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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ, MÁXIMO

GUARDIANSHIP AND MINORITY PROTECTION IN RURAL CASTILE: DAILY PRACTICES OF ANCIENT RÉGIME

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 27-54

ABSTRACT: Among the studies on the ‘life cycle’ the issue of the minority in rural Castile in the evolution of their meaning throughout the modern era deserves a special chapter. In that long life stage without very precise margins, knowledge of the practice of legal guardianship and curatorship of young people is very critical capital to understand within family environments periods. It was not a minor or little problem when it affected all social sectors for long time and universal reasons relating to the protection of the huge number of needy orphans of defense for maintaining their assets and heritage allow survival, their marriage and their ability to thrive and always economic or cultural promotion. The daily life of those stocks depended on the different tutorials performances.

Key words: Legal Guardianship; Youth; Rural Castile; Ancient Régime.

RUIZ SASTRE, MARTA Y CANDAU CHACÓN, MARÍA LUISA

ENGAGEMENTS IN EARLY MODERN SPAIN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE «PROMISE». TRADITIONS AND CONFLITS

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 55-105

ABSTRACT: The present work studies the strength that betrothals had in Western society during Modern Times. Even without having a sacramental nature and without being formally required for the celebration of a religious ceremony, the betrothal created in the collective mind a bond that was difficult to break. The promise that was exchanged forced those who were involved to stay true to it until the very act of marriage. This appeared in this way in modern –ecclesiastical and secular– legislation, and it would be thus supported by popular opinion. Neither the Council of Trent nor the ecclesiastical institutions –despite the decree Tametsi– managed to avert the continued existence of its meaning, and common practice would continue to keep its value, adapting the spirit of



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the sacrament to everyday reality: the expression of free consent and its consummation through «carnal knowledge». The analysis of lawsuits for breach of promise of marriage reflects the persistence of an old social practice and reveals part of the historical scheme of the marriage process.

Key words: History of Marriage; Betrothals; Engagement.

BLANCO CARRASCO, JOSÉ PÁBLO
DISSENTS. PATRIA POTESTAS CONFLICTS IN MODERN RURAL SPAIN
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 107-135

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses some of the facets of the exercise of parental authority under the Ancien Régime. We want to show the different ways in which it is understood and interpreted this legal figure that, in the case of married couples, allows that wields go to court in order to prevent them, or otherwise force their celebration. The protagonists of these lawsuits give us key to understanding the system of agreements and consensus with which modern society is regulated internally, and how they begin to impose a different mindset lines.

Key words: Marriage; Family History; 18th Century; Extremadura; Spain.

JARQUE MARTÍNEZ, ENCARNACIÓN Y ALFARO, FRANCISCO JOSÉ
INHERITANCE, HONOUR AND FAMILIAR FEUDS IN THE ARAGON OF THE 18TH CENTURY
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 137-165

ABSTRACT: Family conflict was a common experience in past families close as it is today. This study is based on the reason that led to family breaking in the 18th Century Aragon and the lines society prescribed to avoid a total dissolution of a family kin. The most common causes analyzed for these breakdowns were marriage plans, inheritances and domestic violence, all gathered in different lawsuits. Aragonese law affects to these situations in a different way that Castilian law did. The particular interpretations of Aragonese lawyers printed in the lawsuits their perception of human condition.

Key words: Aragon; 18th Century; Family; Conflict; Violence; Lawsuit; Legislation.

ESPÍN LÓPEZ, ROSA M.
DIVORCE TRIALS IN CASTILE DURING EARLY MODERN HISTORY
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 167-200

ABSTRACT: By exploring the concept of divorce in the early period of modern history (16th to 18th Centuries), this article examines the legal actions taken against marital disputes in compliance with the Canon law and the laws of the Crown of Castile. The article takes a closer look at the development of such trials, the protagonists and their families,



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as well as the economic and social consequences of these actions. The pleas, allegations and ecclesiastical judicial decrees constitute the basis to understand the phases of such litigation, from the reporting to the final sentence. These sources also provide a unique portrayal of daily life at the time, namely the suffering caused by marital disputes and the attempts to address them through divorce lawsuits, revealing how women bore the brunt as they were often exposed to violence.

Key words: Divorce; Marital Separation; Domestic Violence; Early Modern History.

REY CASTELAO, OFELIA

FAMILY CRISES AND MIGRATIONS IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GALICIA FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 201-236

ABSTRACT: This paper studies the problem of the relationship between crisis and migrations from the women's point of view. This reflection is done using the information available to Galicia in the 18th century. This territory was characterized by intense male migration, with two variants: seasonal or short-term migration to Castile and the multiyear or medium-term to Portugal and Andalusia. In order to study its impact on women, this paper is divided into two parts: a) firstly, the focus is on family crisis that caused whether the death of the absentee husband or the voluntary abandonment of the family, and proposing the different choices; b) secondly, the aim is to study those single women who were in the need to migrate in order to solve their personal crisis, that is to say, those times when they had to make a decision to solve their own future.

Key words: Family Crises; Migrations; Galicia; Women; 18th Century.

PASCUA SÁNCHEZ, MARÍA JOSÉ DE LA

«IN THE SHADOW» OF ABSENT MEN: UNHAPPILY MARRIED WOMEN IN THE HISPANIC WORLD OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 237-285

ABSTRACT: The households with feminine heads have been revealed in recent research as an important social reality in Early Modern Europe. These households, often under direction of a widow, and to a lesser extent, of a spinster or an unhappily married woman, are providing historians with the possibility to observe women's lives from the margins of structures of patriarchal power. The economic, social and affective reality of unhappily married women needs a profound analysis, that goes beyond a quantitative magnitude, facing the challenge of imagining these women in conditions that, at first glance, didn't go beyond exceptional and accidental, but in reality they could have formed an environment of autonomy and power for themselves. In this study, judicial records and testaments which come from Cadiz in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries are utilised to show the different paths of the lives of women with absent husbands. These testimonials confirm



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that the experiences of women and their own perception of themselves differ not only as a function of their own circumstances but also according to the sources that we could choose. If from the allegations of abandonment from the «Warrants to Indies» it can be deduced that for this collective, overall they experienced poverty and difficult conditions, their wills offer a *visión* of full lives where work and affection are basic structures.

Key words: Unhappily Married Women; Women Alone; Women, Work and Family; Warrants to West Indies; Wills and Life Stories; The Hispanic World; Seventeenth Century; Early Modern History.

GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, FRANCISCO

OLD AGE, WIDOWS, AND RURAL SOLITUDE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CENTRAL-SOUTHERN SPAIN

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 287-324

ABSTRACT: Current research about old age during the Ancient Regime in Spain is insufficient. And the same is the case with women, despite the large number of studies about gender and family history in the past decades. Taking, as a starting point, the analysis of widow women which became heads of households, this paper aims to know which specific characteristics had those households during their old age, composition, size, typology and the tendency to solitude; which activities and livelihood they had, paying attention to those differences as an expression of inequality; and which mechanisms and social reproduction strategies they followed to deal with the effects of aging. This paper is geographically focused in a wide rural area of central-southern Spain and aims to review the assumption that single and widow women in preindustrial age had subordinated lives.

Key words: Old Age, Widowhood, Solitude, Women, Family Strategies, Spain, Eighteenth Century.

SEBASTIÁN MACÍAS, FACUNDO

CONTEMPLATION AND TRANSCENDENCE: TERESA OF ÁVILA AND THE MYSTICAL-THEOLOGICAL FUNDAMENT FOR OVERCOMING FEMALE WEAKNESS

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 327-352

ABSTRACT: This paper aims to show how Teresa of Avila ends up reaffirming the potential of women's words and deeds even when incorporating negative aspects of intellectual Christian theological construct on women because of her appropriation of mystical theology. In effect, this field provided her with the theoretical assumptions that allowed her to conceive the materiality of the weak female body as a subordinate element to the soul without gender's ability to access the depths of divine knowledge.

Key words: Teresa; Woman; Mystical Theology.



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JIMÉNEZ MONTES, GERMÁN

SEVILLA, PUERTO Y PUERTA DE EUROPA: THE ACTIVITY OF A FLEMISH COMMERCIAL COMPANY IN SEVILLE DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 353-386

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the commercial activity of a Flemish company in Seville from 1577 to 1582, focusing on its exportations, importations, and bill of exchanges. The analyses of the business of this firm, which was based on Antwerp and Bruges, will shed light on two main issues: on the one hand, the role of the foreign agents and communities in a changing city such as Seville during the 16th century, and on the other, the increase of the mercantile and financial contacts between the Andalusian city and other European markets, as a consequence of the development of *la Carrera de Indias*.

Key words: Commercial Companies; Foreign Merchants; Trade; Flanders; Seville.

GALLEGO LÁZARO, ENRIQUE

CIUDAD Y TIERRA DE SEGOVIA COMMUNITY'S REORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT MODERN AGES. JURISDICTIONAL SALES IN 17TH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 387-424

ABSTRACT: This research tries to study and analyze the jurisdictional exemptions, known as sales of subjects, occurred throughout seventeenth centuries in Segovia, understanding by jurisdiction the power awarded by the monarchs, until the beginning of nineteenth century, to rule a certain territorial district. But that not meant that the received jurisdiction was, on the contrary of lay's jurisdiction, to get land's property, but some income receipts and above all, the power to put on trial. After an introduction and the current status of the issue, follow the main phases of exemption's dynamic, carrying on with disputes and complaints happened, and concluding with a part about what the process implied in the development of Segovia's institutional running.

Key words: Segovia (Spain); Castile; Habsburg Kings; Jurisdictional Sales; Seventeenth Century.

SÁNCHEZ DURÁN, ÁLVARO

INFORMATION AND REPUTATION IN THE 17TH CENTURY: ESTABLISHING TRUST IN THE SOCIAL NETWORKS OF PORTUGUESE BUSINESSMEN

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 425-466

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the role played by diverse social and cultural practices in the establishment of interpersonal trust during the Early Modern period. Based on qualitative analysis of social interactions within the ego-centered networks of five Portuguese businessmen living in Madrid during the 17th Century, studied thanks to their epistolary correspondence. Letters allow historians to assess the role of the transmission of



information and diverse cultural values in forging trust. Moreover, they also document the crucial importance of personal reputation as a form of subjective valuation of the aptitudes of economic actors, and how these assessments were produced thanks to epistolary interactions. Finally, attention is drawn to how reputations served as a means of selecting and recruiting agents.

Key words: Trust; Businessmen; Networks; Letters; Information; Reputation.

BRAVO LÓPEZ, FERNANDO

THE APOCRYPHAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE JEWS OF SPAIN AND THOSE OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN HISTORIOGRAPHY: A CRITICAL REVIEW

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 38, n. 2 (2016), pp. 467-502

ABSTRACT: The correspondence between the Jews of Spain and those of Constantinople has occupied an important place within the European anti-Jewish tradition for around four hundred years. Anti-Jewish authors have used it for centuries as a proof of the existence of a Jewish conspiracy designed to take control of the Christian society from the inside. Since the Nineteenth Century, the correspondence has also occupied an important place in historiography. This article focuses in this issue, reviewing the way the correspondence has been treated in historiography. It will show how the view that the letters were a fake prevailed, and how questions about its real origin and motivation emerged. Finally, we will show the answers that have been proposed to these questions, and that there are still many things unknown about those important documents.

Key words: Anti-Jewish Tradition; Jews in Spain; *Conversos*; Conspiracy; Purity of Blood Statutes; Historiography.