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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

AYALA MARTÍNEZ, Carlos de

INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 19-23

MIRANDA GARCÍA, Fermín

CAROLINGIAN AUTHORS IN HISPANIC CODEX (9TH-11TH CENTURIES). AN ESSAY OF INTERPRETATION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 25-50

ABSTRACT: This research aims to analyze the presence of authors linked to the so called «Carolingian Renaissance» in manuscripts generated in Hispanic scriptoria between 9th and 11th Centuries, until the origins of the Roman reform, where the analysis stops. From Alcuin to Hincmar of Reims, their works keep showing up in the manuscripts, although very different in quality and density, depending on the topic (religious, chronicles, literary) and the politic-cultural spaces (Catalonia, Pamplona, Castile, Leon). This analysis seeks an approximation to the objectives pursued in those copies and to the ideological impulses that might have existed behind them.

Keywords: Carolingian Authors; Hispanic Manuscripts; Ideological Constructions.

HENRIET, Patrick

KINGS AT PRAYER AND SIBYLLINE ORACLE. A RE-READING OF SOME SCENES OF SAN MILLÁN DE LA COGOLLA'S RELIQUARY (1060-1070)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2014, pp. 51-67

ABSTRACT: This work addresses the representation of the Hispanic kings at prayer during the Middle Ages. The king did not humiliate himself in the Asturian and later Leon traditions, but from the 11th and 12th Centuries, he was represented in a submissive attitude towards God or his Saints: much later then, than in the Carolingian or Ottonian world. The portraits of Fernando I and his wife Sancha in a fresco in San Isidoro de León, or the representation of Alfonso II in the *Liber testamentorum* of Oviedo, are fairly known. The same cannot be said regarding what we believe to be the first peninsular representation of this kind: the one of king Sancho Garcés IV of Navarra († 1076) with his wife Placencia in the reliquary of San Millán de la Cogolla, known as «ancient ark». The reason for this is simple; the portraits of the kings, described in the 17th Century by Prudencio de Sandoval, have disappeared. The study of Sandoval's text allows to identify as «Canto de la Sibila» an inscription that had not attracted much attention until now. We re-establish a text much closer to the original one than Sandoval's version and, at the same time, we propose to read *rex supplicans* under the portrait of Sancho instead of *rex supradictus*. In conclusion, we set the Navarre discourse about the humiliated royalty in a wider context. Both in Navarre and the Leon kingdoms, a new conception of royalty is imposed, legitimated through its humiliation.

Keywords: Humiliation; Prayer; Royalty; Reliquary; Sibyl.

RODRÍGUEZ DE LA PEÑA, Manuel Alejandro

SAPIENTIAL KINGSHIP AND PATRONAGE OF LEARNING IN THE KINGDOMS OF LEON AND CASTILE (1000-1200)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2014, pp. 69-96

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the connections between the discourse of the political Theology of Solomonian kingship and the patronage of learning and the arts displayed by the rulers of Leon and Castile in the period 1000-1200. This will be accomplished through the comparative analysis of the court intellectuals and artist and their works in their curial context. Particularly relevant for this analysis are the reception of European courtly dynamics and political ideas and the mutual influences between the Spanish Christian kingdoms themselves. From this comparative view we conclude that this was not a regional development but just the local Spanish reception of a European-wide ideological and cultural movement.

Keywords: Sapiential Kingship; Medieval Christian Rulership; Royal Patronage of Learning; Royal Literacy; Medieval Spanish Kingdoms; Courtly Culture; Courtly Intellectuals.

BAUTISTA PÉREZ, Francisco

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND POWER IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES: REGARDING THE CHRONICLER'S PROFESSION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 97-117

ABSTRACT: This article aims to explore the beginnings of official chronicler in Castile, the reasons for the creation of this post, and the intellectual debates and problems that arose in relation to it during the 15th Century. The post of official chronicler, linked to the growing bureaucratization of monarchy, seems to obey to the demands of controlling the writing of history, and it is as well an attempt to authorize the vision of the past created under the auspices of power. Nevertheless, chronicles searched for their own autonomy, either intellectual or political, which sometimes gave birth to tensions and in the end it could provoke their destitution. On the other hand, the very notion of an official chronicle was seen by some individuals as a menace for the task of writing the past, as was voiced by Fernán Pérez de Guzmán in the prologue to his *Generaciones y semblanzas* (c. 1460). This article is devoted to these tensions, reaching to the epoch of the Catholic Monarchs.

Keywords: Intellectuals; Bureaucratic Offices; Theory of Historiography; Ideology; Rhetoric.

RODRÍGUEZ-PICAVEA MATILLA, Enrique

NOBILITY AND SOCIETY IN LATE MEDIEVAL CASTILE. THE PADILLA LINEAGE IN THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 121-153

ABSTRACT: The aim of this paper is to study the Padilla lineage during the 14th and 15th Centuries. Firstly, the trajectory of the lineage is analyzed during this period, considering the political role of the members of the main branch, the economic foundations of the family group and their nobiliary alliances. Secondly, the characteristic lineage symbols are studied: onomastics, heraldry, *solar* and *mayorazgo*. Thirdly, the career developed by *segundones* through the creation of collateral branches, or their entry in the Order of Calatrava, is also investigated. Finally, death is studied as a manifestation of power of the lineage.

Keywords: Nobility; Society; Castile; Late Middle Ages.

ISLA FREZ, Amancio

KING FAVILA, QUEEN FROILIUBA AND THE FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS IN CANGAS (A.D. 737)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 155-171

ABSTRACT: Nothing substantial remains of the structure of the church dedicated to the Holy Cross in Cangas (Asturias). The church was inaugurated in 737 by King Favila, Queen Froiliuba and their offspring. Much of our knowledge about the church and the kingdom at that time depends on our understanding of the inscription that commemorates its inauguration. This article discusses some new possible interpretations, particularly the influence of Emperor Constantine and the construction of a Christian empire.

Keywords: Astur Kingdom; Kingship; Asturian Churches; Early Medieval Spain; Memory of Constantine.

PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ, María

CASTROFROILA: THE PORTRAYAL OF THE CENTRAL POWER IN THE CEA'S BANK (10TH-12TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 173-199

ABSTRACT: It is known that researchers, during last years, have focused on the role of *castra* and castles as subjects of power representation beyond their functions that traditionally have been given to them. The main attribute of the example we are going to display is its strong and continuous linkage between Castro Froila–Mayorga, a village in the River Cea shore, and Central Authority. We know the existence of this location through the documentary and archeological sources. Documents and material evidences show us the important political function which Castro Froila historically played, much more after the death of king Alfonso VII and his partition of the kingdom of Leon and Castile between his sons, a fact which did more lively the conflict between both kingdoms.

Keywords: Castle; Representation Centres; Central Power; Seigneurial Power; Tenancies; Royal Villages.

CALVO GÓMEZ, José Antonio

FEATURES OF THE REFORM OF THE CLERGY IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA DURING THE 11TH CENTURY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 201-232

ABSTRACT: This article examines the situation of the clergy of the Iberian Peninsula during the Gregorian Reform, in the 11th Century. The existence of private churches and

monasteries, secular interference in the provision of the benefits, and the nicolaitans and simoniac clerics demanded the determined actions of reformers sent directly by pope Leo IX (1049-1054) and his successors, in particular Alexander II (1061-1073) and Gregory VII (1073-1085), who nominated the reform. The Hispanic peculiarity of the reformation, imbued for centuries in the Christian repopulation of the territory, demanded some of the most important instruments of this time: the diocesan synods convened and presided over by the papal legates, and the erection of communities of regular canons, according to the Rule of Saint Augustine.

Key words: Gregorian Reform; Clergy; Repopulation; Iberian Peninsula; 11th Century.

ÁLVAREZ BORGE, Ignacio

ROYAL JUSTICE AND THE EXPANSION OF ROYAL POWER UNDER THE REIGN OF ALFONSO VIII OF CASTILE (1158-1214)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 233-261

ABSTRACT: The reign of King Alfonso VIII of Castile (1158-1214) has been placed in the centre of the historiographical debate by the recent anniversary of the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa. Beyond the consequences of the battle, the whole reign and his historical significance is under reevaluation by a sector of the historiography. Several authors consider that in those years took place important changes and developments in Castilian monarchy conformation. They argue about an expansion of royal power in several fields. One of them is royal justice, whose study focuses this paper. The growth of specialised bureaucratic offices (*merinos mayores* and judges of the royal court) is analysed in the first place. Secondly, the increasing formalization of judicial proceedings. And, finally, the role of writing in the development of royal justice is considered.

Keywords: Alfonso VIII; Monarchy; Royal Power; Castile; *Merinos Mayores*; Justice; Judicial Proceedings.

ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ, Alicia

THE COUNCILS OF ZAMORA AND BENAVENTE AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORDER OF PREACHERS CONVENTS DURING THE 13TH-15TH CENTURIES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 263-287

ABSTRACT: With this article we will attempt to analyze which was the relationship between the councils of Zamora and Benavente and the development of the different convents –male and female– of the Order of Preachers, who established themselves in these urban

areas. Supporting on the preserved municipal and convents documents, we will examine this relationship, shown through several dimensions, such as foundational processes, economic aid to the convents, the recreational and religious events, or taxation.

Keywords: Order of Preachers; Dominicans; Convent; Council; Zamora; Benavente.

CAVALLERO, Constanza

IBERIAN DEMONS. THE IDIOSYNCRATIC TRAITS OF THE HISPANIC DEMONOLOGY IN THE 15TH CENTURY

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 33, 2015, pp. 289-323

ABSTRACT: This paper proposes a contextualized understanding of the idiosyncratic nature of the Hispanic demonology, usually characterized as «moderate» because of its skepticism towards the witchcraft phenomenon. Based on the study of the major writings on the devil of the 15th Century (especially, the *Fortalitium fidei* of Alonso de Espina), I argue that the Iberian demonological discourse's particularities can be well understood in light of two fundamental issues, which even preexisted to the establishment of the Inquisition in Iberia: first, the importance of the presence of religious and cultural minorities in the Hispanic world of the time. In that regard, I study to what extent Jews and judaizers, in particular, operated as a sort of «substitutes» of the witch on the Iberian Peninsula. Secondly, this paper emphasizes the weight to be attached to the rumor, the regional folklore and the *vox communis* when it comes to understanding the original features of the demon's war against the *ecclesia* in the Hispanic kingdoms.

Keywords: Demonology; Witchcraft; Alonso de Espina; Folklore; Religious Minorities.

SOLÓRZANO TELECHEA, Jesús Ángel

URBAN IDENTITY AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE POLITICS IN THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE URBAN WORLD IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

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