

## 6 • Cemetery of the *Indianos*

The set of monuments in Lloret cemetery, also known as the *Cemetery of the Indianos*, are examples of both the finest modernism from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and marine-themed sculpture. Important architects have left their mark here, such as Antoni Gallissà in the Casanovas i Terrats Pantheon or Josep Puig i Cadafalch in the Costa i Macià Pantheon. Camí del repós, Blanes Road.

## 7 • Trail section to Condado del Jaruco – Angel of Lloret

As a token of Lloret's appreciation for his philanthropic activities, calls were made for Nicolau Font i Maig to be given the title of count. Although he was personally opposed to the idea, he was named Count of Jaruco by the town. From the Condado del Jaruco housing development, the old estate of this *Indiano*, we head towards Sant Pere del Bosc, the monastery that he converted into a dwelling. We are met at the gates by the famous Angel of Lloret sculpture. Camí de Sant Pere del Bosc.

## 8 • Preaching cross and Chapel of Our Lady of Grace

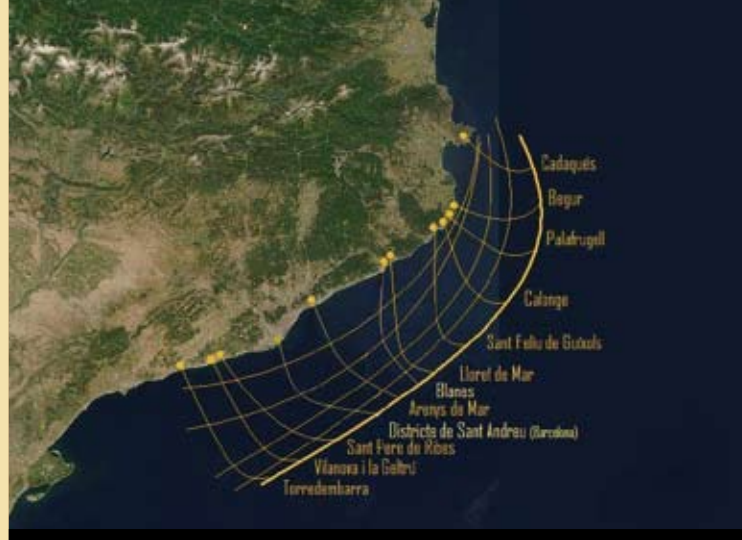
Continuing towards the monastery, we come to the preaching cross and the chapel - oratory of Our Lady of Grace, designed by Josep Puig i Cadafalch with sculptural works by Eusebi Arnau. Camí de Sant Pere del Bosc.

## 9 • Monastery of Sant Pere del Bosc

At the top of the path we are met by the wonderful monastery purchased by Nicolau Font from Cuba through his legal representative, taking advantage of the sale of Church lands in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Puig i Cadafalch was commissioned to carry out the restoration and lavish refurbishment of the property. A monument to the *Indiano* stands in the square, just in front of the main entrance to the building.

## 10 • Trail section to Sa Caleta Beach

In this small cove, Lloret has wished to pay tribute to all those emigrants who returned home without seeing their dreams fulfilled. A plaque has been placed above the rocks bearing the following inscription: "Lloret de Mar gratefully recalls the effort and good will of townsfolk who emigrated to America to seek their fortune but who were not blessed with good luck. 1778-1978".



### Lloret *Indianos* Trail

Between 1800 and 1840, many of Lloret's townsfolk set sail for America, most of them children of the town's poorest families, with the dream of making their fortune in the New World. Two Cuban cities, Havana and Matanzas, were the most popular destinations for emigrants, who took on all sorts of jobs there. However, they never lost touch with their home town. Indeed, Lloret is one of the Catalan towns that was most influenced by these connections with the Indies. Some prominent *Indianos* were philanthropists and benefactors who contributed to Lloret's urban transformation. Through their magnificent residences they created a promenade of great beauty and architectural quality. They also funded many charity projects, such as the hospital and schools, and took an active part in the modernist reconstruction of the parish church.

### Network of *Indiano* Towns

The Network of *Indiano* Towns has been set up with the purpose of researching, identifying and disseminating the material and immaterial heritage of the *Indianos* in Catalonia. With this goal in mind, we have created a series of trails that can be followed in each of the towns that form part of the network: Arenys de Mar, Begur, Blanes, Cadaqués, Calonge, District of Sant Andreu (Barcelona), Lloret de Mar, Palafrugell, Sant Feliu de Guixols, Sant Pere de Ribes, Torredembarra and Vilanova i la Geltrú.

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Documentation  
and contents:



NETWORK OF  
**INDIANO TOWNS**



Ajuntament de  
**Lloret de Mar**  
Patrimoni Cultural

**lloret**  
de mar  
Lloret Turisme  
Museu obert de Lloret



# Lloret *indianos* trail



# Lloret indianos trail

## 1 • Casa Garriga

Enric Garriga i Mataró, who emigrated to Cienfuegos (Cuba) and made his fortune by founding a construction materials firm, had this house built. It was extended by his widow after his death. The totally symmetrical façade features six balconies on the two upper floors, crowned by a pediment and balustrades. Casa Garriga now houses the Maritime Museum. Passeig Camprodon i Arrieta, 1-2.

## 2 • Passeig de Jacint Verdaguer

This colonial style promenade was developed by the *Indians* who built their houses on plots of land reclaimed from the sea, through the sale of which the town council was able to raise sufficient funds to build the new neoclassical style Town Hall.

## 3 • Carrer de les Viudes i Donzelles

This narrow street has a curious name (Widows and Maidens) that recalls a theme associated with the legend of the *Indians*: young maidens who became wealthy widows when their *Indiano* husbands passed away. A clause in the last will and testament prevented them from remarrying.

## 4 • Parish House and Church of Sant Romà

The *Indians* funded the modernist restoration of the church of Sant Romà (1914), designed by Bonaventura Conill i Montobbio, with sculptures by Llimona and Clarasó. Later on, from his home in Havana, Narcís Gelats provided the funds for the spectacular chapel of the Holiest Sacrament in memory of his wife. Plaça de l'església.

## 5 • House of Nicolau Font i Maig

Built in 1877 by Feliu Torras i Mataró, a native of Lloret, the house of Nicolau Font i Maig, an *Indiano* who made his fortune in Cuba, was composed of a basement, ground floor, two upper floors, an attic and a courtyard. Of particular note is the exquisite modernist wooden door with a wrought iron gate featuring *coup de foudre* (lit. whiplash) motifs and a set of symbolic *Indiano* figures wearing a plume on their heads. Carrer de Sant Carles, 16.

# Lloret

