

# Account book of the repopulation of the Navarrería of Pamplona

## 1. ACTIVITIES (1 TO 3 ACTIVITIES)

1. Read and analyse the document and summarize it in ten lines.
2. Check the medieval Pamplona map and locate Calle Mayor and Calle de la Mulatería. Find out their current names.
3. Use Google to find pictures of these streets or use Google's Street View to walk along these two streets in your computer or electronic device.
4. Reflect on what you have seen and answer the following question: What would be the advantages of living in Calle Mayor compared to Calle de la Mulatería? Do these streets still have a medieval urban housing structure?
5. Use Google on your computer to find the SITNA tool (the Territorial Information Service of Navarre) and locate the above streets again. Choose the "Cadaster" option in the "Background Maps & Images" drop-down list, and then analyse the plans of houses nowadays, particularly those in the former Calle Mayor of the Navarrería in Pamplona. Count how many houses there are. Calculate the taxes that the owners of these houses would have to pay to the King if they had been distributed in 1323 as they are now. Bear in mind that some of their facades are broader now and some are narrower. [For a more detailed calculation, you may use the measure and scale tools below; remember to measure the size of the façade and the depth of the buildings]. Compare the current number of houses with those existing in 1323. Use the data you have obtained to calculate the size of the façade of each house, depending on the taxes the owners paid.
6. Finally, look for flat prices in Pamplona. You may use statistical data, press clippings or real estate ads. Compare the prices in two different districts to draw conclusions about the purchasing power of residents.

## 2. TECHNICAL SHEET

1.1.	"Title" of the document	Account book of the repopulation of the Navarrería of Pamplona
1.2.	Document date	1323
1.3.	Documentary typology	Account book
1.4.	Language	Medieval Latin
1.5.	Hand style	Minuscule, cursive and bastarda
1.6.	Archive	Royal and General Archive of Navarre (AGN)
1.7.	Signature	AGN, Comptos, Caj. 5. N. 131.
1.8.	Number of folios	Roll
1.9.	Support material	Parchment

### 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The underlying causes of this document are fundamentally two:

Firstly, the destruction of the Navarrería in 1274, a consequence of the town's supporting García Almoravid and the King of Castile during the "War of the Navarrería". The troops of the King of France (then the guardian of Queen Juana I of Navarre, married to the French king's son), entered the Navarrería in retaliation and ravaged the town, which remained depopulated until 1319.

Secondly, the transfer of the title of Lord of Pamplona in 1319 from Bishop Arnaldo de Barbazán to King Felipe II of Navarre (and V of France) in exchange for considerable tax collection rights by the bishop.

Since 1319 the domains of the city of Pamplona fell under the rule of the crown. It was then that a proposal was made to repopulate the Navarrería, as no financial nor political support could be provided by a town with no residents. Two commissioners were accordingly appointed to conduct the repopulation work: Jimeno Martínez, a priest from Baigorri, and Pedro López from Tajonar. Their commission involved granting homogeneous lots to new settlers against payment of an annual ground rent to the king, which were scrupulously noted down.

The repopulation of the Navarrería occurred late with regard to other towns in Navarre, whose local charters encouraged the arrival of new settlers between the late 11th century and the first half of the 13th century. Living in the city allowed many peasants to improve their social standing, going from "serfs" to "francs", which gave them substantial privileges, such as not being subject to the rule of a feudal lord. Nevertheless, social and wealth differences were common, as it is not the same to live in some streets than in others, and wealthier people tended to occupy the best areas and have larger homes.

The distribution of the streets, in medieval times, was based on the size of the façade, which determined the price of the site. For this reason, in general, medieval townhouses had narrow facades but had deep plans. They used to have a ground floor, usually holding a workshop, shop or stable, and an upper floor where the holders actually lived. Behind the house there would be a small corral or vegetable garden, as these lots were rather elongated.

### 4. SELECTED TEXT

*Año del Señor milésimo trecentésimo vigésimo tercero*

*Cuentas de Simón Martínez, clérigo de la Iglesia de Baigorri, y de Pedro López de Tajonar, comisarios diputados para la población de la ciudad de la Navarrería de Pamplona, de nuevo edificada y guardas del chapitel del rey en Pamplona*

*Recibieron dineros  
De las rentas de la tierra  
De casas censadas*

*En la calle Mayor, en la que el **codo** de tierra en anchura contiene 60 codos en longitud, es asignado por 6 **dineros** al año de censo*

- [1] Solar de Simón Motza, 19 **sueldos**, 2 dineros, **óbolo**.
- [2] Solar de Pedro de Cucullo, 6 sueldos, 10 dineros.
- [3] Chapitel del rey, que está ante el castillo, se cuenta más tarde.
- [4] Solar de maestro Simón Aubert, señor Juan Arnaldo de Ezpeleta, Miguel Motza, juez de la Cort y maestro Guillermo de la Hala, tesorero de Navarra, nada, porque las tienen de donación del rey a perpetuidad.
- [5] Solar de Juan de Noain, 8 sueldos.
- [6] Solar de maestro Guillermo de la Hala, tesorero de Navarra, 42 sueldos.
- [7] Solar de Lope de Urdániz, pintor, 6 sueldos.
- [8] Solar de García Sánchez de Garralda, 6 sueldos.
- [9] Solar de García García de Beunza, 6 sueldos.
- [10] Solar de Pedro Sánchez, clérigo de Aspurz, 6 sueldos, 3 dineros, óbolo.
- [11] Solar de García, clérigo de Usi, 5 sueldos, 5 dineros.
- [12] Solar de Pedro Sánchez de Uli, 5 sueldos, 2 dineros, óbolo.
- [13] Solar de Martín Sánchez de Bigüezal, 6 sueldos.
- [14] Solar que está entre el portal del Burgo de Pamplona y el solar de Pedro de Barañáin, no está edificado ni vinieron pobladores ocuparla.
- [15] Solares de Pedro de Barañáin y Simón de Badostáin, entregadas recientemente, 10 sueldos, 8 dineros.
- [16] Allí, otro solar, no está entregado a censo.
- [17] Solar de Martín de Echauz, 5 sueldos, 9 dineros.
- [18] Solar de Juan de Echarri, 6 sueldos, 2 dineros.
- [19] Solar de Martín de Azteráin, 6 sueldos, 4 dineros.
- [20] Allí, de dos solares de él mismo, 12 sueldos, 2 dineros.
- [21] Solar del rector de Baigorri, 12 solidos, 3 denarios.
- [22] Solar de Pedro de Urniza, 5 solidos, 11 denarios.
- [23] Solar de Petri de Aguinaga, 5 solidos, 1 denario.
- [24] Solar de Lupo de Urdániz, zapatero, 2 solidos, 5 denarios.
- [25] Suma parcial: 9 libras, 3 solidos, 8 denarios, óbolo. [...]

*En la calle de la Mulatería, el codo de tierra como arriba,  
es asignado por 2 dineros al año de censo*

- [103] Solar de Pedro de Beraiz, 2 sueldos, 7 dineros, óbolo.
- [104] Solar de García Sánchez de San Esteban, 19 dineros.
- [105] Solar de Martín de Beortegui, 2 sueldos, 3 dineros.
- [106] Solar de Miguel Ochoa, 2 sueldos, 1 dinero.
- [107] Solar del clérigo de Yaniz, 9 sueldos, 7 dineros, óbolo.
- [108] En el resto de esta calle, no vinieron pobladores para edificar.
- [109] Suma parcial: 18 sueldos, 2 dineros.

### KEY WORDS

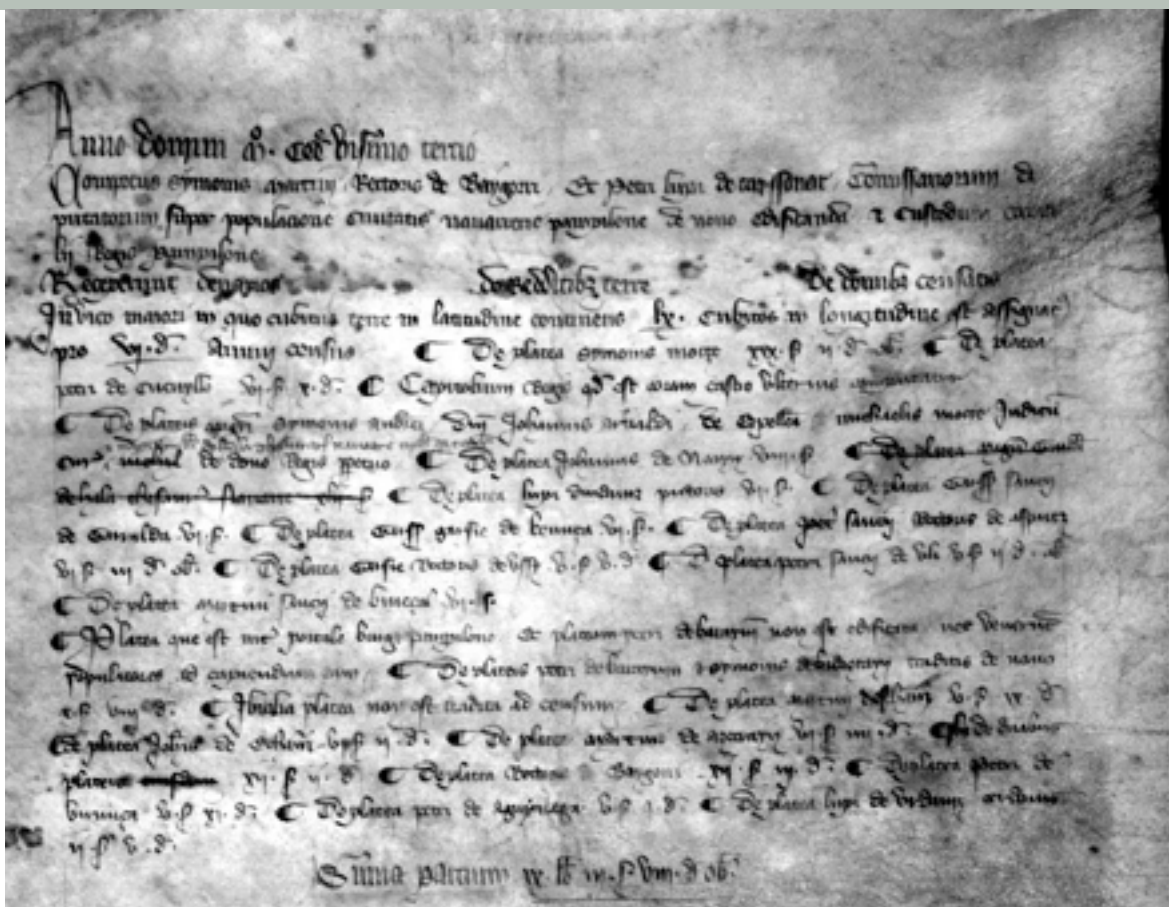
**Codo:** cubit, unit of length 508 mm (50 cm and 8 mm).

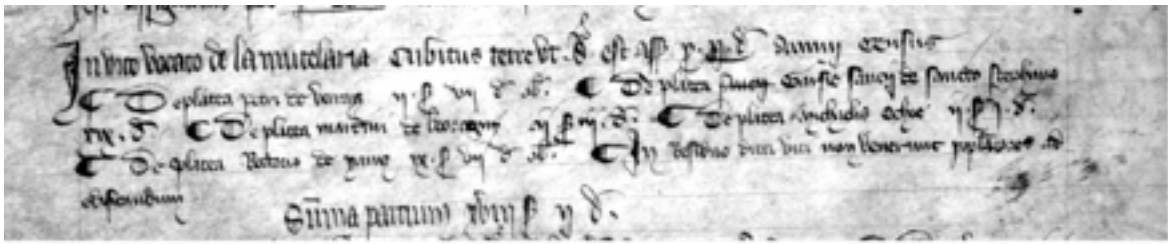
**Soldata:** unit of account worth 12 dineros.

**Dirua:** unit of account used in Navarre.

**Óbolo:** half a dinero.

### 5. SELECTED TEXT (PICTURE)





## 6. ATTACHED MATERIALS



Calle Nueva, by the Plaza de San Francisco. Houses with the typically medieval structure: narrow facades and long deep plans.

Medieval Pamplona map