

DE GALICIA

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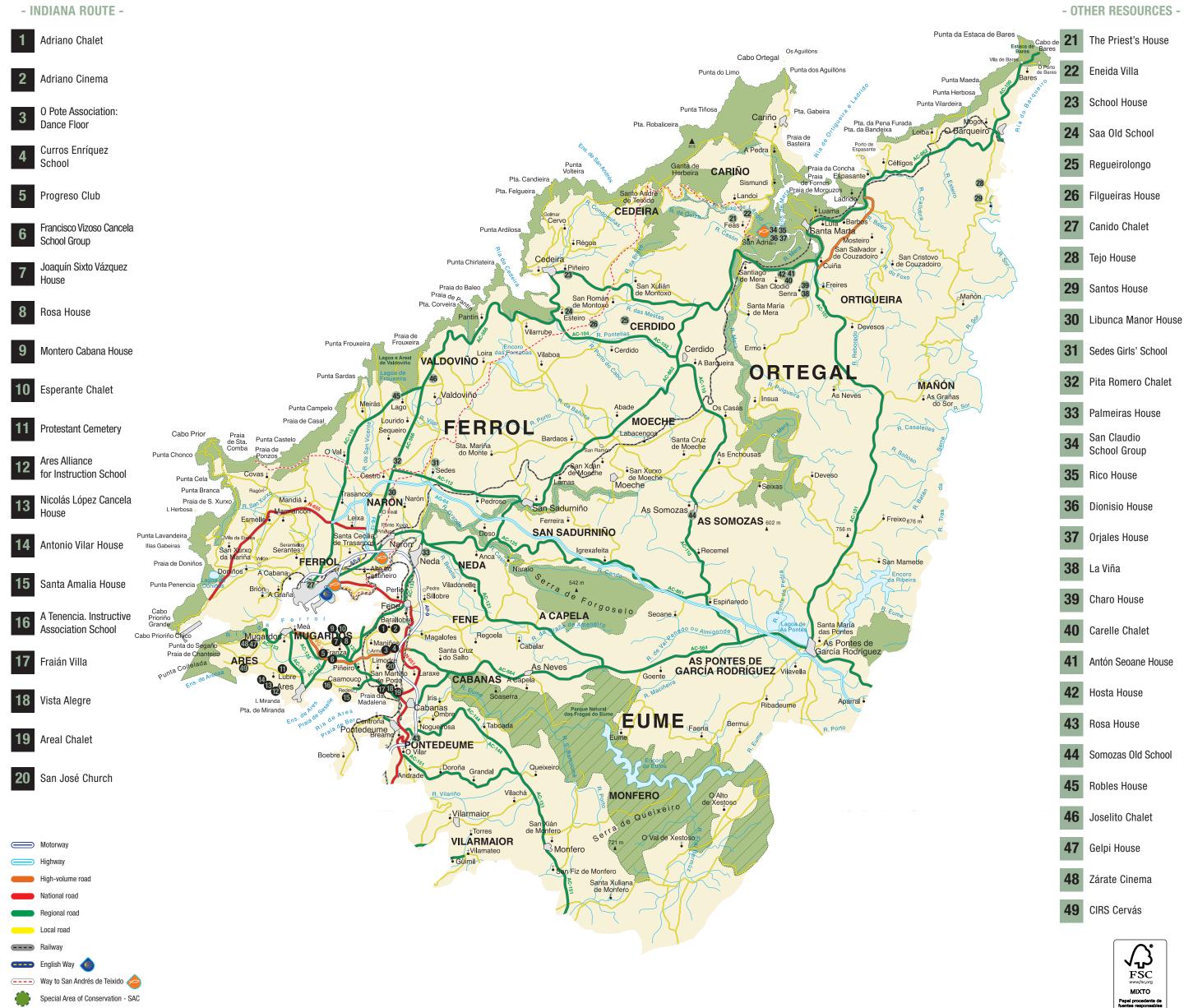
EMIGRATION FROM THE FERROL AREA TO THE AMERICAS AND "INDIANO" HERITAGE

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This Indiano architectural repertoire listed below represents a striking aspect of the identity and historical heritage of Fene, Mugardos, Ard and Cabanas, and includes other valuable examples in the Ferro

FERROLTERRA 🕜 RÍAS ALTAS

Natural Park



FSC* C120867



THE INDIANO HERITAGE ROUTE THROUGH THE BEZOUCOS 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 facade, 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"WI

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

ancisco Vizoso, 34. Franza [43°26'48.1"N · 8°13'12.8"W] Like the vanished Ares Club, the Progreso was a cultural and recreational cen-

tre, 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 Vizoso Cancela, 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 Vizoso, 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 Vizoso. Symmetry characterises the composition of the facade, 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 Ferreiro. 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 Albarrán 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 facade.

8. ROSA HOUSE [1923] Eclecticism

Avenida Celso Emilio Ferreiro. 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 in 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 Lousiana. 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"WI

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"WI

A family home renovated by Nicolás López Cancela, who had returned from Havana. A corner house. The most attractive features of the main facade are the galleries on the first floor, connected by a wrought iron balcony, the balconv on the second floor, an ornamental cornice and a small dormer, covered with zinc sheets. On the rear facade, 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-CAAMOUCO 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] Eclecticismo

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

the area.

belfry with pinnacles.





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 facade 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

- 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 facade are notable, as is the

OTHER ACTIVITIES

MUNICIPALITY OF ARES Indiano Ares [4th wee This cultural and leisure event focuses on overseas emigratio Ares and its figures. It includes conferences, guided tours, or popular agree, exhibitions and streat entertainment. It is a opular games, exhibitions and street entertainment. It is a tribu o the history of emigration and the people who, after leaving the some returned to become the petrope of various sectors in the sectors of the sectors ne, returned to became the patrons of various socio-cultu tives in their town as a way of contributing to its progress ⊦info: www.concellodeares.com · Facebook: Ares Indian

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

ect Carlos Arda, with theatrical performances focusing on the g figures of the time. This activity aims to highlight the rich ge that emigrants who returned from overseas created through atomage. There are several departures scheduled throughout their patronage. There are several departures scheduled throughout the day to and from O Pote. A vintage bus from the Indiano period

FURTHER INFORMATION

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