

Abstract

The Judeoconvert widows in Spanish Medieval societies faced a triple marginalization due to being women, widows and Jewish. In order to avoid being exposed to exclusion and becoming lonely, they formed extensive webs of solidarity and hospitality, which included families, friends and neighbours. Their friendships were principally characterized by respect and affection. It is within this framework of sorority that they recover their language and gesturality, feminizing spaces, especially domestic living spaces. The purpose of the paper is to shed new light on their circles of sociality and affectivity by drawing on the inquisitorial processes that took place in Aragon toward the end of the 15th century, from its beginning in 1484 to the expulsion in 1492, and which affected principally the second generation of Judeoconverts.