

## **IV. ANALYTIC SUMMARY**



**Segura Urra, Felix** (Universidad de Navarra): Nobles ruanos y campesinos en la Navarra medieval (Nobles, *ruanos* and peasants in mediaeval Navarre). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 9-57.

Abstract: Mediaeval Navarran society was structured in the classical threefold division of nobility, free men (known as the *ruanos*) and peasants. The group of free men or *ruanos*, the last to appear in the social spectrum, was the first experience a written development of their statute by means of the early statutory letters from the late 11th century. Since then, the social pillars in the kingdom obtained various explanations and clarifications on their respective juridical situations until they accumulated an ample written systematisation of their rights, as is demonstrated by the great statutory compilations from the late 13th century. Starting from this situation reconstruction is made of juridical statutes of three social classes in the kingdom and an analysis is made of their position in the social ladder, and special attention is paid a to their corresponding fiscal, judicial and military privileges and/or obligations.

Keywords: Vasconia. Juridical statute. Social groups. Navarre. The Middle Ages. Statutes. Privileges.

**Alli Aranguren, Juan Cruz** (Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa): La vecindad en el Valle del Roncal (Neighbourhoods in the Roncal Valley). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 59-84.

Abstract: The Roncal Valley is the historical entities that has maintained part of its self-government in which a special kind of neighbourhood entity, peculiar to the area, survived and was later transformed in each of its villages converted into municipalities. This neighbourhood regime in the Valley was protected vis-à-vis strangers so that the people born on their would continue to enjoy the benefits of their community property, thus configuring their own status.

Keywords: Vasconia. Neighbourhood. Council dominion. Benefits. Neighbourhood rights.

**Jimeno Aranguren, Roldán** (Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa): Clero secular y regular en la historia de Vasconia (Secular and regular clergy in the history of Vasconia). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 85-158.

**Abstract:** After defining the concepts of regular and secular clergy, this phenomenon is placed within the framework of the ecclesiastical territories of Vasconia, underlining the importance that diocese borders have had. With unnecessarily synthetic outlook, the author describes the most relevant church institutions, starting with the figure of the Bishop, members of the Church, priest clergy and the various religious families and institutions, with a special incidence in the most relevant characteristics they have had in each historical phase, from the origins of Christianity and the beginnings of the contemporary era.

**Keywords:** Vasconia. Church institutions. Secular clergy. Bishops. Priest clergy. Regular clergy. Religious Families and Institutions.

**Lafourcade, Maïté** (Universidad de Pau y de los Países del Adour): *Le statut juridique des groupes sociaux en Iparralde sous l'ancien régime* (The juridical status of social groups in Iparralde under the Ancien Régime). (Orig. fr).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 159-191.

**Abstract:** Basque society in Iparralde under the Ancien Régime did not experience the division of society in three levels: mobility, clergy and bourgeoisie. Groups were juridically equal with each other with certain specific norms for noble groups. Society was constituted, on one hand, by the family leaders and their respective family, for which customs had been written, and, on the other hand by those excluded the, that is to say, the clergy, minors, foreigners and simple strangers, and the cursed races, gypsies and cagots.

**Keywords:** House. Nobility. Clergy. Minors. Bohemians. Cagots.

**Noain Irisarri, José Joaquín** (Universidad de Navarra): *Señoríos, señores y pecheros en la Navarra moderna* (Seignories, Lords and Bourgeoisie in modern Navarre). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 193-220.

**Abstract:** A mediaeval heritage, the feudal regime, with its peculiar form of articulating social relations, continued in Navarre during the Modern-age centuries, although it did experience a slow and gradual decadence up to its abolition in the 19th century. During the 18th century, due to the sale of jurisdictions carried out by the monarchy in order to raise funds for its always exhausted treasuries, the feudal regime also experienced in Navarre a certain revitalisation, within the framework of what certain historians have called the refeudalization. In the Old Kingdom, the seignory did not have much relevance since, on the whole, at the end of the 18th century it hardly represented 17% of its extension. In comparison with House Seignories, whether Lord was also the

owner of the land, there was a predominance of the jurisdictional type of seignory.

Keywords: Vasconia. Jurisdictional seignory. House seignory. Census. Seignory monopolies. Seignory rights.

**Achón Insausti, Jose Ángel** (Universidad de Deusto/Deustuko Unibertsitatea): Los parientes mayores (The Elders). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 221-247.

Abstract: The study of the Elders, as the oldest noble families in Navarre were called, brings us back to the conflicts between noble families which, apart from being conflicts between nobles, were also disputes to define the social structure of the Basque historical territorial is in the modern era. In such struggles, the elders pretended to monopolise the condition of nobility. However, and at least in Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia, such conflicts ended up by defining communities based on territorial rights structured around a collective element. The elders and other lineages and then looked for –and found– to ways of being of higher value. The house –the domestic culture–, the Catholic confession and the service to the monarchy then became the keys to the hierarchy far more than a common juridical status.

Keywords: Vasconia. Struggles between noble families. The elders. Historical territories. Lineages. Domestic culture. Collective nobility.

**Monasterio Aspiri, Itziar** (Universidad de Deusto/Deustuko Unibertsitatea): La condición jurídica de la mujer en el Derecho Civil-Foral de Bizkaia (The juridical condition of women in the civil-statutory law of Bizkaia). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 249-281.

Abstract: Women –within the family and society in Bizkaia– occupies a pre-eminent place that for all intents and purposes makes her equal to husbands and peers. She participates on an equal footing with the husband in the properties of the marriage and shares with him brotherhood and company in all his properties, so the husband requires his wife's consent to be able to dispose of such properties in a valid manner. In case of the solution of the marriage because of the death of the husband, if *alkar poderoso* were conferred, the wife acquires universal use of the properties, and she can additionally this those of her husband's inheritance and choose in his name a heir to his properties. Also –on the basis of the principle of freedom of election of a successor– the wife may be chosen as successor in the family matrimony, displacing the principle of masculinity or progeneratorship, common in another systems. The aspects described in other complementary aspects are analysed in terms of the contents of the Statutes (Fueros) of

Bizkaia (14th to 16th centuries) and of notary and judicial documents (17th to 19th centuries), extracted from the Historical Archives of Bizkaia.

Keywords: Vasconia. Fueros. Documents. Historical Archives. Brotherhood and Company. Alkar poderoso. Freedom of testament. Husband-wife equality.

**Soria Sesé, Lourdes** (Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): La hidalguía universal (Universal nobility). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 283-316.

Abstract: The recognition in 1527 by the King of all the Bizkaians and Gipuzkoans, separately, were noble, which was later to be known as universal nobility, poses to basic questions: its functioning and the political effects that are derived from such a recognition. The juridical complexity of the concept, which is diverse in the doctrine and throughout its evolution time contrasts with the simplicity of the facts, which are to be inscribed in the long process, the origins of which are in the 12th century and which is to be perfected in the three Basque provinces as a whole in the early 19th century. The theory of the historical agreement with the crown is to be based on it all.

Keywords: Vasconia. Nobility. Personal statute. Blood purity. Statutes. Common law. Basque territories. Ancient Regime. Political pact.

**Madariaga Orbea, Juan** (Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa): Estatuto social y representación política (Social statute and political representation). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 317-364.

Abstract: In the Basque country of the late Ancient Regime, the exercise of local power may be understood as a tissue of symbolic and relational elements that allowed its legitimisation, maintenance and extension to family and client networks. This symbolic capital was represented both in the iconography of public and private buildings, the ephemeral monuments related to festivities, pre-eminences, the exercise of clarity of the possession of a determined language and was managed to pending on certain and Crete class interests.

Keywords: Vasconia. Municipality. Oligarchies. Power. Public posts. Representations. Symbols.

**Zubiri Jaurrieta, Amparo** (Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa): Indumentaria y grupos sociales en Navarra (Dress and social groups in Navarre). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 365-391.

Abstract: Navarran society was formed, in the Modern Age, by a series of heterogeneous social groups, protected by a differentiated legislation. The authoress concentrates her attention on a group that was mainly situated in the Pyrenaic valleys, and which benefited of the condition of collective nobility; they are free, frank and credulous, and their collective nobility is a privilege awarded by the Crown and confirmed by various kings. These groups are protected by certain privileges and exemptions of a subjective character, regulated in the 13th Century General Statute and other later laws passed in Parliament. Besides, they have the right to use the dress of a valley they originate from, so that they stand out from the neighbours, thus adding dignity to their appearance and showing in this way their noble condition. Since the 16th century, Parliament makes all kinds of efforts to regulate dress, and in an attempt to avoid luxuries they regulate by law the quality of the tissues are to have, and the design of the attires need good professionals in the field of the tailors. The 17 centuries and judicial lawsuit breaks with the generalised idea that neighbourhood rights implicitly contained the right to wear the dress of the town and which one lives.

Keywords: Vasconia. Attire. Dress. Collective nobility. Privileges. Customs and uses. Exemptions. Neighbourhood. Aezkoa. Salazar. Baztán. Roncal. Navarre.

**Ezeizabarrena Saenz, Xabier** (Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): La propuesta de Reforma del Estatuto de Euskadi: una apuesta por la soberanía compartida (The Proposal for the Reform of the Statute of the Basque Country: a bet in favour of shared sovereignty). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 3, 393-462.

Abstract: The author pretends to analyse the juridical problems derived from the Proposal for the Reform of the Statute of the Basque Country as approved by the plenary of the Basque Parliament with an absolute majority, in view of the constitutional framework in force, the constitutional clause for the defence of the historical rights of Vasconia, and how they fit in, also with a constitutional level, within the European Union.

Keywords: Historical Rights. Constitutional Law. Shared sovereignty. Statutory reform. Parent and more. Self-determination. Basque Autonomous Law.