

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

GELABERT, JUAN E.

THE FORTUNE OF CITIES, 1500-1700

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 25-59

**ABSTRACT:** This article examines the economic evolution of the Spanish cities from 1500 until 1700, considering the close relationship that exists between demographic and economic growth within them. The essay also takes into account the evolution of the levels of urbanization as an indication of the periods of different strength in the urban economic activity. Accordingly, the author peruses the evolution of the different sectors of the urban economy (finance, trade, industry) trying to explain the influence of each of them upon the evolution of the urban network, highlighting at the differences that occur both at the chronological and regional levels.

*Key words:* Spain, Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries, cities, economic evolution, urban network, trade, finance, industry.

ANDRÉS UCENDO, JOSÉ IGNACIO and LANZA GARCÍA, RAMÓN

BREAD PROVISION IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MADRID

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 61-97

**ABSTRACT:** Bread market was the most important provision markets, so the complexity of intervention system. The aim of provision policy was to guarantee the continuous supply of bread at moderate and stable prices. The means included the regulation the price, the direct provision by the public granary and, in the case of the court, the named registered bread. This paper examines the tax policy, the government requirements and the movement of bread prices in Madrid and wheat prices in the markets of origin.

*Key words:* urban provision, bread, market, intervention, Madrid, Seventeenth Century.

FORTEA PÉREZ, JOSÉ IGNACIO

THE *CORREGIDORES* OF CASTILE UNDER THE HABSBURGS: ELEMENTS OF THE PROSOPOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF A POWER ELITE (1588-1633)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 99-146

ABSTRACT: This article tries to make a prosopographical analysis of the Castilian *corregidores* appointed by the Crown in the period 1588-1633. He draws a general draft about their origin, their social profile and their professional and political activities, concluding with an analysis of the reasons that led to their appointment by the Crown. This was the result of a complex decision process in which social background, professional training and previous experience of the candidates were combined with their family and political connections, the royal grace and the service to the Crown in order to produce a socially homogeneous type of *corregidor* in which his *hidalgo* condition eventually became his most characteristic feature.

*Key words:* *corregidor*, Castile, cities, XVI-XVII centuries, *hidalgo*, royal service, family, royal grace.

TRUCHUELO GARCÍA, SUSANA

SOLDIERS WITHIN THE FRONTIER URBAN COMMUNITIES OF CASTILE (XVI-XVII CENTURIES)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 147-182

ABSTRACT: From different viewpoints, this article analyzes urban frontier coastal spaces in early modern Castile (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries). The central focus is on the government practices that had to deal with quite different affairs, but mainly on arbitration of conflicts between urban neighbors and soldiers. The first were under the main magistrate so-called *Corregidor* jurisdiction, helped in this task by *alcaldes* (a special variety of mayors). The soldiers had specific military jurisdiction apart from that ordinary for the neighborhood. Many disputes were jurisdictional conflicts due to military special competences in war contexts, when the army widened its powers to control council regiments (*milicias concejiles*), and also to deal with the military participation in urban in institutions and government. These problems analysis points out the features that create a particular urban-frontier identity, based on the definition of urban community with the exclusion of individuals, groups and corporations that were legally segregated from urban ordinary jurisdiction, government and authorities, in spite of sharing the same urban space and environment.

*Key words:* Castile, XVI-XVII centuries, city, border, general captains, militia, war, conflicts.

GIANNINI, MASSIMO CARLO

«AD CONSERVANDAM ECCLESIASTICAM IMMUNITATEM»? THE EXEMPTION OF THE CLERGY OF THE CITY OF NAPLES BETWEEN URBAN FINANCES AND PAPAL TAXATION (1535-1618)  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 183-215

ABSTRACT: The aim of this article is to analyze the construction of mechanisms of exemption of the clergy from excise taxes in the city of Naples between xvith and xviiith centuries. In order to avoid fraud and against annual repayment of a sum of money, the Neapolitan clergy was in fact called upon to pay the taxes on certain consumer goods. The use of the proceeds of this «franchigie» soon became the subject of dispute among the clergy. The Papacy quickly assumed a key role, both as legitimizing power for the levy and as the beneficiary of the money of the exemptions of the clergy of Naples, which was allocated for the Fabric of St. Peter's Church in Rome.

*Key words:* Early modern Naples, taxes on consumer goods, urban clergy, charitable institutions, fiscal exemption, Holy See, Fabric of St. Peter's Church, xvith and xviiith centuries.

ALONSO RUIZ, BEGOÑA

NOBILITY AND THE CITY: ARCHITECTURE AND *MAGNIFICENTIA* AT THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 217-253

ABSTRACT: This work analyses the relation between the nobility and the arts at the end of the Middle Ages, an especially significant period due to the changes occurring in each of these areas. On the one hand, the nobility experienced a profound transformation in its forms and membership; on the other, the arts began to be employed as a symbol of power and a means of propaganda. The third element of analysis is the city itself, as the showcase for the nobility to deploy the symbols of social distinction and new models of public display. This work focusses on the cities of Castile during the 15<sup>th</sup> century (especially Toledo and the Ayala family) and the use of architecture as a useful vehicle for the visualisation of power, thus beginning a process to be consolidated during the Modern Era.

*Key words:* nobility, artistic promotion, magnificence, palaces, funerary chapells, Toledo, Ayala.

LUCAS VILLANUEVA, ÓSCAR

THE GROUND TRANSPORTATION THROUGH THE CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS IN TIMES OF FELIPE II. A PAPER FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF SIMÓN RUIZ WITH LAREDO

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 257-281

**ABSTRACT:** This paper analyzes the conditions and cost of ground transportation in times of Felipe II in the field of commercial between Castile and the North Atlantic area, based on information provided by the business letters belonging the merchant Simón Ruiz. The data indicate that the geographical difficulties were not as decisive for the traffic through the Cantabrian Mountains range as it had been thought so far. The article also deals with the subject of the costs that moving goods from ports to inland markets entailed. The sources make it possible a detailed analysis of those cost as well as an estimate of the amount in proportion to the total sum of the operation, giving less importance to them, which would help ground transportation of goods for relatively long distances.

*Key words:* ground transportation, commerce, Cantabrian Mountains, Simón Ruiz, relief, Bilbao, Laredo, transport costs, Felipe II, business letters.

DÍAZ BLANCO, JOSÉ MANUEL

ROYAL PRESSURE AND MUNICIPAL RESISTANCE: JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF PHILIP IV

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 283-304

**ABSTRACT:** This article intends to tell and explain the events happened at Jerez de la Frontera in 1637, when the town council –*Cabildo*– of the city resisted to the innovations of the Monarchy's fiscal policy after the war between Spain and France. The first part of the article sheds light on the economic crisis suffered by Jerez since the end of the sixteenth century and pays special attention to the main project of commercial revitalization of the city: the building of a channel between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalete, which failed due to the Monarchy's opposition. The second part of the article tells the events of 1637 and intends to explain the political violence as a consequence of the city's lack of support of the government. This picture allows situating Jerez in the map of the political upheavals that the historiography has detected in Philip IV's Castile.

*Key words:* Jerez de la Frontera, seventeenth-century crisis, Guadalquivir-Guadalete channel, anti-fiscal upheavals, Bartolomé Morquecho.

RICO CALLADO, FRANCISCO LUIS

THE PRACTICE OF CONFESSION IN EARLY MODERN SPAIN THROUGHOUT THE ACTIVITY OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 305-332

**ABSTRACT:** This work analyzes the manuals of confession written by members of different religious orders in Spain during the xvii<sup>th</sup> and xviii<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Its purpose is to contribute to the knowledge of the devote practices diffused by the clerics during this period. They thought that confession served to control and educate conscience. The article analyses some of the essential problems of the practice of confession during Postridentine period: the critics of the probabilistic system of moral, the use of the strategy of dilation of the absolution and, specially, the construction of conversion throughout the sacramental practice. The investigation remarks two matters: the progressive abandonment of the probabilistic system and the diffusion of a «sentimental» religiosity.

*Key words:* confession, Probabilism, absolution, penitence, religious practices, religious orders, Jesuits, Capuchins, Franciscans, xvii<sup>th</sup> Century, xviii<sup>th</sup> Century.

FAYA DÍAZ, M.<sup>a</sup> ÁNGELES

ASTURIAS ENLIGHTENMENT: THE ECONOMIC SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE COUNTRY

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 333-372

**ABSTRACT:** The Economic Society of Asturias was an instrument of enlightened reformism which should act in a region with severe economic backwardness. Born in 1780 at the initiative of Campomanes, it responds to Matritense model, focusing on economic development and popular education.

Designed around the possibilities of development offered by the coal, was finally oriented to promote agricultural growth, according to the interests of the educated elite of Asturias, mainly composed by members of the nobility and clergy. The industrial promotion efforts were focused on the popular industry, centered in the linen, mining and metallurgical techniques, but it met with little success.

Because of the existing poverty, the Society developed a new secular charity, while education was limited to a School of Drawing and four sewing schools for women. In short, the Society was unable to lead the region's economic takeoff, which delayed still several decades.

*Key words:* Asturias, eighteenth century, enlightened reformism, economic societies, enlightened elite, new agriculture, popular education.

SANZ DE LA HIGUERA, FRANCISCO JOSÉ

WEAPON IN HOUSES IN BURGOS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. BETWEEN FUNCTIONALITY AND EXHIBITIONISM

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 373-408

ABSTRACT: In domestic interiors in Burgos in the eighteenth century, the *post-mortem* inventories allow a deep analysis of a rather unknown and disturbing aspect of material culture, the ownership and use of weapons among the urban population of the Old Regime. Not all socio-professional and socio-economic categories have access in the same way to firearms or «white» weapons and their availability changes throughout the century. Who owned the weapons? What was their weight on the volume of their fortunes? What accounts for their presence at homes? Personal and domestic protection, professional requirements, exhibitionism in the social hierarchy and ostentation, hunting needs? How much permeability and penetration did weapons know throughout the eighteenth century?

*Key words:* weapons, domestic interiors, eighteenth century, material culture.

TORRES SÁNCHEZ, RAFAEL

THE *CINCO GREMIOS MAYORES* AND THE VICTUALLING OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 34, 2012, pp. 409-434

ABSTRACT: The *Cinco Gremios Mayores*' Spanish-army victualling business in the eighteenth century is well known but little studied. Our remit here has been to study how the company participated in this business, the phases and the contents of the *asientos* (supply contracts) signed with the state. We conclude that the *Gremios* exploited this businesses to orchestrate its own expansion as a company. We have discovered that the *Gremios*' advent and development in the victualling business were closely bound up with the political changes and proximity to political power. The closeness to the royal household, transformations in military supply policies or state credit are all key factors in understanding this development. In the end the *Gremios* built up a position of monopoly and privilege, which the state sustained with clearly preferential treatment in ordinary supply arrangements. The *Gremios*' very success in this business tied in their fate with the state's and led to a growing dependence on power.

*Key words:* *Cinco Gremios Mayores*, Army, victuals, military entrepreneurs, military supply, exchequer, eighteenth century.