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Abstracts & Keywords

A. Monogràfic I. Anna Maria Babbi Coord.

Matteo Cambi, **Bindo Guascappa copista per la Corona siculo-aragonesa: l'apporto pisano al mito di Federico III**

Abstract: In 1296, the Genoese merchant Percivalle Spinola sends a lullian manuscript to Frederick of Aragon, the new king of Sicily directly elected by Sicilian parliament. This lullian codex was copied in honour of *rex Siciliae* by the scribe Bindo Guastappa: the original is lost, but a copy is preserved in ms. Monaco, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Hisp. 52. This article aims to shed more light on the Bindo Guascappa's biography through new sources and documents.

Riassunto: Nel 1296 il mercante genovese Percivalle Spinola invia un codice lulliano a Federico d'Aragona, dichiarato re di Sicilia dal parlamento dell'isola; per il nuovo *rex Siciliae* fu commissionato un codice lulliano, la cui copia è conservata nel ms. Monaco, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Hisp. 52 (596). La stesura del codice fu affidata al notaio pisano Bindo Guastappa, il cui profilo biografico viene ricostruito nel presente contributo sulla scorta di nuove fonti e documenti.

Key words: Genoa, Bindo Guascappa, Frederick III of Aragon, Ramon Llull.

Parole chiave: Genova, Bindo Guascappa, Federico III d'Aragona, Ramon Llull.

Cecilia Cantalupi, **Il declino degli Aragonesi di Napoli nel *Libro de la Methamorphosi* di Benet Garret, il “Cariteo”**

Abstract: This article analyzes the *Libro de la Methamorphosi*, a brief poem in four cantos by the Catalan poet Benet Garret (also known as Cariteo; Barcelona 1450-Naples 1514). Garret was active in Naples since de 1480's working in the service of the Catalan monarchs. He was the author of a songbook entitled *Endimione* written in the vernacular Tuscan language. The *Libro de la Methamorphosi* weaves together a variety of mythological materials in order to praise and defend the Aragonesse cause, thus

creating a Neapolitan background populated by sirens, nymphs, and pagan divinities that uses as sources Homer's poems, the *Eneid* and, particularly, Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

Riassunto: L'articolo propone un'analisi del *Libro de la Methamorphosi*, un poemetto di quattro canti in terza rima del poeta catalano Benet Garret, detto il Cariteo (Barcellona 1450 – Napoli 1514), attivo a Napoli dagli anni Ottanta del Quattrocento al servizio dei sovrani aragonesi e autore di un canzoniere intitolato *Endimione* concepito e scritto integralmente in volgare toscano. Il testo in esame conferma l'attitudine dell'autore a piegare materiali e situazioni mitologiche per scopi encomiastici e in difesa della causa aragonese: nel caso specifico il Garret restituisce un racconto mitizzato della dissoluzione della corte, causata dal crollo storico della dinastia nel 1501, sullo sfondo di un paesaggio napoletano popolato di sirene, ninfe e divinità pagane e tenendo a modello i poemi omerici, l'*Eneide* ma soprattutto le *Metamorfosi* di Ovidio.

Key words: Benet Garret, il Cariteo, *Libro de la Methamorphosi*, Myths, Ovid.

Parole chiave: Benet Garret, il Cariteo, *Libro de la Methamorphosi*, Miti, Ovidio.

Chiara Concina, **Il trattamento dei miti nelle traduzioni catalane (Saplana e Ginebreda) della Consolatio Philosophiae di Boezio**

Abstract: The first part of the article provides a survey of the medieval translations of Boethius's *De Consolatione Philosophiae* in the Iberian Peninsula, focusing on the Catalan one by Pere Saplana, written in the second half of the 14th century, and revised by Antoni Ginebreda at the end of the same century. In the second part, the essay focuses on the analysis of the myths (Agamemnon, Ulysses, Heracles) contained in Bk IV, m. 7. The passages of the Catalan translation edited in the article are transcribed from the ms. *H* (Münich, BSB, Cod. Hisp. 145), and are analysed in relation to their direct source: the Latin commentary by William of Aragon, dated to the second half of the 13th century.

Riassunto: La prima parte dell'articolo fornisce una panoramica sulle traduzioni medievali del *De Consolatione Philosophiae* di Boezio in area iberica, soffermandosi sul volgarizzamento catalano attribuito a Pere Saplana, redatto nella seconda metà del XIV secolo, e sulla revisione che ne fece Antoni Ginebreda verso la fine dello stesso secolo. La seconda parte è invece dedicata all'analisi dei miti (Agamennone, Ulisse, Ercole) contenuti in IV, m. 7. I brani della traduzione catalana trascritti nell'articolo sono tratti dal ms. *H* (Münich, BSB, Cod. Hisp. 145) e vengono posti in relazione con il modello diretto di questo volgarizzamento: il commento latino di Guglielmo d'Aragona (seconda metà del sec. XIII).

Keywords: Boethius, Medieval Translations, Catalan Translations, Pere Saplana, Antoni Ginebreda, Myths.

Parole chiave: Boezio, Volgarizzamenti medievali, Volgarizzamenti catalani, Pere Saplana, Antoni Ginebreda, Miti.

Gaetano Lalomia, **“Mostrar honore,” “conquerir virtud.” Ulisse secondo Juan Fernández de Heredia**

Abstract: The article aims to analyze how Heredia re-erite Ulysses history, as it appears in the third part of the Juan Fernández de Heredia's *Grant crónica de Espanya*. It is a rewriting that beyond the sources it elaborates a character from the *courtoise* character, thought for the reader of the text. It is with that aim that Ulysses appears in Heredia's text as the founder of hispanic people.

Riassumo: Lo studio si propone di analizzare la riscrittura della storia di Ulisse così come viene elaborata nella terza parte della *Grant crónica de Espanya* di Juan Fernández de Heredia. Si tratta di una riscrittura che al di là delle fonti elabora un personaggio dal carattere cortese, pensato per il fruitore del testo. È con tale spirito che Ulisse, nel testo di Heredia, appare il fondatore della *gens* ispanica.

Keywords: Heredia, Ulysses, Myth, Rewriting.

Parole chiave: Heredia, Ulisse, Mito, Riscrittura.

Lara Quarti, *Il Somni recitant lo procés d'una qüestió enamorada di Francesc Alegre: il mito al servizio dell'allegoria*

Abstract: The *Somni* is a late fourteenth century brief narration, written by the Catalan author Francesc Alegre. The writer and protagonist, in an allegoric dream, finds himself in an unreal dimension, particularly in front of the Court of Love to press charges against his cruel beloved woman. Among the summoned up witnesses one may recognize some of the ancient heroes belonging to the Classical mythology: Phoebus, Aeneas, Achilles and Demophon. They must pass their judgment to the accused.

Alegre manages to transpose, within his allegorical vision, several mythical elements, which can also be found in the very setting of the narration: in fact tapestry and floor are decorated with the achievements and the love adventures of the ancient brave heroes.

Riassumo: Il *Somni* è una breve narrazione del tardo '400 scritta dall'autore catalano Francesc Alegre. Grazie all'espedito stilistico del sogno allegorico, autore e lettore vengono trasposti in una dimensione immaginaria, dinanzi al tribunale d'amore, dove Alegre protagonista intende denunciare la propria amata, accusandola di crudeltà e indifferenza. Tra i testimoni chiamati in giudizio si ritrovano alcuni eroi appartenenti alla mitologia classica: Febo, Enea, Achille, Demofonte. Memori delle proprie esperienze amorose, questi personaggi devono pronunciare la loro sentenza nei confronti dell'imputata. L'autore traspone all'interno di un'opera di carattere onirico-allegorico, una serie di elementi mitici, che si trovano anche nell'ambientazione stessa: pavimento e arazzi sono infatti decorati con le gesta e gli amori di grandi personaggi del passato.

Keywords: Catalan writers, Francesc Alegre, Allegoric vision, Mythology, Court of Love.

Parole chiave: Autori catalani, Francesc Alegre, Sogno allegorico, Mitologia, Tribunale d'amore.

B. Monogràfic II. Dossier in Diplomacy and Parliaments. Vicent Baydal Coord.Damian J. Smith, **Dinner and Diplomacy in the Deeds of the Conqueror**

Abstract: This article looks at the various ways in which food was used in the politics of James I of Aragon, through an examination of the king's autobiographical *Book of Deeds*. It argues that dining was important in recruitment and planning of the conquests of Majorca and Valencia but especially so in siege negotiations conducted by the king with the Muslims of Valencia and Majorca, where the king ritually used a knowledge of religious prohibitions and social custom to expedite the conquests.

Keywords: Crown of Aragon, James I, Autobiography, Food, Diplomacy.

Mario Orsi, **Palabras de paz, planes de guerra. La diplomacia del juez de Arborea y la revuelta contra Pedro el Ceremonioso (1353)**

Abstract: In the mid fourteenth century the Kingdom of Corsica and Sardinia was the main strategic territory for the Crown of Aragon in its struggle against Genoa and the Judge of Arborea was the most powerful vassal of king Pere "the Ceremonious" in the island of Sardinia. This paper stresses the analysis of the diplomatic practice of this noble compared to his warfare plans to rise against the monarch. The overview of both performances can help to understand the motivations and methods developed by the Judge and his relation with a wider political focus in the medieval Mediterranean.

Resumen: A mediados del siglo XIV el Reino de Córcega y Cerdeña era el principal territorio estratégico para la Corona de Aragón en su lucha contra Génova y el Juez de Arborea era el vasallo más poderoso del rey en la isla de Cerdeña. Este artículo se centra en el análisis de las prácticas diplomáticas de dicho barón en relación con sus planes militares para levantarse contra el monarca. Dicha comparación puede ayudarnos a comprender las motivaciones y métodos desarrollados por el Juez y su relación con un epicentro político más amplio en el Mediterráneo medieval.

Keywords: Diplomacy, War, Crown of Aragon, Judge of Arborea, Fourteenth century.

Palabras clave: Diplomacia, Guerra, Corona de Aragón, Juez de Arborea, Siglo XIV.

José Vicente Cabezuelo Pliego, **La guerra en el mar. La campaña marítima castellana de 1359 y la defensa litoral de la corona de Aragón**

Abstract: This paper analyses in detail, from chronicles and the information preserved in the series of the Royal Chancellery in the Archives of the Crown of Aragon, the maritime war that confronted Peter I of Castile and Peter IV of Aragon between May and July of 1359 in Barcelona, the Balearic Islands and the Kingdom of Valencia. The Castilians did not get any major victory, but showed that they were ready to overcome the Aragonese in naval warfare.

Resumen: El artículo analiza con detalle, a partir de las crónicas y la abundante información de las series de cancillería del Archivo de la Corona de Aragón, el enfrentamiento militar marítimo que tuvo lugar entre Pedro I de Castilla y Pedro IV de

Aragón entre mayo y julio de 1359 en Barcelona, las Islas Baleares y el Reino de Valencia. Los castellanos no obtuvieron ninguna victoria importante, pero demostraron que estaban preparados para superar a los aragoneses en la guerra marítima.

Keywords: Crown of Aragon, Crown of Castile, Middle Ages, War of Two Peters, Maritime War.

Palabras clave: Corona de Aragón, Corona de Castilla, Edad Media, Guerra de los Dos Pedros, Guerra marítima.

Mario Lafuente Gómez & Santiago Simón Ballesteros, **El proceso contra el infante Fernando de Aragón, acusado de lesa majestad, en 1363.**

Abstract: This paper analyzes the trial against the infant Fernando (1329-1363) accused of a crime of lese majesty by the King Pedro IV of Aragon (1336-1387) in 1363. The argument maintained by the authors is that the judicial proceedings employed against the infant were, in fact, an important part of a political strategy led by the king of Aragon and Enrique de Trastámara, in order to legitimize the aspirations of the second of them to the Castilian throne. The main source used for this is a piece of the record of the trial, held at the Archives of Poblet (*Archivo Ducal de Medinaceli a Catalunya*). It is an unpublished document, which completes the information provided by the chronicles (Pedro IV, Ayala and Zurita). Given the great interest of this document, this work includes an annotated edition of it.

Resumen: Este artículo ofrece un análisis del proceso incoado por el rey de Aragón, Pedro IV (1336-1387) contra el infante Fernando (1329-1363), su hermano, por el crimen de lesa majestad en 1363. La tesis sostenida a lo largo del mismo defiende que las prácticas y discursos jurídicos desarrollados durante todo el procedimiento formaron parte de una estrategia política, desplegada conjuntamente por el rey de Aragón y Enrique de Trastámara, que tenía como objetivo legitimar las aspiraciones del segundo de ellos al trono de Castilla. Para ello, se ha trabajado con un documento inédito: un fragmento del acta del proceso, procedente del Archivo de Poblet (*Archivo Ducal de Medinaceli a Catalunya*), cuyo contenido amplía sustancialmente la información recogida en las crónicas (Pedro IV, Ayala y Zurita). Debido al gran interés de este documento, el trabajo incorpora una edición anotada del mismo.

Keywords: Later Middle Ages, Crown of Aragon, Crown of Castile, Lese-Majesty, War of the Two Pedros (1356-1366).

Palabras clave: Baja Edad Media, Corona de Aragón, Corona de Castilla, Lesa Majestad, Guerra de los Dos Pedros (1356-1366).

Rafael Narbona Vizcaíno, **El rey y la ciudad. Sinergia entre el Magnánimo y Valencia**

Abstract: The presence of the court of Alfonso the magnanimous in the city of Valencia is analysed from a perspective which combines political and institutional reformations with an optimisation of financial and fiscal resources, with the aim of covering the monarchy's money requests. The urban society proved willing to fulfill a

service vocation which expected a number of benefits derived from the spreading of economic circuits and the status of political capital.

Resumen: La presencia de la corte de Alfonso el Magnánimo en la ciudad de Valencia es analizada desde una perspectiva que simultanea las reformas políticas e institucionales con la optimización de los recursos hacendísticos, financieros y fiscales, con objeto de cubrir las peticiones monetarias de la monarquía. La sociedad urbana se mostró predispuesta a cumplir con una vocación de servicio que contemplaba los múltiples beneficios derivados de la ampliación de los circuitos económicos y de la capitalidad política.

Keywords: Crown of Aragon, Urban society, Municipal finances, Royal court, Wheat supply.

Palabras clave: Corona de Aragón, Sociedad urbana, Finanzas municipales, Corte real, Abastecimiento frumentario.

Rogério R. Tostes, **As Cortes Catalãs com ‘locus’ de criação semântica**

Abstract: The historical speech of the institutions can be analyzed from several points of view. Here a line of interpretation is opened to observe the development of the Catalan Cortes at its most intense period of institutional maturity in the thirteenth and the fourteenth century. The semantic changes operated by the estates, with phrases like *the common good* and *the interest of the land*, reframed contents of a former institutional tradition and could reclassify royalist arguments in the new urban diction of estate representation.

Resumo: O discurso histórico das instituições pode ser encarado desde diferentes vertentes. Aqui a questão abre uma linha de interpretação que vê o desenvolvimento das cortes catalãs em seu período mais intenso de maturação institucional (ss. XIII-XIV). Aí se isolam os câmbios semânticas operados pelos coletivos estamentais que maneжaram sintagmas como *bem comum e interesse da terra* para ressignificar conteúdos de uma tradição institucional anterior, donde os resultados poderiam reclassificar argumentos realistas em face das novas dicções urbanas de representação estamental.

Keywords: Catalan Parliament, Speech, Estates, Institutional vocabulary, Royal jurisdiction.

Palavras-chave: Cortes catalãs, Discursos, Coletivo estamental, Vocabulário institucional, Jurisdição régia.

Germán Navarro Espinach, **Las cortes del reino de Aragón en la Edad Media (1283-1516)**

Abstract: Since 2006 the advanced edition of the *Acta Curiarum Regni Aragonum* series marked a new point of study in the historiography of the Aragonese Parliament (‘Courts’) of the Middle Ages. On the 16 volumes of the series, ten of them have been published. Within the huge volume of data we could discover the list of political elites of the kingdom, perpetuated for years in representing the four estates: higher clergy, nobles, knights and great men of the cities. Their ability to self-government of the

kingdom in the absence of the monarch is analyzed here, especially during the time of the Interregnum and the Compromise of Caspe (1410-1412). In fact, the deputation of the Courts will assume an unprecedented political prominence throughout the fifteenth century with the arrival of the Trastámara dynasty in Aragon.

Resumen: Desde 2006 la edición avanzada de la serie *Acta Curiarum Regni Aragonum* ha marcado un antes y un después en la historiografía sobre las cortes aragonesas de la Edad Media. De los 16 tomos de la serie ya han sido publicados diez. Dentro del enorme volumen de datos que aportan destaca la nómina de personas que constituyeron las elites políticas del reino, perpetuadas durante años en la representación de los cuatro estamentos: eclesiásticos, nobles, caballeros y prohombres de las ciudades. Se analiza aquí su capacidad de autogobierno sobre los asuntos del reino en ausencia del monarca, sobre todo durante la época del Interregno y el Compromiso de Caspe (1410-1412). De hecho, a medida que avanza el siglo XV con la nueva dinastía Trastámara en Aragón, la diputación permanente de las cortes asumirá un protagonismo político sin precedentes.

Keywords: Courts, Middle Ages, Aragon, *Acta Curiarum*, Political Elites.

Palabras clave: Cortes, Edad Media, Aragón, *Acta Curiarum*, Elites políticas.

José Antonio Alabau Calle, **Sobre los agravios en las Cortes del reino de Valencia**

Abstract: The traditional interpretation of the grievances presented in the late medieval and early modern Parliament of the Kingdom of Valencia is still linked to the static view provided by the authors of that time. From a more dynamic view we aim to provide new models for the study of those parliamentary grievances, taking the 1437-1438 Parliament as an example.

Resumen: Los estudios de los agravios presentados en las Cortes del reino de Valencia durante la época foral siguen siendo, en gran parte, deudores de la visión estática proporcionada por los primeros tratadistas (Belluga, Mateu). Partiendo de una visión mucho más dinámica de los mismos, y tomando como ejemplo las Cortes de Valencia de 1437-38, pretendemos aportar nuevas pautas para su estudio, pues no cabe duda de que la presentación, resolución y temática de los agravios debió evolucionar a lo largo de la época foral.

Keywords: Courts of Valencia, Middle Ages, Grievances, Alfonso the Magnanimous.

Palabras clave: Cortes de Valencia, Edad Media, Agravios, Alfonso el Magnánimo.

Antoni Mas i Forners, El discurs identitari i polític en la correspondència dels jurats del regne de Mallorca en la segona meitat del segle XV

Abstract: The epistolary language of urban assemblies in the Crown of Aragon, dominated by the urban oligarchy, constitutes one of the most explicit manifestations of the existence of political discourses and identity ideologies in medieval Christian societies. An unresolved question is whether that identity, civic and political discourse from urban patricians was shared, even though in their basic terms, by the rest of the population. In this paper we study such a question analyzing the correspondence of the

municipal rulers of Majorca during the second half of the fifteenth century and comparing it with the claims of institutional reforms and political changes promoted by their political adversaries.

Resum: El llenguatge epistolar de les diferents assemblees urbanes de la Corona d'Aragó, dominades per l'oligarquia urbana, constitueix una de les manifestacions més explícites de l'existència de discursos polítics i d'ideologies identitàries en les societats cristianes medievals. Una qüestió irresolta és si aqueix discurs identitari, cívic i polític generat pel patriciat urbà era compartit, tot i que fos en els seus termes bàsics, per la resta de la població. En aquest treball s'estudia aqueixa qüestió a partir de l'anàlisi de la correspondència dels jurats de Mallorca en la segona meitat del segle XV i de la comparació d'aquest amb les pretensions de reforma institucional i de canvi polític promogudes pels seus adversaris polítics.

Keywords: Political discourse, Urban oligarchy, Middle Ages, Majorca, Crown of Aragon.

Paraules clau: Discurs polític, Oligarquia urbana, Edat mitjana, Mallorca, Corona d'Aragó.

Salvatore Fodale, **La Chiesa, l'unione della Sicilia alla Corona d'Aragona**

Abstract: This article examines the role of parliamentary assemblies (“colloquia” or “parlamentaria”) in the political history of the Kingdom of Sicily between the late thirteenth century and the late fourteenth century. In times of particular crisis, as the Sicilian Vespers, the rejection of the peace of Anagni or conflicts between the vicars and foreign powers, the general assemblies became sources of legitimation of power, with an almost constitutional role.

Riassunto: Questo articolo esamina il ruolo delle assemblee parlamentari (“colloquia” o “parlamentaria”) nella storia politica del Regno di Sicilia, tra la fine del XIII secolo e la fine del XIV secolo. In tempi di crisi, come i Vespri Siciliani, il rifiuto della pace di Anagni o i conflitti tra i vicari e potenze straniere, le assemblee generali sono diventati fonti di legittimazione del potere, con un ruolo quasi costituzionale.

Keywords: Sicily, Aragon, Parliament, Papacy, Middle Ages.

Parole chiave: Sicilia, Aragona, Parlamento, Papato, Medioevo.

Elisabetta Scarton, **“El parlamento è finito.” Ripresa e declino dell'istituto parlamentare nel Mezzogiorno aragonese**

Abstract: During the fifteenth century, the Aragonese monarchy oversaw several different seats of power in the western Mediterranean. This article compares the parliamentary traditions of the various areas within their dominion. With respect to previous articles on the topic, this study is based on a wider set of documents, especially concerning the Parliament in the Kingdom of Naples. This research reveals an unbridgeable gap between the different local traditions, which the Aragonese monarchs were unable, or unwilling, to bring into line.

Riassunto: Nel corso del sec. XV la monarchia aragonese si configurò come una grande coordinazione di poteri diversi nell'area del Mediterraneo occidentale. L'articolo confronta le tradizioni parlamentari delle varie aree della dominazione. Rispetto agli studi precedenti il saggio si basa su un set documentario più ampio, soprattutto per quanto riguarda i parlamenti generali del regno di Napoli. I risultati mostrano una inconciliabile differenza con le varie tradizioni locali, che gli Aragonesi non seppero o non vollero rendere omogenee.

Keywords: Parliament, Middle Ages, Crown of Aragon, Kingdom of Naples, Sources.

Parole chiave: Parlamenti, Medioevo, Aragonesi, Regno di Napoli, Fonti.

C. Monogràfic III. El encuentro con el pasado histórico en relatos de viajes árabes. Series Arabic and Islamic Studies (SAIS), n. 4. Francisco Franco-Sánchez Coord.

Hany El Erian El Bassal, **Aḥmad Zakī Pacha y su viaje al paraíso perdido (al-Andalus)**

Abstract: In this study we approach to some aspects of the life of Aḥmad Zaki Pacha, one of the most important Egyptian intellectuals of the end of the 19th century and the beginnings of the 20th century. We analyze the report that he wrote about his trip to Spain in 1892, inside his visit to Europe with the aim of going to an international conference of orientalists. This narration is considered as the first contemporary report written in Arabic about the evocation of muslim Spain or al-Andalus.

Resumen: En este artículo se hace una aproximación a algunos aspectos de la vida de Aḥmad Zakī Pacha, uno de los intelectuales egipcios más importantes de finales del siglo XIX y principios del siglo XX. Se estudia y analiza el relato que escribió sobre su viaje a España en 1892, dentro de su visita a Europa para asistir una conferencia internacional de orientalistas. Dicho relato es considerado como el primer relato contemporáneo escrito en árabe sobre la evocación de al-Andalus partiendo de la España actual.

Keywords: Al-Andalus, muslim Spain, Travel, Zakī Pacha, Arabic travelers.

Mots clau: Al-Andalus, España, Viaje, Zakī Pacha, Viajeros árabes.

Antonio Constan-Nava, **La ilustración de la mezquita de Abraham (Hebrón) en el Niṣāb al-aḥbār wa-taḍkirat al-ajyār de Ibn al-Ṣabbāḥ (s. XV)**

Abstract: This article gives details of one of the illustrations included in the *riḥla ḥiṣāzīya* –travel account of the pilgrimage– of Ibn al-Sabbah (ss. XIV-XV). In this illustration, the author represents several tombs of important people in Islamic devotion at *Ḥaram al-Ḥalīl*, and a textual explanation of a festivity that it took place in Hebron. A graphic illustration that serves as well as explanatory complement to the self-narrative text of the *riḥla*.

Resumen: El presente artículo da a conocer las características de una de las ilustraciones contenidas en la *riḥla ḥiṣāzīya*, viaje de peregrinación de Ibn al-Ṣabbāḥ (ss. XIV-XV). En esta ilustración, el autor representa varias tumbas de personajes importantes dentro de la devoción islámica en el *Ḥaram al-Ḥalīl*, así como una explicación textual de una festividad localizada en Hebrón. Es una ilustración que sirve

de esquema gràfic así como de nota aclaratoria a la propia narración del texto de la *rihla*.

Keywords: Ibn al-Şabbāh, *Rihla hiġāzīya*, Travel literature, The Mudejars, Middle East, *Haram al-Ĥalīl*, Hebron, Abraham, 15th century, Islamic celebrations, Pictures and maps.

Mots clau: Ibn al-Şabbāh, *Rihla hiġāzīya*, Literatura de viajes, Mudéjares, Oriente Medio, *Haram al-Ĥalīl*, Hebrón, Abraham, Siglo XV, Celebraciones islámicas, Ilustraciones y mapas.

Volum Regular

Maria de la Pau Janer, **Jordi de Sant Jordi, en estrany lloc**

Abstract: The poem “Presoner” of Jordi de Sant Jordi is studied in this research. Jordi de Sant Jordi (s. XV) was knight and poet with the king Alfons El Magnànim. The context in which the poem was written is analysed. The poems of Juan de Tapia and Juan Dueña on the same theme of the knight in prison are analysed too. The two poems constitute another link of this theme.

Resum: El treball estudia el poema “Presoner” de Jordi de Sant Jordi (s. XV), cavaller i poeta de la cort del rei Alfons El Magnànim. El poema se situa en el context en què fou escrit amb un clar transfons biogràfic. També relaciona la temàtica del presoner amb la literatura popular, d’una banda, i amb els poemes d’altres autors també de la cort del Magnànim, com són Juan de Tapia i Juan Dueña, que anys després treballaren el mateix tema del cavaller a la presó.

Keywords: Jordi de Sant Jordi, Presoner, Alfons El Magnànim, Juan de Tapia, Juan de Dueña.

Paraules clau: Jordi de Sant Jordi, Presoner, Alfons el Magnànim, Juan de Tapia, Juan Dueña.

Joan-Antoni Mesquida Cantallops, **La morfologia verbal al segle XVI. Usos en un tractat matemàtic**

Abstract: In this paper we will analyze the verbal morphology of *Practical mercantívol* of Joan Ventallol from the year 1521. After a year of studying the peculiarities of impersonal forms, we will focus on more personal uses, such as the present, past, future and conditional (both in the indicative and subjunctive). We will study the use of participle agreement, combinations in conditional sentences, periphrases of obligation that come up, and finally the uses of the verbs *ser* and *estar*, with both locatives as well as participles and adjectives, too.

Resum: En aquest article analitzam la morfologia verbal de la *Pràctica mercantívol* de Joan Ventallol, de l’any 1521. Després d’estudiar les particularitats de les formes no personals, ens centram en les formes personals, tant del present, pretèrits, futurs i condicionals (d’indicatiu i de subjuntiu). Tractam la concordança del participi, les combinacions en les oracions condicionals, les perífrasis d’obligació que hi apareixen, per acabar amb els usos dels verbs *ser* i *estar*, tant amb locatius com amb participis i adjectius.

Keywords: Joan Ventallol, Language history, 16th century, Non-literary texts, Verbal morphology.

Mots clau: Joan Ventallol, Història de la llengua, Segle XVI, Textos no literaris, Morfologia verbal.

Veronica Orazi, **Comediants y los clásicos**

Abstract: This article studies Comediants' dialogue with the Classics and their adaptation. So, it analyses the company's plays which renew the masterpieces of the universal culture, expressing them through its peculiar style. This demonstrates their modernity and the existence of a consolidated vanguard, which goes beyond rejection and deconstruction to renew the contemporary theatrical aesthetics, assuming great authors and masterpieces as a model, to interpret them according to a modern perspective.

Resumen: El artículo estudia el diálogo de Comediants con los clásicos y su recreación. Para hacerlo, se analizan las piezas de la compañía que revitalizan, con su propio lenguaje, los hitos de la cultura universal. Es ésta la prueba de su vingencia y de la existencia de una vanguardia madura, que ha superado la fase de rechazo y deconstrucción para innovar la estética dramática actual, inspirándose también en los grandes autores y en las grandes obras del pasado, para interpretarlas en clave moderna.

Keywords: Comediants, Contemporary drama, Performing arts, Classics survival.

Palabras clave: Comediants, Teatro contemporáneo, Teatro performativo, Supervivencia de los clásicos.