



In 1905, Fortaleza de Santo Amaro lost its strategic value being substituted by Fortaleza de Itaipu, located in the South counterfort Santos Bay. It was declared registered land in 1967 and handled to IPHAN, branch of the Culture Department.

In 1993, upon a protocol of intentions, IPHAN gave the administration of the fortress to the Catholic University of Santos, in partnership with Guarujá City Hall. UNISANTOS, the first private university in Brazil to accept the task of sponsoring a XVI-century fortress, turned its warlike environment in an excellent stage for cultural, social, artistic, historic, environmental, sportive and community events. In 2014, it became the **Guarujá Historical Museum**, and administration was transferred to the city of Guarujá, SP.



The Santo Amaro Fortress is undoubtedly the most impressive architectural-military complex in the state of São Paulo and is the bulwark of the set of colonial fortifications which protected the old "village" and Port of Santos.

The Santo Amaro Fortress, on Ilha de Santo Amaro, had two surveillance outposts: the Góes Blockhouse, which today is in ruins, and a stockade on the Ilha de Santos (Fort Augusto, which is now occupied by the Fishing Museum).