

IV. ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Goebbels, Marie-Laure (Universidad de Rennes): Histoire des institutions militaires françaises du Moyen Âge au XIX^e siècle : D'une armée féodale à une armée moderne (Military institutions up to the 19th century: from a feudal army to a modern army). (orig. fr).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 9-32.

Abstract: Military institutions in France are based on two lines of influence, the first is the Roman heritage, and the second is based on the contributions from Germanic traditions of peoples coming from eastern Europe. If the feudal army was constituted essentially by vassals, troops posted in the frontiers (*limes*) and mercenaries, at the end of the 18th century this army was to transform itself into a modern institution under the aegis of the Monarchy. In order to carry out such a transformation, financial commitments were needed, as were alterations in its concept, recruitment and regulation.

Keywords: France. Feudal army. Modern army. Monarchy.

Jimeno Aranguren, Roldán (Universidad Pública de Navarra/Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa): Servicio de armas en los fueros medievales de vasconia: fonsado/hueste, cabalgada y apellido (Army service in territorial statutes of Vasconia: campaign army, cavalry, and call to defend immediate the town). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 33-66.

Abstract: Local and territorial statutes in Vasconia contain numerous dispositions that thoroughly regulate the defence of towns or territories. An analysis is made of the *fonsado* or *hueste* (obligation to go to a military expedition), the cavalry (short and fast campaign on horseback through enemy land) and the *apellido* (call to defend immediate the town)

Keywords: Vasconia. Army. Fonsado. Hueste (campaign army). Cavalry. Apellido (call to defend immediate the town). Municipal Fueros. Territorial Fueros.

Ciganda Elizondo, Roberto (Universidad de Navarra / Nafarroako Unibersitatea): Tropas navarras en las contiendas europeas bajo los primeros Evreux (siglo XIV) (Navarran tropas in European clashes under the early Evreux (15th century)). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 67-108.

Abstract: The Kingdom of Navarre lives through complex and decisive processes during the 14th century that were to mark its historical future. The

Evreux lineage had been installed on the throne since 1328. They were a dynasty of French princes descending from the Capetians, and thus the small kingdom was to participate with armed contingents of various sizes in the defence of the international interests of their sovereigns. These were also campaigns in which it was possible to trace the last remnants of the slow languishing of the chivalrous and crusading that had ultimately guided Phillip III's participation in the Algeciras campaign (1343). Far from such ideals, the convulse reign of Charles II of Navarre (1349-1387) was to mark the zenith of the international protection of this small kingdom through the campaigns in Albania and, above all, its interventions in the Hundred Years War, both in its French scenario and in Castile, when this became a new scenario in the conflict. Such military actions, which were more or less successful and always complementary of an intense diplomatic activity, were not only to be the key to define the weight of the Navarran monarchs in the European context. Certain sectors of local nobility inserted in a critical situation due to the crisis in their traditional sources of income and the gradual change of fidelities of the new dynasty, were to find in armed service outside the kingdom a means of subsistence and, in certain occasions, a means of economic, political and social promotion.

Keywords: Navarre. France. Castile. Albania. Normandy. Charles II. Phillip II of Navarre. Juana II of Navarre. Army. Hundred Years War. Mercenaries. Nobility. Combatants. *Mesnaderos*. Benefits. Campaigns. Military. Fidelities. Social promotion. Chivalrous spirit.

Etxegarai Garaikoetxea, Mikel Xabier: La fortaleza pamplonesa de Sajrat Qays. Propuesta de localización en San Quiriaco (Valle de Etxauri) (The Pamplona fortress of Sajrat Qays. Proposal of its localisation in San Quiriaco (in the Etxauri valley)). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 109-162.

Abstract: The fortress in Pamplona known as Sajrat Qays in the Muslim chronicles of the 9th and 10th centuries has still not been localised. The intention of this article is to situate that fortress in the current emplacement of San Quiriaco, on the rocks of Etxauri or Sarbil. It is intended to conciliate both analysis and documental review, both of the news provided by Muslim authors and of modern documentation, with geographical, archaeological and toponymic data. Also included are the opinions of the authors who have dealt with the emplacement of Sajrat Qays and we suggest this new hypothesis of emplacement.

Keywords: Early Middle Ages. Late antiquity. Early medieval fortresses. Medieval archaeology. Hagiology. Castleology. Etxauri Valley. Kingdom of Pamplona.

Fernández de Larrea Rojas, Jon Andoni (Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): Las fuerzas de los parientes mayores en Álava, Guipúzcoa y Vizcaya en la Baja Edad Media: reclutamiento y organización (The forces of the Elder Parents in Alava, Guipuzkoa and Biscay: Recruitment and organisation). (orig.es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 163-188.

Abstract: The two last centuries of the Middle Ages witnessed the worsening of private wars within Basque nobility, a phenomenon that is known as the Clash of the Bando. In this work we shall study those mechanisms through which the Elder Parents of the lineages recruited their armed contingents and we shall try to approach their forces' numbers and organisation, without losing sight of contemporary practices in Western Europe.

Keywords: Nobility. Private war. Recruitment. Clash of the Bando.

Mugueta Moreno, Íñigo: La nobleza en Navarra (siglos XIII-XIV): Una identidad militar (Nobility in Navarre (14th century): A military class). (orig.es.).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 189-238.

Abstract: This work is intended to study the group of the high nobility, the set of so-called rich and wealthy men (*ricohombres y mesnaderos*), from the late 13th century to the second half of the 14th century. The question it intends to answer is whether nobility fulfilled a military role throughout this period and, –if that were the case–, to define its characteristics. That is to say, an attempt will be made to determine the characteristics of identity of the high nobility group, in terms of group differentiation, such as the possession of rural and urban property, participation in Royal administration and in the redistribution of Royal income, internal solidarity, lineage residences or houses, and the use of external elements such as the name, address or heraldry. In other words, the intention of the study is to find out if the lineages of the high nobility had a military function that was supposed to pertain to the group, or if they abandoned such activities in a determined moment. In this sense, the appearance of new lineages, especially those coming from the lands beyond the mountain passes, was to be the differentiating element as from the late 13th century. And thus, in connection with the mentioned questionnaire, it will be a matter of judging the behaviours of the old and the new lineages, the former of which presumably would be based more on customary practice, on a determined conception of power and on a longstanding system of income redistribution, and the latter –which would be more dynamic–, would tend to participate in government tasks, in collaboration with the crown, and in internal struggles or lineage wars destined to controlling the territory over which they pretended to face their economic, political and military power.

Keywords: Nobility. Navarre. Ricoshombres. Mesnaderos. Lineages. Lineage wars Identity. Group. Solidarities. Benefits. Military function. Redistribution of income.

Truchuelo García, Susana: El deber de servicio militar al monarca: los casos alavés y guipuzcoano (siglos XVI-XVII) (The duty of military service to the monarch: the cases of Alava and Gipuzkoa (16th and 17th centuries). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 239-284.

Abstract: This article studies the key elements that guided the participation of Alavans and Gipuzkoans in the defence of the territorial integrity of the Hispanic monarchy during the 16th century and, especially, in the difficult years of the reign of Phillip IV under the aegis of the Count and Duke of Olivares. Among other matters, the study includes the attempts by Royal power to establish permanent armies with the generalised participation of the inhabitants of the various territories including Alava and Gipuzkoa, and the debates between the Basque and Royal powers reference to the different interpretation that existed of the obligation to serve the monarch.

Keywords: Alava. Gipuzkoa. Castile. Modern Age. Army. Service. Militia. Frontier. Fueros.

Usunáriz Garayoa, Jesús M. (Universidad de Navarra): Soldados, sociedad y política en un reino de frontera: Navarra siglos XVI y XVII (Soldiers, society and politics in a frontier kingdom: 16th and 17th century Navarre). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 285-325.

Abstract: After the contest of Navarre in 1512, the kingdom went on to become one of the strategic points in the defence of tile and the monarchy against France. This meant that Navarre was to have various plans for the construction of fortresses and that it would simultaneously also have important military contingents. Navarran society collaborated in the defence both internally and in terms of participation in armies that campaigned in Europe, and experienced considerable tensions due to the not always easy relations between soldiers and population, but also because of the consequences that certain political positions had on their statutes (fueros).

Keywords: Military history. Social history. Soldiers. Levies. Frontier. Modern Age. Navarre.

Soria Sesé, Lourdes (Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): La defensa militar en el ordenamiento jurídico foral: preceptos

constitutivos y actividad reglamentaria durante los siglos XVIII y XIX (Military defence in Navarran law: constitutive precepts and regulation activity during the 18th and 19th centuries). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 327-365.

Abstract: Considering defence from the point of view of the subject and its belonging to a determined juridical-political level, the understanding of the term «defence» will depend on the character of the relation between subject and order. During the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe there coexisted, with higher or lower levels of dissemination and purity, three main models of such a relation, the historical, doctrinal and practical fundamentals of which are different: the corporative model, the model of subjection and the egalitarian model. In reference to the first of such models, this work includes an explanation of the traditional statutory system of territorial defence, which could be qualified as a civil and temporarily service, whereas in the other two models, such services were essentially militarily and permanent, and were alien to society, although they did share some of their characteristics. Another peculiarity of the statutory system was the precepts on which it was based, which authorise enforcement through a set of norms that was the main cause for it to survive intact.

Keywords: Defence. Army. Statutory character. Basque territories. Police. Military service. Nobility. Statutory armament.

Rodríguez Garraza, Rodrigo (Universidad Complutense de Madrid): Los intentos de extensión en Navarra del servicio militar (siglo XVII) (Attempts to extend military service in Navarre (17th century)). (orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 367-387.

Abstract: Secret Memorial of Olivares (1624) and its Arms Union (1625): it affects in Navarre. Correspondence of Andrade y Sotomayor, viceroy of Navarre, with Olivares, the Chamber of Castile and the War Council, especially in terms of people's service. The Navarran units for the War in Catalonia: the attitude of the statutory authorities. Deputy Miguel de Itúrbide polarises Navarran resistance to people's service. Contrasted attitudes of Navarran mobility and mercantile bourgeoisie together with the Town Council of Pamplona in terms of people's service. Donation in money substitutes people's service: this new modality is established institutionally.

Keywords: Correspondence. Viceroy. Navarre and the court. Navarran units. Catalonia. Donations substitute units it.

Szászdi León-Borja, István (Universidad de Valladolid): Después del Tratado de Basilea. Ideología, usos y costumbres de guerra en el ataque británi-

co de 1797 a la isla de Puerto Rico (After the Treaty of Basel. Ideology, customs of War in the 1797 British attack on the island of Puerto Rico). (orig.es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 389-414.

Abstract: After the fall of the island of Trinidad, almost without resistance, to General Albercroomby, this English militar turned his fleet to Puerto Rico believing that the surprise factor – hostilities had not officially started between Great Britain and Spain in the Caribbean since the signature of the Treaty of Basel between Madrid and Paris – would once again bear good fruit for Albion. This was not the case, as the Governor and General Commander of the island, don Ramón de Castro, with the Island Regiment and the help of the Creole militias, managed to contain the invaders, who attacked the city from the Laguna del Condado with a powerful navy and an equally powerful artillery. Castro, who was born in Burgos, designed an artillery defence from the heights of the Olimpia farmstead, on the other side of the lagoon, and from the fortress of San Jeronimo. This fortress had a strange garrison made up of a regular army and French citizens who lived in the island under the French flag. The defenders rejected the British landing.

Keywords: Truce. War. French. Flanks. Sovereignty. Capitulation. Prisoners.

Nieva Zardoya, José Luis (Doctor en Historia por la Universidad de Navarra): Implantación del servicio militar en Navarra: el precio de la derrota (Implantation of military service in Navarre: the price of defeat). (orig.es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 415-435.

Abstract: The 19th century was the century of transformation and change for Navarre. This was traumatic change for some, necessary change for others, and a change that was consequence of a war, which was to establish a feeling of defeat in nearly everybody. Institutional change eventually affects daily life. This happened in Navarre in 1841 with the so-called Paccionada Law. It is in this atmosphere of pessimism, of a lost war (even for many of the vanquishing liberals) where we have to place the trauma that was one of the novelties of the newly established regime: compulsory military service, the popularly named quintas, yet another proof of how things would never be the same again.

Keywords: Navarre. Army. Quintas. War. Service. Military. Paccionada Law.

Castells Arteche, José Manuel (Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): La regulación de la defensa en los Estatutos vascos de

la II República (Regulation of defence within the Basque statute in the Second Republic). (orig.es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 437-456.

Abstract: Analysing the three Statutes that were published during the Second Republic, an analysis is made of defence-related and public security matters, finalising with the setting up of the Operational Army of Euskadi and the autonomous police-Ertzaintza.

Keywords: Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country. Army. Police. Public Security and Defence. Second Republic.

GARCÍA ARANCÓN, M^a Raquel (Universidad de Navarra): Marco jurídico y proyección social de las minorías navarras: judíos y mudéjares (siglos XII-XV) (Juridical framework and social projection of Navarran minorities: Jews and Moorish people (12th – 15th centuries). (orig. es.).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 4, 459-516.

Abstract: This work covers the peculiar institutional configuration with the French dynasties quickly limited the autonomy of Jews and Moorish people, especially in judicial terms. Protected by the Crown, minorities had their laws and their own judges for internal matters of a religious and merely civil character. Criminal Justice corresponded to the King, together with the execution of sentences and the income from fines, which were in the hands of specific officials. The prevailing tradition in the statutes (fueros) that regulated the relations of the Franks with the Jews, especially including the more conflictive aspects of a contractual or penal character, was partially included in the General Fuero. Arabs had their own statute similar to that of the Jews, although their economic power and social projection were not as strong. The legislation also had influences from Aragon, both for free and captive subjects.

Keywords: Navarre. Jews. Moors. Privileges. Fueros. Justice. Taxation. Criminality.