



FERROLTERRA · RÍAS ALTAS

INDIANO PATRIMONIO

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.

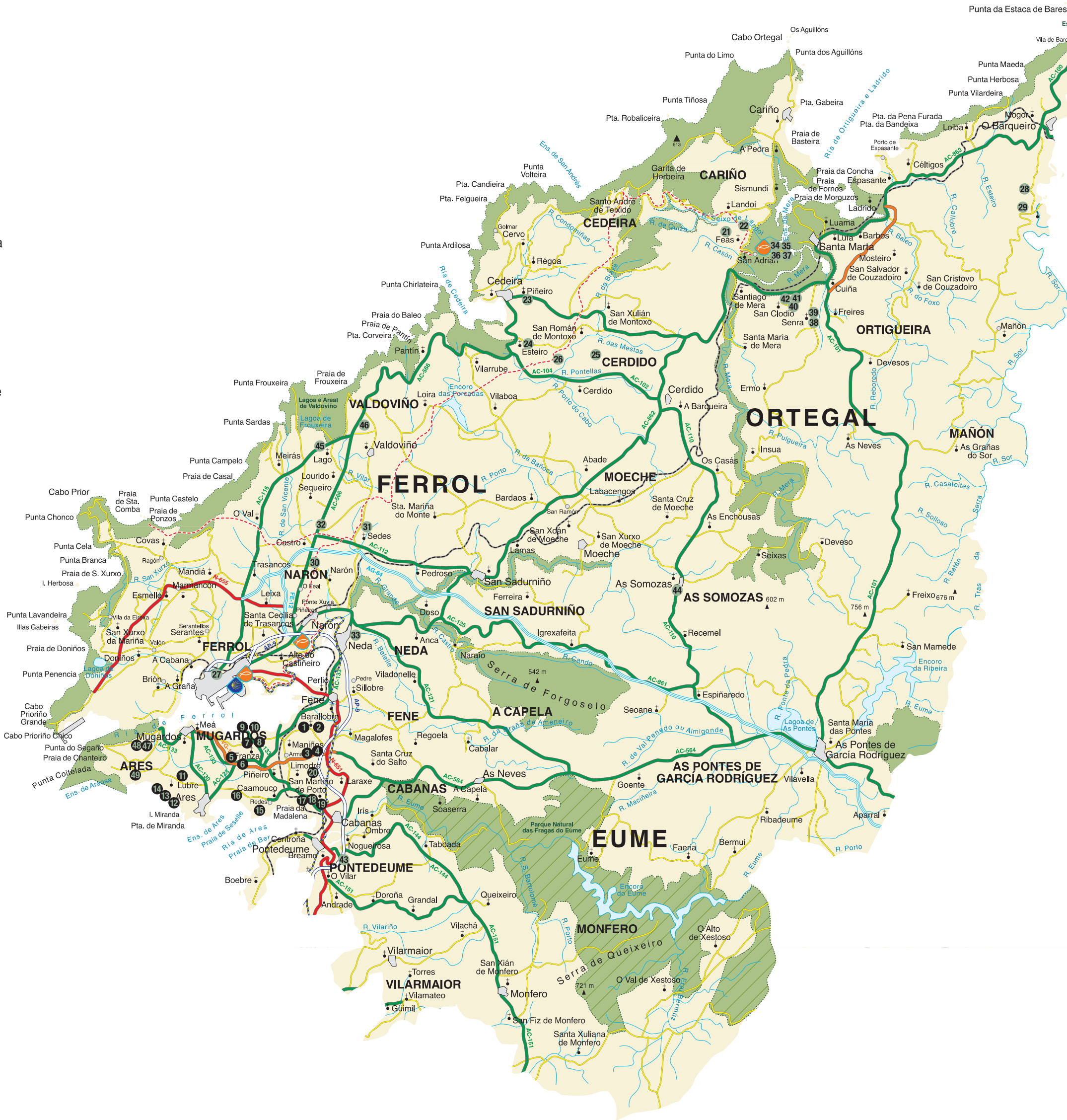
Located in rural areas and located chronologically in the first thirty years of the 20th century, Indiano architecture combines indigenous elements with other international trends such as historicism, modernism, eclecticism and rationalism. It also employed new building materials such as cast iron, cement, 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 indiano's 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.

- INDIANA ROUTE -

- 1 Adriano Chalet
- 2 Adriano Cinema
- 3 O Pote Association: Dance Floor
- 4 Curros Enríquez School
- 5 Progreso Club
- 6 Francisco Vízoso Cancela 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 Cancela 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 Regueirolongo
- 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 Zárata Cinema
- 49 CIRS Cervás

