History:** established in Alicante in 1904 as a partnership by Julius A Burchard on his own and as a representative of Adolf Wolff, both German merchants resident in Mulhouse, Alsace, France, (Germany at the time). Its objects were to buy and sell wines wholesale. Its first capital was 5,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Alicante*: in company deeds register; settlement deed 1904

#### **482 SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME FRANCO-BELGE DE LA VILLE ET DU PORT DE SANTANDER (French, Belgian)**

**Sector:** public works, engineering, port

**History:** established in 1900 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, to construct the port of Santander. One of its main owners and contributors was the Santander Harbour Co Ltd which had obtained in 1887 the concession for the construction of part of the Santander port. Its head office was in Brussels and its first capital was 5,500,000 francs divided into 11,000 shares of 500 francs each.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes (in French)

#### 483 SOCIÉTÉ DE CONSTRUCTION DES BATIGNOLLES (French)

**Sector:** public works, engineering

**History:** established in 1846 in Paris, it was backed by a number of French bankers who had previously founded the railway, *Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord*. Under the name of its founder, *Ernest Gouin et Cie*, it was originally a workshop to manufacture mechanical tools mainly for the construction of locomotives for large railway companies. Business grew rapidly and production changed to public works construction mainly in the colonial empire, but also in other countries, among them Spain, where it took part in the construction of the Málaga port in 1882, the Pasajes port in 1884 (see n° 401) and the Bilbao port between 1889-1906.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Málaga*: in company deeds register 1882; letter giving information that Damien Chaudenier was the representative of the company and responsible for works of the construction of the Málaga port; information on a deposit made by the company as a warrant for the work for the construction of the Málaga port, including names of members of the board 1882

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 89 AQ*: technical reports on construction works of the Pasajes port 1884, and the Bilbao port 1899-1906; contracts with Spain roads, railways; accounting records

**Publications:** Bertrand Gille (1957)

#### 484 SOCIÉTÉ ESPAGNOLE DES NITRAMITES (Belgian, French)

**Sector:** explosives, dynamite

**History:** established in 1890 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company. Its head office was in Brussels, and it also had an administrative office in Paris. Its capital was 1,200,000 francs divided into 12,000 shares of 100 francs each.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes with description of machinery, tools and objects to manufacture dynamite and other explosives, and rights and prerogatives of the *Explosifs Favier*, a previous explosive joint-stock company (in French)

#### 485 SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE DE TRANSPORT ET D'ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES (SOFINA) (Belgian, German)

**Sector:** finance, electricity

**History:** founded in 1898 in Brussels, Belgium. Dannie Heinemann, American financier of Jewish origin who had moved to Belgium in 1901, was appointed director of the company in 1905. It was a Belgian holding financed with German capital. This firm played an important role in financing and lending loans to a large number of firms set up in Spain, most of them related to the holding called *La Canadiense*, The Canadian, and in connection with the development of the electricity sector. Among the companies in which SOFINA

took part and invested in Spain were *Tranvías de Barcelona* (see n° 518) in 1905; *Riegos y Fuerza del Ebro* (see n° 410) from its foundation in 1911, and, after 1914, in the complete holding of The Canadian companies. After WW1 Dannie Heinemann had a prominent role in the organisation in Spain of another electricity group related to the German firm *Deutsche Überseeische Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft*, of which he also was a member, and which was the origin of the foundation of the *Compañía Hispano-Americana de Electricidad* in 1920 in Madrid.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Departamento Extranjero*: report on the activities of the company in Spain from 1905, 1947; *Secretaría*: other activities related to *Compañía Hispano-Americana de Electricidad* 1945-46

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, n° 463

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Herman van der Wee and Monique Verbreyt (1997)

#### **486 SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES PYRITES DE HUELVA** (French)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1899 in Paris to acquire and operate copper and iron pyrites in the Huelva area and to carry on the concession of a previous French company operating in the same area under the name of *Compagnie de Mines de Aguas Teñidas*. Its head office was at 28 Chateaudun St, Paris, its headquarters in Spain being in Huelva. Its nominal capital was 3,500,000 francs increased to 6 million francs in 1913. It seems that by 1912 its output reached 300,000 tons per year. The names of the main mining areas where the company developed operation were Valdelamusa, Perrunal, Lomero and Poyatos. By the 1920s its board members included Jules Rostand, Albert Heraut, Alfred Deschars, Robert Galoppe, Walter Hay and Victor Prevost. It was still operating as a French company in the late 1960s with the same object and same capital.

**Records 1:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2002, 2227-28

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Fundación Rio Tinto**: records of the Valdelamusa mine

**Records 3:** at **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris. Service des Archives**: report on activity and accounting records 1908, 1910

**Records 4:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration given to Victor Prevost appointed managing director of the company in Huelva 1901 and to Carlos Marichal deputy manager 1902

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)  
Sebastián Coll Martín (1983)

#### **487 SOCIÉTÉ FRANCO-BELGE DES MINES DE SOMORROSTRO** (French, Belgian)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1876 in Paris to operate iron mines of the Vizcaya beds, with a French and Belgian capital of 3 million francs, divided into 6,000 shares of 500 francs each. Two French companies, *Denain Anzin* and *Montataire*, owned almost 60% of the capital; one Belgian company, *Société pour l'Exploitation des Etablissements John Cockerill* 30%; and the remaining 10% was owned by the Spanish Ibarra family company. Its head office was at 12 Athenes St, Paris, and its headquarters in Spain at 13 Ibáñez de Bilbao St, Bilbao. By the 1920s members of its board included J Naud, Ch Bardot, J Carlier, H Le Tenneur, Paul Trasenster, José A Ibarra, its managing director being Leopoldo Pralon. Directors in Bilbao were A Etchats, J de Bellefond and Paul Benoist, French engineers. It was still operating in 1954 as a French company, with same head office in Paris. Its office was in Bilbao with its managing being Henri Guyot.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 841

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: some information can be found within the Ibarra family records; *AHV* some records can be found

#### 488 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DES CIMENTS PORTLAND DE SESTAO (French)

**Sector:** building materials, cement

**History:** established in Paris in 1901 as a joint-stock company under the above name, its objects being to manufacture and sell portland cement, similar products or by-products and to participate in all kinds of businesses related to cement and other building materials. It had previously merged with the Spanish joint-stock company, *Compañía Anónima del Hormigón Armado*, and was established in Bilbao as a subsidiary, its office being at 2 Uribitarte St. Its first capital was 3 million francs divided into 30,000 shares of 100 francs each. Members of the board were all French, and included Gabriel Maurel, Leon Beguin, Mr Fichet and Mr Bourgeois. Its managing director in Spain was José Cadet.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: correspondence, letters of procuration including excerpts of memorandum and articles of association 1908

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: *AHV* contracts with *Altos Hornos de Vizcaya*

#### 489 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DES CIRAGES FRANÇAIS & FORGES D'HERME-BONT (French)

**Sector:** wax manufacturers

**History:** founded in 1881 in Paris as a partnership under the above name by Jean Berthoud. Its objects were to manufacture wax specialising in polishing wax. Its head office was at 11 Beaurepaire St, Paris and had a factory in Santander. By 1914 its nominal capital was 10 million francs and it had been converted into a joint-stock company. It was still operating as a French company in the late 1960s, with the same object and its head office had moved to Montyon St, Paris. The Santander factory had been converted into a branch.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Santander*: correspondence; letters of procuration

including some notes on the history of the company 1901, 1911, 1914

#### **490 SOCIÉTÉ DES MINES DE CUIVRE CAMPANARIO (French)**

**Sector:** mining, iron, copper

**History:** established in 1906 in Paris to operate iron and copper mining beds in Spain and specifically in Huelva, where it had obtained a concession. Its head office was at 5 Helder St, Paris, and its headquarters in Spain were in Valverde del Camino, Huelva. Its first capital was 5 million francs divided into 10,000 shares of 500 francs each. By the early 1920s its board members were Charles Chalupt; Eugène Lenfant; Max Lyon and A H Bustos. From 1917 its balance sheets showed losses. It went into liquidation in 1922.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2089

**Records 2:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration 1908-1910

#### **491 SOCIÉTÉ DES MINES ET USINES DE VILLAGUTIÉRREZ (French)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in 1872 in Paris, as a joint-stock company, to develop mining beds of Villagutiérrez, Burgos. Its nominal capital was 4 million francs divided into 8,000 shares of 500 francs each. Its head office was in Paris.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares including excerpts of statutes 1873

#### **492 SOCIÉTÉ NOUVELLE DE BANQUE ET DE CRÉDIT (French)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid. It was an agency of the French bank founded in 1880 in Paris under the same name, whose head office was at 52 Chateaudun St and had a capital of 20 million francs. It had branches in Lyon (Lyons), Marseille, Bordeaux, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Reims, Rouen, Toulouse, Perpignan, St Denis and three more in Paris, France. Its objects were mainly to make and receive payments, deal in exchange and negotiate their own and customers' funds in Stock-Exchanges of the cities in which it was established. It may have been affected by the Paris and Madrid Stock Exchange crisis in 1882, which affected a number of banks both Spanish and French.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the foundation of the bank 1882

#### **493 SOLVAY Y CÍA, MINAS DE POTASA DEL SURIA SA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** chemical products, mining, potash, sodium carbonate

**History:** founded in 1863 in Couillet, Belgium, by Ernest Solvay, a Belgian engineer and industrialist who discovered the technique of transforming sea salt into sodium carbonate through the use of ammonia. Sodium carbonate became a prime raw material in the manufacturing of many industrial products such as glass, enamels, chinaware, paper, and in the production of soft drinks, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and photographs. By the end of the 19th century *Solvay et Cie* had near 20 factories all over the world, and since 1895 had envisaged the possibility of setting up an ammonia soda factory in Spain, in the Santander province. Spain imported sodium carbonate products until 1904, when the factory of the Solvay network was finally set up in the Barcena village, near Torrelavega, Santander, taking advantage of the waterfall of the Besaya river. Its first managing director was Paul Alban, engineer of the *École des Arts et Manufactures* of Paris. The first investment made to acquire lands and properties, with the exception of the mines, was estimated at 6 million Belgian francs. In 1908 the factory was inaugurated, as a subsidiary of *Solvay et Cie* in Spain, its managing direction being set up in Barcena, Torrelavega. After a deep research in the Catalan salt beds of Cardona and Suria in the Barcelona province, near Manresa, a branch was established in Barcelona under the name of *Minas de Potasa del Suria SA* in 1920. Its founders were René Etienne, engineer resident in Paris, as representative of the Belgian *Solvay et Cie*, and Joseph Lafourcade, industrialist, resident in Bordeaux, France, on his own and as representative of the French *Compagnie Bordelaise de Produits Chimiques* of Bordeaux. Its objects were to operate mines of the Suria region, which were very rich in potassic and rock salts, to transform them for industrial use, and to manufacture sodium carbonate and its by-products. Its head office was at 664 Cortes St, Barcelona, and its first capital was 6 million pesetas of which 81,5% was owned by *Solvay et Cie*, and the remaining 18,5 %, by the French company. In 1921 the capital was increased to 30 million pesetas. In 1924 members of the board were the Marquis of Hoyos, chairman; Marquis of Villalobar, vice-chairman; Manuel Janssen, managing director; and Luis Riera, secretary; other members included Louis Solvay, Edouard Hannon, Georges Chardin and José Ponsa. It is still operating in Spain as a Belgian company, under the name of *Solvay España SL*, with its main head office being in Barcelona.

**Records 1:** at **Archives Solvay SA. Brussels** (restricted): corporate records; correspondence relating to the establishment of a factory in Torrelavega 1896-1910 on; records on the potassium mines: geological and technical reports, correspondence 1913-1920

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de Solvay et Cie factory. Torrelavega** (restricted): correspondence and technical reports 1895-1910 on

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de Minas de Potasa del Suria SA. Barcelona** (restricted): corporate records 1920 on

**Records 4:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed of *Minas de Potasa del Suria SA* 1920, including description of lands and buildings owned by *Solvay et Cie* in Barcelona and surroundings; increase in capital and renewal of settlement deed 1921

**Publications:** Antonio González Nicolás (1904), "Industria de la Sosa en España. La Fábrica Solvay et Cie en Barreda (Torrelavega)" en *Revista Minera, Metalúrgica y de Ingeniería*, LVI, 1905, pp 13-16

Angel Toca Otero (1997), "Industria química y cambio tecnológico: El proceso electrolítico Solvay en Torrelavega" (PhD thesis unpublished). "Technological change in the Spanish electrolytic chemical industry. Solvay's mercury cell versus Siemens-Billiter's diaphragm cell". *XXth International Congress of History of Science. Liège, July 1997*

#### 494 SOMORROSTRO IRON ORE CO LTD (British)

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1870 in London, under the British Companies Act, to acquire mine and mineral properties in Spain, specifically in the Bilbao area. The company was liquidated and acquired by new owners who re-established and registered it, in 1880, in Manchester, England. Its objects were the same and its capital was 75,000 pounds sterling divided into 15,000 shares of 5 pounds each. Its head office was at 86 King St, Manchester. In 1913 the directors were Jacob Higson, chairman; John S Burrows; William S Whitaker, secretary; and José M<sup>a</sup> Martínez de las Rivas, resident in Bilbao, was its representative in Spain. In 1921 its capital was increased to 135,000 pounds.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: excerpts of memorandum and articles of association (translated into Spanish) 1880 included in a certificate given in Manchester 1913; correspondence with the Banco de España Bilbao branch relating to some deposit of the company (in English and translation); letter of procuration given to José M<sup>a</sup> Martínez de las Rivas 1913

**Publications:** Eduardo J Glass (1994), "The Appropriation of the Triano Somorrostro Mines". *Journal of European Economic History*, vol 23, n° 2

#### 495 T SOPWITH CO LTD (British, French, German)

**Sector:** mining, foundry, lead

**History:** established in 1880 in London as a joint-stock company to operate a lead foundry and a pellet, pipe and plate factory in Linares, Jaén. Its capital was 120,000 pounds divided into 12,000 shares of 10 pounds each. Its representative in Spain was Thomas Kidd. The company was acquired by a French group in 1890 and its name changed to *Société des Anciens Établissements Sopwith*. In 1896 it was reorganised, its capital then being 7 million francs divided into 70,000 shares, part of which remained British while another part was acquired by the German, *Metallgesellschaft*. In 1925 it was converted into a Spanish company. Its object remained the same; its capital was 4,500,000 pesetas. In the mid 1960s it was incorporated into the *Sociedad Minera Metalúrgica de Peñarroya* group (see n° 473).

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Linares*: in company deeds register 1880-1935

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2463

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

#### 496 SORENSEN, JAKHELLN Y CÍA (Norwegian)

**Sector:** timber merchants

**History:** established, as a subsidiary of the Norwegian company of the same name, in Madrid, Santander and Bilbao in 1885 as a joint-stock company. Its capital was 8,900,000 pesetas divided in 6,400 shares of 1,400 pesetas each. Its object was to deal in timber. It opened branches in Huelva; San Juan de Nieva, Asturias; and Pasajes, San Sebastián,

Guipúzcoa. Its directors in 1898 were Julius Jakhelln, Frilhjof Plahte, Georg Iversen and Fredik Langaard. In 1920 it was converted into a Spanish company and its name changed to *Compañía de Maderas*. Its head office was at 14 Argumosa St, Madrid and had branches in Gijón and Avilés in Asturias; and in Alicante in addition to the ones above mentioned. Its chairman was Magnus Blikstad. Other directors were Pietr Kock and Edward Blikstad. It was still operating with same object, head office in Madrid and same branches in the late 1960s.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed of the company in Madrid, Santander and Bilbao 1885 (copy); renewal of articles of association 1920; *Sucursales, Santander*: letters of procuration 1885-1908; *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: articles of association 1898; letter of procuration given to Segund Furu-Hanssen, Norwegian citizen as representative for the company in the Pasajes, San Sebastián branch 1919

#### **497 SORET, Juan (French)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** French merchant resident in Carmen St, Madrid. A number of shares, payed in *vales reales* or royal promissory notes, were acquired, under the above name, in the Banco de San Carlos between March 1783 and October 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on the Soret shares transfer 1792-1824; bills protested; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)

#### **498 SORIA MINING CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining, iron

**History:** established in 1899 in Jarrow, county of Durham, England, by Henry Cleveland, Walter B McLaren and Malcolm Dillon, the first two as directors and the latter as secretary, to acquire iron mines in Spain, mainly in the Almería province. In 1908 it acquired the shares of the British, Gergal Railway & Mines Co Ltd, and of the French company, *Mines de Beires*. In 1921 it had a head office in London at 78 Queen Victoria St and in Spain at Rueda López St, Almería, its nominal capital was 100,000 pounds fully paid up and its directors were H Ruffer, E V E Bruce, R T Moore, and E E Soulby.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Almería*: in letters of procuration register; letter of procuration given to Francisco R Spencer, with some notes on history of the company 1904

#### **499 SOUJOL Y CÍA, S en C (French)**

**Sector:** building materials, pipes



**History:** it traces its origins to 1852 when two French manufacturers Soujol and Janoir, moved to Barcelona, founded a partnership and began to produce metal pipes. It was an innovation in the country, because until then, pipes were made out of ceramic. From 1852 until 1876 the output of pipes increased and the firm installed pipes for gas supply in nearly twenty Catalan towns and for water supply in almost fifty-five towns. By the late 1870s Mr Janoir had disappeared and the firm's name was *Soujol y Cía*. It undertook work for the Catalan city halls and for some French firms which had gas and water supply businesses in Spain. Its customers also included the Electricity Supply Co for Spain Ltd (see nº 171). The sons of the original Soujol founder and promoter of the firm, Charles and Alex, had died by 1891, and as a result the family diverged into two branches, but, in 1909 members of the Soujol family were still in the business. A firm under the above name was established in Barcelona as a partnership by Elías Abadie, merchant; María Soujol, widow of Soler; Eduardo Soler Soujol, merchant; Jaime Cercós, merchant; Francisco A Carreras; and Edmundo Abadie to manufacture and sell pipes and other similar materials related to the business. Its capital was 90,000 pesetas, divided between the partners, the Soujol family's part being made up by the machinery and tools which belonged to the previous and dissolved *Soujol y Cía*. In 1917 another company under the name of *Carlos Soujol, Sen C* was established to carry on the business of import-export, and the buying and selling of any kind of manufactures, products and real estate in Spain and other countries.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1909; settlement deed of *Carlos Soujol, Sen C* 1917

**Publications:** Françesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

## **500 STEVENSON, DOMÍNGUEZ Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading, coal

**History:** established in 1914 in Huelva as a partnership, by *Domínguez Hermanos*, a Spanish company registered in Huelva; D M Stevenson & Co, a British company from Glasgow, Scotland; and Walter Paton, British citizen resident in Huelva, on his own and representing the Stevenson company. Its first capital was 100,000 pesetas of which 50% was owned by D M Stevenson & Co, 25% by *Domínguez Hermanos*, and the remaining 25% by Walter Paton. Its objects were the buying and selling of coal in Ayamonte, Isla Cristina and Villareal de San Antonio, in the Huelva province, and Sevilla.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: in company deeds register; settlement deed 1914

## **501 STEVENSON, ROMAGOSA Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading, coal, automobile

**History:** established in 1913 in Barcelona as a partnership, by Juan and Antonio Romagosa brothers, both merchants and resident in Barcelona; Enrique Ybern, merchant; and Daniel M Stevenson, and Allan M Wilson, who were members of the D M Stevenson & Co from Glasgow, Scotland, and were represented by Francisco Lluch. Its objects were to develop and operate general trade with the UK in Barcelona, mainly dealing with coal. Its capital was 10,000 pounds sterling. The company was converted into a "collectivized" company,

or co-operative, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39, when it appears to be a company dealing in automobiles.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1913; records on "collectivization" 1936-38

## **502 STOLBERG Y WESTFALIA (German)**

**Sector:** mining, zinc

**History:** established in 1845 as a joint-stock company to operate zinc mines in Linares, Jaén. Its nominal capital was 15,118,800 marks divided into 50,396 shares of 300 marks each. Its head office was in Aachen, Germany. It had a representation office in Jaén. Its managing director in 1888 was Karl Lickefett. After WW2 the concessions of this company were transferred to the Spanish firm *Empresa Nacional Adaro (ENA)*, which belonged to the *INI* group.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Jaén*: in company deeds register 1901-1952; *Linares*: letters of procuration register 1885-1911

## **503 STRUCK HERMANOS (German)**

**Sector:** building, building constructors

**History:** established in Barcelona in 1907 as a partnership by Leon, Johan and George Struck, brothers, the first and last resident in Barcelona and Johan, who was resident in Gijón, Asturias. They had been acting as a building company for both the State and for private customers, under the above name, and they decided to register the business in the Mercantile Register of Barcelona, under the same name and with the same objects. The capital was 240,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1907

## **504 SUPERVIELLE Y CÍA. SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DEL CARBONILO (French)**

**Sector:** carbonyl

**History:** established in 1904 in Rentería, Guipúzcoa, as a partnership by Eusebio Supervielle, industrialist, and Henri Goffart, French citizen resident in Paris, and representative of the French company entitled *Société Française du Carbonyl*, whose head office was in Faubourg de Saint Denis, Paris. Its object was to manufacture and sell by-products of coal, the "carbonilo" in Spain and Portugal, acting as a subsidiary of the parent French company. Its first capital was 300,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: agreement between the partners including settlement deed 1904; correspondence with the Banco de España San Sebastián branch 1919-20

### 505 SWANSTON Y CÍA (British)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in 1887 in London as a partnership merchant house. Its founders were John A Swanston, Joseph Miller, John T Forman and Henry A Clarke. It opened a branch in Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letter of procuration given to Heliodoro Ayala as representative for the firm in Las Palmas, including some notes on the history of the firm 1902

### 506 TELEFONÍA PRIVADA SA (Belgian)

**Sector:** telephone

**History:** established in 1903 in San Sebastián, as a joint-stock company, to operate private telephone lines, using the system of *Téléphonie Privée Co* from Brussels, Belgium, and following the directions and patents of Florencio van den Eynde and Alex Carlier. It developed the installation of internal telephones for the private service of companies. Its nominal capital was 500,000 pesetas divided into 1,000 shares of 500 pesetas each. Its first board members were Paulino Caballero, chairman; León Osácar, vice-chairman; Antonio Arsuaga; M Tomás Laurantaga; and Ignacio Arsuaga. Its managing directors were Florencio van den Eynde and Alex Carlier. By 1920 its head office was at 22, Urdaneta St, San Sebastián, and it had opened agencies in Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid and Valencia.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, San Sebastián*: articles of association 1903

### 507 TENERÍA MODERNA FRANCO ESPAÑOLA (French)

**Sector:** industry, leather and shoe manufacturers

**History:** established in 1911 in Mollet del Vallés, Barcelona, as a joint-stock company to manufacture and sell leather for the footwear industry. Its first capital was 1 million pesetas, in 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, fully paid up, of which its founding members owned the following: Octavio Lacante 800 shares, Mr Sartiaux 83 shares, L Macherel 83 shares, Albert Combe, French citizen, 83 shares and the French company, *Anciens Etablissements A Combe & Fils & Cie*, 951 shares. The capital was increased in 1919 and 1922 to 5 million and 10 million pesetas respectively. The company was awarded a prize at the International Exhibition of Barcelona in 1929. It was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. It was still operating in the late 1960s with same head office and a capital of 96 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: articles of association 1911, including description of land, factories, buildings, warehouses in the Mollet del Vallés area owned by some of its founders; correspondence 1929-30; records on "collectivization" and "decollectivization" 1937-40

## **508 TERRY, Diego Alejo y Guillermo Francisco (Irish)**

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** resident and merchants in Málaga. They were probably best known as wine producers and exporters, although the records simply state that they dealt in maritime trade. Under the name of Diego Alejo and Guillermo Terry they acquired, in Málaga, a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between March 1783 and April 1784. Guillermo Francisco appears as consul of the Royal Consulate in Málaga from 1795 to 1808. Guillermo Francisco died in 1822 and in his will appointed his widow María Teresa Power as his only heir.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on shares transfer 1783-1828; file on suspension of payments 1793-1820; *Terry y Cía, Domingo* some information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz; miscellaneous records, some of them relating to a demand made to the liquidators of the *Rossi, Gosse y Cía* 1880; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1795-1808)

## **509 THARON, Miguel (French)**

**History:** resident in Paris. Under the above name he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in February 1785 through Francisco Cabarrús, who was his representative and agent in Spain.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

## **510 THARSIS SULPHUR & COPPER CO (British)**

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1866 in Glasgow, Scotland to operate the mines and copper pyrites of Tharsis, Calañas and Lagunazo in the area between the Odiel and Tinto rivers in the Huelva province. Other objects included the development and operation of a railway line linking these mines with the port of Los Corrales, Huelva. The company took over an existing French firm, *Compagnie de Mines de Cuivres d'Huelva*, managed by the French engineer Ernest Deligny, who had tried to operate the mines and failed, but who arranged a lease with the new company to mine. The founders of the British company were a group of financiers and manufacturers of caustic soda, members of the Alkali Association. They were led by Sir Charles Tennant, main promoter of the project, and first chairman of the company. Other members included Mr Henderson, Archibald Shanks Schaw from Glasgow, and John Wilson from the firm, Hurlet & Campsie. Its first capital was 300,000 pounds sterling, of which the majority of shares had been acquired on the Glasgow Stock Exchange. An important part of this capital was invested in the construction of the above mentioned railway. In 1868 its capital was increased to 1 million pounds and in 1880, after the merger with the French company owner of the mines, the capital was increased again to 1,250,000 pounds. The company rarely carried out transformation of the minerals in

Spain, most of it was exported to the UK where the company kept its own factories for special treatment. A large part of these factories were sold to the United Alkali Co Ltd which had been established in Liverpool, England. This latter company also had established a subsidiary in Spain, in Valverde del Camino, Huelva, with its objects being manufacturing and selling chemical products and operating mines. It acquired mines and railways in the Huelva area. The Tharsis business was successful for the rest of the century and the beginning of the 20th century. It continued operating until the late 1960s as a British company with same office, object and capital. In 1972 part of its assets and properties were absorbed by *Sociedad Anónima Cross* (see nº 428).

**Records 1:** at **Glasgow University Archives**: letter books: Glasgow outwards 1894-1917, Glasgow inwards 1887-1930, private 1892-1912, 1857-77; reports to auditors 1893-1906; board meeting attendance registers with resolutions 1882-95; weekly absentee list 1907-16; general meeting reports 1872-74 and credit receipts book 1930-39

**Records 2:** at **Archivo de la Fundación Río Tinto**: accounting records, reports 1892-1940; these records are in the process of being inventoried

**Records 3:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Huelva: Compagnie des Mines de Cuivre d'Huelva**: letters of procuration; letters of procuration given to William Rutheford appointed chief accountant 1886; to Jorge Gray 1912 among others; United Alkali letters of procuration

**Records 4:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva**: some information can be found

**Publications:** P L Payne (1967), *Studies in Scottish Business History*  
S G Checkland (1967), *The mines of Tharsis: Roman, French and British enterprises in Spain*, London, George Allen and Unwin  
Sebastián Coll Martín (1983)

## **511 THOMAS CINNAMOND & SONS (British)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1910 in Barcelona as a partnership by Thomas, Norman J and Bernard R Cinnamond, all British merchants resident in the city, to operate as company, representatives and commission agents. Its first capital was 2,500 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed 1910

## **512 THOMAS MORRISON Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** metal trade

**History:** established in 1892 as a limited partnership in Huelva by Thomas Morrison, merchant resident in Huelva; José M<sup>a</sup> Vélez Díaz, lawyer, resident in Huelva as well, on his own and as representative of Charles James Quiney, merchant, resident in London; Juan Henderson, merchant, resident in Sevilla; and Antonio Onieva Domínguez. The founders had previously dissolved the two firms of the same name, which had been founded in 1891 in Sevilla and Huelva. Its object was to continue the business of buying and selling metal

products and general commodities. Its capital was 500,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1892; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1898; *Sucursales, Huelva*: letters of procuration to Juan Henderson 1906; to Herbert James Reeves 1891 among others 1888-1911

### **513 THORNTON Y CÍA (British)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in Málaga in 1903 as a partnership by Oscar Buchhein and Edward R Thornton to carry on any kind of mercantile and industrial business. Its first capital was 10,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Málaga*: settlement deed 1903; letters of procuration 1912, 1917

### **514 TILEBEIN Y CÍA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** founded in Barcelona by the Flemish merchant Tilebein. The firm acted as a commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos in the city and carried out the application for shares. Under the above name a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in Barcelona in May 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; commissioners correspondence; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86; correspondence with Francisco Cabarrús relating to shares acquisition and others in Francisco Cabarrús letter book 1782-83

### **515 TOURLY, Juan Bautista (French)**

**History:** born in "Jamnéricourt" (sic), France, resident in Madrid, he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Madrid between April 1783 and February 1785. In 1808 he was retained in San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Madrid province, for his own security as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence against France.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; letter of procuration 1808; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

### **516 TRAMWAYS ET ÉLECTRICITÉ DE BILBAO (Belgian)**

**Sector:** tramway, electricity

**History:** established in 1906 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company with a capital of 7,500,000 pesetas, divided into 75,000 shares of 100 pesetas each, to acquire and operate tramway lines in Vizcaya, and to acquire, construct and operate electrical plants and network in the Vizcaya area. It acquired the majority of the shares of the old Spanish firm, *Tranvía Urbano de Bilbao*, and of the German AEG owned, *Compañía Vizcaina de Electricidad*. It also leased the operation of the Begoña tramway line. Its head office in Brussels was at 158 Royale St, and its offices in Bilbao were in Burceña. Members of the board in 1921 were Fernando Ibarra, José María Chávarri, Dannie Heinemann, Baron de Janssen, Enrique Borda, Leon Cassel, Hector de Backer, Georges de Bauer, Vicomte Baudoin de Jonghe, Georges de Laveleye and Louis Goury, Pablo Callam being the managing director. It was still operating in Spain in the mid 1950s as a Belgian company.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in joint-stock company register; annual report 1931

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, n° 64

**Records 3:** at **Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, *Varios-Empresas*: **AHV** some information can be found

## **517 TRANSPORTES RÁPIDOS SA (British)**

**Sector:** commission agents, transports, vans

**History:** established in 1914 in Bilbao, as a joint-stock company under the name of Wilfley Engineering Co, as a representative of various foreign companies to buy and sell machinery. Its nominal capital was 5,000 pesetas, its head office was at 3, Arbieta St, Bilbao, and its managing director was William Rushton. In 1919 a joint-stock company under the above name was established in Madrid. Its objects were to operate and sell lorries for the rapid transportation of merchandise. Its first capital was 250,000 pesetas divided into 500 shares of 500 pesetas each, of which only 20% had been paid up. Its founders were Federico Herrero, banker and first chairman; Leopoldo Pérez-Brunet, managing director; William Rushton; Lorenzo E Burt; and Vicente Martínez Lecea. The majority of the shares were owned by Federico Herrero y Leopoldo Brunet, who had 95 shares each, while the remaining founder had 20 shares each (125,000 pesetas in all). The remaining 125,000 pesetas had to be kept in reserve for a three month term for Wilfley Engineering Co, as proposed by William Rushton, representative of the latter in Madrid. It went into liquidation in 1924.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed of *Sociedad Anónima de Transportes Rápidos* 1919

## **518 LOS TRANVÍAS DE BARCELONA SA (Belgian)**

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** established in 1905 at 46 Naples St, Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company by the Belgian company *SOFINA (Société Financière de Transport et d'Entreprises Industrielles)* (see n° 488). Its object was to reorganize transport in Barcelona, where there

were three tramway companies, a British one, The Barcelona Tramways Co Ltd; a German one, which had been promoted by the AEG group; and a Belgian one, which had been founded in Liège, Belgium, in 1899, *Compañía de Tranvías de Barcelona a San Andrés*. SOFINA acquired the British company and founded a new one under the above name with Belgian capital. Subsequently, it absorbed the above mentioned German and Belgian tramway companies and so created a unified service of urban transportation in the Barcelona area. Its first capital was 11 million Belgian francs divided into 110,000 shares of 100 francs each, which in 1912 was increased to 18 million francs. In 1913 the company signed an agreement with the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd (see n° 53) under which the latter would operate all the tramway lines in the area. A committee of members of both companies was created. The majority of the members represented belonged to the Barcelona Traction Co Ltd. Companies absorbed by *Los Tranvías de Barcelona SA* were *Tranvías de Barcelona a San Andrés*, *Compañía General de Tranvías*, *Tranvía de Barcelona-Ensanche y Gracia*, *Compañía Catalana de Tranvías*, *Compañía Auxiliar de Tranvías y Ferrocarriles Económicos*, *Compañía Nacional de Tranvías* and *Compañía del Ferrocarril Gran Metropolitano de Barcelona*, with which it merged in 1921. Members of the board included Dannie Heinemann; Mariano Foronda, Marquis of Foronda; José Allard; Maurice Bauwens; and Leon Cassel. In 1925 *Tranvías de Barcelona* was converted into a Spanish company, and was still operating in the late 1960s with a capital of 105 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Departamento Extranjero*: notes on history of the company in file on the lawsuit between the Belgian and Spanish governments about the Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co Ltd liquidation in the International Court of The Hague 1936-69; and in file of SOFINA; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España

**Records 2:** at ANC, *Sección de Archivos de Empresa*: staff records and accounting records can be found

**Records 3:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, n° 45; n° 47 *Tranvías de Barcelona a San Andrés*

**Publications:** Alberto de Castillo y Manuel Riu (1960), *Historia del transporte colectivo en Barcelona (1872-1959)*

Albert Broder (1981)

Joan Alemany i Jesús Mestres (1986), *Els Transports a l'àrea de Barcelona. Diligències, tramvies, autobusos i metro*

## 519 TRANVÍAS ELÉCTRICOS DE GRANADA (Swiss)

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** established in 1903, as a joint-stock company in Zaragoza, and registered in 1912 in Granada, to carry out the construction and operation of the concession for a tramway line in the city of Granada. Its capital was 1 million pesetas, divided into 2,000 shares of 500 pesetas each, subsequently increased to 3 million and increased again to 5,250,000 by the early 1920s. Board members at the time of foundation were José Pascasio de Escoriaza, chairman; Nicolás de Escoriaza, managing director; Pablo Cardé and Francisco Paraiso, secretary. Although it is not clearly stated in the deed a large part of the capital was foreign. Among the members of its board, in 1921, were Edward Weibel and Felix Weydmann,



Swiss citizens, together with the Spanish Count of Guadiana, Andrés Montes and Cayetano Aguado, its managing director being Alfredo Velasco. It went bankrupt in 1934. Subsequently the company abandoned the tramways, and replaced them first by a railway service, and later on by a suburban omnibus service, which is still operating. Its name remained unchanged.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Zaragoza*: in company deeds register 1897-1912; *Registro*: letters of procuration including some notes on the history of the company 1925, 1933; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account and to credit granted by the Bank 1932-33; *Dirección General de Sucursales*: legal records and correspondence with the Bank relating to its bankruptcy 1934; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares 1904, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931, 1943

**Publications:** Gregorio Núñez Romero-Balmas (1999), *Raíles en la ciudad. Ciudad y empresa en torno a los Tranvías de Granada*, Granada, Ayuntamiento de Granada y Fundación Caja de Granada

## 520 TRANVÍAS ELÉCTRICOS DE MURCIA (Belgian)

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** established in 1905 in Brussels, Belgium, as a joint-stock company, subsidiary of the German-Belgian group, *L'Union des Tramways* to supply the city of Murcia with electricity, and to operate a tramways network in the city. Its nominal capital was 3 million Belgian francs divided into 30,000 shares of 100 francs each, which was reduced to 1 million francs in 1914. Its head office was at 4 Montoyer St, Brussels, and its headquarters in Spain were in Murcia. In 1919 Isidore David, Belgian engineer, was appointed managing director of the company in Murcia. By 1920 members of its board were Leon Hamoir, Gaston Phillips, Alfonso Van Nitsen, Raoul Richard and Richard van de Valle, its managing director in Spain being Fernando Daumery. In 1924 it was absorbed, together with *Tranvías de Alicante* and *Tranvías de Málaga* (see nº 523), by a Spanish company, founded in the same year, under the name of *Compañía General de Tranvías SA*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Murcia*: letters of procuration given to Isidore David 1919; and to Fernand Daumery, which includes notes on the foundation of the *Compañía General de Tranvías SA* 1924; *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares of *Compañía General de Tranvías, SA*

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, nº 243

## 521 TRANVÍAS DEL ESTE DE MADRID SA (Belgian)

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** established and registered in 1881 in Madrid as a joint-stock company to construct and operate a tramway line linking the district of Ventas del Espíritu Santo to Ronda de Embajadores, of which it had previously obtained the concession, as well as to bid for concessions of other lines in Madrid. Its first capital was 600,000 pesetas divided into 2,400 shares of 250 pesetas each, which was fully paid up in 1882. The settlement deed and

articles of association were renewed in 1882, 1883, 1885 and 1899. In 1899 members of the board were Gustave Kumps and Jules Kessels both resident in Brussels, Belgium, the latter being the secretary of the company. Its capital was increased to 6 million pesetas in 1909, by launching an issue of 5 million pesetas in shares. By 1911 its head office in Madrid was at 3 Magallanes St. In 1914 members of the board were Justo Martínez, chairman; Juan Navarro Reverter former minister of *Hacienda* (public finance); Leon Cocagne; Jules Jacob; Jules Kessels; Baron de Janssen; Eugène Harmant; and Cayetano Aguado, who was its managing director. In the 1920s all members of the board were Spanish. In 1949 it was a Spanish company with same head office; its capital had been increased to 18 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Registro*: renewal of articles of association 1899; new articles of association 1907; correspondence with the Banco de España 1899-1916; *Operaciones*: correspondence with the Banco de España relating to the application for a collateral loan including annual report and balance sheet 1921-23

## 522 TRANVÍAS DE GALICIA SA (Belgian)

**Sector:** tramways

**History:** established in 1907 in Brussels, Belgium, to construct and operate tramways in the Galicia region.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Vigo*: letter of procuration given by Emmanuel Annez and Xavier Meens, members of the board, to J L Carlier as the representative of the company in Vigo, Pontevedra 1909

## 523 TRANVÍAS DE MÁLAGA (British, Belgian)

**Sector:** tramway

**History:** it traces its origins to a British company under the name of The Malaga Tramway Co Ltd, with head office in Birmingham, England, which had obtained a concession in 1883 to construct three tramway lines in Málaga. In 1898 the German-Belgian group, *L'Union des Tramways*, founded a company under the above name which was subrogated in the concessions and liabilities of the British company. Its capital was 1,750,000 Belgian francs divided into 17,500 shares of 100 francs each. Its head office in Brussels, Belgium, was at 27 Rue de Minimes. In 1905 its articles of association changed and an issue of 6,000 bonds at 4,5% interest rate was launched, but the company suspended the interest payment. Due to financial problems construction was very slow, and by 1907 only 20 kilometres of the line had been completed. In 1914 it changed its name to *Transports et Forces Motrices en Espagne*, which was an indication that its founders were trying to focus on hydroelectric projects. In 1924 it was absorbed, together with *Tranvías de Alicante* and *Tranvías Eléctricos de Murcia* (see nº 520), by a Spanish company founded in the same year, under the name of *Compañía General de Tranvías SA*

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Documentos Mercantiles*: shares, including excerpts of articles of association; bond 1914

**Records 2:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the Q group, Transports, télécommunications, n° 202

**Publications:** Albert Broder (1981)

## **524 TRIANO ORE CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** established in London as a joint-stock company, under the British Companies Act, to operate a number of mining beds in the Bilbao area, known under the name of *Minas de Triano* which included the mines called *Clotilde*, *Confianza*, *Lorenza*, *Petronila* and *Julianita*. Its nominal capital in 1921 was 100,000 pounds sterling and its office in Bilbao was at 20 Henao St.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: letter of procuration given by the directors of the company John Ch Tyler and Henry E Tyler, and its secretary Henry D Yates to George B Sturup resident in Bilbao to represent the company in Spain 1913

**Publications:** Eduardo J Glass (1994), "The Appropriation of the Triano Somorrostro Mines". *Journal of European Economic History*, vol 23, n° 2

## **525 UNION BANK OF SPAIN AND ENGLAND LTD (British)**

**Sector:** banking, finance

**History:** established in 1882 in Madrid, under British legislation, it was a branch of the joint-stock bank founded in London in the same year. Its nominal capital was 1 million pounds sterling of which 450,000 pounds had been paid up. Its head office was at 21 Old Broad St, London. By 1892 it had branches in Barcelona, Bilbao, Sevilla and Valencia, in addition to Madrid which had its headquarters at 3 Bordadores St. Its objects were to develop general banking operations, to hold current and deposit accounts as well as to operate customers' funds in government and other stock, and to deal in bullion and foreign exchange. It seems that it also financed the development of British railway companies in the south of Spain during the late 1880s. Members of its board were Hanbury Barclay, member of the board of the London & County Bank; Bernard Tindal Bosanquet, of Bosanquet Salt & Co from London; Joseph H Gibbs, member of the board of the Union Bank of London; W H O'Shea, member of the British Parliament; C Rozenraad, from the *Banque d'Escomptes de Paris*; John G Sandeman, from the Geo G Sandeman & Co from London, Jerez, Lisbon and Oporto; Joseph Sebag, member of the board of the Anglo Californian Bank; Robert W Willis, from the *Pedro Domecq y Cía* from London and Jerez, Cádiz, and member of the Marine Insurance Co; M S López, owner; Hipólito Finat, owner and former member of the board of the Banco de España; Federico López Gaviria, Marquis of Perijaa; and G O'Shea, from the *O'Shea y Cía* of Madrid. It may have been affected by the 1892 crisis, and by 1895 the amount of deposit accounts had diminished in a very crucial way, and no further traces of this bank were found.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: records on the foundation of the Bank in Madrid; authorised signatures 1882; correspondence between London and Madrid offices relating to a bullion silver operation 1896; *Registro*: correspondence relating to its current account

in the Banco de España 1882-96; letters of procuration given to various representatives of the bank in Madrid 1893-96; authorised signatures 1895

## **526 UNIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE EXPLOSIVOS** (French, German, Belgian)

**Sector:** explosive materials manufacturers

**History:** established in 1896 in Bilbao to manufacture, buy and sell explosive materials and to acquire similar kind of businesses or companies. The establishment of this company was the result of the Spanish government's intention of founding an explosive materials monopoly, to carry on business of the existing *Sociedad Española de la Dinamita* (see n° 448), which had suffered problems with its competitors in the world market. The company, under the above name, was established as a joint-stock company under the structure of a trust. It was formed by seven dynamite manufacturing companies, *Sociedad Española de la Dinamita*; *Sociedad de la Manjoya*, a branch of *Rheinische Dynamitfabrik*, with a head office in Liège, Belgium; Explosives of Burceña, a branch of *Deutsche Sprengstoff*; *Société Générale d'Explosives*, French; *Sociedad Vasco-Asturiana*; *Sociedad Vasco-Andaluza*, a branch of the latter; and *Sociedad Nueva Manresana*. Two more companies also took part in this trust, *Santa Bárbara*, and *Mechas de la Manjoya*, both gunpowder and sport gun or shooting explosives manufacturing companies. Its nominal capital was 30 million pesetas of which 20 million was paid up at the time of foundation. The company exchanged shares with the above mentioned subsidiaries and acquired shares in all of them. The subsidiaries, in turn, were represented as shareholders on its board. The Nobel Trust had a strong representation through the *Burceña Co* and *Manjoya Co*, in addition to its influence through the *Sociedad Española de la Dinamita*. The newly established company was supposed to be independent in spite of its international connections and although its board and general assemblies were always held in Paris. In 1896 members of the board were Pedro T de Errazquin, chairman; Anselmo G del Valle, vice-chairman; Albert Thiébaud, managing director; Eugène Pereire; Paul du Buit; Jules Chaubet; Salomon Halfon; Hermann Müller; Luis Vereterra; Gustavo Aufsschlager; Max A Philipp; Albin Bibal; G Hilgers; José Tartiere Lenegre; José Tarruella; Hugh Beckett; E Marcet; and J N Heidemann. During the first years of the 20th century a great majority of its shares were gradually acquired by Spanish shareholders, mainly bankers. In 1922 the members of its board were mostly Spaniards, however some of the foreigners who were part of the board at the time of foundation were still there. Its head office was at 1 Gran Vía, Bilbao and has offices in Madrid. After the Spanish Civil War, in 1939, its head office was moved to Madrid, while its headquarters in Bilbao remained as a branch. Its paid up capital was 300 million pesetas and had agencies in the main towns of Spain. By 1970 it merged with the *Compañía de Minas de Río Tinto* and the new company took the name of *Explosivos Río Tinto*.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed 1896; various letters of procuration to different representatives of the company 1902-1966; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to loans, credits, current account and others 1899-1966; *Sucursales, Almería*: correspondence relating to its current account in the Banco de España Almería branch; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in company deeds register 1882-1907; in joint-stock company register 1845-1939; *Sucursales, Pontevedra*: correspondence 1903-1904; *Intervención*: interest payments on shares deposited in the Bank 1952-1965

**Records 2:** at **SAEF**, *Série F 30 282 2*: share listings 1896-1905

**Records 3:** at **AN**, **CAMT**, **Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the P group, Produits Chimiques,

matières plastiques, n° 385

**Records 4:** at **Archivo Histórico BBV**: some records can probably be found

**Records 5:** at **Archivo de la Fundación Rio Tinto**: records on *Unión Explosivos Rio Tinto* 1970

**Records 6:** at **ICI HQS Library**: formation of *Unión Española de Explosivos (UEE)* 1895-97; *UEE* as agents under government monopoly 1898, articles of agreement, purchase of shares, proposed loan 1896-97; papers re purchase by Spanish Pegamoid Syndicate Ltd of all patents, trademarks and improvements of inventions from Publishing Advertising & Trading Syndicate Ltd in exchange for ordinary and preference shares 1896; *UEE* and business in Latin America and North West Africa 1911; potash interests of *UEE*: ICI Commission 1931; potash interests in *UEE* by W F Lutyens 1931; sale of cartridges & powders in Spain for 5 years (in English and Spanish) 1914; agreements Nobel Industries Ltd and ICI with *UEE* 1920-34; proposed formation of company to manufacture and sell fertilisers 1930; "CSP2 Powder" and royalties: *UEE*; Chilworth Gunpowder Co Ltd; Vickers-Armstrong Co Ltd 1922-26

**Publications:** Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd (), *The History of Nobel's Explosives Company Limited and Nobel Industries Limited 1871-1926* Gabriel Tortella (1983)  
Cuadernos de Archivos del BBV n° 51 (1997), *Unión Española de Explosivos, 1896-1950: Baluarte del Sector Químico en España*

**527 UNIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE FÁBRICAS DE ABONOS DE PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS Y DE SUPERFOSFATOS (UNION ESPAGNOLE DE FABRIQUES D'ENGRAIS, DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES ET DE SUPERPHOSPHATES)**  
(French)

**Sector:** artificial fertiliser manufacturers

**History:** established and registered in 1910 in Paris as a joint-stock company, under French legislation, to manufacture fertilisers, chemical products and superphosphates. Its head office was first at 169 Boulevard Malesherbes, moving later to 86 Saint Lazare St, Paris, and its headquarters in Spain were at 73 Alcalá St, Madrid. The company had factories in Alicante, Málaga, Sevilla and Valencia, which, with the exception of the Sevilla one, were acquired by *Sociedad Anónima Cros* in 1921 (see n° 428). Its nominal capital was 7,500,000 francs divided into 75,000 shares of 100 francs each, fully paid up. In 1911 the capital was increased to 10 million francs, which was increased again to 20 million by 1926. Members of its board were Henri de Peyerimhoff, chairman; Theodore Ausbacher, banker, vice-chairman; Georges Bue, medical doctor; Alfred Juge; Charles Michel; and Alfred Susmann, banker; the managing director in Spain being Th Chapuis.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: letters of procuration including some excerpts of articles of memorandum of association; correspondence 1915-26; *Sucursales, Bilbao*: in company deeds register 1806-1914; *Sucursales, Málaga*: letters of procuration to different people who were named as representatives of the company in Spain 1910-14; *Sucursales, Sevilla*: id. 1913-14

**Records 2:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix**, *Serie 65 AQ*: in the P group, Produits chimiques, matières plastiques, n° 386

**Records 3:** at **ICI HQS Library**: acquisition of superphosphate works at Valencia by SA Azamon (est. 1925 in Madrid to import and sell chemical products for agricultural and industrial firms) 1931

## **528 LA UNIÓN Y EL FÉNIX ESPAÑOL (French)**

**Sector:** insurance

**History:** it traces its origins to 1853 when an insurance company under the name of *El Porvenir de las Familias* was founded in Madrid. It was subsequently absorbed by *La Unión*, another insurance company promoted by the French financed *Compañía General de Crédito en España*. In 1864 a new insurance company was founded in Madrid, as a joint-stock company, under the name of *El Fénix Español*, by the *Crédito Mobiliario Español* together with the French *Crédit Mobilier*. Its first head office was in Jacometrezo St. Its object was to offer any kind of insurance such as fire, maritime, life, occupational accident, illness, theft and reinsurance. Its first capital was 9 million francs, in 36,000 shares of 250 francs each, which were fully paid up at the time of foundation. It was mainly promoted and financed by the Pereire brothers. The company held a committee in Paris, as a section of the board, where it was supposed to meet at least once a month. The head office of the committee was at 59 Arcade St. In 1879 it merged with *La Unión* and its name changed to above. Its head office in Madrid moved to Olózaga St and its capital was increased to 12 million in 60,000 shares. Members of the Spanish board included Victor Balaguer chairman; Ernesto Polack; Alejandro Shee; Santos de Isasa; Eduardo León Llerena; the Marquis of Goicorrotea; and José Alvarez de Sotomayor; with Gabriel d'Entrigues being its managing director. Members of the French committee included Eugène Pereire, Baron Haber, Louis Passy, and Charles Lemonier. The company is still operating.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo de La Unión y el Fénix Español** (restricted): corporate records

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Registro**: records of *El Porvenir de las Familias* current account from 1853; records on liquidation 1857; articles of association of *La Unión y El Fénix* 1881 including articles of the 1864 ones; correspondence; *Intervención*: current and deposit account of *El Porvenir de las Familias* 1853-1857; current and deposit account of *La Unión* 1866; current and deposit account of *El Fenix Español* 1867; *Sucursales, Barcelona* articles of association *La Unión y El Fenix Español* 1935; correspondence when the company moved to Barcelona because of the Spanish Civil War 1936-39; *Secretaría*: fire and transport policies with the Banco de España 1931-41

**Records 3:** at **AN, CAMT, Roubaix, Série 65 AQ**: in the B group, Assurances, n° 392, 470

**Records 4:** at **SAEF, Série F 30, 281 I**: share listing 1894

## **529 UNIÓN VIDRIERA DE ESPAÑA (French)**

**Sector:** glass manufacturers

**History:** founded in 1908 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company, under the structure of a trust. Its objects were the manufacturing and selling of any kind of glass and hollow glass, and the acquisition or leasing of any kind of factories and warehouses related to the glass industry. Its nominal capital was 8 million pesetas, of which 2 million were owned by the

*Banco Franco-Español* (see nº 35) and the rest by a group of industrialist representing various glass manufacturers, factories and firms. All members were represented in the first board which included Rafael Gasset, representative of the *Banco Franco-Español*, chairman; Arturo Farrés, from *Arturo Farrés y Cía*, also known under the name of *Cristalería Badalonesa*, vice-chairman; Pedro R Sáez, from *Hijos de Sáez*, Cadalso de los Vidrios, Madrid province, secretary; and eight more glass manufacturers. Its head office was at 1 Barbieri St, Madrid, and it had a branch in Barcelona at 13 Muntaner St. It had factories in Cartagena, Murcia; Madrid; Barcelona; Cervelló, Badalona, Cornellá, Mataró, in the Barcelona province; and Cadalso de los Vidrios. By the late 1920s its head office moved to Barcelona. It was converted into a "collectivized", or co-operative company, through the take-over by the Spanish Unions, during the Spanish Civil War 1936-39. It was still operating in Barcelona in 1978.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: settlement deed, articles of association 1908; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account 1908-1936; authorised signatures 1936; *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed and articles of association 1908; renewal of articles of association 1970; correspondence relating to its current account 1934-78; authorised signatures 1936; letters of procuration 1939-40; records on "collectivization" and "decollectivization" 1937-39; capital increase 1970

**Publications:** Francesc Cabana (1994), vol. IV

### 530 VAGEOL (French)

**Sector:** trading, leather, nails

**History:** merchant in Monzón, Huesca. Its activities dealt with leather and iron nails.

**Records 1:** at **ANP**, *Série F 12*: files on requests for compensation to French merchants who declared losses in Spain as a consequence of the Spanish War of Independence 1808-19

### 531 VANDEN SCHRIK HERMANOS (Dutch)

**Sector:** trading

**History:** Ignacio, Pedro and José brothers, merchants in Mondoñedo, Lugo. Under the above name they acquired in Mondoñedo a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos, in May 1783. They were commissioners of the Banco de San Carlos in Mondoñedo and later in La Coruña. They are recorded as wholesale traders and non-registered merchants in La Coruña, in 1797. Subsequently, Pedro appears as consul of the Empire and Toscana (Tuscany) and Domingo was consul of Denmark and in charge of Sweden.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; commissioners correspondence 1782-83; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797)

### 532 VANDEN YVER HERMANOS Y CÍA (Dutch, French)

**Sector:** trading, banking

**History:** by 1756 P F Goossens (see nº 240) and Jean Baptiste Vanden Yver, two Dutch merchant families living in Paris, founded a partnership, under the name of *Goossens et Cie*, which was expected to last at least six years. Its head office was in Royale St, Paris. The firm was dissolved before its term and renewed in 1760 again as a partnership, changing its name to *Vanden Yver Frères et Cie*, its members being Goossens, J B Vanden Yver and a brother of the latter, Guillaume François Vanden Yver. Goossens left the firm in 1766 and the two Vandenyver brothers remained together as partners until 1782. Its capital in 1774 was 450,000 French livres tournois. Their activities are better known after the American War, during which the firm undertook the representation of many Dutch merchants and shipowners as well as other victims of the seizure or capture of the French pirates. As a banking house it was one of the institutions joined by the French minister Necker's merchant house and which took part in all big business operations during the Old Regime period, keeping in close relationship with the two ministers of Finances of that time, Jacques Necker and Charles A Calonne. It was one of the most important banking houses of Paris at the beginning of the French Revolution. Under the name of *Vandenyver Frères et Cie* the firm acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos between January 1784 and January 1785. Jean Baptiste Vanden Yver and his sons were guillotined by the French "Terreur" in 1794. The name of the Widow of Vanden Yver is recorded in the *National Almanack* published two years later, but it seems that the firm did not succeed in continuing.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at ANP, *Minutier, Et. XLVIII*: records on Goossens and on Vandenyver

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

### 533 VAN DER GOTTEN (Belgian)

**Sector:** tapestries and carpets manufacturers

**History:** it traces its origins to the beginning of the 18th century, when King Philip V tried to promote the establishment of a tapestry factory in Madrid following the pattern of the Paris one. A Flemish tapestry maker from Anvers (Antwerp), Belgium, Jacob van der Gotten, was appointed in about 1720. He brought with him his four sons and four craftsmen, all experienced in this profession. He founded a factory in Sta Isabel St, Madrid which was run by successive generations of the Van der Gotten family, always under the Royal protection. Francisco, Jacobo, Adrián and Cornelio, the four sons of the first Jacob van der Gotten, ran the factory successively and when Cornelio, the last one, died in 1786 it was their nephew Lyvinio Stuyck who took over the business. The business subsequently remained within the Stuyck family. Under the name of Cornelio van der Gotten, director of the *Real Fábrica de Tapices* (Royal Tapestry Factory), a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired in Madrid, being paid both in cash and in *vales reales* or promissory notes between 1783 and 1785. The factory was said to have had more than 100 workers by the beginning of the 19th century, when it moved to the Puerta de Sta Bárbara, Madrid. After a long break due to the Independence and the first Carlist wars, the factory



was reconstructed in 1840 and began to manufacture not only tapestries but carpets as well. It is still in operation as *Fundación Real Fábrica de Tapices*.

**Records 1:** at the **Archivo de la Real Fábrica de Tapices**: corporate records, contracts, accounting books 1734; accounting records 1800- on; correspondence, receipts, lists of tapestries made for the Spanish Royal Palaces, Reales Sitios de El Escorial, Aranjuez, La Granja, El Pardo; lists of title deeds; correspondence with other Flemish families and institutions based in Madrid such as the Hospital de San Andrés de los Flamencos; records relating to the Van der Gotten and Stuyck families

**Records 2:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86; file on shares transfer 1782-1830

**Publications:** Pascual Madoz (1847), Tomo X, Madrid  
Florentina Vidal Galache and Benicia Vidal Galache (1996): *Fundación Carlos de Amberes. Historia del Hospital de San Andrés de los flamencos 1594-1994*, Madrid, Editorial Nerea  
Florentina Vidal Galache (1997): "Informe sobre el archivo inédito de una industria madrileña del XVIII: La Real Fábrica de Tapices" en *Jornadas sobre el Real Sitio de San Fernando y la Industria del XVIII*, San Fernando de Henares, Ayuntamiento de San Fernando de Henares

#### **534 VAN LAEKEN, Mathias (Belgian)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** resident in Cádiz. He acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Cádiz in November 1783 through *Magon Lefer Hermanos y Cía* (see nº 313).

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Secretaría**: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; *Juan José Van Laeken* information can be found in Bank's commissioners correspondence - Cádiz; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **535 VECCHI Y CASINI (Italian)**

**Sector:** publishers

**History:** established in 1911 in Barcelona as a partnership by Lotario Vecchi and José Casini, both Italian publishers, to operate all kinds of publishing businesses. Its head office was at 189 Mallorca St and its first capital was 5,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at **ABE, Sucursales, Barcelona**: settlement deed 1911

#### **536 VERCROYSSSE HERMANOS (Belgian)**

**Sector:** trading, textiles

**History:** merchants in Carmen St, Madrid, dealing in all kind of linen, linen goods and fine laces which they imported from the Courtray region, in West Flanders, Belgium. Under the above name they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Madrid in February 1784.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Madrid; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Records 2:** at **AHPM**: Protocol 21754 1802

**Publications:** Diego María Gallard, (1797), (1808)

### **537 VEREDAS LEAD MINING CO LTD (British, French)**

**Sector:** mining

**History:** probably established at the beginning of the 20th century, in London, as a joint-stock company, under British legislation, by James Albert Burton and Jean Lecarme, directors, and Stephen Goringe, secretary, to operate lead mines in the site of Veredas in Puertollano, Ciudad Real.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Ciudad Real*: letter of procuration given by the directors of the company to Charles Hubert, French engineer, as his representative for the company in Puertollano 1908

**Records 2:** at **AN**, **CAMT, Roubaix**, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, n° 2510

### **538 VICENTE SALUCCI Y CÍA (Italian)**

**Sector:** trading, food, meat, fat

**History:** it traces its origins to Leghom (Livorno) in Toscana (Tuscany), Italy where Vicente's father had a shipping business under the name of *Salucci y Cía*. The firm was involved in a problem with the Spanish government in relation to some of its boats. Vicente arrived in Madrid in 1785. By 1788 when the firm's problems were solved, he founded the merchant house under the above name, which was in fact run by Pedro Lavina, with a capital of 7,500,000 reales (1,875,000 pesetas), and seems to have mainly dealt in salted meat and fats imported from Tuscany. It went into bankruptcy in 1805.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: file on suspension of payments and bankruptcy, including notes on the history of the firm 1788-1805; file on the lawsuit between the firm and *Rossi, Gosse y Cía* 1795-1803; bills protested 1797 within suspension of payments and bankruptcies series

### **539 VIEILLE MONTAGNE (SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DES MINES ET FONDERIES DE ZINC DE LA VIEILLE MONTAGNE) (Belgian)**

**Sector:** mining, zinc

**History:** established in the middle of the 19th century in Angleur, Belgium as a zinc mining and foundry company. It operated mining beds in the Pyrenees of Lérída. Its first capital was 9 million francs. Its head office was in Angleur and it also had a representative office in Lérída.

**Records 1:** at AN, CAMT, Roubaix, *Série 65 AQ*: in the L group, Mines, nº 2513, 1 & 2

#### **540 VIUDA DE HILARIO LUND Y CLAUSEN (Swedish)**

**Sector:** import, cod fish, timber, banking

**History:** established in Bilbao in 1896 as a partnership by Pedro Clausen and Juana Ugarte, widow of Hilario Lund, to continue the business previously founded in the city under the name of Hilario Lund & Clausen. Its objects were the same as the original firm, to import cod fish and timber products and to manufacture timber products as well as to carry on banking.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Bilbao*: excerpts of settlement deed included in a letter of procuration 1913

#### **541 VOGEL Y MATAS (German)**

**Sector:** commission agents, machinery, electrical equipment

**History:** established in 1911 in Barcelona as a partnership by Rudolf Vogel, merchant, and Joaquín Matas, engineer, both resident in Barcelona to operate as a representative office and commission agents. Its capital was 30,000 pesetas. In 1913 the firm was registered as a warehouse for electrical material and machinery, located at 561 Cortes St, Barcelona. In 1923 it was converted into a joint-stock company, which was registered in 1924 under the name of *Maquinaria y Material Eléctrico Vogel y Matas SA*. Its head office remained in Barcelona and it opened agencies in Bilbao, Madrid, Sevilla and Valencia. Its objects and members remained unchanged. Its capital was increased to 600,000 pesetas. A company under the name of Vogel SA appeared in Madrid in the late 1960s dealing in electricity with a capital of 3 million pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1911; renewal of settlement deed and articles of association 1923-24

#### **542 VOGHT Y CÍA [WOGHT, Gaspar y Cía] (German)**

**Sector:** shipping, maritime trade

**History:** merchants in Hamburg, Germany, its business seems to have dealt mainly with shipping. In 1783 it acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos through Francisco Cabarrús, who was its representative and agent in Spain. They appeared as commissioners of the Banco de San Carlos in Hamburg to carry on the application for shares. By 1792 the firm had changed its name to Woght & Sieviking. In 1819 Gaspar

Woght had moved to Flotbeck, Denmark, as a private individual and naturalised Dane.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on shares including powers of attorney 1783-1830; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **543 WACHTER Y WOESSNER (German)**

**Sector:** machinery, industrial and agricultural equipment

**History:** established in 1910 in Barcelona by Alwin Wachter and Carlos Woessner to buy and sell industrial and agricultural machinery, equipment and tools. It was registered as the above name and its capital was 20,000 pesetas.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1910

#### **544 WEISWEILLER & BAUER (French, British)**

**Sector:** banking

**History:** founded in 1855 in Madrid as a partnership trading and banking house by Daniel Weisweiller and Ignacio Bauer as the representatives of the Rothschilds in Spain, both of the Paris and London houses (see n° 418). Its origins go back to 1835 when Daniel Weisweiller obtained this representation on his own. He is recorded to have held the representation of the executors of German Roosen Jr, of Hamburg, Germany (see n° 416), in 1836. By the 1840s Daniel Weisweiller acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Fernando, and as Weisweiller & Bauer also a number of shares were acquired in the Banco de España from 1856. The firm was incorporated in the Mercantile Register in 1888 and went into liquidation and dissolved in 1892 when Daniel Weisweiller died. Representation of the Rothschild house in Spain was subsequently held by Ignacio Bauer under the name of *Bauer y Cía*, which went into liquidation in 1932.

**Records 1:** at ABE, *Secretaría*: files on acquisition and transfer of shares 1847-1856; correspondence; data on liquidation of *Bauer y Cía* in Banco de España board meeting minutes drafts 1932-1933; *Intervención*: current account in the Banco de España from 1855; *Registro*: letters of procuration 1872-92

#### **545 WELTHER Y PORTE (Swiss)**

**Sector:** trading, textiles, silk

**History:** it traces its origins to the middle of the 18th century when a Swiss merchant from Hauptwil, Thurgau, called Gaspar Welther, moved to Alicante, where he opened a trading house. His daughter married Gaspar Vernet, another Swiss banker and merchant previously established in Cádiz who also had moved to Alicante. From 1765 the business name was Welter or Welther & Porte and it specialised in the silk industry and trade, being one of the most important businesses of Alicante at the time. The firm acted as commissioner of the Banco de San Carlos in the city to carry on the application for shares. Under the above

name a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos were acquired between 1783 and 1785.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on shares transfer; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Alicante; *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

**Publications:** Herbert Luthy (1959)

#### **546 WENGER, GANGLOFF & BOUVARD (French)**

**Sector:** brewing, malts

**History:** established in 1905 in Lyon (Lyons), France as a partnership by Frederick Wenger, resident in the city; Marie Louise Wenger, widow of Louis Gangloff, merchant resident in Haguenau, Alsace, France, (Germany at the time) representing Wenger & Gangloff Co; and Alfonse L Bouvard, brewer in Aurec-sur-Loire, France. Its object was to buy and sell barley and to develop a brewery industry in Spain, mainly in Barcelona. The business name was *La Moravia*, although the trading name was as above. Its head office was at 27 Enghien St, Lyons, with a subsidiary in Barcelona. Its first capital was 40,000 francs. In 1913 the Wenger & Gangloff Co was dissolved and Frederick Wenger took over the above firm, its name being changed to Wenger & Bouvard. When Alfons L Bouvard died in 1914 his son, Charles, joined the firm to act as director of the Barcelona subsidiary which changed its name again to *Charles Bouvar y Cía*. In 1921 it was converted into a joint-stock company as a brewery in Barcelona by *Charles Bouvard y Cía* and René Gangloff, French citizen. Its office was at 90 Miguel Angel St, Barcelona, its name being changed again to *La Moravia*. It was still operating in the late 1960s with the same name and object.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed (translated from French into Spanish) 1905; renewal of settlement deed (translated from French into Spanish) 1913; renewal of some articles of association 1914; settlement deed of *La Moravia* 1921

#### **547 WETZIG Y WEICKERT (German)**

**Sector:** guano, artificial fertilisers

**History:** established in 1897 in Huelva as a partnership by Bruno Wetzig and Gerard Weickert, both merchants resident in Huelva, to manufacture guano and artificial fertilisers in general. Its first capital was 75,000 pesetas, which included assets of a previously dissolved partnership under the name of Claus & Wetzig. It went into liquidation in 1923 after Gerard Weickert's death.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Huelva*: in company deeds register; settlement deed 1897, including description of lands and buildings owned by the partners in the Huelva area; letter of procuration given to Heinrich Wilhelm Rauke

#### **548 WHITE, Guillermo (British)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** merchant in Benicarló, Castellón. He gave his power of attorney to Diego O'Connor (see nº 371), merchant in Madrid and later, in 1801, member of the board of the Banco de San Carlos, in order that he could represent him at the shareholders' meetings, etc. Under the name of Guillermo White he acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos at the beginning 1782.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; file on shares transfer; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Valencia (Benicarló); *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **549 WHITE, Patricio e Hijos (British)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** resident in Benicarló, Castellón. Under the above name they acquired a number of shares in the Banco de San Carlos in Benicarló in August 1783.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Secretaría*: shares of the Banco de San Carlos; information can be found in the Bank's commissioners correspondence - Valencia (Benicarló); *Libros de Contabilidad*: shareholders' register 1783-86

#### **550 WICKE Y MAYOL (German)**

**Sector:** commission agents

**History:** established in 1911 in Barcelona as a partnership by Lizzy Schultze, widow of Martin Wicke, German citizen, and Antonio Mayol, merchant in Barcelona. Its object was to continue operations as a representative office and commission agents, as successors of the previous firm Martin Wicke & Reischauer.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1911

#### **551 WILDPRET HERMANOS (WILDPRET BROTHERS) (British)**

**Sector:** trading, food and drinks

**History:** founded in 1906 as a partnership in El Puerto de La Cruz, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, by Gustave and William Wildpret. Its capital was 26,032 pesetas, its object being to buy and sell all kinds of provisions as well as goods, food, plants, seeds, and to manufacture carbonated soft drinks.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Tenerife*: settlement deed 1906; renewal of settlement deed 1912, 1921

#### **552 WILSON SONS & CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** trading

**History:** established in London at the end of the 19th century as a joint-stock company under the British Companies Act. Its directors were Thomas Farrell and Frederick John Tarrow, its secretary being Arthur F Schorpus. Its objects were to develop all kinds of mercantile business operations in Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Las Palmas*: letters of procuration given by the directors of the company to Thomas R Morgan, merchant resident in London, as representative of the company in Las Palmas 1899; and to Richard W W Leonard, Lionel H Barnes and Georges Frederick Bird 1903

### **553 WOLFRAM FÁBRICA DE LÁMPARAS ELÉCTRICAS (German)**

**Sector:** electricity, lamps

**History:** established in 1913 in Barcelona as a joint-stock company by Frederick Otto Rissmann, Mauricio Grisau de Chilly and Antonio Saune to manufacture and sell all kinds of electrical lamps and lights both in Spain and abroad. In 1918 it was absorbed by the Spanish company, *Fabricación Nacional de Lámparas Eléctricas SA*, which was established in the same year with head office at 9 Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona, its capital being 1 million pesetas. Its objects remained unchanged.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Sucursales, Barcelona*: settlement deed 1913

### **554 ZALAMEA COPPER CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** mining, copper

**History:** established in 1906 in London to acquire and operate copper mines in Zalamea la Real, Huelva. Its capital was 25,000 pounds sterling, 1 million pesetas. Its head office was at 11 Queen Victoria St, London, and it had headquarters in Huelva. Members of its board were A O Evans, C Gregoire, W H Patchell, J B White and W E Hopper.

**Records 1:** at **Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva**, *Delegación Provincial de Industria*: files of obtention of concessions; research on mining beds; title deed registers; requested concession registers; mine district and property plans; mines description by areas registers could be found

### **555 ZAMORA WATER WORKS CO LTD (British)**

**Sector:** water supply

**History:** established and registered in London in the late 1880s as a joint-stock company under the British Companies Act, to supply the city of Zamora with water. Its head office was at 101 Grosvenor Road, London, with its headquarters in Spain at 9 Santa Teresa St, Madrid. In 1898 the chairman of the board was Arthur J Simpson, the secretary being John Dighton.

**Records 1:** at **ABE**, *Registro*: renewal of power of attorney given by the directors of the company to Thomas Arthur Greenhill, British engineer, resident in Madrid, as representative of the company in Spain 1898; correspondence with the Banco de España relating to its current account in Madrid and in the Banco de España Zamora branch 1900-1901



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## **Index Conventions**

### **Name Index**

Includes names of firms, companies, other concerns and individuals, and a few bibliographical references (e.g. periodicals) which are set in italics. All references are to heading numbers and not page numbers.

1.- The reference numbers of core headings are set in bold, and those for concerns mentioned in the text are set in ordinary type.

2.- Firms whose titles begin with a first name have been inverted for indexing to give the surname first and the christian name or first name in brackets. For example, Felipe Vittorio Ravara y Compañía appears in the Index as Ravara (Felipe Vittorio) y Compañía.

3.- There are cross-references for firms whose full titles begin with words such as Real, Compañía, Sociedad, and in most cases are known by their names omitting such type of words (for example, Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas is indexed, as in the core of the Guide, under Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas with a cross-reference to Asturiana de Minas *see* Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas).

4.- Titles of nobility are indexed by family name rather than by title. For example, Marquis of Argentera appears as Maristany, Eduardo, Marquis of Argentera with a cross-reference to Argentera, Marquis of.

### **Place Index**

Includes references to towns, provinces, regions and country in Spain, and to towns and countries elsewhere. All references are to heading numbers and not page numbers.

1.- In Spain, as a general rule, region capital city names coincide with the province name, with the only exceptions of Basque Country provinces (Alava/Vitoria, Guipúzcoa/San Sebastián, Vizcaya/Bilbao), Navarra/Pamplona and Asturias/Oviedo.

2.- As mentioned, place-names appear both in the text and in the Index in vernacular form. There are cross-references only when the vernacular form differs widely from the English (for example, Aix-la-Chapelle/ Aachen; Livorno/Leghorn). There are also references to modern names and spellings such as Christiania/Oslo, Nivernais/Nievre.

### **Subject Index**

Includes the business activities of all the companies listed and other subjects referred to in the history sections. All references are to heading numbers and not page numbers.

1.- Where the business of firms is known in detail such as trading, mining or textile firms, references are indexed by commodity. For example, Beet industry *see* Food, beet.

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**Dresdner Bank Archiv** 188

**Historisches Archiv Fried. Krupp GmbH**, Villa Hügel, D-4300 Essen 1. Tel 0201/1884821. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 8.30 to 16:00 179, 373

**Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amts**, Adenauerallee 99-103, Postfach 1148, 5300 Bonn 1. Tel 0228-172159. Fax 0228-173402 442

**Siemens AG Firmenarchiv**, Prannerstrasse 10, 8000 München. Tel 089 63632660, Fax 63632616. Access by appointment 422

**Thyssen Historische Archiv**, Postfach 110561, 4100 Duisburg 11. Access by appointment 283, 448, 470, 471

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**Archivio Storico Ansaldo**, Corso F. M. Perrone 118, 16161 Genova. Tel 418951. Access by appointment. Open 8:00 to 13:00 and 14:00 to 17:00 103, 123, 142, 446

**Archivio Storico Banca di Roma**, Via Marco Minghetti 17, 00187 Roma. Tel 67008488; Fax 67008353. Access by appointment. Users must have authorisation given by the Soprintendenza archivistica per il Lazio 43

## THE NETHERLANDS

**Gemeentearchief Amsterdam (Municipal Archives Amsterdam)**, Amsteldijk 67, 1074HZ Amsterdam. Tel 020/5720202, Fax 6750596  
Open to the public Monday-Saturday 10:00 to 17:00 (in July and August: Saturday closed) 267

**Philips International Archives B.V.**, P.O. Box 218, 5600 MD, Eindhoven. 451

## SPAIN

**Archivo de Altos Hornos de Vizcaya**, Bilbao. These archives have recently been deposited in the Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya, Bilbao

**Archivo Armstrong**, "Museo del Corcho", Palafrugell, Gerona 20

**Archivo del Banco Bilbao Vizcaya (Archivo Histórico BBV)**, Plaza de San Nicolás 4, 48005 Bilbao, Vizcaya. Tel 94 4790556, 94 4154726, Fax 94 4790208. Access at the discretion of the company, by application in writing or by telephone to head of the Archives 28, 33, 152, 202, 220, 284, 332, 526

**Archivo del Banco de España (ABE)**, Alcalá 50, 28014 Madrid. Tel 91 3385226, 91 3385362, Fax 91 5310059. Available for consultation by the general public, authorised by a researcher's card. Researchers are allowed to consult documents older than 40 years, although some may require special authorisation. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 14:00 and 15.30 to 17.30 1-7, 9-41, 43-50, 52-66, 71, 73-89, 91-96, 98-131, 133-135, 137, 139, 140, 142-150, 152-158, 160-179, 181-190, 192-195, 198-203, 205-210, 212-216, 219, 220, 223-272, 275, 276, 278-298, 300-307, 309-313, 315-334, 336-339, 341-343, 347-349, 353-357, 359, 360, 362-372, 374, 376-398, 400-412, 415-416, 417-424, 426-484, 486-529, 531-538, 540-553, 555

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**Archivo de Bodegas González Byass SA**, Manuel M González 12, 11403 Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz. Tel 956 340000, Fax 956 332088. Restricted; usually only accessible to company personnel. Special authorisation may be obtained to carry out specific research 66

**Archivo de Bodegas Osborne y Cía SA**, Fernán Caballero 3, 11500 Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz. Tel 956 855211. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel 65, 67, 69

**Archivo de Bodegas Williams & Humbert Ltd**, Nuño de Cañas 1, 11402 Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz. Tel 956 333100. Fax 956 310949. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel 68

**Archivo de la Casa Hamilton**, Santa Cruz de Tenerife 251

**Archivo de Catalana de Gas**, Avenida Portal del Ángel 22, 08002 Barcelona. Tel 93 4025825. Fax 93 4025765. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel 87

**Archivo de Coats y Fabra**, Barcelona (restricted) 262

**Archivo de la Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad**, Avenida de la Borbolla 5, 41004 Sevilla. Tel 95 4417311 (ext. 11420). Fax 95 4425750. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel 130

**Archivo de la Comunidad de Madrid**, Amanuel 31, 28015 Madrid. Tel 91 5809622. Available for consultation by the general public: identity card required. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 14,30 258

**Archivo de Cristalería Española (Group Saint-Gobain)**, Madrid. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel 143

**Archivo de la Diputación Foral de Vizcaya**, M<sup>a</sup> Díaz de Haro 11, 48013 Bilbao, Vizcaya. Tel 94 4207711. Fax 94 4276344. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 20.30, Saturday 9:00 to 14:00 8, 10, 24, 106, 152, 175, 202, 261, 308, 373, 422, 446, 448, 485, 486, 516

**Archivo de la Diputación Provincial de Soria**, Caballeros 17, 42071 Soria. Tel 975 213440. Fax 975 225172 205

**Archivo de la Dirección General del Tesoro y Política Financiera**, Paseo del Prado 6, Madrid (restricted) 398

**Archivo de Electro-Química de Flix**, Flix, Tarragona 442

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**Archivo de Fuerzas Eléctricas de Cataluña SA** 53, 105, 176, 409

**Archivo de la Fundación Río Tinto**, Plaza del Museo s/n 21660 Minas de Rio Tinto, Huelva. Tel 959 591915. Fax 959 591074. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 8:00 to 15:00 336, 386, 413, 489, 510, 526

**Archivo de Gas Madrid. Gas Natural**, Paseo de los Olmos 19, 28005 Madrid (restricted) 123

**Archivo General de Palacio (AGP)**, Bailén s/n, Madrid. Tel 91 5597404 (ext 8735). Fax 91 4548721. Available for consultation by the general public. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 14:00 143

**Archivo General de Simancas (AGS)**, Miravete 8, 47130 Simancas, Valladolid. Tel 983 590003, 983 590750. Fax 983 590311. Available for consultation by the general public. 45, 93, 297

**Archivo Histórico Nacional (AHN)**, Serrano 115, 28006 Madrid. Tel 91 5618005, 91 5635923. Fax 91 5631199. Available for consultation by the general public. Open 8,30 to 15:00 45, 79, 133, 149, 162, 192, 239, 297, 303, 304, 355, 381, 417

**Archivo Histórico Provincial de Huelva**, Avenida de las Adoratrices 4, 21071 Huelva. Tel 959 257523. Fax 959 250469. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 14:00 259, 413, 510, 554

**Archivo Histórico Provincial de Jaén**, Santo Domingo 12, 23007 Jaén. Tel 953 254800, 953 254775. Open Monday-Friday 8,30 to 14,30; Wednesday and Thursday 17:00 to 20:00 91, 335

**Archivo Histórico Provincial de Las Palmas**, Plaza de Santa Ana 4, 35071 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. Tel 928 322134, 928 322655. Fax 928 322134 441

**Archivo Histórico Provincial de Soria**, Plaza de San Clemente 8, 42071 Soria. Tel 975 224354, 975 226522. Fax 975 229500. Open Monday-Friday 8:00 to 14,30; Monday 17:00 to 18,30 (July-September Monday-Friday 8:00 to 14,30) 205, 340

**Archivo Histórico Provincial de Valladolid**, Avenida Ramón y Cajal 1, 47011 Valladolid. Tel 983 255385 428

**Archivo Histórico de Protocolos (AHPM)**, Alberto Bosch 4, 28014 Madrid. Tel 91 4200534. Available for consultation by the general public: identity card required. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 20:00 1, 536

**Archivo Histórico de Tabacalera Española**, General Lacy 23, Madrid. Tel 91 4673762. Restricted; usually only accesible to company personnel./ Sebastián Elcano s/n, Sevilla. 95 4271300. Open 9:00 to 14:00 104

**Archivo del Hotel Palace**, Madrid (restricted) 269

**Archivo de la Hullera Vasco-Leonesa. Fundación Hullera Vasco Leonesa**, Ramón y Cajal 103, 24640 La Robla, León. Tel 987 572164. Fax 987 572317. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 8:00 to 15:00 331, 425

**Archivo de HUNOSA**, Alfonso Camín 38, 33600 Mieres, Asturias. Tel & Fax 98 5466747. Access at the discretion of the company, by application in writing to the head of the Archives and to the company board 83, 136, 273, 274, 375, 403

**Archivo de La Ibérica**, Arenal 4, 28013 Madrid (restricted). Tel 91 5227859 276

**Archivo de Minas de Potasa del Suria SA**. Barcelona (restricted) 493

**Archivo Municipal de Sevilla**, Almirante Apodaca 2, 42003 Sevilla. Tel 95 4212671, 95 4213249 130

**Archivo Municipal de Soria**, Plaza Mayor 1, 42002 Soria. Tel 975 213840 205

**Archivo Nacional de Cataluña (ANC)**, Carrer Jaume I, 33-51, 08190 Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona. Tel 93 5897788. Fax 93 5898035. Available for consultation by the general public. Special authorisation may be necessary for some records. Open Monday-Friday 8:00 to 21:00; Saturdays 9:00 to 14:00 (in August Monday-Friday 8:00 to 15:00, closed Saturdays) 53, 105, 120, 176, 215, 217, 232, 255, 320, 409, 422, 427, 437, 445, 518

**Archivo de Pickman SA "La Cartuja de Sevilla"**, Sevilla (restricted) 389

**Archivo de la Real Compañía Asturiana de Minas**, Arnao, Asturias. Corporate records; located in the premises of the Asturiana de Zinc Co, the archives have been discovered very recently and are in the process of being catalogued and inventoried. Special authorisation may be obtained to carry out specific research 83, 403

**Archivo de la Real Fábrica de Tapices**, Fuenterrabía 2, 28014 Madrid. It is supposed that it will be open in the near future

**Archivo de RENFE. Fundación de los Ferrocarriles Españoles**, Palacio de Fernán Núñez, Santa Isabel 44, 28012 Madrid. Tel 91 4673491 195, 197-199, 201, 205-208, 212, 213, 215, 219, 220, 222, 223, 226, 245, 449

**Archivo de Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval "Museo El Dique Astilleros Españoles"** Puerto Real, Cádiz, Spin 446

**Archivo de la Sociedad General de Aguas de Barcelona**, Paseo de San Juan 39, 08009, Barcelona. Fax 93 265 11 36 461

**Archivo de Solvay et Cie factory.** Torrelavega, Cantabria (restricted) 493

**ASEA BBAG Archives,** Zurich, Switzerland; and Madrid (restricted) 448

**Biblioteca del Banco de España (BBE),** Alcalá 50, 28014 Madrid. Tel 91 3385327 30, 34, 422

**Biblioteca de la Bolsa de Madrid,** Plaza de la Lealtad 1, 28014 Madrid. Tel 91 5891321. Available for consultation by the general public: identity card required. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 17:00 398

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**Elektrowatt,** Zurich 119

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#### UNITED KINGDOM

**Bank of Scotland Archives.** PO Box 5. The Mound. GB Edinburgh EH1 1YZ. Tel (44)31 2435467. Fax (44)31 2435546 53

**British Steel Corporation,** Northern Regional Records Centre, Unit F2, Commerce Way, Skippers Lane Industrial Estate, South Bank, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS6 6UT 373

**Cable & Wireless,** Mercury House, 110-124 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8RX 126, 159

**Glasgow University Archives and Business Record Centre,** 13 Thurso Street, Glasgow G11 6PP, Scotland. Tel. 3304543, Fax 3304158. Available for consultation by the general public. Open Monday-Friday 9:30 to 17:00 27, 138, 510

**Guildhall Library,** Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ. Tel 016063030. Most of the records may be consulted by the general public, although certain items may be restricted. Open Monday-Saturday 9.30 to 4.45 17, 151, 233, 247, 277, 358, 361, 287, 357

**Imperial Chemical Industries HQS Library (ICI HQS Library),** 9 Millbank, London SW1P 3JF. Tel 0171 8344444. Fax 0171 7985830. Access by appointment only 427, 447, 526

**Ing Barings' Bank Archives,** 60 London Wall, London EC2M 5TQ. Tel 0171 767 14 01/1944. Fax 0171 767 7131. Access by appointment only 53, 279

**Institute of Agricultural History and Museum of English Rural Life,** University of Reading, P.O. Box 229, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AG. Tel 0734 318666. Fax 0734 314407 103



**John Brown Co Ltd**, 8 The Sanctuary, London SW1P 3JU 446

**Merseyside Maritime Museum (National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside)**  
Albert Dock, Liverpool L3 4AQ. Tel 0151 2070001. Fax 0151 4784590. Access by prior written appointment. Archives opening times Tuesday-Thursday 10.30 to 16.30 168

**Midland Bank Archives. Group Archives, HSBC Holdings plc**, 10 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6AE. Tel 0171 260 79 56. Fax 0171 260 7977. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 9:00 to 17:00 328

**Rothschild Archives**, New Court, St Swithin's Lane, London EC4P 4DU. Tel 171 280 5000. Fax 171 280 5879. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Thursday 9.30 to 16.30 417

**RTZ Corporation PLC**, 6 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD. Tel 0171 930 3249. Access by appointment. Open Monday-Friday 10:00 to 17:00 413

**Ruston Diesels**, Vulcan Foundry, Newton le Willows, Merseyside 370

**London University: University College Library**, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT 233

**Vickers**, Vickers House, PO Box 177, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4RA 134, 446

**Westinghouse Brake & Signal Co Ltd**, Pew Hill, Chippenham, Wiltshire SN15 1RT 170