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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

PARROT, DAVID

MILITARY REVOLUTION OR MILITARY DEVOLUTION? EARLY MODERN MILITARY CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 33-59

ABSTRACT: This article seeks to take issue with the historical paradigm of military development in the early modern period as a state-directed process linked to ideas of centralization and bureaucratic control. Although the widespread deployment of mercenaries and the support and supply of armies and navies via private contracting has been noted by historians, their significance as viable and predominant mechanisms for deploying military force have not been properly examined. By exploring the development of all aspects of warfare waged through private contracting from the later sixteenth century onwards, it will be argued both that this style of warfare was not some anomaly, undertaken by weak or irresponsible rulers, but a logical means to deploy resources in the context of the limitations of early modern governments and of their dependence on the resources and cooperation of elites.

Key words: State, Early Modern, Historiography, War, Military Revolution, Fiscal-Military State, Military supplies, Military Entrepreneurs.

RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ, ANTONIO JOSÉ

ASIENTOS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: THE EXAMPLE OF THE BREAD AND THE GUNPOWDER

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 61-98

ABSTRACT: This text approaches the importance of the *Asientos* inside the expense of the armies that fought in Spain during the 17th century. For it we analyze the management of the supply of bread whose quantity was the most outstanding expense of any army, which was always in private hands. We also analyze the production of gunpowder in Spain, and their transformation in a monopoly in private hands in the form of *Asientos Generales*.

Key words: *Asientos*, Supply, Bread, Gunpowder and Army.

SERRANO ÁLVAREZ, JOSÉ MANUEL

POWER AND GLORY: ELITE AND MILITARY BASES IN THE HAVANA SHIPYARD DURING XVIII CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 99-125

ABSTRACT: Throughout the 18th century, Havana's shipyard served to reveal the conflict of interests between the local elite and Spain's imperial needs in the Caribbean. Power, associated with wealth, and glory, which came from social position, were the driving forces of the collaboration between the powerful upper echelons of Havana and the political-military authorities sent from the Peninsula. Military bases were one of the means to achieve both ends, and gave rise to endless struggles over the vital military arsenal, a source of riches, power and constant intrigue. This work illustrates the panorama of this cooperation, equally a necessity and an obligation.

Key words: Havana Shipyard, Elites, Military Bases, Shipbuilding, America 18th century.

BAUDOT MONROY, MARÍA

CONTRACTORS AND NAVAL POLICY. THE VICTUALLING OF THE SPANISH NAVY IN THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN, 1739-1741

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 127-158

ABSTRACT: In 1739 while British and Spanish diplomats tried to avoid a war, both nations prepared the infrastructure to arm their respective Navies. The mobilization of the Spanish resources for war was very much hampered by the bankruptcy of March that same year. While for Britain the victualling of the fleet was a challenge, for Spain the need to ensure the supply of food conditioned the political and financial decisions and increased the contractors privileges as well as the dependency for their services of the crown.

Key words: Naval policy, Spanish Navy, Victualling, Contractors, Finances.

TORRES SÁNCHEZ, RAFAEL

DIRECT ADMINISTRATION OF ASIENTO. THE STATE MILITARY SUPPLY POLICY IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SPAIN

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 159-199

ABSTRACT: One of the commonest handles on state construction in historical studies is to look at how the state solved its warfare resource mobilisation needs: by direct administration or by *asiento* (state contract) Thompson, for example, has related the decline of the Hapsburg state to the switch from a direct-administration to *asiento* system, just as the strength of the Bourbon state has been attributed to a greater role of direct administration over *asientos*. Our aim in this article is to weigh this approach against the historical evidence. On the basis of studies of the eighteenth century we have concluded that the Bourbon state turned to *asientos* much more often than past historical research might have suggested. The supply cases analysed show that there was never a strict linear development in any direction, rather a continual fluctuation from one to the other. The reasons for this behaviour is because the limits between *asientos* and administration were much more blurred than has hitherto been thought and, above all, because it did not balk the strength of the state or the exercising of its authority.

Key words: State, Eighteenth century, Direct administration, *Asiento*, Military supplies, Asentistas.

SOLBES FERRI, SERGIO

CAMPILLO AND ENSENADA: SUPPLYING WARDROBE FOR THE ARMY DURING THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS (1741-1748)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 201-233

ABSTRACT: The objective of this study is to analyze the contracting of wardrobe for the Spanish Army during the period 1741-1748. This is a time of military activity coincided with the campaign in Italy which came to mobilize about 60,000 men. It includes the management developed by Campillo until his death and the first stage of Ensenada government until the signing of the Treaty of Aquisgran. Our documentation is based on the activity of the General Treasury as an institution responsible for financing purchases. We will see that the main formula is hiring suppliers but still remain other formulas better considered by the Crown. We will emphasize the necessity to differentiate between the pressure exerted over income lessors and provisioning suppliers. These suppliers maintained their positions unchanged during our study period.

Key words: Spain 18th century, Army, Wardrobe, Suppliers, General Treasury.

ANDÚJAR CASTILLO, FRANCISCO

WAR, VENALITY AND SOLDIER CONTRACTS IN THE XVIII CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 235-267

ABSTRACT: During the XVIII century, every time the Hispanic monarchy was in need of new military units for war, they resorted to the private levy system, since this was the most effective, fastest and cheapest system to provide the king with soldiers. The compensation always consisted in the granting of blank patents to the army contractors or troop raisers for them to appoint military positions to those who provided a certain amount of money or its equivalent in recruited men. This study analyzes the historical evolution of contracts for the raising of armies, revises the concept of contract to grant it a meaning wider than the one given by historiography to date, analyzes the different types of contracts according to the size of the armies to be raised, studies the chronology of contracts throughout the entire century and, lastly, presents a model of troop raising to illustrate the two key elements that converged in those who ventured to raise new military units: wealth and previous experience. Finally, this survey addresses the study of the venality of military positions which entailed the raising of troops.

Key words: Venality, XVIII Century, Contracts, Soldiers, Military Recruitment.

GONZÁLEZ ENCISO, AGUSTÍN

CONTRACTORS AND MANUFACTURERS: SUPPLYING ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO THE SPANISH STATE IN XVII AND XVIII CENTURIES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 269-303

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the problem of provisioning arms and ammunition by the Spanish state during the XVII and XVIII centuries according to the types of entrepreneur (the *asentista* or contractor) involved and the characteristics of the organisation developed. First, there is a formal description of the arms industrial sector (cannons, ammunition, muskets), touching such aspects as industrial organisation and the technology implied. The body of the paper goes on the figure of the *asentista* in each subsector: who were they, if they had other business, what were the characteristics of the contracts and the real relation with the Administration, if they developed family links in their business, and so on. Up to 1760, contracting by the state was dominant, but afterwards the policy was changed in several sectors so the state became a manufacturer state, owner of his factories. The last part of the paper focuses on this period, looking at the circumstances and consequences of that change of policy on provisioning and on the entrepreneurs.

Key words: Contractors, Manufacturers, Arms Industry, Ammunition Supply, XVII and XVIII Centuries, Spain.

LORENZO PINAR, FRANCISCO JAVIER

TRADING COMPANIES FOUNDATION IN THE CITY OF ZAMORA IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY (1575-1600)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 307-342

ABSTRACT: This paper tries to reconstitute the conditions for the foundation of the trading companies in the city of Zamora (northwest of Spain) in the Sixteenth Century. It studies the socio-professional category of the associates, their functions, their contributions, the duration of the companies and their geographical areas of action. It'll also delineate the distinctive features or possible parallelisms with others Spanish societies and it'll try to verify some affirmations about the commercial activity of Zamora during this period. This article supposes a contribution to a subject scarcely studied for the interior places of the Iberian Peninsula in the Sixteenth Century.

Key words: Trading societies, companies, merchants, fish, Zamora, Spain, Sixteenth Century.

GÓMEZ NAVARRO, SOLEDAD

FAMILY, STATEMENT AND INSTITUTION: THE SECULAR CLERGY IN THE KINGDOM OF CORDOVA IN THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. THE CASE OF LUCENA

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 343-369

ABSTRACT: This contribution is part of a larger project currently being developed, focusing on the study of family structure, economic, social and institutional secular clergy of the kingdom of Cordova through the Ecclesiastic Books, Haciendas Families Books and Ecclesiastical cadastre of the Marquis of Ensenada. This text is just a preview of that through, in particular of the most important center of Cordova Subbaetic by the number of clergy and church institutions as it was during the Old Regime Lucena, and only their families in church books. Well-known source of the responses emanating from that particular survey magna Bourbon with the great servant of Fernando VI sought the wealth of his subjects of the crown of Castile to apply the Single Tax, this documentary is, however, largely untapped from the triple perspective here will be-hence the interest in this development, real contribution, then, modernist historiography, and to be viewed, analyzed and understood in the context of a state increasingly need to know, monitor and control their subjects to rule, as it was, in short, illustrated. Basic methodology for obtaining our threefold purpose indicated is the quantification and subsequent statistical system is indispensable in this case, to fully understand the text it supports. Finally, a second phase focused on the analysis of the books of ecclesiastical estates now rounded results are presented, as defined by the economic situation of the group examined.

Key words: Castile, Illustration, Secular clergy, Family, Social order, Institution.

DIAGO HERNANDO, MÁXIMO

BARTOLOMÉ ARNOLFO, A NATIVE FROM SAVOY IN MADRID AT THE MIDDLE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, FINANCIER, MERCHANT AND OWNER OF TRANSHUMANT LIVESTOCK
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 371-407

ABSTRACT: In the course of the seventeenth century a numerous community of foreign merchants took shape in Madrid. Individuals of very diverse origins conformed this community, that was divided in «nations», in which the merchants of the same origin came together. One of these «nations» was conformed by the subjects of the duke Savoy, that were not very numerous in Madrid at this time. In this article the author pays attention to one of the most prominent members of this nation, the merchant and businessman Bartolomé Arnolfo. He informs about his activity as a merchant, and he pays particular attention to his activity as wool exporter, that he puts in connexion with other activities such as money-lending and transhumant sheep-breeding.

Key words: Spain, Madrid, Savoy, Trade, Finance, Transhumant Sheep Breeding, Seventeenth Century.

FELICES DE LA FUENTE, MARÍA DEL MAR

TO REWARD SERVICES WITH HONORS: THE GROWTH OF THE NOBILITY TITLED IN THE REIGNS OF PHILIP IV AND CHARLES II
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 35, 2013, pp. 409-435

ABSTRACT: During the seventeenth century, the nobility titled ceased to be a select and limited group for to open up gradually to new members, even without a noble origin, who were able to achieve a nobility title trough divers systems that were established for it. Although there are few studies about the creation of these honors during this century, it seems that until the reign of Philip IV, the nobility titles were granted mainly to firstborns and younger sons of the main noble Houses. However, since then and especially in the reign of Charles II, the policy of creating nobility titles varied significantly by the large increase they experienced, and because in large part they were awarded to whom offered the money as the main merit. In this study, based on existing studies and consultation of unpublished documents, we analyze, among other things, the change that the top of the privileged class experienced during this period, the merits that were rewarded with grants so precious, and the new elites who managed to get this honors. Although there were new graduates who responded to the traditional concept of nobility, there were also nobility titles that were granted to people with dark or uncertain origins, who had served to the Crown only with the «merit» of money.

Key words: Philip IV, Charles I, Seventeenth century, Nobility estate, Nobility titled, Inflation of honors, Venality.

ALLOZA APARICIO, ÁNGEL y VILLANI, STEFANO

CONTINENTAL CONTEMPORARY READINGS OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION. THE CASES OF ITALY AND SPAIN AS EXAMPLES

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ABSTRACT: Initiated at the very beginning of the movements, discussions about the origin and causes of the English revolution have become one of the most valuable themes within the Anglo-Saxon historiography. On the contrary, continental contemporary readings of those events remain to be decoded and fully comprehended. This article reveals and examines some of those readings, notably those registered in Italian republics and in Spain, including some of them which have remained so far out of the scope of the historian. Despite the common features apprehended among the cases studied, all of them show a wide range of interpretations; variety which derives from the different forms of approaching to the past, from the degree of pragmatism of the reports analysed, and from the ideological and cultural positioning of their authors.

Key words: English revolution, contemporary readings, Seventeenth Century, Italy, Spain.