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BORDER CADASTRES: LAND AND BUILDINGS IN CIUDAD RODRIGO (SALAMANCA, SPAIN), 1818-1820³

The Spanish treasury was facing significant challenges in the aftermath of the war against the French and the reinstatement of the Bourbon monarchy. In response, Ferdinand VII appointed Martín de Garay, a liberal, as the head of the ministry in 1816. One potential solution to these challenges was the reform of the tax system, which would lead to an increase in revenue and a rationalisation of expenditure. However, this reform would require an evaluation of the national wealth. In order to achieve this objective, Martín de Garay ordered the compilation of the General Statistics of the Kingdom between 1818 and 1820.

The aforementioned statistics were structured around two main sets of documents:

- the general survey and valuation of the capital and specific products of all the lands, buildings and properties of each Spanish locality;
- the *Cuaderno general de la riqueza* (Wealth Notebooks) of each of the towns, villages and places in Spain (with the exception of the Basque Country, Navarre, provincial capitals and cities authorised to trade with America).

The *Apeos* are textual cadastres that provide detailed information on the properties and assets of all taxpaying subjects and institutions within a given area. In

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many cases, this information can be georeferenced by analysing the microtoponymy and annotations of adjoining properties, oriented to the four cardinal points.

The *Cuadernos de la riqueza* (Wealth Notebooks) comprise a comprehensive statistical account of the production and income generated by various economic activities (agricultural, livestock, craft, commercial, etc.) in each of the population centres. These activities were carried out by the local population, as well as by neighbouring communities, foreign landowners, and civil and religious institutions. A summary of the wealth of each village was included at the end of the notebook.

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the amount of funds located in relation to the *Estadística General del Reino de Martín de Garay* (*General Statistics of the Kingdom of Martín de Garay*). The total number of *apeos* and *cuadernos de la riqueza* found in 272 municipal and provincial archives from 45 Spanish provinces (with the exception of Lugo) is 499 *apeos* and 596 *cuadernos de la riqueza*. In addition to the aforementioned cadastres and statistics, a considerable corpus of documentation pertaining to the administrative procedures necessary for their preparation has been unearthed. This includes printed models, drafts, official letters and circulars, appointments, minutes, claims, correspondence, declarations, expense accounts, and other pertinent materials.

The objective of this paper is twofold: firstly, to provide a description and analysis of the documentation located in the municipal archive of Ciudad Rodrigo (Salamanca) related to the cadastral and statistical operation of Martín de Garay; secondly, to demonstrate the potential of these textual cadastres for the study of urban heritage and housing in Salamanca towns situated close to the border with Portugal at the beginning of the 19th century.

Martín de Garay's statistics in Ciudad Rodrigo, 1818-1820

A research project conducted at the municipal archive of Ciudad Rodrigo has yielded the discovery of the findings of Martín de Garay. In addition to the *apeo*, the *cuaderno general de la riqueza* and the *resumen* of Ciudad Rodrigo, which includes its suburbs and La Socampana⁴, the *apeos* of the villages of La Bouza, La Fuente de San Esteban and the archives also contain the *apeos* of Ituro de Azaba, Cerralbo⁵, Navasfrías⁶ and the inhabitants of the town of Lumbrales, together with their respective net incomes. These are in the southwestern region of the province of Salamanca (fig. 1). Additionally, the archives hold the census of Trevejo, a municipality in the north of Cáceres (tab. 1).

⁴ La Socampana is the name given to the area around the town of Ciudad Rodrigo, crossed by the river Águeda, with a radius of 5 to 6 km from the buildings outside the walls. Traditionally, it corresponds to the area where the echoes of the bells reach.

⁵ Fernando de Aguilera y Contreras, XV Marquis of Cerralbo, owned 98% of the cultivated land and 90% of the buildings constructed in the town of Cerralbo in 1819.

⁶ Until 1833, the village remained in the province of Cáceres.

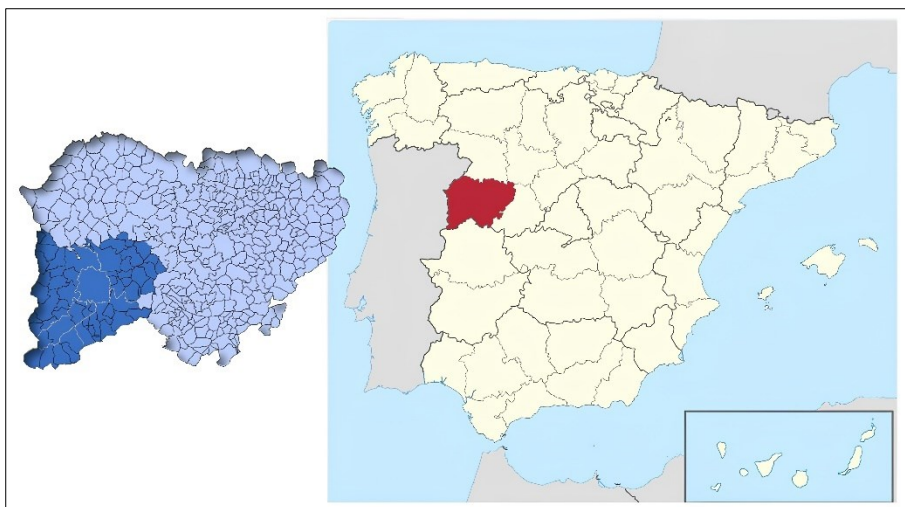


Figure 1. Comarca of Ciudad Rodrigo and Province of Salamanca (Spain). Source: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provincia_de_Salamanca#/media/Archivo:Salamanca_i_n_Spain

Town/village	Type of document	Date	Signature
Navasfrías	<i>Apeo</i> and valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. Includes a summary of the amount and value of land and buildings owned by neighbouring owners.	24/11/1819	340.1
Cerralbo	<i>Apeo</i> and general valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. It includes a summary of the amount and value of land and buildings owned by neighbouring owners.	16/12/1819	340.2
La Bouza	<i>Apeo</i> and valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings is also included.	04/08/1819	340.3
La Fuente de San Esteban	<i>Apeo</i> and general valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. It includes a summary with the amount and value of the land and buildings of the neighbouring owners.	04/01/1820	340.4
Ituero de Azaba	<i>Apeo</i> and general valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. It includes a summary with the amount and value of the land and buildings of the neighbouring owners.	15/12/1819	340.5
Trevejo (Cáceres)	<i>Apeo</i> and general valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. It includes an account of the values of the land and buildings of the neighbouring owners.	20/12/1819	341.2

Ciudad Rodrigo, los arrabales y La Socampana	<i>Apeo</i> and an overall estimation of the capital and particular products associated with all land and buildings (including land and flour mills) is required.	10/08/1819	342.0
	<i>Apeo</i> and general valuation of the capital and specific products of all land and buildings. Draft (land and buildings).	14/05/1820	343.0
	<i>Cuaderno general de la riqueza</i> with the neighbours sorted by streets and squares. Draft	11/12/1818	1169.0
	<i>Resumen</i> (summary) of the wealth of the people.	17/04/1820	1169.0
Lumbrales	Ratio of the net income of neighbours.	22/05/1818	1169.0

Table 1. Documents of the General Statistics of the Kingdom of Martín de Garay in the Municipal Archive of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1818-1820. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, cajas 340-343, 1169

It is also noteworthy that the municipal archives of the remaining municipalities in the province of Salamanca contain records of the *apeos* of Alba de Tormes, Saldeana, Cabrillas, Alaraz, San Pedro Acero de Abajo, Berrocal de Padierno, Tejeda y Segoyuela, Valdespino de Abajo, El Manzano and Encinas de Arriba. With regard to the villages of Armenteros, Bañobarez, El Manzano, Martinamor and Martiago, the respective notebooks of wealth have been located⁷. Furthermore, the provincial historical archive of Ávila houses the records of Armenteros, Cantaracillo, Guijo de Ávila, Puente del Congosto, El Tejado del Béjar, Rágama and the record, in addition to the notebook of Cespedosa de Tormes⁸. However, it is important to note that this documentation represents a mere fraction of the total number of towns and villages that constituted the province of Salamanca in 1818-1820.

In addition to fiscal reform, Martín de Garay also devised a new administrative organisation for the Spanish provinces. The intention was to subdivide the provinces into smaller administrative units, denominated *partidos*, with a view to facilitating more efficient fiscal management. The territory of the peninsula was subdivided into 34 provinces and 289 *partidos*. The province of Salamanca was subdivided into ten *partidos*. The following villages were included: Ciudad Rodrigo, Mirón, Salvatierra de Tormes, Montemayor, Béjar, Salamanca, Ledesma, Alba de Tormes, Barco de Ávila and Miranda del Castañal. In 1818, the district of Ciudad Rodrigo comprised 244 villages, settlements and uninhabited areas, which were divided into five *sexmos*: 23 in Agadones, 35 in Robledo, 47 in Argañán, 33 in Cámares and 53 in Yates. Additionally, the 28 localities of Tierra de Ciudad Rodrigo, the 11 of the jurisdictions of El Abadengo and the 14 exempted villages (fig. 2) were included in the gazetteer. This gazetteer

⁷ En el archivo municipal de Cespedosa de Tormes también hemos encontrado los cuadernos de la riqueza de Encinas de Arriba de los años 1818 y 1819.

⁸ Archivo histórico provincial de Ávila, hacienda, legajos 341, 342, 344, 348 y 349.

provided information on the number of inhabitants, the type of government, the distance to the capital of the partido and the province, and the bishopric to which each locality corresponded.

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Provincia de Salamanca. Partido de Ciudad Rodrigo.

Partido de Ciudad Rodrigo. Pueblos.	Clase de ellos.	Gobernador Corregidor, Alcalde.	Num. de Vecinos	Legua a la Capital de Partido	Legua a la Provincia	Obispado
Ciudad Rodrigo y Terrabales	Realengo.	Gobernador	1018	16	16	Ciudad Rodrigo
Trujeda	D. Realengo.	Pedanco	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
Calzadas	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16	D.
Cantarranas	D. D.	D.	1	1	16	D.
Cantarranillas	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16 1/2	D.
Capilla de la Tierra	D. D.	D.	1	1	15 1/2	D.
Arrellano	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16	D.
Carasolilla	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
Chamorrilla	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
Conexera	D. D.	D.	2	1/2	16 1/2	D.
Corzeilles	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
San Rey	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16	D.
La Caridad	D. D.	D.	5	1/2	16	D.
La Cruz	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16	D.
La Rúa	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
Salamar	D. D.	D.	2	1/2	16	D.
Salomarejo	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16 1/2	D.
Perapulga	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	16	D.
Pedre de Toro	D. D.	D.	11	1	15	D.
San Agustín el Viejo	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
San Pardo	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15 1/2	D.
San Pardoillo	D. D.	D.	1	1/2	15	D.

1777

Figure 2. Partido of Ciudad Rodrigo and its villages, 1818. Source: AH Nacional, consejos, legajo 3441

Cadastral documentation in Ciudad Rodrigo, 1818-1820

The textual cadastral surveys located in the municipal archive of Ciudad Rodrigo exhibit certain distinctive characteristics when compared to the documentation discovered in other Spanish archives. These differences are worthy of brief comment (Bringas, 2003, 2008, 20; Bringas et al., 2021; Bringas, Camarero, 2022; Bringas, Vallina, 2023).

In the Royal Order of 18 February 1818, the town councils were directed to prepare the surveys and general notebooks of wealth. To this end, a printed and standardised model was provided, delineating the format for the notebooks, which was not the case with the appraisals. The authorities of the Ministry of Finance permitted the boards to determine the final format of these property registers.

In this manner, the surveyors responsible for the preparation of the cadastral surveys of the localities in the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo and the *Raya Salmantina* on the border with Portugal proceeded to delineate the land and buildings as discrete entities. They commenced by documenting the properties of the local inhabitants, subsequently enumerating those of external parties and institutions, including both civil and ecclesiastical entities. It is notable that in none of the cadastral documents under examination is there any reference to livestock⁹.

The latest iteration of these cadastres incorporates a synopsis of taxpayers with real estate assets, delineating for each instance the name, cultivated area, area designated for meadow, pasture, and mountain, the number of buildings, their aggregate value, and their rental value (tab. 2)¹⁰. The source does not provide the equivalence of *fanegas* (Castilian surface unit). A of land to *varas castellanas*. In the general interrogations of the Ensenada cadastre from the mid-18th century, it is stated that in these villages the *fanegas de sembradura* are used. Consequently, the land was measured *a ojo y a puño* (by eye and fist) by the practice and knowledge of the farmers, making it impossible to establish the conversion of these fanegas to hectares.

⁹ The *Resumen del cuaderno* of Ciudad Rodrigo provides a detailed account of the livestock population, enumerating 6,090 sheep, 3,695 goats, 794 pigs of all ages, 1,198 tamed cows, 66 horses and mules, 540 oxen, and 91 donkeys. This constituted a mere 7% of the total property value of the neighbouring properties.

¹⁰ The data for La Bouza are derived from the results of a survey conducted at the site, while the data for Ciudad Rodrigo are derived from a *resumen* (summary) of the site's wealth notebook.

Town/village	Number of owners	Surface			Number of buildings	Total value
		Agricultural land	Meadows, pastures, hills/inns	Total		Reales
Navasfrías	90	1,352.25	16.00	1,368.25	149	199,782
Cerralbo	12	1,707.25	160.00	1,867.25	95	280,359
Ituero de Azaba	69	1,732.00	1,753.00	3,465.00	47	445,084
La Fuente de San Esteban	130	2,544.90	404.60	2,949.50	132	813,524
La Bouza	20	768.80	256.00	1,024.80	36	246,630
Trevejo (Cáceres)	127	-	-	-	-	422,036
Ciudad Rodrigo	-	10,860.00	5,476.00	16,336.00	775	11,420,888

Table 2. Farmland and buildings, 1819-1820. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, cajas 340-343, 1169

The *apeos* provide a comprehensive description of the lands owned by neighbours, including their extension, quality, location, and orientation towards the cardinal points. Additionally, they delineate the names of the owners or tenants with whom each plot borders, as well as the market and rental value of the land. In the left-hand margin of the annotation of each plot, the perimeter outline is delineated. The lack of geometrical rigour in this simple sketch was compensated for by the fact that it enabled the shapes of the plots to be appreciated as observed by the experts in reality. The format of the *libros de lo real* (*libros maestros o de lo raíz*) of the Ensenada cadastre, carried out seventy years earlier, was considered when drawing up these surveys. Once the data collected from the neighbours had been verified, the surveyors transcribed the final versions of the books (one for laymen and another for ecclesiastics). These books included a margin for each plot of land, in which the shape of the plot was to be drawn, allowing for quick and easy identification. The figure 3 reproduces the perimeter contours of three plots described in the 1819-1820 survey of Ciudad Rodrigo¹¹. On the left is depicted a vineyard of four *aranzadas* of first quality located in the place called Palancona, whose value was 2,000 reales. In the centre is shown the silhouette of an irrigated vegetable garden of nine fanegas of first quality in the *pago de la ribera* de The value of Santa Cruz was 4,500 reales, and on the right, there was a drawing of a plot of farmland comprising four fanegas of first quality, valued at 1,600 reales in the area of Junco Gordo, situated adjacent

¹¹ The *apeo* of Ciudad Rodrigo provides a description of the arable land, market gardens, vineyards and flour mills in the area. In its draft form, the document also includes descriptions of some buildings and houses. However, both documents are incomplete.

to the road leading to Tejares and the Calzada Real. This road was the one that connected Zamora with Ciudad Rodrigo, passing through Ledesma on the route that linked Galicia with Andalusia¹².

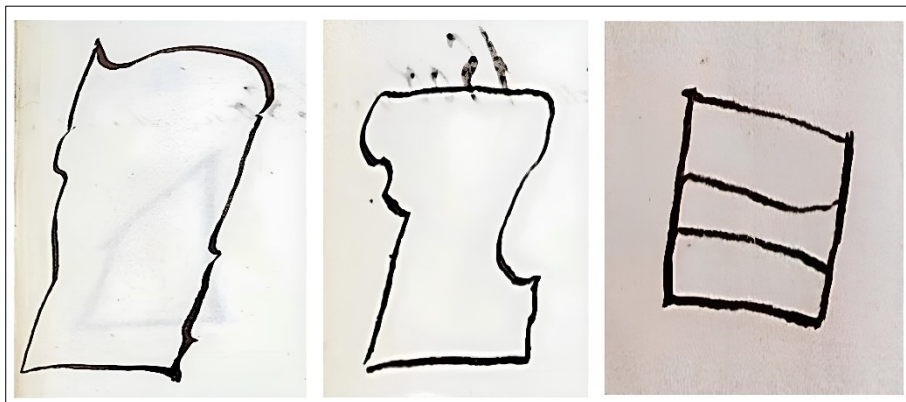


Figure 3. Outline of some plots of land in the land registry of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1819. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 342

In the land surveys of other towns in Salamanca, such as Alba de Tormes, Encinas de Arriba or El Manzano, the outlines of the plots of farmland were also delineated, with all of them oriented towards the north. In the land registry of Alba de Tormes, for example, an elongated outline of a communal pasture is delineated, comprising 240 fanegas (60 of 1st quality, 120 of 2nd quality and 60 of 3rd quality). The land is of the third quality and is valued at 156,600 reales. It is situated in a location that is bordered to the north and west by the river Tormes, to the south by the Navasilgos stream and to the east by the road leading from Alba de Tormes to Portillo¹³. This documentation represents a rudimentary land registry, lacking both geometric precision and scale representation. However, it is capable of demonstrating the layout of the plots, including the name of the owner, the crop, the extension, the quality, and the price of the land. Additionally, it provides potential cartographic georeferencing through micro-toponyms and a description of the surrounding plots between 1818 and 1820.

¹² In their report of 1800, the engineers Florián Gerig and Julián Albo provide a comprehensive account of their itinerary, accompanied by a detailed in *Mapa militar que representa a parte de la Frontera del Reino de León con el de Portugal* (Martín Benito, 2016).

¹³ Municipal archives of Alba de Tormes (caja 496.09), Encinas de Arriba (caja 48.01) y El Manzano (caja 55.02).

In the case of the village of La Bouza, located to the northwest of Ciudad Rodrigo and less than three kilometres from the Portuguese border, the surveyors who drew up the survey established the boundaries of its territory¹⁴. The northern boundary is formed by the Rivera de Dos Casas stream, a tributary of the River Águeda. The southern boundary is defined by the district of Villar del Ciervo. The eastern boundary is delineated by the town of Puerto Seguro, which retained its original name of Barba del Puerto until 1916. The western boundary is formed by the River Turones, a tributary of the Águeda on its left bank. This river constitutes the natural border between Spain and Portugal in the province of Salamanca and the district of Guarda. The distance from west to east is estimated to be 2.8 km (0.5 leagues), while the circumference from north to south is estimated to be 15.5 km (just under 3 leagues), equivalent to approximately 16.0-18.0 km². This figure is closely related to the current size of the municipality, which is 14.6 km². Additionally, a map delineating the perimeter of the town and its municipal area was produced in August 1819 (fig. 4)¹⁵. In Encinas de Arriba, a village situated to the southeast of the provincial capital, the surveyors concluded the cadastre by sketching the outline of the town and its 1,054 fanegas of arable and pastureland facing north in November 1819 (fig. 5).

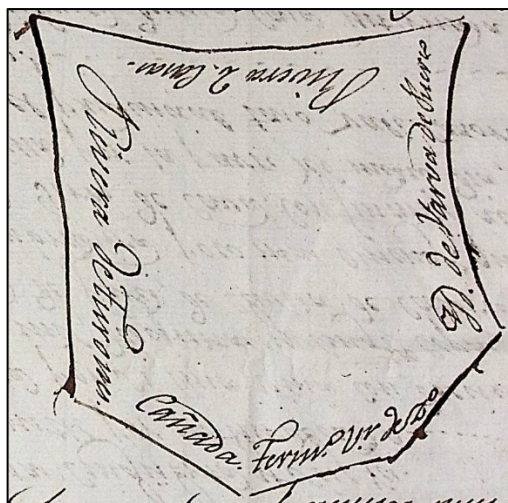


Figure 4. Perimeter outline of the town and the municipal district of La Bouza, 1819. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 340.3

¹⁴ The experts appointed by the local contribution board were Juan Almeida Núñez, José Suarez and Domingo Gómez, who owned neighbouring properties.

¹⁵ The work carried out by the military engineer Antonio Gáver in La Bouza was instrumental in determining the territorial status of this small town in the context of the operations conducted to delineate the 1763 border between Spain and Portugal (García, Bernabé, Camarero, 2023).

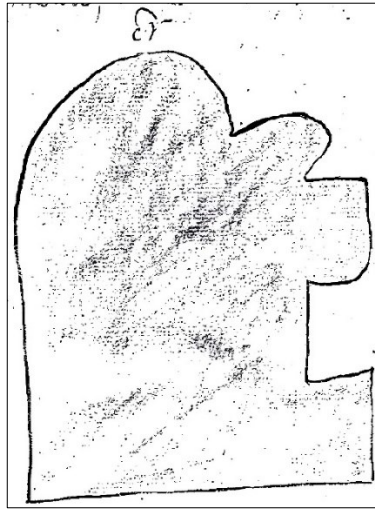


Figure 5. Perimeter outline of the town and district of Encinas de Arriba, 1819. Source: AM Encinas de Arriba, caja 48.01

This documentation can be analysed in conjunction with that found in other Spanish provinces. Recently, the collections preserved in the provincial historical archive of Orense (Galicia) have been accessible for consultation. Among these are the topographical descriptions of several parishes in Orense, including Santiago de Amoroce, Santa María de Ansemil, Folgoso, and Santa Cristina de Fre. The following parishes are linked to Martín de Garay's *Estadística General del Reino*: Ixo, Coto de San Martín de Mangueiros, A Mezquita, Vilanova dos Infantes, San Paio de Veiga, Santa María de Vilela, San Pedro de Mourillós and Coto de Mesego. The topographical annotations provide information regarding the administrative division, the quality of the land and crops, the number of marriages, widows and bachelors in the parish, including the textual boundaries and the perimeter sketches showing the location of the villages and the main geographical features.

Buildings, houses and flour mills, 1818-1820

In the field of contemporary historiography, there has been a notable absence of research focusing on the study of dwellings and their formal characteristics in pre-industrial societies. This is despite the fact that such research would undoubtedly contribute to our understanding of the evolution of human settlements and the formal characteristics of dwellings in different historical periods.

Notable exceptions to this lack of research include the works of Villar (1983), Ollero (2007), and Hernández (2012). Additionally, the following scholars have contributed to this field: Hernández and Simón (2014), Rey (2015), González (2015), Sainz (2002 and 2021), and Birriel and García (2022). The

sources used for the analysis of domestic spaces in Castile have been primarily the Ensenada cadastre, post-mortem inventories, lease deeds, and account books. We propose to supplement this list with the copious information on this subject contained in the textual cadastres of Martín de Garay from the early decades of the nineteenth century. To illustrate, we will examine the survey of the towns in Salamanca near the Portuguese border (fig. 6).

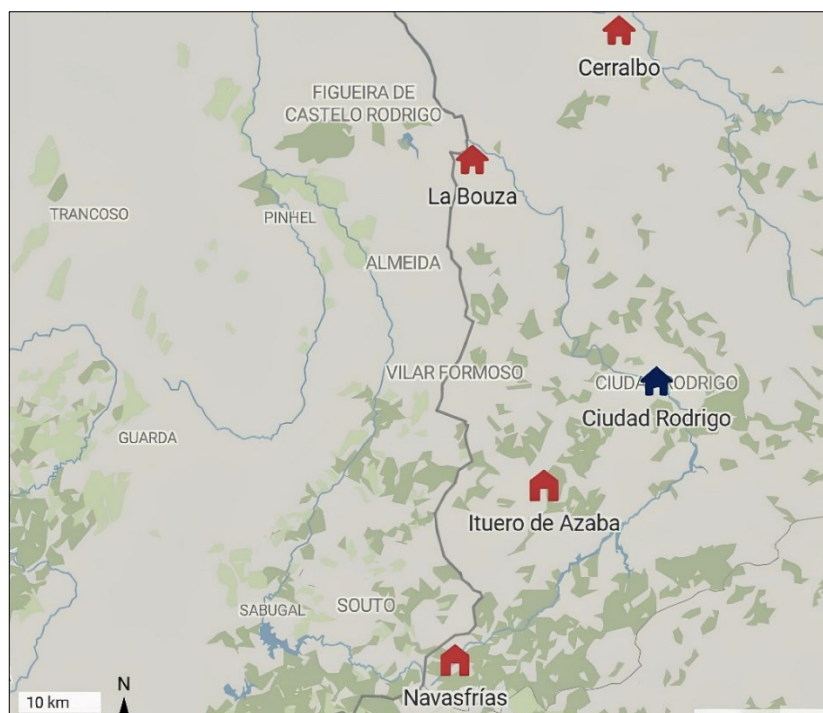


Figure 6. Location of the villages in the district of Ciudad Rodrigo with houses and flour mills, 1818-1820. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, cajas 340-343, 1169

In the Martín de Garay cadastre, the surveyors proceeded to list and describe all the buildings after registering all the plots of land belonging to neighbours, foreign landowners and the institutions of each town. This was done by first registering all the plots of land belonging to neighbours, foreign landowners and the institutions of each town, and then listing and describing all the buildings. Despite the heterogeneity of this source, it contains a variety of information, including the name of the owner, the type of building, its physical location (neighbourhood, street, square, place, etc.), its dimensions (width and length of the building), the number of floors and rooms, the adjoining properties (houses, plots, streets, etc.) with their orientation, and finally, its market value¹⁶.

¹⁶ In the *apeo* of Logroño (La Rioja), dated 1819, there is a description of 1,283 built and underground constructions that form an urban layout organised into 86 streets

A systematic exploitation of this cadastral documentation allows, depending on its degree of approximation to reality, the reconstruction of both the size and urban layout of the streets of these frontier towns and villages, as well as the main physical and functional characteristics of their buildings. It also permits the reconstruction of the population who lived in them, their assets, economic activity, social position, and the economic inequalities represented in the urban space. The analysis of urban space allows us to identify the concentration of manufacturing activities in specific streets, the main owners of urban property and their spatial distribution, the number and status of women who had access to home ownership, the value of urban property and its contribution to the overall wealth of residents and non-resident taxpayers at the beginning of the 19th century.

The table 3 provides a summary of the typology and number of buildings constructed in these localities. It can be observed that dwellings with barnyard and barn represent 90% of the total number of buildings. Furthermore, in Ciudad Rodrigo, they represent 53% of the value of the heritage assets of its residents¹⁷.

	Houses with barnyard / haystack	Straw loft	Forges and furnaces	Innand y bread oven	Other buildings	City Councils	Flour mills
Cerralbo	86	-	-	4	-	1	4
La Bouza	25	9	1	-	-	1	-
La Fuente de San Esteban	107	21	1	2	-	1	-
Ciudad Rodrigo	739	-	15	3	13	2	6
Ituero de Azaba	40	6	-	-	-	1	-
Navasfrías	131 ¹⁸	7	3	-	-	-	8

Table 3. Typology and number of buildings in the villas of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1818-1820.

Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, cajas 340-343, 1169

The table below delineates the principal attributes of the flour mills that were powered by the waters of the Yeltes and Águeda rivers as they traversed Cerralbo, Ciudad Rodrigo and Navasfrías (tab. 4). The survey maps facilitate the

and 6 squares. For further information, please refer to the Logroño Municipal Archives, old books, numbers 8, 9, 10 and 11 (Bringas, 2023).

¹⁷ Los datos de Ciudad Rodrigo proceden del resumen del cuaderno de la riqueza de 1820.

¹⁸ Twenty-four of the residential buildings comprise two houses, with one instance of three houses.

quantification of the dimensions, location, distance to the village, and the season of the year in which milling could be carried out. The installations are of a modest size, yet their value is considerable, attributed to the combined cost of the building and the machinery.

	Owner	Number of millstone	Dimensions	Location/mill/river	Value (reales)
Cerralbo	Marqués de Cerralbo	2	-	Construcción rústica. Río Yeltes	2,000
	Iglesia parroquial Luciano Hoyos	3	4.2 x 2.0 8.5 m ²	Contracción en bóveda. Río Yeltes	9,936
	Marqués de Castellanos	2	-	Construcción rústica. Río Yeltes	2,300
		1	-	Sitio de Tocino. Construcción rústica. Primavera y otoño. Río Yeltes	700
Ciudad Rodrigo	Monasterio de la Caridad	3	-	Dehesa del monasterio. Solo invierno. Río Águeda	40,800
	Marqués de Monte Real	3	-	Sitio de las Peñas. Solo invierno. Río Águeda	40,800
		3	-	Sitio de los Alisos. Solo invierno. Río Águeda	40,800
	Ronaldo Medel	3	-	Solo invierno. Río Águeda	45,500
	Marqués de Villacampo	3	-	Solo invierno. Río Águeda	40,800
	Cabildo de la catedral	3	-	Solo invierno. Río Águeda	40,800
Navasfrías	Marcelina Cordero	1	5.0 x 4.2 21.0 m ²	Heredad de Cortes. Aguas arriba del río Águeda	2,500
		1	5.8 x 4.2 24.5 m ²	Heredad de Cortes. Aguas abajo del río Águeda	2,000
	Bruno González	1	5.0 x 6.7 33.5 m ²	Heredad de Cortes a 0,6 km del pueblo. Río Águeda	2,000
	Juan González	1	4.2 x 5.9 24.5 m ²	Pontón de Abajo a 84 metros del pueblo en el río Águeda	4,000
	José Caballero	1	4.2 x 6.7 28.0 m ²	Sitio de los Colodrero a 2,8 km del pueblo en el río Águeda	3,000

		1	4.2 x 5.9 24.5 m ²	Arroyo del Toro a 1,4 km del pueblo en el río Águeda	1,500
	Juan Collado	1	5.0 x 6.7 33.5 m ²	Arroyo del Ladrón. Río Águeda	3,000
	Domingo Montero	1	5.0 x 7.5 37.7 m ²	Sitio de los Calderones. Río Águeda	3,000

Tabla 4. Flour mills of Cerralbo, Ciudad Rodrigo and Navasfrías, 1819-1820. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, cajas 340-343, 1169

The following analysis will examine the manner in which urban properties are described in the land registers of Ciudad Rodrigo.

The *apeo* de La Fuente de San Esteban provides a comprehensive listing of the houses and outbuildings (corrals, barns, stables and sheds) in the area. In addition to the location (street or neighbourhood), the dimensions in *varas castellanas* (front and back), the properties it adjoined and their market and rental value, the listing also classifies the buildings into three groups (1st The classification of the buildings is based on three criteria: age, quality of construction materials, and the market and rental value of the properties with which they are adjoined. The buildings are divided into three groups (1st, 2nd and 3rd) according to these criteria. Cayetano Antonio Nevares was the proprietor of a residence in the Fuente neighbourhood, of the highest quality, comprising two storeys, stables and an enclosed corral measuring 301.8 m² in rectangular plan. The property was valued at 24,000 reales, with the rent set at 100 reales per month, in accordance with the prevailing rates for country properties. The house had an elongated layout, with a façade to the main street measuring 13.4 m in length and an interior measuring 22.5 m (fig. 7). The quality of the houses, the surface area of the cellars with wine presses, the orientation of the entrance door and the type of roofing (tiles, thatch, etc.) are mentioned in the cadastres located in the province of Orense¹⁹.

¹⁹ In the Alba de Tormes cadastre, the largest buildings are two convents. The first is a 1,506.46 m² structure that borders to the south with the house of Josefa Pérez and Antonio Bordona and to the north, east and west with the streets of the town. The second is a 3,301.49 m² structure valued at 200,030 reales, whose floor plan is not provided. Municipal archives of Alba de Tormes, caja 496.09.

<i>El Señor Don Cayetano Antonio Nevares posee -</i>	Cayetano A. Nevares
<i>Una Casaca de su Benef.º al sitio del Maná de la</i>	Casa de 2 plantas, cuadra y corral cerrado de 1º calidad
<i>Fuente es de 1º calidad de Avitacion alta y alta -</i>	
<i>Con su hait y guadaña y Corral de pacer y seko -</i>	Barrio de la Fuente
<i>tiene de frente 16.11m.º y de fondo incluso el corral.</i>	Dimensiones de 13,4 x 22,5 metros: 301,8 m ²
<i>27.º = Vinda al este y norte con calles publicas, fron.º</i>	
<i>con cortina de dho. Benef.º y m.º con obra del Maná.</i>	Lindes orientadas
<i>Su valor 24000.º su renta segun catilo del país</i>	Valor: 24000 rs.
<i>podria merecer 100.º en Avitacion por dho. Benef.º</i>	Renta: 100 rs.
<i>Total</i>	

Figure 7. Description of the home of Cayetano A. Nevares in a Fountain of San Esteban, 1820. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 340.4

A resident of Cerralbo owned an inn with a total area of 37.25 m², a frontage of almost 14 m and access from several streets in the village. Among the properties owned by José Caballero in the village of Navasfrías were two flour mills, each equipped with a single grinding stone for processing grain. The mills were powered by the waters of the Águeda River. The initial structure had a floor area of 24.25 m², with an estimated value of 1,500 reales for the building and machinery. It was situated on the Toro stream, approximately 1.4 km from the village's central point. The second structure was rectangular in shape, measuring 27.94 m² (4.17 by 6.68 m) and valued at 3,000 reales. The aforementioned property was situated in a location designated as the Colodrero site, situated at a distance of 2.8 km from Navasfrías. In the same village, Marcelina Cordero, a resident of Cilleros (Cáceres), was the proprietor of two single-stone flour mills situated on the Cortes estate on the banks of the Águeda River. The first mill was situated upstream and measured 5.0 by 4.2 m (21.0 m²). The second was located downstream and measured 5.8 by 4.2 m (24.5 m²). Both mills were valued at 4,500 reales in 1819 (fig. 8)²⁰.

In Itero de Azaba, the dimensions of the corrals and haystacks were recorded in *varas castellanas* and in La Fuente de San Esteban, the buildings were classified into three categories: The housing stock was divided into three categories: six houses of the first quality, 29 of the second quality, and 70 dwellings of the third quality. Additionally, there were 21 haystacks, a bakery, a forge, and the town hall, which also served as a prison. The houses in the village

²⁰ In the general interrogation of the Ensenada cadastre, it is stated that in this town there were five one-stone mills moved by the running waters of the Águeda River in 1753.

of La Bouza were graded as intermediate quality or *light* and *rough* according to their construction.

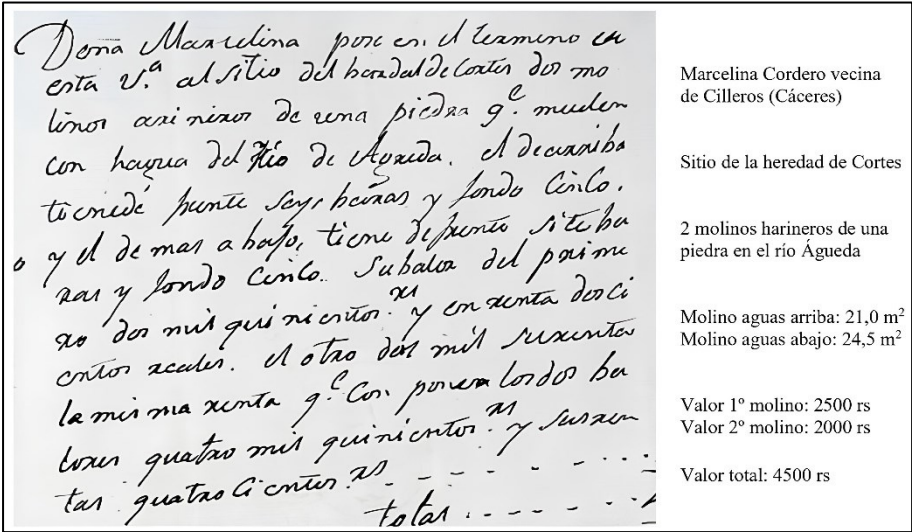


Figure 8. Description of Marcelina Cordero’s mills at Navasfrías, 1819. Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 340.1

Additionally, other cadastres included references to the state of conservation of urban property. In the towns of the districts of Betanzos and Santiago (La Coruña), the deductible amounts for real estate were calculated according to the age of the property. Properties that were newly constructed or in good condition were subject to a deductible of half the value, while properties that were older and required more repairs were subject to a higher deductible. Consequently, the expert surveyors (master builders) estimated these deductions to be between 20% of the value of new houses and 33% for *last life* constructions. However, an exceptional case is represented by the surveyors of Alba de Tormes or El Manzano (Salamanca), who illustrate the floors of the buildings in a simple yet effective manner. The image below illustrates the layout of two buildings in Alba de Tormes: a convent measuring 3,301.49 m² (52.66 by 62.89 m) and a two-storey house measuring 48.91 m² (fig. 9). The figure also depicts the floor plans of several houses in the village of El Manzano in 1819, presented in a more schematic manner.

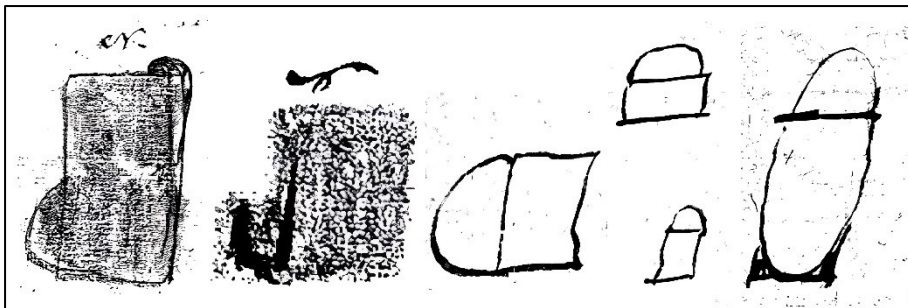


Figure 9. Outline of some urban plans from the land registers of Alba de Tormes and El Manzano, 1819. Source: AM Alba de Tormes, caja 496; El Manzano, caja 55

In the statistical annex (at the end of the text), we present a summary of the most significant data extracted from the urban section of the 1819 cadastre of the municipality of Navasfrías, situated in the southwestern extremity of the province of Salamanca, at 3.5 km from the border with Portugal. The urban layout of the town was organised into three districts (de Arriba, de Abajo and del Medio), six streets (de la Iglesia, de la Fuente, Real, de la Pizarra and del Horno) and a square where the two-storey town hall was located. In these streets, the area devoted to residential buildings was 7,712 m², comprising 97 single-storey houses with limited facilities, a farmyard and hayloft, and 9 two-storey houses. It was not uncommon for a single-family unit to possess two houses with markedly disparate functions: a residence, stables, farmyard and hayloft. The average surface area of the houses in Navasfrías is estimated to be between 60 and 70 m², in which the family, livestock and manufacturing activities (bread oven, forge, hat factory, etc.) had to coexist. The majority of these houses, 76% of the cases, were arranged in a longitudinal and perpendicular orientation to the street. Their façades exhibited an average distance of 5 to 8 m, which constituted 53% of the cases, while the depth of the houses with the farmyard at the rear ranged from 8 to 12 m, representing 50% of the cases.

The figure 10 illustrates the significant disparities in the dimensions of the residential properties. While 12% of the more affluent residents occupied dwellings exceeding 140 m², 18% of the less privileged residents were constrained to reside in smaller dwellings, measuring less than 35 m², with minimal or no compartmentalisation of the domestic space. In 52% of cases, the recorded values ranged between 40 and 95 m² of floor space. In other regions of Spain, the figures are comparable. In the Galician region of Trás-os-Montes (Pontevedra), the smallest houses had a floor area of 24 m², while the largest reached 155 m². In the city of Burgos, the dwellings of labourers and artisans ranged in size from 50 to 52 m², with 51% of homes being less than 50 m² in the mid-18th century. In La Mancha in Albacete, the mean surface area, as recorded in the Ensenada cadastre, was 172 m². However, a quarter of the dwellings had a

surface area of less than 50 m², and in the city of Málaga, almost half (48%) of the declared dimensions were less than 50 m².

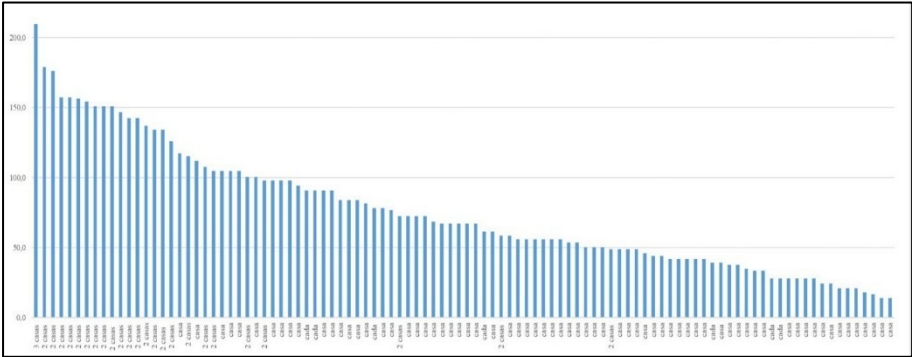


Figure 10. Surface area of all dwellings in Navasfrías, 1819 (in m²). Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 340.1

ANNEX

Owners of houses and flour mills in the town of Navasfrías, 1819

Owner	Type	Location	Dimension			Value (reales)
			Forehead (m)	Long (m)	Surface (m ²)	
Antonio Cirulo	casa con corral	barrio arriba	8.36	3.34	27.95	1,400
Juan Hernández	casa con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	5.85	39.13	1,500
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	6.69	4.18	27.95	500
Marcelino Gómez	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.85	7.52	44.02	1,200
	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	7.52	50.31	700
Manuel Nabario	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	8.36	55.90	700
Antonio Marcelino	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.85	8.36	48.91	800
	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	8.36	55.90	1,200

Vicente Nabario	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.85	8.36	48.91	1,200
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	4.18	3.34	13.97	500
	casa de caballeriza	barrio arriba	5.85	4.18	24.46	750
José González	cada de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	9.19	61.49	900
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	5.85	4.18	24.46	550
Manuel Lorenzo	casa de 2 pisos	barrio arriba	8.36	10.03	83.85	1,500
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	6.69	4.18	27.95	700
Agustín Acosta	casa de un piso con su posesión	barrio arriba	6.69	10.03	67.08	1,200
María González / viuda	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	8.36	55.90	800
Manuel López	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.02	13.37	67.08	1,620
	casa de 2 pisos	barrio arriba	5.85	4.18	24.46	580
	casa de 2 pisos con corral	barrio arriba	5.02	9.19	46.12	1,300
	casa con horno de pan y corral	barrio abajo	5.02	8.36	41.92	4,000
Bruno Sánchez	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	11.70	12.54	146.73	1,500
	molino harinero de 1 piedra en el río Águeda a 668,7 metros del pueblo		5.02	6.69	33.54	2,000
Pedro Ramos	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.85	9.19	53.80	1,500
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	6.69	5.02	33.54	700
Antonio Rojo	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	10.03	10.03	100.62	1,200
	casa con pajar y corral	barrio abajo	5.85	8.36	48.91	550
Juan Alfonso	casa de 2 pisos con corral	barrio arriba	8.36	13.37	111.80	2,100

	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	8.36	9.19	76.86	660
Isidro Caballero	casa de un piso	barrio arriba	6.69	9.19	61.49	800
María López	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	7.52	10.87	81.75	700
José Nabario	casa de un piso	barrio arriba	8.36	6.69	55.90	600
	casa con pajar	barrio arriba	5.43	3.34	18.17	400
Antonio Ramos	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	11.70	11.70	136.95	1,200
Manuel Guerrero	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	10.03	11.70	117.39	1,500
	casa con corral	barrio arriba	8.36	10.87	90.83	800
José Guerrero	casa con corral	barrio abajo	5.85	7.52	44.02	800
	casa con pajar y corral	barrio abajo	6.69	7.52	50.31	550
Carlos Moreira	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.85	11.70	68.48	800
Pedro Alfonso	2 casas unidas con corral y pajar	barrio abajo	12.54	12.54	157.21	1,400
Pedro Alfonso	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral y pajar	barrio abajo	11.70	13.37	156.52	2,000
Gregorio Alfonso	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	11.70	97.82	1,500
	casa de 2 pisos	barrio abajo	6.69	5.85	39.13	700
Lucas Pérez	2 casa unidas con corral y pajar	barrio abajo	10.03	13.37	134.16	1,300
Ángel Alfonso	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	6.69	11.70	78.26	1,200
	casa de un piso con corral y pajar	barrio arriba	6.69	10.87	72.67	700
José Bernardo	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	4.18	8.36	34.94	560
Catalina González	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.85	9.19	53.80	700

	casa con pajar y corral	barrio abajo	4.18	6.69	27.95	500
José Acosta	2 casas unidas con corral y fabrica sombreros	barrio abajo	10.87	14.21	154.42	1,600
Nicasio Pérez	casa con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	10.87	90.83	1,800
Francisco López	casa de un piso	barrio abajo	8.36	11.70	97.82	800
María Collado / viuda	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	11.70	97.82	900
Francisco González	2 casas unidas con corral y pajar	barrio abajo	6.69	10.87	72.67	1,550
Feliciano Alfonso / viuda	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	7.52	37.73	500
Miguel Granero	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	8.36	41.92	800
Juan Clemente	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	8.36	41.92	600
Miguel Sánchez	casa de 2 pisos con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	12.54	104.81	1,500
	casa con pajar	barrio abajo	5.02	6.69	33.54	500
Francisco Clemente	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	8.36	41.92	1,000
	casa con pajar	barrio abajo	5.02	4.18	20.96	400
Juan Antonio Pinto	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	6.69	8.36	55.90	1,000
José Sánchez	2 casas unidas con corral y pajar	barrio abajo	9.19	12.54	115.29	800
Miguel Ramos	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	7.52	37.73	500
José Alfonso	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	10.87	90.83	1,500
	casa con pajar y corral	barrio abajo	8.36	10.03	83.85	1,000
José Pinto	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	6.69	10.87	72.67	1,000

Francisco Martín	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	8.36	3.34	27.95	800
Juan Cuevas	3 casas unidas con corral, caballeriza y pajar	barrio arriba	12.54	16.72	209.62	3,600
	casa de campo con corral a 1,67 km del pueblo		6.69	12.54	83.85	1,000
María Alonso / viuda	2 casas unidas con corral y pajar	barrio arriba	10.03	15.05	150.93	1,800
Manuel Valiente	2 casas unidas con corral y fábrica de sombreros	barrio arriba	10.03	14.21	142.54	1,400
Pedro González	casa de un piso	barrio arriba	4.18	3.34	13.97	300
Nicasio Jorge	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	10.03	15.05	150.93	2,000
José Jorge	2 casas unidas de un piso con corral y pajar	barrio de la calle del medio	10.03	14.21	142.54	2,200
Juan González	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	6.69	10.03	67.08	700
	molino harinero de 1 piedra en el río Águeda a 83,6 metros del pueblo	sitio del Pontón de Abajo	4.18	5.85	24.46	4,000
José Holgado	casa de un piso	barrio de la calle del medio	4.18	5.02	20.96	400
José Caballero	casa de un piso con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	8.36	10.87	90.83	1,000
	molino harinero de 1 piedra en el río Águeda a 2,80 km del pueblo	sitio de los Calderones	4.18	6.69	27.95	3,000
	molino harinero de 1 piedra en el río Águeda a	sitio del Arroyo del Toro	4.18	5.85	24.46	1,500

	1,40 km del pueblo					
Juan Valiente	2 casas unidas de morada y pajar	barrio de la calle del medio	11.70	5.02	58.69	1,200
Juan Gómez Jorge	2 casas unidas morada y pajar	barrio de la calle del medio	8.36	5.85	48.91	800
Gregorio Carballo	casa de un piso	barrio de la calle del medio	6.69	4.18	27.95	600
Juan Ladero	casa de un piso con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	6.69	10.03	67.08	900
	casa con fragua y corral	barrio arriba	4.18	3.34	13.97	300
Juan Collado	casa de un piso con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	7.52	12.54	94.33	1,500
	casa con 2 pisos con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	6.69	11.70	78.26	1,000
	casa con un piso con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	4.18	5.02	20.96	300
	molino harinero de 1 piedra con agua de los arroyos pequeños (edificio exento)	sitio del Arroyo del Ladrón	5.02	6.69	33.54	3,000
Dionisio Nabario	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	10.03	67.08	1,300
Manuel Amaral	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	8.36	12.54	104.81	1,500
Raimundo Estévez	casa de un piso (edificio exento)	barrio arriba	8.36	6.69	55.90	1,500
	caballeriza cerrada con corral junto a la casa de morada	barrio arriba	4.18	6.69	27.95	350
Cayetano Gómez	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	8.36	12.54	104.81	2,000
Domingo Montero	2 casas unidas morada y pajar (exenta)	barrio arriba	10.03	15.05	150.93	1,200

	por todos los costados)					
	horno para cocer pan con corral	barrio de la calle del medio	5.85	7.52	44.02	5,000
	molino harinero de 1 piedra con agua de río Águeda	sitio de Calderones	5.02	7.52	37.73	3,000
Pedro Logrado	2 casas unidas morada, pajar y corral al fondo	barrio arriba	10.03	12.54	125.77	1,400
Manuel Rubina	2 casas unidas morada, pajar y corral	barrio abajo	10.03	13.37	134.16	1,200
Manuel Ferreira	2 casas unidas morada y pajar	barrio abajo	9.19	11.70	107.60	1,500
Manuel Mazaron	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	5.85	10.03	58.69	700
	pajar con corral	barrio abajo	5.02	4.18	20.96	400
Manuel Hernández	casa de un piso con corral (edificio exento por todos los costados)	barrio arriba	10.03	10.03	100.62	1,200
	pajar en la misma posesión	barrio arriba	5.85	4.18	24.46	350
Agustín Alfonso	2 casas unidas morada, pajar y corral	barrio arriba	8.36	11.70	97.82	950
Manuel Acosta	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	5.02	8.36	41.92	1,000
Juan Acosta	casa de un piso con corral	barrio abajo	3.34	5.02	16.77	550
	caballeriza	barrio abajo	5.02	4.18	20.96	300
Francisco Collado	casa de un piso con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	10.87	72.67	800
	pajar en la misma posesión	barrio arriba	4.18	5.02	20.96	200
Francisco Pérez	2 casas unidas de un piso, morada y	barrio arriba	8.36	12.54	104.81	1,700

	pajar con corral					
Francisco Guerrero	2 casas unidas de un piso morada y caballeriza con corral	barrio arriba	12.54	12.54	157.21	1,500
Villa de Navafrias	casa de ayuntamiento con 2 pisos	plaza	6.69	5.02	33.54	1,500
Marcelina Cordero (hf)	2 casas unidas de 2 pisos con corral	barrio arriba	13.37	13.37	178.87	4,000
	caballeriza con corral	barrio arriba	6.69	4.18	27.95	500
	2 molinos harineros de 1 piedra con agua del rio Águeda 1º molino aguas arriba 20,9 m ² 2º molino aguas abajo 24,4 m ²)	sitio de la Heredad del Cortes	10.87	8.36	90.83	4,500
Tomas Ramos (hf)	2 casas unidas (1º de 2 piso 33,5 m ² y 2º de 1 piso 55,8 m ²)	barrio abajo	15.05	11.70	89.42	3,000
María Prados (hf)	casa de 2 pisos con corral	plaza	10.03	5.02	50.31	6,000
77 owners					8,205.19	152,670

Source: AM Ciudad Rodrigo, caja 340.1. (hf): owners residing outside the village

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BORDER CADASTRES: LAND AND BUILDINGS IN CIUDAD RODRIGO (SALAMANCA, SPAIN), 1818-1820 – In 1816, the Spanish treasury was confronted with considerable difficulties in the aftermath of the war against the French and the reinstatement of the Bourbon monarchy. In response, Ferdinand VII appointed Martín de Garay, a liberal, as the head of the ministry. One potential solution to these difficulties was the reform of the tax system, which would result in an increase in revenue and a rationalisation of expenditure. Nevertheless, the implementation of this reform would necessitate an assessment of the national wealth. In order to achieve this objective, Martín de Garay ordered the preparation of the *General Statistics of the Kingdom*, between 1818 and 1820. This statistical document was constituted of two distinct components: a textual cadastre, which detailed the properties and assets of all taxpaying subjects and institutions, and a wealth notebook, which described the production and income of all inhabitants in each of Spain's towns. The aim of this paper is to provide a description and analysis of the documentation located in the municipal archive of Ciudad Rodrigo (Salamanca) that pertains to the cadastral and statistical operation conducted by Martín de Garay. Furthermore, the aim of this study is to demonstrate the potential of these textual cadastres for the study of the size, value and characteristics of the buildings and houses in these Salamanca towns near the border with Portugal at the beginning of the 19th century.

Keywords: Historical cadastres; Geohistorical sources; Buildings/houses; Ciudad Rodrigo (Spain); Martín de Garay; 1818-1820.

CATASTI DI CONFINE: TERRITORIO ED EDIFICI A CIUDAD RODRIGO (SALAMANCA, SPAGNA), 1818-1820 – Nel 1816, i gravi problemi che attraversava l'erario spagnolo, appena terminata la guerra contro i francesi e ristabilita la monarchia borbonica, costrinsero Ferdinando VII a mettere a capo del ministero un liberale come Martín de Garay. La soluzione non poteva essere diversa dalla riforma del sistema fiscale che avrebbe portato ad un aumento delle entrate e ad una razionalizzazione delle spese, ma la riforma implicava la necessità di valutare la ricchezza nazionale. A questo scopo, Martín de Garay ordinò che fosse preparata la *Statistica generale del Regno*, tra il 1818 e il 1820. Questa statistica era composta da un catasto descrittivo in cui si dettagliavano le proprietà e i patrimoni di tutti i soggetti e istituzioni contribuenti e da un taccuino di ricchezza in cui venivano descritte le produzioni e i redditi di tutti i vicini di ciascuno di essi. In questo lavoro si intende descrivere e analizzare la documentazione presente nell'archivio comunale di Ciudad Rodrigo (Salamanca) relativa all'operazione catastale e statistica di Martín de Garay. E mostrare le possibilità che questi catasti testuali offrono per lo studio delle dimensioni, del valore e delle caratteristiche degli edifici e delle case in queste città di Salamanca vicino al confine con il Portogallo all'inizio del XIX secolo.

Parole chiave: Catasti storici; Fonti geostoriche; Edifici/case; Ciudad Rodrigo (Spagna); Martín de Garay; 1818-1820.