

**ChatGPT Version 5.2**

**January 30, 2026**

**You said:**

I have another medieval Catalan transcription that I would like you to help me translate. I will paste the transcription here. It is my original transcription of a 1387 letter from Violant to a governor in Valencia named Aznardo Pardo. This letter is dated February 13th. I might have been wrong about a few letters here and there, but the transcription is at least 90% accurate. I might need help with phrase separation, and occasionally word separation. Please help me make transcription corrections where needed. Then help me translate and contextualize the information. Here is the transcription: Governador, les cartes e servisions de vestre offici de portant veus de Governador en Regne de Valencia son ja deliverades e estan en vostre voler de haver aquelles be sabets nos quant partis daci queus manam e com nos haguessets en lo sercehiment fahedor contra alscuns dels quelles e d'altres vos havem trameses los noms. Perque pregam eus manam que continuament sercrehistats contra aquelles queus manam e los noms vos havem tramesese specialment contra en Berenguer de Vilaragut e sos seguaces. Certificans vos que la tarda e no acabament dels dits affers ne continuar es al senyor Rey e a nos molt desplaent.

**ChatGPT said:**

Fantastic document—this is very clearly chancery Catalan, and your transcription is indeed in very good shape. I'll do this in three passes, as usual:

1. **Targeted transcription corrections & normalization**
2. **Careful translation with attention to tone and force**
3. **Contextual and interpretive commentary (especially political pressure + Valencia)**

I'll flag places where alternatives are plausible and explain why I choose one.

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### **1. Transcription corrections & normalization**

Here is a lightly normalized version, keeping your wording but adjusting spelling, word division, and a few chancery-standard forms. I'll mark *substantive* changes in **bold** and explain them afterward.

**Governador**, les cartes e **provisions** de vostre offici de portant veus de governador en Regne de València són ja **lliurades** e estan en vostre voler de haver aquelles. Bé sabets **nos**, quant partis d'ací, que us manam, e com **nos haguessets** en lo **cercament** fahedor contra **alcuns** dels **quals**, e d'altres vos havem trameses los noms.

Per què pregam e us manam que **continuadament cerqueu** contra aquells que us manam, e los noms vos havem trameses, **especialment** contra en **Berenguer de Vilaragut** e sos **seguaces**. **Certificant-vos** que la tarda e no acabament dels dits affers, ne continuar, és al senyor Rey e a nos molt desplaent.

### Key corrections explained

- **servisions** → **provisions**

This is the most important correction. *Cartes e provisions* is standard chancery language for letters and formal instruments of office. *Servisions* would be highly unusual here.

- **deliverades** → **lliurades**

Normalization; both forms appear, but *lliurar* is standard Catalan.

- **portant veus**

This is correct and important: *portant veus* = acting in the name/voice of royal authority.

- **serchiment** → **cercament / cerquiment**

*Cercament* (“search, pursuit, investigation”) fits both lexically and contextually. The verb *cercar* will recur below.

- **fahedor** → **faedor / faedor**

Chancery participle meaning “to be carried out / undertaken.”

- **alscuns** → **alcuns**

Standard spelling.

- **quelles** → **quals**

Relative pronoun normalization.

- **sercrehistats** → **cerqueu / cerqueu-hi / cerchats**

Your form reflects phonetic spelling of *cerquejats* / *cerqueu*. I normalize to **cerqueu** or **cerqueu-hi** depending on how explicit one wants the object.

- **seguaces**

Clear political/legal term—followers, adherents, accomplices.

- **Certificans vos → Certificant-vos**

Classic chancery gerund introducing a warning clause.

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## 2. Translation (carefully toned)

Here is a **close but readable translation**, preserving the pressure and administrative tone:

**Governor**, the letters and **provisions** of your office as bearer of the voice of governor in the Kingdom of Valencia have already been delivered and are now at your disposal. You well know that, when we departed from here, we commanded you to proceed, and how we enjoined you to undertake the **pursuit** against certain persons, and others whose names we have sent to you.

Therefore we pray and command you that you **continue without interruption to pursue** those whom we have ordered you to pursue, and whose names we have sent you, **especially** Berenguer de Vilaragut and his followers. We inform you that the delay and non-completion of the said affairs, and any failure to continue them, is most displeasing to the lord King and to us.

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## 3. Interpretive & contextual analysis

This is a **pressure letter**, and quite a sharp one.

### A. Administrative authority

- *Portant veus de governador* is crucial:  
Violant is reminding Aznardo Pardo that his authority is **delegated**, not autonomous.  
He acts *in the royal voice*.
- *Cartes e provisions ... són ja lliurades*  
This removes **any procedural excuse**. He has the paperwork. The delay is not bureaucratic—it is political or personal.

### B. Repeated emphasis on pursuit

The verbs pile up deliberately:

- *cercament faedor*
- *continuadament cerqueu*
- *ne continuar*

This is **not** a single investigation but an ongoing manhunt or suppression campaign.

### C. Targeted hostility toward Berenguer de Vilaragut

The singling out is striking:

*especialment contra en Berenguer de Vilaragut e sos seguaces*

This tells us:

- Berenguer is **not a marginal figure**
- He likely has **local protection or armed backing**
- The Crown is frustrated that Valencia is not moving decisively

Given the Vilaragut family's prominence in Valencian aristocratic politics, this fits a broader pattern of **royal attempts to discipline powerful lineages** early in Joan and Violant's reign.

### D. Tone: not neutral, not polite

This is not merely administrative:

- *bé sabets* — “you know perfectly well”
- *la tarda e no acabament* — delay and failure
- *molt desplaent* — very displeasing

This is **explicit reproach**, bordering on a warning.

Importantly, Violant includes **herself alongside the king**:

*al senyor Rey e a nos*

This is consistent with her self-presentation in early 1387 as an **active co-governor**, not merely a consort.

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### Bottom line

- Your transcription was excellent; the biggest fix is **provisions**, not **servisions**.
- The letter is a **coercive follow-up**, not an initial command.
- It reflects early-reign anxiety, especially in **Valencia**, and highlights Berenguer de Vilaragut as a serious problem figure.
- Violant's voice here is firm, impatient, and politically authoritative.

If you want, next we can:

- do a **prosopographical sketch of Berenguer de Vilaragut**,
- compare this letter with others sent to Valencian officials in February 1387, or
- analyze how *cercar / cercament* functions as a legal-administrative term in Crown of Aragon practice.

Just say the word.

#### You said:

We need to work on "sercrehistats → cerqueu / cerqueu-hi / cerchats." There is a word that appears twice, but with different endings. I transcribed it as beginning with "ser" but it might begin with "pro." The word might be procehiment in the first instance and procehistats in the second instance. Can you investigate possibilities for this word and see how some different possibilities might alter the meaning of the letter?

#### ChatGPT said:

Yes—this is a *very* good instinct, and you're absolutely right to pause here. If the word begins with **pro-** rather than **ser-**, we move out of the semantic field of *searching/pursuit (cercar)* and into the much more juridically charged field of **procedure and prosecution (procedir, procediment)**. That change matters.

Let's slow this down and treat the two occurrences together, because the chancery almost certainly intended them to echo one another.

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#### 1. The two problematic forms (as you transcribed them)

You flagged two related forms:

1. **sercehiment fahedor**
2. **sercrehistats**

You now suspect these might instead be:

## 1. **procehiment fahedor**

## 2. **procehistats**

That is not only plausible—it is *very* chancery-plausible.

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## 2. Paleographic plausibility: *ser* vs *pro*

In late-14th-century Catalan chancery hands:

- **p** with a weak descender + tight loop can look like **s**
- **pr** ligatures can collapse visually
- **o** is often minimal and swallowed by following letters
- **c** and **e** are frequently interchangeable in quick cursive
- **h** is often used as an orthographic marker rather than phonetic

So visually:

- *procehiment*
- *sercehiment*

are absolutely confusable, especially if the *p*'s descender is faint or broken.

Your instinct is paleographically sound.

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## 3. Lexical realities: what words actually exist?

### A. *Cercament / cerquejar* family

- ✓ Exists
- ✓ Means search, pursuit, investigation
- ✓ Often used for **policing, manhunts, inquiries**

But:

- *sercehiment* is not a standard form
- We would expect *cercament, cerquiment, cerca, cerquejament*

Your form feels **phonetic but awkward**.

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## B. *Procediment / procedir* family

- ✓ Extremely common in chancery Catalan
- ✓ Means **formal legal action**, prosecution, judicial process
- ✓ Appears constantly in letters to governors, justiciars, batlls

Attested forms include:

- *procediment*
- *procehiment*
- *procedir*
- *procehir*
- *procehits*
- *procehistats* (2nd person plural exhortative or subjunctive forms are very plausible)

This fits *perfectly* with a governor being chastised.

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## 4. Reconstructing the two phrases with *procedir*

Let's test this hypothesis by reconstructing both passages.

### First occurrence

Your text:

*com nos haguessets en lo sercehiment fahedor contra alscuns dels quals*

Revised:

**com nos haguessets en lo procehiment fahedor contra alcuns dels quals**

Meaning:

“and how we enjoined you to undertake **the proceedings** against certain persons”

This is **very strong legally**. It is not just “go look for them,” but “initiate formal action.”

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### Second occurrence

Your text:

*Perque pregam eus manam que continuament sercrehistats contra aquelles queus manam*

Revised:

**Per què pregam e us manam que continuadament procehistats contra aquells que us manam**

Meaning:

“Therefore we pray and command you that you **continue to proceed** against those whom we have ordered”

That is textbook chancery phrasing.

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## 5. How the meaning of the letter changes

This shift matters a lot.

### If the word is from *cercar* (search / pursue)

The letter means:

- Track them down
- Apply pressure
- Possibly arrest
- Emphasis on **policing and movement**

This frames Aznardo Pardo as being slow or lax in **enforcement**.

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### If the word is from *procedir* (proceed legally)

The letter means:

- Open cases
- Advance prosecutions
- Issue summonses, seizures, condemnations
- Move matters forward through **formal judicial channels**

This frames Aznardo Pardo as:

- Dragging his feet **institutionally**
- Possibly shielding elites by not escalating cases
- Failing to transform royal will into **legal outcomes**

That fits *much better* with:

- *la tarda e no acabament dels dits affers*
- “delay and non-completion of the said affairs”

You don't usually speak of *acabament* with mere searching—you do with **cases**.

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## 6. Berenguer de Vilaragut: why *procedir* fits especially well

If Berenguer de Vilaragut is being named:

- He is powerful
- Likely has local allies
- The issue is probably **not finding him**
- The issue is **acting against him**

Thus:

*procedir contra en Berenguer de Vilaragut e sos seguaces*

= initiate and carry through **legal action against a magnate and his faction**

This is early-reign royal discipline, not policing.

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## 7. Probable final judgment

Philologically and diplomatically, I would now rank the options:

1. **procehiment / procehistats**  **most likely**
2. cercament / cerqueu  possible but weaker
3. hybrid readings  unlikely (chancery prefers consistency)

The fact that the word appears **twice with different endings** strongly supports *procedir*, because:

- One noun (*procehiment*)
- One verb (*procehistats*)

That symmetry is classic chancery style.

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## 8. What this tells us about Violant's intervention

If *procedir* is correct, this letter is:

- A **direct rebuke**
- About stalled judicial action
- A warning that failure to act displeases **both king and queen**
- Evidence of Violant's **hands-on role in legal governance**

Not just governance-by-instruction—but governance-by-enforcement.

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If you want, next we can:

- Compare this wording with **parallel Catalan letters using *procedir***
- Look at **Valencian court practice** for magnate prosecutions
- Or reconstruct a fully normalized diplomatic edition with *procedir* marked as a justified emendation

You're asking exactly the right questions here—this is real archival judgment work.

### You said:

I would like you to search the academic secondary literature for mentions of Berenguer de Vilaragut and any connection to Valencia in the 1380s. Please include links in your results.

ChatGPT said:

Thought for 15s

Below are **high-signal academic / scholarly secondary sources** (articles, journals, university repositories, and reference works) that mention **Berenguer de Vilaragut** in connection with **Valencia** and (where the source allows it) the **late 1370s–1380s** bandosities / politics that your 13 Feb 1387 letter seems to reflect.

I'm prioritizing items that (a) are **credible academic venues** and (b) actually speak to **València (city/kingdom) + Vilaragut + late 14th c. conflict**.

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**Best starting points (directly on Vilaragut + Valencia politics/violence)**

**1) Pere Lloret (1990), *El linaje de los Vilaragut y la violencia nobiliaria* (University of Valencia repository)**

This is the most “on-target” item I found: it explicitly discusses the **Vilaragut lineage** and **noble violence**, with concrete references to events in/around **1380** (i.e., exactly your decade).

Why it matters for your letter: it helps you interpret “proceed against Berenguer de Vilaragut and his followers” as part of **ongoing factional violence and institutional pressure** in Valencia.

**2) Rafael Narbona, “Violencias feudales en la ciudad de Valencia ...” (PDF)**

A well-cited scholarly study (journal PDF) that mentions **Berenguer de Vilaragut** in the context of **urban/feudal violence**, with archival anchoring (it cites *Libre de memòries* and ARV materials in the snippet shown).

Why it matters: it supports the reading of your letter as Crown intervention into **bandositats** affecting governance and judicial “follow-through.”

**3) Lara G. Campos (2023), “¿Palabras vanas? Nobleza y conflictos de honor en Valencia ...” (Universitat d'Alacant journal platform)**

Recent peer-reviewed scholarship on **noble honor conflicts in Valencia**, explicitly naming **Berenguer de Vilaragut** in the snippet shown.

Why it matters: gives you modern framing + terminology for how *affers*, delays, and public conflict were handled.

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## **Valencia institutional context that includes Berenguer de Vilaragut**

### **4) M.R.M. Pomer, “Las Cortes y la Generalidad Valenciana durante el reinado ...” (PDF)**

A scholarly PDF that notes attendance/presence patterns in Valencian Cortes/Generalitat contexts and explicitly names “**Berenguer de Vilaragut, el mayor**”.

Why it matters: helps situate Vilaragut as a **politically present magnate** in Valencian institutions, not merely a local troublemaker.

### **5) “Valencia y Las Cortes en los umbrales del siglo XV” (Corts Valencianes PDF)**

Institutional history work (published PDF) that again places **Berenguer de Vilaragut (el mayor)** prominently in the Cortes/commission setting.

Why it matters: provides an institutional bridge for how royal pressure could be routed through Valencian governing bodies (useful for thinking about why a governor is being pushed in 1387).

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## **Reference works (not “argumentative,” but useful for identification)**

### **6) Gran Encyclopèdia Catalana: “Berenguer de Vilaragut i de Boïl” (entry)**

A concise scholarly reference entry that situates a **Berenguer de Vilaragut** in **factional conflict** and arbitration/treva contexts in the late 14th century (the snippet mentions a treva imposed in 1377).

Caution: the Vilaragut family has multiple Berenguers across generations—this entry is great for **getting bearings**, but you’ll want to align it with your exact “Berenguer” in 1387.

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## **Academic “data/feudal lordship” resources (useful for land/jurisdiction anchors)**

### **7) Universitat de València medieval lordships database page: Rebollet (castell de)**

This is a UV research resource (not a narrative article) that gives **dated documentary anchors** involving **Berenguer de Vilaragut** as lord and ties those holdings to the Valencian territorial framework (Rebollet/Oliva/Font d'en Carròs etc.).

Why it matters: helps you connect the person to **specific Valencian jurisdictions**, which can matter if your “affers” involve seigneurial power, clients, or followers.

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**One very relevant “bigger picture” scholarly portal that mentions Vilaragut in political conflict (later, but still useful)**

**8) e-Spania / OpenEdition article on monarchy, factions, and municipal government in Valencia (snippet includes “los Vilaragut”)**

This one is later-focused in the snippet shown (early 15th c.), but it’s still useful background for understanding **how “Vilaragut” functions as a factional label within Valencian governance.**

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#### **Practical note for your 1387 letter work**

Given what we found, your Feb 13, 1387 letter reads most naturally against the **bandositats** backdrop: crown officials pressuring the governor to **move cases forward** against a faction leader and his adherents—i.e., **not merely “search for them,” but “proceed against them”** in a way that produces an *acabament* (legal/political resolution).

The Lloret + Narbona + Campos cluster is the strongest “read this first” set for exactly that.

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If you want, paste (or paraphrase) what you already know about **which register / ACA reference** your letter comes from (or even just whether it’s in Cancelleria Reial, queen’s registers, etc.). I can then use these sources to suggest **which exact episode** in the 1379–1382/1380s violence cycle this 1387 instruction likely echoes—and what “followers” (seguaços) probably means in that specific Valencian context.