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### ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

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#### INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 19-21

BORRERO FERNÁNDEZ, Mercedes

#### AGRARIAN UNDEREMPLOYMENT. AN ORDINARY WAY OF LIFE IN FIELDS OF ANDALUSIA IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 23-45

**ABSTRACT:** This work deals with the underemployment affecting the majority of the rural population of southern Castile in the final centuries of the Middle Ages. Firstly, we study the formation of the group demanding work in the fields: their characteristics and numerical significance in different economic regions. We analyze also the mechanisms and rates of the offer of temporary employment generated in large properties. The consequences of this system: a weak balance between supply and demand caused the impoverishment of the peasantry.

*Key words:* Job. Underemployment. Agrarian labourer. Credit.

CLEMENTE RAMOS, Julián

THE RURAL SOCIETY IN MEDELLÍN (C 1450-C 1550). ELITES, PEASANTS AND POOR PEOPLE  
Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 47-72

ABSTRACT: The rural society of Medellín between mid-15<sup>th</sup> century and mid-16<sup>th</sup> century is characterized by a considerable economic stratification. A wealthy group of people are livestock owners and exploits local *dehesas*. Well-off peasants (*labradores*) are of great importance in the community and own some livestock and plowing oxen. Wage earners and poor people complete the overall picture beneath the mentioned groups.

*Key words:* Rural society. Peasant. Rural elites. Herdsmen. Poverty.

DÍAZ DE DURANA, José Ramón & DACOSTA, Arsenio

SEIGNEURIAL TITULARITY, EXPLOITATION AND RENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY RESOURCES OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY AT THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES  
Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 73-101

ABSTRACT: This study looks at the seigneurial titularity, exploitation and rents of the agricultural, livestock and forestry resources of the Basque Country at the end of the Middle Ages. Working from both published and unpublished documentation we will study three cases that shed light on different aspects of rural life in late-medieval Basque society. Firstly, the management of the small rural seignury of the Lady of Hueto y Martioda between 1404 and 1428, as seen through the accounts of its steward. Secondly, the management of the rural wealth of the Vizcayan and Guipuzcoan heads of lineages, in which the role of churches of lay patronage plays a central role. And finally, the management of the rural possessions of a merchant of Victoria between 1482 and 1501. They are three models which seem to remit to completely different interests and needs, but which in fact in all three cases imply a similarly thorough management style.

*Key words:* Seigneurial titularity. Exploitation. Rents. Seignury. Estate management. Patronage. Basque Country. Late medieval.

MARTÍN GUTIÉRREZ, Emilio

SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION. THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE LAGUNA DE LOS TOLLOS (WESTERN ANDALUSIA), 13<sup>TH</sup>-15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES  
Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 103-130

ABSTRACT: Environment of the *Laguna de los Tollos* is studied between 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Centuries. The research, which aims to analyse the interaction environment-society, is part

of a project that will deepen the knowledge of wetlands in this geographical area. In these ecosystems rural communities took advantage with their farmland for hunting, herding, fishing and gathering resources in riparian areas. The chosen chronological period includes a wide range of changes that had a direct impact on the management and organization of rural landscapes.

*Keywords:* Society. Environment. *Laguna de los Tollos*. 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Western Andalusia.

PÉREZ CELADA, Julio A.

DIRECT EXPLOITATION OF THE DOMINICAL MONASTIC PROPERTY IN THE DUERO RIVER BASIN. THE CLUNIACS

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 131-158

**ABSTRACT:** Direct exploitation made up one of the exploitation forms of the Land lords territorial properties in medieval Europe. Throughout the central centuries of this period, this direct exploitation experimented a reduction that accelerated in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century. However, direct exploitation did not totally disappear. This process is also evident in the Duero river basin, a space in which we see an example of a Cluniac Benedictine seignior that is defined by the large amount of information concerning it.

*Key words:* Seigneuries. Benedictines. Cluniac Order. Demesne. Direct exploitation. Peasantry. Servants. Boon-works.

POZO FLORES, Mikel

THE SOURCES OF JOHN OF BICLARUM

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 161-185

**ABSTRACT:** Although recent studies have shown that John of Bicarum built his *Chronicle* following a precise plan and at the service of a specific political discourse, as far as the treatment of his sources is concerned scholars maintain a certain inertia which tends to make of him a sort of well-intentioned witness, whose information would have mostly come from his own experience and direct testimonies. However, it is possible to maintain not only that John of Bicarum used in a sophisticated way materials produced by Byzantine historians, but also that he could rely on Gregory of Tours's *Decem Libri Historiarum* so as to propose an alternative reading of Hermenegild's rebellion meant to sustain the legitimacy of the catholic monarchy and of the royal lineage. Finally, a coherent

analysis of John's political discourse and practice also permits to suggest that the chronological frame of the *Chronicle's* composition and publication should be extended, possibly including Sisebut's reign.

*Key words:* John of Biclarum. Chronicle. Late antique historiography. Byzantine historians. Gregory of Tours. Visigothic kingdom.

REYES TÉLLEZ, Francisco & VIÑUALES FERREIRO, Gonzalo

FOREST LANDSCAPE AND SOCIAL MEMORY IN CASTILE (14<sup>TH</sup>-16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES). THE FOREST OF SAN SALVADOR DE OÑA (BURGOS)

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 187-213

**ABSTRACT:** The main objective of this article is to analyze the social memory of the forest landscape of the San Salvador de Oña (Burgos) monastery during the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Centuries across the descriptions of that landscape in the judicial documentation to find out the symbolic vision of these landscapes from the social groups, and try to understand if this approach offers us new perspectives or possibilities for the understanding of this reality and the landscape.

*Key words:* Landscape. Forest. Perceptions. Social Memory. Castile. San Salvador de Oña (Burgos). 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

GONZÁLEZ ARCE, Damián

MUNICIPALITIES AGAINST MONARCHICAL CENTRALISM. THE MUNICIPAL OPPOSITION TO THE ROYAL JUDGES OF THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY CASTILE

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 215-238

**ABSTRACT:** During the fifteenth Century Castilian, the monarchs tried to bring under its control to the health professions, through the appointment of judges over physicians, surgeons, tooth-puller, veterinarians and others. The role of these royal officials, was to examine, and sometimes judge, the work of these professionals and grant licenses to those who qualified. It also provides a listing of those officials and their activities. To serve as judges, had to take these powers to municipalities, who refused to lose. This resistance, the corruption in which fell the judges and their deputies and clashes among themselves, not allowed they appeared authentic collegiate systems for the government of Castilla-health. This was at least the intention of the Catholic Monarchs. They at

least put the legislative basis for they began to run such courts, the *Protomedicato* and *Protoalbeiterato*.

*Keywords:* *Protomédicos*. *Protoalbéitares*. Examinations. Corruption. Municipal power.

LÓPEZ VILLALBA, José Miguel

BY-LAWS IN THE FEUDAL STATES AND DAILY LIFE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE MODERN AGE  
IN SEGOVIA

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 32, 2014, pp. 239-270

ABSTRACT: The medieval councils had from their origins a number of regulations in order to preserve their interests. In the Low Middle Ages the self-government of the town councils was lessen in those villages which belonged to feudal states, as they worked in the interests of the aristocrats. The study of the by-laws in Fuentidueña, issued at the mid-sixteenth century, allows us to know through different issues the opposition of the population to obey some rules related to the forced leasure, work, supplies to the villages and, as a result, the bans and sentences.

*Key words:* Late Middle Ages. High Modern Age. By-laws. Town Council. Feudal States. Hunting. Fishing. Public Festivities. Wedding. Wine.