

PATRIMONIO INDIANO

FERROLTERRA · RÍAS ALTAS



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MANCOMUNIDADE Concellos da Comarca de Ferrol
galicia XUNTA DE GALICIA

EMIGRATION FROM THE FERROL AREA TO THE AMERICAS AND "INDIANO" HERITAGE

Emigration is one of the phenomena that can most explain the contemporary history of Galicia and a key part of that chapter is from 1853, when a Royal Decree of September 16th legally authorized the departure of emigrants to overseas territories. The highest recipient countries were Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay and, to a lesser extent, the USA. One of the consequences of this diaspora that endured, with some variations, until the economic crisis of 1929 and due to the serious effects of the American economic implosion, was the decisive impact by returning emigrants on architecture in Galicia: the so-called INDIANO ARCHITECTURE. An "Indiano" was an emigrant who returned to Galicia after prospering financially in the Americas.

Located in rural areas and located chronologically in the first thirty years of the 20th century, Indiano architecture combines indigenous elements with other international trends such as historicism, modernism, eclecticism and rationalism. It also employed new building materials such as cast iron, cement, flat tile, zinc sheets, stuccoes, polychrome glass, ceramics, tiles and the inclusion of a garden with exotic tree species, such as araucaria, palm trees, magnolia and the yew. It was present throughout all the Ferrol region and especially in the Bezoucos Peninsula. It was an expression of the fortunes acquired in America in the form of buildings constructed in the indianos' home villages. It is visible in the numerous schools established by the Educational Societies and by distinguished indianos from Cuba and Argentina. It can be seen in the civil architecture of leisure, such as cinemas, clubs and dance halls. Due to the secular outlook often acquired by the indianos overseas, their impact on religious architecture is less notable, although there are examples, including those related to burial.

This Indiano architectural repertoire listed below represents a striking aspect of the identity and historical heritage of Fene, Mugardos, Ares and Cabanas, and includes other valuable examples in the Ferrol-Rías Altas region geo-destination.

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- INDIANA ROUTE -

- 1 Adriano Chalet
- 2 Adriano Cinema
- 3 O Pote Association: Dance Floor
- 4 Curros Enríquez School
- 5 Progreso Club
- 6 Francisco Vizoso Cancele School Group
- 7 Joaquín Sixto Vázquez House
- 8 Rosa House
- 9 Montero Cabana House
- 10 Esperante Chalet
- 11 Protestant Cemetery
- 12 Ares Alliance for Instruction School
- 13 Nicolás López Cancele House
- 14 Antonio Vilar House
- 15 Santa Amalia House
- 16 A Tenencia. Instructive Association School
- 17 Fraián Villa
- 18 Vista Alegre
- 19 Areal Chalet
- 20 San José Church

- Motorway
- Highway
- High-volume road
- National road
- Regional road
- Local road
- Railway
- English Way
- Way to San Andrés de Teixido
- Special Area of Conservation - SAC
- Natural Park



- OTHER RESOURCES -

- 21 The Priest's House
- 22 Eneida Villa
- 23 School House
- 24 Saa Old School
- 25 Regueirrolongo
- 26 Filgueiras House
- 27 Canido Chalet
- 28 Tejo House
- 29 Santos House
- 30 Libunca Manor House
- 31 Sedes Girls' School
- 32 Pita Romero Chalet
- 33 Palmeiras House
- 34 San Claudio School Group
- 35 Rico House
- 36 Dionisio House
- 37 Orjales House
- 38 La Viña
- 39 Charo House
- 40 Carelle Chalet
- 41 Antón Seoane House
- 42 Hosta House
- 43 Rosa House
- 44 Somozas Old School
- 45 Robles House
- 46 Joselito Chalet
- 47 Gelpi House
- 48 Zárate Cinema
- 49 CIRS Cervás





THE INDIANO HERITAGE ROUTE THROUGH THE BEZOUÇOS PENINSULA:
FENE - MUGARDOS - O SEIXO - LUBRE - ARES - REDES - CABANAS - FENE

– MUNICIPALITY OF FENE: START OF ROUTE –

1. ADRIANO CHALET [1921-1925] *Eclectic with neoclassical influences*

A Brea, 38. Barallobre [43°27'26.7"N - 8°11'23.8"W]

Built by the Indiano, Antonio Fernández Fernández, known as “O Adriano”, according to the plans that he himself drew up after returning from Cuba. Constructed in concrete, the house emphasizes its balconies and viewpoints. On the terrace roof, there is a cupola with the symbolic sculpture of a man holding a suitcase, looking at the ria and with a raincoat under his arm. In his right hand, he holds a torch, a symbol of the Indiano’s success, which he himself also represents.

2. ADRIANO CINEMA [1947] *Rationalism*

143, AC-133, 121. Barallobre [43°27'36.7"N - 8°11'35.2"W]

It was the first building in the municipality designed exclusively to be a cinema, although dance sessions were also held here. The building was designed by the architect Vicente García Lastra for Antonio Fernández Fernández. It is an austere two-story building on the main façade, finished off with the Adriano Cinema sign. It had a capacity for an audience of 388 people. It opened on Christmas Day, 1947, with the screening of the film Manhattan Melodrama. It is currently in a very precarious state.

3. O POTE ASSOCIATION: DANCE FLOOR [1927]

Estrada da Palma, 217. Maniños [43°27'10.3"N - 8°11'58.2"W]

This project was the initiative of the O Pote Association of Friends of the Trees, founded in 1926, to build a nature area with specimens of native trees, and to hold local events. Its promoters included many emigrants who were resident in Cuba. In 1933, they created the Pote Festival, the first gastronomic event without any religious association in the whole region. Both the stage, the lighting pole and the ornaments are white and blue, the colours of the Galician flag and a very typical feature of Indiano architecture.

4. CURROS ENRÍQUEZ SCHOOL [1916] *Eclecticism*

Estrada da Palma, 217. Maniños [43°27'10.3"N - 8°11'58.2"W]

The Society for Instruction and Natural Recreation of the Municipality of Fene, established in Havana in 1910, organised the building of this school. It was built from plans sent from Cuba for the construction of a modern educational building. It was opened in 1916. The Society was dissolved in 1930 because of the economic crisis and is currently used by social groups.

– MUNICIPALITY OF MUGARDOS –

5. PROGRESO CLUB [1928] *Modernism*

Avenida Francisco Vízoso, 34. Franza [43°26'48.1"N - 8°13'12.8"W]

Like the vanished Ares Club, the Progreso was a cultural and recreational centre, with a games room for playing billiards, for example. Dances were also held here. It was built on the initiative of emigrants and in particular that of the philanthropist Francisco Vízoso Canceleda, a native of Franza who had settled in Havana and who helped secure the land on which to build.

6. FRANCISCO VIZOSO CANCELA SCHOOL GROUP [1929] *Eclecticism*

Rúa Francisco Vízoso, 40. Franza [43°26'48.4"N - 8°13'09.5"W]

The Franza and Seijo Educational Institution was a society founded in Havana in 1921. It began the project to construct this building, which was completed thanks to the emigrant Francisco Vízoso. Symmetry characterises the composition of the façade, in which wood is the predominant component. At present it is the Local Training Centre where training courses are held, amongst other activities.

– TOWARDS O SEIXO –

7. JOAQUÍN SIXTO VÁZQUEZ HOUSE [1929] *Eclecticism*

Avenida Celso Emilio Ferreira. O Seixo [43°27'12.9"N - 8°12'41.2"W]

Joaquín Sixto Vázquez was an emigrant in Havana. The house was designed by the Cuban architects Albarán and Bibal. It is a family dwelling that is distinguished by its picturesque appearance. A porch with three half-point arches supports a long gallery, painted in white and grey, just like the perimeter of the spans. There is also a balcony on a wood corner, which presides over the main façade.

8. ROSA HOUSE [1923] *Eclecticism*

Avenida Celso Emilio Ferreira. O Seixo [43°27'12.9"N - 8°12'41.2"W]

In front of the previous house is Casa Rosa, or the “Pink” House, taking its name from the colour of its façades. It was built by the emigrant from Havana, Pedro Dopico Brage. Built in cement, it has a stairway with a balcony providing access to the entrance hall, with two pillars supporting a gallery in the upper part. It has a flat roof in the style imported from Cuba and its garden is filled with species of trees typical of Indiano properties.

9. MONTERO CABANA HOUSE [1925] *Eclecticism*

Avenida de O Seixo, 126 [43°27'29.4"N - 8°13'04.8"W]

This small single-family house was built by Germán Brage. A special feature is the emergence of a dormer over the gable roof, with a flat tile on a wooden structure. A balcony with a wrought iron railing breaks the cornice line. On the front there is an enclosure with concrete balustrades and with window boxes above.

10. ESPERANTE CHALET [1868] *Eclecticism*

Avenida de O Seixo, 128 [43°27'29.0"N - 8°13'05.0"W]

Adjacent to Montero House, this was the house of the Ferrol master builder, Manuel Esperante, who emigrated first to Cuba and later to the states of Florida and Louisiana. This is residential architecture, influenced by foreign models, as can be seen in the picturesque finish of the pinnacles, typical of alpine chalets. Equally striking is the balcony on the main façade. It is made from teak, completely lime washed and painted green.

– TOWARDS LUBRE: ARES –

11. PROTESTANT CEMETERY [1918]

Rúa da Paz, 26 [43°25'41.1"N - 8°14'54.6"W]

The evangelist church began its activity in Ares in 1916, when the cemetery was opened with the money raised by the evangelist residents in Ares and by emigrants in Cuba. This was a response to non-Catholics being refused burial in the local cemetery. It was separated from the Catholic cemetery by a wall. During the Civil War, the burial grounds of the cemetery were used for executions and many of the dead were buried in mass graves. From an architectural point of view, its artistic porch stands out.

12. ARES ALLIANCE FOR INSTRUCTION SCHOOL [1909] *Eclecticism*

Rúa María, 11 [43°25'31.6"N - 8°14'45.1"W]

It was founded by the Ares Alliance for Instruction in Havana (Cuba) in 1904, at 148 Calle Industria, the home of Domingo Troche. He became the pioneer of all micro-territorial community organizations that later developed in many places in Galicia. With the plans sent from Havana, the first pavilion of the school in the port opened in 1909, exclusively for children. In 1911, a stone wall was built around it with an iron fence and pilasters supporting the entrance door. Agustín Bendamio Leiro contributed most of the money towards the central pavilion, inaugurated in 1936.

13. NICOLÁS LÓPEZ CANCELA HOUSE [1922] *Modernism*

Rúa Real, 73 [43°25'39.5"N - 8°14'39.4"W]

A family home renovated by Nicolás López Canceleda, who had returned from Havana. A corner house. The most attractive features of the main façade are the galleries on the first floor, connected by a wrought iron balcony, the balcony on the second floor, an ornamental cornice and a small dormer, covered with zinc sheets. On the rear façade, a gallery traverses the first floor protected by zinc laminate supported by pilasters.

14. ANTONIO VILAR HOUSE [1926] *Eclecticism*

Avenida Saavedra Meneses, 20 [43°25'38.9"N - 8°14'32.8"W]

Antonio Vilar returned to Galicia from Cuba to convert an old salting factory into a family home made concrete. Unfortunately, with the recent restoration, some of its characteristic decorative features have been lost. Its most striking aspect is a large gallery at the corner which looks out to sea. On the south façade, there is a terrace adorned with a concrete balustrade and original flowerpots.

– REDES –

15. SANTA AMALIA HOUSE [1919] *Eclecticism*

Local road that leads from Ares to Redes [43°25'39.6"N 8°12'17.1"W]

This house was commissioned by Luciano Rojo López, who had emigrated from Redes to Havana. The designer was local architect, José Calvo, who followed the plans drawn up by an architect from A Coruña. The colonial influences are evident in the broad lateral vestibule on the left façade, with a long gallery of teak wood supported by columns. On the main façade there are balconies with concrete balustrades. The ridge tile highlights the triangular composition of the house and has a decorative finish that is neoclassical in influence. This massive house became the largest in the region and was the setting for many celebrations and social events.

16. A TENENCIA.

REDES-CAAMOUÇO INSTRUCTIVE ASSOCIATION SCHOOL [1915] *Modernism*

Lugar da Tenencia, s/n [43°25'39.9"N - 8°12'19.3"W]

This Instructive Association was established in Havana in 1911 by a group of emigrants from San Vicente de Caamouco. They soon established a branch in this parish, chaired by Nicolás Noche Castro, one of the driving forces behind the construction of the Tenencia school, which opened in 1915. It was the work of the master builder, José Calvo. It is a striking building whose architectural harmony stands out. It had two classrooms each with its own bathroom. Both rooms were separated by a central corridor. It also counted on ample landscaped areas for different sports and leisure activities.

– MUNICIPALITY OF CABANAS –

17. FRAIÁN VILLA [1920] *Eclecticism*

San Martiño do Porto. On the left-hand side of the local road that leads from Cabanas to Mugardos [43°25'41.3"N - 8°10'40.8"W]

This villa was commissioned by the Patiño brothers from Cabanas, who had emigrated to Havana. The local architect Manuel Leira y Leira produced the design to modify the maternal house, which dates from 1889. The house combines regionalist and modernist features. Its main features are a long lateral timber gallery, with its detailed carpentry design, and the tower at the rear, with a square floor shape and three floors culminating in a highly modulated balcony with wrought iron rails and an Arabic tile steep apex roof, finished off by a graceful metallic needle that acts as a lightning conductor.

18. VISTA ALEGRE [1948] *Eclecticism*

San Martiño do Porto [43°25'30.1"N - 8°10'34.3"W]

Erected by the Barros brothers from Seixo and Redes, following a design by the architect Viana, who was nicknamed “Portuguese”. The house is located on ground with a large slope. It is accessible via steps leading through the garden to the main entrance. It blends regionalist and Indiano features. Its main façade comprises columns that support the upper terrace. Next to it, a tower rises above the rest of the house.

19. AREAL CHALET [1930-1934] *Regionalism*

Road N-651. Rúa Areal, 25 [43°24'55.4"N - 8°09'57.6"W]

Emilio Blanco Blanco, an emigrant in Argentina, commissioned this house. The majestic abode lies amongst the leafy vegetation of an extensive estate, not far from an imposing spruce and an araucaria. The main feature of this example of domestic architecture is the tower. Its balconies are made of cast iron grille and open onto the main floor. An Arabic tile roof on large eaves is supported by pieces of carved teak wood, typical of regionalist architecture. At the time, this mansion was the most significant residence in the area.

– TOWARDS LIMODRE, FENE: END OF ROUTE –

20. SAN JOSÉ CHURCH [1947] *Historicist*

Limodre [43°26'11.3"N - 8°11'37.9"W]

As stated on a plaque, the church was commissioned by José Andrés Vázquez, his wife Modesta Varela Grande and their daughter Dolores Andrés Varela de Veiga. It was partially paid for by popular subscription. Juan Varela Grande was an Indiano who had been born in the same parish. He contributed the Our Lady of Charity, the patron saint of Cuba, to the altar. The neogothic details of the central body of the main façade are notable, as is the belfry with pinnacles.



OTHER ACTIVITIES

• MUNICIPALITY OF ARES *Indiano Ares [4th weekend in August]*

This cultural and leisure event focuses on overseas emigration from Ares and its figures. It includes conferences, guided tours, concerts, popular games, exhibitions and street entertainment. It is a tribute to the history of emigration and the people who, after leaving their home, returned to become the patrons of various socio-cultural initiatives in their town as a way of contributing to its progress.

+info: www.concellodeares.com - Facebook: Ares Indiano

• MUNICIPALITY OF FENE *Indiano Route, Maniños [August 25th]*

Find out more about Fene's Indiano history on this guided tour by the architect Carlos Arda, with theatrical performances focusing on the leading figures of the time. This activity aims to highlight the rich heritage that emigrants who returned from overseas caused throughout their patronage. There are several departures scheduled throughout the day to and from O Pote. A vintage bus from the Indiano period provides transport.

+info: www.fenecidadan.net

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