

# The Origins of Catalan Nationalism, 1770–1898

*Also by Angel Smith*

THE AGONY OF SPANISH LIBERALISM: From Revolution to Dictatorship, 1913–23 (*ed. with Francisco J. Romero Salvadó*)

HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF SPAIN

ANARCHISM, REVOLUTION AND REACTION: Catalan Labour and the Crisis of the Spanish State, 1898–1923

THE CRISIS OF 1898: Colonial Redistribution and Nationalist Mobilization (*ed. with Emma Dávila-Cox*)

# The Origins of Catalan Nationalism, 1770–1898

Angel Smith

*Reader in Modern Spanish History, University of Leeds, UK*

palgrave  
macmillan



© Angel Smith 2014

Softcover reprint of the hardcover 1st edition 2014 978-1-137-35448-8

All rights reserved. No reproduction, copy or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission.

No portion of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted save with written permission or in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, or under the terms of any licence permitting limited copying issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, Saffron House, 6–10 Kirby Street, London EC1N 8TS.

Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

The author has asserted his right to be identified as the author of this work in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

First published 2014 by  
PALGRAVE MACMILLAN

Palgrave Macmillan in the UK is an imprint of Macmillan Publishers Limited, registered in England, company number 785998, of Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 6XS.

Palgrave Macmillan in the US is a division of St Martin's Press LLC, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010.

Palgrave Macmillan is the global academic imprint of the above companies and has companies and representatives throughout the world.

Palgrave® and Macmillan® are registered trademarks in the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and other countries.

ISBN 978-1-349-46997-0

ISBN 978-1-137-35449-5 (eBook)

DOI 10.1057/9781137354495

This book is printed on paper suitable for recycling and made from fully managed and sustained forest sources. Logging, pulping and manufacturing processes are expected to conform to the environmental regulations of the country of origin.

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress.

# Contents

<i>Acknowledgments</i>	vi
<i>List of Acronyms</i>	vii
<i>Notes on Style</i>	viii
Introduction	1
1 King, Patria and Nation: Catalonia from the <i>Ancien Régime</i> to Liberalism	8
2 Catalonia in the Spanish Nation-Building Project, 1815–68	39
3 Liberalism, Romanticism and the Consolidation of a Cultural Catalan Identity, 1815–74	70
4 Centralization, Decentralization and the Construction of a Catalan Political Regionalism, 1815–74	98
5 The Catalan <i>Haute Bourgeoisie</i> and the State, 1875–98	129
6 The Travails of Liberal Catalanism, 1875–98	152
7 The Church, the Right and the Forging of a Catalan Nationalist Movement, 1875–98	182
Conclusions	214
<i>Notes</i>	223
<i>Bibliography</i>	264
<i>Index</i>	289

# Acknowledgments

Over the years a number of people have helped me develop my ideas on the subject. I am particularly grateful to Gregorio Alonso, James Amelang, Andrew Dowling, Àngel Duarte and Henry Ettinghausen for having read sections of the manuscript at various stages of preparation. I would like to acknowledge Ferran Toledano, Gemma Rubí, Joan-Lluís Marfany, Josep M<sup>a</sup> Fradera, Borja de Riquer and Albert Garcia Balañà, who took the time to discuss my ideas with me. I am indebted to Francisca Regueiro for having helped me collect material for the book. I would also like to thank my wife Marga, and my daughter Anna, for their patience and understanding during the time it has taken to research and write up. Naomi Wells smoothed the path to publication by carefully checking through an early draft of the manuscript. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Paul Preston for his support throughout my academic career.

Research for the book was made possible with a Small Grant from the British Academy and, above all, by an 18-month Leverhulme Research Fellowship.

# List of Acronyms

<i>DB</i>	<i>Diario de Barcelona</i>
CEC	Centre Escolar Catalanista/Catalanist Student Centre
FTRE	Federación de Trabajadores de la Región Española/Federation of Workers of the Spanish Region
IACSI	Instituto Agrícola Catalán de San Isidro/Saint Isidro Catalan Agrarian Association
<i>LG</i>	<i>La Gramalla</i>
<i>LR</i>	<i>La Renaxensa/La Renaixensa</i>
<i>LVC</i>	<i>La Veu de Montserrat</i>
UC	Unió Catalanista/Catalanist Union

# Notes on Style

I have followed the common usage in works on Catalan history and written the names of persons born in Catalonia in Catalan rather than Castilian (Spanish). Whichever decision one takes in this respect is inevitably arbitrary. During most of the nineteenth century Catalans almost always wrote their names in Castilian, but (outside aristocratic and *haute-bourgeois* circles) they generally spoke in Catalan and so would use the Catalan version of their names in everyday conversation. However, in the footnotes and bibliography names appear as they did in the sources themselves. So, for example, in the text I refer to Joan Mañé i Flaquer, which is generally taken to be this person's Catalan name. However, as he wrote in Spanish, in the bibliography his name appears as Juan Mañé y Flaquer. With respect to names of organizations, when the official title was written in Castilian I have maintained it in this language. This is because language usage helps identify the institution's attitude towards the Castilian and Catalan languages. Furthermore, I have written place and street names and the like in Castilian. Nowadays these are almost invariably known by their Catalan name. However, in the nineteenth century the official name on the plaques would have been in Castilian and I wanted my usage to reflect this fact.

Regarding the use of first and second surnames, in both the Catalan and Castilian languages there is a lack of standardization. Some of the people that appear in this study used their first (father's) surname, and others use their first and second (mother's) surname. Occasionally they preferred their mother's surname. In the text, except in the latter case, I have followed the usage favoured by the protagonists themselves, but in the index indicate both surnames.