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## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

DÍAZ BLANCO, JOSÉ MANUEL

THE CASA DE LA CONTRATACIÓN IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CADIZ

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the presence of the *Casa de la Contratación* (House of Trade) in Cadiz during the seventeenth century, before the publication of the royal decree of 1717 ordering its transfer from Seville to this city. In it, I highlight three facts: the permanent service of the *Juez de Indias* (Judge of Indies), the stages in Cadiz that ministers from Seville performed every year, and the institutional competition between the Judge and the ministers. I conclude that the *Casa de la Contratación* participated in the rise of Cadiz along the seventeenth century, which is why the decree of 1717 must be understood as a culmination of this process.

*Key words:* *Casa de la Contratación* (House of Trade); Cadiz *Juzgado de Indias* (Judge of Indies of Cadiz); Institutional Conflict; Seville-Cadiz Port Rivalry; Cadiz (Seventeenth Century).

KUETHE, ALLAN J.

LA POLÍTICA REAL Y EL TRASLADO DEL CONSULADO EN TIEMPOS DEL RÉGIMEN ANTIGUO

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The abrupt transfer of the *Casa de la Contratación* and the *Consulado de Cargadores a Indias* from Seville to Cádiz in 1717 opened a political struggle between the two cities that would not be completely resolved until the enlightened absolutism of the *Marqués de la Ensenada* imposed its will. This struggle witnessed old regime politics at both their best and their worst. The present work seeks to analyze the several manifestations of this competition as well as the broader settings in which they occurred. While the new absolutism first appeared through the abad Alberoni in the original transfer and again through its affirmation by the duque de Ripperdá, with the hand of Queen Isabel not far beneath the surface, the traditional culture of consultation and compromise would



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eventually emerge and permit Seville to retain important powers until much later. Then, in a new era with much different priorities, which were heavily influenced by the coming of the War of the Asiento, royal absolutism as personified by Ensenada and his immediate predecessors would strip Sevilla of its remaining rights and at long last complete the transfer that had begun over twenty-six years before.

**Key words:**

CRESPO SOLANA, ANA

THE INTENDANCE OF NAVY AND THE «GOVERNMENT OF THE TRADE»: THE NAVAL DREAM OF JOSÉ PATIÑO Y ROSALES (1717-1736)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: After the War of Succession in 1713 the government of the Hispanic Monarchy was conscious about the crisis of the American colonial trade. Besides there was serious problems related to the internal configuration and the organization and maintenance of the Navy. That was an institutional crisis in an era in which the Spanish Crown desired to force the centralization of the State and administrations, but especially in relation to two aspects: the fiscal and the administration of the Armadas. In this scenario, José Patiño y Rosales (1666-1736) will unify the plans and political discourses from former statesmen and Seamen, such as Andrés de Pes, José Campillo, Manuel García de Bustamante or Bernardo Tinajero de la Escalera, to convert the classic reinforcement plans of colonial commerce through trading companies in an authentic naval development plan in the bay of Cadiz in cooperation with other ministers, such as Francisco de Varas and Valdés who, although distrustful of the fiscal problems of Cadiz, he cooperated with Patiño in order to reactivate the Atlantic navigation of the *Carrera de Indias*.

*Key words:* Colonial Trade; Spanish Armada; Board of Trade; Early Modern Shipbuilding; Naval History; XVIII<sup>th</sup> Century.

BUSTOS RODRÍGUEZ, MANUEL

THE TRANSFER OF THE CASA DE LA CONTRATACIÓN AND CONSULADO DE INDIAS AND THEIR EFFECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NUEVA PLANT OF THE NAVY AND THE AMERICAN TRADE

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The transfer of the **Casa de la Contratación** and the **Consulado** from Seville to Cadiz in 1717 is part of a combined reform project of the Navy and trade with America, to be developed in the following decades, taking as a center the bay of Cadiz. This article analyzes the elements that influenced this election of the Crown, the role of



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Patiño and other ministers in the reform, their development and the main conflicts that arose between around 1720 and 1750.

*Key words:* Casa de la Contratación; Consulado; Felipe V; Marine; Trade; Cádiz.

TAPIAS HERRERO, ENRIQUE

NAVAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE RELOCATION OF THE HOUSE OF TRADE HEADQUARTERS  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The House of Trade relocation to Cadiz impacted heavily on the Sevillian economy after a seventeenth century full of natural disasters and epidemics which reduced the population drastically. The huge politic power of Seville in the Court was not enough to overcome, among other factors, the inconvenience of the navigation through the river and the barrier of Sanlúcar. In the analysis of reasons which motivate the relocation we are giving in this work a special consideration to the naval aspects which were taken into account in the royal decision. At the same time we will try to measure the weight of these aspects comparing to other important factors such as the difference in fiscal taxes between both ports, the possibilities of fraud in the Cadiz bay and the economic power of merchants in this city. Finally, we will assess the role performed by main naval authorities who intervened in the final decision such as: admirals Pes, Gaztañeta, López Pintado and also José Patiño.

*Key words:* House of Trade; transfer; Sanlucar barrier reef; admirals Pes, Gaztañeta, López Pintado; José Patiño.

IGLESIAS RODRÍGUEZ, JUAN JOSÉ

THE PORT INFRASTRUCTURES OF THE BAY OF CADIZ BEFORE THE CHALLENGE OF THE AMERICAN MONOPOLY  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The transfer of the *Casa de la Contratación* from Seville to Cadiz in 1717 was justified by the navigability problems of the Guadalquivir river, which hindered the continuity of the Sevillian monopoly. Faced with this, the Bay of Cadiz seemed to be much better suited to the demands of the *Carrera de Indias*, by offering a more suitable and functional port for the fleets. In fact, the head of American colonial traffic had already been officially transferred to Cadiz in 1680. The transfer of the governing institutions of the *Carrera* –the *Casa de la Contratación* and the *Consulado de Cargadores*– appeared as the logical consequence in this process of tilting of the capital of the American monopoly. The question that addresses this paper is what were the real conditions of navigability that presented the Bay of Cadiz in those moments and how they were modified by the new role that had to assume to him. At the same time, this paper examines how the Cadiz port system



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evolved face of the new Atlantic situation, bearing in mind that the Bay of Cadiz not only assumed the capital of the American monopoly, but was also designated as one of the three maritime departments that resulted from the Bourbon reorganization of the Navy. The resulting intense naval traffic, both merchant ships and war ships, introduced changes and raised logistical needs that demanded effective responses. The purpose of this paper is to explore these interesting issues, especially in regard to the running of the *Carrera de Indias*.

*Key words:* Bay of Cadiz; *Carrera de Indias*; Navigation, Port Infrastructures, 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

PÉREZ VILLALBA, M.<sup>a</sup> TERESA; PASTOR GUILLEM, PEDRO  
THE VALENCIAN MERCHANT JOAN AUGIER'S ACCOUNTS BOOK: YEAR 1604  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: Merchants are essential figures in the economy of the modern centuries, and getting to know their activity allows for a better understanding of their environment. The accounts book therefore represents a valuable and also a scarce type of document, at least in XVI century Spain. The issue that made the following work possible spans years 1597-1613, and belonged to the Valencian merchant Joan Augier. The analysis of year 1604 reveals diversified economic and financial activity, among which we highlight import and export with Marseilles and Genoa, and tax renting or bond purchasing. The pages show a complex network of interprofessional relationships together with information concerning a range of items and service prices, thereby permitting an approach to the commercial, fiscal and financial life in Valencia at that time.

*Key words:* Merchant; Accounts Book; Trade; Valencia; 16th Century.

BRAVO LOZANO, JESÚS  
THE COUNCIL OF CASTILE AND PUBLIC WORKS DURING CARLOS II KINGDOM. BRIDGES AND NEIGHBOURS  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The needs of trade between ports of the Cantabrian Sea, Castilla, the Court and Cádiz obliged to maintain open bridges, large and small ones. The cost of the works falls on usually poor villages, causing countless problems and protests. All this within the framework of the Decade at the end of the 17th century, particularly adverse, so the Council of Castile tries to balance high costs by distributing them evenly among the neighbours. This forces to make continuous counts of residents in affected areas.

*Key words:* End of 18th Century; Climatology; Council of Castile; Bridges; Neighbours; León; Protests; Administration.



LABRADOR ARROYO, FÉLIX; TRÁPAGA MONCHET, KOLDO  
SPATIAL CONFIGURATION AND FORESTRY MANAGEMENT OF A SINGULAR NATURAL ENCLAVE:  
THE ROYAL SITE OF SOTO DE ROMA DURING THE HABSBURG DYNASTY  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: This research aims at shedding light upon the evolution of a unique natural spot of the Spanish Monarchy throughout sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Royal Site of Soto de Roma, located between Genil and Cubillas rivers in the Granada Kingdom, was shaped and managed in accordance to the political evolution and military struggles of the Spanish Monarchy. Furthermore, the article explores as well the various natural uses of Soto de Roma, from a natural spot dedicated to hunting activities to a forested area devoted to supply timber for Catholic Kings' fleets and fortresses.

*Key words:* Royal sites; Soto de Roma; Spanish Monarchy; Environmental History; Spatial Configuration; Natural Exploitation; Political Evolution.

FERNÁNDEZ ORTIZ, GUILLERMO  
THE BOOK AMONG CASTILIAN CISTERCIANS. TOWARDS A RECONSTRUCTION OF JOAQUÍN DE ANIA'S (1671-1733) PERSONAL LIBRARY, CHIEF OF CASTILIAN CISTERCIAN CONGREGATION  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: Joaquín de Ania was one of the most important religious of Castilian Cistercian Order in the first third of eighteenth century. He had a large political activity and que he took part of the control of the book. The objective of this text is to offer a study over his personal library, valued in his time like exceptional. I will study its process of formation and its composition in the context of cistercian monastic libraries.

*Key words:* Cistercian Order; Joaquín de Ania; Personal Library; Eighteenth Century.

AMIGO VÁZQUEZ, LOURDES  
VALLADOLID, A TOWN IN FESTIVAL (17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES)  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*\*-\*\*

ABSTRACT: The festival is a total sociocultural fact whose potentialities reached their maximum development in the Early Modern Spain, especially in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and in its urban areas. It was the «festive society» par excellence, because of the frequency of the celebrations and its multiplicity of meanings, implications and effects. Society and power, ultimately, were represented at the festival. In this context, the specific case of Valladolid combines its character as a model, applicable to any other town, and its uniqueness. Not in vain, in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was again the Court and even abandoned by



Philip III in 1606, it continued being one of the most important towns of Castile, as the seat of the Royal Chancellery.

*Key words:* Spain; Valladolid; Early Modern Period; 17<sup>th</sup> Century; 18<sup>th</sup> Century; Festival Power; Society; Culture.

TOVAR PULIDO, RAQUEL

POOR WOMEN, LANDOWNERS, TRADERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONS: ECONOMY AND FAMILY STRUCTURE AMONG THE WIDOWS OF THE LATE OLD REGIME (TRUJILLO)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 2 (2017), pp. \*-\*\*

**ABSTRACT:** This article analyzes female widowhood in the city of Trujillo, particularly in the twenties of the nineteenth century. As source has been used registers of inhabitants. The nominal analysis as well as the laslettiano method have been used to recompose the structures of families, where women have suffered the loss of a husband. The economic situation varies between some women and others, hence we have chosen to refer to occupations and economic activities they performed, which, usually, will condition the behavior taken by the head of the household in terms domestic organization.

*Key words:* Widowhood; Family organization: Economy and Work; Extremadura; Old Regime; Nineteenth Century.