

In Memoriam

Efrem (Ernest) Compte i Roux (1926-2020)*

Efrem (Ernest) Compte i Roux, a corresponding member of the History-Archaeology Section of the IEC since 2007, died in Eugene, Oregon, USA, on 15 December 2020. He was born in Barcelona on 13 June 1926 and studied an ecclesiastic degree at Montserrat from 1952 to 1958, where he served as a professor until 1966. At the monastery, he worked on the team researching the parchments of Saint Benedict of Bages and Sant Cugat del Vallès. To further his English studies and pursue higher education, in 1966 he went to the United States, where he earned two Master's of Arts degrees from the University of Louisville (Kentucky) in 1968 and Princeton University (New Jersey) in 1973.

His doctoral thesis was submitted to Princeton University in 1975, defended in 1976 with the title of *The Costumary of 'Sant Cugat del Vallès' (Study and Edition)* and pre-published in Xerox copy by the Xerox University Microfilms of Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1975. The text of the *Costumary* and an introductory study also written by Compte, along with a preface written by Anscari M. Mundó, was published by the Institut d'Estudis Catalans in 2009, as number LXXXII of the *Memòries* of the History-Archaeology Section. The importance of this *Costumary* lies in its length, which is longer than the costu-

maries of Cluny and Farfa from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and because it reflects the everyday life of the monastery and Catalan society in the period. The liturgy, organisation of work, vestments, food, cultural production, music and other forms of material and spiritual life are described in its contents.

On the other hand, Compte's palaeographic knowledge and practice, which he learned at Montserrat, enabled him to work at the Institute of Canon Law at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) from 1975 to 1978. Similarly, he also worked at the University of California, Berkeley, on the Catalogue of Mediaeval Documents and Manuscripts on Canon and Civil Law at the Vatican Apostolic Library, photographed copies of which were lent to the United States.

He was a professor of Catalan at UCLA from 1976 to 1977. His noteworthy publications include: *Guide to the Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the Huntington Library*, Baltimore, Maryland, 1989; *Els necrològics antics de Sant Cugat del Vallès*, in 'Analecta Montserratensia', 10, 1964, pp. 131-164; *Influència de l'escriptura de les Cancelleries franques en els documents de la Marca Hispànica* in the 'Primer Col·loqui d'història del monaquisme català', vol. II, 1969, pp. 51-57, co-written with his colleague Joan Recasens; and the aforementioned publication and study of the costumary of the monastery of Sant Cugat del Vallès, the crowning achievement in his career.

* Text prepared by TOMÀS DE MONTAGUT (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Núria de Dalmases i Balañà (1950-2023)*



She was an art historian, particularly focused on mediaeval art, who joined the History-Archaeology Section of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans on 17 June 1996. She was born in Barcelona in 1950 and died on 26 March 2023. She voluntarily became a supernumerary member of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans in 2017 for health reasons.

She studied philosophy and humanities at the Universitat de Barcelona, where she earned top marks in 1972 with her bachelor's thesis *Els llibres de Passanteria de l'orfebreria catalana del segle XVI*. She earned her doctorate in 1984 with the thesis entitled *Orfebreria catalana medieval: Barcelona 1300-1500*, which won the Josep Puig i Cadafalch award from the Institut d'Estudis Catalans and was published by the same institution in two large volumes in 1992 in its monograph collection. The Institut d'Estudis Catalans also published her speech when she joined it in 1996, entitled *L'esmalteria gòtica a la Corona d'Aragó: reflexions sobre una línia d'estudi*. Núria de Dalmases initiated the corpus of mediaeval Catalan goldwork and is an indispensable touchstone as an author in this field.

She was the professor in charge of the course in the Department of Art History at the Universitat de Barcelona from 1976 to 1982. She became a full professor in the same department in 1986 and chair in 1991. In 1993, she became the head of the department.

In 1979 she published her book *L'orfebreria* with DOPESA (Barcelona) as part of the Conèixer Catalunya collection. That same year, she and Antoni Josep Pitarch published *El diseño artístico y su influencia en la industria: arte e industria en España desde 1774 a 1907*, which was issued first by the Fundación Juan March in Madrid and later by Barcelona's Blume publishing house in 1982. In 1985, she, Daniel Giralte Miracle and Ramon Manent published the book *Argenters i joiers de Catalunya* with the Destino publishing house, with one version in Catalan

and another in Spanish. The next year, a basic work to which she contributed appeared: *Història de l'art del País Valencià*, published by Eliseu Climent at Tres i Quatre. In 1985, she published her study 'Els argenters de la cort de Pere III' within the topic of 'Pere el Cerimoniós i la seva època' in the *Anuario de Estudios Medievales* put out by the Spanish National Research Council.

In 1986, she, Antoni Josep Pitarch and Francesc Català Roca published an essential synthesis on *L'art romànic català i els seus antecedents, segles IX-XII* in the *Història de l'Art Català* collection of Edicions 62 (Barcelona). She teamed up with them again to co-author the volume on *L'època del Cister*, as well as the volume on *L'art gòtic, segle XIV-XV* from the same collection.

She wrote eleven monographic studies for the *Thesaurus, Estudis de l'art als bisbats de Catalunya, 1000-1081* (Barcelona, 1986) and another 24 studies for *Millenium. Història i art de l'Església catalana* (1989).

She, Xavier Barral and other authors contributed to the book *Art Català = Ars Cataloniae* published by L'Isard in several volumes between 1997 and 2002. She also wrote the text on 'Argenteria andorrana: estudi introductor' in the *Catalogació de l'orfebreria d'Andorra*.

She and Xavier Barral wrote *El arte medieval cristiano* for the Círculo de Lectores, which appeared in 2002. She also wrote other monographic studies and texts for exhibition catalogues.

As a prominent expert in art history, she was a member of the Heritage Advisory Council of the Department of Culture of the Generalitat de Catalunya and the Territorial Cultural Heritage Commission of Barcelona. She was also a member of the board of the Institut Amatller d'Art Hispànic, for which she wrote an homage to Josep Gudiol i Ricart, the founder of this institution, in 2010. She was also an advisor of the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya during the periods when it was directed by Xavier Barral i Altet and Eduard Carbonell i Esteller, between 1991 and 2005.

In her field of expertise, she encompassed all the Catalan-speaking lands and did not limit herself to goldwork. Her death is a significant loss for the Catalan historiography of jewellery and art in general. Not only was she a first-class researcher, but she also trained disciples at the Universitat de Barcelona.

* Text prepared by ALBERT BALCELLS (Institut d'Estudis Catalans)

Olimpio Musso (1941-2022)*



He was born in Casale Monferrato (Piedmont) in 1941. He earned a PhD in Classical Humanities (1964) and was a professor of Greek and Latin philology and classical dramaturgy at the universities of Pavia, Florence, Munich and Barcelona. He was a professor of Greek and Latin theatre history at the University of Florence since 1992. He served as a cultural attaché in Munich (1979-1982) and Barcelona (1982-1992). He died on 12 October 2022 in Colle di Val d'Elsa (Italy).

He is the author of more than 100 scholarly works in different fields, especially classical antiquity: Greek and Latin literature, epigraphy, papyrology, archaeology, numismatics and the history of ancient and modern theatre. He particularly studied and published on the fragments of papyrus from Callimachus and Apollonius of Rhodes discovered on Montserrat. He published and commented on a Greek plomo coin from Empúries, and studied Iberian, Etruscan and Latin epigraphs in Tossa de Mar and Tarra-

* Text prepared by ALBERT BALCELLS (Institut d'Estudis Catalans). Photo: Archive of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans.

gona. He oversaw the celebrated *Anònim enamorat*, a twelfth-century manuscript from Ripoll, and wrote a recent essay on *Curial e Güelfa* accompanied by a study on the lands of Montferrat in the fourteenth century, an imaginary place and time in which the anonymous author sets the lovers' adventures.

In addition to his fascination with the origins and history of the guitar, especially since the era of Fernando Sor, his interest in classical theatre led him to be asked to develop the staging for the Josep Soler opera *Èdip i Jocasta*, inspired by Seneca's *Oedipus and Jocasta* and performed at Barcelona's Liceu in 1986. That same year, he completed the Italian version of Salvador Espriu's *Antígona*, which was broadcast by RAI to fervent praise and published in Palermo in 1988.

While he lived in Barcelona as a deputy at the Institut Italià de Cultura, he directed its Historical Studies Section, at that time adopting the name Alberto Bóscolo. From there, he made a decisive contribution to organising around 25 conferences, colloquia, round tables, lectures and other events on Catalan topics. He also provided assistance for Catalan professors and students to travel and stay outside Catalonia to attend scholarly gatherings with the goal of forging bonds, especially among Catalan and Italian scholars. Since 1990, the aforementioned Section has published 'Quaderni di Studi Storici' under his stewardship with interesting brief monographs.

He had been a corresponding member of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans since 16 December 1996.

Joan Sanmartí i Grego (1955-2022)**



Joan Sanmartí i Grego was a full member of the History-Archaeology Section of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans and the treasurer of its governing board at the time of his premature death.

He was a full professor of Archaeology at the Universitat de Barcelona and the director of the Classical Archaeology, Protohistory and Egyptian Research Group; a member of the scientific committee of the Archimède laboratory of excellence (*Université Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3*); a member of the Archaeology and Palaeontology Research Committee of the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Catalonia; and a member

of the Advisory Committee for the law on locating and identifying persons who disappeared during the Spanish Civil War and the Franco dictatorship (2007). He had served as a guest professor at the University of Chicago (2009) and the Université de Montpellier (2013). In 2009, the Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats granted him the ICREA Academia Award.

This brief obituary would be incomplete without including an important fact in his academic career: professor Joan Sanmartí was a favourite student of the illustrious Miquel Tarradell and succeeded him in his position years later. His lifelong achievements may not have been inherited from his master, but they were at least shared with him, thus making Sanmartí Tarradell's worthy successor.

He earned a doctorate in Geography and History with a specialisation in Prehistory and Ancient History from the Universitat de Barcelona in 1986 with a thesis entitled *La Laietània ibèrica. Estudi d'arqueologia i d'història*, directed by Miquel Tarradell. This launched him on a road that coloured all his research on the territory and the northern Iberian world, or 'els Ibers del Nord', to paraphrase the title of one of his important synthesis books on the topic (Barcelona, 2005).

** Text prepared by MARTA PREVOSTI (Universitat de Barcelona) and JOAN RAMON (Universitat d'Alacant). Photo: Jordi Pareto. Archive of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans.

He and Joan Santacana started the studies on the Iberian settlement in the Baix Penedès. The Argilera excavation was paradigmatic and focused on a small rural settlement consisting in a small house and silos. They were followed by other local surveys and small excavations, and parallel to that they undertook the project of the Iberian citadel in Les Toixoneres or Alorda Parc. This was an experimental excavation in Iberian building techniques, a topic around which they created a school. Joan Santacana, professor of Social Science Education at the Universitat de Barcelona, made a complete reconstruction of the Iberian settlement, which became the first archaeology park in the country.

Driven by the desire to interpret the Iberian settlement in the Baix Penedès, Laietània and other regions, he took an interest in Johnson and Earle's interpretative theories, which were built upon a strong ethnographic documentary foundation within American neo-evolutionist thinking. This led him to adapt them to Iberian societies and establish an interpretative model with a classification of sites into hierarchical order, all framed within the interpretative proposals suitable to archaic proto-states.

The excavations in Ribera d'Ebre showcased contacts with the Phoenician world, which had also interested Miquel Tarradell. The Phoenicians had penetrated the Ebro's upriver region with their trade and had a huge cultural influence on the gestation of Iberian culture. He excavated at Barranc de Gàfols in Ginestar, Barranc de Sant Antoni (Ginestar), the Phoenician site of Aldovesta in Benifallet, Castellot de la Roca Roja and Castellet de Banyoles in Tivissa.

In recent years, he and the impressive team he had created also worked at the Iberian settlement of Masies de Sant Miquel in Banyeres del Penedès, which is a second-tier nucleus with a concentrated population. His geophysical surveys enabled him to learn about the site before excavating it. It is a city in the middle of the Baix Penedès plain in an area measuring around 4-5 hectares that is extraordinarily well-conserved except for a bit of recent destruction. Its powerful walls and stratigraphy are impressive and promise to yield a great deal of information as they are excavated.

Joan Sanmartí also ventured into the dangerous terrain of demographics and estimated around 15 inhabitants per square kilometre for the 2,800 km² covered by Cossetània, that is, a total of 42,000 inhabitants. Calculations on Laietània and Ilergècia yielded similar figures, so he deduced that the Iberian population in what is today Catalonia was around 15 inhabitants per square kilometre. However, Marta Prevosti believes that these figures are overstated.

Joan Sanmartí also worked at the Mallorcan sites that Miquel Tarradell had excavated. He excavated the proto-historic sites of Son Real and Illa des Porros and partnered in the excavations of the Roman city of Pollentia (currently Alcudia), where he studied the black ware.

In 2004, Joan Sanmartí's career took a substantial turn when he and Joan Ramon i Torres undertook an international research project in Tunisia centred in Althiburos, a city in the Kef Governate that dates from the Punic and Roman periods.

The project's main goal was to define the sequence and essential features of the city's Numidian period, which at that time was virtually only known through classical texts, most of them from late antiquity, recounting Carthage's conflicts with both this culture and with the Greeks and later Romans. The research found that the site's initial location on virgin land dates from the tenth century BC. It also revealed the mechanics of its urban evolution and established coherent sequential periods, in addition to its major contributions to material culture.

Beyond the numerous articles presented at international colloquia and published in scholarly journals, the culminating publication of this work was the three monographic volumes on Althiburos published by the ICAC, which are one of the most solid scholarly references on a Numidian city today.

Just like his mentor Miquel Tarradell, Joan Sanmartí felt a keen love for the Catalan language, took great care with it in his countless texts and worked on the Catalan version of a specialised vocabulary in his profession. He was thus a fervent lover of the language, the country and its history.