

9 The “Brusi”, a perspective of two centuries

October 1, 1992, marked the two hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first edition of the “Diario de Barcelona”. The anniversary is the subject of thought in the “Annals del Periodisme Català” [*The Annals of Catalan Journalism*].

The present publication offers a global vision of the newspaper’s history, drawing particular attention to its most significant periods and its main journalists. The historical study stops at the moment in 1984, at the end of the self-management period, once the heading and archives had been saved, when the Barcelona City Council promoted the reappearance of the old “Brusi” in Catalan, in March 1987.

10 Two centuries of life in Barcelona

ESTEVE MOLIST I POL

Two hundred, almost consecutive, years have elapsed since the “Diario de Barcelona” appeared. A mirror, in the words of the author, which has reflected the pulse of the life of Barcelona.

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This article explains what the first editions of the “Diaris de Barcelona” were like, when the newspaper bore the shield of Barcelona at the head of the newspaper, with the express permission of the City Council. The first editor was Pedro-Pablo Husson de Lapezarán who obtained from king Charles IV the preceptive Privilege of founding and publishing a newspaper in Barcelona. Husson was displaced from the ownership of the newspaper by the Pro-French Alzine Pere Barrera and Manuel Andrés Ygual who eventually suspended the newspaper.

After the “Diari de Barcelona”’s French phase, the bookseller Antoni Brusi Ferrer, exiled in Tarragona for having taken part in the plots against the French, applied for the concession of the newspaper. Thus the newspaper became a part of the Brusi family in the epoch of its greatest splendour.

As the years went by, the “Diari” lived through the country’s political events: the regionalism of the Lliga [*League*], and later nationalism and the Civil War. In the postwar period, the “Brusi” embarked upon another important stage, under the leadership of “Barcelonesa de Publicacions, S.A.”, a period which, although shorter, was equally important in historical terms.

24 Conservatism, monarchism and varying doses of Catalan feeling

JOSEP FAULÍ

The journalist analyses the ideological history of the “Diario de Barcelona/Diari de Barcelona” (1792-1992), a history which he believes, in view of its duration, cannot be unitary.

According to this study, the maximum variation occurs in the last fifteen or twenty years during which the newspaper’s monarchic essence has been abandoned, it is no longer a family business, its democratic nature has been reestablished and finally, it reappears in Catalan language in 1987.

Conservatism, the religious principle and the institution of the monarchy are connotations which were present in the “Brusi” in the Barcelona of the 19th century. Catalan feeling as well, in varying doses, and depending on the circumstances.

The writer goes deeper into the ideology of the “Brusi”, which was almost constant up until the death of Mañé i Flaquer. When Teodor Baró succeeded Flaquer, Maragall left the newspaper and the latter lost “its most important writer in its long history.” The “Brusi” had contributed to the formation of a great number of voters of the Lliga. Catalanism,

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