

Payroll of workmen for works on the walls of Pamplona

1. ACTIVITIES (1 TO 3 ACTIVITIES)

1. Read document no. 4, analyse its contents, compare the information it contains with the rest of available materials and finally organise the information to write your text commentary. You may use the following materials: the original text - transcribed and adapted (4) and an introductory text for you to become familiar with the historical background (3).

2. Can you identify the actual part of the walls mentioned in the document? The city of Pamplona has kept its medieval walls, including the Citadel. However, there are hardly any traces of the so-called "front of St Nicholas". Use the internet to find a plan of the old city walls of Pamplona and find out approximately where the "front of St Nicholas" stood, as well as the gate of Tejería or the "baluarte de la Judería" (the former "bulwark of the Jewry", nowadays known as the "bulwark of Labrit"). Why do you think this part of the walls is gone? Can you identify the current streets or avenues running over their foundations?

3. Do you know some more Spanish cities that still have a walled perimeter, a fortress or a citadel? Use the internet to find other Spanish cities with similar characteristics and locate them in a map of Spain. Then try to explain why (military, bordering, defensive reasons, etc.) it was considered necessary to protect these cities – and not other cities, with these defensive walls.

2. TECHNICAL SHEET

1.1.	"Title" of the document	Payroll of workers hired for building the walls of Pamplona from 14 to 20 August 1522
1.2.	Document date	21/08/1522
1.3.	Documentary typology	Payroll
1.4.	Language	Spanish
1.5.	Hand style	Court-humanist
1.6.	Archive	Royal and General Archive of Navarre (AGN)
1.7.	Signature	AGN, Comptos, PS.1ªS, Leg.173, N.1-1
1.8.	Number of folios	2
1.9.	Support material	Paper

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Following the conquest of Navarra in 1512, the Crown of Castile implemented various political, military and economic measures to ensure its rule over the kingdom of Navarre. For this purpose, the treasury of Castile spent during the next thirty years over 200 million maravedis brought from Castile to renew the military fortresses of the kingdom of Navarre, to pay the wages of soldiers and messenger services and to purchase artillery items and other supplies. The royal payer Juan Rena, a Venetian in the service of Ferdinand the Catholic and Carlos V.

Most of the budget was spent on improving the kingdom's fortresses and adapting them to new artillery requirements, so that they could withstand any eventual French attack. At that time the most important fortresses were that of Pamplona, Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, Peñón de San Juan de Santa María and Maya, but repair work was also made in others such as those in Lumbier, Tafalla, Estella or Sangüesa. The works in Pamplona included the city's wall belt, the construction of a new castle, the fortification of the church of San Nicolás and of the monasteries of Santiago and San Francisco. Suspecting an invasion, from 1521 to 1522 the Castilian authorities improved the defensive system of the kingdom, with a special focus on Pamplona, although this did not prevent the French army commanded by General Lesparre from entering the kingdom and making his way across Navarre until he was ultimately defeated at the Battle of Noain in 1521.

The Castilian treasury paid for everything relating to such works, which included building materials (generally stone, sand, lime, gravel and straw), means of transport (oxen and carts) and of course labour. All the people involved in the building of these fortresses were paid for their work: stonemasons, quarriers, carpenters, blacksmiths, plasterers, bricklayers, mixers, foremen, carters, labourers and certain women's only occupations. The royal payer paid each of the workers the wages owed to them based on the days actually worked.

4. SELECTED TEXT

*Señor miçer Juan Rena. De qualesquier **maravedis** de vuestro cargo, dad y pagad a las personas que de yuso seran contenidas los maravedis que a cada uno seran librados, que los han de aver de sus jornales de los días que han trabajado en çerrar çiertos **portillos** que avia en las murallas d'esta ciudad a la parte de Sant Nicolas y entre el portal de la Tejeria y el **bestion** de la judería, desde 14 de agosto hasta 20 del dicho mes d'este presente año de 1522, y lo que a cada uno aveys de dar y la razon porque lo an de aver es en la manera siguiente:*

-Tapiadores a 56:

A Miguel de Arre, 56 maravedis de un día que trabajo en lo suso dicho.

A Juan de Arre, 296 maravedis de cinco días al dicho preçio.

A Lope Ortiz otro tanto por la dicha razon.

A Miguel de Hurquiz, 56 maravedis de un día.

A Pedro de Arre otro tanto.

A Bernado de Hornoz, 296 maravedis de cinco días al dicho preçio.

A Ximon de Arre, 112 maravedis de dos días al dicho preçio.

A Petro Vara otro tanto.

A Juan de Garaiva otro tanto.

-Canteros a 56:

A Miguel de Larrinaga, 168 maravedis de tres días a 56 por día.

A Domingo de Versetegui otro tanto.

A Juancho de Altaçu, 140 maravedis de dos días y medio al dicho preçio.

-Peones a 32:

A Juan Boaçio, 32 maravedis por un día que trabajo en lo susodicho.

A Juan de Çestona otro tanto.

-Moças a 16:

A Catalina de Castela, 10 tarjas de cinco días a dos tarjas por día.

A Maria de Lacunça, seis tarjas de tres días.

A Graciana, de un día dos tarjas.

A Pedro de Moya que anduvo con las dichas personas a hazerlas trabajar y tomar el **alarde** de los días que en lo sobredicho trabajaron, de 5 días 200 maravedis a 40 por día.

Asi que montan los maravedis que aveis de dar y pagar a las susodichas personas en la manera que dicha es, 2.276 maravedis, los quales dad y pagad a cada uno en persona en presencia de Antonio de Malpaso, **veedor general** de las obras de sus majestades, que con fe suya de como en su presencia se pagaron y con esta sin otro recabdo alguno hos seran reçebidos en quenta los dichos 2. 276 maravedis.

Fecha a 21 de agosto de 1522 años.

(Firma del **virrey**: El Conde de Miranda).

Yo Antonio de Malpaso, veedor general de las obras de sus majestades, doy fe que en mi presencia dio y pago el señor micer Juan Rena a las personas contenidas en esta **nomina** los 2.276 maravedis que en ella dize a cada uno en persona, lo que le esta librado, en fe de lo qual firme esta de mi nombre.

Fecha en Pamplona, día e mes y año suso contenidos.

(Firma del veedor de obras: Antonio de Malpaso).

KEY WORDS

Maravedí: legal tender coin from Castile, composed of copper and silver.

Portillo: gate. Opening or pass in a fortified wall.

Bastión: (also called baluarte): bastion or bulwark. A protruding defensive element built where two stretches of walls meet.

Alarde: list drawn up by the foreman where he would write the names of the work gang members hired to complete certain tasks.

Pagador real: royal payer. Officer in charge of paying the costs resulting from the building and repairing of the fortifications.

Veedor de obras: site supervisor. Officer in charge of controlling the actual execution of the building work.

Virrey: viceroy. Position held by the person commissioned by the king to govern the kingdom on his behalf and in his absence.

Nómina: payroll. Name list written in paper with the names of workers who are to get paid for their work, plus a receipt that they have been actually paid their wage.

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 y dos / y lo q amda vno a vey de dar y la fazon por q lo a de aver es
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El ximon de aye ciento y doze mis de dos dias al dho preado	r	e
El p de aye otro tanto	r	e
El p de aye otro tanto	r	e

Santeros al vj

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