



## INDIANO'S VILAGE

The allure of overseas adventure captivated some of the inhabitants of the small town of Calonge i Sant Antoni in the Baix Empordà, drawn by hopes of economic prosperity. After Josep de Vila i Mir, the town's first recorded emigrant to America, went to Venezuela in 1799 and all through the 19th century, a succession of young people from Calonge, some still adolescents, set off on journeys, to Cuba in particular. Some fulfilled their dream like Joan Pallimonjo, one of the founders of the city of Cárdenas, or the Molla i Presas brothers, fitting the pattern of the Indiano as a self-made man of humble origins. The case of Artur Mundet who was from a family from Sant Antoni that was already wealthy, is different. His many charitable works in Calonge and Barcelona made him the most philanthropic of Calonge's Americans.

## 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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Edition: March 2025

# CALONGE I SANT ANTONI ROUTE of the INDIANOS



## 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
- ◆ Begur
- ◆ Blanes
- ◆ Cadaqués
- ◆ Calonge i Sant Antoni
- ◆ Lloret de Mar
- ◆ Palafrugell
- ◆ Sant Pere de Ribes
- ◆ Sitges
- ◆ Torredembarra
- ◆ Tossa de Mar





## 1. CHURCH BELL TOWER

You are in the old part of town, where the walk to the parish Church of Sant Martí begins, and around which the built-up area expanded. Towards the end of the 19th century, a group of people from Calonge who lived in Havana financed the renovation of the Romanesque bell tower with its square floor plan and they also contributed to the restoration of the building, carried out in 1855.

Plaça de la Doma, 2



## 2. CASA VILAR

Lluís Vilar i Puig built his residence in the Plaça Major on his return from Cuba, where he had married Dominga Juera i Patxot, the daughter of a family from Sant Feliu de Guíxols and one of the great protectors of Calonge and Sant Feliu, where she did many charitable works.

Plaça Major, 1



## 5. CAL MONJO

The Pallimonjo family made their fortune in Lagunillas and acquired land when the city of Cárdenas was founded. Joan Pallimonjo died in 1872 while returning from Cuba and was buried at sea. Carrer de Pompeu Fabra, 3



## 8. CEMETERY

As soon as you enter, you are greeted by an evocative vision of 19th-century Cuba: The languid fronds of a tall palm tree shade the small white chapel and the nearby tomb of the Vilar family, which features a truncated column, a Cuban symbol used when someone died young.

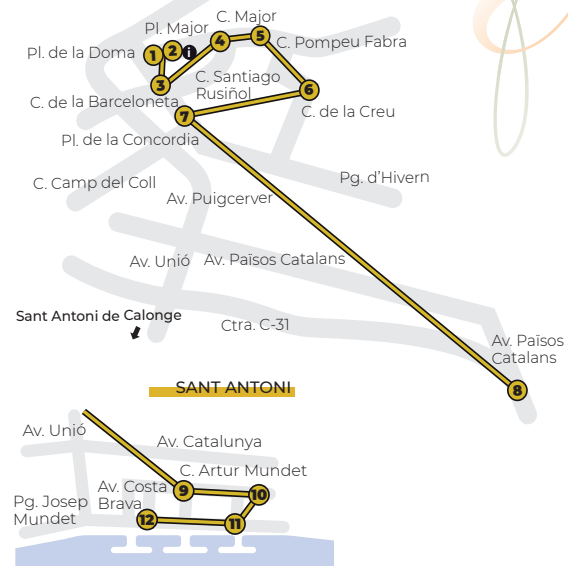
Av. dels Països Catalans, s/n

## 10. BUST OF ARTUR MUNDET

In Mexico, Mundet invented the revolutionary "corcholata" seal for bottles and the "Sidral Mundet" drink. He merged all of the loss-making Brotherhoods of Sant Antoni and built a venue for them. Sant Antoni named him a distinguished son and dedicated a street and a monument to him. Carrer d'Artur Mundet. Plaça de la Llibertat



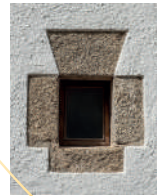
## LOCATION MAP



## 3. CAN PAGÈS

Josep Pagès i Valmaña was a barber and minor surgeon in Quemados de Marianao, Cuba, where in 1881 he married Dominga Yglesias i Font who was the goddaughter of Dominga Juera and who persuaded her to fund the schools of the Carmelite Sisters of Charity and of the La Salle Brothers in the town.

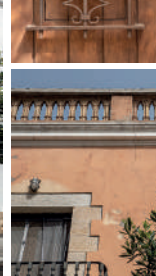
Carrer de la Barceloneta, 2



## 6. CAN MOLA DEL PEDRÓ

The brothers Joan and Francesc Molla created the Molla & Co. trading company in Havana. Francesc was a strong advocate of Catalan identity and was president of the Catalan Circle of Havana. He established the "La Catalana" bakery and made famous its slogan: "The best coffee in Havana is sold by la Catalana".

Carrer de la Creu, 20



## 9. BIRTHPLACE OF ARTUR MUNDET

The Mundet family manufactured corks for bottles and their business had branches in the US and Canada. Artur Mundet, who took the family business into Mexico, was born in this house in 1878.

Carrer d'Artur Mundet, 69

## 11. MUNDET THEATRE AND CIVIC CENTER

The Mundet Germandat or brotherhood (1934), now a foundation, also received some land that increased its capital fund and a periodical economic contribution. These funds enabled it to build the Mundet Theatre.

Carrer de Garbí. Passeig de Josep Mundet



## 12. ARTUR MUNDET APARTMENT

Josep Mundet, Artur's brother, helped the unemployed of Sant Antoni, Palamós and Llagostera during the First World War. Anna Gironella, the widow of Artur, had a block of rental apartments built to increase the Germandat's income.

Passeig de Josep Mundet. Carrer d'Anna Gironella



## 4. CHAPEL OF THE MARE DE DÉU DEL CARME

The complex comprised three parts: the chapel, the convent and the interior patio. In 1894, Dominga Johera Patxot asked the Carmelites to come to Calonge to set up a school for girls, the col·legi de Nostra Senyora del Carme. She bought a house on Carrer Major. This was very soon expanded and the adjoining land was also bought. On 15 July 1896, the school and chapel were blessed and opened. For many years there was a palm tree in the school's patio. During the violence of the Tragic Week in 1909, the interior was destroyed and in 1910, thanks to a popular subscription, the building was restored with the nuns returning until 1973. The building now belongs to the municipality.

Carrer Major, 24



## 7. TOWN HALL

Dominga Juera had the San Martín School of the de La Salle Brothers, later the National Schools, built in what is now the town hall. She also founded a school for girls entrusted to the Carmelite Nuns, on Carrer Major.

Plaça de la Concòrdia, 7

