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## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

BRENDECKE ARNDT Y MARTÍN ROMERA, MARÍA ÁNGELES

THE *HABITUS* OF THE ROYAL OFFICER: IDEAL, PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIOR IN THE HISPANIC MONARCHY (15<sup>TH</sup>-18<sup>TH</sup>)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 23-51

ABSTRACT: The present article proposes a methodological approach to Hispanic officers based on the concept of *habitus*. Instead of focusing on the officers as a social group or on the institutional evolution of these figures and their attributions, it addresses the development of specific qualities related to the office itself. The underlying two main assumptions are, on the one hand, that during the Early Modern period the professionalization of officers was a practical process ingrained in everyday life. The second assumption is, that in order to shed light on that process, it is imperative to analyse the praxis that derived from embodying the office and to which extent the mentioned praxis modelled the behaviour of the officers and led to a specific identity associated with the office. Such an identity was built around a series of habits and behavioural attitudes that distinguished them as suitable for the profession, identified them with the status and characteristics pertaining to the office and provided them with the negotiation tools required for the job.

*Key words:* *habitus*; Officers; Hispanic Monarchy; State.

JARA FUENTE, JOSÉ ANTONIO

BETWEEN CONFLICT AND COOPERATION: CASTILINA CITIES AND *CORREGIDORES*, THE PRAXIS OF A POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP UP TO THE CATHOLIC MONARCHS

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 53-87

ABSTRACT: In the frame of the process of political centralization undertaken by the Trastámaras, in special during the fifteenth century, scholars have traditionally regarded the institution of the «corregimiento» (the «corregidores» –keepers of the town– were royal agents appointed to oversee the government and, in general, administration of royal cities and towns) as one of the most perfect instruments highlighting the stages and intensity with which that aim was achieved. Historians have considered the imposition of the



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«corregimientos» over the towns as a defeat of the urban world, as a trait of weakness on the part of those towns especially predisposed to subject themselves to the political interference represented by these royal officials. Nevertheless, we know that towns were able to face the imposition of these agents with some degree of success. In some circumstances, they not only managed to avoid the appointment or even the effective inauguration into office of these officials but, in many cases, the «corregidor» inauguration constituted the last phase in a process of negotiation not necessarily conducted with the monarch but singularly with the royal agent. These negotiations helped to lubricate the relationship thus generated between both parties, redefining it in terms of political cooperation. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the way in which these royal agents were perceived in the frame of those processes of relationship –sometimes endowed with a conflictive nature, sometimes showing negotiating traits–, and the ability showed by cities and towns to develop an autonomous political action in the frame of the more global process of political centralization. The *terminus ad quem* of this paper is the inauguration of the Elizabethan monarchy, since, from the Parliament of Toledo of 1480, it implies the beginning of a different phase in the process of institutional consolidation of the «corregimiento».

*Key words:* Crown of Castile; Fifteenth Century; Towns; Keepers of the Town; Conflict and Cooperation.

ASENJO GONZÁLEZ, MARÍA

THE *CORREGIDOR* IN THE CITY. THE POSITION AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE *HABITUS* IN THE LATE 15<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 89-124

ABSTRACT: Because of its relevance, status and endurance we could say that the Castilian *Corregidor*, or town keeper, is one of the exceptional official positions of the Middle Ages, and one that continues into the modern age. It was the product of major political decisions, such as the one taken in 1480, but also the result of plying the trade day after day, which gave the royal official's position greater substance. This paper deals with the early days in the construction of the *habitus* of this office and focuses on the *Corregidor* Alonso Ramirez de Villaescusa. It takes an in-depth look at his work and compares the theoretical conception and the practical reality of the position. The success of the office of the *corregidor* is associated precisely with the gradual development of royal office's *habitus* through its continued presence in the city and its responsibilities in the areas of justice, mediation and government.

*Key words:* Castille; Cities; Monarchy; Service; Government; Administration; Justice.



ARANDA PÉREZ, FRANCISCO JOSÉ

KING'S COUNCILLORS, REPUBLIC'S COUNCILLORS. PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF THE *HABITUS* ON THE POLITICAL VADEMECUM IN THE HISPANIC MONARCHY OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 125-168

ABSTRACT: In the Christian-Western political theory has been understood as a political server should provide his *lord* help and advice. The first began as military aid and then drift into the economic service. The second was to support this lord (usually a king) in their governance and management tasks. So, politicians, ministers, officers were primarily councillors, administered or intermediated this royal or public service. The reflections on the matter from the perspective of the *habitus*, helps understanding social leaders and oligarchies, and its work and justification against the real device. In fact, the treatises about the councillors was an entire subgenre of political literature of which the castilians participated with other subjects of the Hispanic Monarchy. In this work two not always easy to delimit lines are drawn. On the one hand, consideration of the councillors from above as support for the princely government by polisynodial system; here we find authors like Furio Ceriol, Madariaga, Ramirez de Prado, Álamo de Barrientos and Mártir Rizo, all have numerous influences of Erasmus, Vives, Bodin, Lipsius, Chokier de Surlet and Simancas. On the other hand, those who advocate more republican or civic positions, among which we should mention to Costa Beltrán, Castilla Aguayo, Ballesteros Saavedra and Acevedo Salamanca.

*Key words:* Thought, Political; *Habitus*; Councillors; 16th Century; 17th Century; Hispanic Monarchy; Absolutism; Republicanism.

ÁLVAREZ-OSSORIO ALVARIÑO, ANTONIO

THE LIMITS OF *HABITUS*? ROYAL MINISTERS IN LOMBARDY DURING THE REIGN OF CHARLES II

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 169-189

ABSTRACT: During the reign of Charles II the political government of the State of Milan underwent a remarkable change. For more than a century the ministerial career was linked to and based around a way of life. The scions of patriarchal families from the cities of Lombardy graduated in legal studies, practiced as lawyers, had the choice of biennial positions and ended up in lifelong appointments to the supreme courts. Family ties and the old-boys' network influenced the system of selection and promotion for ministers, both among ordinary and extraordinary magistrates as well as in the Senate. The ideal of service was linked to expectations of progression in the judicial *cursus honorum*. Among patricians the *corso delle lettere* was considered the path for the nobility which guaranteed control of society and it was seen as recompense for the years of study and effort in mid-level posts. During the regency of Mariana of Austria this system of ministerial career



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fractured when the Council of Italy began to sell these ministerial positions at the court of Madrid. Under Charles II the venality of the judiciary altered the secular nature of promotion based on the provincial roster, favouring social mobility in the obtention of the position of minister to the King of Spain and Duke of Milan, in the courts of Lombardy.

*Key words:* *habitus*; royal officers; Milan State; Charles II; Spanish Monarchy.

LÓPEZ-CORDÓN CORTEZO, M. VICTORIA

FROM CALLIGRAPHER SCRIVENER TO TRAINED CLERK: EDUCATION, CAREER AND SOCIAL PROMOTION OF THE OFFICERS IN THE *SECRETARÍAS DEL DESPACHO*

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 191-228

ABSTRACT: The bureaucratic *habitus*, like the judicial one, was a system of durable dispositions that disciplined the praxis and the representation of the actors. The object of this study is a group of bureaucrats who were to become the backbone of the administration, the officers of the different *Secretarías de la Corte*, men of pen and office. The staff of the *Secretarías del Despacho*, which was a fifty people collective at the beginning of the 18th century, tripled by the end of this century. They were recruited from within the administration, either from other institutions or through a clientelist procedure that presumed previous training. Their praxis was not learnt in Latin schools or universities, but through the almost mechanical practice of ordering, distributing and turning simple drafts into readable documents. Their careers show that, in order to succeed, they needed to acquire knowledge beyond formal expertise as well as the skill of making themselves «visible» inside and outside the office.

*Key words:* Officers; *Secretarías del Despacho*; 18th Century; Councils, Court.

GONZÁLEZ FUERTE, MANUEL AMADOR

DO CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN? INSTITUTIONALITION OF THE JUDICIAL CAREER IN SPAIN AT THE END OF THE OLD REGIME

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 229-262

ABSTRACT: The regulations of 1783, 1788 and 1799 started the institutionalisation of the judicial career in the Spanish Monarchy. The analysis of these rules permit observing the changes and the limitations of the judicial officials and judges' ethics during the Enlightenment. The aim was to raise their technical ability, their legal nature, without modifying their moral characterisation. Afterwards, it will be analysed the intellectual production (books, conferences...) to which the regulations would give rise in order to approach reality by means of examples in which the full extent of these measures can be examined in the end.

*Key words:* Judicial Career; *Habitus*; Absolutism; Corregidores; Alcaldes Mayores.



ÁLVAREZ NOGAL, CARLOS

PHILIP IV'S GERMAN BANKERS: THE YOUNGER FUGGER AND JULIO CÉSAR SCAZUOLA (1618-1641)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 265-299

ABSTRACT: The Fugger family had two business companies working at the same time in Castile during the Kingdom of Philip IV. A new company was established in 1624 to control the Cruzada and to sign credit contracts with the Monarchy. It was known in the Court as the «Younger Fuggers» and was able to provide credit to the Council of Finance for more than 14 millions ducats during 16 years. Julio César Scazuola was his main agent in Madrid and became one of the most important Philip IV's bankers. This company ousted an old Genoese firm from his position using an aggressive strategy in the negotiations. It helps to understand the intense hostility showed for many Genoese bankers to this company.

*Key words:* Philip IV; Bankers; Cruzada; Fugger.

BRAVO LOZANO, CRISTINA

DIPLOMACY, COURTLY SERVICE AND CATHOLIC INKS: THE LONDON LAWSUIT OF FRANCISCO DE MELO MANUEL

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 301-325

ABSTRACT: In 1676 Francisco de Melo, Portuguese ambassador in London and lord chamberlain of the Queen Catherine of Braganza, was involved in a typographic controversy that affected his diplomatic dignity and his palatine office. Service and obedience to two members of the Lusitanian Royal House, with different natures and responsibilities, show the delicate balance between the political sphere of negotiation and the domestic space. According to his career and his dual position, the impression's permission of a catholic book in the protestant court caused the dispute analyzed in these pages. Although it can be interpreted as an eventual case, it emphasizes the confessional reality of England and how such printed texts found ways of diffusion through the diplomacy and the environment of the royal consort.

*Key words:* diplomacy; Royal House; Typography; Francisco de Melo Manuel; Catherine of Braganza; Charles II; England.



LA PARRA LÓPEZ, SANTIAGO

FRANCISCO DE BORJA IN TERESA DE JESÚS' MIRROR (PARALLEL LIVES UNITED BY MODERNITY)

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 327-367

ABSTRACT: The fifth centenary of the birth of Teresa of Jesus is an appropriate occasion to consider her ephemeral but intense relations with Francisco de Borja. Although they were two different historical characters, both were protagonists of a troubled period that transformed Europe, and were united in their sense of modernity. The image of Borja we find reflected in Mother Teresa's heart-mirror do not depict the Duke of Gandia as someone stuck in the medieval past. This conclusion is, thus, one more reason to reexamine the biography of Francisco de Borja, who was a saint without renouncing to his polemical family.

*Key words:* Teresa of Jesus; Francisco de Borja; Modernity; Nuns; Jesuits.

PÉREZ ROMERO, EMILIO

SUPPLY, PRICES AND CONSUMPTION OF WINE IN A CASTILIAN TOWN: EL BURGO DE OSMA, 1655-1804

Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 369-402

ABSTRACT: The study of the production, distribution and consumption of wine in modern Spain, given the nature of the available sources, must be addressed, largely through the analysis of local cases. This work focuses on the market of the town of El Burgo de Osma (Soria) between the mid-seventeenth century and early nineteenth centuries. The main data source is related to the administration of municipal taverns. In connection with the operation of the market, special attention to the mechanisms of supply, the composition and evolution of prices, and the changes that occurred in the supply area during the eighteenth century it is provided. New information about the history of wine production in the Ribera del Duero in the same period is also supplied.

*Key words:* Wine; Market; Prices; Castile; Eighteenth Century.



SEIJA MONTERO, MARÍA Y RODICIO PEREIRA, LAURA  
THE CHAPTERS OF THE CATHEDRALS OF SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA AND OURENSE DURING  
THE REIGN OF KING PHILIP V: PRELIMINARY RESULTS  
Stud. his., H.<sup>a</sup> mod., 39, n. 1 (2017), pp. 403-449

ABSTRACT: This article describes the preliminary results from the study conducted on the Chapters of the Cathedrals of Santiago and Ourense during the reign of King Felipe V. The main objective is to make known the structuring of the Cathedrals' staff, that is, the total number and occupation of the Chapter members, and in the case of Santiago Cathedral their geographical origin, the kinship among these and the interrelationship of these members with Santiago and Ourense's local governments.

*Key words:* Cathedral Chapters; Galicia; Felipe V; Staff; Kinship; Local Government.