

Poder, pensamiento y cultura en el Antiguo Régimen

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Dacosta Martínez, Arsenio (ADOBE, Gestión de Patrimonio Histórico S.L. Avda. de los Comuneros, 54. 37003 Salamanca): Ser hidalgo en la Bizkaia bajomedieval: fundamentos de un imaginario colectivo (Being a member of the low nobility (hidalgos) in late-medieval Biskaia: the bases of collective images) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 15-32

Abstract: This work is an overview of the living conditions of the lower nobility in Biskaia through various examples from Portugalete. After outlining certain problems related to this group during the 15th and 16th centuries, the author develops an explanatory hypothesis of the phenomenon of the lower nobility in universal terms reference to its lineage hypertrophy, and to the end of civil strife between feudal lords.

Key Words: Hidalgo. Lower Nobility. Late Middle Ages. Seignory of Biscay. Portugalete. Preeminence. Lower nobility in universal terms. Lineages. Violence. Social structure.

Goicolea Julián, Francisco Javier (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La sociedad urbana riojana a fines del medioevo: algunas consideraciones sobre la cultura del poder de varias familias representativas de la elite (The Rioja urban society at the end of the middle ages: some considerations on the power culture of various representative elite families) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 33-46

Abstract: This article collects the ways of living of the richest families of the Rioja urban elite in the Upper Rioja during the passage from the Middle Ages to the Modern Age. Being as they were exponents of the ideals of a chivalrous mentality, the uses and forms of life of their "main" neighbours formed a culture of social power that they strove to project on urban images in their condition as members of the elite.

Key Words: Power. Elite. Culture. Rioja.

Porres Marijuán, Rosario (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La política fiscal de Felipe II en Alava: el estanco de la sal de 1564 (Phillip II's fiscal policy in Alava: the 1564 monopoly of salt) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 47-78

Abstract: The establishment of the monopoly of salt by the Crown in 1564 had important repercussions, in Alava where it was produced, and in Alava where it was consumed. Salt prices were increased and the salt markets were reorganised. This revived previous litigation between producing towns. Zeal against smuggling activated the competencies of a jurisdictional nature between the representatives of the Royal Estate and the Alava authorities, which were then fully engaged in the construction of the Province as a political, economic, and fiscal entity.

Key Words: Salt. Salines. Smuggling. Tax collection. Alava.

Reguera López, Iñaki (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Poder inquisitorial. El control de la costa y la defensa de la ortodoxia en la Ría del Nervión (Inquisitorial power. The control of the coast and the defence of orthodoxy in the Nervión estuary) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 79-98

Abstract: This work analyses the actions of the Inquisition reference to frontier security. The Inquisition's visits to ships and their monitoring of foreigners in seaports was a very noteworthy activity. The network of delegates and members of the Inquisition, which was frequently linked to local power, was entrusted with inspections of ships. While carrying out such inspections, there were abuses that hampered commercial activities. The Nervión estuary, being as it was the focus of intensive international trade, was especially monitored. The data provided on Portugalete and Bilbao are a good example of inquisitorial zeal.

Key Words: Inquisition. Ports. Vigilance. Trade. Foreigners.

Arenillas San José, Olga (Eusko Ikaskuntza. M^e Díaz de Haro, 11-1^o. 48013 Bilbao): La convivencia con los extranjeros en la villa de Portugalete (1550-1750) (Living with foreigners in the town of Portugalete (1550-1750)) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 99-116

Abstract: The continuous traffic of vessels along the Nervión estuary on their way to the commercial centre of Bilbao, converted the town of Portugalete into a port in which there was a daily presence of foreigners. The common living together of those born in Portugalete with these foreigners did not always take place in an atmosphere of collaboration. This report reflects certain episodes of both physical and oral violence, that took place in the port and seafont in Portugalete, mainly with English, Irish, French, Portuguese and Flemish sailors. The attitude - or attitudes - of the inhabitants of Portugalete with the foreigners that stopped in our waters is also reflected.

Key Words: Conflict. Foreign. Modern Age. Portugalete. Violence. Social structure. Daily life. Mentality. Social History. Social relationships.

Lanzagorta Arco, María José (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La cultura de la pobreza en la vida conventual clariana femenina: Santa María de la Bretonera y la Santísima Trinidad de Bidaurreta (The culture of poverty in feminine Clarian conventual life: Santa María de la Bretonera and the Santísima Trinidad de Bidaurreta) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 117-132

Abstract: Santa María de la Bretonera, in Belorado, and the monastery of Santísima Trinidad de Bidaurreta, in Oñati are two feminine convents from the 16th-18th centuries. Both can be included within the characteristics of their geographical and historical surroundings, one in Castille, and other in the Basque Country. How they carry out the acquisition of their estates, how they procure their possessions, and what became of these with the passing of centuries, these are all problems that are approached in this study: the economic history of these two important convents in the history of the Church during the Ancient Regime.

Key Words: Conventual life. Convent. Clarise Nuns. Monastery. Women. Estate.

Burrieza Sánchez, Javier (Univ. de Valladolid. Dpto. de Historia Moderna, Contemporánea y América. Prado de la Magdalena, s/n. 47005 Valladolid): Valladolid, capital jesuítica de Castilla (Valladolid, the Jesuitical capital of Castille) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 133-156

Abstract: From the arrival of the Jesuits to the Valladolid in 1545, Valladolid became one of the Jesuitical capitals of the Kingdom of Castille, and a strategic emplacement for a rapid expansion of the Company of Jesus. In Phillip II's court this religious order had five houses: the house for the training of the Company elites, the academic centre, the association devoted to the training of catholic priests for England, the association for the schooling of the Bourgeoisie and novices. These were five forms of maintaining the Company during the Modern Age.

Key Words: Company of Jesus. Associations. Education. Culture. Religious orders. Castille.

Ibáñez Fernández, Carlota (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miracocha, 48. 20007 Donostia): La integración de la caridad privada en el sistema benéfico del siglo XVIII y su implicación sociopolítica: las obras pías en la País Vasco (The integration of private charity in the welfare system of the 18th century and its social and political implications: charities in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 157-174

Abstract: This work analyses the mechanisms of charity, more concretely, private or personal contributions to the charity system instituted during the 16th century, specifying the various typologies and institutions through which it is supported: charitable bequests, charitable works, donations and alms, foundations, chaplaincies, etc... and analysing various examples of the different members of the community. In the same way, it analyses alms as a system of social control and the paternalistic attitudes of privileged groups.

Key Words: Charity. Welfare. Religiousness. Welfare. Poverty.

González, Montserrat (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): *Prensa y poder. El periodismo dieciochesco de crítica social y su enfoque educativo* (Press and power 18th-century journalism of social criticism and its educational approach) (Orig. es)

In: *Lankidetzan*. 23, 175-192

Abstract: This article reflects the importance of the emergence of the press in Spain. The government and the circles of power of the Illustration assign a clear pedagogic and indoctrinating role to the press. This link between education and journalism, up to now scarcely appreciated by historiography, is observable in the different journalistic genders analysed and, particularly, in the social criticism and mores sections in the press.

Key Words: Illustration. Education. Journalism.

Benito Aguado, Teresa (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): *Pensamiento liberal y compromiso político de las elites vascas: El caso de Vitoria (1789-1814)* (Liberal thinking and political commitment in Basque elites: The case of Vitoria (1789-1814)) (Orig. es)

In: *Lankidetzan*. 23, 193-218

Abstract: This work pretends to introduce an analysis of the motives of political positioning of Basque elites. For this purpose the existing interest groups are defined within the elite, monitoring their ideological evolution, from the beginning of the introduction of the "new ideas" to the end of the Liberal Triennium, paying considerable attention to the positions adopted reference to the statutory regime. We must not forget that the conflicts that had begun in this period in reality are the root of the Carlist wars.

Key Words: Political thinking. Networks of power. Liberalism. Jurisdictions. War of Independence. Basque Country.

Angulo Morales, Alberto (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): *Entre la promoción y la protección: el banco de emisión y descuento de Vitoria (1863)* (Somewhere between promotion and protection: the issue and discount bank of Vitoria (1863)) (Orig. es)

In: *Lankidetzan*. 23, 219-244

Abstract: This work offers an overview on the performance of public and private entities in the articulation of economic structures in 19th-century Alava. The project crystallises with the appearance of the Trade Bank in Vitoria, which symbolised the success of a long process, initiated in the 18th century. This process meant erecting an economic institution to channel the aspirations of the mercantile sector. However, the peculiar legal situation of Alava also intervened in this economic process with the generation of difficulties that added to the desires of the new economic class that was then in power.

Key Words: Bank. Trade. Factories. Statutory situation.

Álvarez Gila, Oscar; Ruiz de Gordejuela Urquijo, Jesús (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): **El empréstito Murrieta y la fundación de las colonias Portugalete, Santurce y Algorta (Santa Fe, Argentina): 1887-1890** (The Murrieta area and the foundation of the colonies of Portugalete, Santurce and Algorta (Santa Fe, Argentina): 1887-1890) (Orig. es)

In: Lankidetzan. 23, 245-258

Abstract: This article describes the process that brought about the foundation, in 1890, of a colony called "Portugalete", in the north of the province of Santa Fe (Argentina). This foundation is registered within the process of conquest and occupation of the indigenous lands in the Chaco region, in the last quarter of the 19th century. This denomination, together with those of the neighbouring colonies of Santurce, Algorta and San Cristobal, was due to the fact that this zone was colonised by Cristobal de Murrieta bank, from London, which had its origins in Biscay.

Key Words: Portugalete (Argentina). Cristobal de Murrieta Bank. Conquest of the Desert. Chaco. Colonisation.