# THE JOURNALS

## *The Journal "Moneda y Credito" and its Contribution to Spanish Historiography 1942-1974*

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If it is appropriate from time to time to pause and assess the subject-matter of a learned journal, it is of the greatest interest and importance to examine the contribution to historical studies of a journal whose exact specialism is not historical. *Moneda y Crédito*, "an economic journal", has only dedicated a portion of its pages to articles on economic history, as have other of Spain's journals which, specializing in the disciplines of economics, sociology, political science, etc., publish at irregular, but not infrequent, intervals, articles on historical aspects of their respective specialised disciplines.

Since its first appearance in 1942 the journal has published almost continuously the work of economic historians, and these 33 years of publication provide contributions to Spanish historiography which are of undoubted interest, if not through the sheer number of articles, which clearly is not comparable with that offered by the various periodicals dealing with purely historical subjects, then certainly by virtue of the quality of many of these studies, and the outstanding significance of some of them in the present condition of historical research in Spain.

These contributions have been divided into two basic groups. Out of a total of 316 studies, 126 are original works of scholarship within the meaning of the term, while the remainder is made up of book reviews, included, in the table of contents of each issue of the journal, under the general heading of "notes on publications", and, much less frequently, of certain documentary material of a historical nature which has appeared in its pages. We have, for convenience, established 1940 as a date limit in drawing up our index of studies of a historical character, excluding

those that deal with topics of a date later than 1940. Although this will become clear during the course of this article, we should, at the outset, warn the reader that we will not deal only with studies of pure economic history, but shall include articles on the history of economic thought, published, for the most part, during the journal's first few years.

## I. Two Periods.

If we were to examine the annual rate of appearance of historical articles in the journal, we should see that in the first period, the forties and early and mid-fifties, this admittedly slow rate was maintained at modest level, approximately five being the annual average of articles and "notes on publications" during the sixteen years up to and including 1957. During the remaining 17 years, the average annual number of these articles increases to 13. The journal has, therefore, attracted, during its later years, an increasingly numerous group of scholars interested in topics in economic history, and the importance of these topics in the field covered by the journal has become considerable. The greater part of the titles that can be included, at the present moment, in the index of historical subjects published by *Moneda y Crédito* belong to its second period, which has increased its interest and explains the increasing popularity of the journal amongst historians.

There are different reasons which explain these two cycles in the historiographical output of the journal. In its earliest years, before a significant groups of economic historians could have been said to exist, *Moneda y Crédito* published studies of economic history at irregular intervals, which we include in the journal's historical index, even though they were mainly contributions to the history of economic thought, and largely the work of economists writing for the journal. But they were few in number. Vicente Gay, José María Naharro, Fabian Estapé, José María Tallada, amongst others, felt the call to remedy the failure of historians in the past to do research in economic history. But in the specialised (and at that time unexplored) domain of economic history, *Moneda y Crédito* had, above all, the fortune to have the skilled and vitally important collaboration of don Ramón Carande. Carande was a member of the group of former pupils of Flores de Lemus, who came together, in the year after his death, to write in the journal *Moneda y Crédito*, under the patronage of the Marquis of Urquijo and the *Sociedad de Estudios y Publicaciones*. In this first period, there is an almost uninterrupted succession of articles under the signatures of these collaborators, and the work of Carande in the field of economic history was of seminal importance, comparable to that of scholars such as Luís Clariaga, Agustín Viñuales and Julio Tejero in the field of pure economics.

Even in 1954, almost at the end of this first period of the journal, if one were to look at the journal from an external, and therefore impartial, viewpoint, one would only have included among those « historians who have concerned themselves with the study of the evolution of the national economy » the name of Carande, together with those of José Antonio Rubio Sacristán and Luís García de Valdeavellano, the former a pupil of Carande himself, and associated with the second, above all, through the circle of Claudio Sánchez Albornoz, although both were originally graduates in History of Law and Institutions.[1] Thus their names are included in the brief list of historians who contributed interesting material in the early days of the journal.[2] Nor should one forget the vital collaboration during this period of two foreign historians, both specialists on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and both, doubtless, brought to the journal through similarity of interests and through the personal friendship of Carande: Giuseppe Coniglio and Henri Lapeyre. If the collaboration of the first implied a compliment paid by Italy to the great work undertaken by Carande in his study of the economic history of the period of the Emperor Charles V,[3] the second was to show himself to be one of the most productive of all French Hispanists in later years.

So the contribution to historiography made by the journal during this first period could be generally said to be limited to the individual pioneering efforts of that magisterial figure of Spanish economic historian, don Ramón Carande. To his name one can add those of certain other contributors who were in many cases associated with him through their fields of study and, indeed, individual research interests; it is thanks to these scholars, some of whom are themselves today recognised masters, that a number of studies of Spain's economic history began to appear. They were the first to appear and, by virtue, above all, of their scientific rigorousness and high quality, remain among the finest.

If the earliest years belong to Carande, the second period could be defined as that of Gonzalo Anes. Although his participation in the pages of *Moneda y Crédito* was less frequent than that of Carande, his influence in stimulating research into economic history has been great, above all by

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[1] R. Gallotti, *La litératura económica contemporánea en España* (1958).

[2] We shall mention the articles by Valdeavellano later. Those by J.A. Rubio, *La España Imperial de Carlos V y su economía* (1944); *La fundación del Banco de Amsterdam* (1609) *y la Banca de Sevilla* (1948). Very recently, in 1974, the journal dedicated two complete issues as an act of homage to José Antonio Rubio, including one of his own articles, as will be seen later in this study.

[3] His first collaboration consists only of a reflextion on the second volume of Carande's great work, which we mention later. Carande himself discussed, under the title "La economía de Nápoles bajo Carlos V", *M y C* 36 etc., the work of G. Coniglio. Coniglio, for his part, brought together some of those studies in "La política . . ." and published other research on Spanish topics in "El comercio . . ."

reason of his position since 1966 as director of the journal. This is a primary explanation of the increase in the proportion of historical articles which has been apparent since the later fifties.

Furthermore, at this time there were several circumstances of great interest that contributed to a change of mood amongst historians in this country. Throughout the decade one finds a progressively more marked inclination towards research into Spanish economic and social history. Influenced by European ideas, and more particularly by the methodology of the French historiographical school of *Annales*, the Catalan group which was dominated by the school of Vicens Vives helped to bring out a series of studies that dispelled the prevalent air of stagnation and the often limited and laudatory traditional approach to the problems of the Modern Period in Spain.[4] That stagnation had itself been the cause of a significant reduction in research on the contemporary period. After 1951, year of the first publication of *Estudios de Historia Moderna*, and 1953, having founded of the *Indice Histórico Español*, the same Catalan group brought out a series of studies that paved the way for a new kind of history. They frequently attacked existing historiographical attitudes that derived from the political and ideological situation of the preceding decade and the absence of a rigorous methodology — which led directly to the acceptance of totally unscientific ideologies. It is no coincidence that during this very period Claudio Sanchez-Albornoz's reply should have been given to the woolly and unsubstantiated hypotheses of Americo Castro, and that this should see the beginning of an interminable controversy.[5] But in so far as this article is concerned, the most significant result of the Catalan group's work is that dating from the end of the decade: the *Historia Social y Económica de España y América* (Barcelona, 1957-59), a five-volume work written by a group of specialists collaborating under the direction of Vicens Vives, and one which was planned as an alternative to the then existing general compendia of Spanish history; also the well-known work, *Historia Económica de España* (Barcelona, 1959), and other of the more solid publications by this group that also date from the late 50's - early 60's.

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4 Vicens Vives' artillery could be said to have included polemical attitudes, which have led to so many arguments about the historical essence of Spain, that he termed "ideologists' frivolity" (GUILLAUME DIAZ-PLAJA, *La cultura como noticia*, Barcelona, 1971, p. 189).

5 C. SANCHEZ-ALBORNOZ, *España. Un enigma histórico*, Buenos Ayres, 1956; A. CASTRO, *España en su historia*, Buenos Ayres, 1948, and *La realidad histórica de España*, México, 1954.

6 For instance, the important study of historical Spanish demography by Jordi Nadal and Emili Giralt. Carande himself made reference to the first writings of these two "young Spaniards" (that of the first being in the field of demography, and the second on agrarian history) during the VIth Historical Congress on the Kingdom of Aragon, in the pages of *M y C* (n. 64, 1958, pp. 11-24, in an article of F. Melis that we shall refer to later).

At the same time, and in fact earlier, other writers outside this Catalan group also adopted, although from other positions, the new school of historiography.[7] We have noted that *Moneda y Crédito* was already receiving work from a number of them. It is enough to cite a few examples in proof of this: Carande, in 1949, published the second volume of his major work, a re-examination of the history of Spain in the XVIth century, *Carlos V and his Bankers*.[8] This was a study which he approached from standpoints different from those of other historians of the period. For instance in the ambitious collective study directed by Roman Menéndez Pidal; he took as the main topic of his research an assessment of the cost of imperial policy.[9] In 1952 Valdeavellan published his *Historia de España*,[10] which deals mainly with the High Middle Ages in Spain; this is of great interest in its own right due to the continuity and coherence of the approach to medieval problems established by the author, which is also to be found in his immediate subsequent publications as well as in his *History of Institutions*, which appeared some time later and which contains important observations on economic and social history. One should also draw attention to the work of Sanchez Albornoz,[12] which illustrates clearly another facet of the reaction against the *belleletttriste* leanings of traditional historiography.

All this serves to show that there were changes in Spanish historiography all through the fifties: these reached their climax towards the end of the decade and in that which followed we find a whole new series of works of a very different stamp, of great significance both for their quantity and for their innovatory qualities. The journal *Moneda y Crédito* was, as we shall see, closely linked with this revival in historical studies, which will, undoubtedly, repay further study of its association with (and, perhaps, of its importance as symptom of) those material and cultural changes that took place, during those years, in the very heart of Spanish society. It is well known that between 1951 and 1957 various economic changes occurred — the end of the period of autarky, the conclusion of the period of stagnation and the beginnings of a limited economic take-off due to the economic

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7 This was acknowledged by Vicens Vives himself, in the prologue, written a few months before his death, to the 2nd edition of his *Aproximación a la Historia de España* (Barcelona 1969), when he affirmed that « the seven years between the second and the first (1952) edition of my book can be considered as absolutely crucial in the evolution of 20th century Spanish historiography ».

8 R. Carande, *Carlo V y sus banqueros*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1943-1949.

9 R. Carande, *El Crédito de Castilla en el precio de la politica imperial*. Lecture given on the occasion of his admission to the *Real Academia de la Historia*, Madrid, 1949. The title of this lecture makes explicit one of the major subjects of all Carande's researches.

10 L. García de Valdeavellano, *Historia de España*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1952, 1955².

11 Id., *Historia de las Instituciones españolas de las origines al final de la Edad Media*, Madrid, 1948.

12 Cf. Footnote 5.

policy of the development plans from 1957 onwards. These coincided with other changes in the social, ideological and cultural fields: the possibility of comparative work due to the opening up of certain frontiers,[13] attempts at limited liberalisation in the universities, incidents of student unrest and social protest and so on. If we agree that « there is no better touchstone of the character of a society than the kind of history that in writes, or fails to write »,[14] we must concede that the differences in the history written in each of the two periods of Spanish historiography that the journal *Moneda y Crédito* echoes, correspond with changes in the country's social structure; and we must admit that the growing preoccupation with contemporary social and economic problems is also reflected in a growing interest in economic and social history.

## II. Subject matter of the articles.

Bearing in mind this outline of the two periods through which the historical contributions in the journal have passed, we must now analyse the subject matter of these articles in both periods. It would not, then, be too hard to understand the almost unanimous insistance on the study of medieval and early modern history during an epoch when, of necessity, historians worked in an atmosphere of nationalist exaltation, and when the "eternal values" of Catholic traditionalism and Imperial Spain were being proclaimed. Within the narrow and uniform confines of this period, which has been designated as that of "Spanish Neo-Thomism",[15] there would hardly have been a place for studies of a recent past whose interpretation might well be difficult, and whose acceptance would have been unlikely, if not impossible.[16] This does not mean that the interpretation given to the classical periods of Spanish history, which was frequently of an idealising and unscientific character, was accurate or definitive. A few small groups of historians opposed such methods of writing history and while still closely involved in the study of the same periods, they introduced a

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13 Not only political frontiers (the admission of Spain to UNESCO in 1953 and to the UN in 1955) and industrial frontiers (the massive increase in worker emigration to Europe since the late 50's) but also frontiers with real implications for culture: « During the entire 1940-50 decade, studying abroad was almost entirely impracticable ». (R. Tamames, *La República. La Era de Franco*, Madrid, 1973, p. 580).

14 E. H. Carr, *What is History* (Spanish translation), Barcelona, 1973, 5th ed., p. 57.

15 R. Tamames, *op. cit.*, p. 579.

16 In a recent interview given by the specialist in contemporary Spanish history Raymond Carr to a Spanish weekly journal, that writer states: « In the late forties and early fifties, I found that almost all Spanish historians dedicated themselves exclusively to studies of the 16th and 17th centuries. I was very struck by this ... because, after all that the Civil War meant to the life of the country I could not understand why there was such a concentration on earlier history. But in recent years there has been a great change », *Actualidad Económica*, Madrid-Barcelona, n. 855, 3 August 1974, p. 14.

reexamination of methods and objectives. The writers who set about this task in the pages of *Moneda y Crédito* — Carande and Valdeavellano above all — constituted one of these groups, and it is to their work of demythologising and reconstruction that we owe the relatively large proportion of mediaeval and early modern subjects to be found in the first period of the journal.[17] Moreover, the Catalan group, according to the definition of their objectives made explicit by Vicens Vives himself, set out to attack prevailing "anachronistic attitudes" and "pure historico-metaphysical speculation".[18]

The publication dates of the various works, classified according to traditional periodization, show that the greater part of those that appeared in the forties and fifties dealt with the 16th and 17th centuries, and that medieval subjects also rare frequently to be found. During the sixties, however, the centre of interest shifted towards questions of contemporary history. Oddly enough, it is in the earlier period that we find the sole study dealing with a subject from ancient history.[19] Furthermore, if one remembers that, in absolute terms, the number of contributions on historical subjects in *Moneda y Crédito* is almost tripled in the second half of the journal's life, it follows that the more recently published articles are also

| | Articles | "Notes on publications" | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antiquity | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Middle Ages | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Modern | 53 | 44 | 97 |
| Contemporary | 41 | 77 | 118 |
| History of Spanish America | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| General History | 13 | 44 | 57 |
| Total | 126 | 190 | 316 |

[17] This does not mean that it was completely immune from these dominating trends, as is shown by the examples of the articles by P. Jobit (Catholic Institute of Paris), on Christian thought in France from 1850 to the present (*M y C*, 10, 1944, pp. 9-17), and on ethics and law in Spanish Krausism (*M y C*, 14, 1945, pp. 149-160 and 15, 1945, pp. 143-62). Within the field of economics, properly speaking, one should also mention the explanatory commentary on "the German Question" of W. Ropke, and his "humanism" interpreted as « a third way between 'laissez faire' and collectivism » (*M y C*, 18, 1946, pp. 113-17), and another, intended as « a sounding of the spiritual and moral part of the world crisis » (*M y C*, 1946, p. 59).

[18] J. VICENS VIVES, *Aproximación a la Historia de España*, Barcelona, 1960.

[19] It appeared in two parts in two different issues: JOSÉ PERÉZ LENERO, "Lo económico en la política de Roma", *M y C*, 12, (1945), pp. 41-51, and 15 (1945), pp. 40-52. However, it can be started that *Moneda y Crédito's* contributions to the study of ancient history has been, effectively, zero.

[20] 1942-57 Articles: 41 Bookreviews: 44
1958-74 Articles: 85 Bookreviews: 146

those that deal with a more recent period of history. This may help to explain even more clearly the increasing interest shown by specialist historians towards the journal.

In this overall classification of all the historical studies published by the journal we can see that among the articles there is a slight predominance — due, we must repeat, to the earlier policy, above all — of those dealing with the early modern period over those that treat the contemporary period. This imbalance is more than compensated for by the reviews of historical studies, since during its second period the journal has given preference to publications on more recent history.

It is impossible to establish a thematic classification of all these articles under the headings of different sectors of economic and social activity, for the journal has attracted such a mixed set of titles that the statistical spread of such a classification would be very wide in comparison with its total, which is relatively small. All that we can note here without lessening the import of what is stated in other sections of this article, are the general lines of research followed by some of the more assiduous contributors to the journal.

Only three of the articles by don Ramon Carande do not deal with his own specialised area of study. These are two extensive commentaries on two different publications [21] and the masterly Farewell Address to the University of Seville which *Moneda y Crédito* published in homage to him.[22] The other of the great man's articles are confined either to his own special subjects or to the observations suggested to him by the works of historians whose interests were akin to his. From these, the influence of Germany [23] in Carande's intellectual formation is evident and we find references to Haebler, Heckscher, Brandi, and von Bellow, to whom one of them is dedicated.[24] In three of the articles, which are key works in the field of economic historiography, he summarised or anticipated the results of his research in the archives of Simancas,[25] which was to emerge in his monumental economic study of the age of Charles V.[26] In the other articles, Carande paved the way for fresh studies,[27] and they deal with Italian economics

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21 "Ballesteros, en Hacienda (1823-1832)", *M y C*, (1945), pp. 22-30.

22 *M y C*, 61, (1957), pp. 3-21.

23 "La encrucijada mercantilista", *M y C*, 3 (1942), pp. 3-27.

24 "Las llevaderas alcabalas", *M y C*, 13 (1945), pp. 15-36.

25 *Ibidem.*

26 Cf. note 8. The article "Larguezas de las Cortes (1518-1555)", *M y C* (1947), pp. 3-49, was to become part of Vol. II of *Carlos V y sus banqueros*, whilst the article entitled "El destino de los tesoros ultramarinos en la hacienda del Emperador (1520-1556)", *M y C*, 101 (1967), pp. 3-13, was an advance publication from the third volume of the same work: R. CARANDE, *Carlos V y sus banqueros.*

27 By beginning the publication of Simón Ruíz on the subject of business in Medina del Campo: "Cartas de mercaderes. (En torno a 1575)", *M y C*, 9 (1944), pp. 13-49.

in that same period,[28] finances in the reign of Philip II,[29] the economic and social problems created by the question of dissident minorities,[30] and commercial and banking developments in the early Middle Ages based mainly on research in the Datini archives at Prato. These examples were quickly followed up in the pages of the journal itself, and very soon Lapeyre published the results of his research on Medina del Campo and the origin of endorsements of letters of credit,[32] whilst Melis, who was then studying early examples of double-entry accounting, was later to offer a summary of his findings in *Moneda y Crédito*.[33]

Various writers have commented in the journal on these different studies by Carande, above all on his major study. These include articles by José Antonio Rubio,[34] the article by Giuseppe Coniglio [35] which we have already mentioned and another by Felipe Ruiz Martín,[36] who also published a very important work on the exchequer in the 16th century in homage to Carande, a work which is representative of the author's studies on commercial and banking problems in modern times.[37] From 1959, when the rate of publications in the journal by Carande begins to diminish, one of his pupils, Enrique Otte, continued to maintain the standard of economic history studies, especially on German and Italian topics in the modern period mainly through book reviews. He also wrote in the contributions by Carande at the two international conferences of Paris and Cologne dedicated to Charles V and his age.[38]

Two articles by Valdeavellano during the early years of *Moneda y Crédito* were sufficient to make the journal thereafter required reading for

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28 Cf. footnote 3.

29 RAMÓN CARANDE, "Un banquero de Felipe II en Medina del Campo", *M y C*, 49 (1954), pp. 13-23.

30 RAMÓN CARANDE, "Los moriscos de Henri Lapeyre, los de Julio Caro y algún morisco más", *M y C*, 78 (1961), pp. 9-26.

31 RAMÓN CARANDE, "Comercio, banca y crédito medievales según De Roover", *M y C*, 40 (1952), pp. 9-23; and "El puerto de Málaga y la lana de Menorca en la Edad Media. (Dos estudios de F. Melis)", *M y C*, 64 (1958), pp. 11-24.

32 H. LAPEYRE, "El archivo de Simón y de Cosme Ruiz", *M y C*, 25 (1948), pp. 3-13, and "Los orígenes del endoso de letras de cambio en España", *M y C*, 52 (1955), pp. 3-19.

33 F. MELIS, "Orígenes de la banca moderna", *M y C*, 116 (1971), pp. 3-18.

34 JOSÉ ANTONIO RUBIO, "La España Imperial de Carlos V y su Economía", *M y C*, 9 (1944), pp. 60-68.

35 Cf. footnote 3.

36 F. RUIZ MARTIN, "Rasgos estructurales de Castilla en tiempos de Carlos V", *M y C*, 96 (1966), pp. 91-108.

37 F. RUIZ MARTIN, "Un expediente financiero entre 1560 y 1575, La Hacienda de Felipe II y la Casa de Contratación de Sevilla", *M y C*, 92 (1965), pp. 3-58. *Ibid.*, "Las finanzas españolas durante le reinado de Felipe II", *Cuadernos de Historia*, 2 (1968), pp. 109-173.

38 Actes du Colloque International du CNRS, *Charles V et son temps*, Paris, 1959, and Kölner Colloquium, *Karl V. Der Kaiser und seine Zeit*, Colonia, 1960, in *M y C*, 74 (1960), pp. 99-102.

medievalists. The firsts of these [39] looked back and threw further light on a subject the writer had already researched into some years earlier, trade in medieval Castile.[40] The second published by the journal was a summary of the chapter on aspects of medieval economy that the writer was later to inclued in his book *Historia de España.*[41] The economic characteristics of the middle ages in Spain had, until that time, very rarely been analysed with the rigour that is typical of this scholar. These were, in their time, exceptional studies, both for their subject matter and their quality; they illuminated peculiar aspects of Castilian currency and the exchange economy in general during the period of Hispano-Moslem contacts whilst the processes of the Reconquista and repopulation were taking place.

Economists whose special historical interests were well known contributed during the first period of the journal articles which, properly speaking, fall almost exclusively into the domain of the history of economic thought. However, some at least of their studies ought to be mentioned as an indication of the task they carried out in an era when specialists in Spanish economic history were not numerous. Thus, Manuel García Pelayo, studied the nobility during the period of the Spanish Enlightenment, with special reference to Godoy's census, the *Novísima Recopilación* and *Canga Argüelles*, and the works of the writers of the Enlightenment - Campomanes, Floridablanca, Jovellanos, Cabarrús . . .[42] José María Tallada wrote on monetary problems in the 19th century, after first demonstrating his mastery of that period's financial history.[43] José María Naharro worked on the economic problems raised by Jovellano,[44], and also on mid-17th century problems of the Aragonese textile industry.[45] Lucás Beltrán contributed certain incisive pages on Caxa de Leruela, in which one can see a clear recognition of the law of diminishing returns, a full century and a half before the much more complicated formulations of Turgot and Ricardo.[46] Fabián Estapé, another

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39 L. García de Valdeavellano, "Economía natural y monetaria en León y Castilla durante los siglos IX, X y XI. (Notas para la historia económica de España en la Edad Media)", *M y C*, 10 (1944), pp. 28-46.

40 L. G. de Valdeavellano, "El mercado. Apuntes para su estudio en Léon y Castilla durante la Edad Media", *Anuario de Historia del Derecho Español*, VIII (1931), pp. 201-405.

41 L. G. de Valdeavellano, *Historia de España*, vol. I, Madrid, 1952.

42 Manuel García Pelayo, "El estamento de la nobleza en el despotismo ilustrado español", *M y C*, 17 (1946), pp. 37-59.

43 José María Tallada, "El problema monetario español en el siglo XIX", *M y C*, 58 (1956), pp. 53-64.

44 José María Naharro, "La literatura económica. Jovellanos y algunos problemas de la historiografía económica", *M y C*, 20 (1947), pp. 65-71.

45 José María Naharro, "Un anónimo del siglo XVII sobre el proteccionismo textil en Aragón", *M y C*, 45 (1953), pp. 24-49.

46 Lucas Beltrán Flórez, "Un precedente español en la formulación de la ley de los rendimientos decrecientes", *M y C*, 78 (1961), pp. 3-8

assiduous contributor to the journal in the field of the history of economic theory[47] as well as in that which we are now concerned, in collaboration with Josefa Diaz, published an interesting article on banking history in the period of Philip II.[48]

This is also the place to acknowledge the articles on don Antonio Flores de Lemus, the acknowledged master and teacher of the country's foremost economists; some appeared under the signature of his own first generation pupils Vicente Gay,[49] Augustín Viñuales[50] and Jaime Algarra,[51] and there are also reedited and revised versions of some of his own writings.[52]

As already mentioned, it is in the most recent period of the journal thet we find a major proportion of studies on problems of contemporary history. Nonetheless, Gonzalo Anes published a substantial article on the agrarian crises of the 17th century at a provincial level,[53] and a series of monographs on various economic and social aspects of Spain during the Enlightenment of the 18th century; some of these being the result of his research into production, entrepreneurial activity and agricultural prices,[54] and others on different institutions of economic importance which appeared in the contradictory conditions of the declining years of the Ancien Régime in Spain.[55] A close collaborator of Anes, Gabriel Tortella, made his first contributions to the journal with important articles which clarified certain economic factors on the eve of the independence of Cuba and the definitive loss of the Spanish "Empire".[56] Not only by virtue of the rigorous scholarship and modern methodology of these articles, but also because from

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47 Cf. *M y C*, ns. 39, 42, 53.

48 FABIÁN ESTAPÉ and JOSEFA DÍAZ, "La creación de Erarios públicos en España: el proyecto de Pedro de Oudegherste. (Notas para la historia de la Banca en España)", *M y C*, 56 (1956), pp. 41-53.

49 VICENTE GAY, "Progreso de la cultura económica en España. El profesor Antonio Flores de Lemus", *M y C*, 8 (1944), pp. 8-13.

50 AUGUSTÍN VIÑUALES, "Antonio Flores de Lemus, 1876-1941", *M y C*, 39 (1951), pp. 3-12.

51 JAIME ALGARRA, "Don Antonio Flores de Lemus. (El profesor y el funcionario)", *M y C*, 47 (1953), pp. 36-46.

52 "Sobre una dirección fundamental de la producción rural española", *M y C*, 36 (1951), pp. 141-168, and *M y C*, 43 (1952), pp. 3-10; (1953); pp. 3-23; and 46 (1953), pp. 3-27.

53 GONZALO ANES and JEAN-PAUL LE FLEM, "Las crisis del siglo XVII: producción agricola, precios e ingresos en tierras de Segovia", *M y C*, 93 (1965), pp. 3-55.

54 GONZALO ANES, "Las fluctuationes de los precios del trigo, de la cebada y del aceite en España (1788-1808): un contraste regional", *M y C*, 97 (1966), pp. 69-102.

55 GONZALO ANES, "Los Pósitos en la España del siglo XVIII", *M y C*, 105 (1968), pp. 39-69; *Idem*, "La fundación de las sociedades económicas de Amigos del País: un testimonio de Jovellanos", *M y C*, 114 (1970), pp. 65-73.

56 GABRIEL TORTELLA CASARES, "El desarrollo de la industria azucarera y la guerra de Cuba", *M y C*, 91 (1964), pp. 131-163; *Idem*, "La industria azucarera cubana, 1868-1895", 96 (1966), pp. 15-31.

the first of them we can see the emergence of high, uniform and continuous standards which was shared by all of the contributions which later appeared in the journal, it is clear that a new type of economic history was developed in *Moneda y Crédito* after 1964. Tortella also published another important study of Spanish industrialisation,[57] a subject which he was subsequently to work on, making it into one of the corner stones of research on the development of industrial capitalism in Spain.[58] Under the same heading one must include Nicolás Sanchez-Albornoz, who, from his South American fastness, has made a major contribution to the study of various aspects (above all financial ones) of the 19th century Spanish economy.[59] Two of the greatest present-day members of the "Catalan school", whose earlier development has been mentioned previously, have also contributed to the historiographical area of the journal; J. Jontana published two important critical notes reassessing the value of an often-quoted source of statistical documentation,[60] and also of a recent edition of texts dealing with financial problems of the 19th century.[61] Another of his articles gave a general foretaste of certain chapters of his thesis "The collapse of absolute monarchy in Spain".[62] In a long article on vicissitudes in the industrial development of southeastern Spain throughout the 19th century J. Nadal helped to cast fresh light on the regional differences in the process of development.[63]

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[57] GABRIEL TORTELLA, "El principio de responsabilidad limitada y el desarrollo industrial de España: 1829-1869", *M y C*, 104 (1968), pp. 69-84.

[58] GABRIEL TORTELLA, *Los orígenes del capitalismo en España. Banca, Industria y Ferrocarriles en el siglo XIX*, Madrid, 1973, and also his contributions to the volumes published by the Servicio de Estudios del Banco de España: "La evolución del sistema financiero español de 1856 a 1868", and an essay on "El Banco de España entre 1829 y 1929. La formación de un Banco Central", cf. *Ensayos sobre la economia española a mediados del siglo XIX*, and *El Banco de España. Una historia económica*, Madrid 1970; and, more recently, *La Banca Española en la Restauración*, Madrid 1974.

[59] In fact he is, with six articles, the most prolific contributor to the journal in recent times. His studies on local and national scale credit, the banks and the Stock Exchange can be seen in issues 97, 100 and 104 of *M y C*. Another study (in collaboration) of methodological issues applied to the study of South American regional economies appears in 99. For a somewhat different approach, see "El ferrocatril de Alar del Rey a Santander (1845-1874)", *M y C*, 108 (1969), pp. 119-128, and "El movimiento postal de España entre 1846 y 1867: correo y desarrollo económico", *M y C*, 114 (1970), pp. 75-88.

[60] JOSEP FONTANA, "El 'Censo de frutos y manufacturas' de 1799: un análisis crítico", *M y C*, 101 (1967), pp. 54-68.

[61] JOSEP FONTANA, "Una edición inadmisible: la de las memorias de Hacienda de Garay, por el padre Federico Suárez Verdeguer", *M y C*, 103 (1967), pp. 113-118.

[62] JOSEP FONTANA, "Colapso y transformación del comercio exterior español entre 1792 y 1827. Un aspecto de la crisis de la economía del Antiguo Régimen en España", *M y C*, 115 (1970), pp. 3-23.

[63] JORDI NADAL, "Industrializació y desindustrialización del sureste español, 1817-1913", *M y C*, 120 (1972), pp. 3-80. Cf. also "Los comienzos de la industrialización española (1832-1868): la industria siderúrgica", in *Ensayos sobre la economia española a mediados del siglo XIX*, Madrid, 1970, pp. 203-233, and with ENRIC RIBAS, "Una

One must underline this open, and uncentralised, character of the journal, which is also made evident by the already mentioned participation of Felipe Ruiz Martín,[64] from Bilbao and, generally, by the varied origin of all the contributions.

## III. The geography of the articles.

This last point leads me to make some remarks about the origin of the articles. It must be said, in the first place, that the journal has, in recent times, served as outlet for a major part of the scholarly output of the three chairs of economic history which have been until now the country's pioneers and leaders in the subject: that of Madrid (G. Anes), Barcelona (J. Nadal) and Bilbao (until very recently occupied by Professor Felipe Ruiz Martín). Each of these historians has made major contributions in *Moneda y Crédito* to the subjects which best demonstrate their mastery — Felipe Ruiz on the 16th century, Anes on the 18th and Nadal on the 19th, as we have seen. Naturally the Madrid circle, through the chair, and the position of G. Anes as director of *Moneda y Crédito*, has proved numerically the chief contributor of articles of historical themes.[65]

Contributions from America include, as well as the work of Nicolas Sanches-Albornoz, already mentioned, a study by Reyna Pastor,[66] perhaps one of the most important writers on Spanish medieval problems to use the most recent research techniques.[67] There is also an article by Enrique Florescano, in which he studies agricultural prices in 18th century Mexico

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empresa algodonera catalana. La fábrica 'de la Rambla', de Vilanova, 1841-1861", in *Annales Cisalpines d'Histoire Sociale*, I (1970), pp. 71 ss., and also "The Failure of the Industrial Revolution in Spain, 1830-1914, in *The Fontana Economic History of Europe*, 4 (2), London, 1973.

64 Cf. footnotes 36 and 37.

65 In particular the articles by María Carbajo Isla on the population of Madrid (n. 107); by Juan Hernández Andreu on the "sole contribution" and the Cadaster of the Marques de la Enseñada (117); by Jaime Garcia-Lombardero on the Galician regional market in the late 19th century (119 and on the "new economic history" (125); by Francisco Bustelo on the population of Spain in the 18th century (123); and on the same subject of "the new economic history" of North American origin (125); by John Reeder on 18th century economic literature (121 and 126); and by Ángel García Sanz on the introduction of European experiments into the "new agriculture" of 18th century Spain.

66 Reyna Pastor de Togneri, "La lana en Castilla y León antes de la organización de la Mesta", *M y C*, 112 (1970), pp. 47-70.

67 Cf. "Historia de las familias en Castilla y León (siglos X-XIV) y su relación con la formación de los grandes dominios eclesiásticos", in *Cuadernos de Historia de España*, XLIII-XLIV (1967), pp. 88-118, and "Las primeras rebeliones burguesas en Castilla y León (siglo XII). Análisis histórico-social de una coyuntura", in *Estudios de Historia Social*, Universidad de Buenos Aires, I (1965) pp. 29-106, etc.

using methods similar to those employed by Gonzalo Anes in Spain;[68] and there is another article by Ringrose, who has recently emerged as one of the major Hispanists of the Anglo-Saxon world.[69] Another representative of this world worthy of mention is Richard Herr, whose study published by *Moneda y Crédito* added greatly to existing knowledge of the decline of mortmain in Spain since the later part of the 18th century.[70]

As far as articles alone are concerned, and especially the most recent ones, there has been a major French contribution, thanks to the work of Vilar on historical theory and methods,[71] of L. Domergue, with a study of the *Sociedad Matritense de Amigos del Pais*,[72] of Jean-Paul Le Flem on Castilian farming and livestock in modern times.[73] José Alcalá-Zamora also provided a very welcoming review of P. Chaunu's general European study,[74] while Maurice Aymard contributed an account of three seminal monographs of French rural history which have doubtless served as guide for similar studies in Spain.[75] There are, also, of course, the contributions by H. Lapeyre, already mentioned elsewhere, and reviews of books by the Chaunus, Mauro, Braudel and Bennassar.[76]

The direct contribution of Italian scholars is, as we see, limited to those of G. Coniglio and F. Melis, which cover the medieval and modern period although for some time reviews on Italian economic history publications

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68 Enrique Florescano, "La evolución de los precios del maíz en México, de 1721 a 1813, y su influencia sobre la estructura agrícola", *M y C*, 106 (1968), pp. 47-64, and also *Precios del maíz y crisis agrícolas en México, 1709-1810: ensayo sobre el movimiento de los precios y sus consecuencias económicas y sociales*, México, 1969.

69 David R. Ringrose, "Madrid y Castilla, 1560-1850. Una capital nacional en una economía regional", *M y C*, 111 (1969), pp. 65-122.

70 Richard Herr, "Hacia el derrumbe del Antiguo Régimen: crisis fiscal y desamortización bajo Carlos IV", *M y C*, 118 (1971), pp. 37-100. Cf. by the same author, *The Eighteenth Century Revolution in Spain*, Princeton, 1958 (Spanish translation of the 1964 and 1972). Recently cf. n. 131.

71 Pierre Vilar, "Historia general e Historia económica", *M y C*, 108 (1969), pp. 3-21.

72 Lucienne Domergue, "La Real Sociedad Matritense de Amigos del País y la prensa económica", *M y C*, 109 (1969), pp. 25-58.

73 Gonzalo Anes and Jean-Paul Le Flem, "Las crisis del siglo XVII: Producción agrícola, precios e ingresos en tierras de Segovia", *M y C*, 93 (1965), pp. 3-55, and Jean-Paul Le Flem, "Las cuentas de la Mesta (1510-1709)", *M y C*, 121 (1972), pp. 23-104.

74 José Alcalá-Zamora, "La civilización de la Europa clásica. (Nota sobre un libro reciente)", *M y C*, 109 (1969), pp. 95-105.

75 Maurice Aymard, "Historia rural y desarrollo económico. El ejemplo de Francia en la época moderna (siglos XVI-XVIII)", *M y C*, 102 (1967), pp. 81-96.

76 Huguette et Pierre Chaunu, *Séville et l'Atlantique, 1504 à 1650*, and Frédéric Mauro, *Le Portugal et l'Atlantique au XVII^e siècle. 1570-1670*, Paris, 1960, in *M y C*, 80 (1962), pp. 137-141; Fernand Braudel, *Las civilizaciones actuales: estudio de historia económica y social* (Spanish translation, Madrid, 1966), in *M y C*, 100 (1967), pp. 136-138; and Bartolomé Bennassar, *Valladolid au siècle d'or*, Paris-The Hague, 1967, in *M y C*, 113 (1970), pp. 106-108.

have been kept up to date, chiefly by Inocencia Rodrigues Mellado [77] and Enrique Otte.[78] More recently Italian historiography has been less prominent in the journal — and in the field of Spanish economic history in general — than that of the French and, more recently, Anglo-Saxon schools.

## IV. Economics and history (An experiment in collaboration).

The journal *Moneda y Crédito* has acted as the laboratory in which to test collaboration — which continues to bear fruit — between historians and economists. In the first period, due to the circumstances already mentioned, it was indeed inevitable that objectives and subject matter would be fused, without there being the possibility of separating the two disciplines since scholars trained in economics were forced, professionally, to undertake historical research for which they were, to a greater or lesser degree, mentally equipped. The most important work of this category, as is well known, was that of Carande. Gonzalo Anes, around whose person a good proportion of the historiographical studies of the journal has recently pivoted, also combines the two qualities of economist and historian, and we can see this dual training in many other of the most recent contributors.[79]

More detailed evidence of the close association of outlook in specialists in the two disciplines can be given; for instance the review by an economist, José Luis Sampedro, of a work — perhaps the best known — of a historian, Jordi Nadal, and, most, important of all, of the way in which it was written.[80] In this context also falls the farseeing contribution by Pierre Vilar,[81] which forms part of the author's perspective of "total history" which he expounded at the International Economic History Conference at Stockholm in 1960.[82]

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[77] This scholar undertook the task of comparing and commenting on works such as that of P. Benedettini, *L'evoluzione demografica della Toscana dal 1810 al 1889*, Torino, 1960, as well as the series of volumes published by the *Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale* since 1957 under the epigraph *Archivio Economico dell'Unificazione Italiana.*

[78] Amongst others, he reviewed books by I. Origo (n. 68), J. Heers (78 and 89), C. Marciani (94), as well as the *Historia Económica de Venecia* by G. Luzzatto (91). Elsewhere, Sandro Tacconi reviewed Mario Bandini's *Cento anni di storia agraria italiana*, Rome 1957, in *M y C*, 66 (1958), pp. 146-8, and Ildefonso Cuesta Garrigos reviewed the work of Renato de Mattia, *L'unificazione monetaria italiana*, Turin, 1959, in n. 72 (1960), pp. 139-141.

[79] Such as G. Tortella and other collaborators of the *Servicio de Estudios del Banco de España*, and also Jaime G. Lombardero and Francisco Bustelo, to mention only the economist-historians of a group closest to Gonzalo Anes.

[80] I.e. J. Nadal, *La población española. Siglos XVI al XX*, Barcelona, 1966, reviewed by Sampedro in *M y C*, 99 (1966), pp. 101-105.

[81] Pierre Vilar, "Historia general e Historia económica", *M y C*, 108 (1969), pp. 3-21.

[82] Pierre Vilar, "Croissance économique et analyse historique" in *Première Conférence Internationale d'Histoire Économique*, Stockholm, 1960 (Rapports, Paris-The Hague, 1960, pp. 41-85).

Less well known, but in my opinion also very interesting, was the article by Lionel Robbins in which the famous economist argues that a study of general and economic history should be a necessary part of university courses in economics.[83] These instances of what constitutes a dominant feature of the journal are evidence of the coincidence of criteria and objectives, and of the collaboration which has in fact taken place between the representatives of the two social sciences, history and economics.

## V. Circulation and importance of certain articles.

Naturally, it is not possible to use the same standards to assess the quality and importance of each of the articles, and it is logical that they should have had varying degrees of success in the world of historiography. Due to the almost total lack of communication that existed, until very recently, between economics and history, a large number of historical studies carried out by economists were — and still are — read only by the most dedicated historians. The history of economic thought often constitutes forbidden territory, and it is for this reason often an esoteric world for ordinary historians. However, this state of affairs is tending to be less prevalent, and in the field of research into the history of political ideas, for example, Alejandro Elorza has explored subjects which could be included in the classical canon of the history of economic thought, though his work as become more widely known due to his close association with the economic and political history of a fixed period.[84]

On the other hand, there have been cases of isolated articles which, in spite of seeming important in their day, have subsequently proved to be sterile, because of the uninteresting nature of their postulates or because of the inadequacies of the methods employed.[85]

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[83] "Opiniones del Profesor Lionel C. Robbins sobre los estudios universitarios de Economía y los problemas profesionales de su enseñanza, en *M y C*, 59 (1956), pp. 149-157.

[84] Antonio Elorza, "El liberalismo económico de Vicente Alcalá Galiano", in *M y C*, 106 (1968), pp. 65-87, and "Liberalismo económico y sociedad estamental a fines del siglo XVIII", *M y C*, 110 (1969), pp. 91-111.

[85] This is the case with Francisco G. Quijano's article "La distribución de la riqueza en la España del siglo XVI", *M y C*, 19 (1946), pp. 40-50, in which the ambitious nature of the objectives — the calculation of the coefficients of the curve of distribution of income in imperial Spain, according to Pareto's formula, as well as the widespread use, thirty years ago, of certain techniques which even today are very rarely used in historical research — pages full of equations, logarithmic calculations, adjustments to curves by means of squared minima — amply illustrate (as was to be expected) the poverty of the sources for that period, certain 16th century nobles' memorials; this demonstrates the inappropriateness of econometric techniques (themselves of doubtful accuracy in this case) to the study of this problem.

One of the first means of assessing the influence of the journal's contributions consists in demonstrating the extent to which they have influenced certain specialised publications. If we confine ourselves to two general works of Spanish economic and social history, the first of these more classical and the second very recent, we can see how *Moneda y Crédito* has progressively become more and more an indispensable part of the bibliographical equipment of historians. In the collective work directed by Vicens Vives, *"Historia Social y Económica de España y América"* which first came out in 1957, there are references, even in its latest edition of 1972 in which a new bibliographical index is drawn up, to only 16 *Moneda y Crédito* articles.[86] In more specialised areas, however, the journal had by this time created for itself a certain reputation, and another work by Vicens Vives, the *Historia Económica de España,* with a much more limited bibliography, refers to the journal various times. Earlier one of Fabián Estapé's articles in the journal was already being quoted by Pierre Vilar.[87] Much more recently, in the bibliographical sections included in the Alfaguara *"Historia de España"*, articles from *Moneda y Crédito* are mentioned with greater frequency, especially those pertaining to the study of 19th century economic problems.[88]

Another indication of the importance that has, in recent times, been attained by the journal is the publication, usually as paperbacks with a large university reading public, of re-editions of studies by individual scholars, articles which had previously appeared in *Moneda y Credito.* Such is the case with some of the studies by Reyna Pastor,[89] Ramon Carande,[90], Gonzalo Anes,[91] and A. Barbere - M. Vigil.[92]

Certain of the journal's articles have broken new ground, in various areas of research, which has then been returned to, either by later scholars

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86 I.e. Medieval History: 4; Modern History: 4; Contemporary History: 7; History of America: 1.

87 Cf. *M y C*, 39 (1951), pp. 38-77 quoted by VILAR in "Problems of the formation of capitalism", *Past and Present*, 10 (1956), pp. 15-38, n. 14.

88 *Historia de España Alfaguara*, 7 vols., Madrid, 1973, specially volume 5, by MIGUEL ARTOLA, *La burguesía revolucionaria (1808-1869)* and the volume 6, by MIGUEL MARTÍNEZ CUADRADO, *La burghesía conservadora (1874-1931).*

89 REYNA PASTOR DE TOGNERI, *Conflictos sociales y estanciamento económico en la España medieval*, Barcelona, 1973.

90 RAMÓN CARANDE, *Siete estudios de historia de España*, Barcelona, 1969.

91 GONZALO ANES, *Economia e Ilustración en la España del siglo XVIII*, Madrid, 1969.

92 ABILIO BARBERO and MARCELO VIGIL, *Sobre los orígenes sociales de la Reconquista*, Barcelona 1974, in which is included the article by these two scholars "Algunos aspectos de la feudalización del reino visigodo". This appeared in *M y C*, 112 (1970), pp. 71-91, and, together with the other two articles in this edition, constitutes a completely new, revolutionary vision of the transformation of the old form of society in late medieval Spain.

or by the articles' authors themselves. Most of the articles of Gonzalo Anes became integrated, in one way or another, into his most important book, *La crisis agrarias en la España moderna* (Madrid 1970). Crucial contributions to the study of the decline of mortmain in Spain were made in *Moneda y Crédito*, by Richard Herr.[93] F. Simón Segura and Alfonso Lazo.[94] Various economic problems of the 1820-3 *Trienio Liberal* have been analysed by A. Gil Novales, Jaime Torras and J. Brines Blasco.[95] Two important articles have been added to the bibliography of a classic theme in Spanish history, the Mesta, though these are on opposite sides in their postulates and objectives, as is appropriate to such a traditionally controversial topic.[96] Jaime García-Lombardero's short article, using methodological resources which show him to be among the most advanced of present-day Spanish economic historians, dealt with underdevelopment and the possibilities for the establishment of a regional market for Galician agricultural products at the end of the last century.[97] In the field of the history of Spanish industrialisation, one must note the names of Nadal, Tortella and Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz,[98] as well as another article by José Alcalá-Zamora [99] and García Delgado's study

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93 Cf. footnote 70.

94 Francisco Simon Segura, "La desamortización de Mendizábal en la provincia de Barcelona", *M y C*, 98 (1966), pp. 121-141, and Alfonso Lazo, "La desamortización eclesiástica en la provincia de Sevilla: estudio sur las fuentes", *M y C*, 100 (1967), pp. 91-103. These two authors have continued their deep study of this topic; the most important of Simon Segura's works on it is *La Desamortización de las tierras de la Iglesia en la provincia de Sevilla* (1835-45), Seville 1970.

95 Alberto Gil Novales, "Las Sociedades Económicas y las Sociedades Patrióticas en 1820", *M y C*, 116 (1971), pp. 33-64; Jaime Torras Elias, "En torno a la política tributaria de los gobiernos del Trienio Constitucional (1820-1823)", *M y C*, 122 (1972), pp. 153-184; and Juan Brines Blasco, "Deuda y desamortización durante el Trienio Constitucional (1820-1823)", *M y C*, 124 (1973), pp. 51-67.

96 Cf. Reyna Pastor, "La lana en Castilla y León..." and J. P. Le Flem, "Las cuentas de la Mesta", see footnotes 66 and 73.

97 Jaime García-Lombardero, "La formación de un mercado regional: Galicia, 1860-1890", *M y C*, 119 (1971), pp. 67-88. My judgement of these brief pages will cause no surprise if it is remembered that another, even shorter article, using similar methods, spectral analysis in the study of prices and markets of wheat in 18th century England (C. W. J. Granger & C. M. Elliott, "A Fresh Look at Wheat Prices and Markets in the Eighteenth Century", in *Economic History Review*, 2, 1967, pp. 257-266) was until very recently regarded as one of the few British contributions to modern econometric history. See SSRC (Habakkuk and others), *Research in Economic and Social History*, London, 1971, p. 21. Other studies on similar subjects (the establishment of markets) using advanced methodology, such as those of R. Garrabou, "Sobre la formació del mercat català en el segle XVIII", *Recerques*, 1 (1970), pp. 83-121, and by Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, "La integración del mercado nacional. España e Italia", in *Actas del Primer Coloquio de Historia Económica de España*, Barcelona, 1974, pp. 158-187.

98 See Footnotes n. 63, 57, 59.

99 José Alcalá Zamora y Queipo de Llano, "Aportación a la historia de la siderurgia española", *M y C*, 120 (1972), pp. 99-124.

of the consolidation of the structural elements of industrial capitalism in early twentieth-century Spain — a forerunner of a much wider-scale collective study that was to appear later.[100] Recently an interesting critical revision of articles in New Economic History has appeared in *Moneda y Crédito*, by Jaime G. Lombardero and F. Bustelo,[101] and the latter has, since then, published two interesting notes on the relationship between modern economic history quantitative history and economic theory.[102]

As this article was being completed the 1974 issues of the journal came out, and the first two of these, the March and June issues, consist entirely of historical articles — medieval and legal history for the most part — published in homage to José Antonio Rubio Sacristán. Prestigious former contributors to the journal such as Carande and Valdeavellano return to its pages in order to discuss important documents on respectively the modern and medieval periods. Gonzalo Anes contributes some complementary information on the question of the revolt against Esquilache, a subject which Pierre Vilar has tackled "in extenso".[103] The studies by María Isabel Alfonso de Saldaña and Ladero Quesada are also of vital importance medieval economic history; the first of these elucidates various important, and still obscure, facets of medieval Spanish feudalism,[104] while in the second we are given, amongst other matters of interest to students of the Madrid Cortes of 1462, « the fullest account yet known of prices in 15th century Castile, at least up to 1480 ».[105]

Our knowledge of the 16th century has been increased by the work of A.M. Guilarte, who returns to the much debated subject of social and

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100 José Luis García Delgado, "El proceso de acumulación de capital en el sector de la marina mercante española durante la I Guerra Mundial; principales rasgos y problemas », *M y C*, 122 (1972), pp. 65-162. And with S. Roldán & J. Muñoz, *La consolidación del capitalismo en España: 1914-1920*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1974.

101 Jaime G. Lombardero, "La 'Nueva Historia Económica': consideraciones teóricas y de método"; Francisco Bustelo, "La 'Nueva Historia Económica': revisión crítica", and Jaime G. Lombardero & Francisco Bustelo, "Selección de libros y trabajos de la 'Nueva Historia Económica'", in *M y C*, 125 (1973, pp. 3-62.

102 Francisco Bustelo, "La cuantificación y la Historia Económica. Reflexiones sobre un trabajo de J. J. Linz", *M y C*, 127 (1973), pp. 91-96, and "Teoría económica e historia económica: la revolución industrial", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 117-133.

103 Gonzalo Anes, "Antecedentes próximos del motín contra Esquilache", *M y C*, 128 (1974), pp. 219-224. Cf. also P. Vilar, "Motín de Esquilache et crises d'ancien régime", in *Historia Ibérica*, 1 (1973), pp. 11-33.

104 Mª Isabel Alfonso de Saldaña, "Las sernas en León y Castilla. Contribución al estudio de las relaciones socioeconómicas en el marco del señorío medieval", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 153-210.

105 Miguel Angel Ladero Quesada, "Moneda y tasa de precios en 1462. Un episodio ignorado en la política económica de Enrique IV de Castilla", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 91-115.

political conflict in the Comunidades of Castile,[106] and of María Isabel López Díaz, who casts new light on the strange phenomenon of the expropriations (she prefers this term to the one more usually utilised to refer to this matter, "disentailments" — *desamortizaciones*) suffered by the Church during Philip II's time.[107] J. Alcalà-Zamora returns to the journal's lists with another long article in which he expounds and summarises a major part of his research into the history of the Spanish iron industry.[108] The remaining articles in these two first issues of 1974 deal with social history [109] or legal history; this is the case with the scholar to whom these issues are dedicated, J.A. Rubio, whose last "leccion magistral" at the University of Valladolid is included.[110]

Even more recently, the very latest issue of the journal contains, as well as the already mentioned work by A. García Sanz, which describes a little-known facet of economic innovation during the Age of the Enlightenment, the introduction of literature and experimental techniques appropriate to the "new agriculture" of the 18th century,[111] two more articles by specialists in the subject of disentailment in Spain; here we find an analysis of the present state of studies on this topic, and a global view of the phenomenon in the light of the series of recent studies, some of which are referred to above.[112]

The contribution made by *Moneda y Crédito* to Spanish historiography, in its most recent issues up to the present date, continues to be sufficiently wide-ranging not to exclude writers of a great variety of origins, nor topics of diverse nature and periods: all this makes it safe to predict that there will be no decline in the attention paid to it, increasingly, by historians.

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106 A. Mª Guilarte, "La cuestión señorial y los comuneros de Castilla", *M y C*, 128 (1974), pp. 89-100.

107 Mª Isabel López Díaz, "Las desmembraciones eclesiàsticas de 1574 a 1579", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 135-152.

108 José Alcalá-Zamora, "Producción de hierro y altos hornos en la España anterior a 1850", *M y C*, 128 (1974), pp. 117-218. See his earlier article in *M y C* (*supra*, note 99) as well as his works on the Altos Hornos of Lierganes and La Cavada from 1622 to 1834 (Santander 1974) and his contributions to the journal of the Modern History department of the Facultad de Letras de Zaragoza.

109 Alfonso Otazu, "Las almas muertas de Vitoria (1753-1760)", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 229-249.

110 José Antonio Rubio Sacristán, "La Historia del Derecho ayer y hoy", *M y C*, 129 (1974), pp. 251-261.

111 Angel García Sanz, "Agronomía y experiencias agronómicas en España durante la segunda mitad del siglo XVIII", *M y C*, 131 (1974), pp. 29-54.

112 Richard Herr, "El significado de la desamortización en España", *M y C*, 131 (1974), pp. 55-94; Francisco Tomas y Valiente, "Recientes investigationes sobre la desamortización: intento de síntesis", *M y C*, 131 (1974), pp. 95-160. See *supra*, notes 94, and 70. F. Tomás and Valiente's best known study of this subject was *El marco político de la desamortización en España*, Barcelona, 1971.

It is to be hoped that it will continue in this way, and that it will be by recognised among scholars of Spanish history as an authentic historical journal, as it has, in fact, already been recognised as a vital source for 19th century history by one of that period's specialists, Professor Jover Zamora, who has said « . . . in his capacity as Editor of the journal "*Moneda y Crédito*", Anes encourages the publication of a series of incisive monographs, which have turned that journal in recent times into an indispensable instrument for scholars of the economic history . . . of the 19th century ».[113]

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113 José María Jover Zamora, "El siglo XIX en la historiografía española contemporánea (1939-1972)", in *El siglo XIX en España: doce estudios*, Barcelona, 1974 p. 84.

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