

VALLEHERMOSO, A VIEW TO THE PAST

ECONOMY:

In 1850s Vallehermoso's economy began to be important: people and goods started being transported between western islands and Chipude was incorporated to the municipality of Vallehermoso.

In 1904 the first public lights were installed.

A very important economy change on Canary Islands took place at this time, Cochineal agriculture was replaced by bananas and tomatoes plantations.

1900-1910



**PEDRO GARCÍA CABRERA
(1905-1981)**

INFRASTRUCTURE:

After a lot of adverse circumstances and being declared in state of ruin, in 4 May 1902, Don Imeldo Seris got money from king Alfonso XIII to rebuild the church.

In 1909 the tuna factory of La Rajita started its production. The building included a school, a cinema, a church, a football pitch, houses and the factory.

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

Pedro García Cabrera was born in 1905. He was an important poet in Canary Islands and Spain. He wrote lots of amazing poems.

POPULATION:

In 1900 there were 5134 inhabitants in Vallehermoso.

ECONOMY:

In 1912 the telephone network was routed.

In 1920 the cemetery of the village was inaugurated.

1910-1920



INFRASTRUCTURE:

In 19 March 1910 the new church was blessed.

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

Bohemia Pulido Salazar, born in Vallehermoso, published her first poetic works in several papers of the time such as La Voz de Junonia.

POPULATION:

In 1910 there were an increase of population, being registered 6199 inhabitants.

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ECONOMY:

In 1922 water pipes were installed in Vallehermoso. In 1926 the first car came to the village. Its owner made a major capital moving neighbours from Triana to La Gran Parada for one peseta.

1920-1930



INFRASTRUCTURE:

The Centro la Unión was created.

In 1928 Guillermo Ascanio y Ascanio, town major of Vallehermoso, participated in the new delimitation of the township after losing Valle Gran Rey.

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

During this decade the cultural centre Centro La Unión was created.

In 1928 there are five schools in Vallehermoso, one for girls and one for boys in the town centre and three mixed schools in Chipude, El Ingenio and Alojera. At that time, there is also a request to create twelve new schools.

POPULATION:

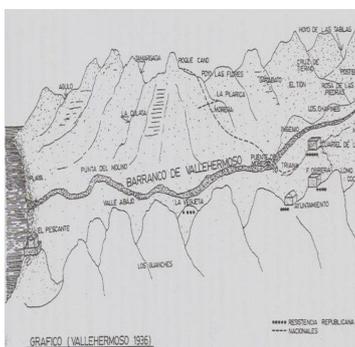
In 1920 there were 7023 people registered in Vallehermoso.

There is data about the existence of 1036 children in the township.

ECONOMY:

The first truck arrived to Vallehermoso in 1931. The road that communicated the beach to La Gran Parada was finished in 1939.

1930-1940



INFRASTRUCTURE:

A telegraph station is installed in the village.

A Working Federation was created in 1932 to help working class against despotism.

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

There were eleven schools in the municipality of Vallehermoso, five for girls and six mixed.

CIVIL WAR (1936)

POPULATION:

Municipal Management Committe meets and appoints Doña Carmen Luengo del Arco, major of Vallehermoso.

At the beginning of the Civil War some episodes of great defense of the Republican Government took place in the village.

According to municipal documents, 11 people suffered from leprosy in Vallehermoso.

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<p>ECONOMY: The road from Vallehermoso to San Sebastián was finished in 1949.</p>	<p>1940-1950</p> 	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE: A document lists the estates, houses and eight windmills that disappeared on 31 October 1941 due to a great tempest.</p>
<p>CULTURE & EDUCATION: The celebration of Corpus Christi started in 40s.</p>		<p>POPULATION: In 1940 there were 7929 inhabitants.</p>
<p>ECONOMY: In 1954 a great storm destroyed the jib and the economy of the village changed drastically.</p>	<p>1950-1960</p> 	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE: The jib was destroyed.</p>
<p>CULTURE & EDUCATION: From this period a tradition started in Vallehermoso, every five years the Virgin of El Carmen comes to the village centre on procession from its hermitage in El Ingenio.</p>		<p>POPULATION: In 1950 there were 7907 inhabitants in Vallehermoso.</p>
<p>ECONOMY: After the destruction of the jib the economy of the municipality started a slump since the need to come to Vallehermoso to get goods disappeared.</p>	<p>1960-1970</p> 	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE: Don Manuel Brito García, townmajor, got the place and the money to build a new townhall in Vallehermoso. He got 2.000.000 pesetas to start the works.</p>
<p>CULTURE & EDUCATION: During the 60s a private initiative opened an academy that would allow students to have access to secondary education. The academy was runned by Don Jaime Vega Hernández, Don Ángel Moreno Urbano and the priest Don Manuel Díez Luján.</p>		<p>POPULATION: On this decade the number of people in Vallehermoso is 7776.</p>

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ECONOMY:

The removal of materials from the beach to be used in the construction of the dam “La Encantadora” made the sea level rise and therefore the destruction of some buildings that were there such as houses and the football pitch that were at the beach.

1970-1980



INFRASTRUCTURE:

In 1973 the dam “La Encantadora” is built. What today is CEIP Ángel Moreno Urbano was inaugurated in 1977. During this decade it was also built the students housing “Jaime Vega Hernández”

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

The new school for both boys and girls is inaugurated in 1977. A lot of students stayed at the students housing during the week while they studied in Vallehermoso.

POPULATION:

The population dropped from 7776 in 1960s to 7283 in 1979.

ECONOMY:

The tuna factory at La Rajita closed in 1983. Apart from the factory, there were a residential area, a cinema, a school, a football pitch and a chapel.

1980-1990



INFRASTRUCTURE:

In the beach of Alojera it was built a breakwater made with concrete prisms to protect the area from the waves.

CULTURE & EDUCATION:

The Gomeran Whistle is compulsory at schools of La Gomera. In 2009 it would be considered World Heritage Site.

POPULATION:

Population went on decreasing. While in 1979 there were 7283 people in Vallehermoso, a decade later there were 3390.

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ECONOMY:

The economy of the village was mainly subsistence economy based on agriculture.

1990-2000



CULTURE & EDUCATION:

Pedro Suárez Hernández, born in 1909, died in 2000. He was a great poet and folklorist. On his behalf, two years after his death, it was created a festival that takes place during the festivities of San Juan, 24 June.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

During this decade it was built the Discovery Botanical Garden which recreates a route Cristóbal Colón did when he discovered America. There are species from the 5 continents.

The project of the Maritime Park was done.

The bus station was built at the end of the decade. The works finished in 1999.

POPULATION:

The 1990s ended with a population of 2800 inhabitants.

WORK DONE BY STUDENTS OF 4º ESO, I.E.S. POETA GARCÍA CABRERA 2015-2016

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