

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

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*Demographics, Economics and Politics: Italy's Urban Network between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the Early 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries* (IT)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 37-57

**ABSTRACT:** This paper portrays Italian urbanization trends between the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century –when the process was at its highest– and the 14<sup>th</sup> century, including the period of severe demographic depression caused by the many recurrent epidemics of the plague. It highlights the outstanding differences that existed in urban layout between Northern and Central Italy, on the one hand, and, on the other, the southern part of the Italian Peninsula: differences that were shaped by geographic, economic and political reasons. For the period taken into account the author stresses the crisis of the polycentric model that characterized the economy during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries as well as the leading role played by a few cities (Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa) that also took advantage of the changes in the political situation between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**KEYWORDS:** Middle Ages. Italy. Cities. Demography. Economy. Politics.

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*The Impact of Urban Development on the Legal Discourse of Late Medieval Portugal* (POR)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 59-78

**ABSTRACT:** This paper argues that the study of references to towns and cities in Portuguese legal compilations from the Late Middle Ages provides interesting insights into the status assigned to such urban centres within the Kingdom's political system, as well as into the mental frame of reference used by both legislators and compilers.

**KEYWORDS:** Towns and cities. Legal discourse. Compilations of laws.

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*Seville in the Urban System of Andalusia during the Late Middle Ages* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 79-96

**ABSTRACT:** Against the backdrop of medieval Andalusia's urban settings, this paper relies on several perspectives to analyse the central and hierarchical role played by the city of Seville in the whole Kingdom of the same name –particularly with regard to other towns and cities. Among the factors that influenced that process, special mention must be made of Seville's granting of its *fuero* to those towns and cities; the jurisdictional scope of its local council; the fact that a number of public officials with regional and even supraregional jurisdiction were stationed there; Seville's role in defending the Kingdom's frontiers; and the city's status as head of tax districts, main centre for the regulation of economic activities, seat of the archbishop and capital of the seigneurial domain. All these factors furthermore promoted the circulation of people, information, crafts, etc, and ultimately exerted their influence on the artistic and cultural fields.

**KEYWORDS:** Seville. Late Middle Ages. Towns. Urban History. Urban centrality.

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*Valladolid and its Circles of Economic Relations (1475-1520)* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 97-114

**ABSTRACT:** The paper analyzes the area of territorial influence of Valladolid's market economy as well as the roles played by the latter in Castile during the transitional period between the 15<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. This contribution results from research work that combines, on the one hand, the state of the question in the available literature and archival evidence, and, on the other, additional information drawn from both the city itself and other locations. Thus, against the larger background of the impact of urban developments on Hispanic and European territories in the late Middle Ages, the paper discusses the role played at the time by Valladolid as a focal point of commerce and consumption, and more particularly examines two main issues: the human and economic flows that were attracted by the town and the presence of Valladolid's merchants in other areas. All of which allows the author to draw the extent and the limits of the territorial impact caused by the town and, in conclusion, to hypothesize that Valladolid became a mid-sized commercial hub within Castile.

**KEYWORDS:** Valladolid. Castile. Economy. Trade. 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. Territorial impact.

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*Madrid's Trade Exchanges in the Territorial and Urban Environment of the Late Middle Ages* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** Commercial exchanges certainly spurred the social and economic development of late medieval Madrid. Because of its geostrategic situation in relation to Castile's manufacturing and trade centres, Madrid was an integral piece in Castile's trade networks, as well as a focal point of economic activity, as was displayed in its trade fairs and markets. In this way, and despite its modest role in the broader picture of the economy, it played a relevant part as a network within the broader network of traditional trade relations in Castile. Merchants from Burgos, Guadalajara, Toledo, Cuenca, Segovia and Valladolid, among others, found in Madrid an ideal setting for the buying and selling of raw materials and manufactured commodities, and therefore settled in the town and there carried out their dealings with other merchants and moreover became integrated in local institutions.

**KEYWORDS:** Regional Trade. Commercial Companies. Merchants. Economic Geography. Anthroponymy.

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*Church and Urban Life. The Cities of the Archbishopric of Toledo in the Late Middle Ages* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 135-154

**ABSTRACT:** This paper compares the ecclesial reality of the six major cities of the archbishopric of Toledo (Toledo, Talavera, Madrid, Guadalajara, Ciudad Real and Alcaraz) in the late Middle Ages. In order to do that, it relies on an interesting source: the *Libro de Beneficios del Arzobispado de Toledo*, put together in 1501 at the request of Cardinal Cisneros. The book provides extensive information about the "religious equipment" of those cities, the number of parishes, the existing benefices and their economic value.

**KEYWORDS:** Archbishopric of Toledo. Urban dimension. Cardinal Cisneros. Religious equipment. Parishes. Benefices.

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«*As if they were your Vassals*»: *The Informal Relations of the Urban Oligarchies and the Subjugation of the Hinterland in Late Medieval Castile* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** The subjugation of the hinterland by the city is addressed in this article from the perspective of the informal relations that were inherent to the Castilian institutional structure. Through the royal documentation, we reconstruct practices that were banned for being considered corrupt as they encouraged favors, bribes, frauds and even rioting. More particularly, we analyse some Castilian figures related to patronage, like the «criados», the «allegados» and the «acostamiento»; the extension of this model into the hinterland where the city councillors established pseudo-vassalage relations with the officers from the villages; as well as the role of gift-giving in the whole interpersonal system where custom and courtesy were inevitably confused with bribery. The paper claims that it would be misleading to conceive these behaviors as mere abuses and a perversion of politics. The patronage that benefited clients and the exchange of gifts were consubstantial to power relations in the Late Middle Ages. Therefore, the subjugation of the hinterland necessarily reproduced these same practices.

**KEYWORDS:** Oligarchy. City Council. Castile. Late Middle Ages. Hinterland. Power. Patronage. Gift-giving.

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*The Impact of Urban Riots in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The 1449 Revolt in Toledo* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** Is it possible that what happened in a single city in the Middle Ages could stir up a territory and cause the Monarchy's embarrassment? The answer to that question has given rise to an important discussion, because at the background there lies the problematic issue of whether during the Ancient Regime there were genuine revolutions that tried to change the system or, as we tend to think nowadays, they were simply limited-impact revolts that at most affected the city where they took place, its surrounding territories and, exceptionally, certain towns that had economic or political ties with those cities. In this paper we try to clarify some of the keys to 15<sup>th</sup> century revolts, focusing on one of the most important among such uprisings, which took place in Toledo in 1449.

**KEYWORDS:** Riots. 15<sup>th</sup> Century. Collective violence. Rituals. Community. Common. *Judeoconversos* (converted Jews). Toledo.

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*Castile in the First Half of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century: a Military Revolution?* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** In recent decades, several English and American scholars have debated over the existence of a Medieval Military Revolution. It has been argued that the main changes that characterized this phenomenon could date back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, such as the primacy of the infantry, the emergence of military gunfire, the increasing size of armies, and the improvement in recruitment procedures. However, this debate has not paid proper attention to the Iberian kingdoms. In the fourteenth century, Castilian armies did not exhibit any substantial innovations compared to the previous century, and they still maintained several feudal features.

**KEYWORDS:** Military Revolution. Castile. 14<sup>th</sup> Century. War. Royal Power.

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*'In territorio de Carrion in ualle de Quoza': representation of Space, Identity and Political Conflict in the Territory of Carrión (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> c.)* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 217-243

**ABSTRACT:** This essay considers the way in which the territory of Carrión, in the Duero basin, was represented in the charters between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. This space remained under the political control of the Banu Gómez since the late 10<sup>th</sup> century. During the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, when the control of this aristocratic group was particularly intense, the territory, which had so far been always called Carrión, appears in some charters as *Santa Maria*. Some decades later, as royal power was reasserted over the territory, the place-name Carrión became again the norm. This essay seeks to analyse the specific documentary contexts in which these place-names appear in order to see how they relate to other factors in the production of the charters and what might have caused those changes. Ultimately, it seeks to evaluate how the analysis of place-name attribution and changes over time might help us get a better understanding of the relations and structures of power in the Duero basin during this period.

**KEYWORDS:** Representation of space. Relations of power. Kingdom of León. Carrión. Banu Gómez. 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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*The Interventionist Role of the Upper Nobility in Castilian Towns during the Late Middle Ages: the Marshals of Castile in Soria* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** A contribution to the study of the role that members of the Castilian high nobility played in politics and society in the royal towns by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The paper analyzes the case of the town of Soria, where only a few nobles of relatively high rank lived at this time, and proves that the lords of Ciria and Borobia, members of a minor branch of the Arellano family, tried to become members of the ruling elite of Soria, yet had to face strong resistance. Only after the revolt of the “Comunidades” broke out, a member of this family, Carlos de Arellano, succeeded in playing a more active role in the local politics of Soria. After the revolt was crushed, he tried to continue playing this role, but failed in the medium term.

**KEYWORDS:** Fifteenth Century. Sixteenth Century. Crown of Castile. Soria. Upper Nobility. Towns.

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*The ‘Annales Barcinonenses’ (ca. 1311) in Codex Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, lat. 4671A: Edition and Study* (ES)

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**ABSTRACT:** In a 1952 study, Coll Alentorn posited the existence of two chronicles belonging to the family of the *Annales Barcinonenses* which he respectively called *Chronicon Barcinonense I* and *Chronicon Barcinonense II*. According to this Catalonian scholar, these two works would have been composed in Barcelona in or around 1323, during the reign of James II of Aragon. However, a close analysis of early editions of these two works shows that both are in fact one and the same text, originally encoded in the manuscript Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, lat. 4671A, and that the differences between the edited versions are due to different methods used by the editors. This article also provides the first critical edition of this work, which for lack of a better title I call *Annales Barcinonenses anni 1311*.

**KEYWORDS:** Annals. Historiography. Crown of Aragon. Catalonia. Middle Ages.

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*The Transmission of Wealth and Testamentary Freedom in Medieval Valencia as Reflected in Notarial Records: 1381-1450* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist., 15 (2014), pp. 295-318

**ABSTRACT:** This paper presents research conducted on a set of notarial documents from the 14<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The information provided by 95 wills and codicils is systematically processed in order to put the focus on practices concerning last wills and testaments in late medieval Valencia, where the abolition of inalienable succession rights following a legal disposition by King Peter II in 1358 became a prominent feature. Last wills are contemplated as part of the chain of succession within the family that started at the time of the marriage of children and involved quantitative assessments regarding the fair allotment of bequests, all of which helped to establish the underlying concept and mentality of the family institution in medieval Valencian society.

**KEYWORDS:** Wills. Codicils. Inalienable rights. Succession. Medieval Kingdom of Valencia. Crown of Aragon.