

Itinerary of the War from 1936 to 1939

The military uprising that began on July 18, 1936 failed in Catalunya, at the same time that a process of social revolution began, carried out mainly by the CNT-FAI. The triumph of the insurgents in other parts of the state, however, led to a fierce armed conflict that would last until April 1939.

Catalunya remained a rearguard area, far from the war fronts, for much of the conflict. This fact caused the Catalan area, since November 1936 with the forced evacuation of Madrid, to be considered a reception area for the many refugees fleeing the violence of the fighting or the cruel repression exerted by the Francoists over the territories they were controlling. Arenys de Munt, at the same time, due to its relative remoteness from the Catalan capital and its protection from naval attacks, was considered a zone of relative security for the people of Barcelona and people from the surrounding villages who were fleeing the continuous bombings they were suffering since the middle of 1937. Apart from the strong problems experienced due to the war (forced military recruitments, lack of food and medicine, insecurity...), this massive arrival of refugees (from Madrid, the Basque Country, Asturias, the Barcelona area...) was probably the most important event that the people of Arenys de Munt experienced during the war years (numbers 1, 2, 3 and 7).

On the other hand, the relative security given by its geographical location and its extensive municipal area made Arenys de Munt an area considered suitable for the installation of military camps for the training of soldiers who had to be incorporated into the front (location 134 of the Mixed Brigade at the Agricultural Union Building in June 1937 and installation of CRIM 16, camp no. 2 in Sobirans in May 1938). It was also decided that the factory "Manufacturas Colomer SA" was to be occupied by the 1st company of the 47th Battalion of Carabineers (numbers 8 and 10).

In the last months of 1938, with the bloody operations on the Ebro, the premises of the new School Group were enabled, as well as those of the "Manufacturas Colomer SA" factory, as a blood hospital and residence for the wounded (numbers 5 and 10).

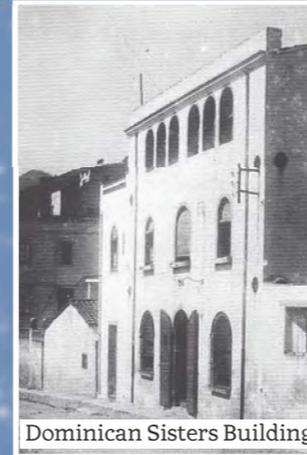
With this itinerary, which traces on the ground the scenarios that took place in Arenys de Munt during the War from 1936 to 1939, we want to recover and make known a key part of our recent history, that mixes the drama of the war with solidarity towards refugees. Helping newcomers in such a critical time is a benchmark for facing a hopeful future.



Villa Josefa



Can Regàs



Dominican Sisters Building



Agricultural Union Building



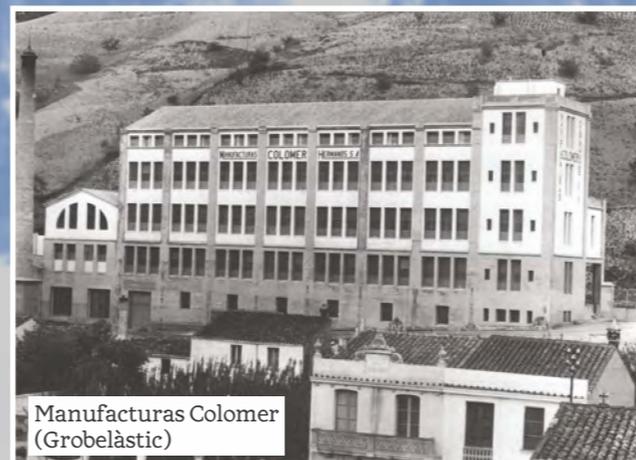
Marketplace



National School



Can Jalpí



Manufacturas Colomer (Grobelàstic)

Historical itinerary through the places of the War from 1936 to 1939 in Arenys de Munt



Ajuntament
d'Arenys de Munt



COL·LECTIU PEL
MUSEU ARXIU
D'ARENYS DE MUNT



1. Villa Josefa. Headquarters of the colony of refugees from Madrid (December 1936-January 1939). From December 1936, Villa Josefa (Ca l'Espàrrec) hosted a colony of refugees from Madrid, especially the elderly and children.

From the end of 1937, two buildings were set up in Torrentbò as school camps: **Mas Miró** (Can Guix), home of a colony of Basque children, and **Can Delàs**, home of a colony of Asturian children.

On the other hand, from August 1938, **Villa Mercedes** (Can Boter) was set up as a colony for children in charge of the Mexican consulate.

2. Can Regàs. Residence of a group of children of workers of the Telephone Company (July 1936 to December 1937).

3. National School (current Town Hall). Headquarters of the northern refugee colony, especially Basque people (October 1937 to January 1939).

4. Marketplace, work of the architect Enric Catà. Headquarters of the Republican Town Council.

5. Sant Martí School, work of the architect Enric Catà. School Group building opened in April 1937. Blood hospital since late 1938.

6. Refuge on Can Barbeta Street.

7. Can Jalpí, work of the architect Miquel Madorell i Rius. Since mid-1938 it was the seat of President Juan Negrín and lieutenant colonel García Vivancos, head of CRIM 16, camp no. 2, located in Sobirans.

8. Agricultural Union Building. Headquarters of the 134th Mixed Brigade, 1st Battalion, end of June 1937.

9. Dominican Sisters Building. Headquarters of the Anti-fascist Militia Committee throughout the war.

10. Manufacturas Colomer (Grobelaèstic). Since August 1937, headquarters of the 1st company of the 47th Battalion of Carabineers and, since the end of August 1938, blood hospital and headquarters of the 21th Mobile Battalion of the Carabineers' Health Services.