

# *Report*

## *Pilot Project* *Atlas of Dutch Brazil*



*Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo, Paraíba, Brazil, 2006*

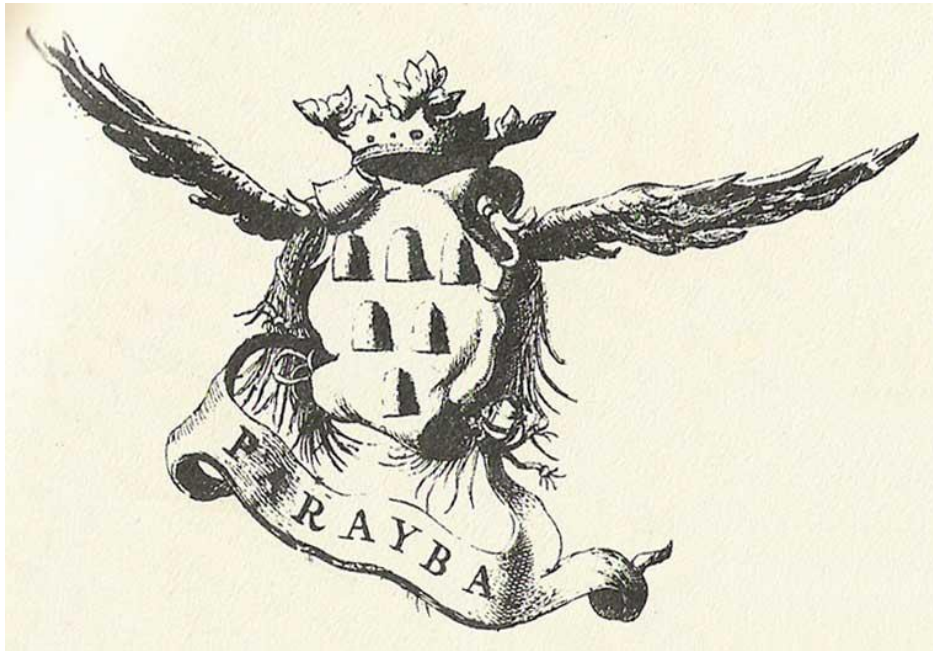
**Mutual Heritage Project**  
**run jointly by Brazil, The Netherlands and Spain**

*Report*

*Pilot Project*

*Atlas of Dutch Brazil*

According to final report model Netherlands Culture Fund (HGIS-C)



*Parayba. In: C. Barlaeus, Rerum per octennium in Brasilia etc., Amsterdam 1647*

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Amsterdam, June 2007**

**Translations**

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## **1. CONTEXT AT THE BEGINNING OF ACTIVITIES/PROGRAM**

The relation between Brazil and The Netherlands has already lasted for more than 400 years. From the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Dutch looked for trading possibilities along the coast of Brazil and between 1630 and 1654 they established a colony in the northeast of the country called New Holland (picture 2). Even today the then Governor Johan Maurits van Nassau Siegen is still renowned for his modern and prosperous way of ruling the colony (1637-1644). A fascinating glimpse into the world of this Dutch period is portrayed by writers such as Caspar Barlaeus and Johan Nieuhof and painters such as Frans Post and Albert Eckhout. In archives and libraries in Brazil, Holland, Portugal and Spain much more information lies waiting to be discovered. Nevertheless little is known about the built cultural heritage from this period.

Historical and archaeological research in 2002/2003 at Fort Orange on the island of Itamaracá in Pernambuco gave new insights into the building methods used for constructing Dutch forts in Brazil. Underneath the present fort, which is built of limestone blocks, another, earlier fort was uncovered where the ramparts were constructed of sand, clay and wood. This fort stems from the Dutch period and was, for the greater part, built according to the old-Netherlands system of fortification. Bricks were used for the construction of the gate, the floors of the soldiers' barracks in the terre-plein and, especially for the gunpowder house. Locally quarried natural stone blocks were used as foundations for the barracks.

Along the northeast coast of Brazil at least 48 forts or fortifications were built on strategic points. Remains of the Dutch presence are expected in eleven Brazilian coastal states, namely Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará and Amapá. A Brazilian-Dutch-Spanish cooperation has set up a project called 'Atlas of Dutch Brazil' with the objective of making an inventory of these sites.

The goal of the Atlas of Dutch Brazil is to map all military defence works related to the Dutch presence in Brazil. These were essential constructions for the establishment and existence of the colony. In the future the 'Atlas' will be enlarged to include commercial and civil objects, as well as shipwrecks. For the military phase, some three years' work in historical and archaeological research is necessary for the accumulation of information concerning the defence works and verification of these in the field. All sites will be pinpointed with Global Positioning System (GPS) but no excavations will take place during this stage. Small commemorative panels will be erected at each of the former sites which describe their historical importance. A mobile laboratory and information centre collects and processes all data, which is then collated and transposed onto an interactive website. In order to guarantee continuity all material and information resulting from this project will be assembled in a permanent museum. A mutual heritage centre will be established in this museum to stimulate initiatives and other projects in this area. Training of work force and guides will be supported and ultimately the project will advise monument- and other institutions about possibilities for further archaeological research and conservation when required.

The initiative was taken to kick-off with a short-term pilot project to test the methodology. Eventual deficiencies could then be rectified at relatively little cost. This pilot project entailed one month of historical research, one month of field-survey on site and one month of elaboration of the results and preparation of the (demo-) website.

## **2. OBJECTIVES PILOT PROJECT**

### **2a. General objectives, target group**

The objective of the Pilot Project of the Atlas of Dutch Brazil was to map all military defence works related to the Dutch presence in the State of Paraíba, Brazil. For practical purposes this state was chosen because the area of interest is small and compact. Three forts (Santa Catarina, Restinga and Santo Antônio) and two smaller defence works (Varadouro and Convent of São Francisco), dating from the Dutch Period (1634-1654) and located nearby the town of João Pessoa, were to be studied (pictures 3 and 4).

The most important target groups of the Pilot Project were the relevant institutions and the people of the State of Paraíba. Their awareness is essential for the preservation and conservation of the built heritage in this area. Information on the Pilot Project will become universally available through the medium of the website.

### **2a.1. Organizational structure**

The New Holland Foundation, established in The Netherlands, was founded to promote research into and preservation of the Mutual Cultural Heritage between Brazil and The Netherlands. Researchers have already participated in several projects in Brazil and built up extensive expertise in this field. There is a working relation of many years' standing between institutions in The Netherlands, Brazil, Portugal and Spain. The project Atlas of Dutch Brazil is the result of the combined effort to create a base for scientific research and preservation by making an inventory of this heritage. The New Holland Foundation therefore initiated a joint project with researchers of the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, the Universidad de Salamanca and the Universiteit van Amsterdam, together with other institutions with vested interest. For the Pilot Project the following organizational structure was developed:

#### **General coordinator**

-Oscar Frederik Hefting, MA, New Holland Foundation

#### **Staff**

-Prof. Marcos Albuquerque, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Oscar Frederik Hefting, MA, New Holland Foundation

-Prof. Velela Lucena, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Hans van Westing, New Holland Foundation

#### **Coordinator archaeological research**

-Prof. Marcos Albuquerque, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

#### **Archaeological survey team**

-Prof. Marcos Albuquerque, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Peter Frikken, specialist field-survey, Stichting Archeologie en Monument, The Netherlands

-Oscar Frederik Hefting, MA, New Holland Foundation

-Prof. Velela Lucena, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Darlene Maciel de Souza, MA, Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Marcelo Milanez, logistics, Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Doris Walmsley, photographer, Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Hans van Westing, New Holland Foundation

#### Coordinator historical research and website

-Prof. Marcos Galindo, Ph.D., Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

#### Subcoordinator historical research in Brazil

-Bruno Romero Ferreira Miranda, MA, Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

#### Subcoordinator historical research in The Netherlands

-Lodewijk Hulsman, MA, Universiteit van Amsterdam

#### Subcoordinator historical research in Portugal and Spain

-Prof. José Manuel Santos, Ph.D., Departamento de Historia, Universidad de Salamanca

#### Historical research in Portugal and Spain

-George Félix Cabral de Souza, Ph.D., Departamento de Historia, Universidad de Salamanca

#### Subcoordinators website

Design:

-Marcos Cardoso and Marcos Vasconcelos, Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

Technology:

-Rodrigo Sotero, Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

#### Editors website

-Prof. Marcos Albuquerque, Ph.D., Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Prof. Marcos Galindo, Ph.D., Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

-Oscar Frederik Hefting, MA, New Holland Foundation

-Prof. José Manuel Santos, Ph.D., Departamento de Historia, Universidad de Salamanca

### **2a.2. Financiers**

The Pilot Project was financed by the following institutions:

-Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, Brazil, [www.embaixada-holanda.org.br](http://www.embaixada-holanda.org.br)

-Fundación Cultural Hispano-Brasileña, Spain, [www.fundacionhispanobrasileña.es](http://www.fundacionhispanobrasileña.es)

-Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands, [www.minocw.nl](http://www.minocw.nl)

-Mondriaan Foundation, The Netherlands, [www.mondriaanfoundation.nl](http://www.mondriaanfoundation.nl)

### **2a.3. Partners**

-Atlas of Mutual Heritage, The Netherlands, [www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl](http://www.atlasofmutualheritage.nl)

-Departamento de Historia, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain, [www.usal.es](http://www.usal.es)

-Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Netherlands, [www.kb.nl](http://www.kb.nl)

-Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil, [www.magmarqueologia.pro.br](http://www.magmarqueologia.pro.br)

-Liber, Departamento de Ciência da Informação de História, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Brazil, [www.liber.ufpe.br](http://www.liber.ufpe.br)

-Nationaal Archief, The Netherlands, [www.nationaalarchief.nl](http://www.nationaalarchief.nl)

-The Netherlands Fortress Museum, The Netherlands, [www.vestingmuseum.nl](http://www.vestingmuseum.nl)

-New Holland Foundation, The Netherlands, [www.newhollandfoundation.nl](http://www.newhollandfoundation.nl)

-Stichting Archeologie en Monument, The Netherlands, [www.archeologie-monument.nl](http://www.archeologie-monument.nl)

#### **2a.4. Authorities who have been consulted**

- Brazilian Embassy, The Netherlands, [www.brazilianembassy.nl](http://www.brazilianembassy.nl)
- Centrum Internationale Erfgoedactiviteiten, The Netherlands, [www.heritage-activities.nl](http://www.heritage-activities.nl)
- Fundação Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo, Brazil
- Fundación Carlos de Amberes, Spain, [www.fcamberes.org](http://www.fcamberes.org)
- Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico do Estado da Paraíba, Brazil, [www.sec.pb.gov.br/iphaep](http://www.sec.pb.gov.br/iphaep)
- Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional, Brazil, [www.iphan.gov.br](http://www.iphan.gov.br)
- Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Paraibana, Brazil, <http://ihgpb.vilabol.uol.com.br/historiadaparaiba.htm>
- International Council on Monuments and Sites, The Netherlands, [www.icomos.nl](http://www.icomos.nl)
- Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands, [www.minbuza.nl](http://www.minbuza.nl)
- Rijksdienst voor Archeologie, Cultuurlandschap en Monumenten (RACM), The Netherlands, [www.racm.nl](http://www.racm.nl)
- Stichting Internationale Culturele Activiteiten, The Netherlands, [www.sica.nl](http://www.sica.nl)
- Stichting Menno van Coehoorn, The Netherlands, [www.coehoorn.nl](http://www.coehoorn.nl)
- The Atlantic World and the Dutch (AWAD), The Netherlands, <http://awad.kitlv.nl>
- Universidade Federal de Paraíba, Brazil, [www.ufpb.br](http://www.ufpb.br)
- Universiteit van Amsterdam, The Netherlands, [www.uva.nl](http://www.uva.nl)

#### **2b. Additional objectives and final goals**

As advised by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the criteria of The Netherlands Culture Fund (HGIS-C), the Pilot Project was to examine possibilities for the project on the following points:

1. the extent of knowledge transfer on technical and policy issues (e.g. training courses exchanges, seminars, workshops)
2. their impact on a range of policy sectors (e.g. other cultural disciplines, employment, tourism, education)
3. political commitment in the partner country at local and national level, as evidenced in its financial and operational participation
4. reinforcement of the cultural identity of the partner country
5. strengthening of local interest in and awareness of the mutual/common cultural heritage
6. increase in local knowledge of the mutual/common cultural heritage
7. symbolic impact and spin-off

The ultimate goal of the Pilot Project is the preservation of the Mutual Cultural Heritage in Paraíba. Furthermore the project will promote the advancement of better understanding of the mutual influence between The Netherlands and this state.

#### **2c. Modified objectives during the course of the activities**

During the field-survey contact was made with artist and scientist Dr. Nivalson Miranda, a local specialist in the Dutch presence in Brazil (picture 5). He depicts subjects from this period on tiles and leather-panels. Accordingly he was invited to participate in the exhibition about Dutch forts in Brazil in the Netherlands Fortress Museum in Naarden in autumn 2007 (see 2b. sub 7: 'spin-off').

### **3. PLANNING PILOT PROJECT**

#### **3a. Planned activities**

The activities for researching the defence works related to the Dutch Period (1634-1654) on the Rio Paraíba were planned for three months. The program was divided into three stages.

##### **1. One month of historical research in The Netherlands, Brazil, Portugal and Spain.**

Besides studying the literature and aerial views like Google Earth, the scope of the research was extended to include manuscripts, printed materials, iconography and maps in the following archives and libraries:

###### **a. In The Netherlands**

- Koninklijk Huis Archief.
- Nationaal Archief

###### **b. In Brazil**

- Bibliotecas da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.
- Department of Líber
- Instituto Arqueológico, Histórico e Geográfico de Pernambuco (IAHGP)
- Instituto Ricardo Brennand
- Laboratório de Pesquisa e Ensino de História (LAPEH - UFPE),

###### **c. In Portugal**

- Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Lisboa
- Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa.

###### **d. In Spain**

- Archivo General, Simancas
- Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla
- Biblioteca Nacional de España, Madrid

Sources were checked for:

1. Geographical Information (where, when, etc.)
2. Information about construction (building-materials, methods of construction, etc.)
3. Information about people involved (architects, visitors, military activities, etc.)

##### **2. one month of field-survey on site in the State of Paraíba**

It was agreed between researchers of the Laboratório de Arqueologia, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco and the New Holland Foundation to execute the field-survey during November 2006. The first week was to be used to study the assembled material at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco in Recife and make plans for the field-survey. Upon moving to Paraíba during the second week, contact would be made with local institutions and researchers. The definite scheme could then be drawn up for visiting the potential locations of defence works in the following weeks. The last days would be used to elaborate the preliminary results and report these back to the coordinator of the website in Recife.

##### **3. one month of elaboration and preparation of the (demo-) website**

In the last month the results would be finalized and published on the (demo-) website.

#### **3b. Possible changes**

Not applicable.

#### **3c. Planned period of execution**

The Pilot Project was planned to take place in the second half of 2006, dependant upon the availability of the institutions and researchers.



## **4. REALIZATION**

### **4a. Activities realized**

The historical research resulted in three reports

- a. Hulsman, L., 2006: *Atlas of Dutch Brazil. Pilot Project Paraíba. Report of the historical research in The Netherlands*, Amsterdam.
- b. Miranda, B. 2006: *Fontes para a história da Capitania da Paraíba durante a ocupação da companhia das Índias Ocidentais (1634-1654)*, Recife.
- c. Santos Pérez, J.M./G. Cabral 2006: *Projeto piloto Atlas of Dutch Brazil. Fortes da Paraíba. Relatório de pesquisa realizada em arquivos e bibliotecas da Espanha e Portugal*, Salamanca.

These reports were handed to the field-survey team on time. Most of the sites of defence works were traced and the results handed to the website coordinator. In December 2006 the demo website of the Atlas of Dutch Brazil was launched.

### **4b. Reasons for modification following difficulties/planning**

The results were better than expected. The historical research came up with more defence works than was previously expected. The flexible time-schedule allowed the field-survey team to visit more locations than originally planned.

### **4c. Actual period of execution**

All work for the Pilot Project was executed during the second half of 2006.

-The historical research, which was carried out simultaneously in four separate countries, was finished in the time allocated.

-The field-survey in Brazil commenced on 24<sup>th</sup> October 2006, was completed on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2006 and was scheduled as follows:

24 <sup>th</sup> October – 30 <sup>th</sup> October	-preparations in Recife
31 <sup>st</sup> October -18 <sup>th</sup> November	-field-survey in Paraíba
19 <sup>th</sup> November – 23 <sup>rd</sup> November	-evaluation in Recife

-In December 2006 results were finalized and the (demo-) website was launched on Internet.

### **4d. Explanation for deviations to the planning**

During the historical research two ‘new’ forts emerged. Consequently the Fort Gargaú and a village of the ‘Brazilians’ near the church of Nossa Senhora da Guia, situated on the north bank of the Rio Paraíba were added as points for attention. During the field-survey the acute knowledge of the local population added five more defence works to the list bringing the total to twelve. Added were the Convent of São Bento, Forte Velho, Atalaia, an unknown Portuguese fieldwork west of João Pessoa and a Portuguese fort on the river Siriri, east of João Pessoa. It was decided to extend the original focus to include the seven new locations.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2006 the general coordinator visited the Universidad de Salamanca to strengthen cooperation. Following the advice from the Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands in Spain contact was made with the Fundación Carlos de Amberes in Madrid for collaboration for the international exhibition ‘The Dutch in the Americas’ in 2008.

## **5. EVALUATION**

### **5a. Appraisal of the activities/programs**

The execution of the historical research simultaneously in four countries worked well. The results of the research carried out in Brazil, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain were integrated by Liber of the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco and made suitable for publishing on the website (see 2b, sub 1: ‘knowledge transfer’). The individual approach of each country to the historical situation was fruitful and proved the program right.

During the field-survey most potential locations for defence works were visited, though through lack of time it was not possible to visit all. It was decided to continue the survey during the follow-up to the project in 2007.

### **5b. Interim and final targets achieved**

The results of the Pilot Project were better than expected. In the first place the historical research, carried out in Brazil, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, had produced substantial new information about the Dutch presence in Paraíba (1634-1654). The subsequent field-survey located most of the 17<sup>th</sup> century defence works originating from this period (picture 6). The preliminary results were presented to a very enthusiastic local audience on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006 in Fortaleza de Santa Catarina in Cabedelo, Paraíba (picture 7).

#### **1. Fortaleza de Santa Catarina or Fort Margaretha**

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Portuguese built a small square fortification on the strategic point Cabedelo, which is located on the southern bank of the mouth of the Rio Paraíba, and named it Santa Catarina. This river was important for sugar transportation from the hinterland. After the Dutch conquered Paraíba in 1634, they reshaped the fort by erecting earthworks with one whole bastion and two half bastions, protected by a moat, on the landside and a tenaille along the riverside by the gate (picture 8). In 1638, Governor Johan Maurits van Nassau Siegen renamed the fort Margaretha after his mother. It was the most important Dutch base in Paraíba where up to 360 men were garrisoned (possibly together with Restinga and Santo Antônio). Records from 1639 mention 34 mounted pieces. This fort, together with Forte de Santo Antônio and Fort Restinga formed a triangle controlling the mouth of the river.

After 1654 the Portuguese restyled the fort in stone around the Dutch ground-plan moving the gate to the landside. Nowadays Fortaleza de Santa Catarina lies in an industrial area and contains a small museum and souvenir shop (picture 9). The Dutch gate, which was constructed of Dutch yellow bricks, is visible (picture 10). Artefacts from this period were found during restorations and archaeological excavations in the early 1970’s (picture 11). Plans have been drawn up for building a better-equipped museum and a mutual heritage centre. There are possibilities for archaeological research by digging a trial trench to locate the Dutch ramparts on the riverside. Foundations of the Dutch barracks and the first Portuguese fort are expected in the terre-plein.

#### **2. Fort Restinga**

Before the Dutch arrived in 1634, the Portuguese had recognized the importance of building a fort on the sand bank in the middle of the Rio Paraíba. Together with Santo Antônio and Santa Catarina, Restinga formed a triangle that defended the river mouth. It was a small rectangular fortification and could only be reached at low tide from the westerly lying ‘Ilha dos Frades’ or Restinga Island.

The Dutch converted the fort into a redoubt with two half bastions and a strong palisade. In later years it lost its importance and disappeared completely. The exact location was unknown.

During the field-survey the probable location of Fort Restinga was traced (picture 12). Building materials, including Dutch yellow bricks, were found on the sand bank. This site matches a comparable location on 17<sup>th</sup> century maps. There are possibilities for archaeological research to trace the foundations and palisade of the fort with geophysics, auger and probe. Operations are only possible at low tide.

### 3. Forte de Santo Antônio or Noorderfort

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Portuguese erected a four bastioned fort at Costinha on the north side of the mouth of the Rio Paraíba. Together with Santa Catarina and Restinga they defended the mouth of the river. Because the fort was built on an extremely exposed point, it was difficult to maintain because of continual undermining by the sea. When the Dutch took over only one landside bastion could be saved, which they strengthened in 1636 and called 'Noorderfort'. In later years this fort also disappeared completely.

During the field-survey the probable location of Forte de Santo Antônio was traced by making an accurate comparison of the 17<sup>th</sup> century maps and the actual situation on the ground (picture 13). There are possibilities for future archaeological research by using geophysics and making a trial trench.

### 4. Convent of São Francisco.

This 16<sup>th</sup> century Franciscan Convent became the administrative centre in Paraíba during the Dutch Period. Around the square shape of the convent the Dutch built a rampart with ravelins halfway along each side. This was surrounded by a dry moat. In 1639 there is mention of ten small pieces of artillery. After the Dutch left in 1654 the Franciscans re-established the convent.

All current buildings post-date the Dutch period and no traces remain (picture 14). There are no obvious possibilities for archaeological research.

### 5. Convent of São Bento

This 16<sup>th</sup> century convent was built by the Benedictines. During the Dutch Period it was reshaped into a defence work.

Since all the current buildings of the actual Convent São Bento post-date 1654 no traces of the Dutch Period remain (picture 15). There are no obvious possibilities for archaeological research.

### 6. Fort at the Varadouro

At the foot of a steep incline close to the town of João Pessoa, the Portuguese built a small stone fort (picture 16). It was called 'the fort at the Varadoura' named after the local bay, which is a creek of the Rio Paraíba. Along the side were some warehouses that the Portuguese burned when the Dutch arrived in 1634. Records show that in 1639 a sugar warehouse was erected, which was protected by the Dutch garrison, probably also utilising the Portuguese fort. The fort had five not mounted cannon.

Until now the location of the stone fort has not been traced. Dr. Guilherme Gomes da Silveira D'Avila Lins has the most clearly-reasoned arguments for the probable location of the Fort at the Varadouro (picture 17). There are possibilities for future archaeological research by using geophysics and making a trial trench.

### 7. Forte Velho

In 1585 a fort called 'Forte de São Filipe e São Tiago' was erected on the north bank of the Rio Paraíba by the Spanish. Except for a village with the striking name Forte Velho, meaning the 'Old Fort', no traces of this fort have been found.

Thanks to the local population the survey team was directed to a relatively high platform of sand in the mangrove swamp (picture 18). This strategic location has all the elements for the site of a fort but no building materials were found during the field-survey. Further archaeological research with a geophysical survey and a trial trench could give certainty.

### 8. Fort Cargaú

When the Dutch pulled back from the Luso-Brazilian warriors in 1645 they built a small defence work on the northern bank of the Rio Paraíba, opposite the west point of the Restinga Island. In 1654 it is reported that this fort, on a tributary called Cargaú, had three cannon.

Because it was hurriedly erected during the last years of the Dutch period in Paraíba it was badly documented. Neither maps nor any further information have, as yet, been discovered. The Fort Cargaú was not located during the field-survey because the area where it was expected is barely accessible. For the follow-up of the survey in Paraíba extra time should be reserved to trace the possible remains of this fort. It is the only fort which was erected completely by the Dutch in Paraíba and is, therefore, of great importance to the understanding of Dutch building-methods in Brazil.

### 9. Atalaia

Anticipating an attack from the Dutch, the Portuguese built watchtowers along the northeast coast of Brazil. On the northern bank of the Rio Paraíba, close to the village of Forte Velho, an impressive tower still remains, offering a splendid view over the mouth of the Rio Paraíba (picture 19). This watchtower, dating from 1629, now lies in the middle of a sugarcane-field. The condition of the building itself is bad. Protection and conservation are urgently needed.

### 10. A village of the 'Brazilians' near the church of Nossa Senhora da Guia

Elias Herckmans (1596-1644), Dutch Governor in Paraíba, mentions that around 1637 the population of the villages 'Jacouippe and Pontael' were re-housed near the church of Nossa Senhora da Guia 'to prevent them from being molested or tempted by the enemy'. It is also mentioned that in 1654 seven cannon were present in this place.

Because of lack of time the survey team was not able to check this information in the field.

### 11. Unknown Portuguese fieldwork west of João Pessoa

Information about the existence of a Portuguese fieldwork, located on the southern bank of the Rio Paraíba, west of João Pessoa, was received during the field-survey from local experts. Lack of time hindered verification of this information by the survey team.

### 12. Portuguese Fort on the river Siriri, east of João Pessoa

During the field-survey information about the existence of a Portuguese fort on the Rio Siriri, a tributary of the Rio Paraíba, situated east of João Pessoa, was also received from local experts. Lack of time hindered verification of this information by the survey team.

Detailed information about these locations will appear on the website on [www.atlasofdutchbrazil.org/atlas](http://www.atlasofdutchbrazil.org/atlas).

## **5c. Explanation in case of deviations following difficulties/planning**

The appearance of 'new' locations made it necessary to broaden our research area. The original basis of five locations of interest was increased to twelve.

Improvisation was necessary because the Pilot Project was not fully funded. Thus less people were contracted and expenses on travel and accommodation were retrenched. A flexible time-schedule made it possible to visit most sites, still giving an overview of the area.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES**

### **6a. Conclusion on reaching general objectives**

The historical research carried out in The Netherlands, Brazil, Portugal and Spain produced much new information about the Dutch presence in Paraíba (1634-1654). Subsequently the Laboratório de Arqueologia of the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco and the New Holland Foundation surveyed and located most of the defence works originating from this period. Thanks to the results of the historical research and the experience of the survey team it was possible to trace the probable location of the lost forts of Restinga and Santo Antônio.

The methodology of the project is considered successful. The historical research in Europe and Brazil was complementary and essential to place the situation into an historical perspective. Thanks to contacts with local expertise new sites were added to the list of locations. It was decided that the follow-up of the project will continue first in Paraíba to research all locations, before moving on to the next state of Maranhão. Attention will focus on Fort Cargaú, the Portuguese fort and fieldwork on the south side of the Rio Paraíba and the remainder of the state of Paraíba.

### **6b. Conclusion on reaching target group**

It was heart-warming to encounter the enthusiasm in Brazil with the embarkation of the project Atlas of Dutch Brazil. From the Brazilian Embassy in The Hague to local people in Paraíba, everybody helped to make the Pilot Project a success (see 2b, sub 3: ‘political commitment’). This enthusiasm concluded in a positive attitude towards cooperation in tracing the remains of the mutual cultural heritage. Relevant Brazilian institutions were approached, who expressed interest and support. The presentation of the preliminary results on 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2006 in Fortaleza de Santa Catarina in Cabedelo was visited by more than 50 representatives of institutions and local people, which underlines their interest in the subject (see 2b, sub 5: ‘strengthening local interest’ and 2b, sub 6: ‘increase of local knowledge’).

The presence of a large audience during a presentation in the Netherlands Fortress Museum in Naarden on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 2007 illustrates that the subject is ‘hot’ in The Netherlands as well. The first reactions on the (demo-) website have been very positive and promising for the future. It is expected to attract even more people to the subject. In the autumn of 2007 an exhibition on the results will be held at the Netherlands Fortress Museum in Naarden.

### **6c. Conclusion on quality of executing authorities**

The quality of the executing authorities, institutions and researchers is high which is proven by the excellent results. Even though coordinating the international project required extra attention the historical research was finished in time. The survey team, consisting of experienced researchers, discovered the locations of lost forts. The presentation of the website demonstrates the good qualities of the people involved. They have all agreed to continue in the follow-up of the project.

Contact with local experts has proved to be of great importance. Thanks to these contacts new locations have been added to the list to be researched.

#### **6d. Possible explanation on above-mentioned conclusions**

Different from many other countries with a colonial past, the Brazilians regard the Dutch period as an enrichment of their culture. The advent of artists, scientists and democratic principles brought to the country, mainly during the period of Johan Maurits van Nassau Siegen (1637-1644) is still remembered as positive. As result of this the cooperation with the Brazilian people and institutions is very fruitful (see 2b, sub 4: ‘reinforcement cultural identity’).

#### **6e. Suggestions for the future/‘lessons learned’**

Tourism in Paraíba is growing fast. Discussions are being held in the State to build an international airport whilst the doubling of the National Coastal Road (BR 101), bypassing João Pessoa, will be completed in 2009. The attention on cultural heritage is actual and timely. Plans are in hand for setting up a well-equipped museum and mutual heritage centre in Fortaleza de Santa Catarina (see 2b, sub 5: ‘strengthening of local interest’ and 2b, sub 6: ‘increase of local knowledge’). There upon training of the work force and tourist guides in the region will commence (see 2b, sub 7: ‘spin-off’). This would be a further stimulus for the economy, tourism and the conservation of mutual cultural heritage in Paraíba (see 2b, sub 2: ‘impact on policy sectors’).

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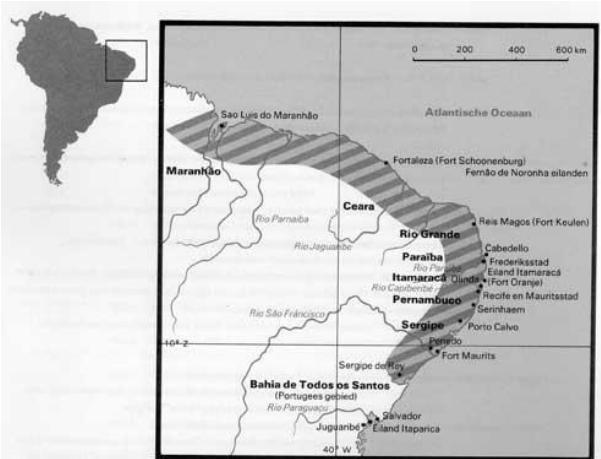
#### **Further information**

For Brazil:

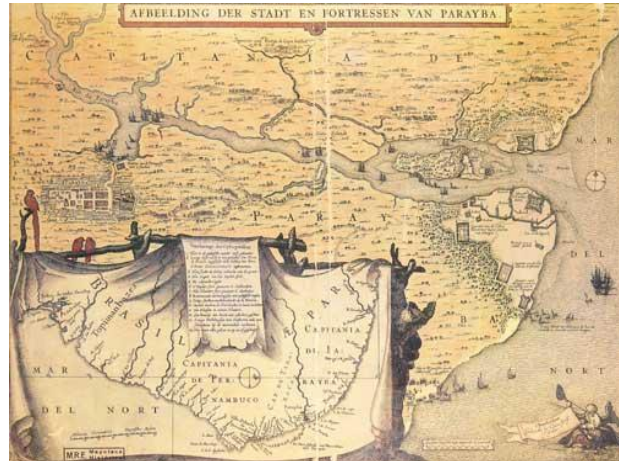
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Picture 2. Dutch Brazil in 1643. In: E. van den Boogaart & F.J. Duparc (eds.), *Zo wijd de wereld strekt*, Exhibition 1979-1980, Mauritshuis, Den Haag 1979



Picture 3. Map of the mouth of the Rio Paraíba in the Dutch Period, 'Afbeelding der stadt en fortresen van Parayba', Claes Jansz Visscher, ca. 1634, Universiteits Bibliotheek Leiden



Picture 4. Spanish map of the mouth of the Rio Paraíba, anonymous, 17<sup>th</sup> century, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Madrid, Mss. 7121, 'Atlas de las posesiones portuguesas'



Picture 5. Artist Dr. Nivalson Miranda in his atelier, João Pessoa, Brazil



Picture 6. The field-survey team on the Rio Paraíba, Brazil



Picture 7. Presentation of the Pilot Project of the Atlas of Dutch Brazil in Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006, Brazil



Picture 8. Drawing of Fort Margaretha in bird's-eye view. In the background the Noorderfort and Restinga. In: Brasil Holandês, Volume I. A Viagem de Caspar Schmalkalden de Amsterdã para Pernambuco no Brasil. Rio de Janeiro 1998



Picture 9. Aerial view of Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo, Brazil



Picture 10. Dutch gate, constructed of Dutch yellow bricks, Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo, Brazil



Picture 11. Dutch pipes found in Fortaleza de Santa Catarina, Cabedelo, Brazil



Picture 12. Dutch yellow bricks found at the probable location of Fort Restinga, Brazil



Picture 13. The probable location of Forte de Santo Antônio or Noorderfort. Costinha, north side of the Rio Paraíba, Brazil





Picture 14. Convent of São Francisco, João Pessoa, Brazil



Picture 15. Convent of São Bento, João Pessoa, Brazil



Picture 16. Fort at the Varadouro, detail of 'Frederica in Paraíba', Frans Post, oil on canvas, 1638, private collection, New York



Picture 17. The possible location of the Fort at the Varadouro with local expert Dr. Guilherme Gomes da Silveira d'Avila Lins, João Pessoa, Brazil



Picture 18. The possible location of the Portuguese-Spanish Forte de São Filipe e São Tiago, close to the village of Forte Velho at the north side of the Rio Paraíba, Brazil



Picture 19. Atalaia, Portuguese watchtower on the north side of the Rio Paraíba, Brazil