

The Canning Industry in the Construction of Urban Mesh in the Algarve: OLHÃO (6)

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42 – Aerial view over the city of Olhão, c. 1980. Municipal Archive of Olhão

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3.2. EYE

The territory where Olhão is located would have been a crossing point for various peoples, from the Neolithic to the formation of Portugal. The proof of this passage are the **Roman cetarians**, found in the place where there was also a canning factory, a place that would give rise to the fishing dock. This proves that this has been, since antiquity, a favorable place for canning, due to the abundance of raw materials (Oliveira, 1906).

The occupation that gave rise to the current urban fabric will have occurred in a similar way to other fishing villages in the Algarve: Ferragudo, Quarteira, Fuzeta and Monte Gordo. The coastal zone is seasonally occupied during fishing season by fishermen from nearby villages and/or from other parts of the country who gradually settle down, even in reed huts, until they form a significant agglomeration. In the specific case of Olhão, two main reasons are pointed out for the settlement of the population in that location: first, the natural conditions, which, in addition to the sustenance that the sea offered and which had

attracted the population, also offered plenty of water, as evidenced by the exploration of wells in the first phases of expansion of the village; secondly, the possibility of avoiding taxes and smuggling there,

It is not known, exactly, when the population settled in Praia de Olhão, but it is believed that it was between the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, dating back to 1614 the construction of the chapel (current church of Soledade). The number of huts continued to increase and in 1695 Praia de Olhão became a parish. In 1689, the construction of the Mother Church of Nossa Senhora do Rosário begins. With the construction of these important buildings, Olhão took great steps to become a place of permanence and not seasonality (Nobre, 1984; Romba, 2008).

In 1715, the Igreja Matriz opened for worship and the queen authorized the construction of a group of houses. It is thought that, until now, only the religious buildings would have been made of stone and lime, the rest being thatched huts. This is, markedly, the end of the period of occupation of the Olhão site and a period of consolidation and expansion of the village begins, now with a more secure and lasting construction, although there are still huts (Nobre, 1984; Romba , 2008)

The progressive growth of the parish was notorious, and in 1722 a new limit was defined, extending to the north, as far as Poço Velho, to the northeast and northwest, towards the vegetable gardens that existed there. So, the requests for the construction of houses increase, due to the prosperity that the fishing practices and agriculture brought, which was practiced as a complement. This period of calm was only interrupted by the earthquake of 1755, which ruined the roof of the Igreja Matriz, part of the chapel and caused damage to the existing houses. Even so, there was no significant slowdown, such as that which occurred in other towns, with Olhão having recovered from the disaster with some speed.

Proof of this are the numbers registered in 1758, of 500 houses and 300 huts, which were gradually transformed into buildings. In 1771, the Commitment Maritime adjoined the chapel was established, and in 1790 the village no longer consisted of any hut (Nobre, 1984; Romba, 2008).

At the beginning of the 19th century, more precisely in 1808, Olhão changed from site to village, named Vila de Olhão da Restauração, and started to have City Hall from 1826 onwards.

Once the central grid of the village is consolidated, along with the two religious buildings, and followed by an expansion to the north, the focus of the village turns to the south, towards its port area. Olhão asserts itself as the most important fishing center in the region; as well as the most specialized in high fishing. This statute was a reflection of the movements of its port. In 1842 the Alfândega was installed in the central area next to the estuary.



44 – Evolution plan for the city of Olhão, by consolidated zones. Prepared by the author

43 – Plant of Olhão from 1873. Romba, 2008

In the second half of the 19th century, the first canning factories appeared, among which the **Fábrica Velha**, as it was known, for being the oldest in the town, of the **F. Delory Établissements**, which began its activity between 1881 and 1882. Antero Nobre affirms that, in 1882, there were already two factories in operation, the second possibly being by **Arthur Alêno Père**, whose location is unknown. In 1890, in the industrial survey of that year, only the name of the company **Alberto L. Verdeau Freire & C^a appears.**, the document does not make any reference to its location. About Verdeau, Antero Nobre also makes a reference saying that he was incompatible with the workers from Olhão and was one of the first industrialists to leave the village (Nobre, 1984; Rodrigues, 1997; Serra, 2007)

Olhão has had a continuous growth since its foundation, going through a period of greatest growth between 1730 and 1830. The earthquake of 1755, not being foreign to it, did not have the disastrous effect, felt in other villages in the western Algarve and, despite the effects of the crisis in 1830, it recovered its growth in the following years. Perhaps because it is a small town, it had more room for progress, supporting its development in fishing and fish trade, it had an even more accentuated development when the modern canning industry arrived in the 19th century. With a great increase in all activities related to it, such as fishing and shipbuilding, the commercial movement of its port and its economy in general is leveraged by the canning and fishing industry. The population of the village has increased sharply,

3.2.1 RAILWAY

At the beginning of the 20th century, the arrival of the railway in the town of Olhão would become one of the most important events, gradually contributing to its development.

The process began in 1898, with the project by the engineer Pedro Inácio Lopes, who placed the new station in the Northwest, close to the town's urban network, with the possibility of a connection to the pier (Gazeta dos railroads, N°364, 16 de February 1903, p.58) The first section of this proposal was approved in the same year, despite the Superior Council for Works having ordered a study on the feasibility of the line passing closer to the wharf, as was the case in Faro. The City Council defended the alternative to the initial project, stating “that it will not only beautify that port; how it will avoid large expenses in fish transport”, but the opinion of the Ministry of Public Works was unfavorable saying, in 1899, that the alternative “becomes very expensive because it crosses important rustic properties,

In 1902, the second section of the project for the railway line was approved.

This maintained its original features, including the station next to the village and the possibility of a connection to the pier. However, the local authority remained reluctant, pointing to a new location for the station, then proposing that it be located north of the town, between municipal roads n°9 and n°3, “alleging aesthetic requirements and better access to the village”.

The opinions of the direction of the South and Southeast and the Board of Directors of public works were divided on the proposal, which led the minister to appoint a commission to decide on the matter, since in Olhão part of the population supported the municipal initiative and another defended the original location (Gazeta dos Ferroways, N°364, February 16, 1903, p.58).

The commission's opinion was favorable to the proposal of the Municipal Chamber of Olhão, with the works having started in 1903 and finished in the same year. However, the inauguration of the station only took place on May 15, 1904 (Marques, 1999).

The railway line defined a new limit for the village, separating it from its cemetery further north, crossing through level crossings and a viaduct. The urban fabric that grew along the main access roads to the city began to occupy the spaces between the town, the railway and the station, which were further away from the existing buildings. Olhão attracted new constructions to itself, mainly commercial warehouses, for the retention of agricultural products and some canning factories that would be installed in the following years (Nobre, 1984).

3.2.2 OLHÃO DURING THE 1916 WORLD WAR

At the turn of the century, the rural population was attracted by industrial work. In the same way that fishermen from other villages moved to Olhão, due to the

growing demand for fish from the canning factories. As an immediate consequence, there was the population growth, which forced the construction of more houses, which, together with the space occupied by the implantation of canning factories and subsidiary industries, forced the City Council to request a revision of the limits of the parish of Olhão, these eventually extending to Estrada Real nº 78 (current National Road nº 125). Due to the growing demand for space, it was necessary to backfill wetlands and expropriate peripheral land to accommodate the increasing expansion of the town's urban fabric.

This exacerbated growth became overwhelming for the small village with the First World War. The conflict triggered the demand for canned food by the countries involved, which was reflected in the number of factories that opened due to speculation.

In Olhão, there are reports of several improvised factories, in reduced spaces, without organization or without the necessary financial support, disappearing as quickly as they had appeared, due to the end of the conflict. The identification and accounting of these factories, as a result of speculation, becomes a difficult task due to the lack of mandatory registration and the lack of necessary regulation, with the number of eighty factories being pointed out by the oral tradition until the end of the conflict, which seems quite exaggerated if only counting the canning factories in oil and sauces (Nobre, 1984).

Even so, the importance of this period for Olhão is undeniable, having surpassed the most numerous canning center in terms of factories, Lagos, and maintaining that position until the end of the century. Available statistics reflect this; in 1908 Lagos had ten factories, against seven in Olhão. In 1916, there were seventeen, against thirteen in Lagos and, in 1917, there are already thirty-four in Olhão, while Lagos maintained the previous number of factories. This duplication of facilities proves the difficulty in counting their number, as well as the enormous speculation that existed in this period, which brought urban consequences to Olhão (Rodrigues, 1997).

The population growth was too fast, compared to the capacity of absorption and construction of new houses by the town of Olhão. For this reason, cases of overcrowding in existing dwellings in the center of the village, improvised neighborhoods of huts or tents, which were increasingly pushed farther and farther from the city center, as the urban fabric grew. Identified is a neighborhood known as "Barraquinhas", located to the north of the railway and Campo das Prainhas, which remained clandestine and later began to rebuild itself in masonry, also clandestinely. Some industrialists built small rows of modest houses for some of their workers, as close as possible to the factory (Nobre 1984).

The survey carried out in 1916, figure 45, in the middle of World War I allows us to make an analysis of urban growth in this period since the 19th century,

as well as to identify some important urban elements of it. An obvious element is the railway line, in its relationship with the urban fabric of the city, it can be seen that, since its construction in 1903, until 1916 it expanded and consolidated itself to the railway, mainly for Northwest, where the Horta do Júdice used to exist, marked on the plant from 1873 (fig. 43). It is not possible to fully visualize the space north of the line and up to Estrada Real nº 78, but it is still possible to identify the Cemetery, as well as the existing buildings to the west of it.

To the south, the village has an enlarged port along its entire sea front, with some piers over the water. It is identified next to “Fábrica Velha”, which can be read in the caption “Estaleiro”, which had moved there since the beginning of the 20th century. In the center of this port area, it is possible to identify two buildings side by side, which correspond to the new markets, one for vegetables and the other for fish, built in 1915, replacing the covered market that existed there and considered small for the needs of the village.

It is also possible to identify several salt pans around the village, the municipal slaughterhouse, built in 1893 (the southernmost building in Campo das Prainhas), to the west of the village and, furthermore, to the east, the **Factory Fialho** , isolated from the rest of the village and with its own pier.



45 – Hydrographic plan of the Faro and Olhão docks and piers, built in 1916. Document provided by BNP

3.2.3 PRESERVE FACTORIES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

As for canning factories during the first decades of the 20th century, we have information that, in 1906, there were seven factories according to Ataíde Oliveira:

Établissements F. Delory ,

Miguel Migone ,

Feu & Hermanns and **Manuel António Soares** all on Rua de D. Carlos

~~João & Hermanos and Manuel António Soares~~, all on Rua de S. Carlos,
Carlos, Christina & Quintas in Rua de S. Bartholomeu,
Goso Amâncio in Praia do Levante and
João Viana Cabrita, Rua das Lavadeiras (Oliveira, 1906).

In 1916, there were already seventeen, according to the information available and, according to the dates of foundation of the companies, the following would be in operation:

- (1) **Établissements F. Delory** ;
- (2) **JA Pacheco** ;
- (3) **Gio Batta Trabucco, Ltd** ;
- (4) **Honrado & Honrado, Lda** ;
- (5) **Sociedade de Conservas Algarve, Lda** ;
- (6) **Nicolló Lazarra** ;
- (7) **Ramirez & C^a, Lda** ;
- (8) **Augusto Bruno** ;
- (9) **Fifth, 1da** ;
- (10 and 11) **Saias Irmãos & C^a, Lda** with two factories;
- (12) **Judice Fialho** ;
- (13) **Guerreiro & C^a, Lda** ;
- (14) **Baganha, Correia & C^a. Ltd** ;
- (15) **Domingos Lourenço Baêta** ;
- (16) **União Industrial de Conservas, Lda**, and
- (17) at the location where **Conservas Unitas, Lda** would later function , a factory was already operating in this period, but it was not possible to specify the company (Rodrigues, 1997; Municipal Archives of Olhão; 5th Industry Circumscription).

In the following year, according to Duarte Abecasis, there were 34 fish canning factories, with 2,638 workers, double the number registered in Lagos, Portimão and Vila Real de Santo António. There are some possibilities that can explain this difference in numbers, in a short period of time (from 1916 to 1917). One of them would be that not all of them would be canning plants in oil and sauces, as is sometimes the case in some sources.

In this case, Duarte Abecasis, in 1926, presents two tables, differentiating the factories from the salt warehouses, also indicating the number of workers, and considering that, for these data, the information seems solid. Therefore, the doubling of the numbers may be due to the lack of rigor in 1916, and it is possible that there are more factories operating than those indicated by the numbers.

However, the strongest hypothesis is that this difference could, if explained, by the huge demand for preserved food during the last two years of the 1st World War, with the emergence of countless factories that may have functioned only until the end of the conflict. Based on the information available, in the different sources consulted, there are only four new records of new factories, identified between 1917 and 1918 (Figueira & C^a, Ida/J. Reis Silva/Aliança Fabril, Lda/Francisco Alves), which can be explained by lack of mandatory industrial registration and little regulation of the sector during this period. There does not seem to be any other information about these factories, which were installed, taking advantage of the conflict's speculation, and disappeared when it ended (Abecasis, 1926; Rodrigues, 1997).

3.2.4 OVERCOPULATION AND THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORIES BEFORE THE CRISIS

The first world conflict boosted the fishing and canning industries in Olhão, and its population not only managed to maintain itself but also grew, despite the casualties and problems brought by the conflict.

In 1920 it was the canning center with the largest number of factories and the largest population in the Algarve , with 24,574 inhabitants in its municipality, with only a smaller population than Silves and Loulé, two municipalities with significantly larger areas (Nobre, 1984; Cosme, 1999) . These numbers reveal the size that the town of Olhão had gained, with a high population density which, combined with the lack of urban infrastructure, caused serious problems of unhealthy conditions and outbreaks of endemic diseases (Nobre, 1984).

The increase in the working population, due to the growing number of factories that were installed in the town, led to the densification of population in the urban center, to the growth of makeshift neighborhoods on the edge of the city and along the railway. Although some industrialists have built houses for their workers, there was a vain effort in relation to the real need for housing on the part of this population. The number of fishermen from other parts of the country, who settled in the village due to the demand for fish by the village's main industry, also contributed to the increase in population.

Although, for a certain period, the number of inhabitants was maintained, these were not, in their majority, descendants of the Olhanense population and, for this reason, it was difficult to absorb and distribute this population in existing housing and/or in new housing. (Noble, 1984).

With regard to the infrastructure of the village, these were almost non-existent. Most of the water for the population, in this period, was obtained through wells. The sewers were open ditches in the streets as far as the Ria, and almost all the domestic, industrial and storm drains were made for them, in open ditches. Although part of these evictions were collected by "pipe carts", and even if in other locations the conditions were the same or similar, the population density of Olhão and the scale of its industrial activity spread throughout the town, which included guano factories, they originated protest demonstrations in 1926, (since they used fish waste from other factories to make fish flour and oil) they escalated the town's health problem (Nobre, 1984).

These problems were not immediately resolved, but the public and private installation of an electrical network, inaugurated in 1924, and the installation of three large sewers connected to the estuary, were the beginning of the improvement in the health and quality of life of the village, which would culminating in 1931, with the end of "kite carts" and waste collectors on public roads (Nobre, 1984).

Also in this period, due to the escudo crisis (1915-1928), the canning industry managed to better place its products abroad, due to the devaluation of the Portuguese currency. Unfortunately, there are no concrete figures for the factories in Olhão, between 1917 and 1930, but it is **mentioned by the Portuguese Institute of Fish Preserves (IPCP) that 400 factories would have been operating in 1926** , although with a lower production than in 1918 (IPCP, 1969).

For this reason, counting factories for the year 1924, before the fish shortage crisis, is just an exercise in exposing the available data, without any certainty as to the exact number of factories operating in the town of Olhão:

- (1) **Établissements F. Delory** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (2) **JA Pacheco** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (3) **Gio Batta Trabucco, Ida** , the factory operated before, it operated in 1921, according to the Olhão archive, and after that date;
- (4) **Honrado & Honrado, Lda** , the factory operated before, it operated in 1923, according to the Olhão archive, and after that date;
- (5) **Sociedade de Conservas Algarve, Lda**, with advertisement in the Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (6) **Nicolló Lazarra** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (7) **Ramirez & C^a, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (8) **Augusto Bruno** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (9) **Quinta, Ida** , according to the Olhão archive was in operation this year;
- (10 and 11) **Saias Irmãos & C^a , Lda**, the factories operated before and after this date;
- (12) **Júdice Fialho & C^a, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (13) **Guerreiro & C^a, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (14) **Baganha, Strap & C^a . Lda**, with license of 1924 (5th Industrial Circumscription);

- (15) **União Industrial de Conservas, Id a**, the factory operated before and after this date;
- (16) **Domingos Lourenço Baêta** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (17) **Figueira & C^a, Ida** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (18) **J. Reis Silva** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (19) **Aliança Fabril, Lda** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (20) **Sardinha do Algarve** , Ida, with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (21) **Society of Preserves "Marugada", Ida**, with advertisement in the Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (22) **Empresa de Conservas Nereida, Lda** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (23) **Gian Battista Parodi** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (24) **Lucas & Ventura, Ida** , started its activity in 1922 and built houses for its workers in 1925;
- (26) **JP Leonardo, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (27) **Henrique & C^a, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (28) **Marques, Vaz Velho & Caiado, Ida** , the factory operated before and after this date;
- (29) **Martins Baptista & C^a, Lda**, the factory operated before and after this date;
- (30) **Mendonça, Loureiro & Almoover, Lda** , with a license of 1924 (5th Industrial District);
- (31) **JN Pitê, Lda** , with a 1923 license and operating since (5th Industrial Circumscription);
- (32) **Anglo-Lusa, Lda** , with a license from 1923 and in operation until 1926 (5th Industrial District)
- (33) **Sociedade Comercial Fareense** , with a license from 1923 and in operation until 1930 (5th Industrial District);
- (34) **Torres & Sousa, Lda** , licensed in 1923 and operating until 1937 (5th Industrial District);
- (35) **Mascarenhas, Carmo, Lda.**, with license from 1924 and operated until 1927 1924 (5th Industrial Circumscription);
- (36) **Manuel de Jesus Santos** , with a license from 1924 (5th Industrial Circumscription);
- (37) **Sociedade de Conservas Belmonte, Lda** , with a 1924 license (5th Industrial Circumscription);
- (38) **Feliciano A. Pereira** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (39) **Pacheco & Larião, Lda** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (40) **Brito & Madeira canning factory, Ida** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (41) **Rodrigues & Cunha, Lda** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;
- (42) **"A Salvadora", Ltd.**, with advertisement in the Jornal Europa in 1924.

Also in this period, the **JM Cabeçadas** factories , which began operations in 1920, without a permit; **Sociedade de Pescarias e Conservas, Ida** , which began operations in 1920, with a 1925 license and the **Industrial Partnership of Conservas, Ida** , which began operations in 1920, was registered in 1922 in Olhão, with a 1928 license; being all identified as Guano Factories in the 5th Industrial Circumscription, the question remains whether they were, at some time, canned fish producers or if they were just Guano Factories. These would be the factories operating during this period, even though it is not entirely certain that all the above mentioned ones were in operation, and without concrete numbers that would be just these.

The advertisements in the *Jornal Europa* of 1924, the data from the 5th Circumscription and the Documental Fund of the Archive of Olhão, allow us to verify that many of these factories were actually working in this period of time. It was there that there was a greater number of factories operating simultaneously, and, later, the regulation of the activity and its restrictions would control the exponential appearance of new factories.

46 – Clippings of cannery advertisements. Supplement of the *Jornal Europa*, year IV, January 1924.

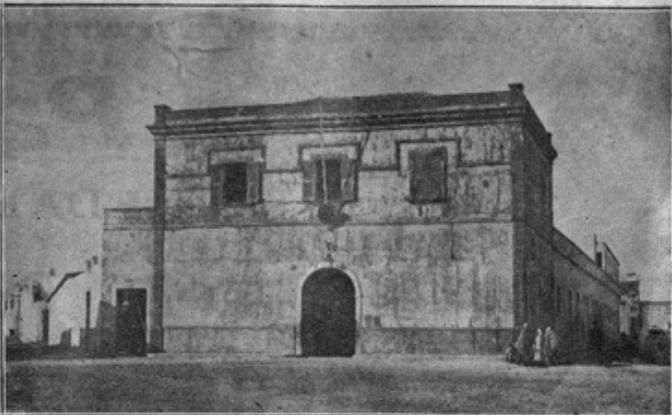
Provided by the Lagos Museum and Olhão Municipal Archive.

Gio-Batta Trabucco, Lim. da
Indirizzo Teleg.: TRABUCCO **OLHÃO** CASA FONDATA 1896

Telef.: Porto-Brandão, 31-Alameda
EXPOS
Ca's do Sodré, 52-4.
Telefone 2021 Central
Teleg.: «TRABUCCO»

GENOVA (Italia)
Ufficio: Via Nino Bixio, 5-8
Depositi: Darsona

Fabricantes-Exportadores de sardinhas em azeite e salmoura, atum em azeite, exportação de fuetos do Algarve
Fabricas em edificios proprios em Olhão e Porto Brandão
Comercio em geral, importação e exportação
Marcas da fabrica: «Mercedos», «Chanteler», «Nereides», «Genova-Brand»
Agentes de navegação de companhias italianas



Exterior da Fabrica de conservas Trabucco, L'imitada

Sociedade de Conservas ALGARVE, L. da
OLHÃO

Fabrica de Conservas de Peixe em azeite e salmoura

Casa fundada em 1906

MARCAS REGISTRADAS
Les Angoras — Admiral-Brand
Voilà—«Pêcheurs de Demain»,
John Bull-Brand

Escritorio em LISBOA:
RUA DA CONCEIÇÃO, 145-2.º
Telegramas: GUERMEN
Telefone 2942 C,



Fachada da fabrica

(3) **Gio Batta Trabucco, Ida** , the factory operated before, it operated in 1921, according to the Olhão archive, and after that date;

(5) **Sociedade de Conservas Algarve, Lda** , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;



(10 and 11) **Saias Irmãos & Cª** , Lda, the factories operated before and after this date;

Aliança Fabril Limitada



Exterior da Aliança Fabril, Limitada

Especialidade
em
Sardinhas em azeite

Escriptorio
Na Fabrica

End. teleg.: Aliança-Fabril

OLHÃO
(PORTUGAL)

Recomenda-se as nossas aprecia-
veis marcas registadas

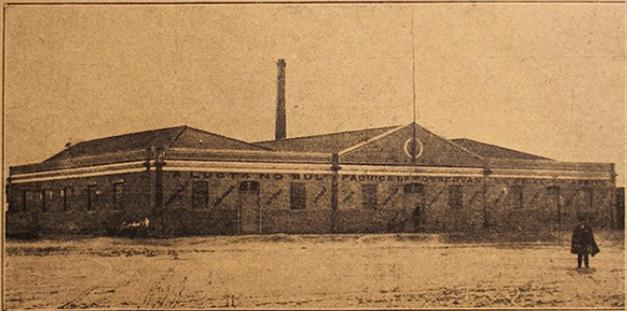
(19) Aliança Fabril, Lda , the factory operated before and after this date;

FIGUEIRA & C.^A, LIMITADA

SOCIEDADE POR QUOTAS DE RESPONSABILIDADE LIMITADA

Capital realizado: 200.000\$00 esc.

Fabricas de Conservas de Peixe



FABRICA EM OLHÃO

Exportação para os principais mercados

Séde	SUCURSAL
SETUBAL-Estrada da Graça	Campo da Feira
Agencia	OLHÃO
LISBOA-R. Arco Bandeira, 30-3.	
Telef. C. 162 - LISBOA 206 - SETUBAL	Teleg. LUSITANIA - LISBOA SETUBAL

(17) Figueira & C^a, lda , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;

SARDINHA DO ALGARVE, L.^{DA}

Fabrica de Conservas
de peixe em azeite

Rua 18 de Junho

OLHÃO
(PORTUGAL)

Pecomendam-se as nossas
marcas, como por exemplo

BEMDITA-BRAND



Exterior da Fabrica

(20) Sardinha do Algarve , Ida, with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;

Sociedade de Conservas Madrugada L.^{da}

Sardinhas em azeite
e salmoura

IMPORT-EXPORT

Comissões e Consignações

Marcas registadas

MADRUGADA BRAND
LION BRAND

End. Teleg. MADRUGADA

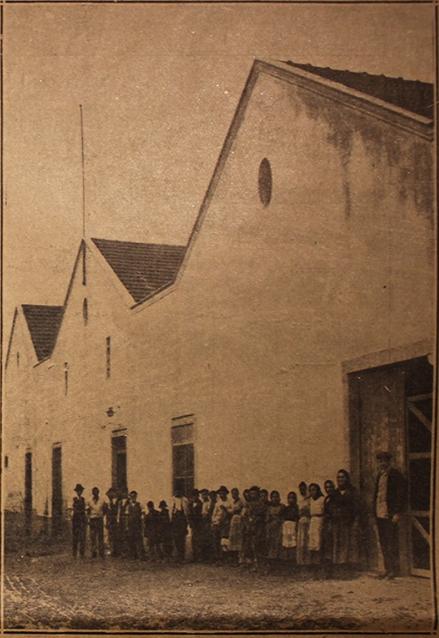
OLHÃO-PORTUGAL



Exterior da Fabrica

(21) Sociedade de Conservas "Marugada", Ida , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;

ESTRELA D'ALVA
Fabrica de conservas de peixe
 DE
Mendonça, Loureiro
& Almodovar, L.^{DA}
 MARCAS REGISTRADAS
 Etoile du Marin-Brand, Coucher du Scleid
 e X. P. T. O.
 Codigos: A. B. C. 5.^a Edição
 Telegramas: ETOILE
Olhão-(Portugal)



(30) Mendonça, Loureiro & Almoover, Lda , with license of 1924 (5th Industrial District);

Feleciano A. Pezeira
 IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION & COMMISSION



Exterior da fabrica

SPECIALITE
 DE
Sardines à L'Huile
 Et fruits



Interior da fabrica

Telegrammes :
FELICI-OLHÃO

Códe :
 A B C 5.^{ème} Edition

OLHÃO
 ALGARVE - PORTUGAL

(38) Feliciano A. Pereira , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;

A COMPETIDORA DE Pacheco & Larião
LIMITADA



Exterior da fabrica

Fabrica de conservas de peixe
em azeite e salmoura

Marcas registadas
Ferdinande-Brand
Competidora-Brand
Fany-Brand

COMISSÕES, CONSIGNAÇÕES
E
CONTA PROPRIA

Importação e Exportação
OLHÃO-Portugal

(39) Pacheco & Larião, Lda , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;



Brito & Madeira
LIMITADA

IMPORT - EXPORT

Usines de conserve

OLHÃO
(PORTUGAL)

Endereço telegrafico:

RODRIGUES & CUNHA, L.^{DA}

COMISSÕES — CONSIGNAÇÕES

Conservas de sardinhas

Produtos das Ilhas e do Algarve

Vinhos do Porto e Madeira

MATERIAIS
PARA
FABRICAS DE CONSERVAS

OLHÃO-Portugal

(41) Rodrigues & Cunha, Lda , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;

FACHADA DA FABRICA

BRIMA

(40) Brito & Madeira canning factory, Ida , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924;



A SALVADORA
LIMITADA

Fabricas de conservas de peixe
em azeite e salmoura

Estabelecimento, sede e escritorio:
Rua Almirante Reis

OLHÃO
(PORTUGAL)

EXTERIOR DA FABRICA

The advertisement features a central photograph of a two-story factory building with a sign that reads "A SALVADORA LIMITADA" and "FABRICA DE CONSERVAS DE PEIXE EM AZEITE E SALMOURA". Several people are standing in front of the building. The entire advertisement is framed by a decorative border.

(42) "A Salvadora", Lda , with advertisement in Jornal Europa in 1924.

Empreza de Conservas Anglo-Hispano-Portugueza, L.^{DA}



Telegrammes — ANGLO

CODE A B C 5.TH EDITON

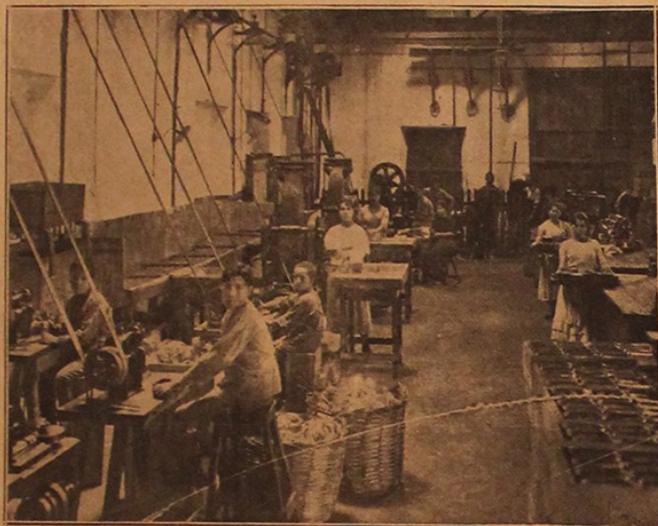
Dois aspectos de interiores da Fabrica

Conserves
Alimentaires

Sardines de la marque

CLAUDIO

OLHÃO
PORTUGAL



3.2.5 WORKERS' NEIGHBORHOOD OF ARCHITECT CARLOS RAMOS

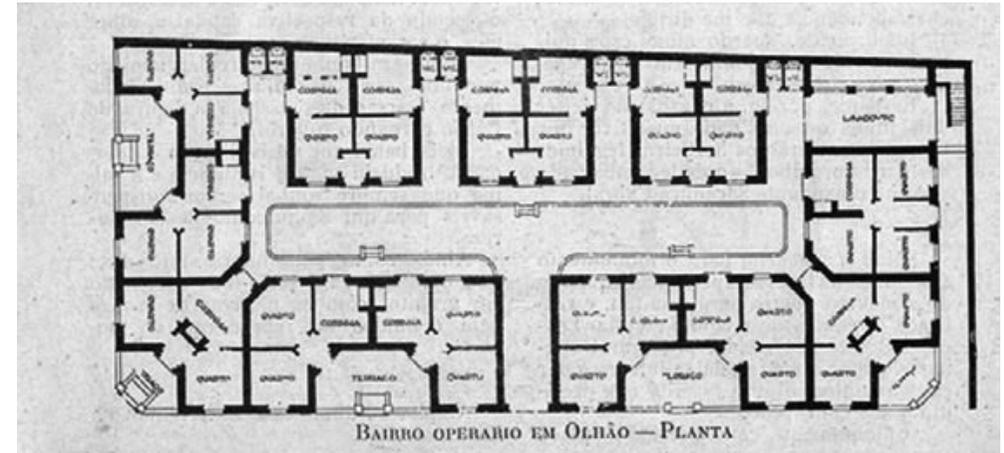
Private initiative played an important role in the construction of working-class housing in the Algarve. It is possible to identify some cases of housing construction, by canning industries, for their workers, whether on the same property as the manufacturing facilities or nearby. The available housing did not always have the best living conditions, with these constructions being improvised on the outskirts or cases of overcrowding in fires and even in neighborhoods or entire areas of some towns, as was seen in Olhão (Agarez, 2013).

The working class neighborhood, commissioned by the industrialist Cândido do Ó Ventura, from the architect Carlos Chambers Ramos, is, however, different from the others for its social and technical concerns, combined with economic construction. This was implemented in front of the Lucas & Ventura factory, a name that is also given to the neighborhood. They were made up of fifteen dwellings, with one or two bedrooms and a kitchen, which shared a central patio that gave access to all the houses, some of which also had a terrace facing Rua Almirante Reis or Rua Manuel Martins Garrocho. The big difference for the common houses in Olhão was in the organization and spatiality of the neighborhood, which allowed natural lighting and ventilation of the space, having a private sewerage network, which was not common, as well as the collective washrooms and toilets (Agarez, 2013).

This is the first recorded initiative in the construction of an economic or working-class housing district, with an architectural project and all the aesthetic and technical concerns that are inherent to it, having been completed around 1925. This one came much before the initiatives public, whether municipal or state, from working-class districts, fishermen's districts, municipal or economic districts, and its importance is also in that fact and in sharing, in general, with these future districts, all the qualities of the planned housing .



47 – Photo of Bairro Operário Lucas & Ventura, taken on Rua Manuel Martins Garrocho. Unknown author. Taken from Monumentos magazine nº 33, p.152.



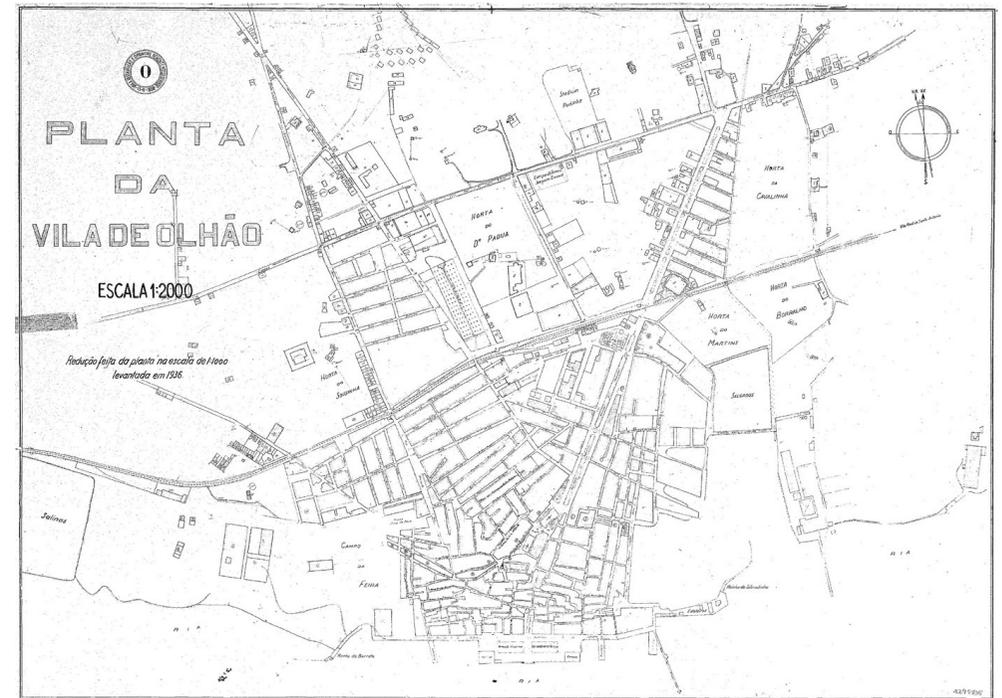
48 – Neighborhood plan designed by Architect Carlos Ramos. Taken from Monumentos magazine nº 33, p.151 (Carlos Chambers Ramos, “Some Problems in Architecture: Concrete Solutions”. *Arquitectura*, 1927, year 1, nº 9, p. 132.)

3.2.6 OLHÃO IN THE 30'S

In the 1930s, we saw the stabilization of the number of canning industry factories in Olhão. With the currency crisis over and even with the world crisis being felt in Europe, the town of Olhão maintains, as the engine of its economy, the canning and fishing industry. Its population continues to grow and, with it, so does the urban fabric. However, the lack of fish in 1933 contributed to the shortage of work, with enormous repercussions for the working population of this decade (Rodrigues, 1997).

Through figure 49, we can analyze the urban fabric of Olhão, in 1936, in terms of its expansion. It is notorious the growth between the railway and the National Road 125, along the main access roads to the town. In the

Northwest, close to the cemetery, we have a consolidated and dense occupation, made up of houses and canning factories that were installed there; in turn, in the Northeast, along the branches of Avenida Dr. Bernardino da Silva, there is less construction density, although industrial buildings are identified there, most of them housing, services and commerce. Above Estrada Nacional 125, the constructive density is even lower, always concentrated along the highways, with emphasis on some industrial buildings along the national road and on the Bairro Operário do CPCP,



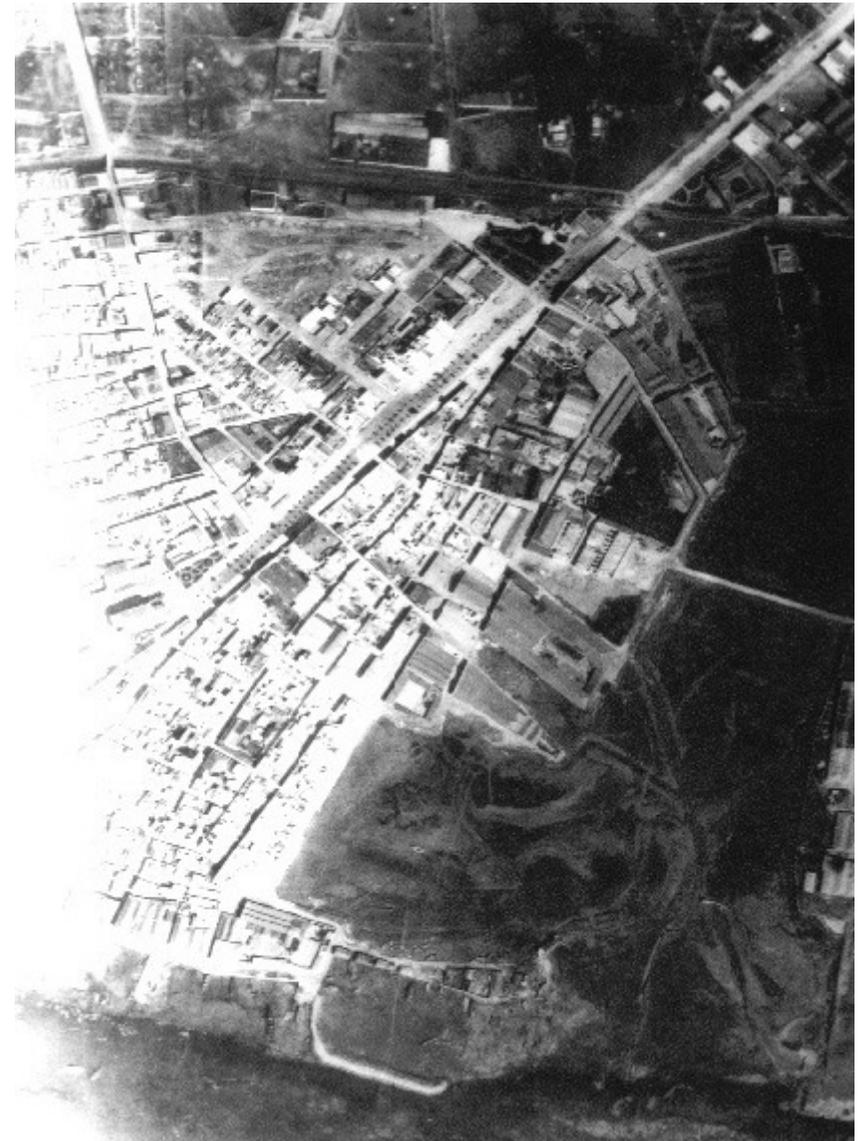
49 – Plan of Vila de Olhão da Restauração, built in 1936, CMO

To the south, close to the village core, it is possible to observe the consolidation of the area, mainly industrial, to the east, next to Moinho do Sobradinho, as far as the railway; and to the west, from the Prainhas area, where Campo da Feira was located, a neighborhood formed by industries and housing next to the railway was formed. The two zones mentioned to the south, next to the town, had their formation in the twenties, and the only document from that period is an aerial photograph of c.1926 (fig. 50), where we can observe the zone to the east, already mentioned, identical to what is observed in this document from 1936. Another clue to this origin, in an earlier period is the fact that countless factories appeared before the thirties, which

were installed in these two areas, one such as the fact that these were mostly industrial , for what they had, probably,

As for canning factories, in 1936, it should be noted that the industrial conditioning policy came into effect that same year, which would restrict the appearance of new factories by refusing new permits and by the extinction of factories inactive for more than two years, establishing , thus, the number of factories in Olhão in less than four dozen from this period, not allowing speculation during the 2nd World War (Cavaco, 1976).

50 – Aerial photography, c.1926. Municipal Archive of Olhão.



In 1936, João Villares indicates the number of 37 canning factories operating in the town of Olhão, which would be the following:

- (1) Établissements F. Delory;
- (2) Judice Fialho;
- (3) JA Pacheco;

- (4) Ramirez & C^a, Ida;
- (5) Gio Batta Trabuco;
- (6) Nicolo Lazzara;
- (7) Cristovão Martins Viegas Junior;
- (8) Augusto Bruno;
- (9 and 10) Saias & Ca. Lda, with two factories;
- (11) Quinta, Ltd;
- (12) Warrior & C^a;
- (13) Domingos Lourenço Baeta;
- (14) Fábrica Alliance;
- (15) Figueira & C^a, Ida;
- (16) Honored & Honored, Ida;
- (17) J. Reis Silva;
- (18) Sardine do Algarve, Ida;
- (19) Fisheries and Conservation Society, Ida;
- (20) Industrial partnership of Conservas, Ida;
- (21) Empresa de Conservas Nereida, Ida;
- (22) Gian Baptista Parodi;
- (23) Henrique & C^a, Ida;
- (24) JP Leonardo, Ltd;
- (25) Lucas & Ventura, Ida;
- (26) Martins Baptista, Ida;
- (27) Belo Monte Conservation Society;
- (28) Francisco Lourenço Castelo;
- (29) Thomas, Ida;
- (30) Santos Simões & C^a, Ida;
- (31) Martins & Pereira, Lda;
- (32) União Industrial, Ida;



Fábricas de Conservas em Azeite e molhos:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Établissements F. Delory | 14. Aliança Frabril | 27. Sociedade de Conservas Belo Monte |
| 2. Judice Fialho | 15. Figueira & C ^a , Ida | 28. Francisco Lourenço Castelo |
| 3. J.A. Pacheco | 16. Honrado & Honrado, Ida | 29. Tomé, Ida |
| 4. Ramirez & C ^a , Ida | 17. J. Reis Silva | 30. Santos Simões & C ^a , Ida |
| 5. Gio Batta Trabuco | 18. Sardinha do Algarve, Ida | 31. Martins & Pereira, Lda |
| 6. Nicolo Lazzara | 19. Sociedade de Pescarias e Conservas, Ida | 32. União Industrial, Ida |
| 7. Cristovão Martins Viegas Junior | 20. Parceria Industrial de Conservas, Ida | 33. Soares Viegas, Ida |
| 8. Augusto Bruno | 21. Empresa de Conservas Nereida, Ida | 34. Lazaro & C ^a , Ida |
| 9. Saias & Ca. Lda | 22. Gian Baptista Parodi | 35. Vasconcelos & Guerreiro, Ida |
| 10. Saias & Ca, Ida | 23. Henrique & C ^a , Ida | 36. Empresa Mercantil de Pescas, Ida |
| 11. Quinta, Lda; | 24. J. P. Leonardo, Lda | 37. J.M. Cabeçadas (Localização desconhecida) |
| 12. Guerreiro & C ^a | 25. Lucas & Ventura, Ida | |
| 13. Domingos Lourenço Baeta | 26. Martins Baptista, Ida | |

- (33) Soares Viegas, Ida;
- (34) Lazaro & C^a, Ida;
- (35) Vasconcelos & Guerreiro, Ida;
- (36) Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Ida and
- (37) JM Cabeçadas (Villares, 1997).

The Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Ida operated, as far as is known, at Rua José F. Leonardo No. 2 (where Soares Viegas, Ida operated), at Praça João de Deus No. 86/90 (where Figueira & C^a, Ida operated) and on Avenida 5 de Outubro, where it operated during this period (1924/1925). It should also be noted that the companies Sociedade de Pescarias e Conservas, Ida and JM Cabeçadas, are identified here as fish canning factories in oil and sauces, but are identified, in the 5th Industrial Circumscription, as guano factories. However, due to lack of information, it is not known if the companies produced canned and guano or if they produced canned and later turned into Guano Factories.

3.2.7 CPCP's ECONOMIC CASA NEIGHBORHOOD

In 1935, the architect Eugénio Correia designed a neighborhood of affordable houses for the town of Olhão, in the General Directorate for National Buildings and Monuments in Lisbon, which would be the first to emerge from a state initiative in the Algarve region. The construction of the new neighborhood was part of Decree-Law No. 23,052, of September 23, 1933, referring to economic houses, having been supported by the Ministry of Public Works and by the Portuguese Consortium of Fish Preserves, aimed at industrial workers canned food from Olhão (Agarez, 2016; Pereira, Queirós, Silva & Lemos, 2018).

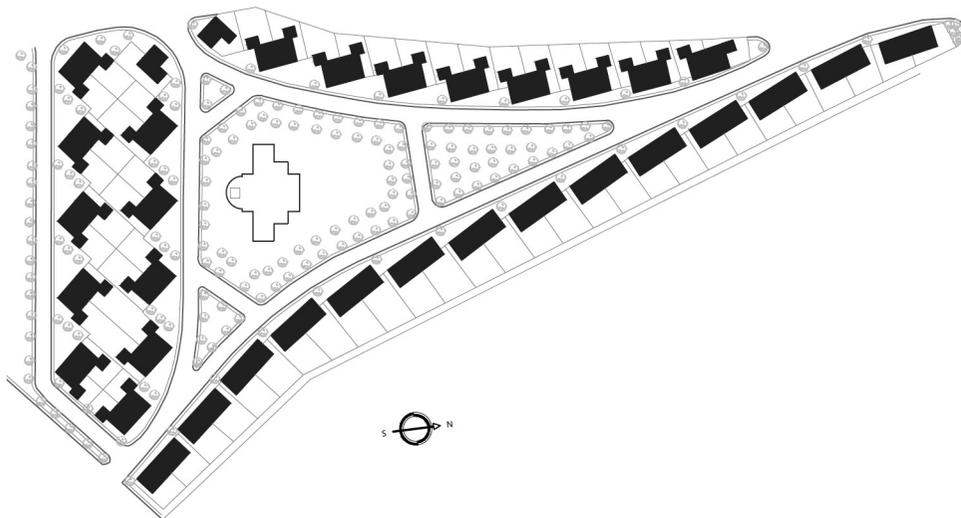
The neighborhood located northwest of the village was inaugurated in 1938, with sixty-six single-storey houses, differentiated into two types, with two or three bedrooms (Rodrigues, 1997). Its distance from the urban center of the village is mainly due to the ideology of the Estado Novo, which defended the right to property by the family, rejecting the ideas of collective housing for workers, thus justifying the need for larger land for implement this neighborhood, which

functioned as an autonomous set in the urban context, without connection to the existing urban fabric of the town of Olhão at the time of its construction (Carvalho, 2013).

The houses, praised for their modernism, were considered the best housing complex in the village by architect João António Aguiar (author of the Olhão plan). They were, however, in line with the lifestyle of the region by the roof terrace, used for drying various foods, and by its backyard, which allowed its use as a vegetable garden (Agarez, 2016).

Corporatist propaganda from the Estado Novo and the canning industry used the neighborhoods of Olhão and Portimão to promote their social initiatives in the IPCP publication “**The Gold Book of Portuguese Fish Preserves**” , which mentions the habit of offering a housing for the worker who stood out for his work and who was the oldest in age and profession (IPCP, 1938).

Authorization for the construction of the neighborhood comes as a result of contempt, attempted robbery and assaults on factories and industrialists, reported in 1933, the year in which, as mentioned above, there was a peak in the lack of work for the working population. However, this initiative was, frankly, scarce to solve the housing problem in Olhão, which did not only affect the population of the canning industry, which would lead to other public housing initiatives in Olhão (Agarez, 2016).



53 – Bairro Operário, of CPCP's Economic Houses in Olhão. IPCP, 1938

52 – Implementation plan for the Bairro Operário, CPCP Economic Houses in Olhão.
Redesigned by the author based on Carvalho (2013).



54 – Bairro Operário CPCP. Artur Pastor, between 1943 and 1945. Lisbon Municipal Archive, dimension: PT/AMLSB/ART/050293.

55 – Bairro Operário CPCP. Artur Pastor, 1950. Lisbon Municipal Archive, dimension: PT/AMLSB/ART/050303.



56 – Bairro Operário, of CPCP's Economic Houses in Olhão. Agarez, 2016, p.155.

3.2.8. HEADQUARTERS OF THE GÉMIO DOS INDUSTRIALS OF CANNED FISH IN THE SOTAVENTO ALGARVIO

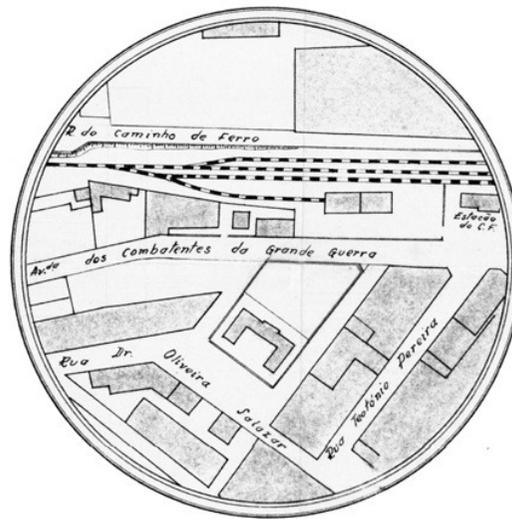
The **Grémio dos Conserveiros do Sul** had facilities in Olhão, at 9 Avenida da República, since the creation of the Portuguese Fish Conservation Institute in 1936. Along with Portimão, Olhão was one of the canning centers responsible for registering and supervising the activity in the Algarve region, as well as providing assistance and support to both industrialists and workers.

Due to its regional and even national relevance, in 1942, Architect Fernando Coruche and Engineer Costa Ritto, designed the building of the new headquarters of the Grémio dos Conserveiros do Sotavento Algarvio (Agarez, 2016; Viegas, 2017).

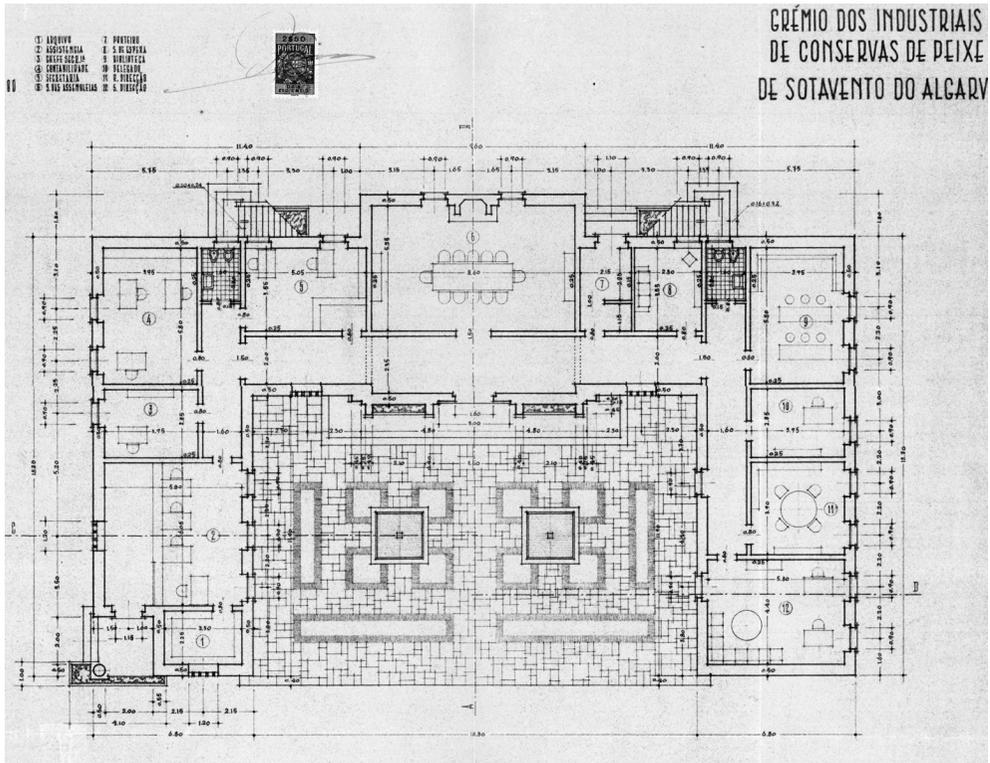
The construction would be completed in 1945, located on Rua General Humberto Delgado. This new building had several purposes, in addition to accommodating the directive, administrative and delegate structure, it also had spaces for medical assistance for workers, a library and archives (Agarez, 2016; Viegas, 2017).

On the building's plan, we can see the organization of spaces, in the west wing: archive, assistance room and room for the chief of secretariat and accounting; in the central body: secretariat, meeting room, doorman and waiting room; in the east wing: the library, the delegate's room, the director's meeting room and the director's room.

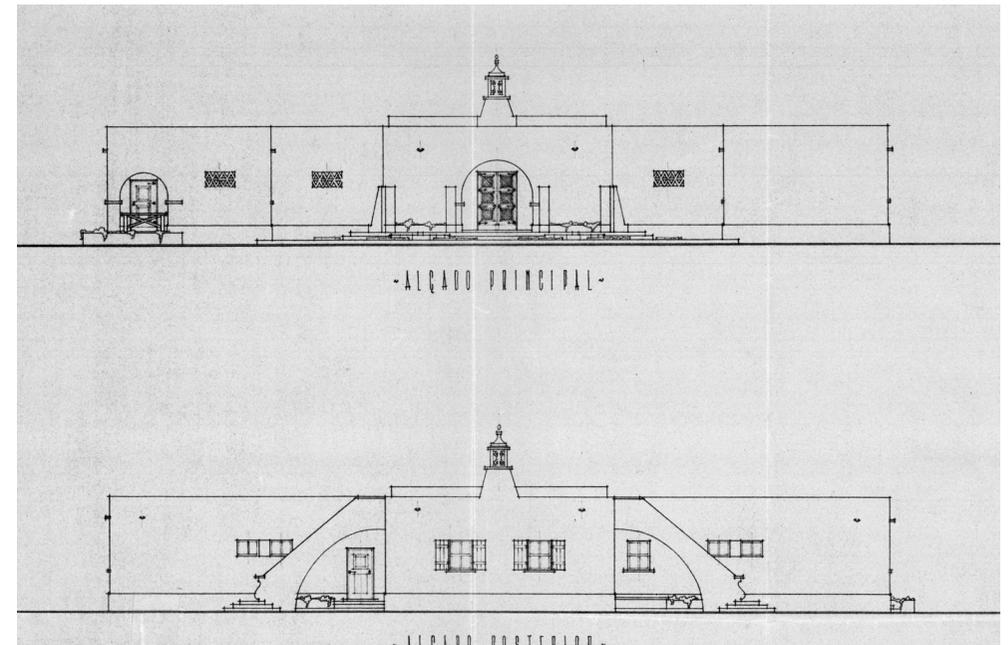
The construction of this building is, in itself, a reflection of the prosperity and importance of the canning industry in Olhão and in the region, having been unique in the Algarve, as the project for the new headquarters in Portimão did not come to fruition.



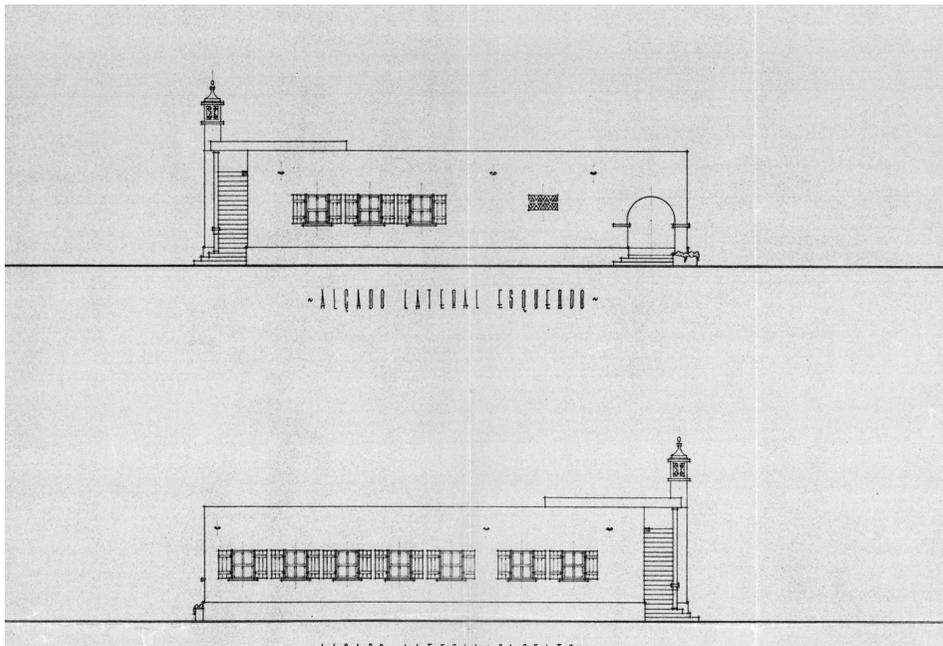
57 – Implementation plan for the Grémio headquarters for fish canning companies in the eastern Algarve. CMO



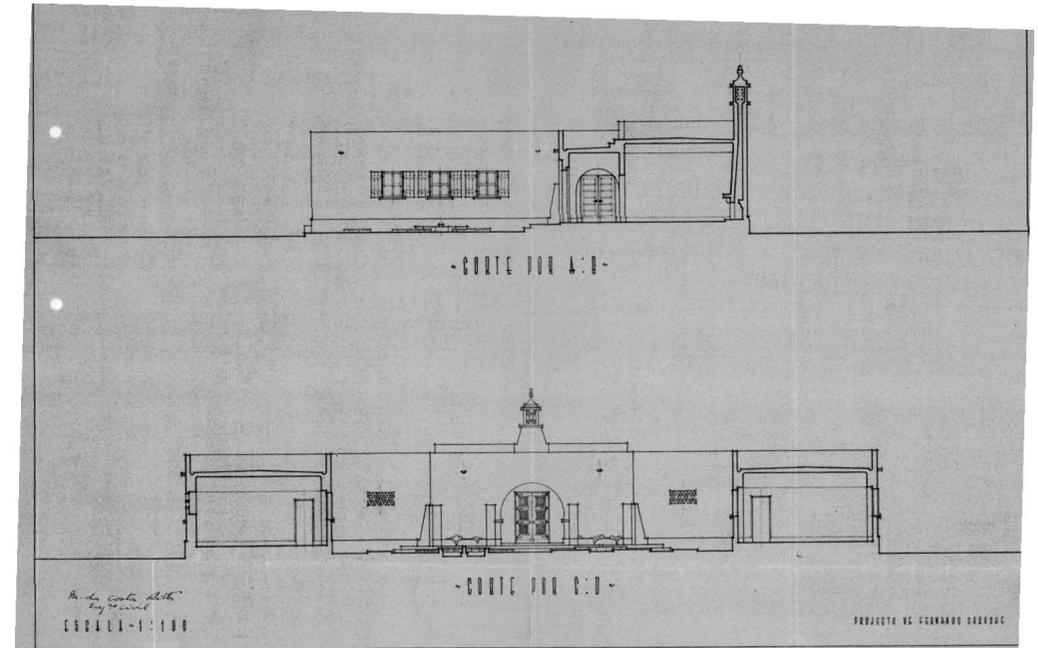
58 – Organizational plan of the various Grémio headquarters spaces for fish canning manufacturers in the eastern Algarve. CMO



59 – Main and rear elevations of the building, Headquarters of the Grémio of fish canning industries from the eastern Algarve. CMO



60 – Left and right elevations of the building, Headquarters of the Grémio of fish canning manufacturers from the eastern Algarve. CMO



61 – Corte AB and CD of the building, headquarters of the Grémio of fish canning manufacturers from the eastern Algarve. CMO

3.2.9 GENERAL PLAN FOR THE URBANIZATION OF VILA DE OLHÃO DA RESTORAÇÃO

The first municipal urban plans in Portugal derive, in general, from Decree-Law No. 33:921, of September 5, 1944. However, in Olhão, the initiation of the process for urban planning did not stem from the obligation to comply with the law, but the presentation of the town's problems, by its mayor to the Minister of Public Works, Duarte Pacheco. The latter then suggested an urbanization plan to solve the problems. This is the information contained in the Preface of the "General Urbanization Plan for Vila da Restauração de Olhão", signed by the responsible architect, João António Aguiar, on 7 September 1944.

It is also mentioned that after the date on which he was assigned the task of carrying out a pre-plan for the town, he carried out it in thirty days, having been approved. After approval, the architect continued work to carry out a definitive plan. According to this information, we can assume that the Olhão Antepiano

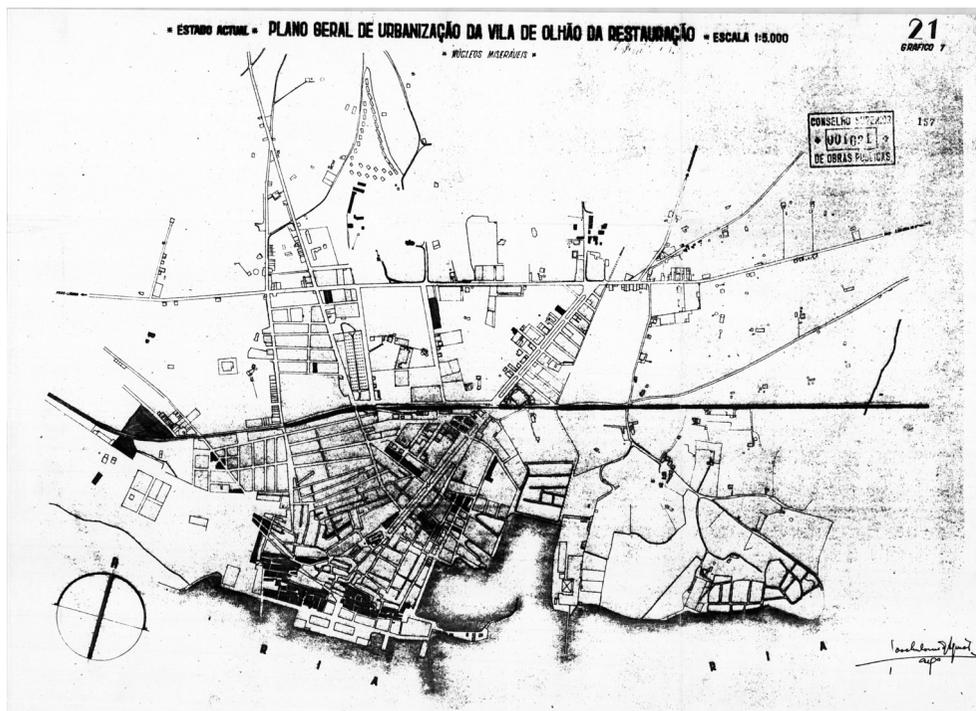
was a pioneer (assuming it is not the only case), having been requested before the publication of the Decree-Law and whose final version was available for approval on September 7 of the same year. .

The main concerns in Aguiar's plan were related to the health problems of the village, the living conditions of the population, the lack of free spaces, the disorganization of the industry and the inexistence of a port/dock for all maritime activities in the village.

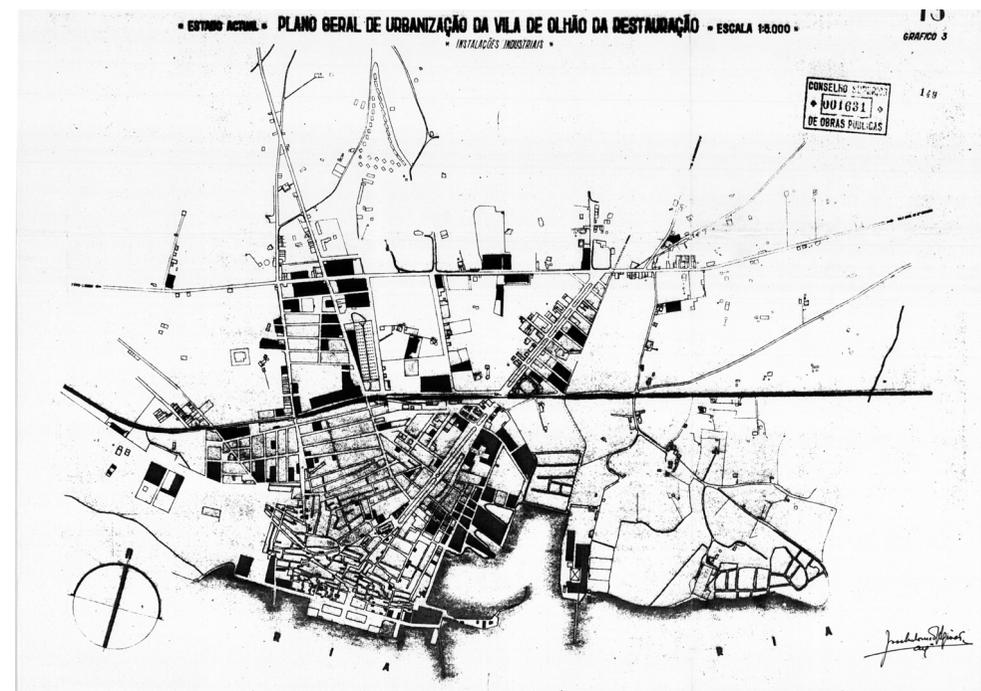
The lack of an efficient and generalized water distribution network throughout the village created several hygiene problems, not only in the houses but also in the streets themselves. Most of the inhabitants resorted to wells with unhealthy water and the deposit that existed and served some houses was insufficient to deal with the problem. As for sewers, the existing network dating back to the thirties was used for rainwater, to which connections had been made for domestic waste. Houses that had sewers represented a small percentage of all dwellings in the village. With regard to lighting, almost half of the village already had electric lighting, considering António Aguiar to be a reasonable situation. Associated with these problems that greatly aggravated the health of the village, there was the dimension of the streets in the center of it and the lack of free spaces in the blocks, mainly in the older neighborhoods. The same was true for the entire village, which had only two small gardens with no other free space for public use.

The origin of some of these problems was attributed to the huge population density caused by the influx to work in the fish canning industry. It is important to mention that the village suffered from population fluctuations, depending on the volume of work in the industry. The seriousness of the problem was reflected in the 7,130 people who did not have a home, or lived in places without any conditions, who arose from illegality or the exploitation of the working classes. In element 21 of the plan's documentation, the "Miserable Centers" are identified, among them the aforementioned neighborhood of "Barraquinhas", self-built, with an average covered area of 1m² per inhabitant, to the west, next to the railway ; o Bairros da Barreta, Bairro do Moinho, Bairro do Manuel Lopes, Bairro do Gaibéu, part of Bairro dos Sete Cotovelos,

Documented are also industrial spaces that had been adapted as "housings" that were known as "islands", imitating a phenomenon of working-class housing in Porto at the beginning of the same century. On the floor of industrial warehouses, often made of earth, compartments made of "brick or limestone (white limestone found in the region and used in poor construction)" (Aguiar, 1944) were built, which were accessed through central corridors. These compartments had no access to light, water or sewers, the ventilation and lighting of the space being made by the entrance (Aguiar, 1944).



62 – Plan of miserable nuclei, 1944. Antepian of Olhão. UALG



65 – Plant of industrial facilities, 1944. Antepian of Olhão. UALG

The description of an “island” in an old canning factory, in Beco do Russo, between Estada Nacional 125 and Rua M. Martins Garrocho is, in itself, demonstrative of the meager conditions in which many inhabitants of the village lived.

“On this island live 24 families totaling 90 people! It is located at the entrance to the village, facing the EN 23-1^a. The central body is divided into small cubicles, 2.50m high and without interior doors. It has no ceiling or roof, except for the roof of the warehouse that serves as a common cover for all of them. Due to the small height of the partition walls, it is easy to see and hear what is happening in the neighboring cabins. The covered area is 500m² and the rents for these spaces were between 25\$00 and 35\$00 per month” (Aguiar, 1944, p.49).

As well as the description of Beco da Baeta, at Rua Manuel de Oliveira Nobre nº22:

“It consists of 14 of the most miserable houses, 3 of which are in a single compartment and the rest of 2. The monthly rents are respectively 20\$00 for the first ones and between 30\$00 and 40\$00 for the second ones. The compartments have an average of 5m2 each. Despite the poverty of the housing, the landlord demands that the tenants deposit in their hands, in the 1st month, the sum of 200\$00 and the rent for 2 months” (Aguiar, 1944, p.49).

These are just two examples of the descriptions contained in the descriptive memory, demonstrating what was happening in other places indicated by the plan's authors: Rua Patrão Joaquim Lopes, Travessa do Gaibéo, Beco do Cavaleira, Bairro do Brás, Quinta do Galuppo (Galinheiros and Coelheiras) and Other Quintal do Galuppo (warehouse adaptation).

The solutions presented in the urbanization plan, to solve the urban unhealthy aspects, included the widening of some streets, generalizing access to water, electricity and sewage. As for the lack of urban free space, such as the inexistence of patios, backyards and others in already built areas, the plan proposed to modify, little by little, these spaces until they acquired the necessary relief. The creation of spaces such as gardens, parks and new tree-lined avenues was also an intrinsic part of the new plan.

The big point of disagreement between the plan's author, the City Council and the other entities evaluating the plan was the proposal for the “Miserable Centers”. *“These areas will be isolated by the new arteries, and will be subject to special regulatory norms, which foresee their devaluation. The departure of current residents from these areas depends on the construction of new neighborhoods. The prohibition of repairing, restoring or rebuilding existing buildings will contribute to its devaluation, allowing for small repairs that are always authorized on a precarious basis in those that are inhabited. A period of 20 years is set for the complete devaluation of this zone, allowing the municipality to urbanize it” (Aguiar, 1944, p.113).*

As this area included the town's historic districts, the opinions of various entities were negative for this intention to devalue the center of Olhão, highlighting the value of the chimneys, roof terraces and the unique architectural ensemble of “typical local characteristics” (Aguiar, 1944) . It was proposed that the demolition of specific houses, for the relief of the complex, access to water and sewage pipes, refurbishment of floors and control of the number of families living under the same roof, carried out in a phased manner and according to the possibilities , would be enough to guarantee the health conditions necessary for historic districts. The need to solve the problem of lack of housing, accessible to the general population, resulted in the space reserved for housing in the zoning of the foreground (fig. 63). The “Economic Residential Zone”, highlighted in dark blue, is the largest portion of this plant, evidencing the need for affordable housing during this period. This zone is divided into two: the civic center zone, which extends to the northwest where most workers already lived, and a new zone to the northeast, closer to the Industrial Zone (highlighted in yellow), where an economic district would be built. and a neighborhood for fishermen. The “General Residential Zone”, highlighted in light blue, is away from productive areas, but close to new buildings and public spaces. closest to the Industrial Zone

(highlighted in yellow), where an economic district and a fishermen's district would be built. The “General Residential Zone”, highlighted in light blue, is away from productive areas, but close to new buildings and public spaces. closest to the Industrial Zone (highlighted in yellow), where an economic district and a fishermen's district would be built. The “General Residential Zone”, highlighted in light blue, is away from productive areas, but close to new buildings and public spaces.

In the urbanization plan (fig. 64), it is possible to see the town's historic area faded, as an area to be modified, the various spaces for new equipment needed by the town are defined, as well as the areas for gardens and parks. It also makes reference to the zones defined for new Economic Neighborhoods, establishing the descriptive memory that the workers' or fishermen's districts should be as close as possible to the industrial and port zone, respectively.

Two structural changes not yet mentioned are the diversion of National Road 125 to the north, at the new edge of the town, in Quelfes, and the modification of the train line at a lower level in relation to the roads, to avoid level crossings, proposing also the relocation of the station to the east and a rail connection to the new port area.

Next to the old port of the village, we can see the inclusion of the new Doca Pesca that was, for a long time, a desire, but also a necessity for the fishing population of the village.

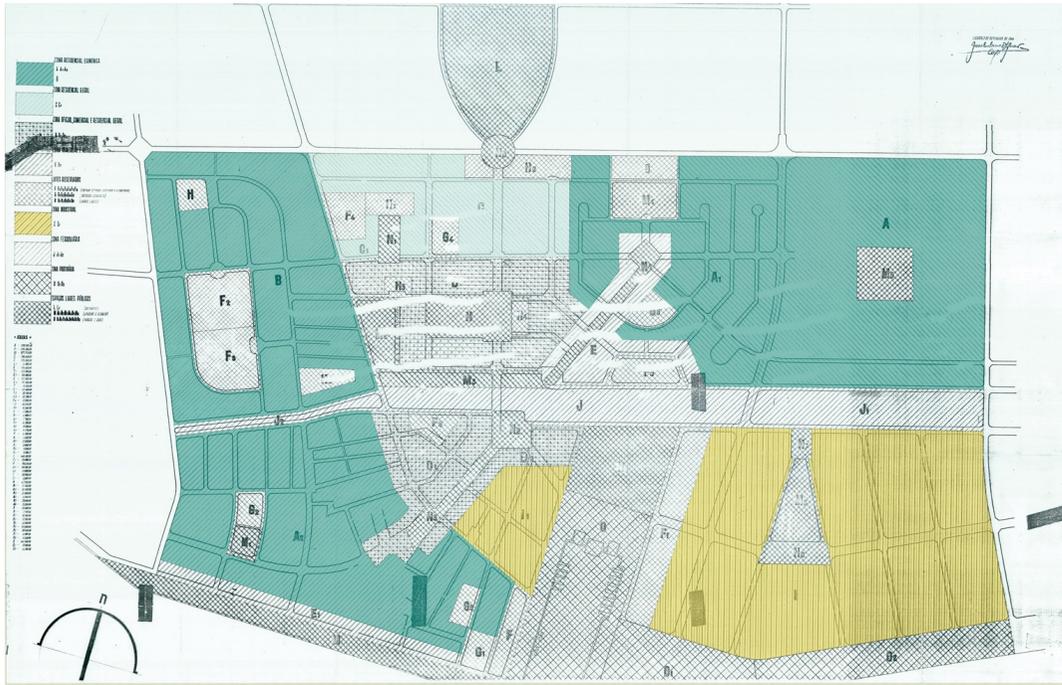
Olhão, unlike the other canning centers, had not undergone any port works since the construction of a pier by the municipality and the encouragement of the regularization of the front of the town, by private individuals. The new facilities included shipbuilding, warehouses and support workshops, which would help organize the sector. In turn, the location of the new dock would protect the vessels, offer more space for the boats, efficiency and speed to carry out the necessary loading and unloading of the port. The new port area was supervised by the General Directorate of Hydraulic and Electric Services, which gave the final approval for its construction in 1950, making it necessary to expropriate the Júdice Fialho canning factory.

The new port arrangement would also benefit the conditions for the arrival of fish in the canning industry, despite the latter being spread throughout the territory of Olhão.

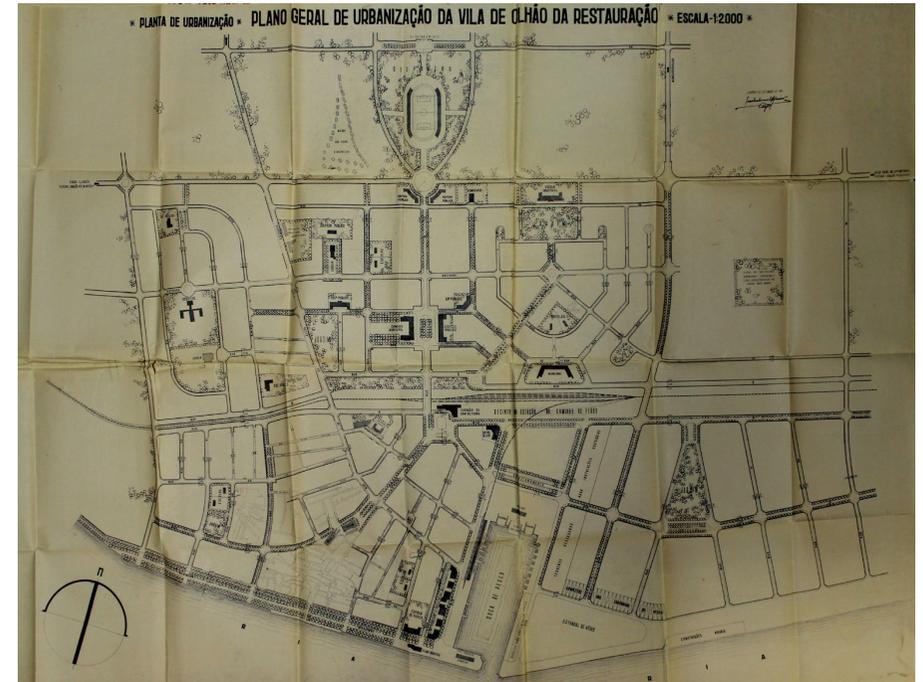
To try to solve the inconvenience of the work of the various fish industries close to the residential areas, the plan defined the area to the east of the new dock as an industrial area, for the installation of new fishing industries, so those already installed should disappear, little by little, with the prohibition on repairing and maintaining their facilities.

In this way, the entire industry would be definitively transferred to the new industrial zone, where it would benefit from its proximity to the port and the railway.

In figure 65, where all the industrial facilities in the town in 1944 are located, it is possible to have the perception of the present industrial dimension and its location. The plan's description also indicates that 31 canning factories, 2 guano factories, 21 stevedores and 18 salting warehouses would be operating.



63 – Zoning plan, 1944. Anteplan of Olhão. Municipal Archive of Olhão.



64 – Plan of the proposed urbanization, 1944. Anteplan of Olhão. UAL

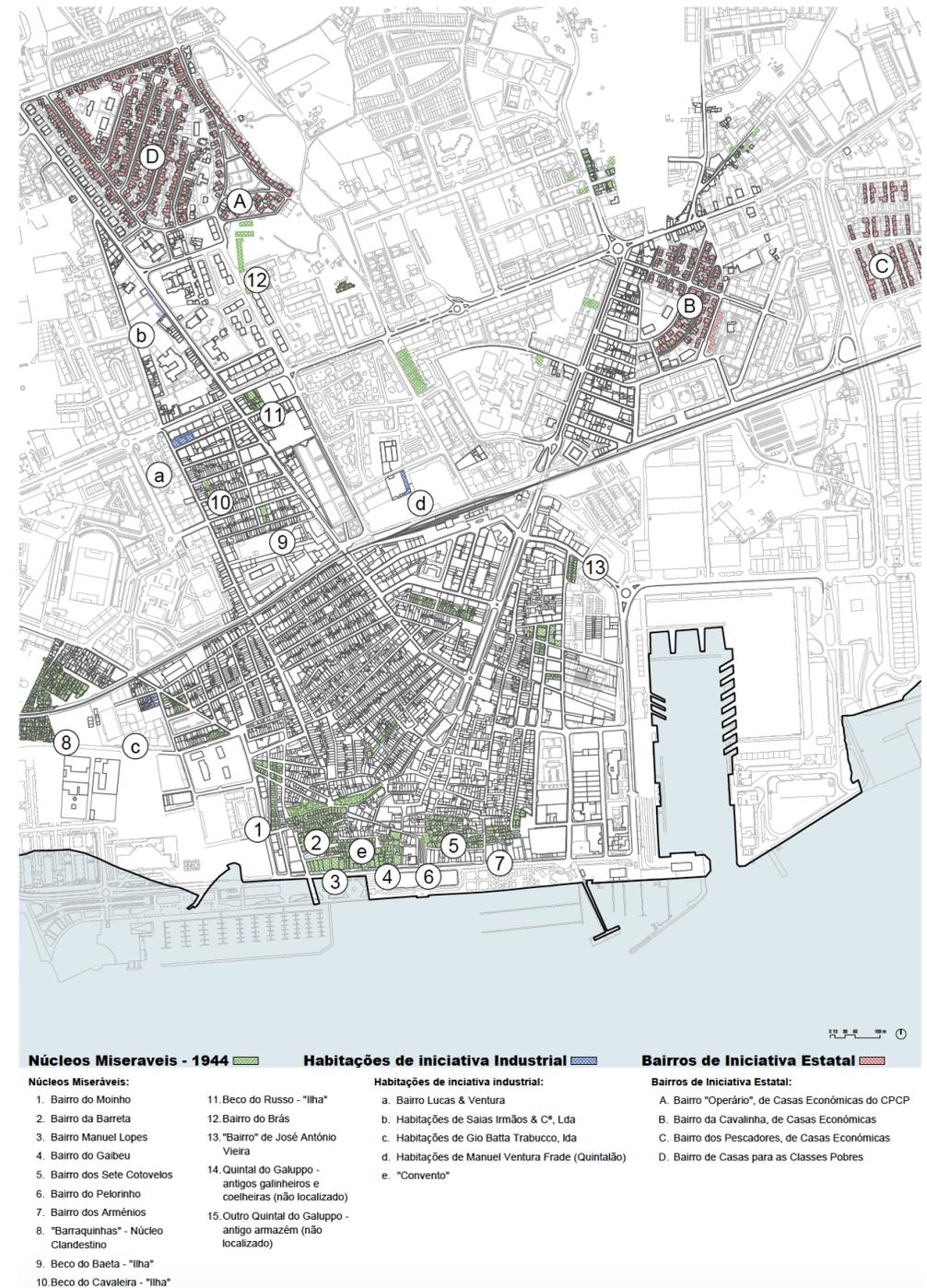
3.2.10 HOUSING

The population of Olhão, since the arrival of the canning industry in Vila da Restauração, varied depending on the town's economy, which depended on

fishing and the fish canning industry. But it was from the 1st World War, with speculation on the number of industries in the village, that the urban, housing and health problems in the village reached a dimension that could not be ignored. If during periods of prolonged lack of fish, the population looked for work outside the village, during periods of greater work, part of the workforce came from various parts of the country, forcing the village to receive a significant floating population, as happened in the 2nd World War, where the number of factories did not increase, as opposed to the population of the village, which increased significantly (Aguiar, 1944).

The increase in the permanent population of the village, associated with the unpredictable variation of a fluctuating working population, resulted in an over-occupation of existing dwellings, the creation of "islands", described in the urbanization plan of the village, and the emergence of shack neighborhoods, built by the owners with materials derived from local industries, such as the "Barraquinhas" neighborhood. The wealthiest industrialists built houses for some of their workers, such as the houses of Saias Irmãos & C^a, Lda and Gio Batta Trabucco, Ida, or even the houses built in Manuel Ventura Frade's (AMO) backyard. These initiatives were insufficient for the number of workers in the village, as they often did not have the best conditions due to the low cost of construction, and housed, in small spaces, large families or multiple families in the same dwelling. There is also the case of "convents", housing houses, rented or belonging to industrialists to house women who worked in their factories, coming from the countryside, from other parts of the country, or without their own accommodation in Olhão.

They were thus known for the similarities between the workers who wore white headscarves and the nuns in the convents. These places became



known among the population of Olhão, and today there is a hotel called “Convento”, which is thought to have been one of the places inhabited by women in the canning industry, and there is also news that there was another one on Rua Almirante Reis. This practice is due to the fact that most of the canning industry's workforce is female and the pretense of avoiding mixing men and women in the same space for moral reasons. It is unknown when this form of housing for the working population appeared, but the custom persisted. The company Conserveira do Sul, Ida “rented four houses in Olhão to house the girls and women of Quarteira, who were unable to find accommodation, in the village and worked at the factory” (Villares, 1997, p.69). In this example, dated after 1955, they would already be dwellings with another type of habitability conditions, with the “convent” identified in the center of Olhão, inserted in the area of “miserable centers”, identified in António Aguiar's foreground.

Thus, we can state that Bairro Lucas & Ventura, in 1925, appears as an exception of an industrial owner's initiative, with regard to issues of habitability and health, compared to the reality of its time.

In 1938, the inauguration of the CPCP Economic Homes District appears as the first state initiative and an example of the housing ideology of the Estado Novo. This paved the way for new initiatives in Vila de Olhão, which needed more housing for the working population, in order to solve its health problems, overcrowding and illegal neighbourhoods. In the following years, three new neighborhoods emerged: the Bairro da Horta da Cavalinha of economic houses, in 1945-1950; the Bairro dos Pescadores, in 1945-1949 and the Bairro de houses for the Poor classes, in 1946-1949 (Nobre, 1984).

66 – Summary of the location of housing for the working classes and “Miserable Centers” in Olhão. Elaborated by the author.

3.2.11 HORTA DA CAVALINHA DE CASAS ECONOMIC IN 1945-50 [ENGINEERING DUARTE PACHECO NEIGHBORHOOD]

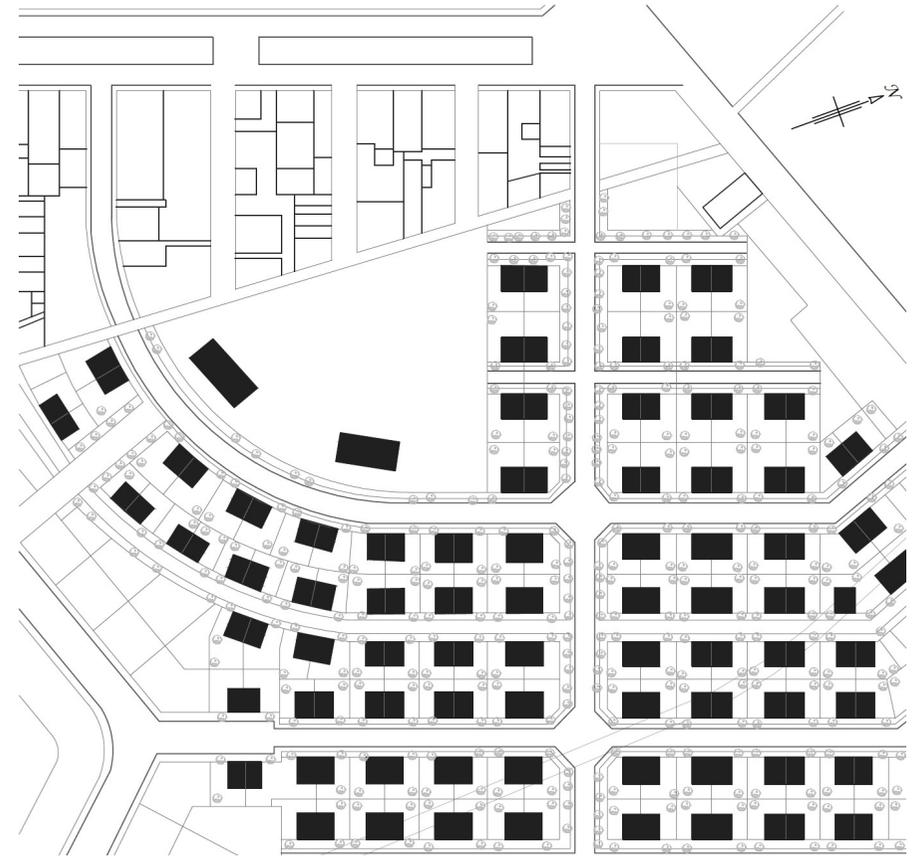
In the year following the approval of the Urbanization Plan for Vila de Olhão, the municipality, aware of the problem of the lack of housing in the town and taking advantage of the areas provided for in it for new economic districts, asked the DGEMN for assistance in the construction of a new district of 100 dwellings .

The project for the new neighborhood, located to the northeast of the town, in Horta da Cavalinha, was handed over to Eugénio Correia, in 1945, who could continue his work in Olhão, after CPCP's Bairro de Casas Económicas, in 1936. The architect it has kept the traces of the first neighborhood, as well as the iconic features, including the roof terraces with a platform and the exterior stairs with an arched walkway, as well as the intention to offer landscaped spaces outside the house. Different from the previous one, there was the introduction of two storey dwellings, which were characterized by a pergola at the entrance to the house, and the street layout followed the provisions of the General Urbanization Plan for the town. The neighborhood was completed in 1950. As with all the construction of the Casas Económicas programs, they had to be, obligatorily, of low cost,



67 – Postcard from the Casas Económicas da Cavalinha district. Agarez, 2016, p.157

68 – Urbanization Plan for the set of 100 affordable houses in Olhão. Redesigned by the author based on Carvalho (2013).



3.2.12 NEIGHBORHOOD OF ECONOMIC HOMES FOR FISHERMEN IN 1945-49

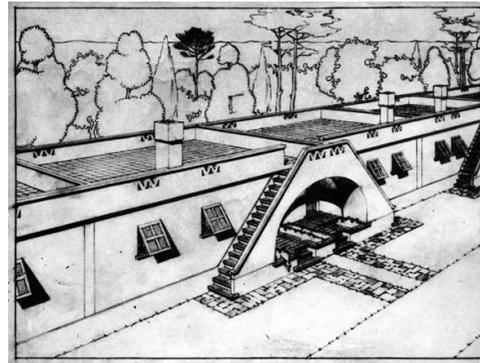
Due to the lack of housing felt throughout the country, there is a joint initiative of the State, through the office of the General Directorate of Urbanization Services, with the Central Board of Fishermen's Houses, for the construction of Economic House Neighborhoods in the main fishing centres, being, in the case of Algarve, Portimão and Olhão, as well as in its satellite villages, Ferragudo and Fuseta (Agarez, 2013).

The neighborhood was located northwest of the town, where it had a place reserved in the Urbanization Plan, to the north of the town's new port and industrial area, to allow for proximity between housing and work, for its inhabitants. Part of the streets and other characteristics had to comply with the directives already defined in the plan (UALG file).

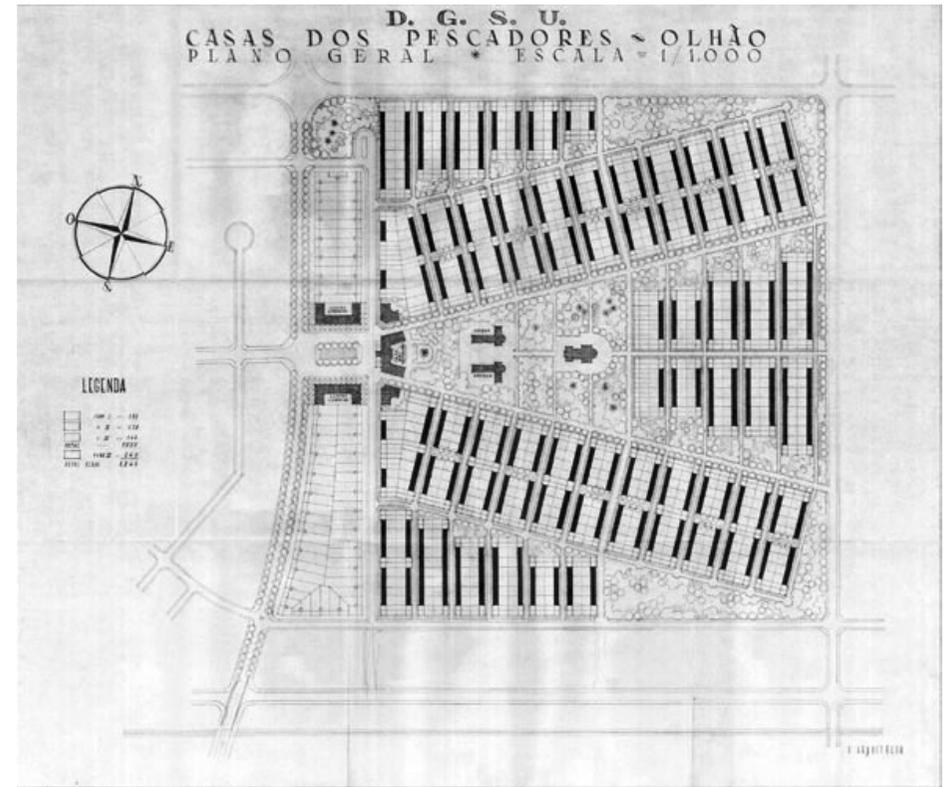
The responsible architect was Inácio Peres Fernandes – as for the other three fishing districts in the Algarve. In charge of designing a huge neighborhood in Olhão, in 1945 he planned the installation of 2480 families in 1240 houses, supported by a church, schools, Casa dos Pescadores and commercial areas. However, only 120 houses were built, with four types, ranging from one to three floors. They shared, in general terms, characteristics with the neighborhoods of Portimão and Ferragudo, differing in terms of roof terraces with parapets, Moorish-inspired chimneys and the arched stairs that marked the entrance to the houses – which led to confusion with the Municipal District of Carlos Ramos, which was never built (Agarez, 2013; UALG Archive).



69 – Bairro dos Pescadores – Economic Houses – in Olhão. Unknown author



70 – Neighborhood of Houses for Fishermen, designed by Inácio Peres Fernandes, 1945. Agarez, 2013 In Monumentos 33, p.158



71 – Urbanization plan for the Neighborhood of Houses for Fishermen in Olhão. Agarez, 2013 in Monumentos Magazine 33 p.157.

3.2.13 HOME NEIGHBORHOOD FOR THE POOR CLASSES

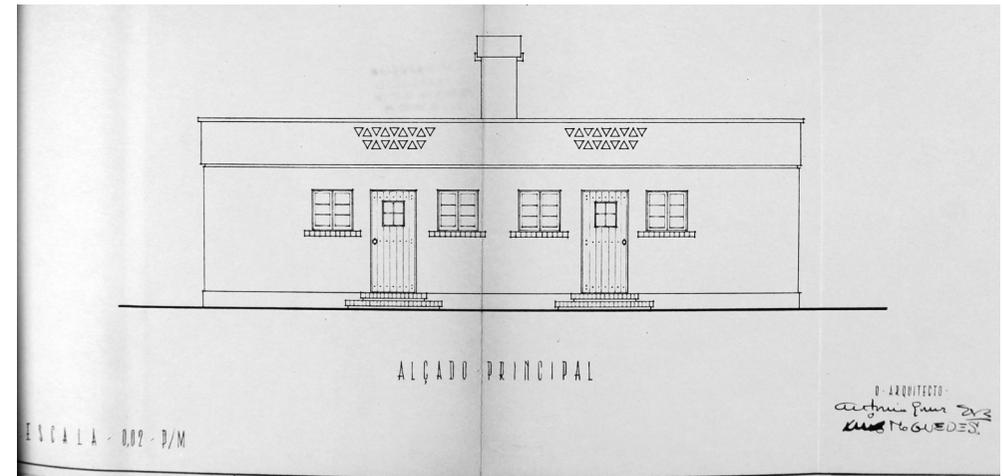
The “Bairro 28 de Setembro” was created through Decree-Law nº 34.486,

which proposed the construction of 5000 houses for poor families throughout the country. The houses were intended for the population that did not have access to the “Economic Houses”, for the inhabitants of slums, such as the “Barraquinhas” neighborhood in Olhão, for those who would have been displaced by urbanization or public interest works, where they are located. those affected by the demolition of some houses in the center of Olhão, in compliance with the plan. In the specific case of Olhão, it was intended for the entire population living in overcrowded or unhealthy housing, as was the case on the “islands” and other places already mentioned (Tavares & Duarte, 2018).

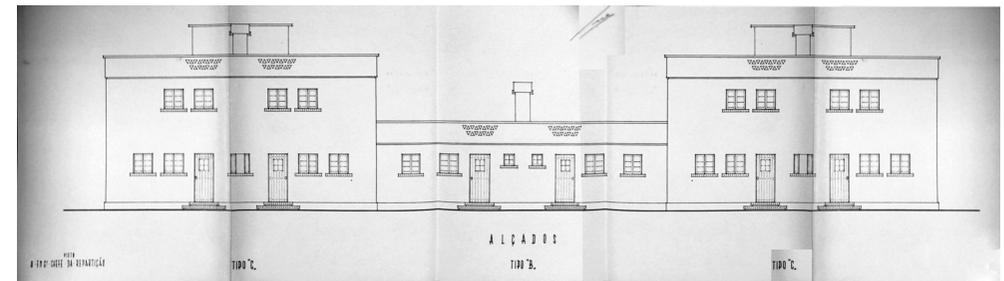
The project was handed over to the architects António Gomez Egea and Luís Guedes, and was approved in 1946, the year the neighborhood began construction. This consists of 300 single-storey dwellings, 60 of type A and 240 of type B, but in the original concept, three types of dwellings were foreseen: type A, with two bedrooms, type B, with three bedrooms and type C, with four bedrooms.

The latter represented 10% of the dwellings - 30 dwellings -, being no more than a paper format due to costs, (because it has two floors), having been replaced by type B houses. Another change to the initial project was the inclusion of chimneys " Balloon", by request from the City Council, thus fulfilling the use of regional elements, since the initial project already included roof terraces with parapets and other regional elements, inspired by the work of Eugénio Correia (Agarez, 2016; UALG file).

The neighborhood was located in the northwest of the town, next to the Bairro de Casas Económicas do CPCP (1938). In the layout plan (fig. 74), we can



72 – Elevation type A, from the Neighborhood for the Poor Classes of Olhão. UALG DGSU Archive



73 – Type B and type C elevations – not built-, from Olhão's Poor Classes Neighborhood. UALG DGSU Archive

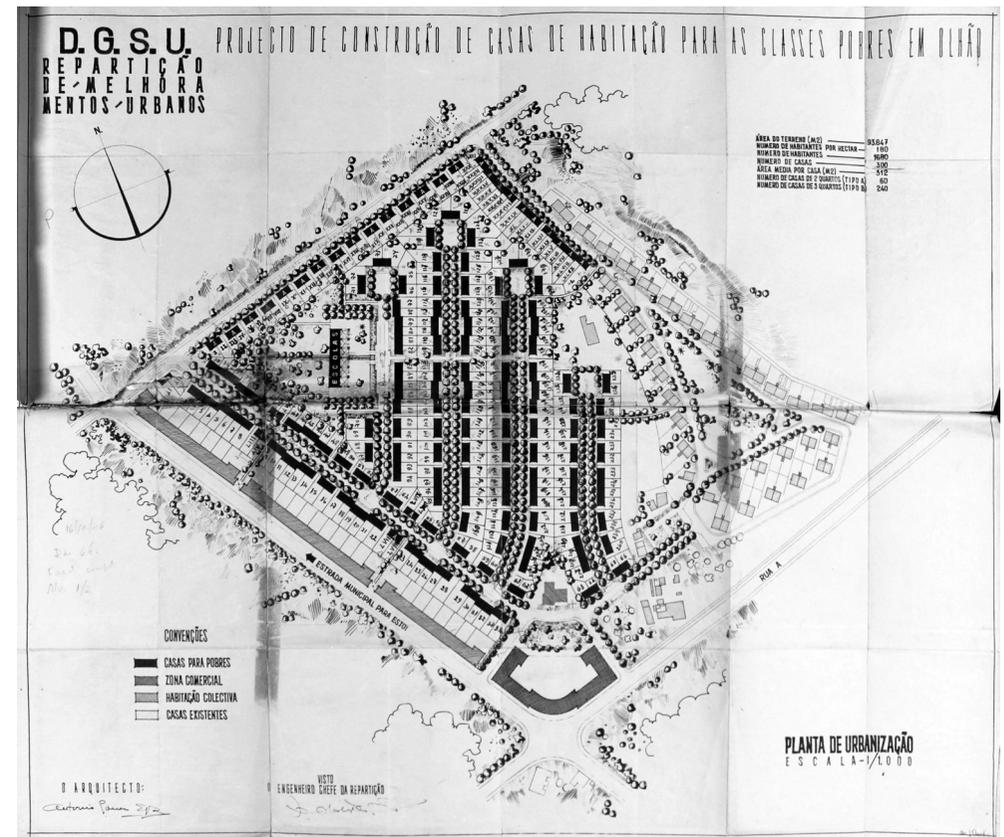
see the existing houses in the “Bairro Operário”, as well as the implantation of the new lozenge-shaped neighborhood, defined by roads. The streets were tree-lined, so the free space between houses and available throughout the neighborhood was in great contrast to the center of the village, whose density was 180 inhabitants per hectare. At the road crossing to the south there was, in the proposal, an area for commerce with buildings occupying the limits of that area, opening a square to the neighborhood. In this, the Santa Casa da Misericórdia building would later be built.

Along the municipal road, which goes towards Estoi, collective housing buildings were planned, which were never implemented either. The only equipment to support the neighborhood that was built was the school building planned on the west side of the same, the project having been adapted to regional characteristics by Inácio Peres Fernandes, once again at the request of the City Council.

The neighborhood was officially completed in February 1949 and only opened in 1951, probably due to waterproofing works, small repairs, whitewashing and paintings carried out after 1949, and also because in 1950, of the 300 houses, only 25 had piped water and access to the electricity grid. Another 4 only had access to water and another 45 only had electricity, that is, 226 houses still had no access to any public network.

3.2.14 INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

The canning industry in Olhão appears in 1882, with the **F. Delory** (1) **tablissements** , known as the “Old Factory”, located in the town's port. This was followed by factories by **Arthur Alèno Père** and **Alberto L. Verdeau Freire & C^a** – mentioned in the 1890 survey -, which are among the first to work in Olhão,



74 – Implementation plan of the Neighborhood for the Poor Classes in Olhão. UALG DGSU Archive

but for which the location is unknown, which would probably occupy space close to the port from the town, on Avenida 5 de Outubro or north of the “Fábrica Velha” where an industrial zone was formed (Nobre, 1984; Inquérito Industrial de 1890).

Still in the 19th century, we have the company of **João António Pacheco** (2), located next to Bairro da Majuca, on the edge of the village, in 1893, and **Gio Batta Trabucco, Ida** (3), located on the opposite side, near the village, in the Prainhas area, also on the edge built in the town, in 1896 (Rodrigues, 1997; Aguiar, 1944).

In 1906, Ataíde Oliveira mentions the following factories: **Miguel Migone**, in Rua de D. Carlos (now Avenida 5 de Outubro), **Feu & Hermanos**, in Rua de D. Carlos, **Manuel António Soares** (4), in Rua de D. Carlos, **Christina & Quintas** (5), at Rua de S. Bartholomeu, **Carlo Ilari**, at Praia do Levante and **João Viana Cabrita**, at Rua das Lavadeiras (Oliveira, 1906; Cativo, 2001).

Before the 1st World War we have **Honrado & Honrado, Lda** (6), **Sociedade de Conservas Algarve, Lda**, of unknown location, which was founded in 1906, according to the advertisement in the Jornal Europa of 1924; **Nicolló Lazarra** (7), **Ramirez & C^a, Ida** (8), **Augusto Bruno** (9), **Quinta, Ida** (10), **Saias Irmãos & C^a, Lda** (11), **Judice Fialho & C^a, Lda** (12) and **Guerreiro & C^a, Ida** (13).

The factories of this period reinforced the existing factory nuclei, with the exception of Nicolló Lazarra, located in a rural area during this period, the Júdice Fialho factory located after the swampy area of Praia do Levante, and Saias Irmãos & C^a, Lda which would be fixed next to, today, National Road 125.

During the first world conflict, speculation, due to the demand for preserved products, would emerge in countless factories in the town, until the fish shortage in 1925: **Baganha, Correia & C^a. Lda** (14), **Conservas Unitas, Lda** (15), **União Industrial de Conservas, Ida** (16), **Domingos Lourenço Baêta** (17), **Figueira & C^a, Ida** (18), **J. Reis Silva, Ida** (19), **Aliança Fabril, Lda** (20) and Francisco Alves, Lda (2), **Sardinha do Algarve, Ida** (21), **Conservation Society “Marugada”, Ida** (22), **JM Cabeçadas & C^a** which, according to Luciano Cativo, had a factory on Avenida 5 de Outubro and later, in the documentation of the 5th Circumscription, is identified as a guano factory on Estrada Nacional 125; Sociedade de Pescarias e Conservas, Ida, also identified as a guano factory in the 5th Industrial Circumscription, as well as the **Partnership Industrial de Conservas, Ida** (5), **Empresa de Conservas Nereida, Lda** (23), **Gian Battista Parodi** (24), **Lucas & Ventura, Ida** (25), **JP Leonardo, Ida** (26), **Henrique & C^a, Ida** (4), **Marques, Vaz Velho & Caiado, Ida** (27), **Martins Baptista & C^a, Lda** (28), **Mendonça, Loureiro & Almodover, Ltd**(29), **JN Pité, Lda** (30), **Anglo-Lusa, Lda**, in Bairro da Majuca, with License of 1923, Sociedade Comercial Farensense in Prainhas, **Torres & Sousa, Lda** (32), **Manuel de Jesus Santos** (33), **Francisco Lourenço Castelo**, on Estrada Nacional 125, with license of 1923, **Artur Honrado**, in Brancanes, with license of 1923, **Mascarenhas, Carmo & C^a Lda** (34), **Empresa de Conservas**

Anglo-Hispano-Portuguesa, Lda (35), **Feleciano A. Pereira** (36) and **Tomé, Lda** (38), With an advertisement in the Jornal Europa in 1924, **Pecheco & Larião, Lda**, **Brito & Madeira canning plant, Ida**, **Rodrigues & Cunha, Lda** and “**A Salvadora**”, **Lda** (37). Companies from this period worked throughout the village, occupying the premises of former companies, operating in small spaces and even in buildings in the center of the village, such as the Manuel Jesus dos Santos factory. Others settled beyond the railway line, occupying new spaces, always along the main roads of the town and the railway, forming, to the northwest, a nucleus between the railway and National Road 125.

After this date, the lack of fish and the global crisis will prevent the emergence of a large number of new factories and with the Estado Novo, industry regulations will set the number of factories at around thirty-seven, coexisting the sale and resale of permits:

José António Vieira, registered as a guano factory in the 5th Circumscription, **Santos Simões & C^a, Lda**, which is only known to have operated in 1936, at Rua nº3 on Av. Dr. Bernardino da Silva; **Romão Artur Gonçalves** and **João Aires de Mendonça**, registered as guano factories, **Martins & Pereira, Ida** (39), **Soares & Viegas, Ida** (40), **Lazaro & C^a, Lda** (41), **Sociedade Exportadora, Lda**, on Avenida 5 of October, with license of 1931, **Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Lda** (42), **Vasconcelos & Guerreiro**, Ida (43), **José de Aragão Barros & C^a, Ida**, of unknown location, it is only known that it would be working in 1932; **Conservation Society “Belo Monte”, Ida** (44); **Francisco Adraga**, probably started operating in 1934, location is unknown, **Giuseppe Galupo fu Carlo** Estrada Nacional 125, port number 159, would therefore be outside Olhão, **Lacasta, Ida** (20), **Sociedade Comercial Algarve, Ltd** (27), **Industrial and Commercial Center of Conservas, Ida** (28), **João Henrique da Cruz Sobrinho**, unknown location, in operation in 1940, **José Correia Pontes, Ida** (9), **Conservas Belamar, Ida** (25), **Carlo Ilari** (7), **CM Viegas Junior, Ida** (45), **Manuel Ventura Frade** (27), **José António Ritta** (2), **National Producer of Conservas, Lda** (28), **Francisco José dos Santos Carapucinha** (27), **Lourenço Mendonça**, operated in 195, installed on the EN 125, **Irmãos Serrano, Limitada**, in 1952 at Rua Almirante Reis, **Conserveira do sul, Lda** (1), **João Cruz Gargalo, Herdeiro, Lda** (30), **Sociedade de Conservas Luso-América** (9), **Cruz & Afonso (brothers), Lda** (46), **Salvatore Cocco** (9), **Oliveiros de Sousa Cristina** (27), **António & Henrique Serrano, Lda** (46), **José de Aragão Barros and António Valentim** (41) and **Conservas Renato, Ltd** (24).

Others, whose working period is unknown, such as: **Joaquim Belchior, Dora – Fábrica Exportadora de Conservas, Lda**, **Pedro Netto Madeiro**, at Praça João de Deus nº 86/90.

At a later stage, there is the move of some factories in the town to the new industrial space, defined by the plan. Examples are **Francisco José dos Santos Carapucinha** (47) and **Conserveira do Sul** (48).

The factories were locating themselves in the available places and more adjusted to their needs. In a first phase, the one closest to the port next to Avenida 5 de Outubro, and then, due to the size of the facilities, they sought out the limits of the urban fabric, the first two locations being to the south; the mill nucleus of the Levant and the nucleus of Prainhas. Then, with the 1st World War, there was a diffusion of industries throughout the city without restriction of defined industrial zones. There is, for this period, little information due to the poor control of the activity, and the absence of mandatory registration. However, we can say that the installations that survived the post-war crisis were located on the outskirts of the city, densifying the aforementioned nuclei or tending to settle along the roads that leave the town. Then comes a nucleus to the northwest, above the railway line, where the presence of industrial activity facilities has become denser. After this period of growth, there was a stability in the number of factories, but the permits were sold and resold, working in the same location over time, several companies. As the industry lost its momentum, only the companies that were better equipped and that knew how to better manage their resources were left. , other than the classic sardine pickled sauce. there was a stability in the number of factories, but the permits were sold and resold, operating in the same location over time, several companies. As the industry lost its momentum, only the companies that were better equipped and that knew how to better manage their resources were left. , other than the classic sardine pickled sauce. there was a stability in the number of factories, but the permits were sold and resold, operating in the same location over time, several companies. As the industry lost its momentum, only the companies that were better equipped and that knew how to better manage their resources were left. , other than the classic sardine pickled sauce.

The factories in Olhão ended up dispersing throughout the territory, but even so, it is possible to identify some areas with a higher concentration of factories. The area we call the Southern Moinho do Levante Nucleus was a true industrial area not because of the canning factories, but also there were several warehouses for brine and other activities;

on the opposite side, the South Nucleus of Prainhas, was an area with less industrial concentration than the previous one, but in addition to the canning factories, it was in this place where guano and brine factories were established and where workers' houses and the slum were built. "Shacks".

These two nuclei were the first to have expression in the village. They were located in marshy areas that were being filled in and that were subject to flooding at certain times of the year, which may explain the devaluation of land and the emergence of industrial buildings in these areas.

From the 1st World War onwards, the most numerous nucleus in canning factories was formed, the Noroeste Nucleus. In this, several factories were inserted, occupying the expectant spaces of a town in urban growth. There were also located workers' dwellings such as Bairro Lucas & Ventura, salt warehouses, among other activities. All the other factories had their location in various parts of the town, tending to be located along the main roads that connected the town of Olhão, along the National Road 125 and along the railway line.

The summary plan of the location of the facilities under study results from the collection carried out in this work, of graphic, written and oral elements about the city of Olhão. Among these, the work plan of António Aguiar's anteplan, which locates a series of factory buildings (which would have been in ruins), and their owners, are the only graphic survey of the location of the various factories in the canning industry in Olhão.



Fábricas de Conservas em Azeite e molhos:

1. Établissements F. Delory / Conserveira do Sul, Ida
2. J.A. Pacheco / Francisco Alves / Francisco Alves & Filhos, Lda / José António Ritta / C.O.F.A.C.O.
3. Gio Batta Trabuco
4. Manuel António Soares / Henrique & C^o, Ida
5. Christina & Quintas / Parceria Industrial de Conservas, Ida / Henrique & C^o, Lda
6. Honrado & Honrado, Lda / Teodoro de Almeida Coelho/ Fábrica de Conservas Alvorada, Lda / Conservas Nobre Vila, Lda
7. Nicolo Lazzara / Carlo Ilari
8. Ramirez & C^o, Ida
9. Augusto Bruno / José Correia Pontes, Lda / Sociedade de Conservas Luso-américa, Lda / F. Cocco, Lda
10. Quinta, Lda
11. Saias, irmão & Ca. Lda
12. J. A. Júdice Fialho / Justice Fialho & C^o, Ida
13. Guerreiro & C^o
14. Baganha, Correia & C^o, Lda (Localização possível)
15. Sociedade de Pescarias e Conservas, Ida / Conservas Unidas, Lda
16. União Industrial de Conservas, Ida
17. Domingos Lourenço Baêta
18. Figueira & C^o, Ida / Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Lda
19. J. Reis Silva / J. Reis Silva, Sucessores, Lda
20. Aliança Fabril, Lda / Lacasta, Ida
21. Sardinha do Algarve, Ida
22. Sociedade de Conservas "Madrugada", Ida
23. Empresa de Conservas Nereida, Lda
24. Gian Battista Parodi / Conservas Renato, Ltd
25. Lucas & Ventura, Ida / Conservas Belamar, Ida
26. J. P. Leonardo, Ida / Francisco José dos Santos Carapucinha
27. Marques, Vaz Velho & Caiado, Ida / Sociedade Comercial Algarve, Ltd / Manuel Ventura Frade / Olivieiros de Sousa Cristina
28. Martins Baptista & C^o, Lda / Virgílio Lory / Centro industrial e comercial de conserva Ida / Produtora Nacional de Conservas, Lda
29. Mendonça, Loureiro & Almodover, Lda
30. J. N. Pitê, Lda / João Cruz Gargalo, Lda
31. Anglo-Lusa, Lda (Localização Possível)
32. Sociedade "Oceano", Lda / Sociedade Comercial Farense
33. Torres & Sousa, Lda
34. Manuel de Jesus Santos
35. Francisco Lourenço Castelo / Joaquim Belchior / Produtora Algarvia, Lda
36. Mascarenhas, Carmo & C^o Lda
37. Empresa de Conservas Anglo-Hispano-Portuguesa, Lda (Localização Possível)
38. Feleciano A. Pereira
39. "A Salvadora", Lda / J. P. Leonardo, Ida
40. Tomê, Lda
41. Santos Simões & C^o, Lda
42. Martins & Pereira, Ida
43. Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Lda / Soares & Viegas, Ida
44. Lazaro & C^o, Lda / José de Aragão Barros e António Valentim
45. Empresa Mercantil de Pesca, Lda
46. Vasconcelos & Guerreiro, Ida / João Vieira / Joao Martins Xavier / Manuel & Afonso Duarte Mascarenhas, Lda / A. Valentim
47. Sociedade de Conservas "Belo Monte", Ida
48. C. M. Viegas Junior, Ida
49. Cruz & Afonso (irmãos), Lda / António & Henrique Serrano, Lda
50. Francisco José dos Santos Carapucinha
51. Conserveira do Sul, Ida

Mapa elaborado por Armando Filipe da Costa Amaro

3.2.15 OLHÃO: FROM INDUSTRIALIZATION TO URBAN PROBLEM

The arrival of industrialization on the Algarve coast, through the fish canning industry, brought about enormous changes in the territory of Olhão. The rapid population growth, the demand for fish and all the necessary structures to match the demands of the time, led to a disorganized growth, turning Olhão into an industrial fishing village.

The influence of the canning industry dates back to the 19th century, with the appearance of the first factories next to the port, which helped to define the front of the town and immediately accelerated the town's economic pace. However, the big changes started after the 1st World War, with Olhão surpassing the other canning centers in the Algarve, and maintaining this prominent position until the industry declined a prominent position.

It is in the period between 1914 and 1925 that the largest number of factories operating simultaneously were registered, although data for this period are lacking. It was possible to identify about four dozen fish canning factories in sauces, a number that exceeds the records for the period under study. It is clear that, in Olhão, speculation in the sale of canned food has spread factories throughout the town, in various conditions, from large to small installations, which were located on land of lesser value, close to marshy areas, to factories located in several floors of buildings in the urban center.

The high production that took place in the town attracted a working population, not only from the nearest rural areas, but also from various parts of the country, creating not only a huge pressure on the housing supply and the consequent urban growth of the town, but also creating a floating population that settled in the village only during peak production times. The need to house a large population caused serious problems in the health of the village, as it was not only the working population that was increasing, but also the one that practiced fishing, verifying an overcrowding in the older neighborhoods, as well as the creation of slums, built with the remains of industrial materials and illegally. The industrialists themselves would be aware of the difficulty in housing the working population, sometimes building a few houses for their workers or small neighborhoods. However, there were those who took advantage of the lack of solutions and financial capacity of the working population, renting spaces that cannot be considered houses, in a structural arrangement identical to the "islands" already studied in the northern region of the country, or in other unhealthy spaces without any conditions.

The answer to this problem, caused by the canning industry, comes with the construction of neighborhoods financed, partially, by the State, through public housing programs. The Neighborhood of the Portuguese Consortium of Conservas de Peixe is an example of the need to respond to the problem of Olhão, as this was the only neighborhood designed from scratch, shared by the consortium in the Algarve (with the construction of Portimão being started by Cayetano Feu and only later finalized by the State). Bairro da Cavalinha and Bairro dos Pescadores followed, all of them in the "Casas Económicas" program, with the neighborhood aimed at fishermen falling short of its project. It will be the Neighborhood of Houses for the Poor Classes that will have the greatest impact on the village's problem, for its size and for being accessible to the population that was not covered or did not have the financial capacity to live in other

neighborhoods. No less important fact is the fact that the image of all the neighborhoods has been adapted to local characteristics, either at the will of the architects who were inspired by the characteristics of the town center or, still, at the request of the City Council, proceeding with the adaptation of basic projects, designed in Lisbon and applied in several places in the country, but which assumed a regional adaptation in Olhão.

The canning industry assumed an enormous importance in the town, not only because of the appearance of factory buildings, but also for being responsible for the expansion of the city's urban fabric, which grew as the number of factories and houses multiplied in the territory. An important factor is João António de Aguiar's foreground, despite being the first to be approved by the centers under study. The canning industry maintained its importance during this period, with the prospect of creating an industrial zone next to the fishing dock. The fishing dock brings new conditions to the town's port, which had natural conditions, having prospered without major interventions, unlike other canning centers, with the exception of dredging referred to by some authors to keep the estuary navigable.

As a final note, it should also be noted that Olhão, unlike other canning centers, does not have concerns with tourism in its foreground, perhaps because of the unhealthy nature of its center, the lack of beaches or even the number of industrial facilities that still operated in the town. In 1944 to 1950. Olhão sees itself "only" as an industrial and fishing village, not seeking to appeal to tourism.

Integrated Master in Architecture - Dissertation - Évora 2020 Armando Filipe da Costa Amaro

The dissertation was object of public appreciation and discussion by the following jury appointed by the Director of the School of Arts: President Pedro Matos Gameiro (University of Évora) Members Filipa Serpa (University of Lisbon - Faculty of Architecture) (Arguente) João Gabriel Soares (University of Évora) (Advisor)

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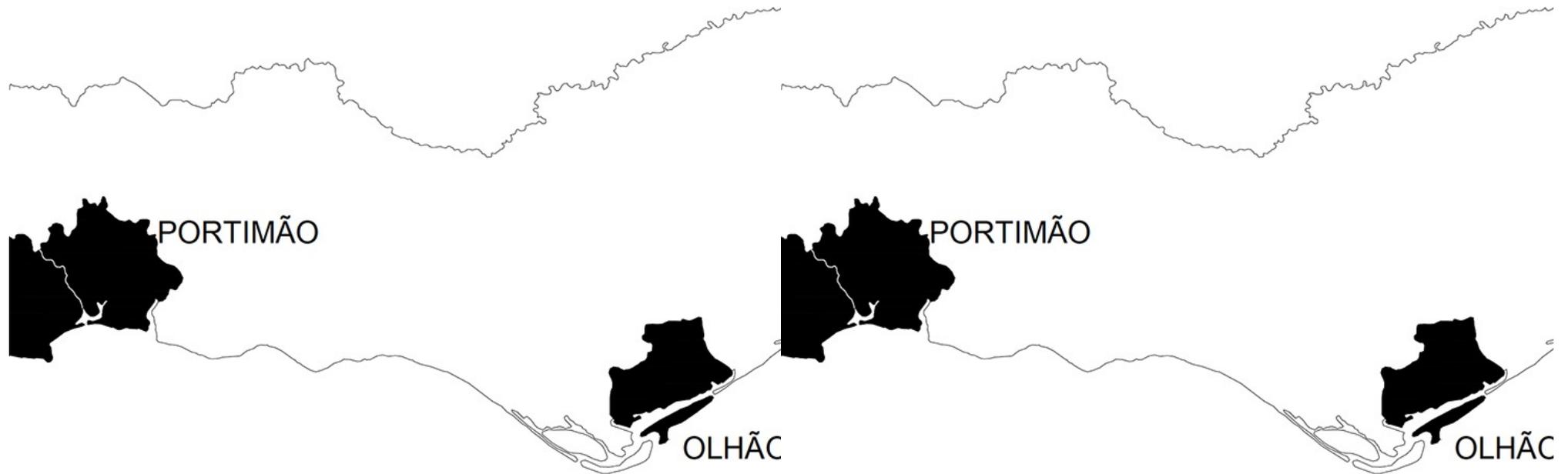


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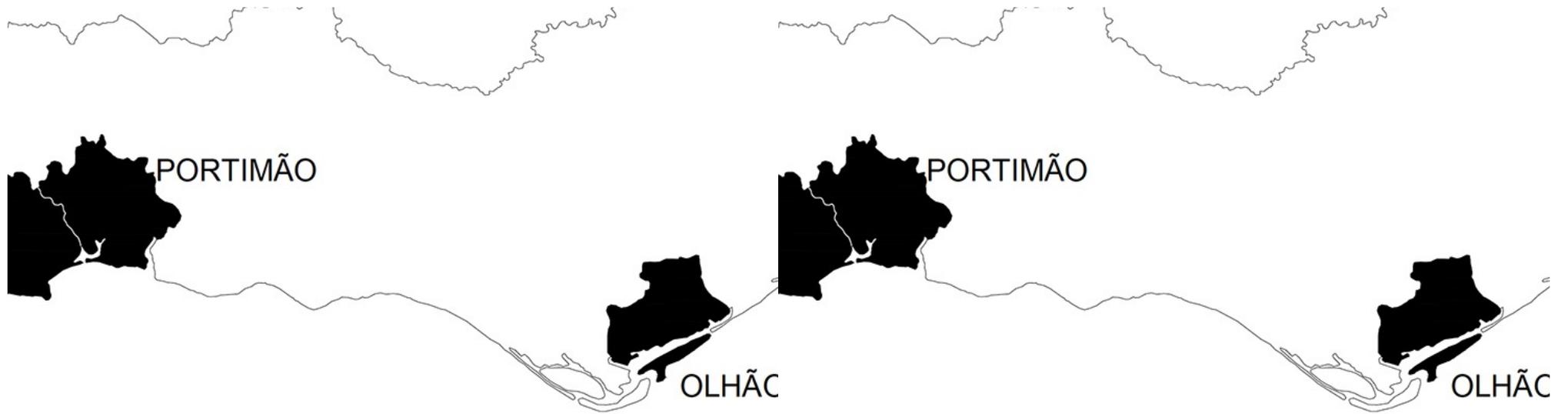
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