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**Fishing and the Sea in the Basque Country**

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### Analytic Summary

**Alegret, Juan Luis** (Univ. de Girona. Grupo de Estudios Sociales de la Pesca Marítima. Plaza Ferrater Mora, 1. 17071 Girona): Gobernabilidad, legitimidad y discurso científico: el papel de las ciencias sociales en la gestión de la pesca de bajura (Governance, legitimacy and scientific speech: the role of social sciences in the management of coastal fisheries) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 13-25

**Abstract:** The proposals for the management of coastal fisheries are encountering serious limitations in widening their scope of analysis when using the disciplines that usually deal with such matters: biology and economics. In this work we are taking coastal fishing as a reference to analyse some of these problems, like for example legitimacy, the capacity to govern and the role of researchers. We also try to show how Social Sciences can be added to the interdisciplinary work without which, the heterogeneity and complexity of fishing can not be analysed in a global manner.

**Key Words:** Anthropology of fishing. The management of fisheries.

**Anduaga, Jaime** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): Hondarribiko artisau arrantzale erkidegoa, 1950-2000: turismoarekiko 50 urtetako bizikidetza (The community of artisan fishermen in Hondarribia, 1950 – 2000. 50 years of common life with tourism) (Orig. Eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 27-38

Abstract: This research project in Anthropology of Fishing accedes to the study of the reasons for social change starting from the relationship between the coastal fishing community of Hondarribia (artisanal fishing) and the phenomenon of tourism developed in that town. This is a sample of a reality that is developing in the Basque coast from Bayonne to Bilbao, affected by similar conditions: the development of tourism and of forms of industrial production, urban growth, the crisis of the coastal fishing sector, the degradation of biotic resources, etc.

Key Words: Social change. Tourism. Artisanal fishing. Conflict. Hondarribia.

**Pérez, Pío** (Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea. Ignacio M<sup>a</sup> Barriola Eraikeria. Elhuyar Plaza 1. 20018 Donostia): Arrantzaleen lansariak. Zatikako banaketa sistemaren azterketa (Fishermen's wages. Examination of the allotment system with respect to each individual party) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 39-48

Abstract: In the fishing field, the payment system currently in force dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Even though this is more evident in the coastal fishing subsector, something similar happens in the high seas subsectors. The forms of payment used in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in artisanal work and the one used today to pay the fishermen in maritime communities are very similar. The present work analyses the salaries perceived by fishermen in exchange for their work, and the contradictions and advantages thereof.

Key Words: Fishing. Payment system. Great quantity. Small quantity.

**Astorkiza, Kepa** (Nafarroako Unibertsitate Publikoa. Ekonomia Saila. Campus Arrosadia. 31006 Iruñea); **Del Valle, Ikerne; Astorkiza, Inmaculada** (Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea. Ekonomia Aplikatua V Saila. Lehendakari Agirre 83. 48015 Bilbao): Posibilidades de pervivencia de la cogestión en las pesquerías de la Unión Europea: el caso de las flotas artesanales de la Comunidad Autónoma Vasca (Possibilities of survival of joint management in the fisheries of the European Union: the case of the artisanal fleets in the Bay of Biscay) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 49-62

Abstract: In numerous places and historical periods, fishermen have organised mechanisms of collective action to solve the 'loss of communal properties'. In the coast of the Bay of Biscay the confraternities assumed that responsibility. The confraternities in the Basque Coast have been historically configured as corporations that practice co-management of resources between the fishermen themselves and the state. In this article an analysis is made of the difficulties of the new nature generated within the confraternities by the entry into the European Union.

Key Words: Common Fishing Policy. Fishing Regulation. Co-management. Confraternities. Artisan fleet. Externalities. Fishermen Association. European Union.

**Fernández, Mercedes** (Pedreira, 78. 36940 Cangas de Morrazo): La escasez de recursos pesqueros y marisqueros: una visión crítica (The shortage in fishing and seafood resources: a critical view) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 63-74

Abstract: Under this title the author approaches the apparent shortage fishing and seafood resources in the river mouths of Galicia as the necessary condition for the installation of various administrative-bureaucratic measures by the autonomous government. The author then analyses, from the perspective of the sociology of knowledge and that of anthropology, how this shortage is a "technical - ideological" criterion that identifies the traditional forms of work as dysfunctional, not very productive and destined to disappear.

Key Words: Fishing and sea food resources. Labour. Development. Access Rights. Techno-bureaucracy. Traditional knowledge.

**Ezeizabarrena, Javier** (C/ Euskal Herria, 12. 20003 Donostia): Pesquerías de atún en el Golfo de Bizkaia e impacto de métodos de pesca antiselectivos (Tuna fisheries in the Bay of Biscay and the impact of anti-selective fishing methods) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 75-91

Abstract: With reference to the general impact of anti-selective fishing methods, it is necessary to underline the disproportionate increase of the tuna catches with these techniques. This constitutes a blatant example of anti-selective fishing while discarding a considerable amount of fish. The excessive length of drifting together with the notable depredating capacity of dragnets mean a real danger for a sustainable fishing, in violation of International, Community and internal Laws. Existing studies demonstrate the negative impact of such fishing methods in the fishing activity for ships, target species or with respect to unintended catches.

Key Words: Drifting nets. Dragnets. International and Community Law. Tuna fisheries. Anti-selective techniques. Target species. Unintended catches. Discarded fish. Sustainable fishing. Marine resource conservation.

**Mitxelena, Anne Marie; Bui Dinh, Laurent** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31 Cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): La législation du droit de la pêche et son avenir dans la politique de l'Union Européenne (Legislation on the right to fish and its political future in the European Union) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 98-109

Abstract: The base principle of right to fishing was one of total freedom and equal access of the States to sea resources. General regulation of fishing is born in the Second World War. As from this moment, this right will be modified in various stages and the European Union is to institute a community regime for fishing and aquaculture. These procedures will be subjected to important modifications in 2002.

Key Words: The right to fishing. Customary origin. Different stages in legislation. Common fishing policy of the nineteen-seventies. Adhesion charter. Community Law. Modification in 2002.

**Pagola, Manex** (Larrea. F-64990 Urcuit/Urketa): Euskal arrantzaleak eta Gaskoin arrantzaleak (Basque fishermen and Gascoigne fishermen) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 113-116

Abstract: Fishing, as an economic activity for the people who make a living thereof, also turns out to be also a form of living with human relations within and around the core group. Evidently, there are relationships of many kinds and, like the working techniques, they change with the passing of time. The distinction between Basque and Gascoigne fishermen, still frequently referred to in terms of language and territoriality, also includes the fishing techniques employed by each in the past. But nowadays - especially in the era of new techniques - does such a distinction still exist? Being neighbours as they are, aren't the Basque and Gascoigne fishermen, who have to overcome so many obstacles, inventing new knowledge and mutual exchange like that existing in a new language? If they really want to defend their activity in the future, without being asphyxiated and marginalised in the process by circumstances...

Key Words: Usage. Technical. Pidgin. Culture.

**Urbistondo, Marie Christine** (17, Avenue de Maignon. Résidence Château de Lembeye. F-64600 Anglet): L'évolution des conditions de travail des femmes dans les conserveries de poissons (The evolution of women's working conditions in tinned fish factories) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 117-123

Abstract: In this work we study the evolution of women's working conditions in the fish canneries from 1947 to 1997, when the last Saupiquet factory closes down. Who are these women? Where do they come from? How are they insured? What does their work consist of?: beheading, disembowelling, cleaning, stewing, placing, setting, washing, packing, order. Toward 1960 is when freezer ships make their appearance, followed by production-line work. In 1981, Saupiquet begins to reduce its personnel, and evolves until the definitive closing of the last of their factories in 1997.

Key Words: Local fishing. Intermittence of work for women. Extension of fishing to the African coasts. Diversification of work in the canning factories. Acceleration of the pace of work.

**Epalza, Mikel** (Apezetxea. Sokoa. F-64500 Ziburu-Ciboure): Itsas misioa zer da? (What is the Misión del Mar (Mission of the Sea)?) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 125-130

Abstract: The denomination "Mission of the Sea" demonstrates how the Church considers the people of the sea and their peculiar culture a particular world. The man of the sea occupies a scarcely relevant position in inland society and, as a rule, this society does not normally know of the dangers, penalties and grief borne by a life at sea. That is precisely the starting point of the Mission of the Sea: to live together with the men of the sea, to be their friend, to sail with them, because God loves these people and with them to invent a new society in which the poor and sacrificed are heightened, a society in which dignity counts for more than money. The Mission of the Sea participates in society: hopefully we will be able to save fishing activity as such together with the dignity of the men of the sea.

Key Words: Mission of the Sea. Fishing (Young, wife, widow). Partner - Friend. Dignity.

**Sahastume, Annick** (Chemin Errepira. F-64210 Guethary): Thoniers et pêcheurs basques à Dakar: de la guerre au tournant de la Senne (1945-1968) (Basque tuna fishing ships and fishermen in Dakar) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 131-169

Abstract: Tuna fishing campaigns carried out near Dakar allow the port of San Juan de Luz - Ciboure to save itself from a serious economic crisis that looms as from the nineteen-fifties. A solid co-operative organisation is created to organise fishing and defend the trade. But, at the end of the nineteen-sixties, industrial techniques appear in the maritime world. From then on, Basque fishermen are confined to coastal fishing, which marks the end of an exciting adventure.

Key Words: Afrikanuak. Crafts. Conservers. Co-operation. Co-operative. Itsasokoa. Crisis. Dakar. Fishing. San Juan de Luz - Ciboure. Tuna.

**Azkue, Koldo** (Sabino Arana, 89- 1º. 48940 Leioa): Actividades pesqueras residuales en el puerto de Algorta, Bizkaia (Remaining fishing activity in the port of Algorta, Biscay) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 171-190

Abstract: In spite of its excellent situation in the outlet of the river near Bilbao, the maritime port of Algorta was already mortgaged as from the foundation of the towns of Bilbao and Portugalete in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Once it centred its activity in piloting and fishing, only the latter activity has lasted professionally until the present, albeit reduced to small two coastal fishing vessels of that practice the smaller arts in the environment of Abra Bay and other nearby areas.

Key Words: Maritime anthropology. Piloting. Confraternity. Smaller arts.

**Siches, Carles** (Univ. de Barcelona. Dept. d'Antropologia Social i d'Història d'Amèrica i Àfrica. Baldri Reixac, s/n. 08028 Barcelona): Los pescadores y el mar: Espacios, Usos, Memoria. Reflexiones en torno a una experiencia etnográfica en Andalucía oriental (Fishermen and the sea: Spaces, Uses, Memory. Reflections in connection with an ethnographic experience in eastern Andalusia) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 191-212

Abstract: The object of this article is to analyse the processes of appropriation of marine environments in which productive fishing units from Almería (Spain) work. Emphasis is made of the need to know the intellectual and material means used (technology) and the direct and indirect social relationships implied in the appropriation in a given moment. Emphasis is also made on the spatial as well as temporary context of the process, which would explain the fishermen's continuously changing transformation of material appropriation and mental representation of this means.

Key Words: Anthropology. Fishing. Territoriality.

**Rubio-Ardanaz, Juan Antonio** (Univ. de Extremadura. Fac. de Formación del Profesorado. Avda. de la Universidad. 10071 Cáceres): “Levantar la pesca”, desplazamiento de técnicas tradicionales en el contexto del cambio en el modo de producción pesquero en el País Vasco (“Uplifting fishing”, the displacement of traditional techniques in the context of change in the form of fishing production in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 213-219

Abstract: The economic organisation of fishing communities supports itself on the development of a diversified ecosystem. In this regard it is possible to appreciate an adaptation that it has given rise to concrete technological forms of fishing. These have varied not only with reference to experience reference to the means, but also by virtue of a progressive capitalisation of the sector. The author explains the bases for the change and abandonment of fishing techniques with reference to economic expectations that did not previously exist.

Key Words: Economic anthropology. Fishing. Technology. Production forms. Capitalisation.

**Apalategi, Ur** (Univ. de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour. Faculté Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne. F-64100 Baiona): Itsasoaren erabilpen sinbolikoak XX. mendeko zenbait idazleen obran (Symbolic uses of the sea by some Basque writers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 223-236

Abstract: 20<sup>th</sup> century Basque writers, when they refer to the sea, speak of «something else», they always use an indirect expression. The symbolic power or symbolisation of the sea is so strong that it seems one cannot make any mention of it without the descriptions or allusions of the author adopting a second sense. The present work includes literary test of the type «tell me what you see in the sea and I will show you what kind of writer you are» with Basque writers that have used the sea (Txomina Agirre, Etxepare «Mirikua», Lauaxeta, Iratzeder, Mirande, Txillardegí, Gandiaga, Sarrionaindia).

Key Words: Literature. Sea. Symbols. Immensity. Absolute. Interpretations. God. Basque Country.



**Peillen, Txomin** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31 Cours du Comte de Cabarnis. F-64100 Baiona): Gure hiztegiak salatzen dituen itsasoko teknika iturriak (Sources of various marine technique manifested by our lexicon) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 237-252

Abstract: Borrowings in the sea life vocabulary show that Basques went, rather late, to the seafaring, because a dangerous ocean and piracies of the seaside made a desert of the country. The first shipbuilders were Gascons who gave us a basic vocabulary, then technology, vocabulary borrowings came from all Europe. Much of fish names are spanish due to a recent spanish repopulation. On account of taboos borrowings are related to wind, waves, rocks. We can say that Basque sailormen partake of an Atlantic seaside common culture.

Key Words: Technology borrowings. Lexical borrowings. Ship-building Fishing. Fish names. Foreign sailormen. Gascons. Galicians.

**Egaña Goya, Miren** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): *Le plan géométral de l'île de Terre-neuve*. L'école basque de cartographie / Euskal kartografia eskola (*Le plan géométral de l'île de Terre-neuve*. The Basque cartography school) (Orig. fr, eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 253-267

Abstract: "*Le plan géométral de l'île de Terre-neuve*" is a map made at the beginning of the XVIII century or used at least at the times of the Utrecht treaty because we can see the limits of the fishing areas for the different people going to fish to Newfoundland. We have studied the Basque place-names and we have transcribed the legend on the write of the map. We have compared this map with other ones and also with routers which form part of the Basque cartographic school.

Key Words: Fishery. Newfoundland. Cartographers. Routers. Cod.

**Arcocha-Scarcia, Aurelia** (Université Michel de Montaigne - Bordeaux 3. Centre de recherche sur la langue et les textes basques IKER. 28, rue Lormand. F-64 100 Bayonne): La tempête en mer dans la littérature d'expression basque des XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. I. Quatre textes emblématiques (Tempest at sea in the Basque literature of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. I. Four emblematic texts) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 269-278

Abstract: There are extremely few texts evoking the theme of tempests at sea in the Basque language literature from the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Four of such texts are noteworthy for their aesthetic qualities: chapter VII of the sailors' prayers by J. Etcheberri from Ciboure (1627), the chapter on the "Certainty" - Egokidiaz, by J. Eguiatéguy (1785) and two popular songs probably written before the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

Key Words: Basque literature. J. Etcheberri from Ciboure. J. Eguiatéguy. Newfoundland. Plasencia.

**Sesmero, Enriqueta; Enríquez, Javier** (Ronda, 12, 3. ezk. 48005 Bilbo): Barco sendia. Itsas ekintza eta gizarte eraikuntza XVI. mendearen amaierako Bilbon (The Barco family. Sea activities and social construction in late XVIth-century Bilbao) (Orig. eu)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 279-293

Abstract: In the XVIth century, the Barco family became prominent in the merchant élites of Bilbao. This paper analyses its members' main action spheres during two generations. They adapted to the critical trend by adding cheap codfish to their intermediary dealing in fine north-european textiles, and diversified it thanks to relatives' relationships and by expanding to the Atlantic through Portuguese merchants. In politics, they passed from town council to the Biscayan government, at the same time as its institutions consolidated.

Key Words: Marine trade. Codfishing. Inbreeding. Local power.

**Lafourcade, Maité** (Fac. Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne-Anglet-Biarritz. Centre d'Etudes Basques. 29-31 cours Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Bayonne): Saint-Jean-de-Luz, port de pêche au XVIIIe siècle (Saint-Jean-de-Luz, fishing port in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 295-316

Abstract: In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Basque sailors used to fish cod in Newfoundland. This activity enriched the ship owners and, together with shipbuilding, allowed young people from nearby parishes to earn a living. Women used to sell the fish that had been caught in the Bay of Biscay and they created a sardine salting industry. But wars and the political protectionism of the government ruined the country. Only the ship owners were able to overcome the crisis; this island of capitalism announced the France of the Notables of the post-revolutionary period.

Key Words: San Juan de Luz. Fishing. Cod. Sardines. Shipbuilding.

**Romero, Asier** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Eusko Ikaskuntza. M<sup>º</sup> Díaz de Haro, 11-1<sup>º</sup>. 48013 Bilbao): La figura del teniente de preboste o "prebostao" en las villas marítimas del señorío de Vizcaya (The figure of the deputy provost or "prebostao" in the maritime towns of the Seignory of Biskaia) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 317-332

Abstract: The absence of projects that analyse the figure of the deputy provost and the verification of the existence of the term "prebostao" - as a synonym thereof - in the late medieval Biskaian documentation has encouraged us to carry out a study on deputy provosts, also taking into account, other slow late medieval funds in Gipuzkoa. On the other hand, the author has centred his analysis on research of a historical and anthropologic character and in etymological dictionaries with a view to locating the *prebostao* variant.

Key Words: Provost. Deputy Provost - Prebostao. Municipal posts. Late - medieval documents. Towns. Bizkaia. Gipuzkoa. Research.

**Espilondo, Jean** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31 Cours du Comte de Cabanus. F-64100 Baiona): Bidart et son port de pêche (Bidart and its fishing port) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 333-338

Abstract: In this short report on the maritime history of Bidart, we have wanted to underline the importance of Bidart in terms of fishing. In Bidart, on the cliffs of the beach at Ilbarritz, we have found tools from the musteriensic, aurignaciensic and neolithic periods, that demonstrate the existence of a local settlement near the sea. At the beginning of our times, the workshop that manufactured “garum” in Guéthary could not operate without fishing and without fishermen. We have to place ourselves in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to find documents attesting of fishing in Bidart and of its importance. There is therefore no doubt on the existence of an active port. There is a lack of archaeological testimonies to characterise it, especially reference to the dike.

Key Words: Lapurdi. 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries

**Atela, Pablo** (Museo Marítimo Ría de Bilbao-Bilboko Itsasadarra Itsas Museoa. Muelle Ramón de la Sota, 1. 48013 Bilbao): El Museo Marítimo de Bilbao: realidad museológica para el Bilbao del siglo XXI (The Maritime Museum of Bilbao: the realities of museums in twenty-first century Bilbao) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 341-351

Abstract: The History of Bilbao, indissoluble and necessarily linked to its estuary (Ría) from its beginning, is an eminently maritime history. And precisely because of that close link between both realities, it would be impossible to understand and explain one of them without the other. The legacy of so many local and foreign generations of workers, of which the reality that we now know is a direct consequence, cannot be forgotten. It is precisely this passionate history that the new Maritime Museum Ría de Bilbao intends to preserve for its adequate dissemination to future generations.

Key Words: Ría de Bilbao. Basque Country. Maritime. Trade. Shipbuilding. Economic development. Euskalduna. Museum. Culture. Leisure.

**Arraiza, Eugenio** (Euskokultur. Joakin Beunza, 13 bis. 31014 Iruñea): Eusko itsas kultura / Cultura marítima vasca (Basque maritime culture) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 353-371

Abstract: In the corpus of Basque culture the sea plays an important role that goes from prehistory to the present day. Without the sea the history of the Basque people might have been very different. Basque culture is not a spirit, a feeling, even though spirits and feelings do accompany it. It is a concrete set of events, knowledge, forms of understanding, and telling. Upon systematising our approximation to maritime culture we followed its relationship to Basque culture or Eusko Kultur Gaiak.

Key Words: Maritime culture. Basque culture. Basque cultural topics.

**Moret Llosas, Núria** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. M<sup>a</sup> Díaz de Haro, 11, 1<sup>o</sup>. 48013 Bilbao): La nueva difusión cultural: los museos marítimos en internet (Maritime museums before the challenge of virtual dissemination) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 373-381

Abstract: This article intends to reflect on the importance of cultural diffusion in maritime museums and how the Internet has become a key tool. But museums, before shifting to this new reality, must do some thinking and analyse that they intend to do in this new space in their centres and what obligations they imply.

Key Words: Museum. Maritime Museum. Internet. Diffusion.

**Itsas Begia** (Association pour l'histoire maritime basque. 2, avenue Jean Poulou. F-64500 Ciboure): La sauvegarde du patrimoine maritime du Labourd (Pays Basque Nord) (The protection of the maritime heritage in Lapurdi (Northern Basque Country)) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 383-393

Abstract: Founded in 1981, the Itsas Begia association works to save and value the maritime patrimony of Lapurdi, by means of various activities (identification, research, conservation or reproduction of elements of interest for the heritage, ship modelling, diffusion, etc.). It is especially committed to the protection of the knowledge and savoir-faire of local naval construction in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The proposals go from the preservation of the immediate (photographs, drawings of ships), of the voluminous (ships of interest for the heritage, from boats to the 18-metre tuna-fishing ships), and of the impalpable (testimonies from carpenter, etc.) to the reproduction of elements that have almost or completely disappeared (boats, large rowing boats from Biskaia).

Key Words: Maritime heritage. Shipbuilding. Ships. Protection and/or conservation. Association. Basque Country. Bay of Biscay.

**Lugat, Caroline** (Fac. Pluridisciplinaire de Bayonne/Anglet/Biarritz. 29-31, cours du comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Bayonne): Les corsaires basques et la guerre de Course classique (XVII) (Basque corsairs and the classic "Course" war (17<sup>th</sup> century)) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 397-409

Abstract: Basque corsairs, similarly to French and European corsairs, are subjected, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, after the evolution of their legal statute dating from the Middle Ages, to certain rules that normalise their activity as auxiliaries of war delegated by the King. The end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, marked by the wars carried by Louis XIV, will be the zenith of the Basque "Course" that, albeit simple, will contribute to the development and economic prosperity of a region.

Key Words: Corsairs. War of "Course". Admiralty of Bayonne. Commissions. Booty.

**Duo, Gonzalo** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Fac. Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31 Cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): L'enseignement de la science nautique en Labourd au XVIIIe siècle (The teaching of nautical science in Lapurdi in the 18<sup>th</sup> century) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 411-418

Abstract: After the important progress that took place during the Renaissance, in complement for their their ability acquired at sea, high seas pilots had to learn navigation theory / hydrology. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, hydrography courses were established in the ports of the French coast sponsored by the King, the municipalities, or private endeavours. In this study the intention is to gather all the data published reference to navigation schools in Lapurdi between 1676 and 1870.

Key Words: Hydrography. Height pilots. The Illustration in the Basque Country.

**Harismendy, Jean Pierre** (Lotissement Ordokia. Herauritz. F-64600 Ustaritz-Uztaritze): Les solidarités maritimes en Labourd aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles (Solidarity in the maritime world in Lapurdi in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 419-426

Abstract: The maritime environment has always been an auspicious place for showing solidarity. The coastal parishes of the province of Lapurdi, the economy of which greatly depended on fishing, was not an exception to this rule. Most of this solidarity was based on local mores. Contracts authenticated in front of notaries and minutes written during certain litigations allow us to present these demonstrations of solidarity.

Key Words: Solidarity. Confraternities. Basque Country. Fishing.

**Erkoreka, Josu Iñaki** (Deustuko Unib./Univ. de Deusto. Zuzenbidea/Derecho. 48080 Bilbao): Actividades complementarias o auxiliares a la marítimo-pesquera en el Bermeo del Antiguo Régimen (Complementary or auxiliary activities to the maritime activities or fishing in Ancient-Regime Bermeo) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 427-437

Abstract: Because of its own physical emplacement in the heart of the Biskaian coast, the town of Bermeo has had an economic profile that is narrowly linked to work at sea. Historically, both fishing as, in a smaller measure, the traffic of maritime commodities, have constituted the main activities of the inhabitants in this enclave. But these activities have generated a wide range of auxiliary industries oriented, above all, towards providing the sailors and fishermen of the town with the tools and necessary supplies for an adequate development of their mission. The present work summarily analyses some of these instrumental industries.

Key Words: Fishing. Navigation. Auxiliary industry. Shipyards. Basket-making. Rope-making. Fishing hooks.

**Cardailiac, Yvette** (Univ. Michel de Montaigne, Bordeaux 3. Institut d'Etudes Ibériques. F-33607 Pessac Cedex – Gironde): La mer, le maure et l'Espagne (The sea, the Moors and Spain) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 439-454

Abstract: During the Middle Ages the Mediterranean is a thoroughfare of communication and confrontation between the Iberian Peninsula and the East with constant movement of people and ideas. As from the conquest of Constantinople, Muslim domination is going to intensify the conflicts. Charles V and Phillip II will attempt to recapture the commercial routes. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, berber pirates multiply their assaults. In 1610 the Moors are expelled toward Africa from the north. The Atlantic Ocean is then converted into a centre of action.

Key Words: Sea. Moor. Spain.

**Vargas Alonso, Francisco M.** (I.E.S. "Cardenal Sandoval y Rojas". Dpto. Orientación. 09400 Aranda de Duero): *Ámbito marítimo y Antiguo Régimen: economía, guerra y mentalidades en Berango y Leioa* (The maritime field and the Ancient Regime: economy, war and mentalities in Berango and Leioa) (Orig. es)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 455-474

Abstract: The author studies from a historical perspective the maritime field in Berango and Leioa, two towns in Biskaia, during the Ancient Regime. The author centres his efforts on the human reaction before marine reality (mentalities), and on the analysis of economic activities related to the sea. He also emphasises the impact that the Naval War had on the inhabitants of these towns and on their activities.

Key Words: Ancient Regime. Maritime Trade. Naval War. Levies. Emigration. Mentalities.

**Le Doaré, Alain** (Centre National des Archives de l'Eglise de France. 35 rue du général Leclerc. F-92130 Issy les Moulineaux): *Sur la mer comme au ciel... Aperçu de l'histoire de la Mission de la Mer* (In the sea as in heaven... Summary of the history of the Mision del Mar (Mission of the Sea)) (Orig. fr)

In: *Zainak*. 21, 475-488

Abstract: The founding of the Mission of the Sea in 1945 marks a change in the history of the relationships between the Catholic Church and the maritime world in 20<sup>th</sup> century France. However, Christians start to go from missions toward the countries of the people of the sea from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Three long periods in the course of history mark the maritime apostolate. The era of the Parishes, the Works of the Sea and Sailors' Homes, the era of Movement and of Catholic Action, and finally, the era of Presence and Prayer are progressively juxtaposed.

Key Words: Sea. Marine. Church. Mission. Lay. Priest. Apostolate. Catholic Action.

# Analytic Summary