

“União das coroas ibéricas”_In this study, there is the curious fact that the “hub” of this system is of Spanish origin, due to important historical events which happened during the period of the union of the Iberian crowns (1580 – 1640), with important consequences concerning the “mastery of the seas” by Portugal and Spain. Victor Hugo Mori, an architect at IPHAN/SP and a member of ICOMOS, highlights an inscription in the notes of the Spanish priest José de Anchieta, in his work:

“Informações do Brasil e de suas Capitánias” [Information on Brazil and its Captaincies] of 1584:“In the Captaincy of São Vicente, inside the island, that was the first to be settled, there are two Portuguese villages (...). Then in front we have the island of Guaíbe, at the end of which, to the North, there is a bar with the forts of Bertioga, four to six leagues distant from the villages, and then to the South, where there is another bay, there is a fort now constructed by Diogo Flores, a general, with people from the troop, and inside the same island. there are residents with the Church of Santo Amaro”. (Victor Hugo Mori, an architect of IPHAN /SP and author of the book “Arquitetura Militar_ um panorama histórico a partir do Porto de Santos”)

CHRONOLOGICAL SYNOPSIS

16th Century

1502 – Installation of the Port of São Vicente on the Ponta da Praia. (in front of the Portuguese padrão)

Port of Slaves

1533 - José Adorno builds the São João Mill plant near the Morro de São Bento (1st mill in the region).

1540 - Brás Cubas transfers the Port of São Vicente to Largamar de Enguagaçu – where the current customs is.

Port of Sugar

Develops a sugarcane plantation.

1543 – Constructs Fort Nossa Senhora do Montserrat, where customs currently is.

1551 – Construction of the São João Fort-first Royal Fort of Brazil-, to protect the northern access to the Port of Santos.

1557 – Construction of the São Felipe Fort in front of the São João Fort. Presence of Hans Staden, 1st arquebusier of Brazil.

1584 – Construction of the Santo Amaro da Barra Grande Fortress to protect the southern access to the Port of Santos.

17th Century

Port of Salt Second quartile (1631)

Port of Gold Last quartile (1693)