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Díaz de Durana Ortiz de Urbina, José Ramón (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Paseo de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Transformaciones en la titularidad y aprovechamiento de los seles en Guipúzcoa (1450-1550) (Transformations in the ownership and use of "seles" in Guipúzcoa (1450-1550)) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 19-31

Abstract: The objective of these lines is to reflect on a series of transformations that take place in connection with the communal terrains between 1450 and 1550. I refer to their conversion into "casero" cottages at the rhythm of the agricultural reconstruction; to the compatibilisation in such spaces of intensive cattle rearing development with forestry at the same time as the production of ironsmitheries and naval construction increased; and, finally, to the transfer of ownership of these spaces.

Key Words: Pastures. "Seles". Cattle-raising. Forestry. Hamlet. Gipuzkoa. 1450. 1550.

Ariznabarreta Zubero, Abel; Velasco Irazabal, Kepa; Ziarrusta Artabe, Zefe (Laratzu Taldea. 48141 Dima): Kortabasoak: lurraren jabetza eta erabilpenak mendialdean (Dima. Bizkaia) (Kortabasoak: property of the land and its uses in mountainous areas (Dima. Bizkaia)) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 33-43

Abstract: This article is about the lands called "korta" that used to be pastures for cattle, which, with the passage of time have become forests. In spite of all, upon studying their form, dimensions, situation, toponymy, etc. it is still possible to find certain signs that would reflect the socioeconomic function they had initially, in times that are difficult to specify chronologically. In addition to the afore-mentioned items, the present article is a first approximation to the study of the "kortabasoak" located in the Biskaian municipality of Dima. The article also presents an inventory of such "kortabasoak".

Key Words: Korta. "Sel" Cattle-raising. Shepherding. Property of the land.

Ibabe, Enrike; Lujanbio, M^a Juana (Andrés Isasi, 1 - 7^aA. 48012 Bilbao): Ericeras en el Macizo del Gorbeia (The “Ericeras” in the Gorbea Massif) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 45-66

We begin this article reviewing some writings that explain the importance the chestnuts had in the Basque Country's diet. The chestnuts were basic meal during several months of the year, until the introduction of corn and potatoes and the loss of the chestnut-trees at the end of the XIXth century because of the “tinta” illness. Afterwards, we notice the presence of 36 “ericeras” found until nowadays in the Gorbeia. The “ericera”s were deposits for keeping chestnuts in good state. They were made of dry stones and they were situated in the same place as the chestnut-trees.

Key Words: Kernels of chestnuts.

Agirre-Mauleon, Juantxo (Aranzadi Z.E. Elkano Bidea, 31. Zorroaga Gaina. 20014 Donostia); **Ibáñez Etxeberria, Alex** (Univ. del País Vasco. Formación del Profesorado. Oñati Plaza 3. 20009 Donostia): Arquitectura rural en madera en el siglo XVI en el área de Tolosaldea. Los “caseríos-lagar” de Etxeberri (Gaztelu) y Etxenagusia (Eldua) (Rural wooden architecture in the 16th century in the area of Tolosaldea. The “caseríos-lagar” (cottages with an apple press) at Etxeberri (Gaztelu) and Etxenagusia (Eldua)) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 67-83

Abstract: Motivated by the current lack of knowledge on the emergence and evolution of “caseríos” (hamlets) on the Atlantic side of the Basque Country, mainly in their condition as individualized physical elements, and facing their progressive disappearance, the archeologists who have written this article propose the archaeological record of the documentation on such hamlets. Such a methodological application is shown in the documentation of two apple-press hamlets (caseríos-lagar) erected in the 16th century, included within the area of Tolosaldea.

Key Words: Rural architecture. Archaeology. Wood. Hamlet. Press.

Zapata, Lydia; Peña-Chocarro, Leonor (Eusko Ikaskuntza. María Díaz de Haro, 11 - 1^o. 48013 Bilbao): La historia del bosque y su explotación en el pasado: evidencia arqueológica y etnográfica (Woodland history and use: archaeological and ethnographical evidence) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 87-99

Abstract: Woodland has been used since Prehistory as a source of plant food and fuelwood. Several archaeobotanical case studies from Basque sites will be reviewed.

Key Words: Forest. Palaeoenvironment. Wood Management. Archaeology. Prehistory.

Uriarte Ayo, R. (Univ. País Vasco. Fac. CC. Económicas y Empresariales. Dpto. Historia e Instituciones Económicas. Avda. Lehendakari Aguirre 83. 48015 Bilbao): Economías campesinas y explotación forestal en el País Vasco durante el Antiguo Régimen (Peasant economies and forestry in the Basque Country during the Ancien Régime) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 101-110

Abstract: As in all agrarian economies, the development of forestry in the Basque society of the Ancient Regime played an important role in the development of a wide variety of productive activities. The use of various activities associated to forestry, did not only allow for the procurement of the basic elements for subsistence in rural areas, but also provoked the development of specialised activities, of a highly industrial and mercantile character, mainly centred in the siderurgy and shipbuilding.

Key Words: Forest. Siderurgy. Vegetable coal. Rural economies. Ancient Regime.

Aragon Ruano, Alvaro (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Filología y Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Historia Medieval, Moderna y de América. Avda. de las Universidades, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Labores forestales en Gipuzkoa durante los siglos XVI-XVIII (Forest work in Gipuzkoa during the 16th to 18th centuries) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 111-126

Abstract: What is generically considered as the main two forest labours -the planting and the felling of trees- are analysed during the Modern Age, revolving around two key dates in the history of forestry in Gipuzkoa. The period between 1548 and 1748 is that of the gestation of modern forestry in Gipuzkoa. Since the first measures are taken in 1548 to palliate progressive deforestation, forestry has been improving at the organisational, technical and human levels.

Key Words: Forest labours. Forest legislation. Modern Age. Gipuzkoa. Pruning.

Perales Díaz, José Antonio (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. Trabajo Social. Area de Antropología. Campus Arrosadía. 31006 Iruñea): Fronteras y contrabando en el Pirineo Occidental (Frontiers and smuggling in the Western Pyrenees) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 127-136

Abstract: Stories on smuggling and smugglers now feed the “collective memory” of the border communities in the Western Pyrenees. Did smuggling contribute to the economic viability of the hamlet? This article introduces some keys to the understanding of the evolution of this well-known illegal economic activity in the Mountains of Navarre which was also known as “gaulana” (work at night).

Key Words: Smuggling. Frontiers. Anthropology. Basque Country.

Stahl, Paul Henri (Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale. 52, rue du Cardinal Lemoine. F-75005 Paris): Las comunidades de montaña: Estructuras políticas (Mountain communities: Political structures) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 139-154

Abstract: Isolated from the main avenues of communication, with archaic populations which have been less submitted to changes, these regions preserve ways of life that remind us of the past. The elements of the natural means (the valley or the depression, for example) offer frameworks through which social life is organised. Domestic property (at hamlet level) and community property operate in the same way; and social structures inherited from a distant past and social life is organised by means of assemblies which are made up of good (or elderly) men. In this respect, the similarities between the various European regions are surprising. There are, however, differences due to the divergent evolution they have followed the Eastern and Western Europe. Eastern Europe is more traditional; consanguinity being the determining element for solidarity whereas vicinity is the predominant factor in Eastern Europe

Key Words: Alps. Community. Europe the South This. Good men. Country. Community property. Pyrenees. Traditional society Valley.

Martínez Montoya, Josetxu (Deustuko Unibertsitatea. Unibertsitateen Etorbidea, 24. 48007 Bilbo): La lógica doméstica y la lógica comunitaria en la sociedad tradicional pirenaica (Domestic and community logic in the traditional pyrenaic society) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 155-180

Abstract: The author outlines that the notions of house and community are two sociological concepts that define the pyrenaic social organization and culture. Both respond to some same logic of reproduction: Indivision and exclusion are the mechanisms through which these two forms of social life (domestic and community) are structured. At the cognitive level, however, that is to say, from the emic point of view, the notion of house appears as the classifying element of social life, that is, as the explanatory variable of culture.

Key Words: House. Community. Social reproduction. Identity. Vicinity.

Arrieta Urtizberea, Iñaki (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): XX. mendeko baserritar familien berrantolakuntza, ezkontza, jaiotza eta heriotzaren arabera (Reorganization of the "baserritarra" (peasant) family system in the 20th century as refers to marriage, birth and death) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 181-195

Abstract: During the 20th century, the peasant society will have to face new challenges. As a consequence of the industrialization it will have to reexamine and to reconstruct its characteristics, strategies and customary resources to answer to the new situation. In the following pages that continue one aspect of such a dynamic will be analysed, with special attention being paid to the Basque hamlet. A part of the complexity of this organization will be examined; this being mainly the dynamics traced by the transformation of marriages, births and deaths, from a demographic perspective. This transformation should also be placed within the framework of that undergone by society as a whole. Throughout the article, the reader will be able to perceive the difficulties and obstacles that Basque farmers experience in reproducing their social group.

Key Words: Basque farmer. Social situation. Gipuzkoa. 20th Century. Population. Peasant restructuring.

Mouthon, Fabrice (Univ. de Savoie. Fac. des Lettres, langues et sciences humaines. Dépt. d'Histoire. F-73011 Chambéry Cedex): Population et élevage en Chartreuse du nord à travers le denombrement Savoyard de 1561 (Cattle-raising and population in Chartreuse du nord according to the 1561 census) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 197-215

Abstract: In 1561, the duke of Savoie carried out a census of the population and the cattle within his duchy. This survey, with its fiscal purpose, constitutes an exceptional source on the societies from the mountains of this part of the Alps. The present article covers the valley of Entremonts, the north of the pre-alpine massif of Chartreuse. The census allows for a study of its demography, its family, social and habitat structures, and for a comparison with those of other valleys in Savoie.

Key Words: Chartreuse. Demography. Cattle-raising. Habitat. Poverty. Peasants. Savoie. Family structures. 16th Century.

Descola, Philippe (Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale. 52, rue du Cardinal Lemoine. F-75005 Paris): Las cosmologías de los indios de la Amazonia (The cosmologies of the Indians in Amazonia) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 219-227

Abstract: The author studies the conceptions that indigenous communities of Amazonia have on their environment, and demonstrates that the typical European dualism between nature and culture is not valid in the indigenous cognition. The achuar people (in Ecuador) and the makuna (in Colombia) consider nature as a prolongation of social and human relationships. What we call nature is, for them, an integrated part of a continuum in which humans and non-humans are integrated within the same universe of relationships.

Key Words: Amazonia. Nature. Culture. Monism. Classification. Animism. Social construction.

Arana, Anuntzi (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Ekaitzegileak: dibinitate menditarrak (Storm-makers: mountain divinities) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 229-242

Abstract: In Basque mythology the various divinities that are related to meteorology all live in caves, but not too far from the sky since it is in the atmosphere where the phenomena that such divinities represent take place. Thus, the forms adopted by a feminine divinity of the type of the Lady of Anboto are large fowl (ravens, vultures) or a dragon. This article shows how all those various storm brewers join forces and it also explains that more than underground divinities, ("Amalur") they are ethereal divinities, who well in the heavens. Wizardry was also frequently carried out in the mountains, in order to control the storm, the rain or the drought provoked by such divinities: the same purposes were pursued in the celebrations that took place in hermitages and crosses situated on mountain crests.

Key Words: Basque mythology. Storm-brewing divinities. Divinities from the mountains. Feminine divinity of the heavens. Dragon. Conjuring priests. Storm conjuration. Rogations. Mountain churches.

Arana, Anuntzi (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Les recits mythologiques de la vallée d'Orozko (Biscaye) (The mythological tales from the Orozko Valley) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 243-265

Abstract: Once they analysed the mythical statements collected in Orozko from multiple perspectives, and their structure, semantic content and functions have been researched, and having compared them with the traditions of the neighbouring regions, we can draw some applicable conclusions to Basque Mythology as a whole. The author classifies the characters and explains the existing links between them. The way in which the autochthonous mythology has incorporated strange elements, how it has introduced them in their own structure and how the Christian characters have been altered. Upon exposing the links between myths the author appreciates the coherent system they conform by offering the functions of a religion. This comparison confirms that Basque mythology is not an island, and that it is located in Europe and that it is closely related with European mythology.

Key Words: Oral Etnotestos. Basque mythology. Analysis from multiple perspectives. Functions of the myths. Form and structure of myths. Semantic content and symbols of the myths. Mythological system.

Urtasun Antzano, Erlantz (Antso Azkarra, 27 - 7. 31007 Iruñea): Nafarroa eta Euskara: Mendialdea eta Erribera (Navarre and the Basque language: Highlands and Lowlands) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 17, 267-270

Abstract: In this work we offer a reflection on the social and cultural reality of Navarre, by revealing the cultural substitution suffered by the Basque-speaking world. The author verifies in this respect a clear change in concepts which had been historically used to delimit the geographical areas: the Mountain and River Bank (Ribera). We should emphasise that in the ancient documentation various geographical and ethnographical concepts appear to be linked with the Basque language. As a consequence, new lines of research are opened in the field of linguistic anthropology. On the other hand, the author has related the internal organisation of that disappeared Basque-speaking world with the current situation, completing an general image of the problem. The often-mentioned historical division between the Basque-speaking monolingual Mountain area and the Spanish-speaking monolingual River Bank area is then seen from a more relative point of view.

Key Words: River Bank (Ribera) in Navarre. Middle area in Navarre. Frontier between the Mountain and the River Bank.