

CIENFUEGOS ARCHITECTURE BY REBECCA HINSON

(NONFICTION)

Questions for *Cienfuegos Architecture* by Rebecca Hinson

LEVEL 1: What does it say?

General Understanding

- Quote from the text to explain how Cienfuegos was founded and developed into a beautiful city.

Key Details

- Explain how the design of Rome influenced the design of Cienfuegos.
- Cienfuegos was founded by immigrants. How did the ideas of these immigrants impact the development of the city?
- Explain how sugar, tobacco and coffee supported the elegant lifestyles of some citizens and the enslavement of others.

LEVEL 2: How does it work?

Vocabulary

- Explain the meaning of colonist, grid, reality, classical, orchestral, allegorical, lyceum, pediment, portrayal, symbolize, and triumphal.

Structure

- In *United States Capitol* the author explains how the style, sculptures, dome, doors, corridors, and paintings tell the story of the United States of America. In contrast, how does the author organize *Cienfuegos Architecture* to define the city of Cienfuegos?

Author's Craft

- Analyze another account of Cienfuegos architecture in the link below, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view it represents.
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1202>

LEVEL 3: What does it mean?

Author's Purpose

- The author states that the Spanish colonial town was created in the styles of the Romans, the French, and the Moors. Identify examples of each style in the text.

Intertextual Connections

- The British ended slavery in their colonies in 1834. Slavery was abolished in the United States of America in 1865. Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, to determine when Spain ended slavery in Cuba. How would the availability of slave labor have impacted dominance in sugar, tobacco, and coffee production?

LEVEL 4: What does it inspire you to do?

Opinion with Evidence or Argument

- Under Spanish rule, New Spain was populated almost solely with native peoples or Spanish settlers. Foreign immigration was forbidden for much of New Spain. How was Juan Luis Lorenzo De Clouet, a French immigrant, allowed to establish Fernandina de Jagua in a Spanish colony? Integrate information from the following texts.

CubaGenWeb:

The modern history of Cienfuegos begins in 1 January 1819 when Lieutenant Colonel Don Luis Juan Lorenzo De Clouet de Piette proposed to Captain General don Jose Cienfuegos and his intentions to don Alejandro Ramirez to colonize the bay of Jagua. This proposal was accepted and formalized in 9 Mar 1819, in accordance with the Royal Cedula of 21 October 1817 intended to increase the white population of the Island.

Clouet arrived on 8 April 1819, by way of Batabanó, accompanied by 46 colonists from Burdeos (Bordeaux), France who arrived in three ships, the *Juan Bart*, the *Joven Emanuele* and the *Activo*. They were also accompanied by a doctor, don Domingo Monjenie and a public surveyor, don Miguel Dubroet, appointed by the government to distribute the lands. These colonists lived in tents, at the location where the Plaza de Armas is now, until some houses could be built. At the same time Felix Bouyon, performed a survey of the bay, measured the land and created a map of the peninsula of Majagua. The formal foundation of the colony took place on 22 April 1819 when De Clouet took possession of the peninsula in the name of his Majesty and in the presence of the Captain Commander of the Castle of Jagua, Don Joaquin Horrutyner, Don Tomas de Calderon de la Barca, Don Antonio Casales, Don Gregorio Garrido, Don Miguel de la Torre and other colonists.

In accordance with the contract signed by De Clouet, the same year, 1819, also saw the arrival of 195 new colonists, 10 from New Orleans, 86 from Burdeos (Bordeaux), and 99 from Philadelphia. This was followed in 1820 by the arrival of an additional 382 colonists,

50 from Philadelphia, 74 from Baltimore, 13 from New Orleans, 233 from other parts of the Island and 12 from Louisiana. In 1821 another 111 colonists arrived, 50 from Philadelphia, 15 from Burdeos (Bordeaux), 5 from other parts of the Island, 8 from Santo Domingo and 33 from other places.

On 20 May 1827, by Royal Order of Fernando VII, the title of "Villa de Cienfuegos" and status as capital of the colony of San Fernandina de Jagua was given to the town located in the barrio of Cienfuegos.

CienfuegosCity.org:

De Clouet reaches Jagua (area name given by the natives) with forty-six French settlers, Don Domingo Monjenié physician and surveyor Don Domingo Dubroct. They camped at an Indian village along the river Saladito, which had been abandoned by the Siboneyes. Part of this land had been acquired by the Marine Brigadier Don Honorato Bouyon.

The colonists settled in the abandoned huts and eight tents. They laid out several streets and also had already pointed out a park. On April 19 De Clouet received the visit of Agustín de Santa Cruz y de Castilla. This noble Cuban told to De Clouet the convenience of drawing the population in the peninsula of Majagua. This place owned by Agustín de Santa Cruz's wife, Lady Antonia Guerrero. Convinced by indications from Santa Cruz, De Clouet accepted the offer and decided to found the city where it now stands.

On April 22, 1819, at sunrise, Don Luis De Clouet, adorned with their logos and surrounded by neighbors who heard him on his knees, took possession of the land on behalf of His Majesty the King of Spain and founded Fernandina de Jagua.

In 1829 the name Fernandina de Jagua was replaced by Cienfuegos, in honor of the Captain General of the island, Don José Cienfuegos, Jovellanos.

Sources

Rebecca Hinson, *United States Capitol*

<http://www.cubagenweb.org/Cienfuegos/>

<http://www.cienfuegoscity.org/cienfuegos-city-his-foundation.htm>