



Espais de Memòria

La Canal

Camp playgroups of the Lliga d'Higiene Escolar de Sabadell [Sabadell School Hygiene League]



Children in playgroups, on an outing to Tona [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



La Canal in the 1930s. The inscription on the façade reads "COLÒNIA ESCOLAR DE SABADELL", meaning "Sabadell Camp for Schoolchildren" [Unknown author/ Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



The rural family that looked after La Canal, circa 1935. Lluís Parés and his wife, Teresa Riera, with their eight children [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Teresa Parés Riera Collection]

La Canal was one of the most important historical farmhouses in Tona. Although it has been demolished, a considerable portion of the walls of the ground floor and second storey has survived.

In the 1930s, this farmhouse was used as a camp house for schoolchildren by the Lliga d'Higiene Escolar de Sabadell (Sabadell School Hygiene League).

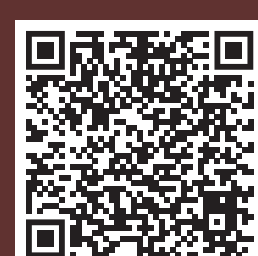
In 1939, the estate's caretaker, who had been a town councillor during the Spanish Civil War, was executed.

The site of La Canal first appears in documentation as early as 1027 and the farmhouse as of 1123. Many of its heirs served as the mayors of the town. The building, which is now in ruins, was constructed in the first half of the 19th century as a freestanding building with an Isabelline-style arcade. On one side of the farmhouse is the woodland of La Canal, and a bit further to the south, the tower of the windmill of the well. Near the street Carrer Taradell, the property also had a lower threshing floor.

Each summer between 1930 and 1937, the house of La Canal would host activities for school-aged children of humble families. Those activities were organised by the Sabadell School Hygiene League and conducted by the teachers Enric Casassas Cantó and Carme Simó Saco, who promoted the education reform movement of the era. The aim of the activities was to teach the children about responsibility and cooperation, concern for the environment and an appreciation for their country. In 1935, Enric Casassas published the book entitled Tona. This was the very first monograph to be published about Tona and offered a historical and geographical description of the town. At the end of the Spanish Civil War, Casassas and Simó, who were married, fell victim to a government purge process.

In 1940 and 1941, La Canal was used as a camp house for the Frente de Juventudes de la Falange (the fascist government's Falange Youth League). The nature of the summer activities differed greatly from that of the summer camps of the 1930s.

At the end of the war, La Canal's caretaker, Lluís Parés Planelló, who was an activist of the PSUC [Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia] and the Unió de Rabassaires [Tenant Farmers' Union] and a member of the Tona Town Council in 1934 and 1936-1937, was arrested by Franco's authorities. He was subjected to a very brief military trial and sentenced to death. He was ultimately executed at Camp de la Bota on 23 April 1939.

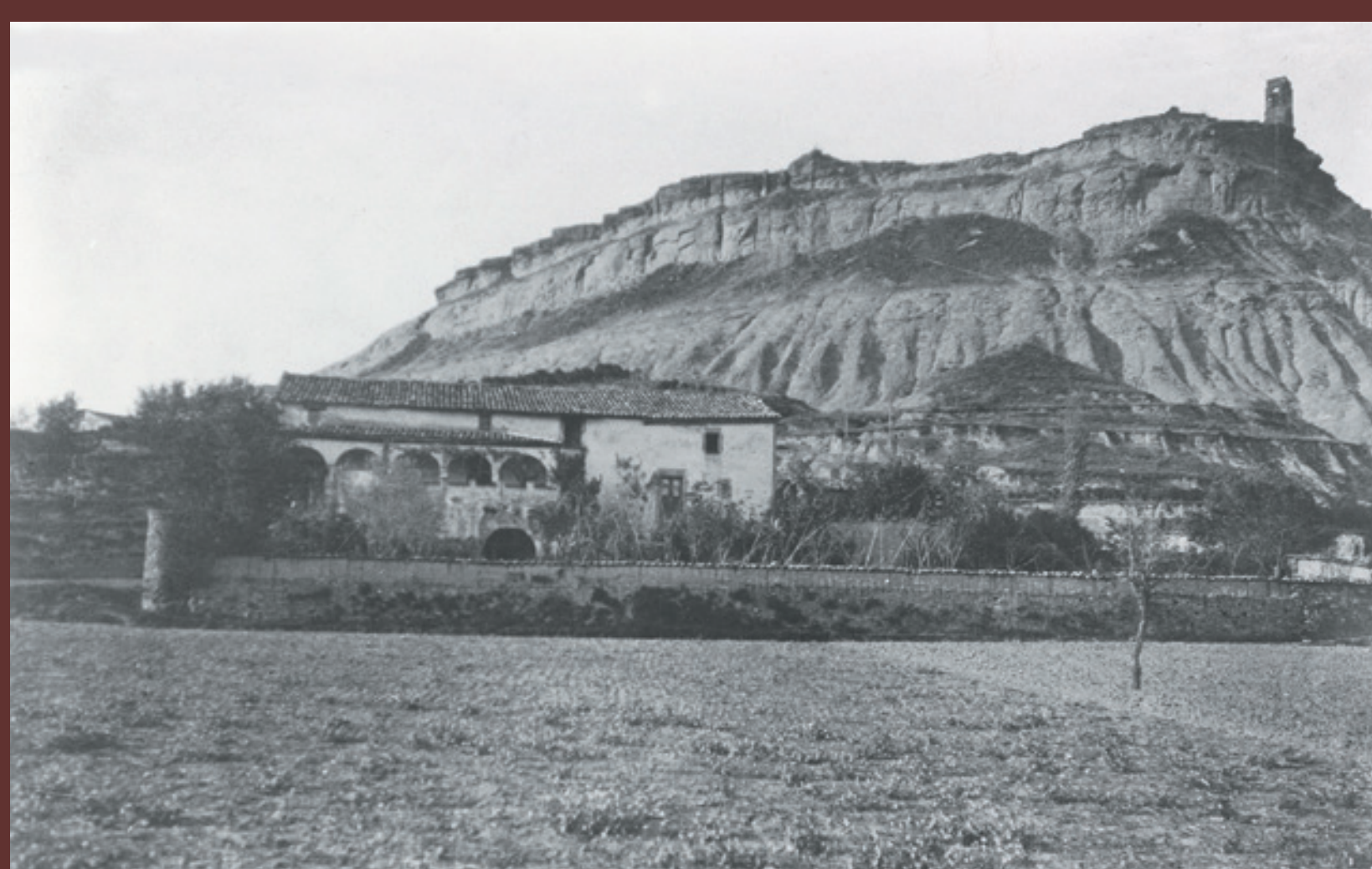




Espais de Memòria

Camp de les Lloses Archaeological Park

The burning of the rectory at the start of the Spanish Civil War



The old rectory, years before the Spanish Civil War [Photo Palmarola / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



The rectory fire, on 23 July 1936, viewed from a field located above the current street Carrer del Castell [Manuel Preckler / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Maria Dolors Prat Codina Collection]

Camp de les Lloses is one of the most historically valuable areas in Tona. Archaeological excavations have uncovered the remains of an important Roman settlement that existed here between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. At its side are also the ruins of the old rectory, which was burnt down in 1936. In 1995, the Government of Catalonia declared this complex a Cultural Asset of National Interest.

The Roman settlement dates from shortly after the Roman conquest and served as a military base for the deployment of the Roman army. It was inhabited between 125 and 75 BC, coinciding with the construction of a stone-paved road promoted by the Roman Proconsul Mani Sergi (110 BC). Following the desertion of the settlement, at one end of the site a town was erected (50 BC - 50 AD). In 1916, an Iberian funerary stele was discovered near this site and is now preserved in the Episcopal Museum of Vic.

The ruins of the old rectory lie to the north of the site. This was a building constructed in 1577 and expanded in the 17th-18th centuries. Today, all that remains are some of the ground-floor walls and arches, as well as the pond, which was built next to the building, out of stone slabs.

On 23 July 1936, at the start of the Spanish Civil War, a group of revolutionary soldiers set fire to the rectory. The priceless medieval parish archives inside the structure were destroyed, and on the same day, the parish church was burnt down. The rector, Valentí Vilaregut Sallent, managed to escape and survived the war.

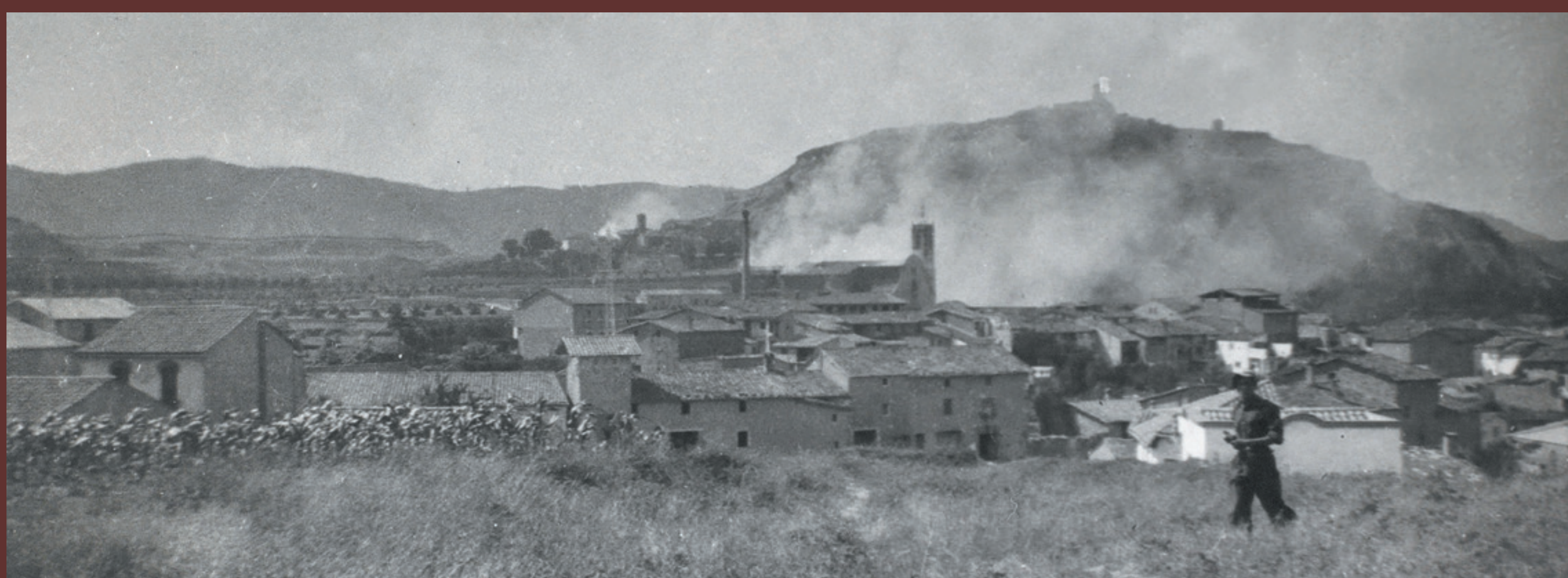
In 2006, the site's interpretation centre officially opened, and the building was later expanded in 2021. The keystone of the arch of the main doorway of the old rectory has been preserved and bears the sculpted heraldic coat of arms of rector Martí Francesc Moracuc.





Espais de Memòria

Parish church of Sant Andreu The burning and reconstruction of the temple



In Tona, on 23 July 1936, while the parish church of Sant Andreu and its rectory burned down. In the background, the fire of the Lurdes Sanctuary [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

The silhouette of the parish church of Sant Andreu, with its striking bell tower, overlooks the town and is one of its best-known images. The building that stands today was erected during the post-war period, as the original church was destroyed in 1936.

The church that stood here before the war was constructed between 1802 and 1840. The bell tower was built later, at the end of the 19th century. It was a neoclassical-style temple, with a single nave with open side chapels between them, resembling side naves with lunette vault ceilings.



Reconstruction work on the church. Construction workers posing on an iron frame [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

At the start of the Spanish Civil War, on 23 July 1936, a group of revolutionary militiamen set fire to the church. The roof collapsed and the building was left in ruins. The church bells were torn down and melted for the manufacture of weapons for the Republican army. Once the war was over, it was decided to build a new parish church on the same site as the previous one; the bell tower and the main façade were preserved. The new church was designed by the diocesan architect Josep Maria Pericas Morros (1881-1966), and the reconstruction was carried out between 1940 and 1943. To the south of the main building, the *Capella Fonda* (a free-standing chapel of Christ) and a new rectory were added.

The post-war church was built in the late *noucentista* style, with a marked influence of Romanesque architecture. What makes it most unique are the mural paintings of the triumphal arch and the presbytery, which were produced between 1946 and 1947 by the local painter Felip Vall Verdager. In 1949, the new church bells were inaugurated. The image of Saint Andrew was reinstated on the main façade in 1972.





Espais de Memòria

Mas Riambau

(farming estate)

The arrest and murder of the estate owner Jaume Galobart



Jaume Galobart driving his car, with his wife Maria Dolors Miró and two others, just before the start of the Spanish Civil War [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Montserrat Barata Gual Collection]

The parish of El Barri, with the farming estate Mas Riambau and the street Avinguda de Riambau, in 1934. In the background, Hotel Prudenci and the spa Codina [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

Riambau is an important farmhouse in the small parish of El Barri, near the sanctuary of Mare de Déu de Lurdes, the former chapel of Santa Maria del Barri. The property was confiscated by the Tona Anti-Fascist Committee at the start of the Spanish Civil War and its owner was murdered a few days later.

Riambau is a farmhouse of medieval origin and underwent several construction stages over time.

The main structure, with a rectangular layout and balconies on the façade, was erected in 1851 and is attached to earlier constructions dating from the 16th-18th centuries. A building that was once used as a carpentry shop forms part of the enclosure of the estate, running parallel to the street Avinguda de Riambau.

Landowner Jaume Galobart Sanmartí was the owner of the house in the 1930s. When the Spanish Civil War broke out, Galobart was arrested on the estate's threshing floor. After spending a few days with his sister's family, a group of militiamen from Vic, Tona and Taradell murdered him on the morning of 14 August 1936 in front of the Gorombau Farming Estate (Taradell). Several hours earlier, they had put his brother-in-law, Josep Boixadera Pons, to death. Galobart was married to Maria Dolors Miró Ferrà, the sister of painter Joan Miró. During the war, the house's collection of antiques disappeared.

In the early 1940s, the Riambau farmhouse served as a rectory, while a new one was being built. During the post-war period, the Iberian stele found inside the property in 1916 and embedded in a wall of the house was taken to the Episcopal Museum of Vic.

The death of Jaume Galobart with no heirs in 1936 led to the dismantling of the Riambau estate following the end of the war and the town's urban growth between the Manresa highway and the parish of El Barri.





Espais de Memòria

PIVE school, the Park’s former hotel and restaurant

The reception of refugees during the Spanish Civil War



The Park complex in 1919, little after its opening [Phototype Thomas / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

The PIVE school building is the result of the remodelling and expansion of an elite tourism resort complex: the Park restaurant and hotel and the Gran Bazaar del Montseny, built in 1918. During the Spanish Civil War, it housed many refugees. In 1956 the Park closed its doors. Shortly thereafter, the PIVE school and boarding school were opened and would remain in use until the 2019-2020 academic year.

The Park’s Casino-Restaurant and Hotel were intended to be the initial centre of a large residential district exclusively for bourgeois families, close to the Roqueta and Ullastres spas.

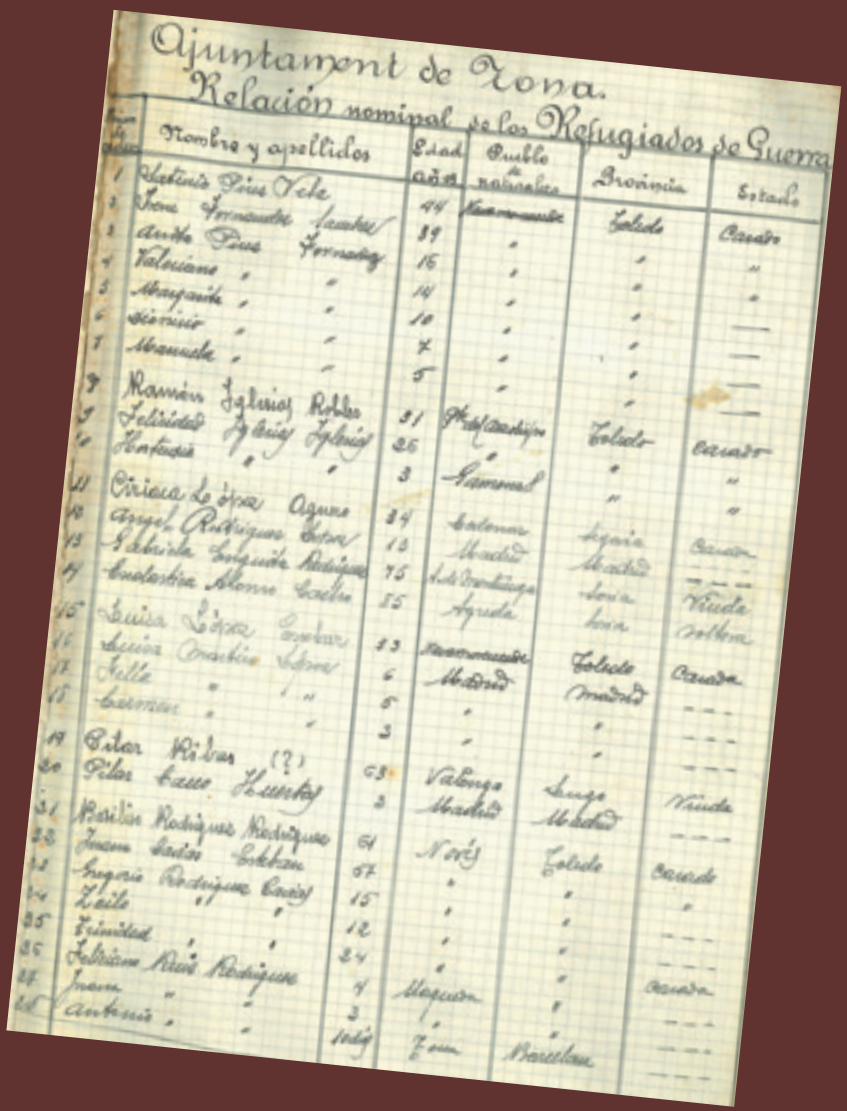
In that era, the word parc (“park”, in English) was used to denote what is known today as a “housing development”. Families including the Simons, the Montaners and the Llusàs built their villas there.

When the Spanish Civil War broke out, the Tona Anti-Fascist Committee confiscated the facilities. As of the end of 1936, the hotel and several villas and flats within the Roqueta district were set up to house war refugees, and the restaurant was converted into a community kitchen.

The refugees primarily came from Madrid and neighbouring provinces. In September 1938, 392 people were registered as living here, most of whom were women, elderly people, youths and young children; some of them were born in Tona. It was difficult to maintain the colony, due to shortages in the supply of food and firewood or coal for heating.

When Tona fell into the hands of Franco’s army, 150 refugees were still living there.

In 1956, the Park was closed and in 1958 it was re-opened as the PIVE summer boarding school, under the name Pensionado Internacional de Veraneo Estudiantil. As of the academic year 1959-1960, it would serve as a school and student residence.



First page of a census of war refugees who resided in Tona on 1 October 1937 [Tona Municipal Archive]

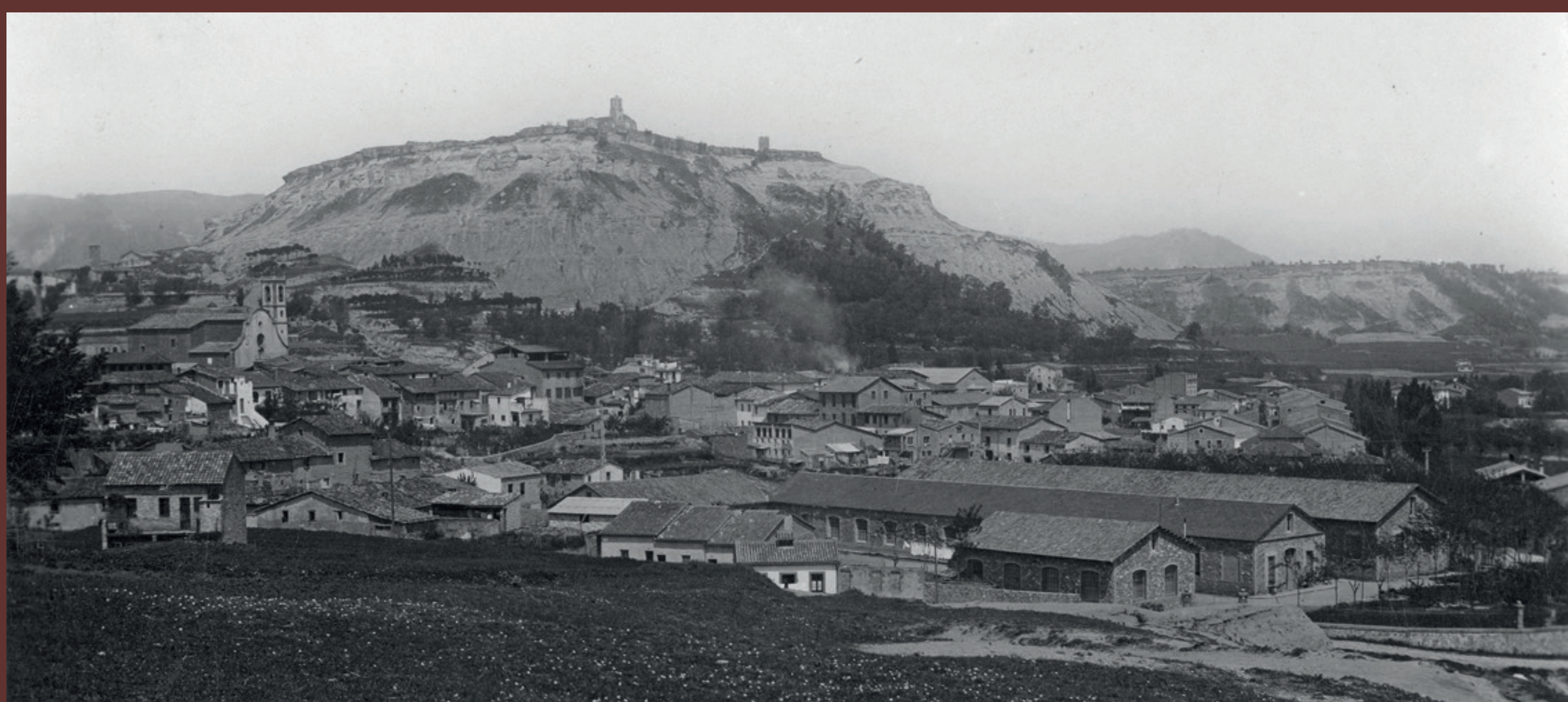




Espais de Memòria

Estabanell i Pahisa textile factory

The Spanish Civil War and the working world



Panoramic view of the factory and town in the 1930s [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

In 1920, the Estabanell i Pahisa factory was built in the district of El Raval. Shortly before that, in 1913, the same company had brought electricity to the town.

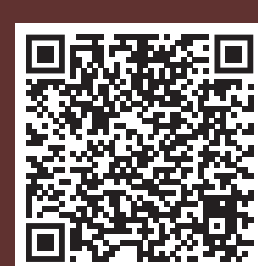
The outbreak of the Spanish Civil War resulted in the collectivisation of this factory. During the war, some workers were dismissed and prosecuted. Under the Franco regime, there were also episodes of repression, which entailed the dismissal and imprisonment of factory workers.

For many years, L'Estabanell, the Factory, was the town's most important industry. It provided work for many people, the vast majority of whom were women from Tona and neighbouring municipalities. This factory produced cotton fabrics, and shortly before its closure in the 1990s due to the crisis in the Catalan textile industry, it had become a garment workshop.

In the autumn of 1936, the workforce consisted of 167 people, virtually all of whom were women, except for a few weavers, the office staff and the supervisors. Due to the difficulty involved in the sourcing of cotton thread during the war, between June 1936 and June 1938 the factory's production dropped by 79% and would ultimately operate only three days a week, producing military clothing.

On 13 November 1936, the manager of the factory, Antoni Mirambell Gort, who had been a member of the Tona Local Council and the Catalan League Party before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, was arrested, along with nine men of a more right-wing ideology. Together, they were taken to the Sant Elies prison in Barcelona, which would release them a few days later. As a reprisal, in March 1938, ten female workers who were family members of deserters, were fired. Some of them were prosecuted, accused of sympathising with the pro-Franco movement, and sentenced to prison.

After the war, four female workers and one male worker who had belonged to the Workers' Control Committee or had served other posts of responsibility within the factory were tried by a military court. They received prison sentences. Other workers who were regarded as opponents to the new regime were also fired.





Espais de Memòria

Residential home and the former Hotel Prudenci The field hospital in Tona



Hotel Prudenci, during the years of the Spanish Civil War. The flags that appear in some of the windows served to identify the building as a military hospital [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



Convalescent soldiers and hospital staff in the garden of the Hotel Prudenci [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Bruguera-Pujol Family Collection]

The Hotel Prudenci embodied the most prominent architectural plan carried out within the municipality of Tona in the 1930s.

During the Spanish Civil War, it became a military hospital for the Republican army.

Built between 1933 and 1934 very close to the Codina spa, the Hotel Prudenci opened its doors in 1935. It was the first building of the rationalist influence to be constructed in Tona, and it was designed by the Barcelona-born architect Lluís Bonet Garí (1893-1993). The Hotel Prudenci had a large garden and all the amenities of its time. In fact, it was the first building in the town to have a lift.

At the start of the Spanish Civil War, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Tona confiscated the hotel and handed it over to the Government of Catalonia for use as a field hospital or back-line military recovery hospital. Managed by the Republican army throughout the war, this hospital was officially known as “Military Clinic Number 6”. Soldiers from the International Brigades and other units were brought here to recover. The hospital received part of its food supply from the local farms. Some of its staff members were from Tona. During the years of the war, benefit festivals were held in Tona to raise funds for the hospital's upkeep. In February 1939, Franco's troops still found wounded soldiers here and transferred them to the military hospital in Barcelona.

After the war, the building was restored to its original function as a hotel and remained open until the 1970s. Later, it was converted into a residential home for the elderly.





Espais de Memòria

The street Carrer Nou The end of the Spanish Civil War in Tona



Tona, in 1928. The right-hand side of the picture displays the parish church of Sant Andreu as it was before its destruction at the start of the Spanish Civil War. Just beyond it is the row of houses along the street Carrer Nou. [L. Roisin / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

The name “Carrer Nou” (“New Street”) is surprising, as it is actually one of the town’s oldest streets. This street saw its beginnings in the 16th century. Centuries later, it was along this street that Franco’s troops launched their occupation of Tona on 1 February 1939.

Created alongside the main road that connected Barcelona with Vic, this street was a continuation of the present-day streets of Carrer Major and Carrer de Barcelona. It is for this reason that it received the name “new”: Carrer Nou. Originally, the street was only flanked by the row of houses on the east side. The west side of the street was developed after the Spanish Civil War. This was a traditional residential area for peasant families and craftspeople. The 18th century houses are of great heritage interest, featuring ground floors and second storeys, with stone lintels bearing carved inscriptions. Can Baulenas, property number 23, has a doorway dating back to 1558 that was used in a reconstruction of the home in 1790.

It was along this street that soldiers of Francisco Franco’s army under the 2nd Flag of the Traditionalist Spanish Falange and the JONS from Asturias entered Tona on the evening of 1 February 1939 and began to occupy the town. These troops had come from the coast of Collsuspina. They took cover inside some of the houses on the street and fired shots towards Les Escomes, L’Aguilar and El Coll, where soldiers of the Republican army were gathered. An intense clash with gunfire ensued, leading to casualties on both sides. By 7 o’clock in the evening, Franco’s troops had taken the centre of the town. In the Town Hall building –which was also the headquarters of the former Anti-Fascist Committee–, in Carrer de Barcelona, Commander Leonardo Sánchez Risco appointed the industrialist Josep Balaguer Forment to serve as Mayor of the town. To commemorate this event, the new Tona Town Council renamed Carrer Nou “Calle Año de la Victoria”, or “Victory Year Street”. The street would recover its traditional name in the 1970s.

At Cucut farmhouse, on 31 January, Maria Capdevila Mir, aged 18, was trying to prevent a burglary and was murdered by retreating soldiers of the Republican army. In the days before Franco’s occupation of the town, long processions of people made their way through Tona on their path into exile.





Espais de Memòria

The street Carrer Major

The supply of food during the Spanish Civil War and the post-war period



The street Carrer Major in the 1930s. On the right, the La Confiança bakery and cake shop [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

During the years of the war, Tona had great difficulty securing basic food supplies. In 1936, the streets Carrer Major and Carrer de Barcelona housed several bakeries that were open to the public: Sañé (also known as Ca la Jarana), Buxaderas (also known as Can Ramonet, La Confiança), Busquets (Can Silvestre) and Arnella. Another bakery, known as Cooperativa Fraternitat Obrera, was located in the main square, Plaça Major.



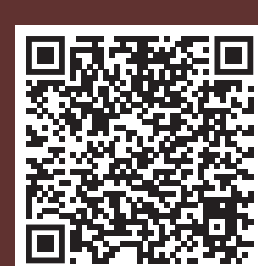
Municipal banknote from 1937 [Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

Ration book from 1952 [Bread Museum Collection]

Yet basic food supplies would become scarce early on in the war. At the same time, there was a black market with abusive prices, and the authorities were forced to take control of food distribution. There was a major shortage of bread, which was becoming ever poorer in quality. The use of food ration books was instated and the prices of basic staples were regulated. Farmers were required to report their harvests and livestock.

Paper money was issued by the Town Council, because there was no fractional currency for exchange. The Town Council was also forced to take charge of the provision of food for both the community of refugees and the military hospital within the walls of the former Hotel Prudenci. The Town Council additionally created a free soup kitchen for the children of vulnerable families. This meal centre would remain open during the post-war period, yet by then it would be run by the Falange Party's social aid organisation, Auxilio Social.

The end of the war did not put an end to economic hardship. Food production, its transport and its prices would continue to be controlled. Ration books remained in use until 1952.





Espais de Memòria

Library and former Caterina Figueras Schools

Teacher repression in the post-war period



Teacher Engràcia Remolins, with her students from Caterina Figueras School. She is the fourth person from the left, in the last row [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Joan Serra Baucells Collection]



Teacher Andreu Rodamilans, with a group of his students shortly before the start of the Spanish Civil War [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Carmen Sardà Roqueta Collection]

This architectural complex once housed the national schools of Tona. During the post-war period, the Franco regime conducted a purge of teachers. The building was restored between 1991 and 1993 and became the town's new public library.

The school complex was built between 1928 and 1929 under the patronage of Antoni Figueras Cerdà, a Mallorcan who had made his fortune in the Americas and settled in Barcelona. Figueras had spent his summers in Tona. This is a magnificent noucentista-style building, designed by the municipal architect Manuel Gausa Raspall. It is characterised by its classical-inspired volumetrics and the decorative sgraffiti on the building façades, by the Vigo-born painter Manuel Puig Genís. This is one of the most beautiful educational buildings in the region. The name of the school, which is now a library, commemorates the daughter of Antoni Figueras, who died of typhus at a very young age.

Teacher Engràcia Remolins Pujol and her husband, Pere Mata Anfruns, who was also a teacher at Caterina Figueras School, were purged after the Spanish Civil War. They were accused of both not being supporters of the Franco regime and maintaining friendships with members of the Anti-fascist Committee of Tona. Mata was unable to return to the school until 1942, and Remolins received a more severe punishment: she was forced to leave the school and move to Gelida, in the Alt Penedès region, to work as a teacher there. Andreu Rodamilans Carné, another teacher at this school, and the headmaster during the first months of the Spanish Civil War, chaired the Tona Anti-Fascist Committee between July and October 1936. He was a militant of the PSUC (Socialist Union Party of Catalonia) and the UGT (National Workers' Trade Union), and was the regional head of the Spanish educational workers' union, the Federación Española de Trabajadores de la Enseñanza. He went into exile in France in 1939 and returned to Catalonia in 1976.





Espais de Memòria

Plaça Major

(main square)

The post-war period,
the early years of the
Franco regime



Stand of the local branch of the Falange in the Plaça Major. On the left, the sign of the party's headquarters on the façade of the building that it occupied [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

The Plaça Major during a summer town festival in the post-war period, between 1940 and 1944, decorated with banners associated with ideologies linked to the Franco regime or its sympathising states [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Municipal Archive Collection]

Since it was first laid out in the 17th century, this main square, the Plaça Major, has been the heart and hub of community life in this town. Even today, it is the chosen backdrop for countless festivities and other sorts of activity. Moreover, since 1932, this square and its surrounding areas have been the location of the weekly farmers' markets that are held on Fridays.

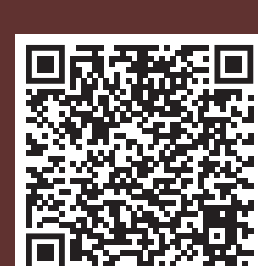
During the post-war period, this square hosted numerous gatherings of the Traditionalist and of the JONS Spanish Falange, which, as the sole party of the Franco dictatorship, set up its headquarters here.

The urban development of the Plaça Major began in around 1614. This process was most probably executed in more than one phase, which might explain the sort of zig-zag layout and odd corner (specifically known as “El Racó”, or “the corner”) that existed in the northern end of the square until the 1960s.

Throughout the 20th century, the Plaça Major accommodated the town's main leisure and entertainment establishments, including the Racó and Orient cafés and inns, and the two cinema houses that were opened here. The façade of the Orient Cinema (1956) still survives, though it has been rebuilt. The square was also flanked by the building of a local workers' cooperative known as Cooperativa Fraternitat Obrera, which was founded in 1916 yet no longer exists, and the Can Tori mansion, which was built between 1877 and 1881 and has also been demolished.

In 1961, the square underwent a major overhaul along with the renovation of the buildings on its northern side. Later, the refurbishment of 1991-1992 made it possible to extend the square to the south.

Under the Franco regime, the official name, “Plaza del Generalísimo” aimed to relegate the term Major (‘Great’), though in vain. For many years, the Falange had its headquarters in the building that had housed the Town Hall before the Spanish Civil War. In the post-war period, the Falangists often staged gatherings and parades here, dressed in their characteristic uniforms. The square also served as one of the venues for the ceremonies of the reinstatement of the image of the Holy Christ and the Virgin of Lurdes on 29th May 1939, bearing witness to the dominance of Catholic nationalism in Tona.





Espais de Memòria

Plaça Major

(main square)

Democracy and Catalan identity



In the 1970s, the increase in participation in the traditional Catalan Sardana folk dances in Tona was associated with the expression of the Catalan identity. This expression of cultural identity reached a high point on 23 April 1978, as can be seen in this photo, with the celebration of the local festival, Tona Ciutat Pubilla de la Sardana ("Tona, Heir City to the Sardana") [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]

The Plaça Major, the main square, bore witness to some of the most emblematic moments in Tona, in the transition from the Franco dictatorship to democracy.

The death of General Franco in 1975 ushered in a period of democratic recovery. In the 1976 referendum, the vote in favour of democratic reform won by a landslide. In 1977, 90% of Tona's electorate took part in the first free elections since 1936. The town has never again seen such a huge turnout. On 11 September of the same year, a demonstration calling for the national rights of Catalonia culminated in the Plaça Major, with the reading of a manifesto.

This entire process of political mobilisation and collective hope, amid a great cultural boom, reached its high point with the celebration of the Tona Ciutat Pubilla de la Sardana (Tona Heir City to the Sardana) festival and the visit of the President of the Government of Catalonia, Josep Tarradellas, on 23 April 1978. In 1979, the town elected its first democratic City Council since the dictatorship.



The longing for democracy and the sentiments of Catalan nationality were expressed in political events that were held in this town. Reading of the Manifesto of the 11th of September of 1977 [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Imma Señé Segalés Collection]



Tona's memorial sites

To raise awareness of the most important episodes in the history of Tona relating to the Second Republic, the Spanish Civil War, the post-war period and the democratic transition, the sites where these events took place have been signposted, with the corresponding explanations.

This tour through our memorial sites stems from the desire to keep the memory of our history alive. We must not forget the struggles, the conflicts, the clashes..., yet also everyday life, and of course, the hope that went into the recovery of our democratic rights and freedoms.



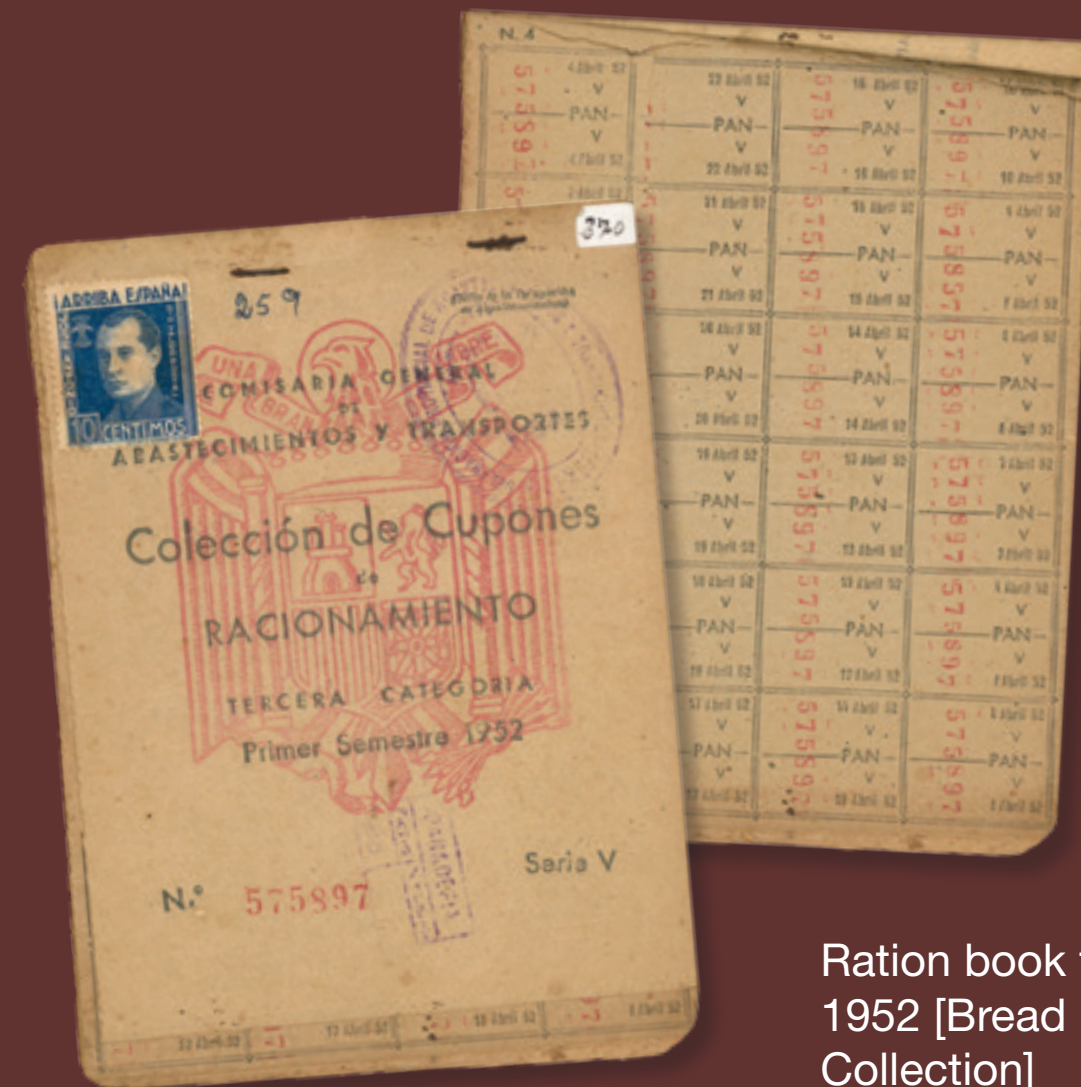
La Canal in the 1930s. The inscription on the façade reads "COLÒNIA ESCOLAR DE SABADELL", meaning "Sabadell Camp for Schoolchildren" [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



The fire of the parish church and the old rectory on 23 July 1936 [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



Municipal banknote from 1937 [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Ramon Batllés Archive Collection]



Ration book from 1952 [Bread Museum Collection]

The following sites have been signposted:

1. Camp de les Lloses Archaeological Park. The burning of the rectory at the start of the Spanish Civil War
2. Mas Rimbau. The arrest and murder of the estate owner Jaume Galobart
3. Residential home and the former Hotel Prudenci. The military hospital of Tona
4. The street Carrer Nou. The end of the Spanish Civil War in Tona
5. Estabanell i Pahisa textile factory. The Spanish Civil War and the working world
6. Library and the former Caterina Figueras schools. Teacher repression in the post-war period
7. La Canal. The camp playgroups of the Sabadell School Hygiene League
8. Pive School. The reception of refugees during the Spanish Civil War
9. Site in memory of Marcelino Beguería, who was deported to Mauthausen concentration camp
10. The main street, Carrer Major. The supply of food during the Spanish Civil War and the post-war period
11. The main square, Plaça Major. The post-war period, the early years of the Franco regime, democracy and Catalan identity
12. Parish church of Sant Andreu. The burning and reconstruction of the temple



Convalescent soldiers and hospital staff in the garden of the Hotel Prudenci, which was converted into a military hospital clinic during the war. [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Bruguera-Pujol Family Collection]



Reading of the Manifesto of the 11th of September of 1977 [Unknown author / Tona Municipal Archive. L'Abans Collection. Imma Serié Segalés Collection]

