

## Impacto monetario de las migraciones en la formación de la Economía Mundo XVI-XIX

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"De Madrid a Roma: alguns impactos da diáspora de comerciantes e financeiros portugueses nos espaços da Monarquia Habsburgo (2ª metade século XVI – 1610)"

*Jérôme Jambu (Département des Monnaies, médailles et antiques, Bibliothèque nationale de France Université de Lille, IRHiS - UMR CNRS - 8529)*

"La circulation des monnaies américano-espagnoles dans le royaume de France : un indice de la mobilité des hommes ?"

*Miguel Ángel Sánchez Gómez (Universidad de Cantabria)*

No es plata todo lo que reluce. Remesas monetarias en el triángulo Ultramar, Cádiz y Cantabria durante el siglo XVIII.

*Daniele Andreozzi (Department of Political and Social Science, University of Trieste)*

"Non desiderate da' Turchi". Maria Theresia Thalers versus Venetian Thalers along the Levant Routes (XVIII Century)

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"Un ejemplo de los circuitos financieros y monetarios entre Filipinas y Galicia en la segunda mitad del siglo XVIII: la herencia de Domingo Antonio de Otero Bermúdez"

*Emmanuel Prunaux (Banque de France & EHESS)*

The Banque de France in Spain during the Napoleonic Era

De Madrid a Roma: alguns impactos da diáspora de comerciantes e financeiros portugueses nos espaços da Monarquia Habsburgo (2<sup>a</sup> metade século XVI – 1610)

*Ana Sofia Ribeiro (CIDEHUS/UE & CITCEM)*

Desde tempos medievos, a ligação entre Portugal e os restantes reinos peninsulares foi intenso e cedo se estabeleceram pequenas comunidades mercantis portuguesas nos centros nevrálgicos financeiros e comerciais da Península Ibérica. Contudo, foi com o avanço da expansão ultramarina portuguesa e castelhana e com a chegada à Península de elevadas quantidades de prata, os capitais mercantis avolumaram-se e procuraram noutros pontos mercados de investimento vantajosos.

A Cúria Romana e a Corte Habsburgo foram dois desses destinos. Instalados em grande número nessas duas cidades – Roma e Valladolid, primeiro, e, depois, Madrid – financeiros e grandes homens de negócio portugueses procuraram diversificar os seus negócios em sectores não tradicionais do investimento: o negócio da concessão de vendas de dispensas e benefícios papais procurados pelas sociedades ibéricas em grande número e o negócio da dívida pública da Monarquia Hispânica e a angariação de contratos monopolistas ou de arrendamentos de rendas e impostos. A figura do capitalista português tornou-se incontornável não só na Península Ibérica, como também no curso do comércio global dos séculos XVI e XVII.

Neste paper tentaremos caracterizar as suas actividades e o seu *modus operandi* para estender, a partir da sua presença nestes dois centros, a sua influência económica a nível global. Para isso, focar-nos-emos em dois momentos das suas acções. Primeiro, no momento das suas estratégias de lobbying para que os seus objectivos sejam atingidos, através da possível documentação privada disponível e da documentação das suas negociações com a Coroa. Por último, abordaremos os impactos das suas acções na economia da Monarquia Hispânica, seguindo os trajectos da prata por eles extraída do espaço hispânico e os seus reinvestimentos.

## La circulation des monnaies américano-espagnoles dans le royaume de France : un indice de la mobilité des hommes ?

*Jérôme Jambu* (Département des Monnaies, médailles et antiques, Bibliothèque nationale de France Université de Lille, IRHiS - UMR CNRS - 8529)

Du XVI<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, la monnaie espagnole circule abondamment dans le royaume de France. Visibles dans les paiements réalisés devant notaires, présents dans les différentes caisses de l'État, courants dans les trésors, évoqués dans la littérature, « réaux » et « pistoles » d'Espagne sont fréquents. La monnaie espagnole peut par exemple intervenir dans 8 paiements sur 10 en Normandie au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, occuper 10 % de l'encaisse du Trésor royal à la fin de celui-ci et même constituer entièrement un dépôt monétaire en Languedoc en sa mitan (nous essayons actuellement d'estimer les quantités en jeu afin de lui rendre la place qui lui est due dans la circulation monétaire). Circulant concurremment à la monnaie française, bien que souvent vilipendée par les autorités, elle doit son succès à sa très bonne qualité.

Au-delà de ces constats les réseaux, canaux et aires de sa distribution ne sont pas maîtrisés. D'un côté des historiens de l'économie ont mis en avant les courants et les produits de l'échange ; d'un autre, les numismates ont étudié sa présence réelle. Chez les premiers, rares sont ceux qui se sont intéressés aux flux monétaires (Morineau) ; chez les seconds, rares sont ceux qui se sont sérieusement posé la question du sens de sa présence (Dhénin). Ainsi lit-on souvent que tel trésor « français » constitué de pièces espagnoles est la conséquence du passage de troupes et, si l'on devait dresser une carte de ces témoignages, ceux-ci nous indiqueraient que le Roi Catholique pénètre et envahissait régulièrement les terres du Très Chrétien ! D'autres veulent y voir le passage de juifs ou de marranes, en faisant les seuls habilités au commerce et à la banque, dans une espèce d'obsession malsaine.

C'est sur la question de ce mouvement d'espèces que nous souhaiterions intervenir : comment la monnaie espagnole pénètre-t-elle concrètement dans le royaume de France et, par la suite, comment continuait-elle d'y circuler ? Était-elle initialement détenue et distribuée par des Espagnols ? Sont-ce eux qui l'apportaient en France ou les Français ou d'autres intermédiaires allaient-ils la chercher ? Et, par conséquence, est-elle un signe de la mobilité des hommes et, si oui, de quelle nature (militaire, commercial, migratoire...) ?

All that glitters is not gold. Remittances in the overseas triangle, Cadiz and Cantabria during the 18th century.

*Miguel Ángel Sánchez Gómez (Universidad de Cantabria)*

Towards the end of the 17th century and throughout the 18th, tens of thousands of emigrants from the mountains of Cantabria journeyed to the extreme south-west of the peninsula in search of a situation that would improve their weak initial expectations. On many occasions, their first destinations were overseas territories where they could rely on the help of fellow countrymen and relatives. However, many others left their valleys of birth with a clearly defined purpose: to find work or set up businesses within the extensive network of managers and assistants, in shops, pubs, warehouses and other businesses that maintained the daily services of the population of Cadiz and other settlements scattered around the Bay of Cadiz.

These small businesses, as well as the significant trade between Spain and its New World colonies, managed by the Guild of Merchants also located in the Port of Cadiz, together with the commercial activities developed by the overseas emigrants from the mountains of Cantabria, generated some very important financial gain that will be evaluated through three complementary sources. Firstly, the wills provided by the emigrants themselves in Cadiz prior to their death. Secondly, additional data will be added by La Casa de Contratación (a government agency which attempted to control all exploration and colonisation of the New World) and finally the documentation collected from the wills registered by the mountain scribes at the arrival of their assets to the places of origin of the deceased.

The aim will be, not only to approximate the total quantity that arrived in Cantabria throughout the 18th Century, but to analyse the changes detected in its structure, in the priorities of the inheritors and in the final destination and investments made by the chosen beneficiaries.

*"Non desiderate da' Turchi". Maria Theresia Thalers versus Venetian Thalers along the Levant Routes (XVIII Century)*

Daniele Andreozzi

Starting from the mid of the XVIII century the Thalers of Maria Theresia of Habsburg (Maria Theresia Thaler or Taler) became an important 'trade silver dollar' and a popular coin in the Levant and Ottoman Empire. A large amount of thalers passed through the port of Trieste, an Habsburg port in the Adriatic sea, favoring the mercantile trade. In fact, the thalers ensured the profitability of trade providing a commodity for loading the vessels sailing from Trieste and supported the active commerce. The traffic of thalers ran along a complex network involving the Imperial mints and warehouses, Vienna and Trieste. From here the currencies went to Balkan, Ottoman Empire, Levant, and Black Sea. It was a trade strictly regulated by state that controlled minting and trade through complex rules and granted monopolies and export licenses. The protagonists were the mints, the merchants of Trieste, and the members of Vienna financial circles, as Johann von Friers, a imperial banker of Swiss origin, that was regarded as one of the richest men of his time. The merchants of Trieste were a new cosmopolitan class which was formed by people coming from Italian Peninsula, from Continental Europe, from Balkans, and Levant. In the thalers' trade especially Orthodox merchants, defined in the sources as Greek, had an important role. They could be Imperial, Venetian or Ottoman subjects. Moreover the Maria Theresia Thalers were in competition with the silver coins that were coined by the mint of Venice and were also marketed in the Ottoman Empire. Such competition was not only about the minting quality, equally important was to coin a currency which can meet the taste of the Ottoman buyers.

## The Banque de France in Spain during the Napoleonic Era

*Emmanuel Prunaux, Banque de France & EHESS*

From a banker's or merchant's point of view, France and Spain have close relationship in the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: Michel Zylbelberg described amply the life and the prominence of French merchants in Spain during this period. At its founding, the Banque de France have many similarities with its Spanish fellow, the Banco Nacional de San Carlos; especially, they appointed both correspondents-bankers abroad. The relations between the two banks are good, even if they don't make direct transactions.

The French issuing bank is implanted in 4 cities: Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz and Malaga. Naturally, it choose its representatives among the French bankers living in these cities. The main operations are cashing and discounting bills and smuggling piastres, of course. The turnover decrease significantly after Trafalgar and stop at the beginning of the Peninsular war. We can notice that all the Banque de France's directors think the invasion is a big mistake, because they know well Spain and Spanish people through their commercial relations. Their interests aren't only in business; the 1<sup>st</sup> chairman of the Banque de France publish an Essay on Spanish literature during 1810.