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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

ANDRÉS UCENDO, JOSÉ IGNACIO and LANZA GARCÍA, RAMÓN
INTRODUCTION. TREASURY AND ECONOMY IN 17TH CENTURY CASTILE
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 23-46

ABSTRACT: Tax system has been held accountable for the Castilian economic crisis in the seventeenth century. The tax burden probably was not greater than in other countries, but other factors like new taxes, the use and abuse of extraordinary receipts, and the changes in the ways of collections did not give incentives for commercial and urban activities, that was the base for the development of the markets. The articles included in this dossier analyze some interesting questions about the consequences of the tax system upon the rural and urban economies, the donation of 1629, the public debt and the spend of local communities in infrastructures, that explain us how economy was upset by the Royal fiscal policy.

Key words: tax system, economy, Castile, seventeenth century.

ÁLVAREZ NOGAL, CARLOS
THE DEMAND OF PUBLIC DEBT IN CASTILE DURING THE EARLY MODERN AGE: THE «JUROS» ISSUED ON MURCIA'S «ALCABALAS»
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 47-82

ABSTRACT: The Spanish Crown not only made short term loans from major international bankers, it also borrowed by issuing long term bonds called «juros», which were bought by Spanish and foreign investors. The issue of such public debt instruments was particularly intense in the 16th and 17th centuries in order to finance the Spanish Crown's ambitious foreign policy. This paper studies the «juros» issued on Murcia's «alcabalas» using a data base with all their bonds issued on this tax and city. The research tries to obtain a picture as clear as possible of the supply and demand of «juros» during that period. We were able to observe a growth in the number of «juros», changes in the average value of their annual rents and the decline of the interest rates paid over time. It shows the development of a market for public debt in Castile.

Key words: public debt, «juros», «alcabalas», Castile, Early Modern Age.

BILBAO BILBAO, LUIS M.^a

TREASURY AND TAXATION IN THE BASQUE PROVINCE OF ÁLAVA IN THE XVITH AND XVIITH CENTURIES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 83-124

ABSTRACT: The privileged *status* of Spanish Basque territories in fiscal affairs related with central government taxes did not mean they were absolutely exempt from eventual increasing contributions to the Monarchy. The Crown financial difficulties, usually associated with war, might affect them through military services and voluntary donations. The aim of this article is to verify whether this hypothesis is fulfilled in the case of one of the Basque territories, the Province of Álava, between 1500 and 1720. For this purpose the source *Cuentas de la Provincia* (*Accounting of the Province*) has been taken into account which has allowed the reconstruction of a data base concerning Province treasury and tax burden. The results derived from its analysis suggest that warlike conflicts do not seem to be the only main determinant in the increase of the Province expense. There were other components that were as decisive or even more than they, depending on moments. But if the war was not always the main determinant it was nevertheless a decisive factor in the treasury financial system change. At the same time it has been possible to evaluate that the «fiscal pressure» was not a decisive factor of Álava's economic depression in the XVIIth century and that a micro view, at municipal level, of the fiscal problem may offer a different perspective from that of a macro outlook.

Key words: fiscal privileges, treasury financial system, tax burden, military services, voluntary donations, Basque Country, Álava, XVIth and XVIIth centuries.

VELA SANTAMARÍA, FRANCISCO JAVIER

THE PUBLIC WORKS IN 17TH CASTILE: AN ONEROUS UNKNOWN TAX

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 125-177

ABSTRACT: The studies of the public works in Golden Age Spain were focused on its technical and artistic aspects, but not on its economic consequences. But the urban infrastructure maintenance and the building of bridges, what required frequently the contribution of thousand of places, were expensive. Its financing, what needed the authorization of Council of Castile, increased the oppressive taxation of the 17th century, and its management had its same nature of privatization, lack of control and fraud.

Key words: public works, taxation, fiscal fraud, Council of Castile, Crown of Castile, 17th century.

LANZA GARCÍA, RAMÓN
THE DONATION OF 1629 IN ANDALUSIA
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 179-227

ABSTRACT: When the financial problems of the Monarchy worsened in 1629 due to the wars in Italy, Philip IV requested a general aid or donation, the second and most substantial of his long reign. This article studies some questions about the commission that took don Álvaro de Cabrera to the Andalusian provinces of Seville, Córdoba and Jaén, and that we still do not know very well, for example, the receipts, the forms of collections, especially in the local communities, the grants offered by the King to the donors and in which measure the donations changed, or not, the nature of the Castilian tax system characterized by the privilege, indirect taxation and local intermediation that closely joined the local and royal finances.

Key words: donation, local taxes, royal grants, royal finance, Castile, seventeenth century.

ANDRÉS UCENDO, JOSÉ IGNACIO
WHO PAID TAXES IN XVIITH CENTURY CASTILE? THE INCIDENCE OF THE TAXES
LEVIED UPON WINE IN MADRID
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 229-257

ABSTRACT: The hegemony of indirect taxation was one of the main hallmarks of the Castilian fiscal system during the Early Modern Period. It is commonly acknowledged that the burden of such taxation fell squarely upon the consumers and the aim of this essay is to analyze who really paid the taxes collected upon wine in XVIIth century Madrid. First part shows how the growing fiscal burden collected upon wine caused the development of a massive fraud which harmed the members of the publicans' guild and the Crown and City Treasuries, benefiting all those who could sell wine in the black market. Second part indicates that in spite of the continuous introduction of taxes on wine in Madrid during the century the consumption levels of this beverage (in «per capita» terms) experienced a rather moderate fall. It could be argued that thanks to the development of fraud the city consumers could buy cheap wine in the black market, but the evidence offered here suggests that this was not the case. In fact, the wine sold in the black market was only 5-10% cheaper than that sold legally by the members of the publicans' guild. As showed in third part, the prices of the wine sold both in the legal and black markets in XVIIth century Madrid rose always well above the New Castile prices index, so the moderate fall in the consumption levels of this beverage should be explained, then, as result of its rather rigid demand. Taking all this together, it may be said that the burden of the taxes collected on wine in XVIIth century Madrid fell upon the consumers, as indicated by the traditional view, but also upon the publicans and the Crown and the City Treasuries, and that the main beneficiaries of this were all those who could sell wine in the black market.

Key words: Royal Treasury, local finances, fraud, Castile, 17th century.

ESTEBAN ESTRÍNGANA, ALICIA

AGGREGATING TERRITORIES, INTEGRATING ELITES. THE SOUTHERN NETHERLANDS AND THE MONARCHY OF PHILIP III (1598-1621)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 261-304

ABSTRACT: This article studies how Philip III managed his royal patronage in the years before the return of the Southern Netherlands into the Spanish sovereignty in 1621 (honours, grants, court offices, military habits). The king tried to assure the success of this return stimulating and satisfying the profits expectancies of the Flemish elites, who could see this return as a positive decision for their interests. The details of the elites integration politics designed and implemented by the Crown to bring back this former patrimonial territory to the Spanish Monarchy demonstrate the practical values of some forms of belonging and some goals of identity adherence, as a service at the Royal Houses or the Catholicism's defence.

Key words: royal patronage, elites, Flemish Nobility, Order of the Golden Fleece, Spanish Military Orders, Household, territorial aggregation, political integration, Catholic Netherlands, government of the Archdukes, Spanish Monarchy, reign of Philip III.

FELIPO ORTS, AMPARO

SERVICES AND DONATIONS OF THE CITY OF VALENCIA TO THE MONARCHY DURING THE CATALAN REVOLT

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 305-333

ABSTRACT: The calls for contributions from the City of Valencia to Phillip IV's military forces, already important in the previous years, increased during the Catalan revolt, given the proximity of the French troops on the border of the Kingdom. The great danger that this entailed determined that the City was present at the various stages of battle, providing substantial donations and military services, with serious consequences for the population and Municipal Funds.

Key words: Catalan revolt, City of Valencia, monarchy, donations, military services.

CANET APARISI, TERESA

JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICT IN THE EARLY MODERN VALENCIA. CONFLICTING INSTANCES AND SOLUTIONS

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 335-373

ABSTRACT: This work analyzes the different profiles of the jurisdictional conflict provoked inside the Kingdom of Valencia during the XVIth and XVIIth century. It establishes the reasons of the same ones and his protagonists and it also announces the institutional creations arisen to solve them. The obtained conclusions indicate the jurisdictional conflict (or of competitions) as a very active element in the process of configuration of the administration of the early modern period; an effect obtained by the route of

activating new forms of government across new institutions or changing the relation of hierarchy between the already existing.

Key words: Monarchy, Kingdom, pactismo, political conflict, government.

GARCÍA HURTADO, MANUEL-REYES

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SPANISH SOLDIERS IN THE 18TH CENTURY PRESS

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 375-398

ABSTRACT: The Spanish soldiers intervene in the 18th century, fundamentally in the second half, in a way determined in the Republic of Letters. With this study we attempt to suggest that authors from the army and the navy collaborated with 18th century publications in an assiduous or sporadic way, in particular since the last third of the century as well as to carry out an analysis of the themes that worried them and on which they wrote articles. We will obtain thus data about a direct intervention channel of the militia in a society that nothing has to do with the military phenomenon.

Key words: journalism, army, navy, 18th century, projects, articles.

MORGADO GARCÍA, ARTURO

FREEDMEN IN CÁDIZ AT EARLY MODERN TIMES

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 32, 2010, pp. 399-436

ABSTRACT: The incidence of slavery in Cádiz at Early Modern Times had as consequence the existence of too many freedmen, subsaharians principally, but turks and northafricans too. This article pretends a quantification of this phenomenon, so a study of the integration of these freedmen in the cotidian life of the city.

Key words: Spain, Early Modern Times, Cádiz, social history, slavery, freedmen.