

28, 1-340, 1999  
ISSN: 1136-6834

V Conference on Local Historical Studies.  
The Family in Basque Country

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**Reher, David-Sven** (Univ. Complutense de Madrid. Fac. de Ciencias Políticas y Sociología. 28223 Madrid): Familia y sociedad: el legado de la historia en el mundo contemporáneo (Family and society: the legacy of the history in the contemporary world) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 11-27

Abstract: In this work the author underlines the considerable differences in the family systems and in the force of existing kinship links in the European continent. He identifies the existence in the north of the continent of relatively weak family links, where it is the individual who tends to receive priority over the family group, while in the south of Europe, characterized by strong family links, the family group tends to have preponderance over the individual. These differences are deeply rooted in history and still exist at present, in spite of the deep social and economic changes which have taken place over the past few years. The basic forms of family organization have implications in the nature of society and it is necessary to bear them in mind when implementing certain social policies.

Key Words: Family. Family systems. Europe. Social policies. North America. Kinship. Emancipation. Attention to the elderly. Family solidarity networks. Social indicators.

**Anaut Bravo, Sagrario** (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. Geografía e Historia. Campus Arrosadia, s/n. 31006 Iruñea): Acercamiento a las economías familiares de Pamplona en el primer tercio del siglo XX (Approximation to the family economies of Pamplona in the first third of the 20th century) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 29-44

Abstract: At the beginning of the 20th century, the population of Pamplona was largely made up of unqualified workers. Because of the persistent imbalance between income and expenses in family economies, various municipal and private initiatives were proposed. In the wake of these strategies of survival that combined the effort of one's own household with other efforts, a certain social stability and socioeconomic balance could be reached. Evidently, the vulnerability to misery was not overcome by those social sectors which were more susceptible to the pauperization.

Key Words: Pamplona. Family. Survival strategies. Beneficial assistance system.

**Caspistegui Gorasurreta, Francisco Javier** (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Edificio Bibliotecas. 31080 Iruñea); **Piérola Narvarte, Gemma** (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Campus Arrosadia, s/n. 31006 Iruñea): Entre la ideología y lo cotidiano: la familia en el carlismo y el tradicionalismo (1940-1975) (Between ideology and day to day life: family in Carlism and traditionalism (1940-1975)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 45-56

Abstract: Although this is still a topic, the sociological predominance of Tradicionalism - Carlism in Navarre during Franquism is maintained to a great extent by means of the family, a key factor, although not the only one, for the process of socialization of Carlism as attested by verbal testimonies. The transformations of Navarran society and the change of models provoked a weakening of the traditional family concept and due to this, the abandonment of this important element in the configuration of Traditionalist Carlism.

Key Words: Carlism. Tradicionalism. Navarre. Franquism. Family. Political socialization.

**Dacosta Martínez, Arsenio F.** (Adobe, Gestión de Patrimonio Histórico. Juan Picornell, 32-34, 1ºD. 37006 Salamanca): "De dónde sucedieron unos en otros". La historia y el parentesco vistos por los linajes vizcainos bajomedievales ("Sucesion from parents to children". History and kinship as seen by the nobility in Biskaia in the late middle ages) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 57-70

Abstract: The present study approaches the subject of lower noble ("hidalgo") lineage of Bizkaia in the lower Middle Ages from the perspective of "mentality". Starting with the work by Lope García de Salazar, the study delves into their self-perception and into the conformation of their own cultural model. The worshipping of ancestors, genealogical invention and, in fact, a particular re-reading of History, are expressed as elements of a strategy of survival in the twilight of the Middle Ages.

Key Words: Lineage. Lower Nobility ("Hidalguía"). Mentality. Power. Ancestors. Legends. Genealogy. Lower Middle Ages. Chronicles. Historiography. Lope García de Salazar. The "Libro de bienandanzas y fortunas"

**Erdozain Azpilkueta, Pilar; Mikelarena Peña, Fernando** (Univ. de Zaragoza. E.U.E.E. Huesca. Ronda Misericordia, s/n. 22001 - Huesca): Algunas consideraciones en torno a la investigación del régimen de herencia troncal en la Euskal Herria tradicional (Some considerations in connection with the research on the vertical inheritance system in the traditional Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 71-91

Abstract: The article approaches various problems related to the follow-up of the vertical inheritance system among navarran peasants in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The authors study the relationship between this inheritance system, the family structures and the composition of the household; its links with demographic structures; its incidence on matrimonial strategies and social mobility of the "segundones"; and its effects on the structure of the property of the land.

Key Words: Vertical inheritance system. Vertical family system. Demographic rates. Matrimonial strategies. Social Mobility. Property of the Land. Basque Country. Traditional Society. Peasants.

**García Abad, Rocío** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. Historia Contemporánea. Apdo. 644. 48080 Bilbao): Mercado de Trabajo y Estrategias Familiares en las mujeres durante la primera industrialización vizcaína: el hospedaje (The job market and family strategies reference to women during the first industrialization in Bizkaia: lodging) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 93-115

Abstract: In the historical context of the first industrialization in Bizkaia and of the first waves of immigrants, the objective of this article is to analyze the economic function of women in the family production of goods and services, through a series of family strategies outside the formal job market. The provision of lodging was one of these strategies, frequently adopted by immigrants who arrived to the Estuaries in Bilbao and by almost 20% of the women, who housed guests in their houses as a form of obtainment of family resources.

Key Words: First Industrial Revolution in Bizkaia. Immigration to Estuaries of Bilbao. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century, beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Job market. Feminine Work. Family Strategies. Lodging.

**Haran, Dominique** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): La transmission du Patrimoine Familial depuis le Code Civil au Pays Basque Français (The transmission of Family Patrimonies in accordance with the Civil Code in the French Basque Country) (Orig. fr)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 117-126

Abstract: A systematic study of the notarial files of the valley of Baigorri from 1820 to 1935 allows us to verify that in spite of the fact that French Civil Code of 1804 imposes an equitable allotment of successions, the family patrimony was transmitted always according to the local traditional usage, that is, in whole and to a single heir, with the assent of the whole family. The marriage contract of the heir continued being the fundamental record for such a transmission, though other minutes complete it in this period, such as the transfers of succession rights, testaments, and the anticipated donation/partitions.

Key Words: Succession. Lower Navarre. Civil Code. Transmission of patrimony.

**Jimeno Aranguren, Roldán** (Nafarroako Unib. Historia Saila. Liburutegi eraikina. 31080 Iruñea): Sainduen debozio familiarra antroponimiaren bidez Nafarroan (Family devotion to saints through anthroponomy in Navarre) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 127-142

Abstract: After touring our historiography, the main place advocations have been related with the local anthroponyms, like for example: Abarzuza (Irantzu), Altsasu (Erkuden and Aitziber), Arguedas (M<sup>a</sup> del Yugo), Artaxoa (M<sup>a</sup> Jerusalem), Barasoain (M<sup>a</sup> de Egipto), Biana (M<sup>a</sup> Cuevas), Caparroso (M<sup>a</sup> del Soto), Labiano (Felicia), Milagro (M<sup>a</sup> Patrocinio), Miranda de Arga (M<sup>a</sup> del Castillo) and Obanos (Felicia, Gillermo and M<sup>a</sup> Arnotegi). Many toponyms have been converted into anthroponyms. The devotions, promises or having someone in the family of that name are the principal reasons to bestow the name of a saint to a child. Throughout history, until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there have been local saints among the anthroponyms. From then on, there was a considerable increase in such names which, in many cases, will only be surpassed during the religious environment of Franquism. From the sixties onwards, there will be a strong decrease in these names, with the exception of the Basque sanctuary names.

Key Words: Family. Hagio-anthropony. Virgin Mary. Holy. Sanctuary. First name. Religiousness. Navarre.

**Juaristi Larrinaga, Patxi** (Euskal Herriko Unib. Gizarte eta Komunikazio Zientzien Fak. Politika eta Administrazio Zientzien Saila. 644 Posta Kutxatila. 48080 Bilbao): Ondasunekiko harremanak Justo Mokoroaren *Repertorio de locuciones del habla popular vasca* esaera bilduman (Sociological research on the relationships with goods in the Digest of Basque Popular Expressions by Justo Mokoroa) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 143-166

Abstract: The object of the research that is introduced in this work is the knowledge of the relationships with goods that have traditionally existed in the Basque Country and, above all, the various ways of transmission thereof. After verifying abundant confusions, disagreements and contradictions in the various books and projects which could have been a source of information on the matter, the author was interested in recurring to a new research process. Concretely, for the conclusion of this research, the author has based his work on the study of Basque sayings and idioms, and more precisely those collected by Justo Mokoroa, which refer to the relationships with goods.

Key Words: Goods. Sayings. Content study. Responsibility. Property. The house. Communal Earth.

**Lafourcade, Maité** (Univ. de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne-Anglet-Biarritz. 29-31 cours comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Sistemas de herencia y de transmisión de la propiedad en Iparralde bajo el Antiguo Régimen (Systems of inheritance and transmission of the property in Iparralde under the Ancient Regime) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 167-174

Abstract: Successoral law in Iparralde assured the indivisibility of family patrimonies. The child that was "destined to the house" was the first-born without distinction of gender, except in noble goods and on the slopes of the mountains in Zuberoa and Lower Nafarroa where the privilege of masculinity, of feudal origin, had penetrated. The other children received, when they left the natal house, what their parents wanted to give them, pretty much depending on the importance of the hamlet and without damaging the unity of the family patrimony.

Key Words: Successoral Law. Iparralde. Hamlet.

**Martínez Arce, María Dolores** (Sociedad de Estudios Históricos de Navarra. Iñigo Arista, 1-4º C. 31007 Iruñea): Nobleza de Navarra: Organización familiar y expectativas de futuro (Nobility of Navarre: Family organization and future expectatives) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 175-192

Abstract: The families of the Navarran nobility had a special evolution. The family structure that compelled to the fact that only one of the scions, and not necessarily the eldest male, kept the family possessions compelled the others to look for other professional and personal outlets. There have been examples of all types, from those which endeavoured to go to America, to those who, thanks to their studies could find a place the complexities of the polysynoidal system of the Spanish Austria lineage; without ignoring that the ecclesiastic career constituted another door which opened towards prosperity and social and personal ascent.

Key Words: Navarre. Nobility. Modern Age.

**Mendiola Gonzalo, Fernando** (Euskal Herriko Unib. Gaur Egungo Historia Saila. Sarriena auzoa. 48940 Leioa): Genero, enplegua eta familia estrategiak Iruñean (1840-1930) (Gender, employment and labour market in Iruñea-Pamplona (1840-1930)) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 193-215

Abstract: In this article, the author analyses the evolution of the job market in Pamplona in the first periods of industrialization of the city, paying special attention to the participation of women, and to family strategies. In this study, the masculinization of the job market is evident, as well as the decrease in the number of adult women workers in the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with respect to the central decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Key Words: Job market. Gender. Familiar strategies. Industrialization.

**Monasterio Aspiri, Itziar** (Univ. de Deusto. Fac. de Derecho. Apdo. 1. 48080 Bilbao): El pacto sucesorio y la disposición de la herencia a favor del sucesor único (The successoral agreement and the inheritance arrangement favour of the only successor) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 217-233

Abstract: The examination of notarial documents from the past allows us to demonstrate the existence of the custom in Gipuzkoa of being able to dispose of the inheritance before death, by means of a successoral agreement with the successor only. Such an arrangement prevented the division of the family (agricultural and industrial) patrimony and were carried out with the consent of the brothers of the successor, who received in life some cash and used to formalize the agreement whereby they renounced to their legitimate dues within the inheritance from their parents.

Key Words: Statutory usage in Gipuzkoa. Notarial documents. Successoral agreements. Single successor.

**Prada, Antonio** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia – Miraconcha, 48. 2007 Donostia): Un análisis de los procesos derivados de la interposición de demandas por la supuesta existencia de promesas matrimoniales durante el Antiguo Régimen en Zumarraga y Villarreal de Urrechua (hoy Urretxu) (An analysis of the processes derived from the filing of demands for the alleged existence of matrimonial promises during the Ancient Regime in Zumarraga and Villarreal from Urrechua (known today as Urretxu)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 235-248

Abstract: During the Ancient Regime, and in the towns of Zumarraga and Urretxu, there were cases judged fundamentally by the Court of the Bishopric of Pamplona, cases that had the common denominator of demands filed because of nonfulfillments of matrimonial promises, under which sexual relationships had been maintained, with result of child births. There were also processes the objective of which was to prevent the marriage of a person with respect to which, the claimant believed he had certain rights, and also processes in order to liberate a person of the alleged rights that were attributed to another on that person.

Key Words: Matrimonial promise. Pre-matrimonial relations. Inciting process. Inhibiting Process. Jactitation. Sexual relationships. Impediment settlement. Clandestine marriage.

**Siegrist de Gentile, Nora L.** (CONICET-CEMLA. Buenos Aires); **Alvarez Gila, Oscar** (Euskal Herriko Unib. Filología, Geografía eta Historia Fak. Unibertsitateko Pasealekua, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Herencias e institución de legados en sucesiones vascos en Buenos Aires, 1750-1845 (Inheritances and the institution of legacies in Basque successions in Buenos Aires, 1750-1845) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 249-259

Abstract: The Basques emigrants in America had to adapt to the difference in legal environments that regulated the inheritance systems in their place of origin and in their new place of residence. In the Spanish era Castilian Law prevailed throughout the Indies; after the independence this Law was maintained in its essential characteristics, albeit with certain modifications. In both environments, the Basque immigrants tried to adapt the legal possibilities that were offered to them by American law to their own hereditary mores.

Key Words: Basque emigration. Rio de la Plata. Inheritance systems.

**Tapiz, José María** (Kansai Gaidai Univ. 16-1 Kitakatahoko-cho, Hirakata-shi, Osaka (573-1001). Japan): Ambito familiar y transmisión ideológica: el caso del PNV durante la II República (Family level and ideological transmission: the case of the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) during the II Republic) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 261-270

Abstract: The importance of the family in the transmission of ideas and social attitudes is clear and leaves no room for doubt. At a family level, the transmission of political ideas is often not set aside. Such a transmission of political values often influences the decision of the members of a family to militate in a certain party, influenced by relatives with moral authority. This study is but an approximation, following a quantitative methodology, to the importance that family relationships had in the decisions to join the Basque Nationalist Party during the Second Republic.

Key Words: Family. Basque Nationalist Party. Second Republic. Ideology. Militancy.

**Urrutikoetxea Lizarraga, José** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea. Apartado 644. 48080 Bilbo): "Etsa-adi"/"Ets" ("Etxe") – "Familia"/"Casa": a los terrenos de la historia por los vericuetos de la idealización y la ideologización ("Ets-adi" / "Ets" ("Etxe") - "Family" / "House": on to the lands of history through the ways of idealization and the ideologization) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 271-294

Abstract: In moments of crisis for a society, some élites try to formulate their alternatives on elements recaptured from an idealized past. Our history, and within her those of our "House" and "Family", is a clear example of this. When carrying out a historical analysis thereof, it becomes absolutely necessary to know the profiles of a reflection-idealization that it can be expressed on a plural level: political thought, history, literature, "bersolarism", music, painting, cinema, etc.

Key Words: Family. Hamlet. Identity. Idealization. Ideology. Myth. Culture. Crisis. Romanticism. Nationalism.

**Zabala Montoya, Mikel** (Deustuko Unib. Aro Berriko eta Historia Garaikide Saila. Unibertsitateetako Etorbidea, 24. 48007 Bilbo): Besterenganaketa Gatzaren Estankoaren Matxinadaren testuinguruan: lotura eta oposizioen adierazgarri (Inheritance in the context of the Salt-Tax Revolt as indicative of alliance and opposition) (Orig. eu)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 295-315

Abstract: All the studies about the Salt-Tax Revolt (Biscay, 1631/1634) have been so far restricted to exclusive research on administrative documentation. Having worked on documents produced by notaries, this article analyzes socioeconomic and professional extraction, matrimonial strategy and inheritance of some protagonists of this movement. This allows to discover alliances as well as reasons for opposition, which have been unknown up to the present.

Key Words: Social History. Rebellion. Inheritance. Biscay. 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Zabalza Seguín, Ana** (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Edificio Bibliotecas. 31080 Pamplona): Con nombre y apellido. Casa, parentesco e identidad en el Pre-Pirineo de Navarra (1550-1725) (With name and surname. House, kinship and identity in the Prepyrenaic area of Navarre (1550-1725)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 28, 317-332

Abstract: The purpose of this communication is to attempt to approach the problem of the definition of individual identity. The use of sources from the Ancient Regime allows us to show the plurality of names by which a person is known, depending of the various fields in which that persons moves. However, this plurality does not cause confusion, partly because the name -especially if we go very far back- is united to a significant reality, as the land or the order of birth in a series of brothers. Here we analyze in detail the names and practices which have been used and which have been followed the most by the various social groups in the Prepyrenaic area of Navarre.

Key Words: Onomastics. Personal and family identity. 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Navarre.