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Usunáriz Garayoa, Jesús M^º (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Edificio Bibliotecas. 31080 Iruñea): Los estudios sobre religiosidad popular en la España Moderna en los últimos veinticinco años (The studies on popular religiousness in modern Spain over the last twenty-five years) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 17-43

Abstract: The studies on popular religiousness in the Spain of the Modern Age have undergone a spectacular development over the last twenty-five years, at least insofar as congresses, conferences and all kinds of publications are concerned. Contributions, however, except for some concrete cases, have hardly ever gone beyond the mere description of local religious demonstrations, without paying attention to their evolution, to the deep changes in mentality during the modern centuries and without accomplishing comparative historical studies. The author reviews the historiographic production of the last few years, and makes methodological and future research proposals.

Key Words: Popular Religiousness. Modern Age. Mentalities. Anthropologic History.

Jimeno Aranguren, Roldán (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Area Historia Medieval. 31080 Iruñea): Fuentes para el estudio de la religiosidad (Sources for the study of religiousness) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 45-61

Abstract: The author introduces the various usable sources for the study of Christian religiousness by the anthropologic, theological, archaeological and other disciplines. A global study of religiousness is advocated for, a study that would go through the conjunction of different sciences, a task which is, occasionally difficult for the researcher who finds himself incapacitated to handle such dissimilar resources.

Key Words: Sources. Religiousness. Anthropology. Historiography. Philosophy. Theology. Historical documentation. Field work. Literature. Art. Archaeology.

Analytic Summary

Christian, William A. (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): Religious apparitions and the Cold War in Southern Europe (Orig. en)

In: Zainak. 18, 65-86

Abstract: During World War II Catholics and Communists were preparing to dispute political power in the postwar period. The Church's mobilization of the Virgin of Fatima as a symbol of anti-Communism provoked a series of imitative visions, particularly by children, across Europe, which continued throughout the Cold War. In Spain, in a context of religious revival, the visions were often by children of families on the Left in the Civil War.

Key Words: Apparitions. Fatima. Children. Missions. Spain. Italy. Cold War. UFOs.

Roscales Sánchez, Mary (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): Prácticas y creencias. El poder de las imágenes religiosas. (Un estudio antropológico acerca de Nuestra Señora la Bien Aparecida) (Practices and beliefs. The power of religious images (An anthropologic study about Nuestra Señora la Bien Aparecida - Our Lady of the Good Appearance)) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 87-101

Abstract: For centuries the sanctuary of the "Bien Aparecida" (the Well Appeared Virgin - current patron of the Autonomous Community of Cantabria), has been a sacred space with a specific territory of grace, that periodically brings about the visits of numerous pilgrims who come to this metaphysical place to make their devotions explicit by means of offers, promises, etc. The Virgin acts in a sacred manner, endowed as she is with a power of intermediation and divine grace, under the tutelage of which are located families, communities and individuals, all united by a single system of practices and beliefs, through which they establish their interactions with the universe of supernatural values.

Key Words: Sanctuary. Sacred. Miracle. Votes. Exvotes. Pilgrim. Belief. Gift/Countergift. Territory of grace. Iconic. Symbolic-emblematic. Human -personalised.

Erkoreka, Anton (P.K. 6026. 48080 Bilbao): Los relatos de milagro de la Virgen de Begoña en el siglo XVI (The miracle stories of the Virgin of Begoña in the 17th century) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 103-113

Abstract: The actual basilica of Begoña was built during the XVIth century. Between 1520 and 1599 22 miracle stories are put down to the Virgin of Begoña, half of which (54%) are "cure-miracles", the 32% "salvation miracles" and the 14% "legimitacy miracles". A religious practice, which is considered nowadays as routine and unimportant, the "novenario", create the adequate situation and atmosphere to the cure to happen. The "novenario" forced to stay and sleep at the temple one night, so the "incubatio" and the dreams would be the connection between the miracle worker character (the Virgin) and the unhealthy person.

Key Words: Miracles. Miraculous cures. Incubatio. Virgin of Begoña. 17th century.

Asiáin Ansorena, Alfredo (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Pza. del Castillo, 43 bis – 3.D. 31001 Iruñea): Símbolos y superposiciones culturales y religiosas sobre el “otro excluido” en la literatura oral navarra (Cultural and religious symbols and overlappings on the “other excluded one” in oral literature in Navarre) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 115-147

Abstract: The author approaches the study of the “agotes” and other related peoples, of the Jews, Gypsies and Moors. Based on historical data, the author verifies their physical, pseudobiological and conductual and religious exclusion. Such minorities are confused in other non differentiated “exclusions”, which are analysed in four symbolic images present in oral literature: certain manual trades; bandits; hardware dealers or ambulant salesmen; and wizards. Finally, three symbolic overlappings are isolated, from a mythical substratum, which later converge in the image of the hardware dealer.

Key Words: Minorities. Exclusion. Other exclusions. Symbols. Symbolic overlapping. Oral literature. Folklore.

Sanz Hernández, M^a Alexia (Univ. de Zaragoza. Fac. de Humanidades y CC. Sociales. Dpto. de Psicología y Sociología. Centro de Estudios Universitarios. Ciudad Escolar, s/n. 44003 Teruel): Reivindicando la identidad comunitaria a través de ciertos dispositivos simbólico-religiosos (Recovering a community awareness by means of certain symbolic-religious devices) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 149-160

Abstract: This work introduces us into the study of the revitalising of certain symbolic and religious elements (concretely the Black-Eyed Saint Christ of Herrera, in Teruel), in rural communities through collective memory as a mechanism to recreate the sense of community identity in the direction laid out by the present. The informants, by means of their recollections and their rhetorics, rebuild their identity by reconstructing their memory in such a way as to not alter the symbols that are erected in the pillars of identity.

Key Words: Symbolic - religious devices. Collective report. Identity. Black Eyes.

Arana, Anuntzi (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Sinboloen joko anizkoitza euskal mitologian (The multiple role of symbols in Basque mythology) (Orig. eu)

In: Zainak. 18, 161-174

Abstract: The value of the symbol is not intrinsic and universal but conditioned by the context: even in a single context the meaning of the same symbol can be changing, in certain Basque mythical legends. In other occasions, symbols of equal meaning appear together, thus becoming reinforced thanks to the redundancy. Or, on the contrary, when those that they have a given meaning (intimist and aggressive, for example) appear near each other, their contrast is emphasized; when this does not happen they appear as complementary, gathered within a same mythical being, expressing their duplicity. There is also duplicity in what refers to symbol efficiency, since the formal structure induces a semantic content, as they are both inseparable, although here we differentiate them in order to carry out the study.

Key Words: Symbols. Mythology. Context of the symbols. Changing value of the symbols. Structure. Semantic content. Duplicity. Diversity of the images.

Peillen, Txomin (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31, cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Ames en peine et apparitions nocturnes (Arima herratu eta ireltxo) (Souls in grief and nighttime apparitions (Wandering soul and goblin)) (Orig. fr, eu)

In: Zainak. 18, 175-193

Abstract: Based on documents in the dialect from Soule, the author analyzes the universal character of the cultural tendency to believe in goblins and souls of the Purgatory in the Basque Country. In the Basque rural world, in spite of satires written in Basque, by priests, as of the 1930s and the abandonment by the Church of the adoration of the souls of the Purgatory, this belief is still very much kept alive in the people.

Key Words: Zuberoa. Appearance. Fear. Ireltxo. Wandering soul. Soul of the Purgatory. Belief. Affront.

Leizaola, Fermín (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Dpto. de Etnografía. Alto de Zorroaga. 20014 Donostia): Símbolos mágico religiosos en el mundo rural de Euskal Herria (Religious magic symbols in the rural world of the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 195-217

Abstract: We try to explain some of the sorts of protection against thunder, injuries and illness used in the Basque Country. Some of them are still in use nowadays in the rural area of our Country. We try to present in this communication our collecting along the Basque Territory during 35 years. Some syncretic phenomenon still in use nowadays, even if in residual forms, can be observed. We classify these practices attending to their typology as well as the materials used to make them.

Key Words: Protection. Thunder. Illnes. Injuries. Switchcraft.

Segura Urra, Félix M^º (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. 31080 Iruñea): Respuestas a un mundo inseguro: el conjuro en la Diócesis de Pamplona durante el siglo XVII (Answers to an insecure world: conjurations in the Diocese of Pamplona during the 17th century) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 219-236

Abstract: The very characteristics of the conjuration, a propitiatory rite of time, are studied in this article as in various sources of the Diocese of Pamplona during modern centuries, in order to know the rite in its two facets, the strictly ceremonial one and the other bound to its symbolism and interpretation. The study seeks furthermore to prove the degree of cultural interaction that was brought about between popular and official circles of post Trento society.

Key Words: Conjuration. Modern Age. Diocese of Pamplona. Agriculture. Magic - religious. Meteorology.

Labeaga Mendiola, Juan Cruz (Santiago, 18. Casa Parroquial. 31400 Sangüesa): El Ayuntamiento de Sangüesa (Navarra) y algunos cultos religiosos (The town hall of Sangüesa (Navarre) and some religious cults) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 237-249

Abstract: This article exposes the role played over the past few centuries by the town council of Sangüesa in the local religious calendar. In their zeal to protect the fields against drought, hailstorms and insect plagues, they programmed processions, with public prayers to their six patron saints, to the local hermitages and to other churches and sanctuaries in the surroundings: Leyre, Ujué and Javier. During the plague, the smallpox, cholera and the earthquakes, the town council ordered the invocation for the protection of certain saints, especially of Saint Sebastian and Saint Roque, patrons against the plague. The ritual of the reception of the Bulla of the Crusade was added and some festivities were programmed on the canonizations of some saints.

Key Words: Town council. Public Prayers. Processions. Plagues. Droughts. Bulla. Saint canonizations.

Montesino González, Antonio (Centro Europeo de Formación Empresarial. Bonifaz, 10 - 4º. 39005 Santander): Rito, religión y símbolos. Plantar mayos misacantanos (Rites, religion and symbols. Making mass hymns) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 251-265

Abstract: The traditional practical of the festive tree plantation ("mayos") in honour of the young priests that returned to their natal villages to offer their neighbours their first solemn mass, a practice which actived, in the whole of their natal community a complex ritual device in which the various social actors act out various representations of the collective ethos, narrowly related to the logic of association of their communitary domestic complex and their corresponding symbolic - ideational system. Group identities, festive meals, rites of passing, ideas and beliefs, family, friend and neighbour social structures, interact in the framework of a ceremony that proposes us an ideal model of male subjects, of religious adscription and of good vicinity.

Key Words: Community. House. Core family. Domestic -community-complex. Ethos. Youths society. Priest. "Mayo". Hand kissing. Banquet. Cassation. Ritual device. Social process. Paterfamilias.

Tarrés Chamarro, Sol (Univ. de Almería. Laboratorio de Antropología Social y Cultural. Apdo. de Correos 381. 17230 Palamós): Religiosidad musulmana en España: El Ramadán como tiempo festivo (Muslim religiousness in Spain: Ramadhan as time of festivities) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 267-282

Abstract: Since the eighties the presence of Muslims (Spanish and immigrants) in Spain has increased considerably. For them all, the Ramadan it is the clearest expression of their belonging to the Umma. Ramadan constitutes a festive ritual process characterised by a double dimension: a religious sense, synthesis of practices and beliefs of Islam, that imply a public expression of those convictions, and a festive character in which the community is all important.

Key Words: Islam. Muslim religiousness. Ritual.

Vélaz Ciaurriz, David (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Area Prehistoria y Arqueología. Edificio de Bibliotecas. 31080 Iruñea): Antropología, religión y símbolos en el fenómeno prehistórico del megalitismo (Anthropology, religion and symbols in the prehistoric phenomenon of megalithism) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 285-294

Abstract: This study is intended to be a short reflection on the meaning of the prehistoric phenomenon of megalithism from an anthropologic, religious and symbolic perspective. The author makes some commentaries that, according to the mentioned parameters, attempt to show the need for such theoretical positions in order to discern the global character of megalithism, being conscious at all times that these are not to be excluded.

Key Words: Megalithism. New Archaeology. Ritual. Symbolic.

Vegas Aranburu, José Ignacio (Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): ¿Qué podemos decir hoy sobre la violencia en la prehistoria? (What can say today on violence in prehistory?) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 295-308

Abstract: The existence of violence in Prehistory is filled with susceptibilities and doubts due to lack of data. Scholars start from the positive hypothesis of the fact that the relationship between groups during this era and until the appearance of the metals was peaceful. The contrary is what it has to be demonstrated. We expose some of the arguments that are supplied today by cultural anthropology, archaeology, paleo-pathology and other disciplines that can justify the existence of violence during prehistory.

Key Words: Cultural anthropology. Prehistory. Violence. War. Arrow tips. San Juan ante Portam Latinam.

Etxeberria, Francisco (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Medicina. Dpto.de Medicina Legal. Apdo. 1606. 20080 Donostia); **Armendariz, Angel; Herrasti, Lourdes; Vegas, José Ignacio** (Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi. Alto de Zorroaga. 20014 Donostia); **Carnicero, Miguel Angel** (Instituto Anatómico Forense de San Sebastián. Palacio de Justicia. C/ San Martin, 41. 20007 Donostia); **Rodríguez, José Vicente** (Univ. Nacional de Colombia. Dpto. de Antropología. Apdo. 14490. Santafé de Bogotá): El interés popular por las momias. De la curiosidad natural a la religiosidad popular (The popular interest on mummies. From natural curiosity to popular religiousness) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 309-319

Abstract: Popular interest for mummified bodies has been a constant throughout history. Even though there are not many mummies preserved in the Basque Country, these form part of the attraction that is raised by the most venerated relics. In this sense, it is not therefore surprising that, almost until the present day, local churches have tried to be endowed with relics that have been brought from Rome, in spite of prohibitions in this regard. One of these mummies arrives to the Basque Country in 1928 and, though at present it does not possess any popular interest as consequence of the social and political vicissitudes in subsequent years, it is evident that it caused a great impact in the population from the very beginning, as attested in the press of those times.

Key Words: Anthropology. Mummy. Death. Religiousness. Ritual.

Elorza, Eva M. (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): Leonor de Calvo: Historia, ritual y simbolismo de un cuerpo momificado (Leonor de Calvo: History, rituals and symbolism of a mummified body) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 321-344

Abstract: The convent of the Augustine nuns of Astigarraga maintains the remains of what was a mummified woman's corpse, which, until a few years ago, worked apparent healings in gravely ill children. The study of the history of the remains, of their relationship with religion and of the symbolic expression of the ritual of curation, reveals that this body is a very potent symbol; it is the expression of the organisation of religious experience and an identification reference for the conventual community.

Key Words: Mummy. Relic. Symbol. Ritual. Popular religiousness. Identity. Nuns. Anthropology.

Enríquez Fernández, Javier; Sesmero Cutanda, Enriqueta (Agirilan, S.L. Tendería, 4 - 6ª dcha. 48005 Bilbao): Simbologías sociales y religiosas en los cementerios de Bizkaia (ca. 1850-1998) (Religious and social symbologies in the cemeteries of Bizkaia (ca. 1850-1998)) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 345-362

Abstract: Our extra-ecclesiastic cemeteries reflect the desestructurization by bourgeois liberalism of the ancient-régime community. They are a space of social acculturation and a show of classist urban compartmentation. The current performances in uniformity or distribution answer to a "neo-Basque" programming. Decoration loses its semantic wealth, except in tombs of politicians. The kitsch show devotional peculiarities and a homogeneous commercial offer. Nineteenth century religious fear gives way to solid and pleasant references (family, homeland, autochthonous culture), a response to the current existential insecurity.

Key Words: Cemeteries. Funeral culture. Religious Symbolology. Religious sociology. Urban planning.

Jiménez Ochoa de Alda, M^ª Teresa; Mujika Goñi, Amaia (Eusko Ikaskuntza. María Díaz de Haro, 11, 1. 48013 Bilbo): El sudario de Nabarniz (The shroud of Nabarniz) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 363-379

Abstract: The fact that death among the Basques has generated a series of rites and mores, which, linked to individual and collective beliefs, have created a set of elements of material culture, among which are the shrouds. In this article we wish to present a linen dating from the mid 16th century, preserved in the Basque Museum of Bilbao, analysing its formal aspects, the ethnic and historical value thereof and its contribution as witness of the passage rites in the Basque sailors community.

Key Words: Death. Basque Country. 16th Century. Funeral rites. Linen. Sacristan. Naval iconography. Embroidery.

Labarga García, Fermín (Pza. Fermín Gurbindo, 1 – 3º C. 26004 Logroño): La devoción a las Cinco Llagas y a la Sangre de Cristo en las cofradías riojanas de la Vera Cruz (The devotion for the Five Ulcers and for the Blood of Christ in the confraternities of Vera Cruz in La Rioja) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 381-392

Abstract: From the Middle Ages, and beginning with the influence of the mystics and spiritual authors, the devotion for the five wounds and for the Blood of Christ developed among the Christian people. Such devotions influenced equally the origin and the spirituality of the confraternities of the Vera Cruz, within which penitential processions with penitents were held, penitents who, through their exercise of penitence, identified themselves with Christ in his Passion, especially by their flagellation.

Key Words: Devotions. Five Wounds. Blood of Christ. Confraternities of the Vera Cruz.

Mariezcurrrena Iturmendi, David (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Pza. del Castillo, 43 B bis – 3. D. 31001 Iruñea): Cofradías de la Vera Cruz en Tierra Estella (Confraternities of the Vera Cruz in the land of Estella) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 393-406

Abstract: This study analyses the presence and characteristics of the so called Confraternities of the Vera Cruz in the westernmost territory of Tierra Estella (Navarre). The work has been accomplished based on a material obtained by means of an ethnographic method of personal interviews with members of these confraternities - in most of the cases already extinct - while also using documental sources.

Key Words: Popular religiousness. Confraternity. Vera Cruz. Tierra Estella. Navarra.

Bañales Leoz, Miguel (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Pza. del Castillo, 43 B bis – 3. D. 31001 Iruñea): La Cofradía de la Vera Cruz en Artajona. Notas para su estudio (The Confraternity of the Vera Cruz in Artajona. Notes for its study) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 407-420

Abstract: This study introduces a study on the Confraternity of the Vera Cruz of Artajona, founded in 1572. After an introduction to its historical evolution, its current operation is analysed in detail. The author emphasises the preparation and development of the Holy Week Procession as its principal mission.

Key words: Popular religiousness. Artajona. Uses and mores. Ethnography. Religious Association. Religious symbols.

Analytic Summary

Juanes de la Peña, Javier (Illunbe, 5 - 6º B. 20011 Donostia): Fiestas de primavera en Gipuzkoa (Spring festivities in Gipuzkoa) (Orig. es)

In: Zainak. 18, 423-432

Abstract: This project is part of a set of four audiovisual works entitled "The festivities of Gipuzkoa" in the four stations of the year. The objective of the project is to divulge one of the most important aspects of our popular culture: its festivities, and it is in audiovisual form because of its impact and its easy assimilation. The field work, accomplished over ten years, is constituted by about 25.000 slides corresponding to 68 festivities in 37 municipalities of Gipuzkoa.

Key Words: Festivities. Folklore. Dance. Music. Gipuzkoa. Spring. Summer. Autumn. Winter. Audiovisual. Slide show. Photograph. Slide.