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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE *FUEROS* OF THE KINGDOM OF LEÓN (1068-1253)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 13-35

ABSTRACT: The documents that best illustrate local communities in the Kingdom of León between 1068 and 1253 are the *fueros*. Feudal lords controlled the settlement of new inhabitants, but it was the communities that ultimately accepted them on condition that they respected the seigneurial authority, be it single or manifold. The rights and duties of such local populations varied. Farming and forest uses were reserved for those who lived within the territorial domain, there being few and justified exceptions. There was a different legal status for local population and outsiders, and that entailed obligations in terms of mutual help and security in order to hold internal violence in check. Although not all the inhabitants were members of the community, it does not follow that those who did not enjoy the status of neighbours were fully excluded. Being neighbour conditioned family rights and duties regarding inheritance and revenge, as well as entailing membership of the parish.

Keywords: Communities; Inhabitants; Neighbours; *Fueros*; Lords; Kinship.

GUINOT RODRÍGUEZ, Enric

FROM THE *LOCAL FUEROS* TO THE *VALENCIA'S FUERO* IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FEUDAL SOCIETY
INSTAURATION PROCESS AT THE 13TH CENTURY IN THE REIGN OF VALENCIA

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 37-62

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the process of changing local laws (*fueros*) to a territorial law (*fuego*) in the context of the new kingdom of Valencia created in 1240 by King James I. Following the tradition of Catalonia and Aragon, also in Valencia the crown and nobility initially organized the repopulation based on different local *fueros*: Sepúlveda, Zaragoza, Daroca, Teruel, Fontana, *costum* de Lleida or *costum/fuego* of Valencia. But from 1245, the monarchy drove the territorial law (*fuego*) of Valencia, which has traditionally been interpreted as a political reason for confrontation between Catalan and Aragonese populators. Our study explains how the *Fuego* of Zaragoza/Aragon was limited during the 13th Century to a few seigneuries, and how widespread the *Fuego* of Valencia. Thus, the conflict between the nobility of Aragonese origin to the public power (monarchy and citizens) began when the first courts of 1261 approved extending the *Fuego* of Valencia as a territorial law for the new kingdom.

Keywords: Medieval Law; Reconquest; Local Fueros; Fuego of Zaragoza; Fuego of Valencia.

CASTRO LEÓN, Víctor de

IBN AL-JAṬĪB AND THE *KITĀB A'MĀL AL-A'LĀM*: THE FIGURE OF ALMANZOR

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 63-85

ABSTRACT: This study deals with the work as political theorist of the granadian scholar Lisān al-Dīn b. al-Jaṭīb through his historical work *Kitāb A'māl al-a'lām*, focusing on the analysis that the granadian vizier does in this work about the figure of the *ḥāyib* Muḥammad b. Abī 'Āmir, Almanzor, and of his sons and successors 'Abd al-Malik al-Muẓaffar and 'Abd al-Raḥmān Sanchuelo.

Keywords: *A'māl al-a'lām*; Ibn al-Jaṭīb; Political; *Ḥāyib*; Almanzor; Al-Muẓaffar; Sanchuelo.

MARMOLEJO CANTOS, Francisco

STRUCTURES OF SETTLEMENT IN TOLOX (MÁLAGA-SPAIN). OCCUPATION OF LAND AND EXPLOITATION OF ITS RESOURCES IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 87-117

ABSTRACT: Descriptive and analytical study of medieval settlement in the upper basin of the Rio Grande, in Malaga's western boundary (Spain). Under a mainly archaeological and historical approach, we have discovered local structures fully self-sufficient, distant to the State control and unknown to the great surpluses concentration processes, which helps explain the difficulties of the Islamic occupation and its implementation within its territory.

Keywords: Defensive system; Rural communities; Landscape archeology; Al Andalus.

GARCIA-OLIVER GARCÍA, Ferrán

PEASANT ÉLITES AROUND THE CITY OF VALENCIA: THE CASTRELLENES FAMILY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 119-144

ABSTRACT: This paper seeks to analyse economy of a well-to-do peasant family settled in the urban fringes of the city of Valencia, capital of the kingdom, in the first half of fifteenth century. The death of the head of the family, due to the plague, made emerge the solidarity of the relatives, who took care of the orphans. Thanks to the memorial of rents we can assess the economic strategies of a wealthier peasant family, the importance of markets and the city and countryside relations.

Keywords: Rural elites; Markets; Consumption; Family.

VILLA PRIETO, Josué

GEOGRAPHY OF ROMANDIOLA'S CHRONICLES: COMMON FOUNDATIONS AND SINGULARITIES OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHY IN THE PONTIFICAL ROMAGNA DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 145-175

ABSTRACT: This study analyses the Historiography development in the land of *Romandiola* since its constitution as an ecclesiastical province in 1278 until its division in two different regions. The chronicles of this period present both the medieval annalistic tradition (concision and accuracy) and the narrative of the emerging Italian Humanism (detail and interpretation). The authors' will to produce a critical discourse from notarial documents is also noticeable, as they are mainly notaries from different towns trained in the booming *Bolonia Studium*. A few towns show singularities in the development of their local History compared to the rest of the *Romandiola*: in Ravenna its formed through the episcopal chronologies and in Rimini by focusing on the biographies of the increasingly powerful nobility (Malatesta). The purposes of this research are to find the general characteristics and local singularities in these chronicles, also looking for original elements and influences, and finally to offer an organized catalogue with its sources and a typology that eases its study.

Keywords: Medieval historiography; Chronicles; Humanism; Romandiola; Romagna; Bolonia; Rimini; Malatesta; Ravenna.

SANTOS SALAZAR, Igor

THE *MUTATION INFORMAL*. REFLECTIONS ON TWO RECENT BOOKS ABOUT THE *REGNUM ITALIAE* (1080-1130)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 35(2), 2017, pp. 179-194

ABSTRACT: The political and social changes observed in the Kingdom of Italy between the middle of the 11th Century and the middle of the 12th Century have concentrated, in the last decades, many studies. Studies which have favored some debates on the characteristics with which such transformations, and its chronologies, are defined. This article aims to consider two recent works on the *Regnum Italiae* (1080-1130) to observe, through the emergence of the communes and the maturation of the rural lordship, the spaces and languages of change which have developed through the informality of their political solutions.

Keywords: Commune; Lordship; Historiography; Elites.