

Esteve Masalles

IRCLE

PUBLICATIONS

The Guillem Oliver Historical and Social Study Circle of the Camp de Tarragona was founded in 1989 for the purposes of publishing research and informative works within the sphere of history and social sciences that focus on the city of Tarragona and the Camp de Tarragona.

From the outset, the Guillem Oliver Historical and Social Study Circle has been responsible for the publication of the *Kesse* journal, forty-one issues of which have now been published. The first issue of the first season appeared in March 1989. A team of editors were responsible for the selection of articles, design and publication of what was known as the *Guillem Oliver Historical and Social Study Circle of the Camp de Tarragona Bulletin*, a quarterly publication. The content was quite diverse. Among some fifty contributions, none too extensive it has to be said, it published articles on the end of history, the world view of William Shakespeare, the figures of William Morris or Karl Popper; alongside other articles on the history of Tarragona during the reign of Charles III, on the anarchist Joan Montseny (Federico Urales), on the names of the maritime constructions of Cambrils or on the Sant Ramon chapel of Tarragona Cathedral, and even alongside other articles that demanded a theatre policy for Tarragona or not to remain passive in the light of the First Gulf War.

Issue 12, published in June 1992, marked the beginning of the transition phase. The *Bulletin* changed its name to *Kesse*, the number of pages increased to twenty, however it is only published every six months. In June 1995, coinciding with the publication of issue 17, Nei Torrell becomes the editor and the second era gets underway, aiming to become a publication that is not only limited to members of the

association. From this point on, the contents are structured into three sections: a thematic dossier, linked to activities of the Circle, the Historic Archive, the university or other entities; a miscellaneous section, and a third, featuring bibliographical reviews. The number of pages increases and the design changes once again. It is published on an irregular basis, because in some years four issues are published, in others three and two issues. Josep Estivill was the editor in 2000 and 2001 and Jordi Piqué was the sole editor for the following two years and joint editor with Laia Colomer with effect from 2004.

The dossiers published during the second era were of a diverse nature: the gypsies, storms and floods, photography as a historical source, cinema, sex, medieval religious movements, toponymy, literature in the Camp de Tarragona, the history of photography, the Iberians, archiving, the Tàrraco heritage, education, the Tarragona Plan for Culture, the houses and streets of the aristocracy, sustainable growth, local history, the Palestinian conflict, the teaching of museums, the world of wine, linguistic mentoring in universities and the Tarragona Plan for Culture, for the second time.

As well as publishing *Kesse*, fourteen years ago the association started the collection «Guillem Oliver Historical and Social Study Circle of the Camp de Tarragona Publications». The first book in this collection was published 1993. The one that will be published in 2007 will be the fourteenth. That first volume, edited by Jordi Piqué, was entitled *Francoism in the Camp de Tarragonas* and contains the studies of Joan M. Thomàs on the disagreements between francoists in Tarragona in 1939 and 1940; those of Tomàs Camacho on repression during the initial years of Francoism; of Enric Olivé on the mayors and governors

of Tarragona from 1939 to 1979; of Montse Ferré and Joan Gisbert on town planning and architecture during the forties; of Josep Sánchez Cervelló on the Spanish Falangist Movement in Flix and of Pedro A. Heras on society, economy and politics between 1960 and 1977. The studies are completed with four articles about documentary deposits: one by Josefina Cubells on the deposit of the Spanish Trade Union Organisation, another by Jordi Piqué on the deposit of verbal experiences conserved at the History Archive of Tarragona, a third by Octavi Vilà on the regional press deposit of the Periodicals Library of Caixa Tarragona and the fourth, by Elena Virgili on the periodicals deposit of the Municipal Library-Periodicals Library of Tarragona.

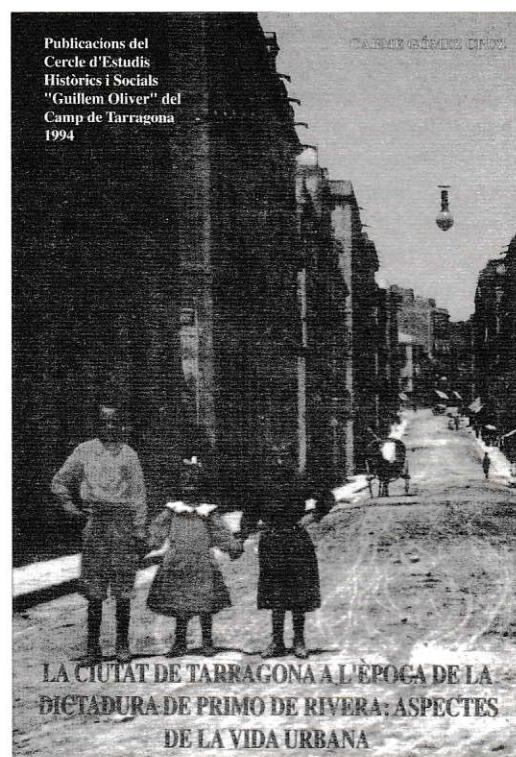
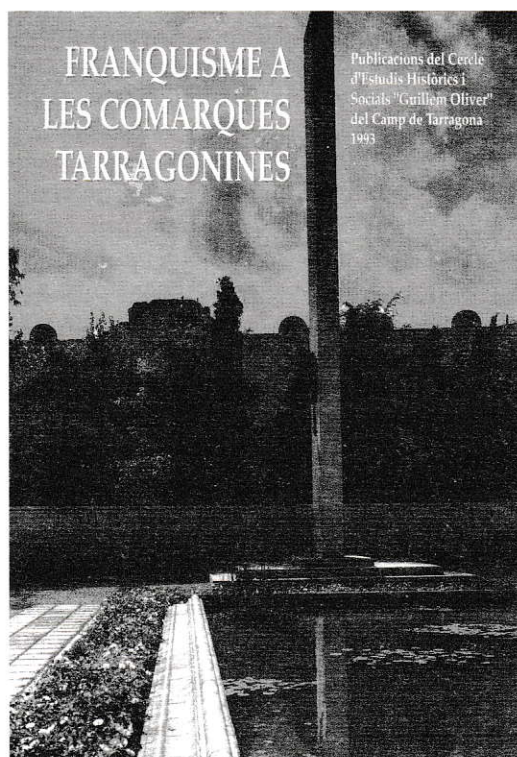
The second issue of the collection was written by Carme Gómez Cruz. It was entitled *The city of Tarragona during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera: aspects of city life*. The study covers town planning development and services linked to the capital of the province, housing, hygiene, the cost of living, city services, transport and communications. It is completed with an annexe of statistical tables, most of which were produced by the author.

Roser Lozano is the author of *The population of Tarragona in the 17th century*, the third work in the collection. In 222 pages it analyses, firstly, the demographics, in other words, birth rate, mortality and marriage during the 17th century in Tarragona, and secondly, the natural movement of the population, and then the quantitative and qualitative contribution of immigration at the

time, and finally, the impact of famine, plague and war on the Tarragona population.

The 1996 book is a collection of works edited by Josep Sánchez Cervelló and, for the second time, deals with francoism. *The province of Tarragona during francoism 1939-1976: politics, society and culture* is the title and Stanley G. Payne, the author of the prologue. It contains articles by Josep Sánchez Cervelló on the methodology of francoist repression; by Carles Llauradó on the rebels (maquis) in the Camp de Tarragona; by Ester Magriñà on the mayors of Reus during the first decade of francoism; by Montserrat Duch on the Spanish Falangist Movement and the town and city councils; by Pau Ricomà on who was known as the first Francoist mayor elect; by Enric Baixeras on the artistic activity of Tarragona between 1939 and 1952; by Josep Estivill on cinema, politics and society; by Joan Gisbert on the public monuments of Tarragona during francoism; by Octavi Vilà on the monuments to Victims as proof of the relationship between art and francoism; by Elena Virgili on the municipal edicts of Tarragona between 1939 and 1945; by Jordi Piqué and Josep M. T. Grau on the documentary deposit of Tarragona Prison, and finally, the article by Anna Bladé i Octavi Vilà on the Catalan press between 1939 and 1945 conserved at the Periodicals Library of Caixa Tarragona.

Tàrraco: religious myth and culture is the fifth title of the collection. The author is Maria Antònia Ferrer Bosch, and Raimon Arola was responsible for the selection and the iconographic comments. The prologue was written by Josep Maria Carreté Nadal. The work offers a brief overview of Roman



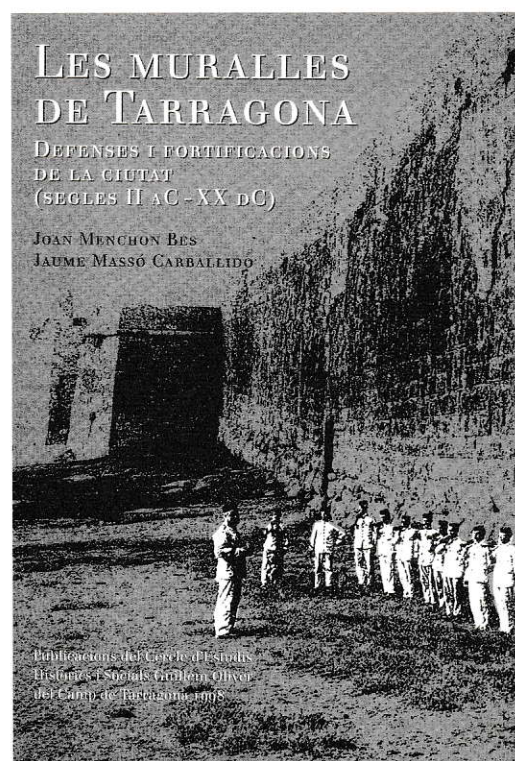
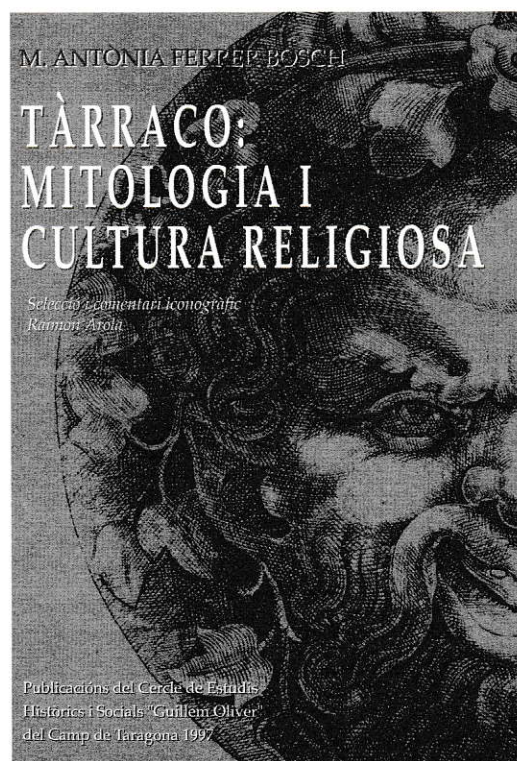
religion in general and highlights the religious nature of the Roman remains in the city of Tarragona. Firstly, it studies the activity of the Escipions, as the founders of Tàrraco and religious reformers. Next, the survival of ancient religion in family rituals, from the gods of nature in the gardens, and funeral rites and spaces. Then, it shows us how the cult of all the gods of the pantheon were present in Tàrraco. It also reminds us of the cult of the emperor, festive ceremonies and mysterious cults.

The title of the sixth published work is *Walls of Tarragona: city defences and fortifications from the 2nd century BC – 20th century AD*. Its authors are Joan Menchón Bes and Jaume Massó Carballido. José Sánchez Real wrote the prologue. The work traces the history of the wall from the Roman era until today, as a monument. We can find references to Iberian precedents, the first Roman settlement, the successive enlargements, the medieval wall, medieval fortifications and castles and the fortifications of the modern and contemporary era. It closes with a chapter dedicated to the historiography of the Roman wall, and another dedicated to the most recent work carried out in the Baixada del Roser, l'escorxador-baluard de Sant Antoni and Passeig de Sant Antoni.

The third book of collected works is number 7 in the collection. It is entitled *The civil war in the Camp de Tarragonas* and it is edited by Jordi Piqué and Josep Sánchez Cervelló. The prologue is by Antoni Segura Mas. It contains fourteen works that deal with diverse subjects from the war era. Josep Sánchez Cervelló covers the Republican

disagreements in Terres de l'Ebre; Jordi Piqué, the prisoners of the Legal Prevention Centre of Tarragona; Pelai Pagés the Tarragona prisoners in the model prison of Barcelona; Joan Carles Lleixà on the war front in Baix Ebre and Montsià; Carles Llauredó and Albert Sabaté, on the health of the Republicans in the battle of the Ebre, Carles Bertran, on the groupings in Baix Penedès; Maria Elena Virgili, on the journalist Lluís de Salvador's vision of the war; Joan Gisbert, on everyday life in Tarragona through the writings of the aforementioned journalist; Francesc Bonamusa, on the fate of four Tarragona citizens: Batet, Battestini, Nin and Mestres; Jaume Massó, on the salvaging of religious artistic heritage in Reus and Tarragona; Enric Baixeras, on the artist Francesc Nel·lo; Antoni Salcedo, on the Art Workshop School of Tarragona; Josep Estivill, on cinema and theatre; and Isabel M. Monteiro de Melo, on the Portuguese liberation movement during the Spanish Civil War.

The book published in 2000 is number 8 in the collection, and is entitled *Rich and powerful, but so much: the nobility in Tarragona and the region during the 18th century* and is written by Salvador-J. Rovira i Gómez. The prologue was written by Armand de Fluvià. After the introduction there is a brief analysis of the social, economic, class, administrative and jurisdictional situation of the Camp de Tarragona in the seventeen hundreds. This is followed by a review of forty-seven noble families, indicating their genealogy – or genealogies – and heirs, children and circumstances of interest. The final chapters are dedicated to austriacist



nobility, marriage strategies, standard of living and cultural level, participation in the military, in institutions and in the Church, to economic activities, properties, the estates of Ferran, Montoliu and Montserrat, and the participation in the Great War. The study is completed with nineteen genealogical trees.

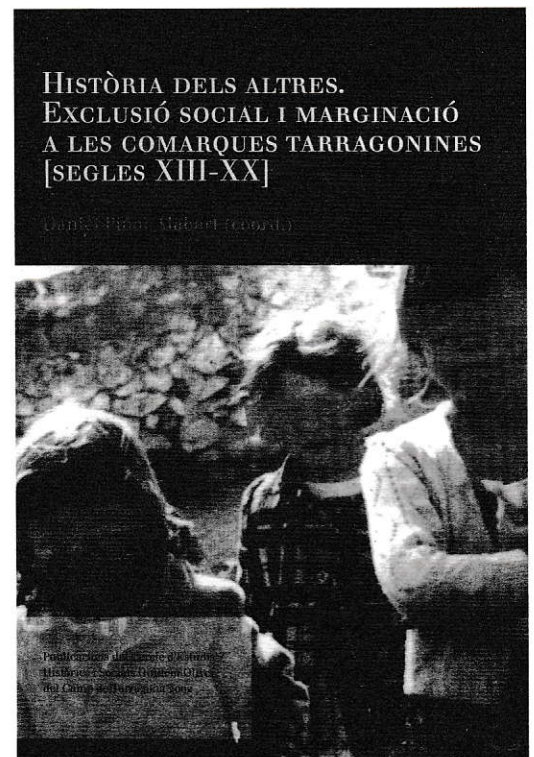
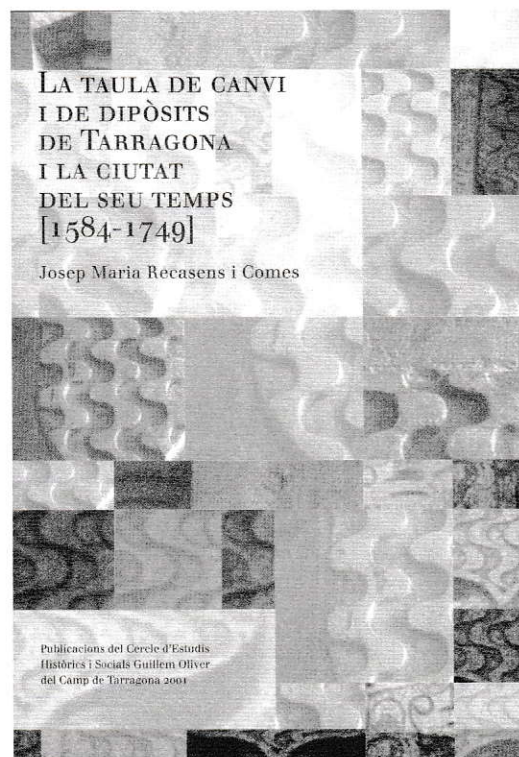
Josep Maria Recasens i Comes with the book *The taula de canvi i de dipòsits (bank of exchange and deposits) of Tarragona and the city in the period 1584-1749* was the next special edition to be published. Luís Navarro Miralles is the author of the prologue. The work is divided into four main sections. The first studies the city during the era in which the bank was created and specifically the population, the social structure, the political and social tensions, the recovery of maritime trade, in addition to the municipal institution. The second section includes a study of the foundation, administration, functioning, accounting system, inspections and credit facilities of the bank. A study of the city between 1585 and 1749 and the main economic and political events is the subject of the third section. And finally, the fourth covers the specific evolution of the bank, divided into the same political periods as the previous section: from 1585 to 1640 and from 1641 to 1749.

The next book of the collection is entitled *History of the others. Social exclusion and marginalisation in the Camp de Tarragona from the 13th-20th century*. This is another collection of works, this time edited by Daniel Piñol Alabart. The prologue is written by the anthropologist Joan Prat i Carós. The first article included in it deals with prostitution

in the middle ages, and is written by Coral Cuadrada. The Jewish minority in the Camp de Tarragona from the 15th-15th century, written by Enric Mateu, is the second. Pascual Ortega writes about the Moriscos in the Terres de l'Ebre. The slaves in the Tarragonès region during the modern era follows and is written by Salvador-J. Rovira. The fifth article is by Roser Puig and deals with the gypsies in the Camp de Tarragona. «Reading and writing among the working classes in the contemporary era», is written by Daniel Piñol. Elena de Ortueta covers prisons, convicts and correctional facilities. The only woman to occupy a public position in Tarragona during the Civil War is the subject discussed by Jordi Piqué in article number eight. Joan Gisbert discusses the conflictive origins of the suburbs of Tarragona, while Judit Sancho deals with the North Africans of Alcanar in the final article, the tenth.

Number 11 in the collection, which was published in 2004, is the work of Elena de Ortueta Hilberath *From the learned to the tourist: The early projection of artistic and cultural heritage in Tarragona 1834-1933*. The author of the prologue is Francesc Fontbona. The perception of the city by the learned occupies the first chapters of the book. The interpretation of the panoramas and illustrations of the city, in addition to the contribution of feasts, royal visits, funeral rites and religious feasts is the central theme of the work. Finally, it analyses the formation of museum collections and projects as a means of publicising heritage.

Josep Recasens Llord is the author of book number 12 of the collection. The title



is *Francoist repression in Tarragona*. The prologue was written by Francesc Roig Queralt. The first chapters offer a general historical overview of Francoist repression and the legal instruments that made it possible. The entry of Franco's army in Tarragona, the establishment of local prisons, military courts, prisoners and the consequences of war councils provide the setting for the two-part study. The first provides a list of the civil and military personnel imprisoned, referring to the most significant data in their records – name, birthplace, age, date of council hearing, sentence, etc. – from 1939 to 1942, in addition to detailed lists of persons. The second part analyses the situation of the Catalans, and in particular the citizens of Tarragona, in the light of the new situation that prevailed from 1943 to 1947. It provides a record of those prosecuted for actions contravening the security of the State, by belonging to the Armed Forces of the Spanish Republic, the Democratic Alliance or rebels (*maquis*), and those prosecuted for illegal propaganda or espionage. The final annexes include summary tables.

The last published book, number 13, is dedicated to the Second Republic in the Camp de Tarragona. It is edited by Josep Sánchez Cervelló and Jordi Piqué. In total it comprises of fourteen works that include biographies, city and rural chronicles, bibliographies and documentation, the history of institutions and political science. The rise of the ERC in Tarragona is covered by Josep Sánchez Cervelló; the port during the Second Republic, by Coia Escoda; the Normal School of Tarragona, by Cristina Magriña; Tarragona City Council through the minutes of plenary sessions, by Lluís Balart; the proclaiming of the Republic in Tarragona, by Maria Elena Virgili; the same proclamation as seen by a fourteen year old boy, by Antoni Floresví; the republican ideal of Lluís Salvador, by Joan Gisbert; the early years of the Museum of Reus, by Jaume Masó; the political environment of Josep Magriñà, republican mayor of Valls, by Josep Martí; municipal policy in Constantí in 1931, by Josep Estivill; right-wingers in Pobla de Mafumet, by Hèctor Mir, and the Republic in La Secuïta, by Jordi Parral. The volume closes with a bibliography on the Republic in the Camp de Tarragona produced by Esteve Masalles and an article on the documents of Tarragona and the Tarragonès region that still remain in Salamanca, the author of which is Jordi Piqué.

Number 14, which is currently in print, is an essay by Josep Maria Recasens Comes entitled *The foundation of Tarragona in historiography*.

LA II REPÚBLICA AL CAMP DE TARRAGONA

Josep Sánchez Cervelló
Jordi Piqué Padró
(coords.)



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