

# STVDIA HISTORICA

## *Historia Medieval*

ISSN: 0213-2060 - CDU-94

Vol. 35(1), 2017

Source Keywords: Author. All rights reserved.

### ANALYTIC SUMMARY

FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ, Jesús

KINGS, BISHOPS AND PEASANTS. TERRITORY AND POPULATION DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES IN THE TRUBIA VALLEY, ASTURIAS (8TH-12TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 13-47

**ABSTRACT:** This paper presents the results of the historical and archaeological study of various territories located in the region of Asturias (low basin of the river Trubia, Northwest of Spain), between 8<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries, in which the monarchy of the Asturian Kingdom played an important role. Combining the critical appraisal of written documents with archaeological sources and different research methods (landscape archaeology, GIS, ethnoarchaeology, geoarchaeology, archaeobotany, etc.), a first interpretation on the processes of political transformation, social stratification, reorganisation of peasantry and production during the Early Middle Ages is established.

*Keywords:* Early Middle Ages; Territory; Feudal society; Medieval peasantry; Trubia Valley; Asturias.

TOMÁS FACI, Guillermo

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AGAINST INFANZONES. CONFLICTS OVER LEGAL STATUS IN RURAL ARAGON CA. 1300

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 49-71

**ABSTRACT:** In the eleventh century, the peasants' legal status in northern Aragon started to show a dichotomy between *infanzones* (free men) and *villanos* (serfs). These categories were redefined and codified between 1200 and 1350 and they were used to determine each family's contribution to royal taxation. Rural communities showed two different attitudes regarding these legal changes: while some localities supported their neighbors' attempts to rise to the *infanzonia* status, other villages tried to prevent anyone from losing their low condition, thus remaining as taxpayers. This latter attitude explains why some local council fought the royal concession of those privileged status at the king's court. Using the data originating from the Archive of the Crown of Aragon, this paper will argue that the rural communities' different political actions were the result of diverging strategies created to relieve the impact of royal taxation on the peasants' economy.

*Keywords:* Social status; Peasant communities; Taxation; Aragon; Pyrenees.

GUTIÉRREZ CUENCA, Enrique

CLAIM OF STATUS AND FOREIGN CUSTOMS IN THE MEDIEVAL FUNERARY RECORD. APROPOS OF TWO EXAMPLES OF CANTABRIA

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 73-103

**ABSTRACT:** Description and interpretation of two funerary contexts from 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Centuries Cantabria: the burials with «golden spurs» in San Martín de Elines and the grave with incense pots in Santa María de la Ascensión of Castro Urdiales. The first case connects with the development of noble cavalry in Castile in 13<sup>th</sup> Century, whereas in the second one the reasons for the presence of a funerary custom unconnected with the local tradition are analysed.

*Keywords:* Archaeology; Funeral; Grave; Knight; Foreign; Golden spurs; Incense pots.

COLOMBO, Octavio

PEASANT SOCIAL STRUCTURES IN LATE MIDDLE AGES. THE CASE OF BONILLA DE LA SIERRA

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 105-128

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this paper is to analyze the social structure of Bonilla de la Sierra and the small towns under its jurisdiction, using taxpayer's rolls of 1478, 1484 and 1489. We show differences between the social structures of village and small towns, as well as some tendencies of social mobility. Such changes can be notice comparing the different taxpayer's rolls mentioned before. Then, the identification of individual and familiar trajectories complements the study of social evolution.

*Keywords:* Peasantry; Social structure; Social mobility; Late Middle Ages.

GARCÍA IZQUIERDO, Iván

THE AZA LINEAGE. ORIGIN, EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF AN ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY IN SOUTH-EASTERN CASTILE

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 129-155

**ABSTRACT:** This article analyzes the trajectory of the Aza aristocratic lineage and its impact on a sector of the eastern Castilian Extremadura between the 12<sup>th</sup> and mid-13<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Its originality resides in the focus on the role of an external aristocratic lineage, when previous studies of such areas have tended to focus on the dynamics of local concejil government. Whilst recent studies highlight the importance of local elites in the process of territory building prior to royal intervention, the projection of some of those groups was relatively limited at a national scale and was circumscribed in many cases to areas controlled by the local councils. This was the case with the Riaza Valley, similarly split into small territorial enclaves, in which the influence of an external aristocratic lineage, the Azas, became stronger with the passage of time.

*Keywords:* Castilian Extremadura; Riaza Valley; Aza Lineage; Family relationships; Clientelist networks.

GARCÍA OLIVA, M.<sup>a</sup> Dolores

LAND COMMUNAL USURPATIONS IN THE CITY MUNICIPAL AREA OF PLASENCIA AT THE END OF MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.<sup>a</sup> mediev., 35(1), 2017, pp. 157-178

**ABSTRACT:** This essay analyses the land usurpations into the municipal area of Plasencia (Cáceres) reported at the end of 15<sup>th</sup> Century and beginning of 16<sup>th</sup> Century. In these usurpations took part the practically totality of the members of the neighbouring nobility, the local knights and the villages located inside the municipal area. The usurpations mainly affected to Campo Arañuelo and the area comprised between the rivers Tagus and Almonte; i. e., the spaces with less demographic density. The main initiative against these abuses was sometimes taken by the city council, but also the royal small villages had an outstanding role at the defence of communal goods.

*Keywords:* Late Middle Age; Extremadura; City councils; Oligarchies; Communal usurpations.