

### 13 - ADDENDUM

**Armada** – “The Armada” – the great fleet of warships.

“**Bandeiras de Limite**” were paramilitary organizations composed of inhabitants of the land divided into ten squads of 25 men each, reinforced by one thousand or more Native Brazilians and also local inhabitants. They were subordinate to the Captain General and served as “bases for the organization of the standing army”

The Bandeiras de Limites, created by Dom Sebastião on 10 December 1570 – Regiment of Head Captains and more Captains and Officials of the Companies of people on horseback and on foot - (HEB, V1, p. 23 and 44) had as government objective to open several terrestrial paths for the conquest, population and exploitation of the wild west.

**Capitanias hereditárias**, The system of hereditary captaincies was first created by Dom João III in 1534 and lasted through to the middle of the 18th Century CE when they were seized by the Portuguese Government (31 August 1753 CE). The port of this Captaincy started out from the “lagamar of Enguaguaçu”, between the islands of São Vicente and Santo Amaro, at the point where the Bertioga Channel meets the estuary between these two islands.

### **Fort Circuit, from the colonial point of view.**

The pilot project got underway on March 21, 2012 and is gaining participants and new strength based on the implementation of this pilot-project, which has now been “reinforced” by the municipality of Guarujá, as the Santo Amaro Fortress is administered by Guarujá’s Town Hall. The Fort Circuit, from the colonial point of view lasts for 3 and a half hours.

“**Epopéia dos bandeirantes**”, The incursions made by the Bandeirantes, therefore, showed itself to be a strategy to take advantage of the success, after the occupancy and defense of the most important coastal bays on the Eastern Coast of America, South of the Equator.

“**Fortificações e suas derivadas**” \_ The word fortification and its derivatives \_ blockhouses, fort, fortress, redoubt, battery \_, defined as the “art or action of organizing, through military constructions, the defense of a region” (Larousse). Many of them kept their original characteristics, challenging time and bad weather. Some have been brought down, others devastated, abandoned, sacked or invaded.

Part of this extraordinary historic-cultural legacy houses units of the Brazilian Army, and there are also fortifications that are run by public or private institutions. More modern fortresses were constructed in the imperial and republican periods.

Find out a bit more about the Colonial fortifications in Brazil, see the website: [www.funceb.org.br](http://www.funceb.org.br)