

Career Development Plan-Year 1 *(Draft)*

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BRIEF OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH PROJECT AND MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS EXPECTED (half page should be sufficient):

Work Package 2 (WP2): Nautical archaeology and shipbuilding

Early Stage Research 8 (ESR8): The Dendro-archaeology of Portuguese ships of the Early Modern Period

Title of individual project: Timber supply as a political issue: forest resources, *asientos* and shipbuilding in Portugal (1580-1640)

Objectives:

There are two main research fields on which I am developing my research-skills. The first part is related with a historical study, whereas the second one is further focused on archaeological perspective. Notwithstanding my main idea is to focus rather in historical field than in archaeological one.

Historical research. The title and the contents above presented are just a programmatic approach to the whole project. The main goal is to find out answers to several questions which were proposed at the outset of the project, and are constantly arising as the project goes on.

Key-questions

Were Portuguese forests resources able to guarantee timber supply for shipbuilding in Lisbon shipyards?

Where did the timber come from?

What economic and human resources did the Kings mobilize?

Which officers and ministers took part in these processes?

What was the importance of timber supply for royal fleets within the Monarchy?

What naval stores were provided from abroad?

Abstract

Those are the key-questions that I am pretending to find out an answer, being the main part of my research as can be see below. The index content is not still finished, as I had already said. At this time, it changes as the research is going, although it can be stated that is almost closed. Those inquiries can be already answer but not totally.

Throughout the research time span (1580-1640) Portuguese Kings relied timber supply through four different ways:

- 1) Forests belonged to the King
- 2) Private lands
- 3) Signing up *asientos* or large loans
- 4) Trade routes

Issues to deal with: foregoing considerations

One of the main issues that whomever endeavor to study a Portuguese topic is primary sources starvation. No one has tried hitherto to analyze timber supply in Portugal Kingdom as a result of several reasons. It would be further easier to focus on a Spanish topic, however it is a historical lack that I must fill. There is hardly available information I am therefore struggling with a big that is actually hindering my research. The available information is scattered along several countries. There are probably rather than a dozen archives and libraries, which I must check, and their guides are frequently as well arranged as they may have.

Consequently, it requires spending a large amount of time, travels and having a noteworthy background. There is not time to waste for; otherwise I cannot assure I am going to achieve the goal of writing a book at the end of the project. I would like to make sure than I am exposing correctly the importance and complexity of my research proposal. If not there are high probabilities of failure.

On the other hand, I do not want to curb my research to a 'traditional' historical research. Apart from developing an innovative research I want to gather the whole information-data into the Historical GIS in order to create a Historical timber supply map from 1580 to 1640.

Introduction: state-art of timber supply in Portugal

1. Portuguese and Spanish King's forest resources for shipbuilding: a comparative approach
 - 1.1. The political configuration of the Portuguese kingdom
 - 1.2. The regulation of the use of *coutadas* and *matas* throughout XVIth century
 - 1.3. Political configuration of the Spanish Monarchy (1550-1598)
 - 1.4. Location of *Sitios Reales* and its institutionalization
 - 1.5. The conquer of Lisbon and Portugal by Philip II (1578-1581)
 - 1.6. Philip II, the elites of the Portugal kingdom and the use of *coutadas* and *matas*
2. Changes and continuities throughout the period of Union (1580-1618)
 - 2.1. The regulation of *Montero Mor* in 1605
 - 2.2. Timber supply for shipbuilding through king's forest resources in Portugal
 - 2.3. Private individual lands exploited for king's fleet
3. The court of Lisbon and the great royal navies at the turn of 16th century
4. *Asientos* (money agreement) for Portuguese Fleets during Philip III reign (1598-1621)
 - 4.1. General context of the Catholic Monarchy
 - 4.2. Men, money and ships: the struggle to maintain the control over oceans
 - 4.3. Shipbuilding and fitting out fleets: timber use
5. Portugal Fleets in Thirty Years War (1618-1640)
 - 5.1. The beginning of a new era: the *valimiento* of don Baltasar de Zúñiga and Olivares Count-Duke.
 - 5.2. Fund and material resources expenditures to supply Portuguese Fleets

5.2.1. *Coutadas* and *matas*

5.2.2. *Asientos* signed up in the courts of Madrid and Lisbon

The Kingdom of Portugal was politically structured in the fifteenth century through a court that was composed by Royal Households and administrative institutions such as *os Conselhos*. Regarding our research project there is a parallel process between regulating the household and the forest. The government of the Kingdom was based on the classical studies of Aristotle. Aristotelian *oeconomica* philosophy explained how the King, as a *pater familiae*, must have ruled the Kingdom. It was understood as a prolongation of their family, so forests belonged to the King were managed by the same logical-pattern of *oeconomica*: to preserve and to replenish their heritage and left it to their successors without loss.

The Age of Discoveries led Portuguese Kings to new opportunities to gain knowledge, resources and power. Thus, it allowed structuring politically the kingdom standing out the superiority of the King over the society. They gathered the whole Kingdom around them. However, the discovery of new lands and territories also meant new difficulties to cope with, such as the distance, lack of knowledge in some areas or the increasing demand of some goods like wood.

Timber was an essential raw material throughout Early Modern Age. Portuguese Kings were always worried about its supply for shipbuilding. Indeed, the combination of both points (the discovery of new lands and timber supply) was an issue, although not an insurmountable one. They sought to guarantee timber supply throughout different ways. Shedding light upon those strategies related with the political, economical and international evolution of the Monarchy it might be my main contribution.

First of all, Iberian kings developed a very great deal of legislative activity in order to mark off, manage and make use of their own forest resources. They were called *coutadas* and *matas* in Portugal, while *Sitios Reales* was the name given in Castile. The main goal was to keep them under its sovereignty for different issues. Hunting activity was the most well-known, but it was not the only one. On top of that, especially in the Portuguese case, timber supply was a concern which kings had to care about.

The ordinances regulating those area (*coutadas* and *matas*) paid more attention to trees instead of hunting activities. During the sixteenth century, there were several ordinances (*regimentos*) that attempted to mark off the territory of *coutadas* and *matas*. Heitor Homem Botelho who was the judge of king's *coutadas* systematized them in 1584. As well as know, after 1580 both kingdoms had the same Monarch, although they remained practically independent. It was always a process tightly related with the political evolution of the Monarchy.

We are firstly going to analyse the Spanish case. Why? As it had been quoted there is not enough information for the Portuguese case, therefore if we take into account the case of Castile we are going to be able to understand further what was going on in Portugal. Thus we aim to shed light upon our topic and make a comparison with the case of Castile. It seems to suit better if we take into account the fact that henceforth 1580 the same king ruled both Kingdoms.

In third place, the *asientos* (large loans) signed up by Kings and viceroys during the reigns of Philip II, III and IV from 1580 to 1640. Not only did the kings sign up *asientos* with moneylenders, but also viceroys made economy agreements with individuals. A large amount of persons got involved into the Monarchy policies through loans, providing services within the Navy or simply supplying timber and other essential goods. We would like to study the development of these relationships in chapters four, five and six.

These large loans were signed up for multiply tasks, so they were not only used to boost shipbuilding but also to provide those naval stores which were seeking abroad such as masts, yards and rigging. Therefore, large loans and trade were utterly connected. In case of having time, I am going to study this point through the idea of *trust*. Why did the Crown trust in some courtiers and networks?

Eventually, we recognize the importance of pictures, maps and illustrations that shows the main points, areas and places of timber suppl. For that reason, we are going to use several of them. Last but not least, we will aim at reconstructing the geography of *coutadas* and *matas* supplied timber for shipbuilding and also ship's life through the use of database such as GIS, revealing the multidisciplinary spirit of the project.

Archaeological research.

On the other hand, the archaeological research is the other main part of the project in which I will focus on within IAP and Work package 2, although I would like to limit it to a minor research field, providing a historical background to the WP and to the whole project.

- To identify the main ships of Portuguese fleets.
- To identify shipbuilding features.
- To identify shipwrecks.
- To identify tree species deployed in Lisbon shipyard.
- To identify wood quality.

All of them based on unknown historical primary sources instead of shipbuilding treatises book that had been used worldwide.

The main goals are:

- To compile data from published books regarding forest resources and timber supply for shipbuilding.
- To compile data from primary resources regarding forest resources and their uses.
- To compile data from primary resources regarding timber supply for shipbuilding and hauling them.
- To Study *asientos* and the amount of money mobilized by the Monarchy in Lisbon and Madrid for the Royal Navy;
- To Identify and locate ships and vessels which were constructed and repaired in Portuguese's shipyards.
- To recover wooden samples from relevant Portuguese sites and shipwrecks
- To create my own database (GIS) in which I am going to include dates above expressed.

I have recently discovered two unknown Portuguese manuscripts of two Portuguese ships. They departed from Lisbon outward India at the beginning of 17th century. Rosa and I had agreed to transcript and thereafter make a historical critical study (in English) by using other unknown materials as their economical expenditures that are scattered along Europe (Spain, Portugal and England).

Methodology:

This work aims at reflecting the interdisciplinary spirit of the whole ITN project, although it is eminently based on the historiographical methods and sources. We are going to focus our research on Spanish, Portuguese and English archives and libraries in order to achieve the goals above expressed.

I would like to fulfill my historical research project through three approaches: court study, environmental history and the idea of *trust* related to providing timber and naval stores

The earthquake of 1755 destroyed a large proportion of Portuguese's primary resources located in archives and libraries, although still (Este conector no va bien aquí. Entiendo ambas frases pero no la relación) Portuguese archives and libraries already contained useful information which will give us useful information. However, the Spanish archives will allow us to confront those difficulties in case of lack of information, therefore we will cross-reference information from different archives of Spain, Portugal and England:

From Spain following ones:

- Archivo General de Palacio
- Archivo General de Simancas
- Archivo Histórico Nacional
- Archivo del Museo Naval
- Biblioteca Nacional de España
- Biblioteca Real de Palacio
- Real Academia de la Historia

From Portugal:

- Arquivo e Biblioteca de Obras Publicas
- Arquivo Historico do Tribunal de Contas
- Arquivo Historico Ultramarino
- Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo
- Biblioteca de Ajuda
- Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal

From England

- British Library.

LONG-TERM CAREER OBJECTIVES (over 5 years):

1. Goals:

To finish my PhD in the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid supervised by Prof. Dr. José Martínez Millán and Prof. Dr. Ana Crespo Solana.

To prepare and coming out a book at the end of the project.

To apply to a post-Doctoral Marie Curie Grant with the objective of prolonging the current research line.

To keep on going with my PhD research publishing articles, books' chapters and a book.

2. What further research activity or other training is needed to attain these goals?

Besides the activities and trainings that are included in the project, there are some other research activities and training need to get these goals, such as:

- Improve knowledge of English and Portuguese in order to be able of speaking and writing them.
- To boost knowledge in order to apply to other calls.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES (1-2 years):

1. Research results

- o Anticipated publications:

To publish reviews, articles and chapters of books in National and International journals.

- o Anticipated conference, workshop attendance, courses, and /or seminar presentations:

Workshop attendace:

Presenting papers in international and national conferences organized by institutions and networks:

- Apply to VI conference of IKUWA.
- ¿Apply to International Maritime History Conference?

Moreover, Presentation in international conferences organized by institutions and networks such as the International Association of Economic History, the Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction, World History Association.

2. Research Skills and techniques:

- o Training in specific new areas, or technical expertise etc:
 1. Improve GIS skills.
 2. Improve on English academic writing.

- o Intensive Training courses and workshops integrated in the Network program.

Intensive Training courses and workshops integrated in the Network program: History of Wooden Shipbuilding and Books and Treatises on Shipbuilding at CCHS-CSIC by Filipe Castro (TAMU, USA), 14th – 16th January 2015; Historiography and archive research (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, RUG, May 2015); Geographic Information Systems (CCHS-CSIC) Communication and Presentation Skills (CCHS-CSIC); Dendrochronology and wood anatomy (WU, USC); Scientific communication and multidisciplinary team-work (WU).

Secondment

Secondment in University Wales Trinity Saint David (UWTSD) supervised by Prof. Dr. Nygel Nayling in order to boost HGIS skills and English skills
Brief research-stays in Spain to research in its archives, focusing especially in Simancas.
Secondment in Leiden University

3. Research management:

- Fellowship or other funding applications planned (indicate name of award if known; include fellowships with entire funding periods, grants written/applied for/received, professional society presentation awards or travel awards, etc.)

This is a must in touch with Ana, Nigel and Rosa.

4. Communication skills:

- To improve communication skills by taking part in national and international conferences.
- Ability to debate scientific questions within scientific international community in English and Spanish.

5. Other professional training (course work, teaching activity):

- English courses. Up to day I had attended further 200 hours and I am studying by my own around 20 hours per week. I enlisted again to British Council in Lisbon.
- Teaching activity

6. Anticipated networking opportunities

6. Other activities (community, etc) with professional relevance:

- To get in touch with other researchers and teachers specialized in the Iberian scope of the project, especially in historical and archaeological fields.

Date & Signature of fellow:

Date & Signature of supervisor

Career Development Plan-Final year (Draft)

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS, ACHIEVEMENT AND PERFORMANCE (half page should be sufficient):

LONG-TERM CAREER OBJECTIVES (over 5 years):

If relevant, mention any adjustments to your long-term career objectives as a result of the training received.

SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED DURING THE TRAINING PERIOD:

1. Research results

6.1. Publications (incl. in press):

Came out relates to other projects (articles and books chapter):

- José Martínez Millán & Koldo Trápaga Monchet (2015): “La transformación institucional de la Cámara Real de la Monarquía hispana durante el siglo XVI”, in *La reconfiguración de la Monarquía Católica: el reinado de Felipe IV (1621-1665)*, Madrid, Polifemo, I, 317-439.
- (2015): “Las casas reales de don Juan de Austria en la Monarquía Católica (1642-1679)”, in *La reconfiguración de la Monarquía Católica: el reinado de Felipe IV (1621-1665)*, Madrid, Polifemo, I/3, pp. 1781-1867.
- (2015): “Apéndice III: La Casa de don Juan de Austria”, in *La reconfiguración de la Monarquía Católica: el reinado de Felipe IV (1621-1665)*, Madrid, Polifemo, II, pp. 3089-3357.
- (2015): “La percepción de don Juan de Austria en Flandes (1656-1659), in *Comercio y cultura en la Edad Moderna. Publicaciones de la XIII Reunión científica de la Fundación Española de Historia Moderna*, Sevilla, Universidad de Sevilla, pp. 2839-2852.
- (2015): “Los caballeros de hábito en las casas de don Juan de Austria (1642-1679)”, in *II Encuentro de Jóvenes Investigadores en Historia Moderna. Líneas recientes de investigación en Historia Moderna*, Madrid, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos II, pp. 351-366.
- José Eloy Hortal Muñoz, Koldo Trápaga Monchet: “The Royal Households in the Hasburg Netherlands after the Departure of the House of Burgundy: From the Entourages of the Governors-General to the Maison Royale de Bruxelles”, in *Dutch Crossing*, 1/39 (February 2015), pp. 3-25.

Came out relates to other project as editor:

- José Martínez Millán, Manuel Rivero Rodríguez, Gloria Alonso de la Higuera, Koldo Trápaga Monchet & Javier Revilla Canora (2014, October): *La doble lealtad: entre el servicio al rey y la obligación a la Iglesia*, Madrid, librosdelacorte.es, on-line.

Came out relates to other project (book review):

- (2014): *Las Guardas Reales de los Austrias hispanos*, in *librosdelacorte* (8), pp. 94-97.

Forthcoming (in press):

- José Luis Gasch, Koldo Trápaga Monchet and Ana Rita Trindade “Shipbuilding in Times of War. Contracts for the Construction of Ships and Provision of Supplies in the Spanish Empire (c. 1580 to 1650)” (delivered 1st October 2015), as result of the Conference *Connected Oceans: New Avenues of Research in Maritime and Oceans History*.
- “Las armadas de Portugal en los reinados de los Felipes (1580-1640)” (delivered 14th July 2015), as result of the Conference *III Encuentro de Jóvenes Investigadores. Líneas recientes de investigación en Historia Moderna: Familia, cultura material y formas de poder*.
- “Resucitando la Guerra de la mar”: The timber supply as a political problem in the Court of Lisbon (1617-1622)” (delivered January 2015), as result of *A Gestão dos recursos florestais Ibéricos na construção naval da idade moderna: História e Arqueologia*.

Forthcoming related to other projects (book chapter):

- “El oficio del caballerizo mayor en el reino de Nápoles durante el siglo XVII” (delivered October 2014), as a result of International Conference *Las Caballerizas Reales y el mundo del caballo*

6.2. Conference, workshop attendance, courses, and /or seminar presentations:

Forthcoming papers relate to other projects.

- I submitted and it was accepted the panel chaired by Ana Crespo Solana: “The reconfiguration of Catholic Netherlands during the second half of the seventeenth century: policy, religion and marriages”, in which I am going to present the paper: “The political reconfiguration of Bruxelles’ court through don Juan José de Austria: the establishment of the ‘Maison royale de Bruxelles’. Madrid, 1-3 December 2015.

Presenting paper:

- Félix Labrador Arroyo & Koldo Trápaga Monchet: “El Real Sitio y Soto de Roma: articulación territorial y aprovechamiento forestal en la Monarquía hispana (siglos XVI-XVII)”, in International Conference *Crossing Borders: Connecting Edges of Environmental History*, will be held in Porto, 5-7 November 2015. We are going to address this article to *Environmental History* review.
- “La provisión de madera como una necesidad política: bosques, asientos y construcción naval en el reino de Portugal (1580-1640)”, in Seminário de Investigadores FCT e Pós-Doc’s. Held in Lisbon 21-22 September 2015.
- “Las armadas en el reino de Portugal en los reinados de los Felipes (1580-1640)”, in *III Encuentro de Jóvenes Investigadores. Líneas recientes de investigación en Historia Moderna: Familia, cultura material y formas de poder*. Held in Valladolid 2-3 July 2015.

- “The ForSEADiscovery Project”, together with José Luis Gasch and Ana Rita Trindade, in International Conferences *Connected Oceans: New Avenues of Research in Maritime and Oceans History*. Held in Porto, 8-12 June 2015.
- “The administration of woodlands (Coutadas, Matas y Sitios Reales), regarding naval construction, on the Iberian Peninsula, during the 16th century”, together with Antonio Rocha Santos in *Posseidon’s Realm XX. International Conference on Underwater Archaeology: “Land under Water”*. Held in Nuremberg, 20-22 March 2015.
- Participation with the conference: “La organización de los bosques reales hispanos en el reinado de Felipe II: una aproximación a su estudio”, in the I Encontro Científico: “A Gestão dos recursos florestais Ibéricos na construção naval da idade moderna: História e Arqueologia”. Held in Lisbon, 26 November 2014.

Conferences links to other project:

- “La larga sombra del valimiento: el control de la Casa de don Juan por don Luis de Haro (1642-1661), in International Seminary *Hijos e hijas de validos. Familia, género y política nobiliaria en la corte española del siglo XVII*. Held in Rome, 21-22 May 2015.
- “The political development of Habsburgs’ Courts through Johnf of Austria and official and unofficial Agents (1665-1679)”, in *Esplendid Encounters 3: Diplomants and diplomacy in the Early Modern World*. Held in Florence, 5-6 March 2015.
- “El oficio del caballero mayor en el reino de Nápoles durante el siglo XVII”, in *Las Caballerizas Reales y el mundo del caballo*. Held in Cordoba, 3-5 October 2014.

Workshops attendances:

- Marie Curie Annual General Assembly held in Porto, 6-7 February 2015.
- Assistance V Congress of IKUWA was held in Cartagena, 16-18 October 2014.

2. Research Skills and techniques acquired:

6.3. Training in specific new areas, or technical expertise etc:

3. Research management:

6.4. Fellowship or other funding applications achieved (indicate name of award if known; include fellowships with entire funding periods, grants written/applied for/received, professional society presentation awards or travel awards, etc.)

4. Communication skills:

- Attendance to English course at British Council in Lisbon (C1 level)

5. Other professional training (course work, teaching activity):

6. Anticipated networking opportunities

7. Other activities (community, etc) with professional relevance:

Date & Signature of fellow:

Date & Signature of supervisor