



## INDIANOS VILAGE

The unique position of the town of Cadaqués meant that its people of always lived their lives looking out to sea.

The appearance of phylloxera in the last decades of the 19th century, caused a dramatic increase in emigration to Cuba. And it was these Indianos who built some of the houses located on the seafront promenade. The majority are in the modernist style, and the Casa Serinyana, or blue house, is especially notable. There are also important 19th-century buildings such as the Casa Rahola, the Casino l'Amistat, the Casa Colom, Can Costa and others.

Josep Pla, wrote the novel "Cadaqués" about the town's Americano period, featuring the character "Pairim": *The houses were furnished with objects brought from all corners of the world, and the population had an unmistakable, unique and very personal seal. We can still breathe this air thanks to the people of Cadaqués's dedication to keeping it alive, for example at the Casino l'Amistat, the Cafè de La Habana and during the Fira dels Indians (Indianos Festival), which is held every year.*

Until recently, the town was still home to the protagonists of the last wave of migration to Cuba, who had set sail at the start of the 20th century and returned in the 1960s following the "Triumph of the Revolution". Earlier waves of Americanos, mainly fleeing phylloxera, had made their fortunes in Cuba, especially in the east of the island in places such as Santiago, Sancti Spiritus and Victoria de las Tunas, and also in Argentina.

## THE FIRA D'INDIANS CELEBRATES THE PAST

The Fira d'Indians festival is held in the first fortnight of June throughout the whole of the town, especially the beach of Portdogué. The 1900 *Un americano a Cadaqués* festival with musical entertainment in the streets, Caribbean dancing, guided tours and food tastings has a festive and pleasant atmosphere that takes us back to the charming and much-missed Cadaqués of the 19th century.

## CULTURAL ROUTES OF THE COUNCIL OF 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 48 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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## ABOUT US

The **Network of Indianos 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
- ◆ Palafrugell
- ◆ Begur
- ◆ Sant Pere de Ribes
- ◆ Blanes
- ◆ Sitges
- ◆ Cadaqués
- ◆ Torredembarra
- ◆ Calonge i Sant Antoni
- ◆ Tossa de Mar
- ◆ Lloret de Mar





## 1. CAN COSTA

The neo-medieval building of Can Costa (1911–1929) is at n. 38, carrer del Dr. Bartomeus, on the Llané Gran.

It was built by the same architect as the Casa Serinyana, Salvador Sellés, but after the modernist period.

Carrer del Dr. Bartomeus, 38



## 2. THE CAFÈ DE LA HABANA

This colonial-themed musical bar contains images and objects from the people from Cadaqués who lived the American adventure and returned to their roots here, as can be seen on its website:

[www.cafedelahabana.com](http://www.cafedelahabana.com)

Punta d'en Pampà

## LOCATION MAP



## 3. PLAÇA DEL DR. PONT

Antoni B. Pont was a doctor and journalist, an Americano who went to Brazil and the city of Corrientes in Argentina, where he held public roles and founded the newspaper El Progreso. In 1919, he was made a distinguished son of Cadaqués and the square, known in Cadaqués as Portdugué, was dedicated to him. / **Plaça del Dr. Pont**



## 4. THE MOORING POSTS OR BOILARDS OF THE PORT

The Piló or Norai des Tits or of en Tetus and that of es Planc or of en Nins are some of the mooring posts in the bay of Cadaqués. These were used for mooring the deep-draught boats that were used for cabotage – travelling along the coast from port to port – in the 18th and 19th centuries. Until the road from Cadaqués to Roses opened, the only way to reach Cadaqués was by sea.

The bay of Cadaqués



## 5. CASINO L'AMISTAT

This building belonged to the Godo family who in 1867 transferred it to the La Benèfica society, which some years later became the Sociedad Recreativa L'Amistat, a meeting point for Americanos from Cadaqués who had been to Cuba: Ferran Batlle i Casadevall, Agustí Llorens i Casadevall, Amadeu Pagès de Miguel, Avel·lí Pomés i Roig and Cebrià Trèols i Solís among others.

**Plaça del Dr. Trèmols, 10**



## 7. AVINGUDA CARITAT SERINYANA

In 1910, Avinguda Caritat Serinyana was inaugurated.

Cadaqués would open to the Empordà by land and was named after Caritat Serinyana, wife of Frederic Rahola, for the great effort exerted by this illustrious person.

## 8. CARITAT SERINYANA SCHOOL

This school was built in 1917, funded by a donation from Frederic Rahola i Trèmols in memory of his wife Caritat Serinyana.

It was designed by the architect Antoni Farrés i Aymerich.

**Sol de l'Engirol, s/n**



## 6. CASA RAHOLA ET PLAÇA FREDERIC RAHOLA

The Rahola house dates from 1860 and stands out for its friezes with maritime and commercial motifs. It is the work of the architect Roca i Bros, who also designed the Theater where now is Dalí's Museum in Figueres.

Frederic Rahola (1858–1919) was not an Americano but he did specialise in the relations between Spain and overseas.

He founded the Spanish-American journal Mercurio and the Institut d'Estudis Americanistes, now the Casa d'Amèrica. He promoted the road from Cadaqués to Roses and also brought the postal service, the telegraph, the telephone and electric light to the town.

**Plaça de ses Herbes, 3**



## 9. CASA PONT

This modernist house, built in 1910, belonged to the Pont family, who were major figures in Cadaqués's period of prosperity. They owned pilot's boats and various cabotage vessels, and were involved in merchant shipping, the coral trade and fish-salting establishments.

Located on the elegant seafront promenade, it is notable for its decorative interior paintings, the distinctive belvedere with two windows with pointed arches and the iron grille of the main door. It is listed in the Architectural Heritage of Catalonia.

**Plaça del Passeig, 6**

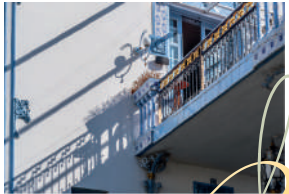


## 10. CASA SERINYANA

The modernist Casa Serinyana (1910–1913), popularly the “casa blava” (blue house), is an iconic image of Cadaqués and was designed by the architect Salvador Sellés i Baró.

The masterful combination of glazed ceramic and blue and gold metalwork on a white background is striking.

**Plaça des Portitxó o es Podritxó, 11**



## 11. CEMETERY

Located by the church of Sant Baldri, with spectacular views of Portlligat, the small monumental cemetery of Cadaqués is a history lesson in stone with mausoleums that repeat the names we have seen in streets and squares, such as that of the Rahola family in the photograph, the work of the sculptor Llimona.

The relationship between the people of Cadaqués and the sea is depicted in the marine iconography of some gravestones.

**Portlligat-Sant Baldri**

