

Resume completo de "Documentación de Santa María de Muxía (A Coruña) (Parte I)" [ENGLISH BELOW]

No número XIII da revista "Nalgures", da Asociación de Estudos Históricos de Galicia, José Enrique Benlloch del Río publica un novo artigo sobre a historia de Muxía. Céntrase na igrexa parroquial de Santa María e nos antigos apelidos da vila.

Neste artigo faise unha descrición detallada da parroquial muxiá e desbótase unha vinculación da vila co mosteiro de Carracedo en León. Tal teoría, que rexurdiu en diversas ocasións ao longo do tempo sen estar suficientemente xustificada, remóntase a un comentario de Salvador G. de Pruneda nun artigo de 1908. Da lectura directa que fixo José Enrique Benlloch da bula do papa Inocencio III en 1203, a cal supostamente sustentaría esa vinculación, descarta siquera que se fale de Muxía. A frecuentemente citada transcripción desa bula realizada polo Padre Yepes en 1615 tampouco serve para refrendar a tese.

O artigo de Benlloch desmonta minuciosamente todos os ángulos da inxustificada alusión a Carracedo. O máis sorprendente da persistencia dese mito é que por antigüidade sería mesmo irrelevante, desde o momento en que Muxía conta cunha referencia -esta si contrastada- moi anterior ao inicio do século XIII. En concreto remontámonos ao 1176, ano dun documento polo cal Fernando II, rei de Galicia e León, lle concede os dereitos sobre o porto de Muxía ao abade do mosteiro de Sobrado dos Monxes.

O segundo obxectivo da investigación é dar conta de cales libros da propia Santa María se conservan no compostelán Arquivo Histórico Diocesano, e que conceptos e períodos temporais abranguen.

Por último faise un estudo de numerosos apelidos muxiáns, especialmente centrado nos séculos XVII e XVIII. Analízanse unha trintena de nomes de familia en clave local e vese se perviven hoxe e en cales municipios. Fálase dos Antelo, Currás, Haz, Sambade ou Toba, entre outros. Estúdanse tamén as árbores xenealóxicas de tres casas muxiás: os Ballón e os Broz de Castro no s. XVI e os Roa nos s. XVIII-XIX.

Este artigo conta coa colaboración de José Enrique Benlloch Castiñeira.

Full summary of "Documentation of Santa María de Muxía (A Coruña) (Part I)"

In the 13th issue of the "Nalgures" magazine, published by the Association of Historical Studies of Galicia, José Enrique Benlloch del Río releases a new study on the history of Muxía. It focuses on the parochial church of Santa María and the old family names of the town.

This text develops a detailed description of the Muxía parish while dismisses the supposed link between the town and the monastery of Carracedo in León. Such theory, which has reappeared on several occasions over time without being sufficiently justified, goes back to a comment by Salvador G. de Pruneda in a 1908 newspaper article. A first hand analysis by José Enrique Benlloch of Innocent III's papal bull in 1203, which hypothetically would support that connection, rules out even any mention of Muxía. The frequently cited transcription of this bull made by Father Yepes in 1615 also does not suffice to endorse such thesis.

Benlloch's article minutely disassembles all the angles of the unwarranted allusion to Carracedo. The most surprising thing about the persistence of this myth is that by antiquity it would be irrelevant in the first place, since there exists a much prior reference to Muxía -one that is reliable- that dates back to the beginning of the 13th century. Specifically dated in 1176, it's a document by which Fernando II, king of Galicia and León, grants the rights over the port of Muxía to the abbot of the monastery of Sobrado dos Monxes.

The second objective of the research is to find out which books of Santa María are kept in the Diocesan Historical Archive in Santiago de Compostela, and which concepts and temporary periods they encompass.

Finally a study of many Muxian surnames is included, especially centered in the 17th and 18th centuries. Thirty local family names are analyzed, describing in which municipalities they are

still alive today. Surnames such as Antelo, Currás, Haz, Sambade or Toba, among others. The genealogical trees of three Muxian houses are also studied: the Ballón and the Broz de Castro families in the 16th century and the Roa family in the 18th-19th centuries.

This article was made with the collaboration of José Enrique Benlloch Castiñeira.