



ATAVISTIC ILLUSIONISTS, COMICAL SHEPHERDS CHRISTMAS



1. Lavender effigies. La Riera de Gaià





Although, paradoxically, the gospels include few references to the birth of Jesus, sacred history has been adorned with popular customs and apocryphal texts that perpetuate it. The *Pastorets* is a rustic burlesque in which the devil takes on the morphology of antagonist of the celestial hordes and the shepherds, introducing the atavistic battle between good and evil, hovering between the role of comedian and lovable figure. Following on from what St. Francis started back in the 13th century in Italy, the Living Nativities performed nowadays in rural areas – such as around the castle and chapel of La Pobla de Montornès -, or among everyday streets and buildings transformed into Bethlehem, like in Perafort – recreate and explain the first stage of Jesus' life. On the eve of the Epiphany, the children of La Riera de Gaià light aromatic lavender effigies to guide the Three Kings to the village, while in La Canonja, La Pobla de Montornès and Salomó they have kept the charming tradition of distributing the long-awaited gifts house by house, balcony by balcony. These ancestral customs coexist with new ideas such as the St. Sylvester's Day Swim in Tarragona and Vila-seca and the New Year's Eve events in Torredembarra.

2. La Riera de Gaià



3. Magical gifts. La Pobla de Montornès





GIDDY-UP! HORSE RACES AND CART DRIVERS THE WINTER FESTIVALS



4. St. Anthony, Vila-seca





5. Horse-riding courses. Vila-seca



6. The Tres Tombs festival. Vila-seca

Winter is the coldest season of the year, the time when the days are shortest and the nights are longest. It's the time when agricultural work diminishes considerably, which when the calendar of saint's days was put together led to the major festivals of agricultural communities being held in the winter. Thus St. Anthony – on 17th January – and St. Sebastian – on 20th January – are the two most oft-celebrated saints. The first is the patron of domestic animals and beasts of burden which parade before their patron saint in a ritual which nowadays has become much longer, having become standardized as the *Tres Tombs* festival (lit. Three Turns – referring to the three circuits that the horses used to make of the town centre, generally around the parish church). The participative and travelling nature of the Constantí groups is worth mentioning, who organise their festival on the last Sunday in February. But the biggest celebration in honour of St. Anthony is in Vila-seca, where they excel in *cóssos* or professional horse races featuring purebloods and trotter horses. St. Sebastian, who is generally invoked against the plague, was an officer in the guard of the Roman emperor Diocletian, who had him tied to a tree and shot full of arrows. The Romanesque carving from the 13th century of the Virgin of Lledó in La Pobla de Mafumet rounds off the most notable winter evocations every 2 February, which in years ending in a zero take on a very special significance.





CRAFTS, SATIRE AND CONFETTI CARNIVAL



7. Creative crafts. Tarragona



Carnival has been the most multitudinous festival of the winter since Rome colonized the coast of Tarragona. There are two major events in Tarragonès county: the *Cós Blanc* of Salou, the central ceremony of its main winter festival, and the series of events in Tarragona, the city that has generated one of the biggest and best Carnivals in Catalonia which, as well as the local *comparses* (carnival krewes), welcomes those of other neighbouring towns. The *Cós Blanc* in Salou is a procession of the local krewes on their floats under a tremendous storm of confetti, enhanced by spectacular lighting effects. In the Tarragona carnival, the rich sequence of ritual events starts with the *Xarró* (the festival's *escudella* stew of noodles and vegetables) and the construction of a monumental barrel which is burnt at the closing ceremony. The krewes show off their elegant, hand-made costumes along the streets on Saturday and Sunday, while satire is the dominant theme in sermons and proclamations.

8. Cós blanc. Salou



9. Spectacular costumes. Tarragona





ARMATS AND IMPROPERIS **HOLY WEEK**



10. Religious Icons, Tarragona





11. Soldiers. Constantí

The Passion and the Resurrection are the epitome of the Mystery, the most representative elements of the mystic world and also the longest standing, if not of the work as a whole then certainly of its most essential part. When spring is about to burst forth, the pointed hoods and robes, the flaming torches and the staves, the flowers and the thyme, bear witness to the last episodes in the life of Jesus Christ. The *Via Crucis* was first established in the 14th century and today begins on the morning of Good Friday. From the 16th century onwards, the brotherhoods of the Holy Blood were set up as instruments to regulate public discipline through penitential processions, of which the *improperis* (religious icons) are the most notable living testimony. On the night of Holy Tuesday, the walled town of Altafulla is transformed into Jerusalem in a spoken representation of the Passion, while on Easter Thursday the sacred story takes over La Pobla de Mafumet. Documented in Tarragona some 250 years ago, the *armats*, or Roman soldiers who accompany Jesus, parade in various towns, the Constantí *armats* having performed continuously since 1851. Just before dawn on Friday, the *armats* of La Creu de Torredembarra march through the darkness, while those of the church of Sant Martí de Vilallonga del Camp parade their lances and cuirasses as far as the Roser chapel. In the evening, the procession of the Holy Burial of Tarragona is one of the most popular in the country, while other smaller ones such as that of El Morell still portray 'living' biblical people such as the Three Marys.





BOATS TO THE SEA!

THE CYCLE OF WATER



12. Water against the hazelnut moth. El Morell





The cycle of water plays an essential role in the summer season. On the eve of St. John, oarsmen compete in front of the beach at Torredembarra in boats that used to be used for auxiliary work and rescues. Later on, every 16 of July, fishermen and sailors join in a ceremonial procession in honour of the Virgin of Carmen. This custom, of Italian origin, has been observed in Catalonia since the middle of the 18th century and is most popular in Torredembarra and Tarragona. On the Saturday closest to 30 July, the festival of St. Abdon and St. Senen – the former patron saints of the countryside – in El Morell recreates the farmers' struggle against the plague of the hazelnut tree, the leopard moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*), which can only be overcome with water. On 18 August, after passing through La Secuita, L'Argilaga and Els Pallaresos, the water from the Brufaganya –the inland area where the River Gaià emerges– reaches Tarragona in a delightful procession of carriages and mounted horses which at night is reactivated in a very wet party!



13. Boats. Torredembarra



14. The 'wet' festival. Tarragona





STRIKE A MATCH!

THE CYCLE OF FIRE



15. Dragon. El Morell





16. Devil's dance. Torredembarra



17. Fireworks mortar



18. Fireworks competition. Tarragona

Fire, the antagonist element to water, becomes the other protagonist of the summer months. The bonfires (a legacy of the ones that used to be lit on this same date during the years of Muslim domination for the Ansara festival), bangers and rockets on the eve of St. John's day are some of the biggest celebrations and usher in the cycle that is just beginning. During the first full week of July, the beach of Miracle in Tarragona glitters with the fiery reflections of the International Fireworks Competition, the most important pyrotechnic event on the Mediterranean in which the most renowned companies from all around the world take part. For the Assumption of the Mother of God –the night of the 15th August– the beach at Salou is the venue for another stunning fireworks display. The *tronades* (thunderous bangers, which have been a feature of the county since 1550) and *traques* (strings of firecrackers imported from the Valencian Country in the 1930s) round off the biggest pyrotechnic displays.





ROCKETS AND BELLS

THE *SEGUICIS* OF THE MAIN SAINT'S DAY FESTIVALS



19. Nanos Vells. Tarragona





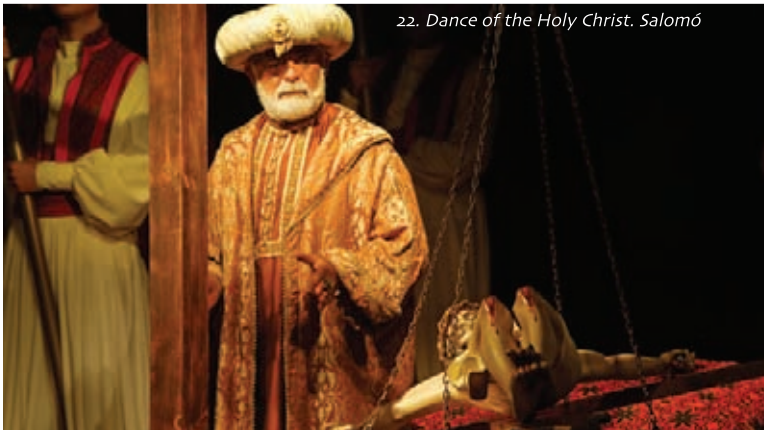
The *Seguici Popular* (Popular Retinue), of medieval origin, and the 18th century castellers (human tower builders) are the two defining icons of the main saint's day festivals in the towns of Tarragonès county. Both of them reach their apogee during the Santa Tecla Festival in Tarragona over 11 days of festivities lasting from 15th to 24th September. The festive calendar also features some other little gems from our ethnographic heritage, such as the Festival of the Painting in Torredembarra – with a procession on 15th July parading the famous painting sung about in carols; the festival of St. Margaret in La Riera de Gaià, around 20th July; the festival of St. Abdon and St. Senen in El Morell – with their artistic dragon and unique masks and sceptres of their devil's dance; and Santa Rosalia in Torredembarra on 4th September, with an inventive and lavish Popular Retinue. Santa Tecla in Tarragona reaches its zenith with the most prolific *Seguici Popular* in the Catalan-speaking countries: an exceptional concentration of dances, festival bestiary, musical theatre, spoken dances and allegorical performances. The *balls parlats* (spoken dances) are some of the most authentic examples of popular theatricals in the county. Outside the *Seguici* festivities, and with a more sacred nature, Salomó puts on the Dance of the Holy Christ on the first four Sundays of May which commemorates the legend of a merchant who came back to the village from Algeria with the venerated image.



20. Giants



21. Bigmule. Torredembarra



22. Dance of the Holy Christ. Salomó





UP, UP AND AWAY! THE CASTELLS



23. Tower of seven with a folre, El Catllar





24. Sostres



25. Pinya

The *castells*, or human towers, have evolved from a marginal position on the Catalan festive calendar to becoming one of the country's most important national symbols. The sport originated in the last third of the 19th century from Valencian dances, the dance of the *Seguici* – which already existed in El Catllar, La Riera de Gaià, La Secuita and Tarragona – and included the execution of a tower which progressively grew in height. The first groups from Valls in the 19th century had the benefit of sturdy country workers, and incorporated other well-known *castellers* from Creixell, La Riera, Tarragona and Torredembarra, achieving an unprecedented *Quatre de nou sense folre* at the Santa Tecla festival of 1881. From the six levels of 1770 the groups have evolved to the current record of ten *sostres* or levels. In Tarragonès county there are various famous *casteller* squares, and these are some of the notable occasions when you can see them. The Festival of the Painting and of St. Rosalia in Torredembarra and that of St. Margaret in La Riera share the privilege of having put on legendary *casteller* performances by inviting acclaimed groups; the fourth Saturday in August is the turn of El Catllar, which is where the Valencians who achieved the first six-level tower came from, which puts on a very high quality *casteller* programme; while the first Sunday of the Santa Tecla fiestas hosts one of the most brilliant spectacles, with the two best groups from the *casteller* world competing as well as performances from the best local teams. It is worth making a special mention of the custom of 'walking towers' which in Tarragona ascend the staircase with the longest-standing *casteller* tradition in Catalonia, as far as the Plaça de les Cols. There are three towns in the county with their own groups: Altafulla, Tarragona and Torredembarra.





ANCESTRAL INSTRUMENTS

GRALLES AND TIMBALS



26. A gralla playing





Els Rates from Altafulla; Els Barraca and the Pau de la Gralla Group from La Pobla de Montornès; Els Flaessos from Roda de Barà; Els Pedals from Torredembarra, and Els Rioné and Els Veciana from Tarragona, all form part of the history of the *gralla* (a traditional instrument similar to a clarinet) which in the 19th and 20th centuries has accompanied the Popular Retinues, the human towers and the dances of many popular festivals. They are the legacy of the minstrels of El Catllar, Constantí and Tarragona, of the bagpiper Arnau de Miranda and the "xeramiller" Martí, who in 1383 were already playing at the fiestas in this ethnographic county; of the *flabiolaire* (piccolo) and tabor which in 1687 were played in Constantí, and the bagpiper who, that same year, played "*lo grall de la gaita*" (the scream of the pipes) in La Pobla de Mafumet. Today, at any Main Festival in the county worth its salt, you will hear some of the most ritual sounds of the Camp de Tarragona which good players perform most tunefully: as dawn breaks, the matins that wake the villagers; the tune for accompanying the traditional vermouth, and the background music of the procession accompanying the patron saint of the town.



27. Half a cobla band



28. Metal in the festa



29. Reeds





DEEP-ROOTED DEVOTIONS

THE BLESSED BREAD



30. Procession with the blessed bread. Roda de Barà





31. Auction. Roda de Barà



32. Blessed bread. Roda de Barà

Tarragonès county also has a type of Main Festival based on blessed bread which is very popular in the north-eastern part of the county. A legacy of the ancient charities that local institutions organised for their most needy parishioners, the custom has endured through to the present day. The people of Salomó on 3rd May to honour the Invention of the Sacred Cross; of Roda de Barà on 24th August for St. Bartholomew's Day; and of Creixell in September for the Holy Sacrament, all use this festive gastronomic element as a symbol of their identity. Women and children in Salomó, and couples in Roda de Barà, form a cortège to carry the flatbreads garlanded with flowers and ribbons and placed on a tray, dressed up with a hand-crafted tablecloth, to the religious ceremony, during the course of which the bread is blessed. Immediately afterwards they are paraded round the village to music. The auction of a *coca* – known as the *coca* of joy because in ancient times it was the one that brought the most benefit – is one of the most ethnographically interesting parts of the ritual.





OVENS AND FIREPLACES

COCAS, VERMOUTH AND BREAKFASTS



33. Leftover and spinach coca. Perafort



Food is a major part of the festivities. Nougats and *neules* (wafer 'cigars') at Christmas, ring-shaped cakes for Epiphany and St. Anthony, *coca* with lardons and egg sausage for Carnival, doughnuts at Lent, the Easter 'mona' (chocolate confection), cherry *cocas* around Corpus Christi, sweet *cocas* studded with glacé fruit on the eve of St. John, chestnuts, pine-nut and almond sweetmeats and sweet potatoes around All Saint's Day, all mark the passing of the year. In the tradition of the 19th century *castellers* who travelled from festival to festival, a very popular repast is the *forquilla i ganivet* breakfast (a hearty, sit-down affair). There is even an unofficial league in which establishments such as the Sans bar in Vila-seca, the Sport bar in Baix a Mar in Torredembarra, Avi Tòful in Tarragona, Boada in Els Pallaresos, Casal and Jordi in La Riera, Cantó in La Secuita, Mellado in Constantí and the Cooperativa in El Catllar have excelled, as well as the herring breakfast for St. Martin's Day in Altafulla. Midday on the saint's day is the time for the concert vermou, where this aperitif of Italian origin bursts with aromatic intensity, spicy notes and hints of ripe fruit. It's no coincidence that one of the most prestigious producers, Yzaguirre, has a winery in El Morell. And for meals with family and friends, *cocas* are an essential feature of the saint's day festivities in small towns. Whether made with leftovers, cured sausage or herring, with onion, braised vegetables, spinach, aubergine or beans, with sugar or egg or chocolate... some really excellent ones come out of the ovens of La Secuita, Els Pallaresos, Perafort and Constantí. Also, some of the towns have special gastronomic days such as La Canonja with its *escudellada* (hearty country broth) for St. Sebastian, Tarragona with the *xarró* (noodle and vegetable broth) for Carnival, Torredembarra with its winter *bull* (tuna belly), Altafulla with its spring casserole and La Riera with its *samfainada* –in July– which uses the haricot bean, the most traditional garnish in the county.



34. Sweet coca. Perafort

The festive calendar of Tarragonès county

CHRISTMAS

Dec - Jan	Living Nativity Scene	La Pobla de Montornès	**
Dec - Jan	Living Nativity Scene	Perafort	
Dec - Jan	The Shepherds' Story	Tarragona	*
Dec - Jan	The Shepherds' Story	Vila-seca	

DECEMBER

Varies	Christmas Broth	Vila-seca	
23	Lavender excursion	La Riera de Gaià	
31	The Nose Man and the St. Sylvester's Day Swim	Tarragona	
31	The Nose Man and the St. Sylvester's Day Swim	Torredembarra	
31	New Year's Eve parties	County-wide	

JANUARY

1	First dip of the year!	Torredembarra	
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EPIPHANY

5	Parade of the Three Kings	Everywhere	
5	Distribution of gifts	La Canonja	
5	Distribution of gifts	La Pobla de Montornès	
5	Lavender effigies	La Riera de Gaià	*
5	Distribution of gifts	Salomó	

17	St. Anthony Main Festival	Vila-seca	**
Varies	<i>Tres Tombs</i>	Roda de Barà	
20	St. Sebastian's Day. Main winter festival	Constantí	**
20	St. Sebastian's Day. Main winter festival	Els Pallaresos	
20	St. Sebastian's Day. Main winter festival	La Canonja	*
20	St. Sebastian's Day. Main festival	Puigdelfí	
20	St. Sebastian's Day. Get-together. Votive festival	Vespella de Gaià	

FEBRUARY

2	The Virgin of Lledó. Main winter festival. Decennial on years ending with a zero	La Pobla de Mafumet	*
First Saturday	Main Festival	Salou	**
Last Sunday	<i>Tres Tombs</i>	Constantí	*



Last Sunday	<i>Calçotada</i> Feast (braised spring onions)	La Nou de Gaià	
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CARNIVAL

Weekend before Maundy Thursday	Carnival	La Pobla de Mafumet	
As above	Carnival	La Riera de Gaià	
As above	Carnival	Perafort	
From the Saturday before Maundy Thursday to Shrove Tuesday	Carnival	Tarragona	***
From Maundy Thursday to Ash Wednesday	Carnival	Torredembarra	*
Carnival Saturday	Carnival	Altafulla	
As above	Carnival	Constantí	*
As above	Carnival	Creixell	
As above	Carnival	Constantí	*
Weekend after Carnival Tuesday	Carnival	Salomó	

Varies	<i>Bull</i> (tuna belly) festival	Torredembarra	
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HOLY WEEK

Palm Sunday	<i>Armats</i> (soldiers)	Vilallonga del Camp	
Easter Wednesday	The Passion	Altafulla	
Easter Thursday	The Passion	La Pobla de Mafumet	
Good Friday	Procession	Altafulla	
As above	<i>Via Crucis</i> and procession	Constantí	*
As above	Procession	El Morell	
As above	<i>Armats</i> (soldiers)	La Pobla de Mafumet	
As above	<i>Via Crucis</i> and procession	Torredembarra	
As above	Processions bearing religious icons	Tarragona 	**
As above	Processions	Vilallonga del Camp	*

EASTER

Easter Monday	Get-together at the chapel of the Virgin of Montornès	La Pobla de Montornès	*
Easter Tuesday	Get-together in honour of St. Anthony of Padua	Altafulla	





Sunday after Easter	Get-together	La Nou de Gaià	
MARCH			
Last Sunday (or into April)	<i>Festa de l'olla</i> (Festival of the Pot)	Altafulla	*
APRIL			
23	St. George's Day. Main Festival	Ardenya (La Riera)	
MAY			
3	Invention of the Holy Cross. Main Festival	Salomó	
Sundays	The Dance of Holy Christ	Salomó	***
Second Sunday	Rose Festival	Vilallonga del Camp	
CORPUS			
Corpus Christi	The dancing egg and the Corpus Christi procession	Tarragona	**
JUNE			
Eve of St. John's Day	Bonfires and parties	Everywhere	
23	Witches' Night	Altafulla	
23	Festival of St. John in Baix a Mar	Torredembarra	*
24	St. John's Day. Main Festival	La Pobla de Mafumet	
29	St. Peter's Day. Main Festival	Perafort	
JULY			
First full week	International Fireworks Competition	Tarragona	***
15	Culture and <i>Castells</i> Day	Altafulla	
15	Festival of the Painting of St. Rosalia	Torredembarra	**
16	Virgin of Carmen	Altafulla	
16	Maritime Procession	Tarragona	
16	Maritime Procession	Torredembarra	
Third Sunday	Main Festival	Renau	
20	St. Margaret's Day. Main Festival	La Riera de Gaià	**
22	St. Mary Magdalene's Day. Main Festival	La Nou de Gaià	
25	St. James's Day. Main Summer Festival	La Pineda (Vila-seca)	
25	Main Festival	Les Gunyoles (La Secuita)	





25	'Minor' Town Festival	Creixell	*
30	St. Abdon and St. Senen's Day. Main Festival	Vilallonga del Camp	
30	Main Summer Festival	El Morell	*

AUGUST

1	St. Felix's Day. Main Festival	Constantí	*
3	The Invention of the Cross of St. Stephen. Main Summer Festival	Vila-seca	**
5	Virgin of the Snows. Votive Festival	La Nou de Gaià	
6	Transfiguration of the Lord, or St. Salvador's Day. Main Summer Festival	Els Pallaresos	**
6	Main Festival	Vespella de Gaià	
First Sunday	Summer Festival	La Pobla de Montornès	
15	The Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Main Summer Festival	La Canonja	
15	Main Summer Festival	La Secuita	
15	Fireworks display	Salou	+++
16	St. Roch. Votive Festival	Salomó	
16	Main Summer Festival	L'Argilaga (La Secuita)	
18	Eve of St. Magnus	Tarragona	+++
24	St. Bartholomew's Day. Main Festival	Roda de Barà	
24	Main Summer Festival	Vistabella (La Secuita)	
Fourth Saturday	Main Festival	El Catllar	**
Penultimate weekend	August Fiestas	Salomó	*

SEPTEMBER

4	St. Rosalia's Day. Main Festival	Torredembarra	**
8	Festival of the <i>Mare de Déus Trobades</i> , or the Nativity of the Virgin Mary	La Pobla de Montornès	
Saturday prior to 11 September	Mass paella feast	La Pobla de Mafumet	
11	Votive festival of the painting of St. Anthony of Padua	Altafulla	*
14	Feast of the Holy Cross. Votive festival	La Riera de Gaià	





Third Sunday	The Holy Sacrament. Main Festival	Creixell	
23	Festivals of Santa Tecla	Tarragona  	****
27	St. Cosmas and St. Damian. 'Minor' Festival	La Nou de Gaià	
29	St. Michael's Day. Main Festival	Vespella de Gaià	
OCTOBER			
First Sunday	Biannual <i>Castells</i> competition	Tarragona	**
8	St. Ecce Homo. 'Minor' Festival	Roda de Barà	*
14	Votive festival, or the Smallpox	La Pobla de Montornès	
Second Sunday	Rose Festival	Vilallonga del Camp	
31	Chestnut feast	Creixell	
NOVEMBER			
11	St. Martin's Day. Main Festival	Altafulla	**
11	Main Winter Festival	El Morell	*
11	Main Winter Festival	Vilallonga del Camp	
DECEMBER			
14	Main Winter Festival	El Catllar	
Second Sunday	Virgin of Lloret. Votive festival	Renau	

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38 of the festivals in this calendar have been selected from 10 information sources and brought up to 109 by the author.

- The number of stars assigned to each festival is proportional to the number of authors who have referenced it. The ones without stars have been added by the author in line with ethnographical criteria and also to provide an overall geographical balance.
-  Traditional Festival of National Interest, according to the Generalitat of Catalonia's classification.
-  Festival of National Tourist Interest, according to the Spanish government's classification.
- This selection is based on the concept of a festival as a piece of living ethnographic heritage distinct from others, such as programmes or festivals of performances, cultural days or weeks, fairs such as produce markets, culinary events held in hotels and restaurants, children's playgrounds and literary prizes. It does not include neighbourhood festivals except for those referenced by the authors themselves in the bibliography.





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