

Aragón Ruano, Álvaro (Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): **Motivaciones políticas, comerciales, familiares y personales en torno a la separación de Guipúzcoa durante la Guerra de la Convención** (Political, commercial, family and personal motivations regarding the separation of Gipuzkoa during the War of the Convention). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 141-170.

Abstract: The interpretation of events during the War of the Convention in Gipuzkoa and Donostia has generated an extensive body of literature and an intense debate, which remains open. This research is not intended to give a definitive explanation, something which would in fact be a difficult task, given the scarcity of documentation that exists. An attempt is made, however, to reflect on these events from an individual, non-group perspective, in which the decisions of individuals take precedence over family, group, institutional, class or labour frameworks.

Key words: War of the Convention. Gipuzkoa. Independence. Commerce.

Ayerbe Iríbar, Rosa María (Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea): **El «Dictamen de la Brigada de Oficiales Generales, formada para reconocer las fronteras de Francia y sus Plazas de Guerra, concerniente a poner en el mejor estado de defensa el Reino de Navarra y Provincia de Guipúzcoa» (1797)**. (The «Expert Opinion of the Brigade of General Officials, formed to recognise the borders of France and their Military Strongholds, concerned with putting the Kingdom of Navarre and Province of Gipuzkoa in the best state of defence» (1797)). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 365-491.

Abstract: A presentation of the «Expert Opinion» drawn up by the Brigade of General Officials appointed by the King to examine the Franco-Spanish border in Navarre and Gipuzkoa, following the damage caused by the French army's incursions during the War of the Convention (1793-1795), in order to strengthen its defences and improve the traditional strategic points provided by its strongholds in San Sebastián and Fuenterrabía (and also the fortress of Santa Isabel, in Pasajes), and the Citadel of Pamplona in Navarre, and its proposal to create a new stronghold in Oyarzun.

Key words: War of the Convention. Gipuzkoa. Navarre. San Sebastian. Fuenterrabía. Pamplona. Oyarzun.

Baró Pazos, Juan (Universidad de Cantabria): **La aportación de Gonzalo Martínez Díez (1924-2015) a la historia de la Iglesia y del derecho canónico.** (The contribution of Gonzalo Martínez Díez (1924-2015) to the history of the Church and Canon law). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 9-62.

Abstract: This article analyses the historiographical contribution of Gonzalo Martínez Díez to the history of the Church and canon law, leaving to one side the contributions made to other branches of the history of law. He has published a hundred books, articles and papers which reveal his rigorous research into canonic sources and institutions.

Key words: Gonzalo Martínez Díez. Hispana. Councils. Canon law. Inquisition. Visigothic Church. St. Isidore of Seville. Gregorian reform.

Barrio Gozalo, Maximiliano (Universidad de Valladolid): **La obra histórica del profesor José Ignacio Tellechea Idígoras.** (The historical work of professor José Ignacio Tellechea Idígoras). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 63-85.

Abstract: We conduct a critical analysis of the complete historical work of José Ignacio Tellechea Idígoras (San Sebastián, 1928-2008), specifically his study of Bartolomé de Carranza and other heterodox figures, the relationships between Rome and the Spanish monarchy in the modern age, the Basque-Navarran Jesuits, writings pertaining to the *ad limina* visits and the collection of letters of Miguel de Unamuno. The author is characterised by solid erudition and writing of great literary value. He has taken the new historiographical trends into account, but has focused on an intellectual and religious history, based on the search for truth and fidelity to the written document.

Key words: Jose Ignacio Tellechea Idígoras. Historiography of Modern Age. Bartolome de Carranza. Miguel de Unamuno.

García Arancón, M^a. Raquel (Universidad de Navarra): **Muertes sospechosas y procesos políticos en torno a los reyes capetos de Navarra (1302-1317).** (Suspicious deaths and political processes involving the Capetian kings of Navarre (1302-1317)). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 173-250.

Abstract: Four alleged crimes are studied, two committed against Blanche of Artois, Queen of Navarre, and her daughter Joan I, Queen of Navarre and France (1302, 1305), and two against Louis X and his son John I, Kings of France and Navarre (1316). The crimes against the women were attributed to

the revenge of Guichard, Bishop of Troyes; and Mahaut, Countess of Artois, who wanted to facilitate access to the throne for her son-in-law, Philip V, was accused for the crimes against the men. They form part of a French «epidemic» of scandals in the first third of the fourteenth century, involving ecclesiastical dignitaries and the high nobility, who were accused of poisoning and witchcraft. The two processes (taking place between 1308-1313 and 1316-1317), manipulated by those in power, were an instrument of propaganda used by the monarchy and transmit an «inquisitorial» perception of royal justice, competent to repress the crimes of lese-majesty (in the case of the attacks with poison) and crimes against the faith (witchcraft). The descriptions of the sources and current medical knowledge allow us to establish for the first time the natural causes of the four royal deaths.

Key words: Capetian kings. Kingdom of Navarre. Judicial processes. Poison. Witchcraft. Guichard de Troyes. Mahaut de Artois.

Martínez Etxeberria, Gonzalo (Universidad de Deusto): **La integración y actualización de la foralidad en el sistema constitucional español. ¿Un ejemplo a seguir?** (The incorporation and updating of the «foral» system in the Spanish Constitutional system. An example to follow?). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 341-362.

Abstract: The «foral» system is a legal system specific to the territories that encompass what is currently regarded as the Basque Country (Araba-Álava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa) and the Foral Community of Navarre, and has evolved over the centuries until it was specifically incorporated in and protected by the Spanish Constitution of 1978 through the first additional provision, which adopted the term historical rights to identify both arrangements. The way in which the foral system has been adapted and incorporated into the Spanish legal system, thus guaranteeing its survival to this day, is explained in the article, and this explanation is followed by asking the question whether the way in which this has occurred might be a valid example to be followed for other legal situations that are analogous to those governed by the foral system; that is to say, with important specificities in their legal systems that demand recognition and incorporation through laws at state level.

Key words: Navarra. Historical rights. Spanish Constitution of 1978. First additional provision. Foral system.

San Martín Casi, Roberto (Consejo de Estado): **Martín de Vizcay y la enmarañada impresión de un libro reivindicativo: *Derecho de Naturaleza que los naturales de la Merindad de San Juan de Pie de Puerto tienen en los***

reynos de la Corona de Castilla (Zaragoza, 1621). (Martín de Vizcay and the tangled impression of a reivindicative book: *Derecho de naturaleza...* (Zaragoza, 1621)). (Orig. es).

In *Iura Vasconiae*, 14, 251-340.

Abstract: Martín de Vizcay, neighbouring of Low Navarre, published in 1621 a book claiming the right of nature in Castilla and High Navarre of the natives of Ultrapuertos. It is a text of interest to historians because of the historical and legal arguments that it uses, as well as for its heraldic component. Two ancient editions and an extract translated into french are known, as well as a few fragmentary manuscript copies. The work is examined from the perspective of the old printed book, as a typographic and editorial product. It is an exercise of material bibliography and bibliographic history that reveals the irregularities and incidents of its first edition, and uncovers the illicit nature of the second. The attempts of reissued and the allusions to the work that happen in the last decades of the XVIII century give an idea of its validity until the end of the Ancient Regime.

Key words: Martín de Vizcay. Naturalizations. Low Navarre. French emigration. Ancient book. Material bibliography.