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THEMATIC DOSSIER

Economic activity, the labour market and social mobility in Sabadell (18th-19th centuries)

Lúdia Torra Fernández

Sabadell underwent a major transformation with the socio-economic development of textile manufacturing during the 18th century. This rollout paved the way for major changes in the local labour market. A sample of over a thousand marriage

records registered in the Sabadell notary's office between 1550 and 1810 provides us with information about the demographic footprint and migration. Analysis of the first population census conducted in 1824 shows remarkable diversification in the town with full development of the industrial, retail and services sectors.

artisan class, textile, labour market, social mobility, family strategies

The municipal district of Sabadell in the early 18th century

Esteve Canyameres Ramoneda

This article updates the description of some of the historical features of the municipal district of Sabadell outside the town in the early 18th century. The descriptive area includes the municipal district of modern times and the most immediate surroundings of the old municipal district of Sant Pere de Terrassa, basically from the two neighbouring parishes of Jonqueres and Sant Julià d'Alta. The features studied are related to farming: the evolution of allodial and peasant ownership, the ownership structure with subsistence smallholdings, the structure of farms and the conversion of some properties into large estates. The specific importance of the population of this district surrounding the town is also examined along with the effect of changes in ownership with the emergence of a new social group in the world of farms, tenant farmers, the agro-forestry landscape and the fossilisation of some of these landscapes.

surroundings, peasant ownership, allodial ownership, smallholdings, tenant farmers and peasant farmers

Sant Feliu Church in Sabadell: religiosity and sociability in the 16th-18th centuries

Josep Alavedra i Bosch

Examination of the royal town of Sabadell in the modern age (16th-18th centuries) evidences the gathering of the community around Sant Feliu Church. Its members took part in social life mainly through institutions (confraternities and guilds) which under the aegis of the parish enabled most residents to participate directly or indirectly. The 18th century was a time of accelerated transformation for Sabadell. After recovering from the ravages of the War of the Spanish Succession, the

town would replace its Board by a mayor and councillors who were now directly under royal authority.

Sant Feliu, Board, confraternity, rector, sociability

Sabadell art between two wars (1640-1714)

Santi Torras i Tilló

The 74 years between the start of the Reapers' War and the end of the War of the Spanish Succession were also the period of gestation, development and flowering of Catalan Baroque art which achieved significant standing in altarpieces and the decorative arts. Like many other municipalities in El Vallès, Sabadell was also hard hit during this time by the state of intermittent war which at many critical moments pushed people to the edge of subsistence. Paradoxically, it was also the time when new altarpieces were undertaken and built in the parish church in addition to a new monastery for Capuchin friars. The survival of art in times of war as in this case is an interpretative challenge for the historian which placed in a local context also calls for a more critical approach.

Sabadell art, altarpieces, Capuchins, Catalan Baroque

Sabadell before 1700: conflict and social order

Ismael Almazán Fernández

Analysis of the wealth of court documents preserved in Catalonia gives us a firsthand idea of the nature and scope of certain fields of activity and social behaviour in the everyday life of all social classes, even the poorest. Here a look at criminal proceedings in the Sabadell archive between 1600 and 1705 shows us that there was a profound transformation in the substance and form of social conflict throughout the 17th century. These changes can be related to changes in social structures and the priorities of the political elite which we are constantly learning more about from other sources. This was the Catalonia that would give rise to support for the Habsburgs and become involved in the European conflict over the succession to the Spanish throne.

Catalonia, society, support for the Habsburgs, crime, violence

Modern period archaeology in Sabadell: the transformation of the late medieval fortified town and the development of glass and pottery craft workshops (16th-18th centuries)

Jordi Roig i Buxó

Sabadell took shape during the 11th century around the church of San Salvador d'Arraona and the medieval market. It grew throughout the 12th and 13th centuries to become a fully consolidated town. In the 14th century the boundaries of the market town were set and it was protected by a very well structured defensive system featuring a walled perimeter and moat that has been discovered through urban archaeology. The fifty interventions over the last 25 years have highlighted the city's archaeological potential and added to our knowledge of the medieval and modern town. Its transformation and expansion starting in the 16th century and continuing throughout the 17th century have been identified, including removing defensive systems and setting up specialised craft workshops and areas. In particular, archaeology has confirmed the presence of Renaissance glass factories and workshops which for now are the only known cases in Catalonia. The abundance and proliferation of potteries from the mid-17th century and throughout the 18th century has also been confirmed with several workshops and kilns sited in outlying areas of the town, constituting in some cases real craftsmen neighbourhoods.

archaeology, Sabadell, modern period town, glass workshops, potteries

The clergy in Catalonia during the War of the Spanish Succession. An overview

Gustau Erill i Pinyot

This paper presents a series of examples indicating the attitude of the Catalan clergy throughout the War of the Spanish Succession especially based on data from two Catalan bishoprics, Barcelona and Vic. The diverse literature that contains passages about the issue, research in the archives of the two bishoprics mentioned and information from various ecclesiastical and notarial archives has been compiled to review in chronological order the significant clergy before, during and after the War, including exile. Overall the Catalan clergy were more prominent on the Habsburg side while by contrast some of the Catalan high clergy openly suppor-

ted Philip, especially in the case of posts held by non-Catalan clerics except for some specific examples. It is also possible to glimpse parallels with the attitude of the military arm.

church, clergy, War of the Spanish Succession, Bishopric of Barcelona, Bishopric of Vic

Letters from the Duke of Berwick to Sabadell councillors (21 July 1714 - 7 October 1714)
Josep Abad i Sentís

The Sabadell Historical Archive (G82 23. Letters of the Duke of Berwick) contains the letters the Duke of Berwick addressed to the councillors of the town of Sabadell at the time of the siege and subsequent taking of the city of Barcelona. There are 14 letters in total running chronologically from 21 July to 7 October 1714. At the local level, this correspondence shows how Sabadell's councillors shifted from a militant pro-Habsburg stance throughout the war (as late as July 1713 Sabadell's representative on the Council of Arms voted in favour of uncompromising resistance) to an attitude of collaborationism in the final months of the conflict. This attitude reflected Sabadell's desperate economic, political and military situation in the final months of the war. At the same time, and nationally, this documentation also unambiguously shows how the commander of the Bourbon armies threatened to severely punish towns that would not submit to Philip V's authority by sacking and burning them.

Sabadell, War of the Spanish Succession, Catalonia, Duke of Berwick, military terrorism

RESEARCH

Josep Clos i Peig, gymnasiarch and propagator of physical education and sport in Sabadell (1871-1913)
Xavier Torrebaddella i Flix

This research has focused on Josep Clos Peig (1856-1913), today a little known and almost forgotten figure who was the main inspiration behind physical exercise and sports culture in Sabadell. Starting in 1877 Clos's gym produced the first leaders of the social revitalisation and regeneration of gymnastics and modern

sport. His personality was paramount in promoting teaching in state and private schools which spurred the inclusion of physical education and achieved unprecedented historical milestones. Clos's social and humanitarian commitment also confirms the role his influence acquired in the incipient process of organisation and codification of sports in the convulsive industrial Sabadell of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Josep Clos Peig, Sabadell, gymnastics, physical education, sports

Cristòfor de Domènec's sense of humour. About the publication of Brand, Carnet d'un Heterodox (1926)
Pompeu Casanovas

Cristòfor de Domènec had a wicked sense of humour, belonging to the so-called "combat and pamphlet" literature. In *Brand, Carnet d'un heterodox*, the philosopher brought together the articles he published under the same title in *Justícia Social* (1923-1926). Joan Sallarès published it at the Sallent printing works in Sabadell in 1926. This article examines the style and content of Domènec's political thought, his sharp criticism of religion and his relationship with the *Colla de Sabadell*, the avant-garde and symbolism.

Cristòfor de Domènec, Brand, Catalan Modernism, Noucentisme, *colla de Sabadell*, political philosophy, socialism, anarchism, avant-garde

The Can Barata allegories. A historical and artistic study
Maria Gràcia Salvà Picó

Casa Barata was a building with historical and artistic value in Sabadell which was demolished in 1976. As far as we know, the only things to survive were the six canvases painted with allegories that the last owners of the property, the Barata Vidal sisters, gave to Sabadell Art Museum in 1973 and two more, currently owned by Núria Barata, which are first shown in this article. The purpose of our study is to ensure that Can Barata is remembered through historical and artistic study of the whole ensemble and in particular of the allegories that have come down to us. In 1865, Sabadell industrialist Joan Fontanet i Pont had a house built at 22 Sant Josep Street in Sabadell, which he commissioned from Gabriel Batlle i Tort. The

first pictorial decoration, now lost, was painted by Josep Espinalt i Torres and can be dated to around 1879. Soon afterwards it was redecorated with similar allegories which covered up the original decoration and are the ones that are preserved today. As was usually the case in the decoration of 19th century mansions, items and ornaments from classic iconography were reproduced in Casa Barata. These classical precepts were accompanied by depictions of human values including wisdom and happiness. The iconographic programme chosen shows that the house was seen as a compendium of wisdom achieved through the study of the humanities and art. In short, a way to demonstrate worldly happiness.

allegories, 19th century mansions, 19th century interiors