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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 21-24

MATHEW, Innes

RITUALS, RIGHTS AND RELATIONSHIPS: SOME GIFTS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION IN THE
FULDA CARTULARY, c. 827

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 25-50

ABSTRACT: This article analyses a cluster of legal documents concerning newly cleared woodland between the river Fulda and its minor tributary the Haune, copied into the earliest Fulda cartulary which was completed in 828. It elucidates the complex interactions between local landholders of varying status, the monks of Fulda and their claims to spiritual patronage and tenurial right, and the public world of legal ritual and county meetings which were central to the exercise of power in the Carolingian world. It argues that the legal rituals recorded in charters were simultaneously attempts to define and regulate the relationships between different social actors (individuals, groups and institutions) as well as to transfer rights over property. Historians need to pay particular care to the mechanisms of transmission, as the archival record was carefully constructed to meet immediate needs, and it may obscure the extent to which relationships and the rights embedded in them were matters of interpretation. As well as raising epistemological and methodological questions about the nature of the charter evidence, this discussion also sheds light on the nature of land claims and clearances, and the relationship between internal colonisation and the crystallisation of ecclesiastical and political structures under Carolingian rule, topics which parallel the concerns of much recent

work on early medieval Iberia. Finally, it is argued that if charter sare read not of passive records of abstract rights but as active attempts to interpret social relations, they can shed some light on the identities and interests of landowners of relatively modest means, and place them at historiographical centre stage.

Keywords: Land clearance. Legal ritual. Land tenure. Charters. Carolingian empire. Monastic estates.

SANTOS SALAZAR, Igor

THE PRIVILEGES OF BERBEIA AND BARRIO: LEADERS, MEMORY AND POWER IN LANTARÓN DURING THE 10TH CENTURY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 51-81

ABSTRACT: The study of the well known «privileges» of Berbeia and Barrio consents a three fold interpretation: on the forms of textual transmission between lay and ecclesiastical archives; on the geography of written sources in Lantarón during the 10th century and, finally, on the social articulation between counts, local leaders, communities and monasteries. Observe the forms of evolution of such a relationship is a useful way to reflect on two crucial aspects for understanding the crystallization of power at local level in the Early Middle Ages and to represent the ways of participation in the governance of the territory. Both, studied together, get light to the crucial stage in the genesis of seigneurie and in the strengthening of the local and subregional representation of political dominion of counts.

Keywords: Lantarón. Power. Counts. Leaders. Monasteries. Cartularies. Memory.

PORTASS, Robert

RETHINKING THE «SMALL WORLDS» OF TENTH-CENTURY GALICIA

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 83-103

ABSTRACT: This article aims to examine the internal dynamics of the village world of tenth-century Galicia by means of a close analysis of documents from the cartulary of Celanova. It seeks to shed light on the dynamism of peasant social experience by examining the horizontal bonds that existed among villagers and their neighbours. This article attempts to offer an alternative to readings which analyses peasantries simply in order to demonstrate their progressive subjection. In place of the teleology implicit in this interpretation, this article suggests that by recognizing that some peasants actively courted the assistance and opportunities for business that their neighbours and local monastic institutions provided, we can better appreciate the complexity of peasant social experience.

Keywords: Peasants. Social Relations. Land Market. Horizontal Bonds. Feudal Society.

CARVAJAL CASTRO, Álvaro

SOCIETY AND TERRITORY IN THE NORTH OF LEÓN: VALDORÉ, THE FLAÍNEZ AND THE UPPER ESLA REGION (9TH-11TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 105-131

ABSTRACT: Valdoré, in the upper Esla region, is one of the first documented territories of the Duero basin. In 854 there took place a presura that marks, at least from what we know from the charters, the moment in which it first became part of the astur-leonese kingdom. Later, from the end of the 10th century onwards, the Flaínez, one of the most important aristocratic groups of the kingdom, started acting very intensely within this territory, which was finally brought under their dominion. The object of this article is to study the regional context of the upper Esla, the development of the aristocratic group of the Flaínez, and Valdoré itself, in order to understand how this territory was integrated into the structures of power of the astur-leonese kingdom and how that affected the structure of the local society that inhabited it.

Keywords: Astur-leonese kingdom. 9th-11th Centuries. Upper Esla. Valdoré. Flaínez. Local society. Power.

LORÉ, Vito

PRINCES AND VILLAGES. SALERNO, 9TH-11TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 133-149

ABSTRACT: In the documentary research of the Lombard southern Italy, two case studies can be used to study the relationship between princes and rural societies: Nocera in the 9th Century and Cilento in the 10th and 11th Centuries. The comparison between these two cases can be used to show both the differences between two rural societies included in the same political environment, and the princes' ability to change strategies and tools in order to adapt to different circumstances and situations.

Keywords: Early Middle Ages. Southern Italy. Settlement. Rural societies. Lombards.

BOLÒS, Jordi

MEDIAeval SETTLEMENT FORMATION IN CATALONIA: VILLAGES, THEIR TERRITORIES AND COMMUNICATION PATHS

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 151-180

ABSTRACT: This study focuses its attention on Catalonia and points to the importance of using several literary sources as a means of identifying the main characteristics of Catalan

settlements throughout the Early Middle Ages (6th-10th Centuries). Apart from the need to use written and archaeological documents, the study highlights the importance of understanding and interpreting place-names and of reconstructing landscape history. Special emphasis is placed on the interest of interpreting by means of consulting documents, maps and orthophotomaps as witnesses that allow us to know the boundaries of the Early Medieval settlements. At the centre of these boundaries stand several small population centres (hamlets) and a church. Several agricultural territories of various villages are reconstructed. Likewise, the study relates population with communication paths, churches and necropolis of the Early Middle Ages.

Keywords: Settlement. Early Middle Ages. Historic landscape. Village territories. Communication paths. Cemeteries.

SALVATIERRA CUENCA, Vicente

THE FIRST MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SPAIN. ANALYSIS OF A FRUSTRATED PROCESS (1844-1925)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 183-210

ABSTRACT: This text is part of a historiographic project, aimed at determining and understanding the role played by archaeology in relation to studies of medieval history in Spain. In this text the archaeological interventions performed between the second half of the 19th Century and the first quarter of the 20th are analyzed—from the recovery of the epigraphy and coins until the excavations—in the context of the institutionalization of the archaeology that occurred around this period. We attempt to determine if a medieval archeology investigation that can be considered coherent really existed, and if so, determine its ideological roots, characteristics, periodization, etc., and the reasons for its almost complete disappearance until the 1980's.

Keywords: Historiography. Medieval Archeology. Archeology in the 19th Century.

RIVERA MEDINA, Ana María

VINO SOLAMENTE PARA SU PROUISYÓN. LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE WINE TRADE IN THE SUBURBS OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY: 14TH-15TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 211-232

ABSTRACT: The supply problems were a constant that suffered all European towns and cities. Municipal institutions imposed rigid rules to traffic and trade, favoring its own productions. This protectionist policy will reach the local market, the trade with its suburbs

and the external transactions. In this context, the difficult relationships between the towns and the suburbs join the complicated legislation specifically applied to the wine. This text will inquire about how the norms and reality intermingle, generating a phenomenon of inclusion/exclusion where suburb and wine play a decisive role.

Keywords: Basque Country. Wine. Village. Suburb. Ordinances.

CASTELL GRANADOS, Pau

E CERT TE MOLT GRAN FAMA DE BRUIXA E SE FA METGESSA E FA MEDECINES. DEMONIZING FOLK MAGIC AND FEMININE HEALTH PRACTICES (14TH-16TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 233-244

ABSTRACT: The Late Middle Ages witnessed a change of perception regarding some health practices performed mostly by women. These practices, condemned over centuries by both ecclesiastical and secular elites, would acquire gradually a heretical and diabolical nature giving birth to the image of the witch in the early fifteenth century. The steps of this change are perceptible through the Catalan documentation; which allows us to present a development that connects the actions against folk magic in the fourteenth century, the first witchcraft accusations in the early fifteenth and the great persecutions in modern times.

Keywords: Folk magic. Sorcery. Witchcraft. Catalonia. Trials. Middle Ages. Modern History.

ECHEVARRÍA ARSUAGA, Ana

MUSLIM MINORITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. TOWARDS AN INTEGRATION IN THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES?

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 247-254

ABSTRACT: This paper reviews the latest books focused on Muslims living under Christian rule in the lands which were to become part of the Crown of Aragon in the thirteenth century. Sicilian and Italian Muslims, as well as Aragon's Mudejars, show a number of parallelisms. First, concerning their sources and secondly, in the negotiation of their spaces with regard to the Christian groups, by means of the royal dynasties who ruled in the area. The vicissitudes of chancery records, as well as particular cases justify different approaches by contemporary historiography. A greater effort in comparative studies between the Islamic minorities of Mediterranean Europe would be necessary. These groups should have their economic and social importance in the Mediterranean framework acknowledged, so that they

can find their place in general books of European Medieval History, the same as the Jewish minority.

Keywords: Minorities. Mudejars. Islam. Aragon. Italy. Sicily.

MANZANO, Eduardo

ABOUT COUNT CASIO, ONCE AGAIN

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 31, 2013, pp. 255-266

ABSTRACT: This paper makes a number of considerations concerning the origins of the Banū Qasī family. Contrary to recent contributions, which have suggested a social supremacy that was achieved in Umayyad times, this paper attempts to demonstrate that this supremacy can be dated in the period before the conquest.

Keywords: Al-Andalus. Arab Conquest. Aristocratic Families.