

Is there something missing? It is striking that the Andalusian *mustaçaf* does not speak of the activity of the port (boats, caulkers, fishing, etc.), for Malaga is a port of first order; the references to prostitution, to women in general, and to the believers of other religions are also scarce.

Finally, I must say that this work is not only useful for scholars of medieval Hispanic economic history, society and anthropology, but also has literary quality, and a Custombrist style, and it is full of anecdotes, experienced or heard by the author. As Chalmeta notes, is one of the first rudiments of a genre that would later bloom in the Iberian Peninsula, namely the picaresque novel.

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MUNITA, José Antonio, DACOSTA, Arsenio, LEMA, José Ángel, PAZ, Agurtzane, DÍAZ DE DURANA, José Ramón, 2014. «En tiempo de ruidos e bandos». *Nuevos textos para el estudio de los linajes vizcaínos: Los Barroeta de la merindad de Marquina (1355-1547)*, Vitoria, Universidad del País Vasco / Servicio Editorial, (Colección. Inéditos de Historia, 8). ISBN: 978-84-9860-951-6

Private archives and all their diverse typologies (personal, family, patrimonial, business or organizational archives) have drawn the attention of the scientific community in recent years. This interest has been preceded by the work undertaken by the Administration to recover private archives, promote the deposit of their holdings in public archives, promote the archival research that has resulted in the development of finding aids ... Several studies have also led to a better understanding of these archives, their characteristics and potential for research. This initiative has also been carried out in areas outside the archival institutions, among them, the academic world stands out with the work performed, among others, by the Association of Rural History of the *comarques* of Girona. One of the books that has already become a reference is the study by Pere Gifre, Josep Matas, and Santi Soler, *Els arxius patrimonials*, which was published in 2002 and currently represents the best theoretical contribution to the subject. All the books that compile the finding aids of Catalan patrimonial archives, and the articles that present specific archives and their documents should also be mentioned. But we must also consider all the research based—whether exclusively or not—on the documents of private archives. Authors such as Mercè Aventín for the Vallès, Coral Cuadrada for the Maresme, Carme Sanmartí for the Bages, and Eva Serra, studying the Senmenats, are the most prominent examples that illustrate the statement above. Their research also shows the utility of private documents, which in the Middle Ages basically refers to patrimonial archives, especially in the Catalan case. These studies also enable that the documents preserved in these archives, many of them in private hands, come to light so that other researchers can benefit from their publication.

The context we have just described refers to the Catalan area but similar initiatives are being carried out in the Hispanic case. The research on private archives is yielding interesting results, as those presented in the book object of this review. We will only cite here the ARCHIFAM research network that, under the sponsorship of the Casa Velázquez, works with family archives and brings together Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese and French researchers. These researchers regularly present their work in workshops or through the publication of scientific articles and books.

This volume falls within the context we have just outlined. It represents the work of a research team that focuses on Basque family archives, which have authored different chapters that review the exhaustive documentation of a family archive in order to learn about a Basque lineage: the Barroetas. The years of hard work have been marked by the fonds produced by this family (1355-1547). The book has two parts, the first of which is devoted to studies based on the documents of the archive, whereas the second part includes the documentary appendix with the edition of the documents of the archive. The first part consists of four chapters devoted to the documentary fonds, the history of the lineage, the family patrimony and its management, and, finally, a chapter that deals with conflicts between Basque lineages. The first chapter outlines a comprehensive study of the Barroeta fonds, which belongs to the Gaytan de Ayala y Barroetas archive. The timeline Barroeta fonds spans from 1355 to 1547, the dates that mark the time limits of the book, which correspond to the end dates of the thirty-six documents published in the second part of this work. The volume includes the extensive study of these medieval documents, an overview of the history of the archive, the description of the fonds and a full diplomatic analysis.

The second chapter explains the origins of the Barroeta lineage. This is where the data from the archive itself intertwine with data from municipal, ecclesiastical, and legal documents. It also draws on previous works on family lineages and archives, which place the present study within a research line launched some time ago. In the third chapter the relationship between family documents and the management of family assets can be grasped. It focuses on the patronage of churches, also using data from ecclesiastical documents, and the relationship with the episcopal power. There is also a section that discusses the rural basis of the economy of the lineage, the management of their income and the economic problems the family underwent in the last years of the medieval period. Finally, the fourth chapter of this first part examines the conflicts for the control of patronages, the institutional conflicts and the fights between factions or lineages.

The second part corresponds to the edition of the texts. As befits all research work which contains a palaeographic transcription, this section includes an introduction that indicates the method followed in the edition, together with the rules of transcription. The collection consists of the transcription of thirty-six documents between the dates mentioned above, which, as mentioned, form the medieval fonds of the Barroetas. An onomastic index completes the edition of the documents.



The book shows the existence of an excellent teamwork. The authors, historians, paleographers and diplomatists, write the chapters working in pairs. In this way the research, the analysis of the sources, and the development of the contents result in a valuable contribution to the study of Basque lineages. We should also note that the book does not only study history on the basis of private documents. This publication makes available a collection of documents that can be used to complete other studies. The characteristics of this work, its structure and the research results are used to compare this archival reality with others, such as the Catalan case, where the amount of private documents kept in private hands is quantitatively and qualitatively remarkable. This book falls within the research line designed within the context described in the first paragraphs of this review. But the authors do nothing more than continue with their respective researches, as evinced by the bibliography used as reference within each chapter. They provide results to the aforementioned ARCHIFAM network to which they belong, and increase the list of books in a series in which this is already the third volume dedicated to lineages and archives.

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