



Panoramic view of the Ancient Cemetery

A

**Places of artistic interest**



Angel by Frederic Marés i Deulovol

B



Sculpture by Jordi Arenas i Clavell

C



Pietat by Jordi Puiggalí i Clavell

D



Pietat by Francesc Carulla i Serra

E

**Places of scenic interest**



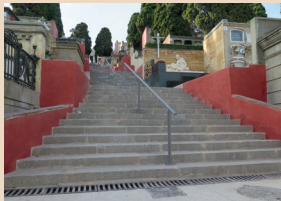
Esplanade of Pantheons

F



Cypress grove

G



Central staircase

H



Extensions of the 1960s

I

From Monday to Sunday  
from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (from October to March)  
and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (from April to September)

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Ajuntament de Mataró

CEMENTIRIS METROPOLITANS



**CAPUTXINS CEMETERY**  
MATARÓ



**A STROLL THROUGH  
THE HISTORY AND FUNERAL  
ART OF MATARÓ  
IN THE OPEN AIR**



Porches of the Esplanade of Pantheons

The **Caputxins Cemetery** (Capuchin) is one of Mataró's most interesting neoclassical complexes and the most important site of this style in the city.

It is an emblematic space full of history, where the remains are found of some of the most important figures born in or connected to the city, such as the promoter of the first railway in the Iberian peninsula, Miquel Biada i Bunyol, and the architect, politician and historian Josep Puig i Cadafalch.

In 1787, a Royal Order from Charles III of Spain prohibited burials in the churches and obliged the construction of new ventilated cemeteries far away from the city centres. In 1817, Mataró City Council authorised the Capuchin Order to build a "holy ground" or cemetery at the top of the convent for all citizens who wanted to be buried there. In just three years, it received practically all of the burials made in Mataró.

From the time of its building, the Capuchin Cemetery and Convent experienced several fortifications, demolitions and reconstructions. In 1835, it was burnt down and then definitively abandoned by the Capuchin Friars. In 1844, the Junta d'Obra de Santa Maria [Council of the Work of St Mary] acquired the land on which the new catholic cemetery would be built in an auction, and it is recorded that the architect Miquel Garriga i Roca was working there in 1847.

In 1852, the work was interrupted and in the following year the architect Antoni Rovira i Trias was called upon to develop a new project.

There is also documentary evidence of other architectural interventions in the complex, such as the chapel of classical style (1851), which is the work of the architect Martí Sureda i Deulovol, and the neoclassical array of porches (1857), which is the main entrance today.

In 1944, the right-hand part of the Esplanade at the main entrance was extended once more to form the New Section, under the direction of the municipal architect Lluís Gallifa i Grenzer.

The Caputxins Cemetery came into municipal hands in March 1982.

The Cemetery is an open-air museum that explains 200 years of the city's history in an interesting artistic and architectural tour around sepulchres, pantheons, mausoleums and funeral sculptures.

**Documentary sources:**

"Cementiri dels Caputxins. Cementiri de Mataró (segles XIX al XXI). Una passejada pel lloc més discret, recollit, silenciós i desconegut de la ciutat" [Caputxins Cemetery. Mataró cemetery (19th to 21st centuries). A stroll through the most discreet, sheltered, silent and unknown place in the city], **Manuel Cusachs i Corredor**. 2012.

"Els cementiris de Mataró" [The cemeteries of Mataró], **Manuel Salicrú i Puig**. FULLS Museu Arxiu de Santa Maria. 1982. Núm. 13.

Photographies: **Ramon Manent i Rodon / Manuel Contreras Martínez**



## PLAN OF THE CEMETERY WITH THE RECOMMENDED PLACES OF VISIT

## Esplanade of Pantheons

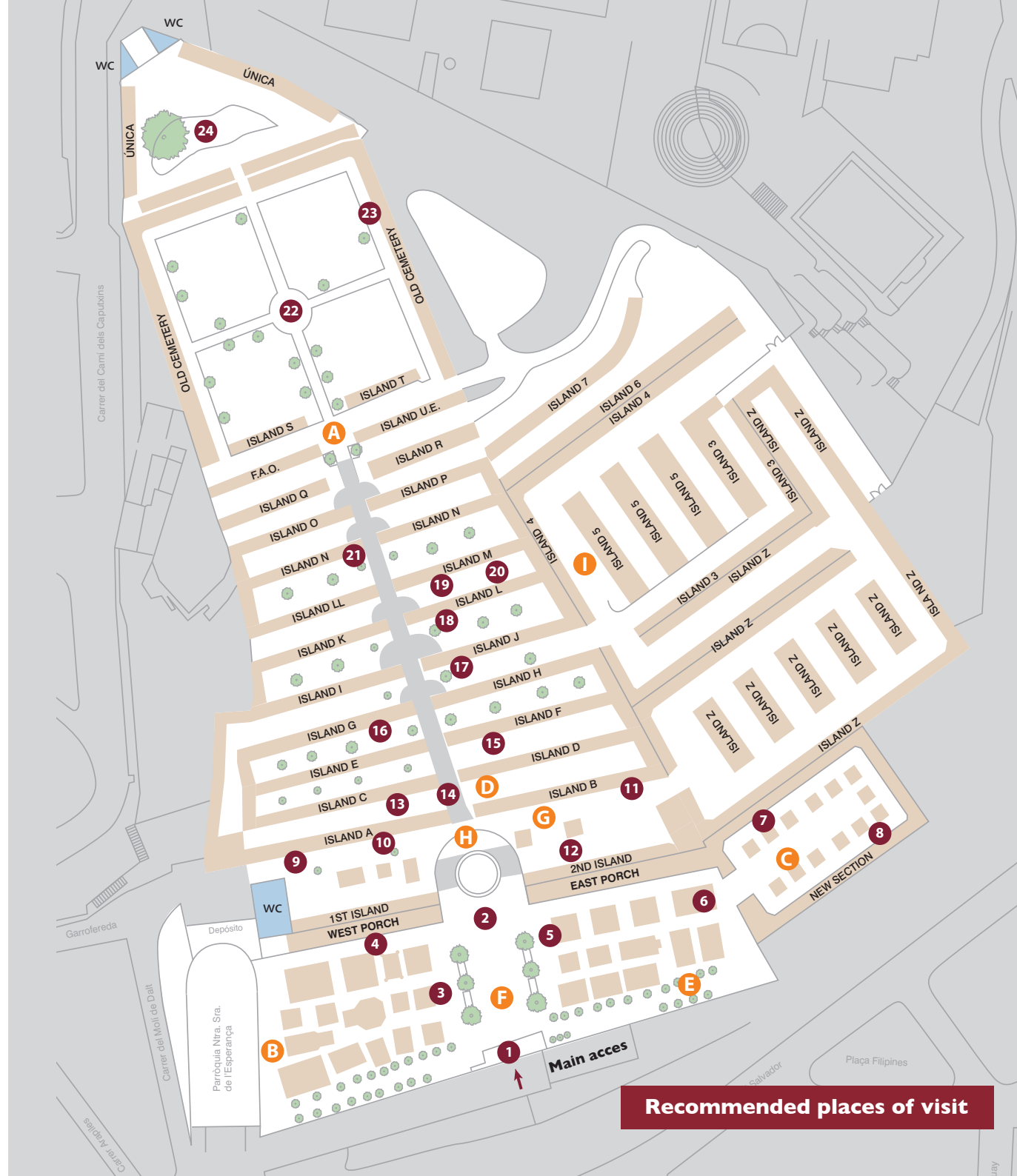
- 1** Porches (1857). Latin inscription of the Book of Job referring to the Day of Judgement. Crowns of flowers and inverted torches.
- 2** Chapel (1851). Circular-shaped surrounded by Doric columns and a triangular frontispiece and roof crowned by a large dome insinuating a small Roman style pantheon. Architect: Martí Sureda i Deulovol.
- 3** Funeral monument erected by the Constitutional Council of Mataró (1890) in memory of those who died defending the city for the liberal cause (1873 and 1875): Salvador Palmerola, Jaume Ibran, Francesc Oliver and Bertomeu Teixidor.
- 4** Tomb of the founding fathers of the Valldemia School (1855): Hermenegild Coll de Valldemia, Ramon Cuspinera and Pelegrí Ferrer.
- 5** Mausoleum of Miquel Biada i Bunyol (1789-1848), the promoter of the first train in the Iberian peninsula, between Barcelona and Mataró. Erected on the occasion of the First Railway Centenary (1848).
- 6** Pantheon of Pere Sans i Falguera (1899-1996) and his family, dedicated to Miguel de Cervantes and the Quixote, of which he was a fervent admirer.

### New Section (1944)

- 7** Niches of Australia RAF aviators brought down in front of Mataró by a German ship during the Second World War (1944). The bodies were recovered by fishermen and buried here. New Section, nos. 58, 63, 66 and 71.
- 8** Niche of Joan Peiró i Belis (1887-1942). Member of the CNT trade union, director of the Forn del Vidre [Glass oven]. Republican Minister (1936-1937). Exiled and kidnapped in France by the Gestapo and delivered to the Francoist authorities. Imprisoned and executed in Paterna on 24 July 1942. His remains were brought to Mataró in 1989. New Section, no. 271.

### Staircase Area (1844-1852)

- 9 Niche of Dr. Antoni Comas i Pujol (1931-1981), the first Professor of Catalan Language and Literature of Barcelona University after the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). Island A, no. 136
- 10 Niche of Terenci Thos i Codina. (1841-1903). Mestre en Gai Saber [winner of the Barcelona Floral Games] (1887). Professor of Political Economy (1876), provincial councillor (1877-1880), he played a role in the foundation of the Mataró Artistic-Archaeological Association (1889) and the School of Arts and Trades (1886). Academic of the Royal Academy of Fine Letters of Barcelona (1863). Island A, no. 55.
- 11 Niche of Josep Puig i Cadafalch (1867-1956). Architect, historian and politician, president of the Mancomunitat of Catalonia (1917-1923). Doctor honoris causa of the universities of Freiburg (Germany), the Sorbonne (Paris), Barcelona and Toulouse. Honorary Citizen of Mataró (1976). Island B, no. 145.



- 12** Niche of Pere Pubill Calaf "Peret" (1935-2014). Popular singer of Catalan rumba. Honorary Citizen of Mataró (2011). Island 2a, no. 41.
- 13** Niche of Rafael Estrany i Ros (1884-1958). Painter; aquarellist and engraver. Island C, no. 41.
- 14** Arenas-Clavell family pantheon. Sepulchre of the artists Jaume (1918-1983), aquarellist, and of Jordi Arenas i Clavell (1920-1998), painter, sculptor and director of the Mataró Orpheum. Island C.
- 15** Niche of Marià Ribas i Bertran (1902-1996). Archaeologist, historian and draughtsman, pioneer in archaeological research and investigation in Mataró and the Maresme region. Honorary Citizen of Mataró (2012). Island F, no. 18.
- 16** Niche of Enric Fité i Sala (1906-1988). Award-winning amateur filmmaker. Island G, no. 660.
- 17** Niche of Josep Punsola i Vallespir (1913-1949). Poet. Island J, no. 12.
- 18** Pantheon of Antoni Cuyàs i Sampere (1802-1890). Navigator, corsair and industrialist. Benefactor and Maecenas of the Salesian School of Mataró. Island L.
- 19** Niche of Josep M. Pellicer i Pagès (1843-1903). Historian. Director of Literature of the Valldemia School. Island M, no. 14.
- 20** Niches of Josep Sabater i Sust (1882-1969), orchestra conductor of the Barcelona's opera house Gran Teatre del Liceu, and of his daughter Rosa Sabater i Parera (1929-1983), pianist and pedagogue. Island M, no. 75.
- 21** Jofre family pantheon. Project of the architect Agàpit Borràs i Plana, Puig i Cadafalch Award, 1992. Island N.

### Ancient Cemetery (1817)

- 22** Monolith in memory of the beatified Dr. Josep Samsó i Elias, Dean of the Parish of Santa Maria from 1919, erected where he was shot by a gang of militias (1 September 1939) and buried in the Basilica of Santa Maria. The medal is a work by Jordi Arenas i Clavell.
- 23** Niche of Teresa M. Roca i Vallmajor (1949-1993). Athlete. Teacher of Physical Education. No. 66.

### Única (1876)

- 24** Monument in memory of the 52 international brigadiers of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) who died in Mataró's war hospitals. Project of the architects Agàpit Borràs i Plana and Mariona Gallifa i Rosanas (1986).

● Places of artistic or scenic interest