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ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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INTRODUCTION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 19-23

ESTEPA DÍEZ, Carlos

ABOUT THE *FONSADERA* AND THE PUBLIC FORMS OF TAXATION

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 25-41

ABSTRACT: As a tax in replacement of *fonsado* (the host service), *fonsadera* is analysed here in the context of military taxes and services, paying special attention to these phenomena in the Kingdoms of the Franks and the Empire. *Fodrum* and *servitium regis* as taxes linked to the provisioning of the king and his retinue, and their evolution towards a royal tax in cash. We will consider them as public forms of taxation that represent generic services due to the king, rather than the continuity of roman public taxation.

Keywords: *Fonsadera*. Taxation. *Haribannus*. *Fodrum*. *Servitium regis*. *Yantar*.

GUERRERO NAVARRETE, Yolanda

FISCALITY: A PRIVILEGED SPACE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF URBAN POLITICAL IDENTITIES.
BURGOS IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 43-66

ABSTRACT: In this paper I analyse urban fiscality as a specific stage where models of urban political identity emerge and are built. I will consider these operations in three senses:

in the first place, I will consider urban fiscality as a key element in the process of construction of a participated urban identity. This is demonstrated by the outstanding role played by fiscality in the origins, development and consolidation of urban power systems; being co-responsible for building inclusion and exclusion categories of citizenship; and being a catalyst of identity cohesion in the face of other powers and especially of the crown. In the later case urban cohesion operates a double process of defence and acquisition of privileges and tax exemptions, of defence of the kingdom's and king's honour and commonwealth, or as a main lever for achieving a high degree of cohesion and political definition inside the town and its municipal jurisdiction. In the second place, I will consider urban fiscality as the keystone for defining and signifying each urban social segment's group identity and their positioning in the face of power, that is understanding fiscality as an expression of conflict; those segments include: the patriciate, commons, vassals and other social categories. And in the third place, I will consider urban fiscality as key element for a discourse that legitimates power, for the image of good and bad government, and for the justification of the politics of expenditure and debt. Although I will refer my analysis to the whole urban Castilian sphere, I will take the city of Burgos as a specific case study.

Keywords: Fiscality. Urban Political Identities.

GALÁN SÁNCHEZ, Ángel

POWER AND TAXATION IN THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA AFTER THE CONQUEST:

SOME REFLECTIONS

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 67-98

ABSTRACT: The understanding of the fiscal system in the Kingdom of Granada after de Castilian conquest has been hampered by a historiographical tradition, which emphasized the *singularity* of the new Castilian kingdom related to the remains of Muslim traditions.

This article looks over the known facts and provides new evidences in order to build up a new general model to understand the stability that the fiscal system shows under the reign of the Emperor Charles V. For that reason, this article studies Granada before and after the general conversion of its Muslim inhabitants to Christianity (1499-1501). Our aim is to point out three main facts. First, how worked the interaction between Islamic tradition and the needs of the Crown of Castile. Second, the requirements of tax consent to set the fiscal system and the political participation of the conquest Muslims. Third, the historical context, marked by forced conversions and the lost of more than one third of Muslim taxpayers who chose to emigrate, legally or illegally.

Keywords: Crown of Castile. Kingdom of Castile. Fiscal Systems. Royal Treasury. 15th and 16th Centuries. Muslim population.

GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ, Ernesto

FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE IN VITORIA AS REFLECTED IN THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS
FROM THE END OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 99-127

ABSTRACT: In this research paper the municipal accounts of the town of Vitoria are analysed for the years 1463, 1464, 1465 and 1470. They are a useful source of information about the social and political life of Vitoria and the surrounding villages at a time when municipal documentary sources are remarkably scarce. Studying the revenue (rents, apportionments and 'padrones de la sisa') and the expenditure, under control of the treasurer of the Vitoria council, enables us to reveal the main political concerns of the local leaders. Expenditure policy includes various items: repaying loans, paying for orders, public works, administrative costs, social services and extraordinary items, such as the expenses due to the visit of King Enrique IV to Vitoria or the outbreak of the plague in the town. The high level of indebtedness of the council of Vitoria is a predominant feature.

Keywords: Local treasury. Taxation. Political power. Finances. Plagues. Basque Country. Crown of Castile. Middle Ages.

VERDÉS PIJUAN, Pere

CAR LES TALLES SÓN DIFÍCILS DE FER E PIJORS DE EXIGIR. ABOUT THE FISCAL DISCOURSE
IN THE CATALAN CITIES DURING THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 129-153

ABSTRACT: Thanks to the studies carried out in recent decades, we now have fairly good knowledge of the fiscal and financial strategies adopted by the Catalan municipalities during the later Middle Ages. Nonetheless, beyond certain considerations carried out by legal historians, we still know little about the rhetoric which, contemporaneously, accompanied (and reinforced) municipal politics in this area. To help bridge this gap, the present study will consider, in the first instance, the fiscal discourse documented in the Catalan cities and towns between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. More specifically, it will analyse the arguments brought forward both by the local authorities and by their opponents within the framework of a series of conflicts which, albeit expressed in different terms, appear to have been present throughout the history of fiscality: the legitimacy of taxes, the exemption of specific social groups, the equity of the contribution and the economic repercussions of the different types of municipal fiscality.

Keywords: Fiscality. Discourse. Municipality. Catalonia. Later Middle Ages (13th-15th Centuries).

MONFERRER SALA, Juan Pedro

A CASE OF CASTRATION AFTER AN EMBASSY BEFORE MU'AWIYA AND THE QUESTION OF MAHBÜB OF MABBÜG'S DOCUMENTARY SOURCE

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 157-173

ABSTRAC: The present paper deals with a fragment gathered by the Melkite chronicler Maḥbūb of Mabbūg with the aim of shedding light on the source he used. This fragment narrates the encountering between two messengers sent to the court of Mu'āwiya, Sergius and Andrew. In the text the first of both, who was sent by the rebel Shapohr, was castrated by Andrew, the messenger of the Byzantine emperor Constans II.

Keywords: Chronicles. Maḥbūb of Mabbūg. Mu'āwiya. Constans II. Shapohr. Sergius. Andrew. Castration.

LÓPEZ DE COCA CASTAÑER, José Enrique

THE PRIVATE CRUSADE OF A MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ALCANTARA (1394)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 175-195

ABSTRACT: This is about the history of the expedition led by Martín Yáñez de Barbudo, master of the Order of Alcantara, against the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada in spring 1394. The challenge the Master issued to the emir Muhammad VII against King Henry's will. The stay of Martín Yáñez in the town of Cordoba: the chivalrous expedition turned into a movement of masses. The last attempt to avoid war: the meeting of Alonso and Diego Fernández de Córdoba with the Master by the frontier. The killing of Puerto Lope. Legends about Martín Yáñez de Barbudo. The adventure of the master of Alcantara and the popular crusades.

Keywords: Master of Alcantara. Granada. Private war. Popular crusade. Year 1394.

PIQUERAS JUAN, Jaime

RELATIONS IN THE VALENCIA LATE MEDIEVAL. CONSANGUINITY AND AFFINITY THROUGH THE EXPRESSIONS OF PROBATE

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 197-211

ABSTRACT: The present work is an approach to the mentality that society of a group of cities in the south of the medieval kingdom of Valencia, addressed their family relationships through information provided by a set of wills. It aims to analyze how the idea of belonging to a group of blood lives in different individuals and even undergoes changes with the realities arising from the common life within the nuclear family. To do this, we have studied the wills of a number of people, mostly carried out their work in the textile manufacturing Alcoy, Ontinyent and Bocairent, south of the province of Valencia and north of Alicante,

establishing relations work organization, participation of women in the workplace and the changes in family model.

Keywords: Medieval Kingdom of Valencia. Wills. Consanguinity. Affinity. Nuclear family. Textile manufacturing.

BENITO I MONCLÚS, Pere

SUING THE LORD OF THE CASTLE IN THE LORD'S COURT. THE RESISTANCE OF CATALAN PEASANTS TO THE OBLIGATION TO ENGAGE IN WORKS OF *CASTELL TERMENAT* (14TH-15TH CENTURIES)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 213-235

ABSTRACT: The attitude of the inhabitants of rural lordships in Catalonia in the fourteenth century and the early years of the fifteenth century regarding the obligation to participate in the reconstruction or reinforcement of the castle illustrates an unusual case of collective resistance or opposition to a seigniorial right. Catalan peasants, who usually did not question the agricultural rents due to the lord of the castle that were fixed by local customs, fiercely and stubbornly resisted a personal servitude which they considered unjust and odious, as a result of the enormous sacrifices and economic harm it caused. Litigating collectively against the lord of the castle, rural communities were able to take advantage of the same seigniorial jurisdiction in favor of their own interests. In the process, they highlighted the legal weaknesses presented by the right of *castell termenat*, which Catalan jurists based on Pere Albert's commemorative *Si qui alodiarii*, and upon which the lords of the castle based their demand for free peasant labor.

Keywords: Lordship. Jurisdiction. Castle. *Castell termenat*. Works. Peasant resistance. Sue. Lawyers. Catalonia.

SÁNCHEZ BENITO, José María

VIOLENCE AND POLITICAL STRUGGLE. A STUDY OF THEIR REPERCUSSIONS IN THE URBAN SETTING THROUGH THE CASE OF CUENCA (15TH CENTURY)

Stud. hist., H.^a mediev., 30, 2012, pp. 237-262

ABSTRACT: This paper aims to contribute to the study of violence, its nature and characteristics, as related to the struggle for power during the Late Middle Ages. To achieve this contribution a case study is investigated, its various forms are differentiated, and endpoints that attempt to cover the phenomenon as widely as possible are proposed. Such endpoints range from actors playing a leading role in the facts studied to violence extent and impact on the lives of people.

Keywords: Violence. War. Conflict. Nobility. City. Cuenca. 15th Century.