Baltic Crusades and Societal Innovation in Medieval Livonia, 1200–1350

# The Northern World

NORTH EUROPE AND THE BALTIC C. 400–1700 AD PEOPLES, ECONOMIES AND CULTURES

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# Baltic Crusades and Societal Innovation in Medieval Livonia, 1200–1350

Edited by

Anti Selart



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Cover illustration: The first coins minted in Livonia. The pfennigs coined in Tallinn by Danish authorities in c. 1219–1227 (Tallinn University Archaeological collections, no. 5000/67: 11, photo by Mauri Kiudsoo), in Riga by Bishop Albert in c. 1207–1229 (National History Museum of Latvia, Archaeology Department, no. VI 127: 102, 701), and in Curonia jointly by Bishop Heinrich von Lützelburg and the Teutonic Order between 1252 and 1263 (private collection, photo by Hannu Sarkkinen).

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## Preface

This book is a result of the University of Tartu research project 'Coexistence, isolation, and cultural interchange in medieval Livonia (1200–1550)' funded by the Estonian Research Council (project no PUT 1422, 2017–2020). The project aimed for an updated, modern view on the coexistence of different ethnic and social groups and their interaction in Estonia and Latvia in the Middle Ages. The focal point was the mutual cultural impact and acculturation of groups of different ethnic origin, social status, and migrational background in this region. The earlier historiography often tended to describe Livonian medieval social and cultural conflicts as national (or ethnic) ones and to stress the isolationism of the groups. The results presented here seek out places of mutual adaption between natives and newcomers, and ask for the immediate economic and societal results of the Baltic Crusades: what processes can really be considered as results of the conquest, and what just happened during and after the crusading period? Additional support for publishing this book was provided by another University of Tartu research project 'Global Livonia: Rethinking medieval territories' (no. PRG 1132) funded by the Estonian Research Council.

Medieval Livonia was a region of many languages and several toponymic traditions. In this volume, dominantly the native-language place-names in their modern standard form are preferred, except the cases when an established English version exists. The index simultaneously serves as multi-lingual place-name concordance.

The volume would not have been produced without serious help of many people. Aside from the contributors, I would thank numerous colleagues from Estonia and abroad for their advice and support. Dirk Lloyd and Dr Siobhan Kattago improved the English. Kristel Roog drew the maps, and Dr Anu Mänd helped to find the illustrations. Last but not least, Dr Ivar Leimus delivered the cover illustrations and helped to write the explanatory text.

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# Notes on Contributors

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## Ivar Leimus

(PhD 1989) graduated from the University of Tartu in 1976, and since then he has worked as the keeper of coins at the Estonian History Museum, Tallinn. He has numerous publications on numismatics and the economic history of medieval and early modern Livonia.

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