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**IV Conference on Local Historical Studies:  
Forms of social transmission of culture**

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**Lahoz, M. Lucía** (Univ. de Salamanca. Fac. de Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia del Arte-Bellas Artes. C/Cervantes. 37071 Salamanca): Aspectos iconográficos del Gótico en Alava. Modelos de transmisión social. Creación y reflejo (Iconographic aspects of the Gothic style in Alava. Models of social transmission. Creation and reflection) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 5-26

Abstract: The Gothic iconographic programmes of Alava reflect the ways in which culture is transmitted socially. All are religious ventures but they have diverse grades or levels. In some, precedence is given to the real and local historical dimension; in that they express and celebrate real life events. Others give precise details of a culture based on the Bible and there are also funeral projects of an individualist and private tone where the imagery chosen is for personal prestige.

Key Words: Iconographic aspects of the gothic in Alava. Models of social transmission. Creation and reflection.

**Enríquez Fernández, José Carlos** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. María Díaz de Haro, 11 - 1. 48013 Bilbao): Superstición, peregrinación y folklore. Las experiencias lúdico-culturales del catolicismo subalterno en la Vizcaya preindustrial (Superstition, pilgrimage and folklore. The ludic-cultural experiences of the plebeian Catholicism in the pre-industrial Biscay) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 27-41

Abstract Traditional Basque Catholicism in the popular social categories became historically stronger with the assimilation of ludic practices that included a wide range of folk, superstitious and devotional experiences. Popular religiosity in Bizkaia is better understood in terms of cultural patterns. The pilgrimage rituals and the festive system of symbols tended to unite the community of believers. This magical religiosity also had a impact on the predominant discourse of orthodox Catholicism.

Key Words: Superstition. Pilgrimage. Folklore. Ludic-cultural experiences. Common Catholicism. Sin. Community religiousness. Religious festive practices.

**Siegrist de Gentile, Nora L.** (Av. del Libertador 4944. Piso 7.A 1426 Buenos Aires (Argentina): Notas sobre la religiosidad y transmisión cultural de devociones de los vasconavarros en la ciudad de Buenos Aires: 1731-1878 (Notes on the religiousness and cultural transmission of the devotions by the Basques and Navarrans in Buenos Aires: 1738-1878) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 43-51

Abstract: This article deals with the way in which religious culture was passed down from one generation to another in the families within some of the Basque and Navarran clans in Buenos Aires. The author reports on the donations for the cult, for the salvation of the soul and alms for the poor through a series of the corresponding references in a series of legacies. Many of the donations were paintings, pictures, altarpieces, books and other sacred demonstrations, such as appreciated bequeathed items. Among Saint Francis's observations, the recommendations in favour of Christian charity were special tasks to be fulfilled, as expressed by several of the inhabitants the article refers to in a period of over a century and a half.

Key Words: Basque and Navarran social and religious history. 18th and 19th Centuries.

**Villoslada, Iñaki** (H.A.E.E. - Eusko Jaurlaritza. Duque de Wellington 2. 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz); **Torregarai, Elena** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): *Euskeraren berri onak* eta kultura klasikoaren transmisioa XVIII. mendean Euskal Herrian (*Euskeraren berri onak* and the transmission of classical culture in the 18th century in the Basque Country) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 53-59

Abstract: In the 18th century Father Kardaberaz wrote a Basque rhetoric. The work, which ideologically is an apology, of the language has an important point of interest for the study of the transmission of classic tradition and it is, without any doubt, very important for Basque Culture itself. It shows that the Catholic Church has been, in fact, the principal instrument for that transmission and for that very reason the vision of the Classic World we still have is the one that the priests assimilated when they studied Latin and Greek authors during their seminary years. Father Kardaberaz tried to convince us that Basque language, in order to develop properly as language of culture, needed to follow the example of Latin and Greek.

Key Words: 18th century. Rhetoric. Classical Culture.

**Díaz Noci, Javier** (Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea. Gizarte eta Komunikazioen Fak. Sarriena Auzoa. 48940 Leioa): *Liburuak, aldizkariak eta irakurleak XX. mendeko Euskal Herrian. Euskal testuak eta irakurketa ohiturak (1919-1936)* (Books, journals and readers in the Basque Country (Twentieth Century). Texts in Basque language and reading costumes (1919-1936)) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 61-85

Abstract: Basque speakers dramatically changed their reading habits in the first decades of the twentieth century, specially in the nineteen-twenties and thirties. This happened thanks to Literature and Journalism, and to the birth of the Society of Basque Studies (Eusko Ikaskuntza) and the Academy of the Basque Language (Euskaltzaindia). This research reveals some new data, and the author, through the history of publications (both books and newspapers) wishes to know what was the representation of society and reality that Basque language speakers and readers made (in other words, their way of thinking), from two points of view, that of production (authors) and that of reception (readers).

Key Words: Books. Journals. Newspapers. Basque languages. Journalism. XX. Cultural history.

**Duo, Gonzalo** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Faculté Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. 764100 Baiona): Cuatro aspectos de la enseñanza de náutica en el País Vasco (s. XVI-XIX) (Four facets about the nautical training in the Basque Country (XVI-XIX centuries)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 87-99

Abstract: Between the 16th and 19th centuries, institutions and élites from Bizkaia, Gipuzkoa and Laburdi promoted professional training for pilots. There were almost twenty schools, more than a half of them in Bizkaia, and several of their teachers were also authors of didactic Navigation manuals. In these ports, nautical training activities make the relationship between a scientific and philosophic opening and the genesis of liberalism evident, as is the case in the whole of Atlantic Europe

Key Words: Scholarship. Nautical science.

**Morales Arce, Juan Antonio** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. María Díaz de Haro, 11 - 1. 48013 Bilbao): La primera universidad carlista de Oñate, 1835-1839 (The first Carlist University of Oñate, 1835-1839) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 101-120

Abstract: Between 1835 and 1839 there was a relatively unknown but very interesting Carlist university in the city of Oñate. It is of interest both for the history of Carlism and for the history of universities as a whole. This is why the author has carried out research on this institution, which is initially directed towards a general vision of its historical evolution and then deals with the syllabus imparted by this institution.

Key Words: History. Educator. University. Carlism.

**Torremocha, Margarita** (Univ. de Valladolid. Dpto. de Historia Moderna, Contemporánea y de América. Area de Historia Moderna. Plaza de la Universidad, s/n. 47002 Valladolid): Matrícula y población estudiantil en la Universidad de Oñate. Siglo XVIII (Official Student Population of the University of Oñate. 18th century) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 121-146

Abstract: Research on the enrolment system used in the eighteenth century, as defined by the 1717 Constitutions, the methodological problems that it causes, the evolution of this administrative-academic requisite, its concentration on certain dates and the information that it provides as a whole, that goes from the origin of students to their preferences in choosing a Faculty. In this way the article pretends to show the importance of the only Basque university in the dissemination of culture during the Age of Enlightenment.

Key Words: University. Culture. Teaching. Illustration.

**Azpiazu, José Antonio** (Instituto Internacional de Sociología Jurídica. Dpto. de Publicaciones. Antigua Universidad, 8. 20560 Oñati): Las escuelas en el País Vasco a principios de la Edad Moderna. El interés por la enseñanza por parte de instituciones y particulares (Schools in the Basque Country at the beginning of Modern Age. The interest in teaching by institutions and individuals) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 147-164

Abstract: Contrary to a general opinion that the Basque Country was traditionally not interested in education, historical documentation reveals that institutions, as well as common people, showed a deep interest in spreading primary knowledge among children. Such a concern also covers high school and university teaching, the purpose of which was to prosper in the field of State Administration, and have good advocates of Basque trade interests.

Key Words: Primary school. Accountant. Lawyer. State administrator.

**Calvo Vicente, Cándida** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): La enseñanza en la zona rural guipuzcoana durante el primer franquismo (Teaching in the rural area of Gipuzkoa during the first years of the Franquist period) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 165-176

Abstract: In 1930s the Diputation of Gipuzkoa approves the construction of a hundred schools in rural areas of the province as a measure to fight illiteracy. During the civil war the derogation of the Economic Agreement put a stop to such schooling actions when only a fifth of the projected schools had been built. During the early post war period, the provincial political class, which was mainly Carlist, attempted to reactivate the school constructions plan, without much success. Given the absence of a public schooling action, society itself took the initiative of creating small rural schools in Gipuzkoa.

Key Words: Educational policy. Franquism. Provincial delegation. Rural schools.

**López Antón, José J.** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. García Castañón, 2 - 6. 31002 Iruñea): El imaginario pesimista de Vasconia en Arturo Campi3n (Pessimistic imagery from the Basque Country in Arturo Campi3n) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 177-194

Abstract The literature on the various statutes of the Basque Country has a strong pedagogic sentiment which is part of the regenerative style to furnish itself with its own poetry, historiography and literary aesthetics, which would incentivate its particular awareness, in a similar way to the *renaxença* in Catalonia. The best example of this is the historic novel "Pedro Mari", written by Arturo Campi3n (1854 1937), an intellectual from Navarre. The story is about a boy who lived in Baztán, who is forced to enrol as a soldier in the royal army to fight against the French. But when he deals with some volunteers from Basse-Navarre who had enrolled in the French army, he unconsciously discovers the traditional identity of his singular community.

Key Words: Literature on the various statutes of the Basque Country.

**Ruzafa, Rafael** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea. Sarriena, s/n. 48940 Leioa): La cultura de los trabajadores en los años del cambio: Bilbao en la década de 1880 (Working class culture during the changeover: Bilbao in the 1880s) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 195-210

Abstract: During the 1880s in the town of Bilbao there began a certain approach between various workers' groups which had, until then lived ignoring each other. Bilbao was then a town immersed in a fast process of social and urbanistic transformation. Culture, understood in the widest sense, played an important role in the perception of similitudes between those groups of workers and in the perception of the growing gap between them and the middle and upper classes.

Key Words: Working class. Bilbao. Culture

**Tapiz Fernández, José María** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología y Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea. Avda de las Universidades, 5 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Locales del partido y transmisión ideológica. El caso de los *Batzokis* del PNV durante la II República (Premises belonging to political parties and ideological transmission: the case of the *Batzokis* of the PNV (Basque Nationalist Party) during the Second Republic) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 211-224

Abstract: During the Second Republic, the Basque Nationalist Party had a wide network of places and recreational societies. In these societies –the *batzokis*– both members and followers used to gather together, elections were prepared, membership was taught and social bonds were created. This atmosphere was very useful to attract new followers. In this article, the author aims to show the role these *batzokis* played in the transmission and spread of nationalist teaching between 1931 and 1936.

Key Words: *Batzokis*. PNV. Second Republic. Ideology. Militancy.

**Zalbidea Bengoa, Begoña** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de CC. Sociales y de la Comunicación. Dpto. de Periodismo. Apartado 644. 48080 Bilbao): La Prensa del Movimiento en Euskadi (The press of the Franquist Movement in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 225-233

Abstract: The 40 daily newspapers that the dictatorship had collected together under the name of *The Press of the Movement* were represented in the Basque Country by newspapers such as "Hierro", "La Voz de España", "Unidad" and "Arriba España". Seizures were the origin of all four such newspapers and they were used as ideological organs by successive governments. Their market share was a different matter altogether. Political reasons were the cause for early closings. Franquists did not want the pages of newspapers to open up to the social reality of the Basque Country.

Key Words: Press. Franquism. Basque Country.

**Sánchez Erauskin, Javier** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de CC. Sociales y de la Información. Dpto. de Periodismo. Apartado 644. 48080 Bilbao): El nacionalcatolicismo como instrumento cultural y legitimador del franquismo en el País Vasco (1936-1945) (Spanish National Catholicism as an instrument of legitimisation of Franquism in the Basque Country 1936-1945) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 235-244

Abstract: Spanish National Catholicism has very specific connotations in the Basque Country as it is the key element of the attempt to legitimate the Franquist regime and it is also an instrument of Hispanic centralist de-culturization. The new Basque church of the forties, which arose as a result of a brutal cleansing of many of its most outstanding members, plays a very important role in this process. In the Basque Country, the first objective of National-Catholicism is not, as in the rest of Spain, to reinstall the influence of the church but to promote a substantially Spanish church that will carry out the task of promoting Spanish patriotic awareness, a task that the political right (the Phalangists, Franquists, Monarchics and Franquist Carlists) cannot really fulfill.

Key Words: National Catholicism. Basque Country. Franquism. De-culturization. Legitimization. Basque Church. Hispanization.

**Cobb, Christopher H.** (19, Princes Gardens. West Acton. London W3 0LX): La simplificación de la identidad cultural en la historia de la Guerra Civil Española (The simplification of cultural identity in the history of the Spanish Civil War) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 27, 245-251

Abstract: The euphoria after the death of the Dictator caused the idealisation of the cultural production of the republicans during the Civil War. However, it also hid the contradictions and simplifications that were attached to some of such works. In this context, current cultural critics, like Hobsbawm and Williams can give a more clarified vision of those years when faced with the danger of manipulation of the culture by the State, but without forgetting the extension of cultural practice to a wider sector of population.

Key Words: Idealisation. Manipulation.