

The New Parishes of Sierra Morena: From the Historical Map to HGIS

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The New Parishes of Sierra Morena: From the Historical Map to HGIS

As Novas Freguesia da Sierra Morena: Do mapa histórico ao HSIG

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Abstract

The use of digital tools from the field of geographic information technologies holds significant interest for the reconstruction of historical territories based on corroborated information from primary sources, available in various formats and media. The development of alphanumeric geo-historical databases with spatial representation forms the foundation for what we know as HGIS, which stands for Historical Geographic Information System. This paper presents the results of developing a database with spatial representation and the consequent analysis of the resulting alphanumeric and cartographic data within the context of the so-called Superintendency of Sierra Morena and Andalusia during the reign of Charles III of Bourbon, including its precedents, development, and territorial and jurisdictional consequences.

Keywords: Ancien Regime, New Settlements, Sierra Morena, Geographic Information Systems.

Resumo

A utilização de ferramentas digitais no domínio das tecnologias de informação geográfica é de grande interesse para a reconstrução de territórios históricos com base em informações contrastadas de fontes de informação primárias, em diferentes formatos e em diferentes suportes. O desenvolvimento de bases de dados alfanuméricas geo-históricas com representação espacial é a base para o desenvolvimento do chamado HGIS, um acrónimo que se refere a um sistema de informação geográfica com uma base de informação histórica. Este trabalho mostra os resultados do desenvolvimento de uma base de dados com representação espacial e a sua posterior análise dos dados alfanuméricos e cartográficos resultantes no contexto da chamada Superintendência da Serra Morena e Andaluzia na época de Carlos III de Bourbon, os seus antecedentes, desenvolvimento e consequências territoriais e jurisdicionais.

Palavras-chave: Antigo Regime, Novas Populações, Serra Morena, Sistemas de Informação Geográfica.

1. Introduction

"...nor shall the immediate justices interfere with the new settlers, nor shall the neighbours of the surrounding towns bring their livestock into the territory of the new towns, nor shall the new towns into that of the old ones; as these communities are always harmful, and to avoid dissensions and jealousies which would easily arise between the old and new settlements, an inconvenience which will cease as soon as the latter become accustomed to the country and to the common language" (Article LII).

"[The New Settlements of Sierra Morena and Andalusia is] an endeavour that demands speed and activity to bring it to completion and its proper end..." (Article XXIII).

This work has been carried out in the framework of two research projects funded by the Ministry of Science and Innovation of the Spanish Government. The first, already completed, was entitled "El proyecto de las Nuevas Poblaciones de Sierra Morena y Andalucía en un contexto europeo y comparado: Ideas, Reformas y Proyección (1741-1835)" with reference number PID2019-110225GB-I00. In addition to a significant number of scientific and academic publications, accompanied by numerous knowledge dissemination activities at all levels and in various scenarios and formats, the so-called ProSiMo Project (acronym for "Proyecto de Sierra Morena") has followed in the wake of other research projects developed by the Laboratory of Spatial Experimentation (LabE2) of the University of Jaen. The second of the projects is precisely the result of this wake, as evidenced by its name "ProSiMo II", initiated in September 2024, which bears the reference and title, PID2023-147741NB-I00 "Las Nuevas Poblaciones de Sierra Morena: metodologías clásicas e innovadoras para el análisis internacional de un proyecto global de reforma territorial ilustrada (1766-1835)". The fundamental pillar characterising the methodological approaches for studying geo-historical documentation to interpret and reconstruct the complex geographical spaces of the Spanish Monarchy throughout the sixteenth century and the first third of the nineteenth century has been the combination of critical and comparative methodological approaches of handwritten and printed written sources with the use of tools from the field of geographic information technologies.

Focusing on the geo-historical framework under study in this text, namely the project of creation and development of the Superintendency of the New Settlements of Sierra Morena and Andalusia during the reign of Charles III of Bourbon, and especially in the eastern Sierra Morena, in the southern Iberian Peninsula, a mountainous area where the jurisdiction of the Sierra Morena Intendancy was established, we must acknowledge the existence of a long historiographical tradition that dates back practically to the beginnings of the settlement project and continues to the present day (Figure 1). This tradition has generated a significant bibliographic production focused on major themes of social and political history related to the main actors linked to the Carolinian project and their relationships as supporters and detractors, from those closest to the exercise of power to the peasantry.

In this context, it is worth mentioning some works that have taken a purely geographical approach to understanding the organization and exploitation of the eastern Sierra Morena territory since the beginning of the project in 1767 (Araque, 2018; Oliva et al., 1987), and the reconstruction of dispersed and concentrated habitable spaces integrated into the aforementioned area of control (Quesada, 2014). Additionally, the jurisdictional reconstruction of the geographical area prior to the start of the 1767 settlement (Camacho et al., 1992) and the geographical and historical reconstruction of the Carolinian jurisdictions resulting from the signing of the 1767 Settlement Charter, such as the case of the parish of Navas de Tolosa (Delgado et al., 2022), Aldeaquemada (Castillo, 2022), or the parish of the capital of the Superintendency, La Carolina (Moreno, 2022), stand out. These latter works are notable for representing different layers of

information from various geo-historical sources in thematic cartography, contributing to the formation of a novel discourse that has not only advanced theoretical knowledge but has also confirmed a valid methodology for applied territorial history.

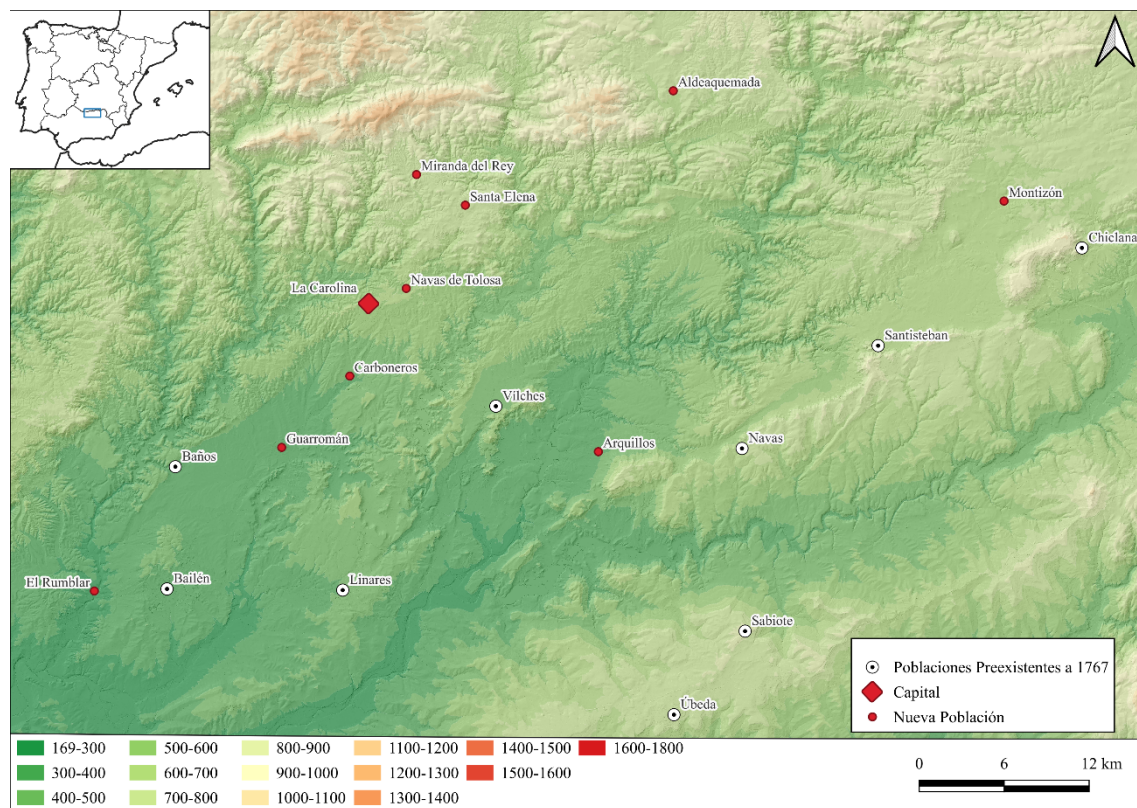


Figure 1. Digital model of the elevations on which the towns prior to the 1767 Fuero in the north of the old Kingdom of Jaen and the new settlements of the Sierra Morena intendency are located (Prepared by the authors).

Moreover, it is important to highlight works that have maintained a focus on the significance of political and social antecedents to understand the historical narrative of the Carolinian settlement project (Delgado, 2001, 2018), perspectives that have not always been considered despite being regarded as comprehensive and highly current bibliographic works (Reese, 2022).

Starting from this preliminary presentation, which alludes to methodological and epistemological antecedents, this paper aims to reconstruct the jurisdictional space of the eastern Sierra Morena, north of the former Kingdom of Jaen, in the second half of the eighteenth century, where we can relate two jurisdictional realities: one prior to the settlement process resulting from the 1767 Charter and one that is a direct result of it. The goal is to observe, on the one hand, the extent of the jurisdictions of the towns of Baños, Vilches, and Linares, the Martín Malo meadow (an enclave of the city of Baeza), and the Duchy of Santisteban; and on the other hand, the extent of the new parishes; and finally, to relate both territorial and jurisdictional extents.

2. Methodology and Sources of Information

Various printed and manuscript documentary sources, in both textual and cartographic formats, have been utilized in this study, interpreted through digital tools within the geographic technological domain. One of the primary sources of information has been the Marquess of Ensenada's Cadastre (1750-1754). This cadastre was created with the aim of replacing the different taxes existing in the kingdom with a global tax,

known as the Unique Contribution. Hence, within this cadastre, one would find various books containing the same information but from different perspectives, as each book aimed to provide different information for each municipality and/or household head. For this research, the General Responses books have been used. The information contained therein is quite general, including the name of the locality and territorial boundaries, among others.

In addition to this primary source, the Royal Decree for the New Settlements, published on July 5, 1767, has been consulted, serving as the legislation by which these settlements were to be governed territorially, politically, economically, and socially. Lastly, it is important to mention the geographical Plan of the New Settlements of Sierra Morena, authored by Joseph de Ampudia y Valdés.

Regarding the software used for analysis, interpretation, and creation of the HGIS, QGIS has been employed, a Geographic Information System that enables access to reference cartography online from various institutions housing both current and historical geographic information, such as the National Geographic Institute or the Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia. It facilitates spatial representation of geographic elements in vector and raster formats, alphanumeric data analysis and thematic cartography design.

3. Geo-Historical-Jurisdictional Framework

The 79 articles of the instructions for the foundation and governance of the New Settlements of Sierra Morena and Andalusia were submitted to the Council of Castile on June 25, 1767, legally approved as a royal decree on July 5, 1767. These instructions and royal decree are also known as the Charter of the New Settlements, referring to article LIII, which stipulated that the instructions: should also be placed at the head of the distribution books so that they are always available and viewed by the new settlements as an unchanging Population Charter, and a rule for those to be established anew in the future.

This royal decree, instruction, and charter of Charles III were expressly directed to the newly appointed general superintendent of the new settlements in Sierra Morena, Mr. Pablo de Olavide; and, secondly, following a formal protocol, to corregidores, intendants, judges, justices, ministers, and any person from all cities, towns, and places under his sovereignty.

We start from four premises, two of which were already mentioned in the initial citations of the paper: first, the numerous articles and instructions on the establishment of new jurisdictions, in different political spheres, degrees of definition, and territorial dimensions; second, the speed of the project, not only in its implementation with the recruitment of settlers but also in the location of these settlers in Sierra Morena; third, a Sierra Morena that was, at that time, ambiguous and extensive territories to settle the new settlers; and fourth, the need to measure with precision through experts. The combination of hastily drafted instructions with tight execution times, along with the geographical imprecision of the settlements and, consequently, a more than presumable and accepted territorial conflict in the foundational project, gave rise to complex and complicated processes, and, logically, to the opening of compensation files, through negotiation or litigation, which extended over time.

Our objectives, therefore, are multiple: to reconstruct and represent the ancient or historical jurisdictional boundaries of the eastern part of Sierra Morena, composed of royal territories and secular, ecclesiastical, and military lordships; to do the same with the new royal demarcations emerging from 1767 with the foundations of the new settlements; to compare and analyse them from a geo-historical perspective; and finally, to establish initial hypotheses about the greater or lesser jurisdictional conflict and its resolution times, depending on the incorporated extent, but also on the qualities of the lands and the types of crops

incorporated into the new settlements, in an attempt to highlight both the quality and productivity of the alienated lands.

The instruction is appreciative, and therefore, its authors acknowledge the problem of establishing general laws for a poorly defined territory, as Sierra Morena appeared in the initial project phases, and with the urgency of time, since the contracts of the settlers were authorised on April 2, 1767, and the royal decree was not approved until July 5 of the same year, three months later. Well, the contents of the instruction related to jurisdictional boundaries, boundary markers, adjustments between old and new territories, even among settler lots, among other elements; and, on the other hand, the production of maps, distribution books, and individual property certificates; were a fundamental part of the project, hence their constant and repetitive inclusion throughout the articles of the instruction.

The first orders received by the superintendent were to contact the various reception centres for settlers in Almagro, Almería, Málaga, and Sanlúcar de Barrameda (article I), as well as to establish a comptroller's office (article II) and paymaster's office (article III); the first with a specific order to record any incidents of the process; and, of course, the selection of sites (article V) to settle the territories that would accommodate the new settlers, with a map "so that in all the doubts that arise, you have the physical position of the lands in view, and can take note of it". As we can see, all the first measures, directly or indirectly, involved elements related to the reorganisation of a new territory, the superintendency of the New Settlements of Sierra Morena and Andalusia, and their possible "incidents" and "doubts", which we interpret as being largely related to the new jurisdictional order compared to historical demarcations.

However, these initial articles were just a first step towards the subsequent instructions. Two consecutive articles, XI and XII, addressed the triple jurisdictional conflict of the project; and a third, XXIII, established rules for cases of "incorporating" lands into the new towns and, conversely, diminishing, nowadays we would say expropriating, territory from the old ones. Article XI captured some of these elements of conflict in just six lines, presenting a first dual problematic of the Sierra Morena case with possible jurisdictional disputes between new and old settlers; and between the new settlers and future new settlements:

"Once the lands assigned to each town are demarcated, markers will be placed; and then they will be reduced to stone landmarks, dividing this territory from that of other settled towns, or towns to be settled anew, so that in this way contentious and embarrassing disputes over boundaries between the new and old settlers may cease."

Article XII concluded the jurisdictional complexity with the case of the boundaries of the allotments of each population in the face of possible claims by the settlers: "For the same reason, ditches or stone landmarks will be made for each lot..., on the margins and dividing lines of the lands, which is the way for them to remain perpetually divided." For greater assurance of these perpetuities of the new jurisdictions, terms, and lots, two instruments were provided: distribution books and a kind of individual title or property certificate, which was handed to the new settler.

However, the instruction not only contemplated these initial distinctions but also delved into the complexity of the issue. For example, it was also related to the matter of monitoring and controlling the territorial boundaries of each town, and concern for the distance between the new settlements founded, with the aid of a map in each distribution book indicating the boundary and its limits, "so that they may always be clear and perceptible" (article XIII). Consider that the instruction not only admitted future Catholic foreign settlers into the new settlements outside the initial contract (article LXXIII), and Spanish neighbours (article

LXXII), although marriage between settlers and natives of the kingdoms of Córdoba, Jaén, and Seville, and the province of La Mancha was prohibited in the early days, for example (article XXVIII), but also admitted "all those wealthy persons who wish to settle on their own any site in Sierra Morena," which could pose an even greater complication in the allocation and designation of precise and well-defined terms within a territory like Sierra Morena, which, we emphasize, was not well defined.

Article XXIII entrusted, once again, the superintendent with the choice of sites and terms for the new settlements, aiming to "place them where the inhabitants of the towns and villages close to the Sierra [Sierra Morena] currently do not have their own fields, so that they do not suffer real harm." However, two exceptions were established for "incorporating" lands cultivated by current owners: first, if there were no watering places in the new terms; and second, to provide geometric uniformity to the jurisdiction. In these cases, the procedure was outlined: "... giving to those interested in another place land equal or equivalent to what is taken from them, all this being done on the level, truthfully known, and by means of experts who measure and regulate both..." (article XXIII). Furthermore, the land in compensation for incorporation into the new settlements was to be "cleared and levelled at the expense of the Royal Treasury, without giving rise to or admitting voluntary contradictions in an enterprise that demands promptness and activity to carry it out to its proper conclusion".

However, because the rulers were aware of the doubtful cases, a higher recourse route was enabled beyond the figure of the superintendent through consultation with the Council of Castile (article XXIV), but without resulting in the blocking of the incorporation process, except by express order, since the superintendent had the authority of "executive and summary nature [to proceed with] the demarcation and planning of the new settlements," as the harms to historical towns were considered minor and for compensations "there is always time," otherwise, if judicial processes were prolonged and blocked the project of the new settlements, the harms would fall on the increased expenses of the Royal Treasury and the "discouragement" of the settlers.

As mentioned earlier, we have referred to the ambiguous territorial spaces of the new settlements in Sierra Morena, as at the time of July 5, 1767, and as a result of article XXV, the most that was indicated was that settlers could be established in barren territories within the terms of Espiel, Hornachuelos, Fuenteovejuna, Alanís, the Sanctuary of La Cabeza, La Peñuela, La Aldehuela, Martín Malo meadow, etc., "with all the immediate terms and, generally, wherever the superintendent deems it appropriate to situate the new towns." These foothills of Sierra Morena have two slopes, the north and south, and geographically represent a long mountain range from east to west.

Continuing with the subject, article XXVI again addresses these matters, especially regarding the preparation of maps with annotation of the boundaries and the sending of a duplicate to the Council of Castile "for approval or notice if there is anything to add; these descriptions also serve to understand and decide with reflection on the resources that arise...".

Later on, in article L, the difficulty of establishing general rules or instructions for all the supposed problems and cases of conflict is recognised, establishing a hierarchical order for their resolution, or rather a protocol to follow, where the figure of the superintendent is reinforced, being the first authority to resolve the problems that arise in the first instance but also the "minor matters, because all of these are entrusted to the honesty and conduct of the person chosen," with the more notable cases, for example from the perspective of the establishment and legislation of settlers, referred to the Council of Castile, and economic matters reserved; and it is insisted that "... everything is to be dispatched promptly and without confusion". A little further on, the subject is revisited, this time in article LII, regarding the hierarchical order of power and its competencies: the full authority of Pablo de Olavide; the delegation to one or two persons, but without the interference of intendants, corregidores, judges, and justices; exclusively subject to the Council of Castile,

specifying this time the first governing chamber, and for economic matters to the general superintendency of the Royal Treasury. And, of course, to respect the terms of the new towns by the old ones and vice versa, as "these communities are always harmful, both to avoid dissensions and jealousies, which would easily arise between the old and new populations, an inconvenience that will cease once the latter get accustomed to the country and the common language."

4. Results

First, we will refer to the map in figure 2. This thematic cartography reflects two jurisdictional realities representing the before and after of the territorial subdivisions in eastern Sierra Morena following the establishment of the *Fuero* of 1767, located in the northern part of the ancient Kingdom of Jaén. On one hand, the pastel-coloured areas delineate the regions encompassed by the jurisdictions of the royal towns of Baños, Linares, and Vilches; the jurisdictional enclave of the city of Baeza situated in the Martín Malo meadow; and the jurisdiction of the noble lordship of the Duke of Santisteban. These areas have been mapped and georeferenced in a Geographic Information System (GIS) through a comparative analysis of graphic information from the third response of the General Responses of the Marqués de la Ensenada Cadastre dated between 1752-1753 ("What territory does the term occupy, how much from east to west and from north to south, and how much in circumference, by hours and leagues, what boundaries or confrontations; and what shape does it have, putting it in the margin") with geographically referenced information of the current study area, such as the shape of current municipal boundaries, geographical features with divisive utility (rivers, streams, mountainous slopes, etc.) from the National Geographic Institute, in addition to existing studies for the central area of the entire territory under investigation that encompassed parts of the jurisdictions of Baños, Martín Malo, Linares, and Vilches (Delgado Barrado, J.M., et alii, 2020).

On the other hand, superimposed upon these past enclosures are the jurisdictions under the denomination of parishes of the newly founded towns following the issuance of the aforementioned *Fuero* of 1767. These areas are mapped and georeferenced based on the current municipal boundaries of Guarroman and El Rumblar, integrated into the municipal jurisdiction of present-day Guarroman, Carboneros, La Carolina, Santa Elena, Aldeaquemada, Arquillos, and Montizon. When these current municipal terms in the province of Jaén are compared with the delimitations observable in the historical parishes from the topographic surveys by the military engineer Joseph de Ampudia y Valdés, a significant number of similarities can be noted. However, it is known that the creation of the Sierra Morena intendency involved its subdivision into eleven parishes, with one of them hosting the capital of the Sierra Morena intendency and the Superintendency of New Settlements of Sierra Morena and Andalusia. Thus, in addition to the already mentioned territories which later became part of the liberal state regime of 1833 following the repeal of the *Fuero* in 1835, we also consider the parishes of Miranda del Rey (integrated into the parish of Santa Elena from 1782) and Navas de Tolosa (integrated into the municipal jurisdiction of present-day La Carolina). These now-defunct delimitations are mapped based on jurisdictional information from the topographic survey by the aforementioned military engineer, with special attention to the graphic representation of various physical elements of the depicted territory and their toponymic designations.

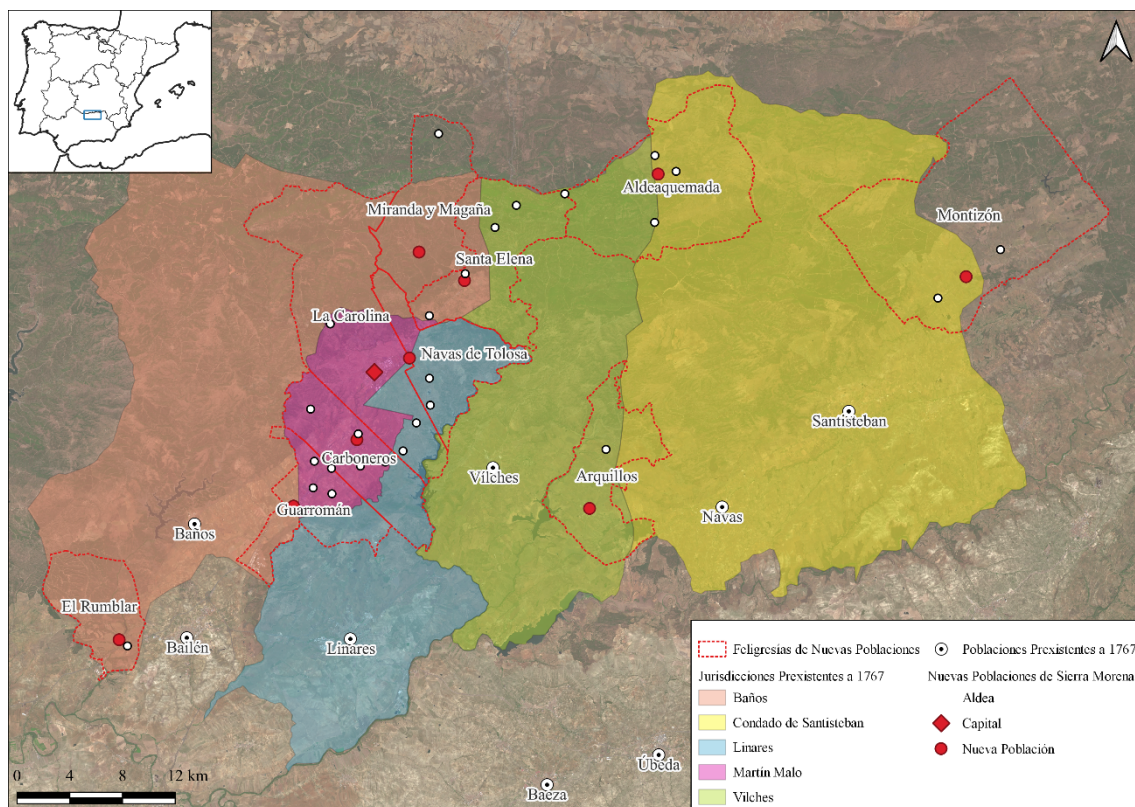


Figure 2. Map of the jurisdictions prior to the Fuero of 1767 north of the former Kingdom of Jaén superimposed onto the new parishes of the Sierra Morena intendancy (Prepared by the authors).

Regarding geospatial data in terms of surface area, these are obtained by calculating the area using the unit of measure of hectares. This calculation applies to both the jurisdictions prior to the creation of the Fuero of 1767 and those resulting from its establishment in eastern Sierra Morena, north of the former Kingdom of Jaén. The results of both surface area calculations, performed using the Field Calculator tool integrated into the GIS, are presented in the tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Surface Area of the Jurisdictions of the Villages of Baños, Linares, Vilches, the Dehesa de Martín Malo (City of Baeza), and the Duchy of Santisteban before 1767 (Compiled by the authors).

Territorial Jurisdiction	Surface Area (Ha)
Village of Baños	66.149,19
Martín Malo meadow (city de Baeza)	10.792,76
Ducado de Santiesteban	87.532,64
Village of Linares	29.544,43
Village of Vilches	42.376,89

Table 2. Surface Area of the Jurisdictions of the New Parishes in the Intendency of Sierra Morena after the Fuero of 1767
(Compiled by the authors).

Territorial Jurisdiction	Surface Area (Ha)
El Rumblar	4.641,10
Guarroman	4.980,11
Navas de Tolosa	5.524,21
Carboneros	5.860,45
Arquillos	6.579,08
Miranda del Rey	6.724,04
Santa Elena	7.823,25
Aldeaquemada	12.027,51
La Carolina	14.612,39
Montizon y Venta de los Santos	21.198,67

The resulting surface of the areas separated from the jurisdictions of the royal towns of Baños, Linares, and Vilches, Martín Malo, and the Duchy of Santisteban, to create the demarcations of the parishes in their entirety is now under consideration. To achieve this, a tool integrated into the GIS within the geoprocessing directory was used to intersect the vector layer of jurisdictions prior to the Law of 1767 using the parish vector layer as the overlay layer. The outcome is depicted in the next map (figure 3).

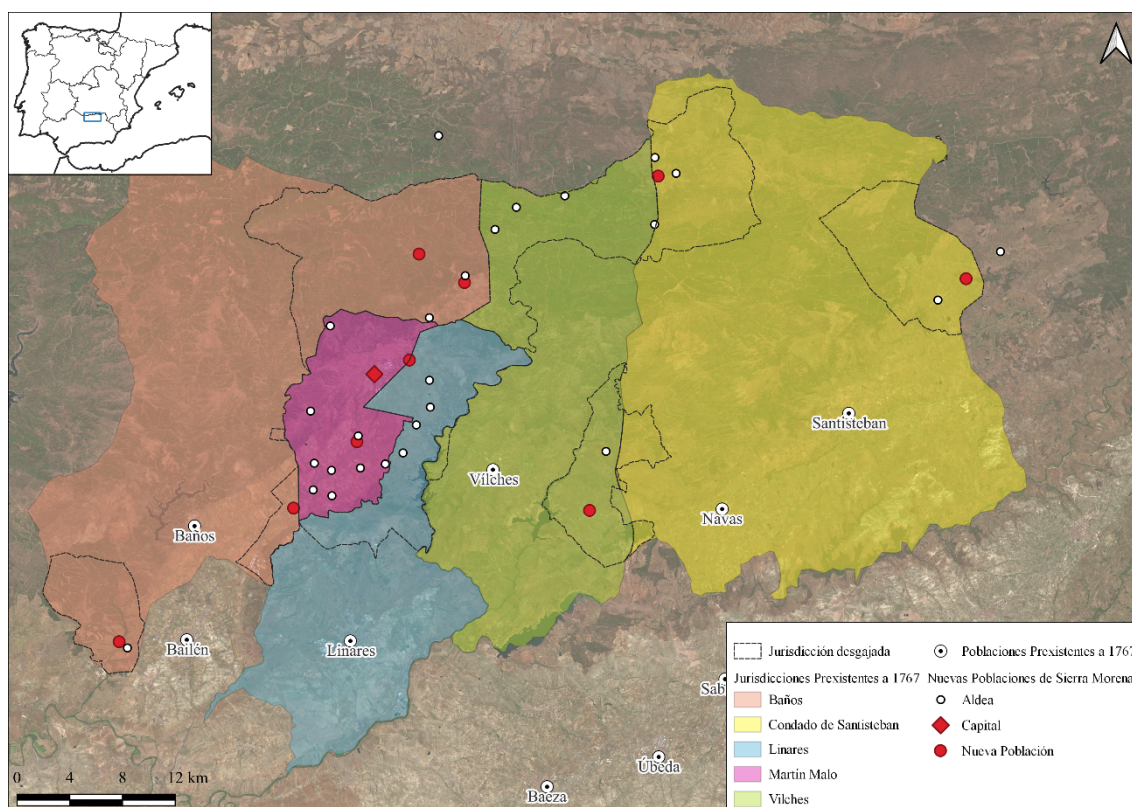


Figure 3. Map of the jurisdictions prior to the Law of 1767 in the northern part of the former Kingdom of Jaén, within which the detached territorial surface, utilized for the creation of the new demarcations of the new parishes of the Intendency of Sierra Morena, is delineated with dashed lines. (Prepared by the authors).

As supplementary information, table 3 breaks down the territorial surface expressed in hectares lost by each jurisdiction prior to the Population Law of 1767 and the percentage of this loss relative to the total surface area expressed in the previous Table 1. The most striking aspect of this loss is the complete disappearance of the Martín Malo from the jurisdiction of the city of Baeza, and consequently, it ceased to have properties in eastern Sierra Morena after the approval of the Carolina Law of 1767. On the other hand, we note how the jurisdictions of royal villages such as Baños, Vilches, and Linares have a certain equity in terms of the detached surface area from their respective jurisdictional territories. Finally, it can be affirmed that, in terms of surface area, the territorial jurisdiction, and therefore the loss of resources, least affected of all those in the northern sector of the former Kingdom of Jaén, is the Duchy of Santisteban.

Table 3. Surface Area Detached to the Jurisdictions of the Villages of Baños, Linares, Vilches, Martín Malo meadow (City of Baeza), and the Duchy of Santisteban after the Population Law of 1767 (Compiled by the Authors).

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION	Surface Area (Ha)	Surface Area (%)
Village of Baños	22.210,83	33,5
Martín Malo meadow (city of Baeza)	10.792,76	100
Ducado de Santisteban	17.279,93	19,7
Village of Linares	9.796,97	33,1
Village of Vilches	14.589,81	34,4

Finally, table 4 provides a breakdown of the surface area in hectares taken from each jurisdiction prior to the Population Law of 1767 for the formation of each parish in the Sierra Morena district. First, we refer to those jurisdictions that are entirely comprised of the territory of a single pre-existing jurisdictional space. This is the case of El Rumblar, which is entirely formed from the jurisdiction of the Village of Baños. To this first case, we can add that the parish of Montizon is formed solely from the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Santisteban, to which is added, to complete that of Venta de los Santos, the one that was separated from Chiclana, the latter not considered in this study as it does not belong to the former kingdom of Jaén, as evidenced in the Ensenada Cadastre. Finally, we will refer to Miranda del Rey, formed with the jurisdiction within the Kingdom of Jaén of part of the surface area of the village of Baños, with its remaining surface area belonging to a portion of the Dehesa of the Marquisate of Viso (outside the Kingdom of Jaén).

Secondly, we will refer to three parishes that have been composed by the detachment of two pre-existing territorial jurisdictions before the Population Law of 1767, such as Arquillos, composed mainly from part of the Duchy of Santisteban and largely from the Village of Vilches; Aldeaquemada, also from the aforementioned, but with a majority of original territory from Santisteban; and Carboneros, composed of part of the former jurisdictions of the Village of Linares and the Martín Malo meadow.

Regarding the parishes that are formed from three jurisdictional territories, we have the cases of Guarroman, configured in a balanced way from the jurisdictions of the Villages of Linares and Baños, and Martín Malo; and Santa Elena, which is mainly formed from the Village of Vilches, and to a lesser extent from Baños and a small part of Martín Malo. Finally, there are the cases of La Carolina and Navas de Tolosa, formed from the jurisdictions of four territories prior to the Population Law. In the case of La Carolina, it is formed from part of the territories of the Village of Linares, the Village of Vilches, the Martín Malo, and the Village of Baños, with the latter contributing the most jurisdiction. And in the case of Navas de Tolosa, from the jurisdictions of the Village of Vilches, Martín Malo meadow, the Village of Baños, and, above all, the Village of Linares.

Table 4.

Surface Area Received by the New Parishes of the Sierra Morena Intendency from Jurisdictions Prior to the Population Law of 1767 (Prepared by the authors)

Territorial Jurisdiction	Surface Area Detached From Pre-Existing Populations Before 1767 (Ha)
El Rumblar	Village of Baños-4.641,10
Guarroman	Village of Linares-1.524,18 Village of Baños-1.675,70 Martín Malo meadow (city of Baeza)- 1.776,2
Navas de Tolosa	Village of Vilches-308,5 Martín Malo meadow (city of Baeza)-109.9 Village of Baños-678,2 Village of Linares-4.329,9
Carboneros	Village of Linares-1.899,4 Martín Malo meadow-3.950,9
Arquillos	Ducado de Santisteban-1.511,6 Village of Vilches-5.056,2
Miranda del Rey	Village of Baños-4.744,2
Santa Elena	Martín Malo meadow-91,2 Village of Baños-2.771,2 Village of Vilches-4.918,8
Aldeaquemada	Village of Vilches-4.188,1 Ducado de Santisteban-7.715,9
La Carolina	Village of Linares-2.032,8 Village of Vilches-308,5 Martín Malo meadow (city of Baeza)-4.556,7 Village of Baños-7.700,5
Montizon	Ducado de Santisteban-8.052,4

5. Conclusion

As a main conclusion, this geo-historical analysis has allowed the identification and mapping of two distinct jurisdictional realities: the pre- and post-creation of the Fuero. This outcome is demonstrated in Figure 1, which provides a detailed overview of the territorial transformations that occurred in eastern Sierra Morena following the promulgation of the Fuero in 1767. The New Settlements occupied spaces within the jurisdictions of the royal towns of Baños, Linares, and Vilches, the enclave jurisdiction of the city of Baeza in the Martín Malo, and the noble lordship of the Duchy of Santisteban. The compilation and comparison of historical data from the Marqués de la Ensenada Cadastre, along with current geographical information, have enabled precise georeferencing of these territories through the Geographic Information System (GIS). Thus, the comparison of the boundaries of these new jurisdictions with the old ones reveals significant similarities and continuities, despite administrative changes. The study has utilised historical topographic surveys and surface area data in hectares to quantify and visualise these changes.

One of the most notable aspects of the analysis is the evaluation of the loss of territorial surface area of the jurisdictions pre-dating the Fuero. The Martín Malo meadow, belonging to Baeza, disappeared entirely,

while the towns of Baños, Vilches, and Linares experienced a more equitable redistribution of their territories. The Duchy of Santisteban was the least affected in terms of loss of surface area and resources.

The various perspectives that have been focused on in this study not only clarify the resulting territorial distribution from the reforms of 1767 but also provide a quantitative and qualitative basis for understanding the administrative reorganization and its impact on resource management and the territorial structure of the former Kingdom of Jaén. The use of GIS tools has been fundamental in visualising and measuring these changes, offering a comprehensive perspective on the evolution of jurisdictions and their legacy in the current territorial configuration.

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