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*The Image of the Islamic Minority of Castile through Late Medieval Fiscal Sources* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 33-66.

**ABSTRACT:** The subject matter of this study is the image of the Mudejar minority of Castile as present in late medieval fiscal sources, with a particular focus on the geographical distribution of Muslim communities; the inequality induced by tax sharing; complaint mechanisms established with the collusion of Christian powers; the incidence of tax burden in the development of territorial mobility; and those fiscal imbalances deriving from the protection granted to the minority in certain jurisdictions.

**KEYWORDS:** Taxation. Mudejars. *Aljamas*. Castile. Fifteenth Century

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*Spatial and Material Remains of Castilian Muslims: Presences and Absences of a Medieval Minority* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 67-95.

**ABSTRACT:** This paper provides an overview on Castilian Muslim *aljamas* on the Douro basin on the basis of their material remains, namely, urban settings, buildings, and movable goods. Not aiming at being an inventory, the essay will analyse the most significant amongst them, searching in them for any ideological traces revealing the Islamic belonging of the communities behind them. These groups, we will see, managed to preserve a purely Islamic identity within a non-Islamic socio-cultural context and in a minority condition.

**KEYWORDS:** Islam. Castilian Muslims. Minorities. Islamic Archaeology. Arabic Epigraphy. Medieval City.

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*The Religion of the Muslims of Medieval and Early Modern Castile: Interdisciplinary Research and Recent Studies on Mudejar Islam (2000-2014)* (EN)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 97-108.

**ABSTRACT:** The present article examines recent contributions to the study of Islam and Muslim communities in Medieval and Early Modern Castile (2000-2014). Our aim is to identify the main areas of focus, the topics and the key issues addressed by scholars in the field; and to consider the significance of the new findings to the existing body of knowledge of Islamic sources and of the practice of Islam in Castile. It will be argued that recent scholarship in this area demonstrates its rich possibilities for an innovative, interdisciplinary approach towards Islam as a lived minority religion.

**KEYWORDS:** Castile. Islamic practices. Material Religion. Methods. Moriscos. Mudejars. Recent Scholarship.

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*Cultural Identity and Intermediaries: The Arabic Language and the Castilian Fiscal System after the Conquest of the Kingdom of Granada* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 109-132.

**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research paper is to show the link between the use of written Arabic in post-conquest Granada and the need of the new rulers to preserve intact the fiscal system inherited from the Nasrid period, a move beyond the religious identity connotations that the language used to entertain among the Old Castilians, the Mudejars, and the Moriscos. It focuses on the role of Arabic-Spanish translators, mostly Moriscos experienced in fiscal administration.

**KEYWORDS:** Fiscal Systems. Granada. Castile. Arabic Language. Spanish Language. Translation.

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*1502 in Old Castile: From Mudejars to Moriscos* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 133-156.

**ABSTRACT:** The present work aims to cast light on a key and under-researched period in the social history of Castile and Leon: the end of the tolerated presence of Islam in this land, and the beginning of the *morisco* age with the coerced baptism of Muslims and their accommodation to a less tolerant society. To that end, the most recent literature has been revised and general documentation examined, along with evidence from local archives. The data analysis draws on methods close to social anthropology in an attempt to uncover possible attitudes of resistance from this subjugated community. The analysis shows that the machinery of Christian power worked to eradicate any evidence of Islamic presence, and that certain sectors of the social majority seized the opportunity to benefit from the plundering of the collective property of the *aljamas*. The New Christians –thenceforth known as *moriscos*– were able, despite their demographic and political weakness, to mount some collective resistance either by expressing their opposition to the aims of Christian power or by finding small symbolic spaces in which to preserve some of the signs of their cultural identity.

**KEYWORDS:** Mudejar. Morisco. Religious Conversion. Coerced Baptism. Old Castile. Valladolid. Arévalo. Ávila.

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*Muslims in a Christian Island: A Brief Outline of a Long History* (IT)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 157-169.

**ABSTRACT:** The presence of Islam in Sicily went on after the Norman invasion of this territory in the eleventh century. Men and women of Arabic heritage or Islamic religion remained inhabiting the island for centuries, contributing to its artistic and cultural development, influencing its language and traditions and, by extension, those of the Italic Peninsula. The article overviews the history of the period and of its sway on the cultural legacy of the island.

**KEYWORDS:** Sicilian Islam. Normans. Arabic Language. Islamic Art.

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*Maritime Dangers Faced by the Seamen of the North of the Crown of Castile in the Later Middle Ages* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 173-195.

**ABSTRACT:** This study is concerned with the dangers faced by the seamen of northern Castile of the coasts of San Vicente de la Barquera, Santander, Laredo and Castro Urdiales –four port towns known in the late Middle Ages as ‘Cuatro Villas de la Costa de la Mar de Castilla Vieja’ [Four Towns of the Sea Coast of the Old Castile]– with other parts of the Bay of Biscay also falling under its scope. The geographical framework used focuses on the Atlantic, although attention has also been paid to the Western Mediterranean. The essay draws on both published and unpublished documents of varied nature: legislative compilations, literature of the time, court papers (lawsuits), images, etc. Our study concludes that the working conditions

of seamen and tradesmen were very hard, and they frequently paid with their lives. Despite such high cost, trading and fishing continued, since they were vital for the maintenance of those towns.

KEYWORDS: Castile. Atlantic Ocean. Sailing. Sea. Danger.

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*Antequera (Málaga): The al-Andalus Madīna Turned Castilian Town* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 197-224.

ABSTRACT: This study introduces the reader to a city with a Roman past that regained its urban condition during the Middle Ages. Its origin as *madīna* is found in a fortress existing before the Taifa period –as elsewhere in al-Andalus– dating at least from the time of Abd al-Rahman III in the tenth century. Subsequent construction periods gave it the urban outlook that the Castilian conquerors came to know, and that the written and archaeological sources confirm. The most significant structures of the town (walls, doors, mosques, houses, etc.) suffered under war (1410), although the biggest changes began in the late fifteenth century, when a real transformation towards a new and ever-expanding town begins to take shape.

KEYWORDS: al-Andalus. Antequera (Malaga). Castile. Middle Ages. Urban History.

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*The Rise and Spread of the Almoravids in the Context of the Medieval Warm Period* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 225-253.

ABSTRACT: In the early eleventh century, there sprung from the western African desert the powerful Almoravid movement that, within one generation, occupied first the whole Magreb al-Aqṣā [Western Maghreb], and then al-Andalus. This political process has been studied as a phenomenon with a strong component of religious renovation which led its members to seek expansion up to the time when the movement ended. It is of particular interest that the moments preceding the Almoravid expansion coincide roughly with the height of the Medieval Warm Period in the Sahel, the Period itself spanning the years 850-1250. This paper explores the possibility that a link exists between the climatological event and the rise of the historical process. A list of documentary and archaeological sources will be provided that will allow us to relate the climatic biomarkers with the historical facts.

KEYWORDS: Almoravids. Medieval Warm Period. Sahel. Maghreb. Historic Climate.

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*The Pamplona Cathedral Chapter and the Navarrería in the Second Half of the Fourteenth Century: Setting up a Condominium* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 255-273.

**ABSTRACT:** This article analyzes the economic and social strategy developed by the Chapter of the Pamplona Cathedral during the second half of the fourteenth century with the aim of strengthening their major role in the repopulation of the new *burgo* or hamlet that was set up after the 1276 War of *Navarrería*. Our study of the documents in the Pamplona Cathedral archives illustrates a new practice in the management of church properties which actively contributes to accelerating the repopulation process of this new *burgo* in the city.

**KEYWORDS:** Cathedral Chapter. Kingdom of Navarre. *Navarrería*. Repopulation.

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*Notes on Trade in Cordoba after the 'Encabezamiento' of the Castilian Almojarifazgo, 1496-1500* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 275-305.

**ABSTRACT:** In the late fifteenth century, the Catholic Monarchs decided to *encabezar* the *almojarifazgo* of Cordoba, that is, to burden, among other things, foreign trade within the fiscal jurisdiction of the Kingdom and Bishopric of Cordoba. With the aid of the relevant documents, we can analyze certain aspects of the city's commercial activity that have hitherto been neglected given the scarcity of sources. This paper will, therefore, study the customs duties themselves and their collection, as well as the traders, their personal and professional relationships, and the goods treated.

**KEYWORDS:** Trade. Traders. Goods. Customs. Taxes.

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*The Notion of «Common Good» in a Society of Privilege: Political Action and Estate Interests in the Castilian Councils of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 307-326.

**ABSTRACT:** This essay is concerned with the different meanings attached to the Common Good principle in the political dynamics of the Castilian Councils in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A polysemic concept that reproduces the qualities of the different orders into which that society is organized, the Common Good principle means something different for both the privileged elites and the common members of the *concejo* or council. The identification of these differing and contradictory uses allows us to understand the dialogue established between the different social groups and the political action at work in the cities.

**KEYWORDS:** Common Good. Society of Privilege. Political Action. Castilian Councils. Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.

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*Grief, Mourning and Political Communication in the Crown of Castile during the Trastamara Period* (ES)

EDAD MEDIA. Rev. Hist. 17 (2016), pp. 327-350.

**ABSTRACT:** Throughout the Late Middle Ages, grief and mourning could be seen as a set of rituals of both political and religious nature, with sorrow in the face of loss as their central element. This paper analyzes the documentation of these rites in the Crown of Castile during the Trastamara period from a specifically political standpoint: the public declaration of treason on the king's part; the urban protests held against the monarchs in Segovia (1480) and Valladolid (c.1484); the military defeat at the battle of Aljubarrota (1385) and the surrender of Pierres de Peralta, Constable of Navarre, to Pedro Girón, Master of Calatrava (1461), according to the version put forth in Diego Enríquez del Castillo's *Crónica de Enrique IV*; and the grief felt at the king's death. The essay, therefore, highlights the roles played by grief and mourning as key elements in a set of propaganda strategies laid out in a context that put love at the centre of political relations.

**KEYWORDS:** Power. Emotions. Castile. Mourning. Grief. Ritual. Black.