

Between 1800 and 1840 many people from Lloret set sail for the Americas, most from the town's poorest families, hoping to make their fortune in the New World.

The most popular destinations were Havana and Matanzas, Cuban cities where they did the most diverse jobs. From those lands, they always maintained contact with their home town, one of the places in Catalonia that was most influenced by the route to the Indies. Philanthropists and benefactors, these Indianos contributed to the urban transformation of Lloret. With their large mansions, they built a seafront promenade of great beauty and architectural quality, they financed various charitable works such as the hospital and schools, and they played an active role in the modernist reconstruction of the parish church.

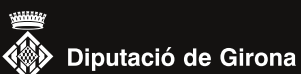
ITINÉRAIRE CULTUREL DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

A cooperation project in the field of the cultural, educational and tourist heritage of Europe, aimed at developing and promoting one or more routes based on a historical route, a cultural concept, a figure or phenomenon of transnational importance and significance for understanding and respecting shared European values. This can be a physical route or a network of heritage sites. A total of 33 cultural itineraries dedicated to various cultural heritage topics (architecture, art, prehistory, historical figures, religious routes, traditional cultures, etc.) currently have this title from the Council of Europe.



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ROUTE OF THE INDIANOS IN LLORET DE MAR



ABOUT US

The **Network of Indiano Municipalities** was created to research, identify and publicise the material and immaterial heritage of the Indianos in Catalonia. With this aim, we offer a range of routes you can follow in all of the municipalities that comprise this body.

We also aim to develop a common project to make it possible to create **instruments that foster knowledge of the history and culture shared by the municipalities** and by the Americas. This project will also help contribute to the recuperation, conservation and dissemination of the Indiano legacy in the municipalities that comprise the network.

The network comprises Catalan municipalities that have an Indiano tradition and fulfil the following minimum requirements: a historical justification, the presence of material elements and the organisational capacity of the municipalities.

The network comprises the following municipalities:

- Arenys de Mar
- Begur
- Blanes
- Calonge-Sant Antoni
- Distrito Sant Andreu - BCN
- Lloret de Mar
- Palafrugell
- Sant Pere de Ribes
- Sitges
- Torredembarra
- Tossa de Mar
- Consorcio de PT Costa del Maresme



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1. Casa Garriga
 Enric Garriga i Mataró, who emigrated to Cienfuegos (Cuba) and grew rich from his construction materials business, had this house built. When he died, his widow had it extended. On the ground floor, part of the original decoration and furnishings is still preserved. The rest of the building now houses the Museu del Mar.
 Passeig Camprodon i arrieta, 1-2

2. Passeig de Jacint Verdaguer
 This avenue with its colonial atmosphere was sponsored by the Indianos who built their houses on plots of land reclaimed from the sea, the sale of which enabled the council to raise money to fund the new neoclassical council house located at the start of this same avenue.



3. Carrer de les Vídues i Donzelles
 This narrow street with its curious name (street of widows and maidens) recalls a cliché associated with the legend of the Indianos: young women who became wealthy widows when their Indiano husbands died. Clauses in the men's wills would prevent their widows from remarrying.

4. Rectoria i Antigues Escoles Parroquials (Rectory and Former Parish Schools)
 This building, with notable modernist features, was the work of the architect Bonaventura Conill i Montobbio. The Escoles Parroquials (Parish Schools) were built with financial contributions from the town's leading Indiano families and opened in 1920.



6. Casa Museu Indiana Can Font (Can Font Indiano House and Museum)
 Built in 1877 at the initiative of the Indiano Nicolau Font i Maig, who made his fortune in Cuba. The house had a basement, ground floor, first and second floors, attics and a patio. The painstaking decoration of the ceilings and walls, along with its setting and the original furnishings from the period, make it a landmark of the town's Indiano past.
 Carrer Sant Carles, 16

5. Església de Sant Romà i Capella del Santíssim (Church Of Sant Romà And Chapel Of The Santíssim)
 The Indianos financed the modernist renovation of the Church of Sant Romà (1914), the work of Bonaventura Conill i Montobbio with sculptures by Josep Llimona and Enric Clarassó. Later on the Indiano Narcís Gelats from Havana paid for the eye-catching Chapel of the Santíssim Sagrament in memory of his wife.
 Plaça de l'Església (Place de l'Église).



7. Cementiri dels Indianos (Cemetery of the Indianos)
 The collection of monuments in Lloret's graveyard, also known as the "cemetery of the Indianos", features a sample of the finest late-19th century and early-20th century modernism. Here you will find works by important architects such as Josep Puig i Cadafalch in the Costa i Macià tomb or Antoni Gallissà in the Casanovas i Terrats tomb.
 Carrer Sant Carles, 16

8. Extensió al Condado del Jaruco Àngel de Lloret (Extension to Condado del Jaruco-Angel of Lloret)
 As a result of his philanthropic activities, Lloret requested that Nicolau Font i Maig be made a count. Although he opposed it, the townspeople called him the "Comte del Jaruco". From the Condado del Jaruco development on the former estate of this Indiano, you now head for Sant Pere del Bosc, the monastery he converted into a dwelling. At the doors, you are greeted by the famous sculpture of the Angel of Lloret.
 Camí de St. Pere del Bosc



9. Creu de Terme i Capella de la Mare de Déu de Gràcia (Boundary Cross and Chapel of the Mare de Déu de Gràcia)
 If you continue towards the monastery, you will find the cross marking the boundary of the municipality and the Chapel-Oratory of the Mare de Déu de Gràcia, a work by the celebrated modernist architect Josep Puig i Cadafalch with sculptural work by Eusebi Arnau.
 Camí de Sant Pere del Bosc

10. Monestir De Sant Pere Del Bosc (Monastery of Sant Pere del Bosc)
 Having reached the top of the road you can enjoy the magnificent monastery that Nicolau Font i Maig acquired through his attorney while he was in Cuba, taking advantage of the confiscations of ecclesiastical goods in the 19th century. His idea of converting the former monastery into a hospital for the poor was carried out by his heirs after his death. There is a monument to the Indiano in the square, just in front of the main entrance to the building.



11. Extensió a la Platja de Sa Caleta (Extension to the Beach of Sa Caleta)
 In this small cove, Lloret commemorates the emigrants who returned without seeing their dreams come true, with a plaque that was installed above the rocks with the following inscription: "Lloret de Mar recalls with gratitude the effort and willingness of its sons who emigrated to America to make their fortune and did not find luck. 1778-1978."

