

Colonial fortifications in Brazil preliminary inventory part 1

Historical research in the Netherlands

Amsterdam

(Contributions to the Atlas of Dutch Brazil)

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Introduction

This report was made on behalf of the New Holland Foundation (NHF) for the project Atlas of Dutch Brazil, which aims to map the mutual heritage of the Netherlands and Brazil.¹ The goal of this research was to identify references in Dutch Archives to the Dutch fortifications in the Brazilian states that have not been previously studied for the project.² This report concerns the states Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia.³



Image 1: Map of the Brazilian states.

The report limits itself to fortifications that were built or adapted by the Dutch. This means that Portuguese fortifications fall outside the scope of this inventory, though sometimes mention has been made of some of these objects because of special historical significance. Examples are the Nova Arraial de Bom Jesus, which falls outside the scope of the inventory because there were no Dutch fortifications, but has been mentioned, while the Velho Arraial de Bom Jesus has been included because several Dutch fortifications were constructed around it during the siege in 1634 (see 3.5.3.1). Portuguese fortifications that were destroyed like Fort Nazareth in Cabo Santo Agostinho, or forts like Fort Bartholomeu in Bahia that was conquered, but abandoned afterwards without any additional Dutch construction, were not included. Dutch civil constructions like Vrijburg Palace, or the bridge between Mauritsstad and Recife constructed by Governor-General Johan Maurits van Nassau-Siegen also fall outside the scope of this inventory.

¹ <http://www.newhollandfoundation.nl>; <http://www.atlasofdutchbrazil.org>.

² Previous reports concerned the Brazilian states of Paraíba, Maranhão, Pará and Amapá (Hulsman 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009), two recent reports describe Dutch fortifications on Fernando de Noronha (2014a) and Fort Orange on the island of Itamaracá (2014b).

³ Possible locations in the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo were not included in the research.

Many Dutch fortifications were made of earth and sometimes even demolished after some time by their builders. Nevertheless, the Dutch fortifications are important not only for Dutch, but also for Brazilian historiography, as these Dutch fortifications, even if temporary, often led to the later construction of Portuguese fortifications at the same location.

The budget for the project was limited to 120 hours so it was not possible to do the same amount of archival research as has been done for previous reports for the Atlas Dutch Brazil and the main sources of information have been derived from the bibliography consulted. The budget only permitted a preliminary inventory and additional research will not only provide valuable information about the fortifications that are listed, but will probably reveal unlisted objects and locations. The sugarmills, called 'engenho' in Portuguese, which often served as local strongpoints, were left out, as were the indigenous villages. The sources indicate substantial concentrations of WIC troops in locations that are not listed, but must probably have had some sort of fortification; some of these are listed under possible locations.

This preliminary report, even though limited in scope, represents an important inventory of Dutch military constructions in Brazil, as it summarizes publications on the subject and provides information that was previously fragmented. It lists more than 60 historical objects, among which complexes of fortifications that include multiple individual objects, like the historical town of Recife, the island of Antonio Vaz, Porto Calvo and Salvador da Bahia.

The report firstly lists the sources that were consulted. This is followed by a brief chronological sketch of the historical information on the Dutch presence in the area. Finally the report summarizes the information on the Dutch fortifications. This information is presented in a geographical order consisting of by Brazilian States and municipalities from north to south, as far as possible. The objects are classified as single or multiple. In many cases it is difficult to establish the exact quantity of individual objects. This is the case in some of the fortifications that were erected as siege works, for example around the town of Porto Calvo. Other examples of multiple objects that are difficult to specify are the Dutch defences around the city of São Salvador da Bahia or the defences of the historical town of Recife. The individual objects are illustrated whenever possible.

The relevant Archival sources and bibliography are listed and a special section has been added with information on the existing iconography of objects listed for each Brazilian state.

Sources

Though Dutch shipping is reported visiting the northern coast of Brazil from the beginning of the 17th century, no records of Dutch fortifications have been registered apart from those already mentioned in previous reports on Maranhão, Pará and Amapá, limiting the period that this report concerns to that between 1624 and 1654 (Hulsman 2008: 4; Hulsman 2009; Hulsman 2014c: 29-30).

The Dutch West India Company (WIC) was founded in 1621, but most of its archives have been lost, and especially the period 1621-1630 is very poorly documented. The Dutch invasion and occupation of the city of Salvador in All Saints Bay (Bahia de Todos os Santos) between 1624 and 1625 is therefore difficult to research. Even more so because there has been little interest from Brazilian and Dutch historians in doing research in Dutch Archives on this period so there is no literature on this subject.⁴ There has also been little interest in this period from Brazilian historians, nothing comparable to the extensive research in Dutch archives that has been done on Pernambuco.

The most important source for this period has been the *Iaerlyck Verhael* of Johannes de Laet (Laet 1644). The first volume of the edition published by l'Honoré Naber was primarily used as reference (De Laet 1931). Another important source was the book published by Aldenburgk, who served as a German soldier for the WIC in Bahia, which also was published by Naber (Naber 1630). Two Portuguese maps delivered important information on the subject, which should be followed up by further archival research that was not possible in the scope of this project. Oliveira has done research on these maps, mainly based on Portuguese sources (Oliveira 2004).

The history of Dutch Brazil or New Holland, can be divided into three periods. The first period between 1630 and 1637 is primarily documented by the *Iaerlyck Verhael* of Johannes de Laet (Laet 1644). The volumes 2, 3 and 4 of the l'Honoré Naber edition were primarily used as reference (Laet 1932, 1934, 1937). Another early source is the book of the eyewitness Ambrosius Richshoffer who participated in the military action in this period as a German mercenary for the WIC (Naber 1930). The archival sources for this period are fragmented, which makes it difficult to research this dynamic period. The period 1630-1637 is characterized by an intensive struggle between the Dutch and the Portuguese for control of the territory. Many fortifications were built and destroyed.

The only study on Dutch fortifications during this period was the Nederveen dissertation on the urban development of Recife (Nederveen 1989). This study was also used for the inventory of Dutch fortifications in the area made by De Koning that was published in the historical-archaeological inventory of Floore, Gawronski and Ortiz-Troncoso (Floore 1995: 91-128). The Nederveen study was an important source of information on all three periods of New Holland, but the information on Dutch fortifications was considerably expanded during the research for this report.

The second period 1637-1645 is known as the 'Golden Period' of Dutch Brazil. Under the government of Governor-General Count Johan Maurits van Nassau-Siegen the colony was consolidated and reached its greatest expansion. Barlaeus documents this period in his book *Rerum Octennium* (Barlaeus 1647). This report has used the Dutch edition published by l'Honoré Naber (Barlaeus 1923). Especially the report of Adriaen van Dussen written in 1639 was used as a reference. This report was published by Barlaeus, but several manuscript copies were preserved and used for consulting. There is one copy in the collection of papers of Johan Maurits van Nassau that is kept in the Koninklijke Huisarchieff and another copy in the archive of the Old Dutch West India company.

⁴ Modern research on Bahia like that of Groesen has concentrated on printed sources (Groesen 2009; Groesen2010).

Another somewhat earlier report called the *Sommier Discours* was published by the WIC government in Brazil and was used for some references that are not found in the Dussen report. The original manuscript is found in the collection *Overgekomen Brieven en Papieren* of the WIC, but a transcription was published in *Bijdragen en Mededeelingen van het Historisch Genootschap* (Sommier Discours 1879). The source publications of Gonsalves de Mello were used for additional information (Mello 1981; Mello 1985) as were the source guides published in the series *Mauritiana* (Wiesebron 2004; Wiesebron 2005; Wiesebron 2008; Wiesebron 2011).

The third period of New Holland between 1645 and 1654 is amply documented in Dutch archives, but hardly any research has been done. An exception is the diary of Councillor Haecx that was published by l'Honoré Naber and proved to be a valuable source for this confusing period (Naber 1925). The *Mauritiana* series does not cover this nine year period. The only Dutch study based on archival research on this period concentrated primarily on the Dutch perspective of the failed expedition of Admiral Witte de With in the period 1647-1648.⁵ This study does not provide much detail on the Dutch presence in All Saints Bay in this period and further research may recover valuable information that has been hidden from Dutch and Brazilian historians until now.

The book of Johan Nieuhof documents the period 1640-1649, but contains no information on the last five years of Dutch Brazil (Nieuhof 1682). The source publications of Gonsalves de Mello were indispensable for the period 1645-1654 (Mello 1981, 1985). The publication of Gonsalves de Mello on the rendition of Dutch Brazil (Mello 1979) was used together with a list of rendered artillery drawn up by Schoppe in 1654 that was found in the WIC archive. This list, together with some lists found in the archive of the *States General* provided basic information on a period that needs to be researched more extensively.

General references used for the historical context were Southey (1822), Boxer (1973) and Gonsalves de Mello (2001). General bibliography on fortifications in Brazil was provided by Barretto (Barretto 2010), fortifications in the northeast (Menezes 1986) and Pernambuco (Albuquerque 1999). Bibliography on fortifications in Bahia was provided by Oliveira (Oliveira 2004). It is strongly recommended that this first preliminary report is followed up by further historical research in Dutch archives.

The research on iconography has been listed under the heading iconography at the end of this report. The primary sources and bibliography have been listed. The *Grote atlas van de West-Indische Compagnie; De oude WIC 1621–1674* was an important tool for the research (Brommer, Den Heijer 2011). The sources for information on iconography have been limited, due to the scope of this research. The main focus was on the work of De Laet (1647), Barlaeus (1649) and the archival inventories of the Nationaal Archief in the Netherlands. Some other sources are listed, such as some of the oil paintings of Frans Post, which have been catalogued more extensively by Lago (Lago 2005). Further information on the existence of iconography of Vingboons can be found in Gosselink (Gosselink 2007). Some other sources have been cited whenever a particular image was needed to illustrate the objects that were referenced in this report.

These references indicate one of the problems of creating an exhaustive catalogue of the available iconography. Many images created in the period 1624-1654 were later duplicated in various forms. An example is the image of Blaeu from the Koninklijke Bibliotheek that was used in the section on Bahia. Another example can be found in the images reproduced by Montanus (Montanus 1671). These images that were produced after the fall of Dutch Brazil sometimes provide intriguing details like the works of Thiéry that document images made by Frans Post that have disappeared (Lago 2005).

⁵ Hoboken 1955.

Later images published in the form of an Atlas, like those of Blaeu (2005) (Werner 2008) or Van Keulen (1688), have been left out, though they might provide information. A separate iconographic volume on the Dutch fortifications in Brazil would be a valuable addition to the existing literature. Such a volume could also include images from sources in different collections throughout the world that remained outside the scope of this present research project.

History

This section is intended as a general orientation for the reader, who may possibly be confused by the geographical presentation of Dutch fortifications in Brazil in the form of individual and multiple objects.

Shortly after its founding in 1621 the WIC decided to equip an expedition to conquer the city of Salvador da Bahia. This expedition, commanded by Jacob Willekens, left the Netherlands in December 1623 and conquered the city relatively easily in May 1624.

The Dutch were soon isolated in the city by the Portuguese who waged a sort of guerilla war from the country around the city, in which the Brazilian Indians played an important part. A strong Spanish fleet appeared before the city in March 1625 and the Dutch capitulated a month later in April.

The conquest of a Spanish silver fleet by WIC admiral Piet Heijn in 1628 provided sufficient capital to finance the invasion of Pernambuco. The expedition was commanded by Admiral Hendrick Corneliszoon Lonck and conquered Olinda and its port Recife in February 1630. The Dutch army then was bogged down, more or less in the same way as previously in Salvador da Bahia. The Portuguese waged an effective guerrilla war limiting the Dutch to a small bridgehead. Olinda was abandoned by the Dutch in 1631 after setting fire to the town that was deemed too large to effectively defend.

The attack on the island of Itamaracá in 1631 was an effort to break through the Portuguese encirclement, but it only partially succeeded as most of the island remained Portuguese. Dutch raids on coastal shipping and Portuguese settlements in the period 1631-1633 wrought havoc, but did not deliver a way out from the stranglehold on the WIC troops camped in their barren and cramped bridgehead.

Things changed after the conquest of Itamaracá in 1633 and in quick succession WIC forces captured the Portuguese fortification Reis Magos in Rio Grande do Norte in December 1633 and Paraíba in 1634. The main fortress of the Portuguese, Arraial Velho de Bom Jesus, fell in 1634 as did the important harbour of Cabo Santo Agostinho. Porto Calvo was occupied in 1635, but the Dutch had to render the city the same year to the Portuguese.

The arrival of Governor-General Johan Maurits in 1637 led to a renewed and successful attack on Porto Calvo and forced the Portuguese to withdraw across the São Francisco River, which was the border of Pernambuco at that time. A Dutch expedition conquered the small Portuguese fort in Ceará also in 1637. The WIC now controlled the Portuguese *Capitanias* from Ceará in the north to Sergipe in the south. An attack by a powerful fleet commanded by Admiral Oquendo was repelled in 1639 and Dutch rule consolidated even further. The urban area of Recife and Mauritsstad expanded quickly and Johan Maurits constructed a palace on the island of Antonio Vaz called Vrijburg.

The Portuguese rebellion against Spanish rule in 1640 ended the personal union between these two countries that had lasted for 60 years and the Dutch Republic was quick to make peace with Portugal. The conquest of Angola and Maranhão in 1641, even though formally at peace, by the Dutch meant that the Portuguese lost their trust in the Dutch.

The occupation of Maranhão ended in 1644, when the last Dutch fled from the city of São Luiz. At the time a rebellion of the indigenous population had eliminated the Dutch presence in Ceará. The economic situation of New Holland was also depressed because of the falling price of sugar. The situation rapidly deteriorated when Johan Maurits left in 1644.

The Portuguese rose against the Dutch in 1645 and quickly assumed control of the countryside from Pernambuco to Sergipe. Recife became a beleaguered town and many additional measures were taken to defend it. The palace of Johan Maurits was for example partly razed. The northern 'Capitanias' of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba, just like Itamaracá, were attacked by Portuguese forces, but remained under the control of the WIC.

Reinforcements were sent from the Netherlands and the São Francisco River was garrisoned again while Commander Schoppe built a fortification on the island of Itaparica from which he waged a war of destruction on the region around All Saints Bay during 1647-1648. In 1648 Dutch troops met the Portuguese in battle at Mount Guararapes and were decisively beaten. New Dutch reinforcements were sent and again suffered a defeat in battle in 1649, also at Guararapes. The fate of Dutch Brazil was now sealed.

Though a new fortification was built in 1649 in Ceará by an expedition led by Mathias Beck, Dutch Brazil was crumbling (Krommen 2001; Werneck 2006).⁶ The noose around the beleaguered city of Recife gradually tightened and when a powerful Portuguese fleet sealed the city from the sea in 1653 the defenders lost their hope. Recife and with it Dutch Brazil surrendered to the Portuguese in January 1654, ending a period of twenty-four years of Dutch rule in the northeast of Brazil.

⁶ The expedition hoped to discover valuable natural resources like silver to replenish the depleted coffers of the WIC.

Objects

1. Ceará

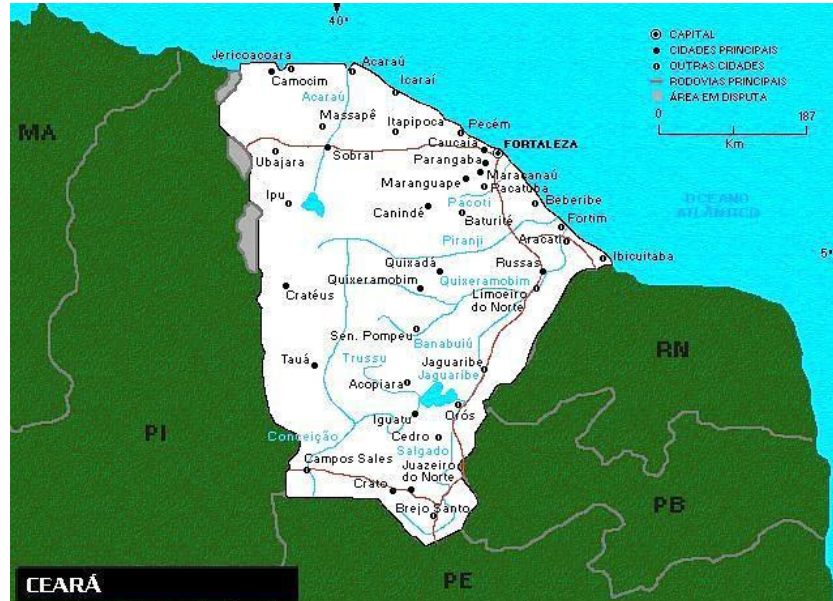


Image 2: Ceará.

Ceará is located in the north-eastern part of Brazil on the Atlantic coast. Ceará has an area of 148,016 square kilometres. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, by the states of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba to the east, by Pernambuco state to the south, and by Piauí to the west. It is the eighth-largest Brazilian State by population and the seventeenth by area. The state capital is the city of Fortaleza, the country's fourth most populous city.

1.1 Fortaleza

Within the municipality of modern Fortaleza two single objects can be identified:

1.1.1 Fort São Sebastião

Ceará was not settled by the Portuguese during the 16th century. In the 17th century Portugal wanted to form a military base in Ceará to support the Portuguese operations in the war against the French who were active on the coast after being expelled from Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The earliest Portuguese settlement was established near the mouth of the Ceará River in 1603 by Pero Coelho de Sousa. He established the fort of São Tiago, but one year later he abandoned Ceará because of a period of drought.

The French continued operating from Maranhão and Ibiapaba, where they had established a base in 1590. In 1612 the Portuguese Martim Soares Moreno constructed the fortress of São Sebastião on the same site as São Tiago as part of the campaign to expel the French from Maranhão. The fort was located on the right bank of the estuary of the Ceará River.



Image 3: Detail of map showing Fort São Sebastião (4.VELY_f58v-59).

The Portuguese fort continued till 1637 when the Dutch, having established themselves in Rio Grande do Norte, sent a force to Ceará. The Dutch received help from local indigenous chiefs like Algodão, who sent 200 warriors, and they conquered the small fortress without any problem, capturing three guns. (Barlaeus 1923: 81-82)

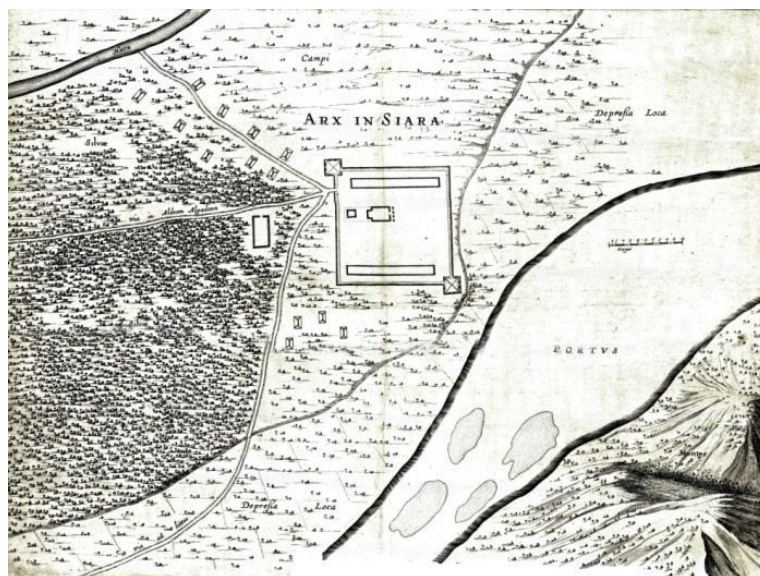


Image 4: Map showing fort São Sebastião from Barlaeus (Barlaeus 1647, Plate 25, Plan of Ceará).

The fort was garrisoned with some 40 men under the command of Lieutenant Van der Ham. (Barlaeus 1923: 82-84). Van der Ham was replaced by Gedion Morris in 1641. Morris participated in the attack on São Luis de Maranhão in December 1641, together with an indigenous force from Ceará. He returned in 1644 to Ceará and was killed by the Amerindians who had risen against the Dutch rule.

The Dutch garrison of São Sebastião was probably overrun and there are no reports of any survivors (Barretto 2010: 50-52; Hulsman 2008: 4-6).



Image 5: Detail of image by Frans Post showing fort São Sebastião (Barlaeus 1647, Plate 24, Ceará).

1.1.2 Fort Schoonenborch

The Dutch, who had been expelled from Ceará by the uprising of the indigenous population in 1644, received signals from this same population that their return would not be unwelcome. The situation had changed considerably in the meanwhile, as the uprising of the Portuguese ‘moradores’ in 1645 had reduced Dutch rule to the beleaguered city of Recife, Itamaracá, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. The WIC was desperate to realise returns from its Brazilian holdings, now that most of the sugar producing areas had been lost to the Portuguese. The prospect of exploiting silver mines in Ceará seemed an interesting suggestion. Gisbert de With, a member of the Dutch political elite in Recife, was approached to head an expedition to Ceará, but he declined after the disastrous Dutch defeat in the second battle at Guararapes in 1649. The post was then offered to Mathias Beck, a member of the Dutch business community in Recife, who accepted (Hulsman 2005a: 42).

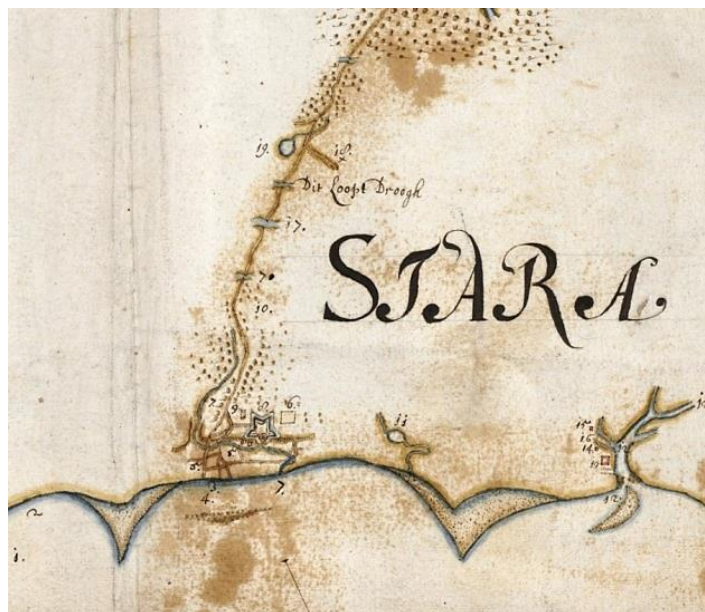


Image 6: Detail showing the position of Fort Schoonenborch (number 8) on the lower left side and the old Fort S. Sebastião on the lower right side of the map (number 13) (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2156).

Beck left Recife in March 1649 and the expedition reached Mucuripe Bay on April 3rd. They chose a location on the left bank of the Pajeú River to erect a new fortification, which they baptized Fort Schoonenborch in honour of the political councillor Wouter Schoonenborch, president of the WIC government in Recife at that time. They cleared the terrain and took part of their building materials from the ruins of Fort Sebastião. The fort was designed by the English architect Richard Carr. The fort was probably gradually enlarged in the period 1649-1653 (Werneck 2006; Krommen 2001). The garrison of the fort consisted of 108 people in February 1653 (1.01.02_5764)



Image 7: Detail showing the lay-out of fort Schoonenborch made in August 1649 (NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2156).

The rendition of Dutch Brazil in January 1654 angered the Amerindian allies of the Dutch to the point that they beleaguered Fort Schoonenborch. The Dutch were saved by the Portuguese. On May 20, 1654 a ship arrived carrying Portuguese troops and the Dutch handed over the fort. A Portuguese ship carrying the Dutch left on June 1, 1654 and brought them to the island of Barbados. Capitão-mor Álvaro de Azevedo Barreto took command of the fort which was baptized Forte de Nossa Senhora da Assunção (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_96). The artillery rendered to the Portuguese is shown in table 1 below.

weight	bronze	iron	Total
8 lbs	2		
6	1		
5		2	
4		6	
3	4		
1		1	
	11	9	20

Table 1. Cannon rendered in Fort Schoonenborch (NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.67_85)

1.2 Jericoacoara

The Portuguese had established a rudimentary fortification of palisades in Jericoacoara during their campaign against the French in Maranhão. This fortification was occupied by the Dutch during their conquest of Ceará in 1637 according to Barretto (Barretto 2010: 53), but further research is necessary because no Dutch archival references have been found as yet and it is not clear how long and in what way there was a Dutch presence in Jericoacoara during the period 1637-1644. There is no indication of the location of this object and there are no details on its construction or garrison.

1.3 Camocim

Dutch ships visited Camocim in the beginning of the 17th century when the French maintained relations with the indigenous people living in the Serra de Ibiapaba (Hulsman 2008: 4). The Portuguese erected a small fortification during the campaign against the French in Maranhão. The Dutch drive in 1637 also expelled the Portuguese from Camocim and Barretto claims that a small Dutch fortification was in place during the period 1637-1644 (Barretto 2010: 56-57). Further archival research in Dutch archives is necessary to confirm this, though there are references in Dutch archives to a Dutch fortification in Camocim after 1649 (Wiesebron 2008: 522). There is no indication of the location of this object and there are no details on its construction or garrison.

2. Rio Grande do Norte

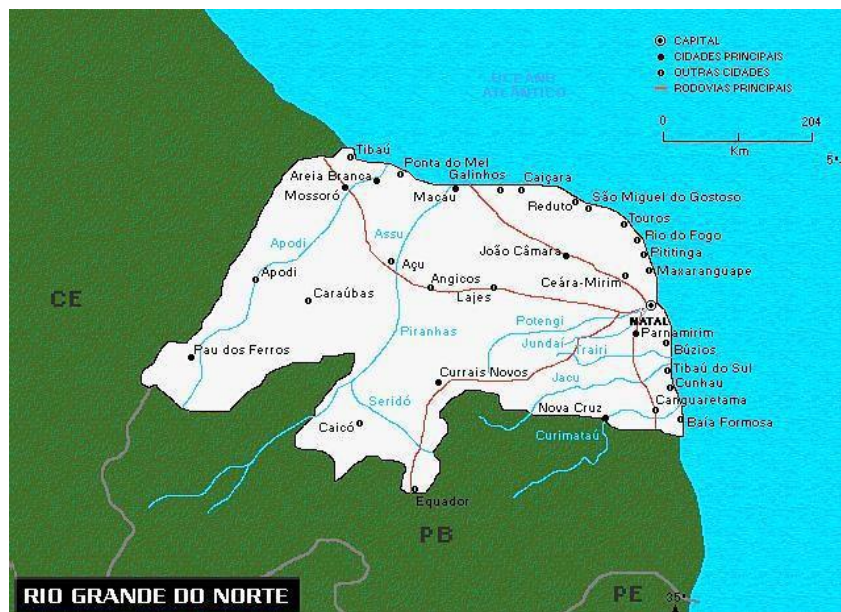


Image 8: Rio Grande do Norte.

Rio Grande do Norte is located in the northeast region of Brazil, occupying the north-eastern tip of the South American continent. It shares borders with the states of Ceará and Paraíba. The capital and largest city is Natal. In the sixteenth century (between 1535 and 1598), it was explored by French pirates in search for brazilwood. In 1598, the Portuguese built the Forte dos Reis Magos and, in the following year, founded the city of Natal.

2.1 Natal

2.1.1 Siege works Forte dos Reis Magos

The Forte dos Reis Magos or Fortaleza dos Reis Magos (Fortress of Three Wise Men), is a fortress located in the city of Natal in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Norte, latitude: 5 45' 23"S, longitude: 35 11' 42"W. The fortress was founded on the south side of the bar of the Potengi River after the Portuguese conquest of the region. It received its name based on the date of commencement of its construction, 6 January 1598, at Epiphany in the Catholic calendar. The fort continued as a Portuguese defence work till 1633.

In 1633 the WIC in Brazil decided to undertake an expedition to conquer the Fortress of Reis Magos. The expedition sailed on 5 December 1633 from Recife and consisted of 800 men commanded by Delegated Director Van Ceulen, Lieutenant Colonel Bylsma, Political Councillor Carpentier and Admiral Lichthart. The fleet landed part of the force at Punto Negro and these troops marched to the castle which they reached at nightfall. The next day they started making approaches and after landing some pieces of artillery, started to shoot at the castle with mortars from batteries they constructed in the dunes. These siege works constitute a multiple object.

After several days of bombardment the garrison of 80 Portuguese surrendered and 9 bronze and 22 iron pieces were found in the castle. Major Garstman was left with 150 men to occupy the castle which was baptized Casteel Ceulen and on 20 December the fleet returned to Recife where it arrived on 27 December (Laet 1934: 208-216).

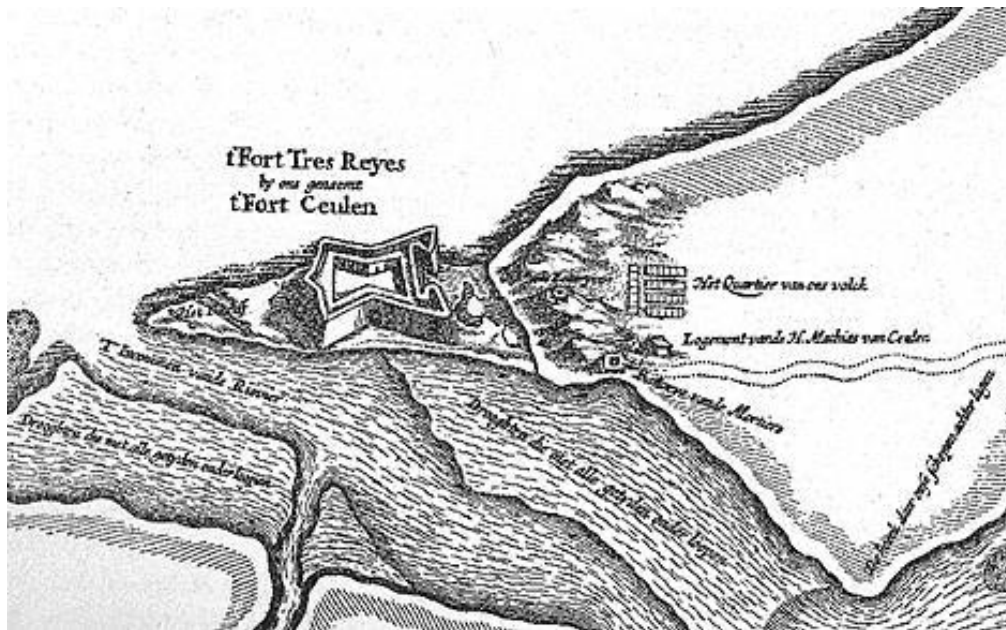


Image 9: Detail from engraving in De Laet, showing the Dutch attack on the Forte dos Reis Magos in 1633. Note the position of the Dutch batteries in the dunes (Laet 1644: 365)

2.1.2 Fort Ceulen

Dussen described the fort in his report from December 1639 that was published by Barlaeus as being built of stone and having high walls. On the landside it had two half bulwarks with oreillons and casemates in the old fashioned style, but the curtains and the bulwarks were cramped and small.

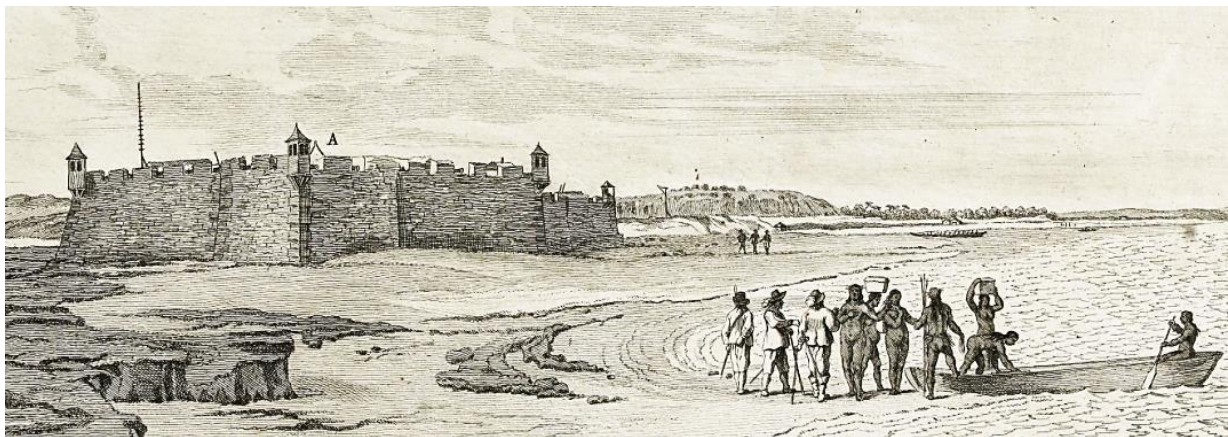


Image 10: Detail of image of Fort Ceulen by Frans Post published by Barlaeus (Barlaeus 1647, plate 30)

The other sides have no flanks. It was constructed near the sea, beyond the dunes on the reef, a musket shot from the bar. A rifle shot distant there are dunes as tall or almost as tall as the fort, thus dominating the passages along the walls of the castle. Traverses were constructed along the walls to prevent these from receiving fire. This Castle has 10 pieces of bronze: 4 of 12 lbs, 1 of 10 lbs, 3 of 8 lbs, 1 of 7 lbs and 1 of 3 lbs, furthermore 16 pieces of iron: 1 of 6 lbs, 4 of 4 lbs, 7 of 3 lbs and 4 of 2 lbs in the casemates, 1 of 4 lbs and 2 of 3 lbs within the fore gate, all Spanish (Barlaeus 1923: 182).

The report of Hamel, Bullestraten and Bas from 1646 describes the fort as having two bulwarks in the manner of hornworks with two casemates and having a protruding tenaille. ‘The two other sides are curved to the inside in the manner of a tenaille, so that everything can be flanked in a reasonable way. One of the long sides facing the sea is in a bad way, but the Lord Directors have chosen to decline the proposal to repair it. For the rest the fort is well provided with quarters, an ammunition house and the following artillery’ (Mello 1985: 275-276).

lbs	Guns bronze	Guns iron	Guns Total
16	2		
12	4		
10	1		
8	3		
7			
6		1	
4		8	
3	1	6	
2		2	
			29

Table 2. Artillery Fort Ceulen 1646 (Mello 1985: 275-276)

The garrison abandoned the fort in 1654 after the news of the rendition of Recife reached them and sailed to the Netherlands on a ship they had kept for that purpose by way of the Caribbean. The empty fort was occupied by Portuguese under the command of Colonel Francisco de Figueiroa (Mello 1979: 22).

2.2 Arez

2.2.1 Little Fort at the Lagoa

The defence work called Casa-forte de Guarairas, or Fortim da Ilha do Flamengo, was located on the Ilha de Guarairas (or Ilha do Flamengo) near the mouth of the Guarairas River, in the municipality of Arez, on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte near Tibau do Sul. Little is known about this fortified strong house, but Portuguese sources (Frei Rafael de Jesus 1844; Diogo Lopes Santiago 1984) mention that it was destroyed in January 1648 by forces of Mestre-de-Campo Henrique Dias. Possibly this is the same fortification that is referred to in the list of rendered artillery in 1654 where there is mention of a small fort near the lagoa where some pieces shooting stone cannonball were rendered (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_85).

2.3. Cunhaú

The Portuguese fort in Cunhaú was demolished and no mention of a posterior Dutch fortification has been found.

3. Pernambuco



Image 11: Pernambuco.

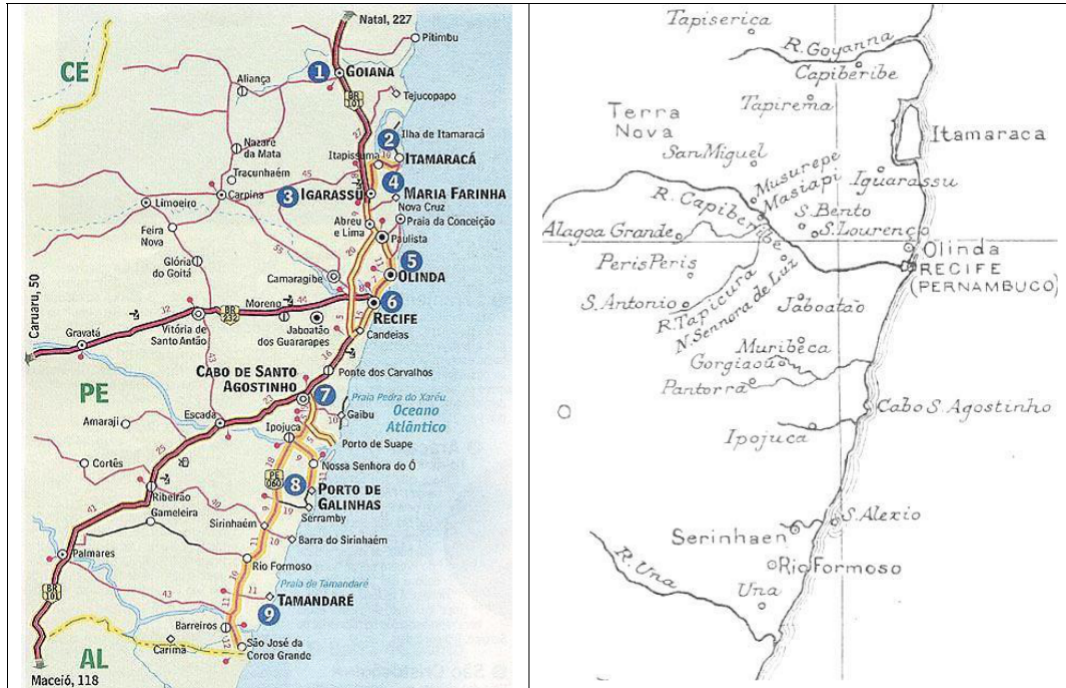
Pernambuco is located in the northeast region of the country. It shares borders with Ceará, Paraíba to the north, Piauí to the east and with Bahia and Alagoas to the south. The state of Pernambuco also includes the archipelago Fernando de Noronha in the Atlantic Ocean, 535 km northeast of Recife, which has been part of Pernambuco since 1988. With an estimated population of 9.2 million people in 2013, it is the seventh most populous state of Brazil. Its capital and largest city, Recife, is the ninth most populous Brazilian city (as of 2013), being one of the most important economic and urban hubs in the country.

Originally inhabited by Tupi-Guarani speaking indigenous peoples, Pernambuco was first settled by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. Shortly after King John (João) III of Portugal created the Hereditary Captaincies ('Capitanias') in 1534, Pernambuco was granted to Duarte Coelho, who arrived in 1535. Duarte directed military actions against the French-allied Caetés Indians and upon their defeat in 1537 established a settlement at the site of a former Indian village, henceforth known as Olinda, as well as another village at Igarassu.

Pernambuco developed as one of the principal sugar-producing regions in Brazil during the sixteenth century. The Portuguese colony was situated on the coast more or less between the modern town of Goiana in the North and the Rio São Francisco in the South. The southern part of Pernambuco was separated in 1817 when the independent State of Alagoas was formed.

3.1 Fernando de Noronha

The archipelago of Fernando de Noronha has been part of the state of Pernambuco since 1988. There was a Dutch fort on the main island called Fort Seeburg. For further information see the report on Dutch fortifications on Fernando de Noronha named Contributions to the Atlas of Dutch Brazil 11 (Hulsman 2014a).



*Image 12: Map showing the principal area where Dutch and Portuguese confronted each other in the period 1630-1654. On the left the present situation is shown (www.googlemaps.com). On the right a detail from the map published by Naber in his edition of De Laet's *Iaerlick Verhael*, with the principal historical localities (Naber 1934).*

3.2 Goiana

3.2.1 Fort Goiana

The town of Goiana is situated near the border of Pernambuco with Paraíba. At the time of the Dutch invasion it was one of the sugar-producing areas. It was occupied by WIC troops on 12 January 1635. The WIC had a fortified camp half an hour from Goiana near the river Capivaribi (Laet 1937: 134-135). De Laet mentions that a Dutch fortification called Capiveribi near Goiana was attacked by Camarão in March 1636. Help arrived on 16 March, but the Portuguese had already withdrawn. No further references to this fortification have been found. Further research will be necessary (Laet 1937: 235-236).

3.3 Itamaracá

The municipality of Itamaracá is situated on the island with the same name. Itamaracá was one of the 'Capitanias' donated by the crown in the sixteenth century, but it ended as an independent region when Potiguara Indians expelled the first colonists. After the conquest of Paraíba at the end of the sixteenth century, the territory of the former Capitania of Itamaracá was ruled from Pernambuco. At the time of the Dutch invasion in 1630 the principal settlement was the small town called Nossa Senhora da Conceição. The WIC government in Recife decided in 1631 to send an expedition to conquer the island.⁷

⁷ See for details the report on Fort Orange (Hulsman 2014b).

3.3.1 Fort Orange

The leaders of the expedition decided not to storm the small town of Nossa Senhora da Conceição because they were afraid that it was manned by a great force, instead they decided to construct a fort on the beach where the ground troops had been disembarked on the southern side of the island. This fort was called Fort Orange and has been described in a separate report Contributions to the Atlas Dutch Brazil 12 (Hulsman 2014b).

3.3.2 Vila Velha

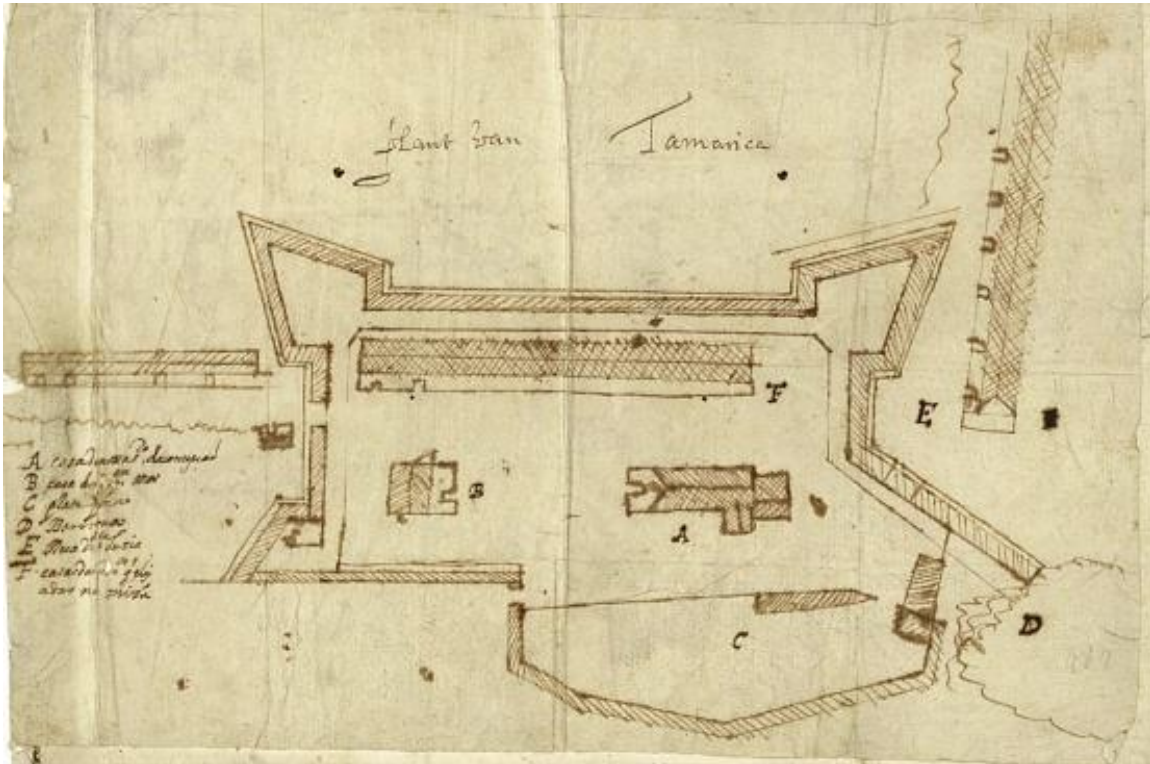


Image 13: Anonymous map showing the Portuguese defence of the town of Nossa Senhora da Conceição (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_702).

3.3.2.1 Siege works 1631-1634

The town Nossa Senhora da Conceição, nowadays called Vila Velha, held out for quite some time and the Dutch were forced to construct a variety of siege works around it that constitute a multiple object, as yet undefined. They first constructed a redoubt on the beach to protect the people that built Fort Orange and further to the north a fortified camp (see map 4.AANW_1417; Brommer & Heijer 2011: 217; Hulsman 2014a: 10-11). The Portuguese even mounted a rescue attempt at the end of 1632 led by the Neapolitan commander Bagnuolo, which was repelled by the Dutch (Hulsman 2014b: 6).⁸

⁸ His full name was Giovanni Vincenzo di San Felice, Duke of Bagnolo, Prince of Monteverde.

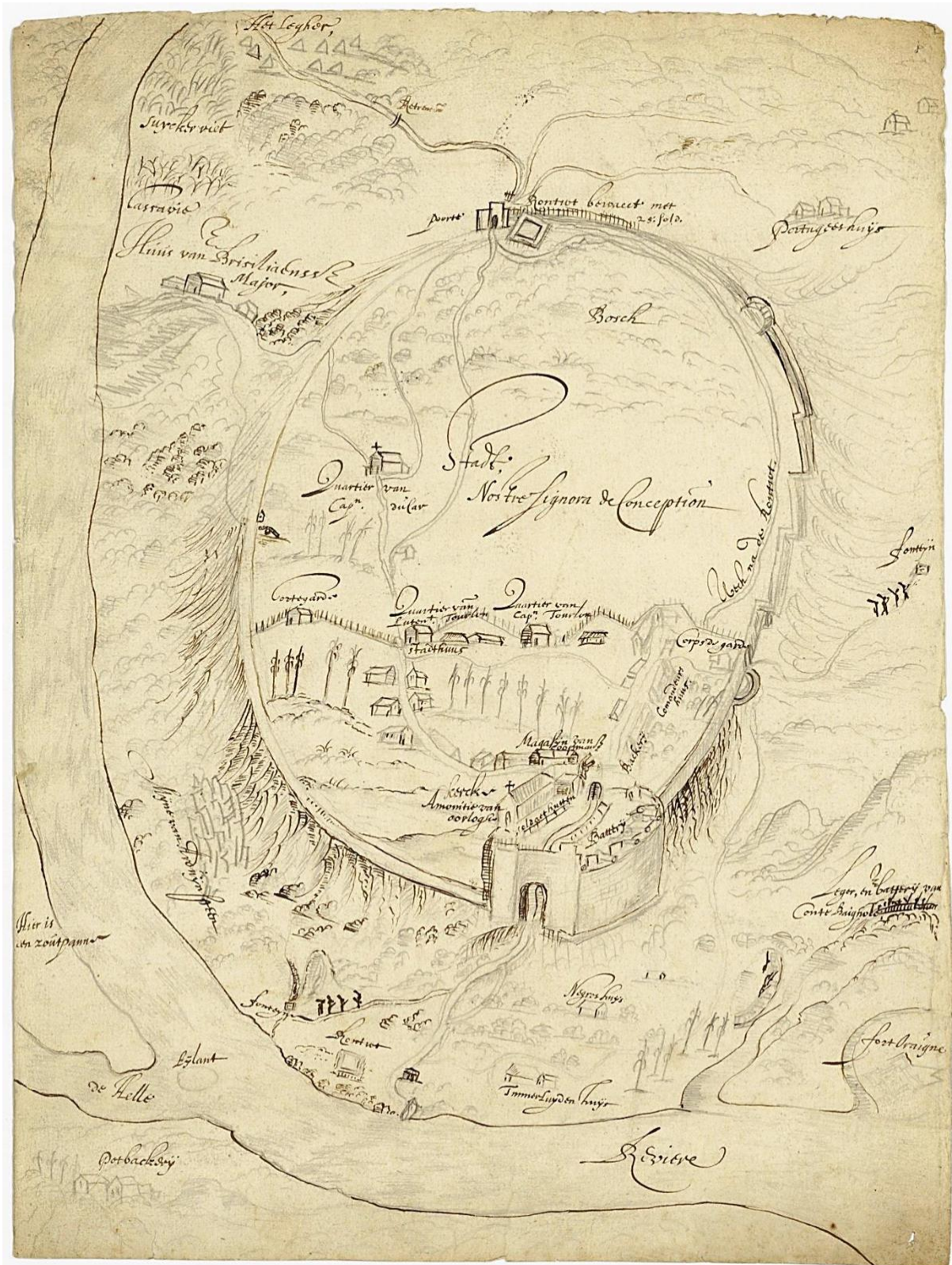


Image 14: Anonymous manuscript map showing the town of Nossa Senhora da Conceição after the conquest by Dutch troops. North of the town the image shows a small fortification constructed by the Dutch, occupied by 25 soldiers (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2158).

3.3.2.2 Schoppestad 1634-1645

The Portuguese in the town of Nossa Senhora da Conceição, surrounded by the Dutch troops and cut off from outside help, were forced to surrender in 1633. Another anonymous map shows positions of the Dutch and the lay out of the town and the surrounding countryside. Note the quarters of father and son Tournalon on the rear side of the city on the map in image 14.

The city was renamed Schoppestad in honour of Lieutenant-General Sigismund van Schoppe. The Dutch built a wall around the church and closed the rear side of the city; they also made a small fortification, like a watch tower to the north.

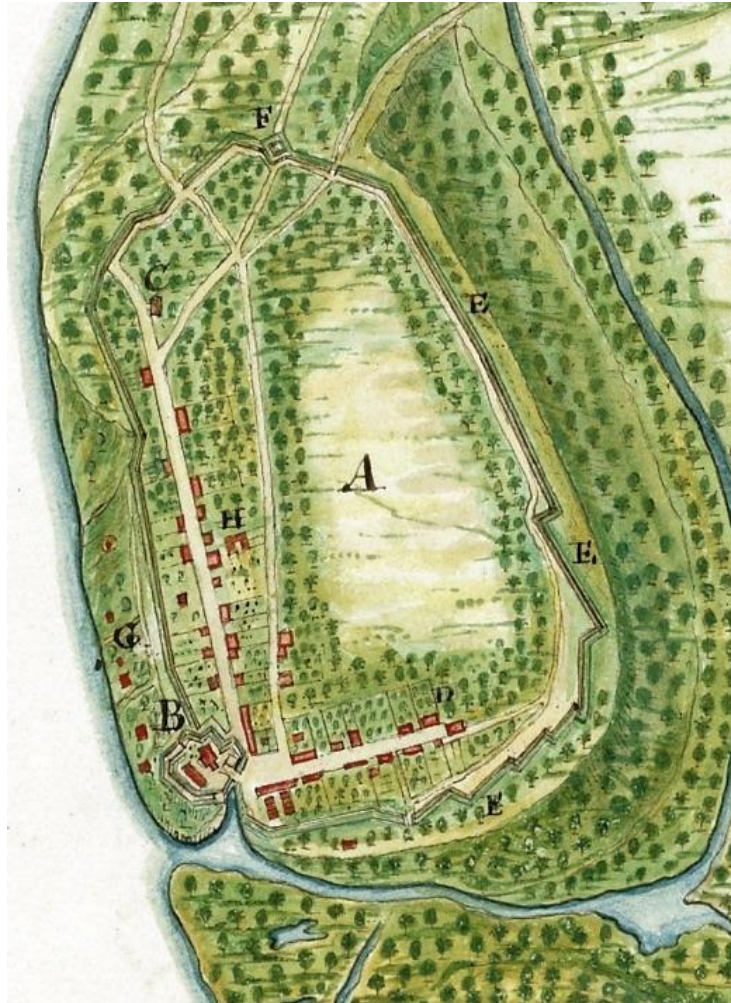


Image 15: Detail of Vingboons map showing Schoppestad. The Legend reads: A is the town on the mountain named N.S O Concicao or town Schop; B is the castle on the mountain; C is the chapel; D is the hospital; E are the trenches around the town; F is a redoubt; G is the warehouse; H is the town hall (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.101).

3.3.2.3 Schoppestad 1646-1654

The town was attacked by the Portuguese on 18 June 1646 and nearly conquered (Hulsman 2014b: 8). The Dutch then decided to abandon the fortification and concentrate their forces in Fort Orange. The retreat was hampered by rumours of treason in Fort Orange, so that most of the cannon were broken

and thrown down from the hill (Mello 1985: 278-279). The decision was apparently reversed because a map from 1648 shows two redoubts (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_707; see image 16). There 12 cannon were rendered when the Dutch surrendered the town in 1654 (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_). The Dutch defences in this period constitute an as yet undefined multiple object.



Image 16: Detail showing Schoppestad in 1648, the map shows two redoubts marked with N (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_707).

3.3.3 Noorderfort

The Dutch constructed a small fortification on the northern coast of the island to control the access. They built this fort in 1633 when they launched their final assault on N.S. da Conceição. De Laet wrote that the troops landed in June 1633 on the northern side of the island where Captain Everwijn was lodged in a small redoubt on the beach; they inspected the hill where the Portuguese had made a small fortification in 1632 and decided to construct the redoubt on the hill (Laet 1934: 163). Later that year garrisoned 21 soldiers were garrisoned there (Laet 1934: 208). The fort was probably abandoned in 1646 because the map from 1648 shows a place that is described in the legend as the place where the north tower once was (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_707). Today the fort is called Fortim da Ponta de Catuama and its remains have been located by researchers from the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE) (Barretto 2010: 84)



Image 17: Detail from map showing the location of the northern fortification on Itamaracá, marked with the letter k (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_703.1).

3.4 Olinda

The town of Olinda was the capital of Pernambuco and the main target of the Dutch attack in 1630. The town was built on a hill near the sea. The Dutch did not need to construct fortifications to besiege the town. The WIC troops easily penetrated the poor defences of the Portuguese and took the place by storm in February 1630.

3.4.1 Forte do Queijo

A rudimentary Portuguese fortification on the beach constructed in 1629 by Cristovão Álvares was taken and fortified by the Dutch, this fort was called Baluarte do São Francisco, Forte Montenegro or Forte do Queijo (Barreto 2010: 86; Nederveen 1989: 46). This fortification was captured by the Portuguese in 1649 (Nederveen 1989: 46). It was later enlarged by the Portuguese and still exists today.



Image 18: Groundplan of Olinda by Vingboons. The defences of the town were located at the seashore and to the north; the rear of the city was without fortification. Along the seaside ran a wall supported by two small redoubts, the right one is the Forte do Queijo, the left one is the fortification that later became the Jodenwacht (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.108).

3.4.2 Jodenwacht



Image 19: Detail from map by Goliath showing the situation in 1646; the Jodenwacht is depicted on the southern side of Olinda and described as a redoubt made of stone (Perfecte Caerte, Visscher 1648).

Another Portuguese fortification called Guarita de João Albuquerque or Forte de Santa Cruz do Mar was maintained by the Dutch and known by the name of Jodenwacht. According to Nederveen it was linked to the Forte do Queijo by a wall. This fortification also fell to the Portuguese in 1649 (Nederveen 1989: 46). Its exact location is unknown.

3.4.3 Olinda town

The town itself was first only partially defended by the Dutch. They retreated to the upper town and blocked the streets leaving the lower town open. These defences were ready by 27 February 1630 (Laet 1932: 132). The WIC command in Brazil decided to investigate the possibilities of defending the town, as was commanded by the WIC directors in the Netherlands.

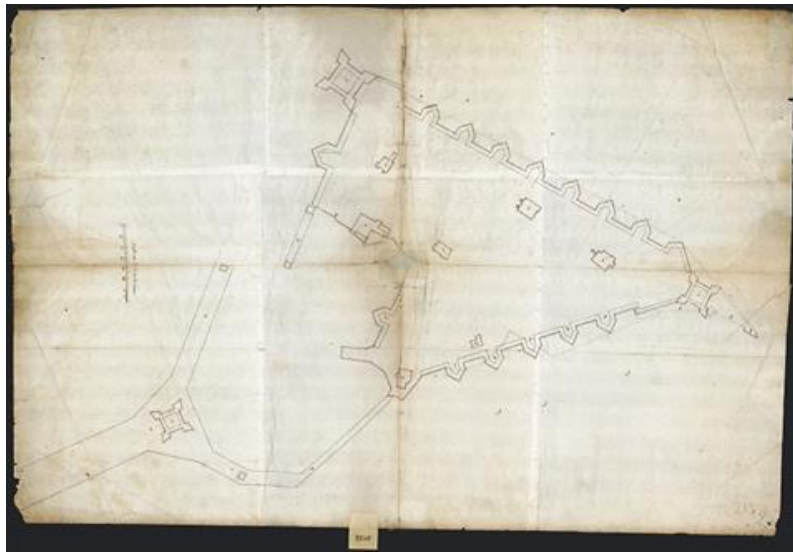


Image 20: Map showing a design for the defence of Olinda (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2159).

The WIC command in Brazil decided that the town was too large to defend. Plans were made to fortify the city as can be seen in the sketch above, but the consensus in Brazil was that it was better to leave the town (Laet 1934: 5-6).

The WIC directors in the Netherlands disagreed and the dispute went on through 1631. The town was gradually being dismantled as building materials were taken for the construction of the Dutch forts and other buildings in Recife and on the island of Antonio Vaz, during 1631. The WIC commanders in Brazil got their way and in November 1631 the Dutch set fire to the town, an act that the Brazilians still consider a war crime (Laet 1934: 27-28). The Dutch fortifications in and around Olinda constitute a multiple object that needs further research.

3.5 Recife

The modern city of Recife is the capital of the state of Pernambuco and its metropolitan area is populated by approximately 3 million people. At the time of the Dutch invasion in 1630 it was but a small settlement that served as a port for the town of Olinda. When the Dutch left Olinda they gradually built up a settlement that would lead to the modern town. To describe the historical Dutch fortifications in their context, the area of the municipality of modern Recife will be divided into three

main regions. The first region is Recife, the reef where the original settlement was located. The second region is the island of Antonio Vaz, which became also known as Mauritsstad. The area outside these two regions is called the Várzea. Some of the fortifications that in 1630 were located in the tropical forest are now situated in the urban area of Recife, like the fort Velho Arraial de Bom Jesus where the Portuguese resisted the Dutch invaders.

The description of the historical objects in these three regions is a difficult task, because of the constantly changing situation during the twenty four years that the Dutch were active. The Dutch occupation in the region can be roughly divided into three periods:

1. 1630-1636 conquest
2. 1637-1645 consolidation and expansion
3. 1646-1654 defence and contraction

The historical objects in the three regions during these periods will be classified on two levels. The first level is concerned with the main constructions like forts or fortified areas, the second level are the subsidiary defence works that link the objects described on the first level. Sometimes it is difficult to maintain a logical geographical order and the cartographic illustrations are important to understand the complex network of fortifications that were constructed by the Dutch.

3.5.1 Historical Recife

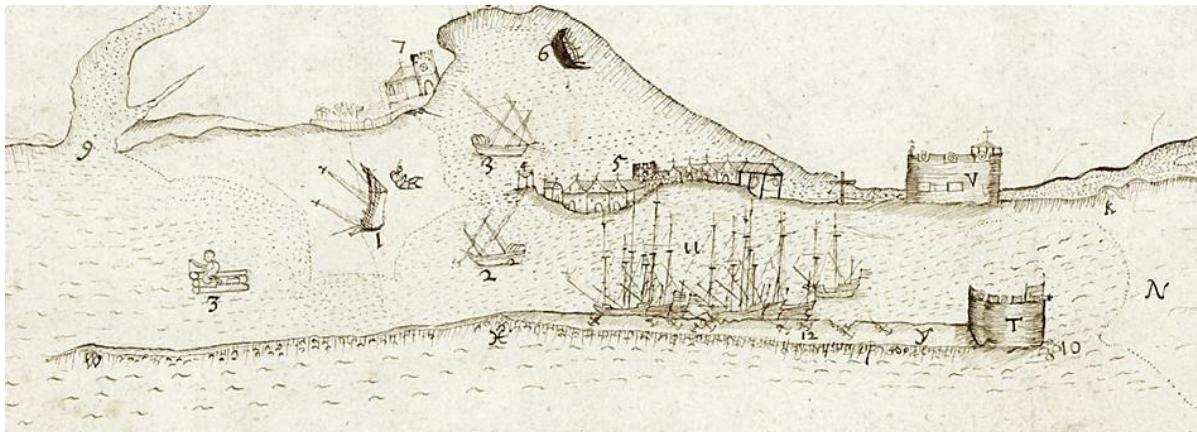


Image 21: Detail from map made by Ruyters showing the situation of Recife before the Dutch attack in 1630. The Sea Castle is marked with the letter T and the Land Castle with the letter V (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_710).

3.5.1.1 The Sea Castle

The region of historical Recife is the tropical reef that forms a barrier between the Atlantic Ocean and the port of Recife. It stretches from Olinda to the south, where it ends, shaping thus the entrance to the harbour between its southern point and the island of Antonio Vaz. Another partially submerged reef that shields the port from the ocean lies before Recife. At the time of the Dutch invasion the entrance to the harbor was defended by a Portuguese fortification called the Sea Castle, situated on the outer point of the outer reef. This fortification called in Portuguese Forte do Mar or Forte do Picão, was probably constructed about 1612 as a square stone fortification (Nederveen 1989: 46).⁹ The Portuguese defenders rendered the fort in March 1630 after the Land Castle had surrendered to the

⁹ Barretto mentions that the Fort was constructed in 1614 by Francisco de Frias da Mesquita (Barretto 2010: 88)

Dutch. The Dutch called this castle the Waterkasteel or Zeekasteel and occupied it from 1630 till the rendition in 1654. At that time it mounted seven guns (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_85)

3.5.1.2 The Land Castle

The Portuguese fortification to protect the port of Recife from the landside was a quadrangular fortification made of stone called Castelo São Jorge that was designed by the architect Cristovão Álvares (Nederveen 1989: 46; Barretto 2010: 88; Albuquerque: 1999: 31). The fort resisted, forcing the Dutch to construct siege works and approaches. The fort was rendered in March 1630 and was occupied by the Dutch (Laet 1932: 134-135). The Dutch called it Landkasteel or Kasteel Sint Joris. Dussen described it in 1639 as having one whole and one half bulwark towards the side of the town and being constructed from hard stone having 13 guns (Barlaeus 1923: 178). It remained Dutch till the rendition in 1654. At the time it mounted 11 guns. The fortification was probably located at the site where the church NossaSenhora do Pilar stands today (Nederveen 1989: 46).

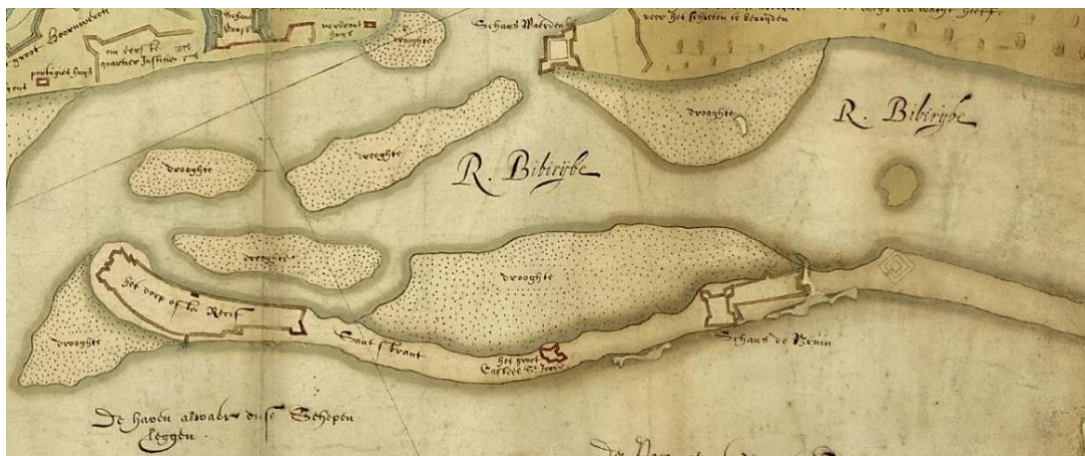


Image 22: Detail of map made by Andreas Drewisch in 1631 showing historical Recife and the newly constructed Fort de Bruyn, the redoute Juffrouw de Bruyn is indicated as a building project. The three bulwarks of Fort Waerdenburch are clearly visible in the middle on the upper side of the map (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_711).

3.5.1.3 Fort de Bruyn

The approach to Recife from the landside, northwards from Olinda, was further protected by the construction of new fortifications. The first fortification was started in June 1630 (Laet 1932: 146). It was contracted by Lieutenant Ludolf Nieuwenhuysen; the fort was finished in 1631 and called Fort de Bruyn. Its design is attributed to the engineers Tobias Commersteyn, Andréas Drewisch and Pieter van Bueren (Nederveen 1989: 46). Dussen described it in 1639 as being square and having four bulwarks, but the construction of the bulwarks and flanks was limited by the sea. It had a hornwork, but no moat, being surrounded by palisades (Barlaeus 1923: 179). In 1646 it was described as having two whole and two half bulwarks on the seaside. ‘The bulwarks were closed from their points with a wall (‘linie ofte buiten palinge’), in the middle of this wall is a wooden fortification (‘houten wambuis’) to cover its flanks. The fort has heavy walls, the strongest towards the north’ (Mello 1985: 279-280). The Portuguese named it Forte de São João Batista do Brum or Forte do Brum. Today it is a military museum (Albuquerque 1999: 66-76).

3.5.1.4 Redoute Juffrouw De Bruyn

Another smaller fortification was built northwards of Fort de Bruyn, called Redoute Juffrouw de Bruyn. This was a square fortification made of earth with two wooden fortifications on the corners that covered its flanks ('wambuizen'). It had a wooden casing for its breastwork on top of the wall and was surrounded by palisades (Barlaeus 1923: 179). Its exact date of construction is unknown; probably it was built after 1631 and before 1634. It was rendered in 1654 (Mello 1979). Today it is called Forte do Buraco in some Brazilian sources (Albuquerque 1999: 77-83).¹⁰

3.5.1.5 Fort Waerdenburch or Fort Driehoek

This fort was opposite the Land Castle on the other side of the Capibaribe River, but is considered part of the defence of Recife and thus described in this section. The Portuguese had erected a square fortification with four bulwarks in 1629 on a small island at the confluence of the Capibaribe and Beberibe rivers. The Dutch conquered this fort called Casa da Asseca ou Bateria Asseca in 1630 and amplified the fortification which they named Fort Waerdenburch, in honour of Coronel Diederik van Waerdenburch who led the Dutch assault in 1630 (Nederveen 1989: 47).

Dussen wrote in 1639 that it had been an enclosed square fort with three bulwarks, because there was no ground to build a fourth bulwark. It was decided later to demolish the walls (curtains) between the bulwarks in front of Recife and Antonio Vaz and transform the three bulwarks into independent redoubts, high above the old walls, but maintaining two of the older walls to protect the square on the inside (Barlaeus 1923: 179).



Image 23: Detail from map Goliath published by Visscher in 1648, showing Fort Waerdenburch in the lower left hand corner. On the right hand the Salinas, where Fort Salinas was possibly located. On the upper left hand is Fort Antonio Novo, which was probably conquered by the Dutch in 1648 and called Fort Altena (Perfecte Caerte, Visscher 1648).

Later on it was decided to demolish the breastwork in front of the bulwark towards the seaside, because of the excessive costs involved to protect it against the sea. The other two bulwarks were reinforced with palisades on the inside (Mello 1985: 280-281). The fort was rendered in 1654 (Mello

¹⁰The modern Forte Buraco was possibly built on top of the remains of this redoubt (personal information O.F. Hefting 2014)

1979). The fortress is also known by the names Forte Santo Antônio do Buraco, Forte das Três Pontas and Forte do Séqua (Albuquerque 1999: 97-98). During the 1980's one of the bulwarks of the fort was still visible at low tide (Nederveen 1989: 47).

3.5.1.6 Fort de Salines

Also called Fort de Soutpanne, which means saltpan in Dutch. The location of this fort is unknown, but it was probably situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fort Waerdenburch. A possible location might be the saltpan that is shown on the Goliath map from 1648 where the fort is not shown (see image 23). Haecx wrote that the Fort was rendered on 16 January 1654 shortly before the general capitulation of the Dutch (Naber 1925: 297). The fort is registered in the list of fortifications that were rendered in 1654 with four cannon, indicating a small fortification (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_85). The fortification has not been located in the Dutch sources that were consulted and further research is necessary. In Portuguese sources it is mentioned as Forte de Santo Amaro das Salinas (Albuquerque 1999: 39).

3.5.1.7 Fort Altena

Fort Altena was probably also situated in the neighbourhood of Fort Waerdenburch and Fort de Salines, as mentioned in a citation of Southey (Southey 1822 Vol II: 161).¹¹ This Fort was abandoned by the Portuguese and occupied by the Dutch in April 1648 (Naber 1925: 278). Haecx wrote that it was attacked on 17 January 1654 by the Portuguese after the capitulation of Fort Salines. Fort Altena was rendered to the Portuguese on 19 January 1654 (Naber 1925: 297-298). Its location is unknown, possibly it was the Portuguese fortification called Forte de Santo Antônio Novo that is depicted in image 23, near Fort Waerdenburch. It was conquered and mounted nine cannon when it was rendered in 1654 (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_85). In Portuguese sources it is called Forte Alternar (Albuquerque 1999: 58; Menezes 1986: 102-103)

3.5.1.8 The town of Recife

At the time of the Dutch conquest the settlement of Recife was a conglomeration of some houses, and port facilities like warehouses (see image 21).

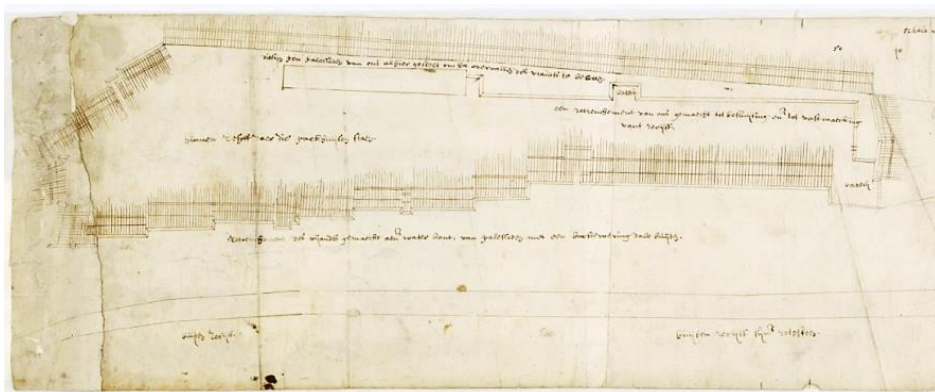


Image 24: detail from map by Pieter van Buren in 1630 showing a plan to defend the town of Recife by palisades and a breastwork (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2164).

¹¹ A possible etymology of the name Altena is the Dutch expression *al te na*, which means 'too close'.

In August 1631 it was decided that the city would be cut off from the peninsula by digging a moat and the town reinforced with a solid breastwork with two banquettes. All the avenues between the houses were also closed off with a breastwork (Laet 1934: 13-14). Image 24 above represents the situation before the construction of this fortification.

Image 25 below shows the situation of historical Recife before 1635, the year it was published by Hondius. The image is not very good, but shows how the town was separated by a moat. De Laet wrote that in March 1634 the town had a battery of stone on the outer point towards Olinda, there was also a separation protected by woodwork, more to the inside where the dwellings were situated, there was a wooden battery (Laet 1937: 21).

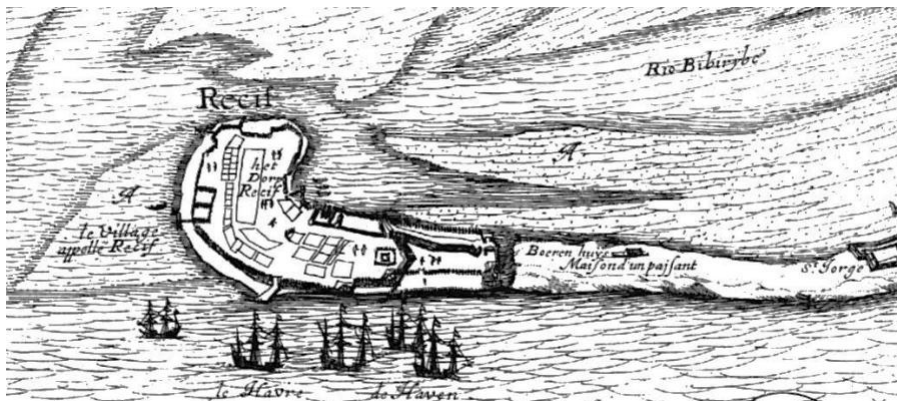


Image 25: detail from map showing historical Recife about 1634 (*Grondt-Teykening, Hondius 1635*).

Dussen wrote in 1639 that two additional batteries were made next to the stone battery; one near the gunpowder house that covered the port and a second one nearer to the point of the reef (Barlaeus 1923: 178). The map of Recife published in Barlaeus does not represent these details. Another map published by Vingboons which is supposed to represent the situation of Recife about 1643 shows several features to the seaside as well as to the landside that could correspond with the fortifications described by Dussen in the work of Barlaeus. The image also shows the bridge that linked Recife to the island of Antonio Vaz that was finished in 1642 (image 26).



Image 26: detail from Vingboons map showing historical Recife about 1643 (*NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.74*).

The town was described in 1646 as having bulwarks of stone and earth on the side of Olinda, which were joined by a curtain or wall.¹² On the inside there were three banquettes of earth with a beautiful stone gateway newly made in the fashion of the land. Furthermore there were two wooden batteries controlling the port. The town was surrounded by palisades. On the western side there were two wooden batteries near the Moriaenssteeg and behind the shipwreck of the Haerlem. On the eastern side was another battery on a shipwreck. All together there were 33 cannon in the town (Mello 1985: 282-284). Further historical research is needed to detail the components of this multiple object.

3.5.2 The island of Antonio Vaz



Image 27: detail of a map, made by Walbeek in 1632, showing the island of Antonio Vaz. To the right lies Fort Waerdenburch. In the middle the main settlement surrounded by fortifications, also called the Groot Quartier, or main quarter. On the right hand the square fort that was constructed in 1630 around the monastery and later named Fort Ernestus. On the left of the main quarters the redoubt for those that fetched water. Further to the left fort Vijfhoek or Frederik Hendrik and still further to the left Fort Aemilia that was later abandoned (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2165).

Dutch troops led by Callenfels occupied the island of Antonio Vaz 3 March 1630 and occupied the monastery they found there (Laet 1932: 135). On 18 March 1630 it was decided that the Dutch positions would be fortified by making trenches around the monastery and by constructing a fortification with four bulwarks. Later that month a redoubt was constructed to protect the soldiers who fetched water (Laet IV 1932: 143-144).

3.5.2.1 Groot Quartier, Mauritsstad

The main settlement and military camp on the island was called Groot Quartier, main quarter. The Portuguese regularly attacked the Dutch positions on the island and in June 1630 the breastwork around the quarters was fortified by fixing planks filled with earth between two rows of palisades (Laet 1932: 146-147).

¹²The text does not specify if these bulwarks were made of bricks or natural stone, but they were probably made of bricks.

In 1639 Dussen described this quarter, which was the beginning of what would later be called Mauritsstad, as being surrounded by a high wall with on the landside two bulwarks and on the river side a half bulwark and a large moat (Barlaeus 1923: 180). The place was later extended southwards towards Fort Frederik Hendrik. The old wall was demolished and a new one constructed, leaving only a bulwark that was named ‘De Catte’, the Cat (Mello 1985: 286-288) (see image 29).

After 1645 the city was reorganized so that it could be better defended. Houses were demolished and new fortifications were built, which unfortunately have not been depicted in maps. The palace of Vrijburg that Johan Maurits had constructed in front of the city was also demolished. Further historical research is needed to reconstruct the developments of the multiple fortifications around Mauritsstad between 1645 and 1654 when the town was rendered to the Portuguese.



Image 28: Detail from map by Drewisch from 1631 showing the island of Antonio Vaz. Fort Aemilia is shown on the left. The four square redoubts on the northern side are clearly visible (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_711).

3.5.2.2 Fort Ernestus

This fort was first built in 1630 around the Franciscan monastery as a regular square fort with four bulwarks whose points were laid at a distance of 30 rijnlantse roeden from each other. The proportions of the faces were 18, the epaule 6 and the courtine 27 (Laet 1932: 146-147). Dussen described it in 1639 as having two half bulwarks toward the river and two whole bulwarks towards the land. Its walls were high and it covered the river and as well the town, or ‘groot quartier’. It was surrounded by a large moat (Barlaeus 1923: 179-180).

In 1646 it was described as having a wall from the points between the two half bulwarks towards the river. In this wall was a sortie and in the middle of the wall a wooden battery (wambuis) providing flanking for the whole wall. The moat is large, but due to the conditions it is impossible to make it deep. The palisades had been renewed in 1646 (Mello 1985: 285). The fort was rendered in 1654 and has since disappeared (Albuquerque 1999: 49-50).

3.5.2.3 Four redoubts on Antonio Vaz

Immediately after the conquest of Antonio Vaz there four redoubts were constructed on the landside of the islands (see image 28). These redoubts remain visible on later maps (see image 29), but little is known about these fortifications. It seems the southernmost developed into redoubt Boa Vista. Further archival research might provide more details

3.5.2.4 Redoubt Boa Vista

A square redoubt with four bulwarks situated on the northern side of Antonio Vaz, where the bridge to the Várzea was situated (see image 29). It was probably originally one of the redoubts that were constructed in 1631. It was rendered in 1654.

3.5.2.5 Fort Frederik Hendrik, or Fort Vijfhoeck

In June 1630 it was decided that a pentagonal fortification should be constructed south of the main quarter which later became known as Fort Frederik Hendrik or Fort Vijfhoeck (Laet 1932: 155).¹³ In August 1631 the construction was contracted together with the fortification of the Groot Quartier (Laet 1934: 14). Dussen described the fort in 1639 as having five bulwarks and a large moat, surrounded by a strong counterscarp and provided with strong palisades. A large hornwork covered all of the high ground near the fort, the rest of the terrain flooded regularly so there was no place where an enemy could lodge himself (Barlaeus 1923: 180). The fort was rendered in 1654 and became known as Forte de São Tiago, Forte das Cinco Pontas or Forte das Cacimbas. It was conserved and today is a public Museum called Museu da Cidade (Albuquerque 1999: 84-93).



Image 29: Detail from a Vingboons map showing Antonio Vaz about 1643-1644. On the right side is Vrijburg Place and its gardens. Left of it, marked with number 20, is Fort Ernestus. Mauritsstad stretches to the left between Fort Ernestus and Fort Frederik Hendrik which is marked with number

28. Above Mauritsstad are two of the four redoubts that are shown on image 28 from 1631. The third redoubt was probably transformed into House Boa Vista that is depicted as a square fortification with four bulwarks where a bridge crosses the Capivaribi River, in the middle of the picture. The other redoubt was incorporated in the Vrijburg Palace shown, on the lower right side of the image (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.74).

¹³ Nederveen mentions the name 'Fort Trotsch den Duivel', which means Fort Despite the Devil (Nederveen 1989: 46).

3.5.2.6 Fort Aemilia

Fort Aemilia or Fort Emilia was a square redoubt shown in image 28. It was built near Fort Frederik Hendrik beyond the hornwork. Due to the decay caused by water it was abandoned and destroyed before 1638 (Sommier discours 1879: 303).

3.5.2.7 Stone redoubt outside Fort Frederik Hendrik

A 'stone' redoubt, which is described in 1646, was constructed outside Fort Frederik Hendrik.¹⁴ Its date of construction is not referred to and must be researched. This fortification was constructed in order to control the passage over the river (Mello 1985: 289). This fortification is possibly Fort Van Goch that is mentioned as having ten cannon when it was rendered in 1654 (see also image 28) (NL-HaNA_1.05.05.01_67_85).

3.5.2.8 Fort Prins Willem, Afogados

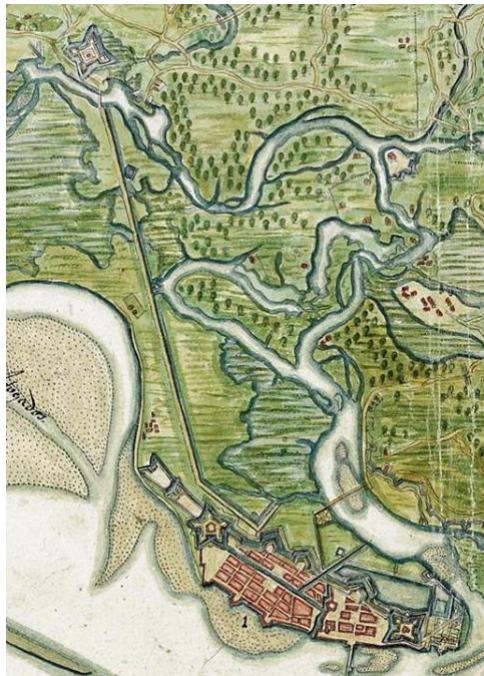


Image 30: Detail from map by Vingboons showing the situation in 1643. The dike stretching from Fort Frederik Hendrik in the lower centre of the image to Fort Prins Willem in the upper lefthand corner, is shown with the two redoubts besides it. Redoubt 'Kyk in de pot' lies halfway along the river (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.81).

March 1633 Dutch troops attacked and conquered a Portuguese fortification situated near the Afogados River. They decided to occupy the place and further fortify it (Laet 1934: 144-145; 149). This fortification was called Fort Afogados and later Fort Prins Willem. Dussen described it in 1639 as a square fortification with high walls surrounded by a large moat and strong palisades (Barlaeus 1923: 180). Frans Post depicted the fort and Barlaeus published this image (Barlaeus 1923: 182). In 1646 it was described as having four whole bulwarks, a heavy wall and a breastwork surrounding it with two banquettes and a ring of palisades. The gate was renewed. A dike was constructed from Fort Frederik

¹⁴The Dutch reference 'steen' (stone) means in this context that it was made from bricks.

Hendrik leading to the fort which was protected by a breastwork and two redoubts (Mello 1985: 289-290). The fort was rendered in 1654 (Mello 1979).

3.5.2.9 Fortified dike between Fort Frederik Hendrik and Fort Prins Willem

A dike was constructed between Fort Frederik Hendrik and Fort Prins Willem. This dike was protected by a breastwork and two redoubts were constructed to protect it that are shown on image 30 (Mello 1985: 289-290).

3.5.2.10 Redoubt Kyk in de Pot

This redoubt was one of the two redoubts protecting the fortified dike mentioned above under number 3.5.2.9, shown in image 30. The date of construction of this redoubt is uncertain, Nederveen places it as 1632 or 1633 (Nederveen 1989: 47), which must be considered doubtful as de Laet or Dussen make no mention of this fortification. The redoubt was part of the fortifications that protected the fortified dike between Fort Frederik Hendrik and Fort Prins Willem. It was situated halfway along the dike. Its first description is from 1646, but it is shown on the Vingboons map that depicts the situation in 1643. It was a wooden battery surrounded by palisades situated on an elevation that had steep sides. On one side was a deep creek and on the other three sides it was protected by moats that fell dry at low tide, but that were difficult to climb (Mello 1985: 289). There is no mention when it was rendered; it is not listed in 1654 after the rendition.

3.5.3 Region of the Várzea



Image 31: Map, published by De Laet, showing the siege of Arraial Velho de Bom Jesus in 1634. The Arraial is marked with the letter A, the redoubts that the Dutch constructed for the siege are marked with the letters B, C, D, E, G. The quarters are marked with F and in the upper left hand corner Fort Prins Willem is marked with H (Laet 1644: 461).

3.5.3.1 Arraial de Bom Jesus (Velho); five Dutch redoubts

The Portuguese commander Mathias de Albuquerque constructed a strong fortification near the Afogados River to contain the Dutch invaders in their bridgehead of Anthonio Vaz and Recife. The final Dutch attack on this fort took place in March 1634. De Laet wrote that the siege was led by Coronel Articiewsky who ordered several fortifications to be built. On 11 March a redoubt near Passo de Fidalgo, with a battery (marked C in image 31). On 23 March on the other side a redoubt near Autero del Conde called Redoute Capitein Verdoes (marked B in image 31). Thereafter a third redoubt called Capitein Ernestus (marked D in image 31). A fourth redoubt was called Capitein Christiaensz (marked E in image 31), a fortified quarter was constructed besides it (marked F in image 31). After 15 May a fifth redoubt was constructed, this was named Capitein Tournalon (marked G in image 31). All these fortifications were made safe for cannon shots on the side of the enemy and were provided with high palisades inside dug in deep and fastened between the banquets and parapets. The Portuguese capitulated after three months (Laet 1937: 142—150)

3.5.3.2 Arraial de Bom Jesus (Novo)

This object was the headquarters of the Portuguese forces during the campaign between 1645 and 1654 to evict the Dutch from Brazil. Although no Dutch fortifications have been associated with this location, it is mentioned because of its historical importance.

3.5.3.2 Small Fort on the Barette and small Fort north of the Barette

The sources mention two small fortifications near de Barette, which have not been located. The location must have been near the place called Barrette or Barretta, where sugar from the plantations in the Várzea was transferred. The location of the Barette is shown on the Goliath map from 1648, but no indication of these fortifications has been found. Southey wrote that Schoppe withdrew the garrisons in 1653 (Southey 1822 Vol.II: 239). Both these fortifications are mentioned in the list of surrendered artillery in 1654 (NL-HaNA_1.05.01.01_67_85; see also Albuquerque 1999: 175-176).

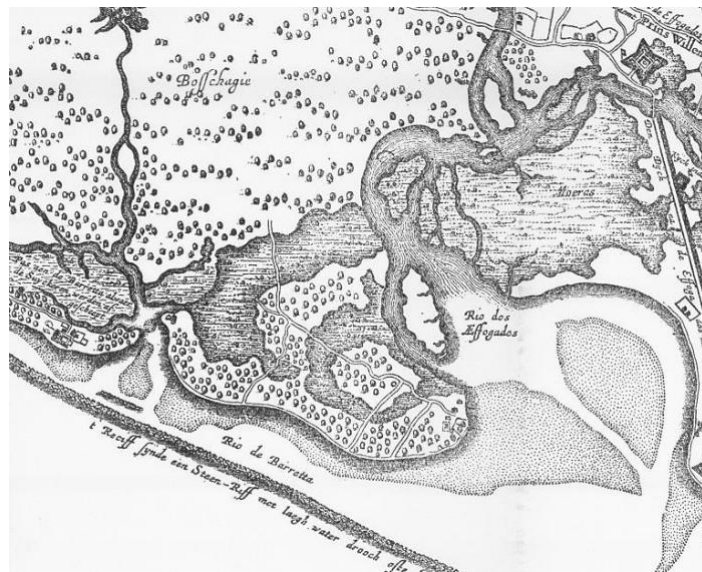


Image 32: Detail from map Goliath published by Visscher showing the location of the Barretta on the left side of the image (Perfecte Caerte, Visscher 1648).

3.6 Vitória de Santo Antão

3.6.1 Battlefield of Mount Tabocas

The Battlefield of Mount Tabocas is mentioned though no Dutch fortifications have been registered. The place is remembered because of the first major Portuguese victory over the Dutch in 1645.

3.7 Jaboatão dos Guararapes

3.7.1 Battlefield of Guararapes

The battlefield of Guararapes is mentioned because it was the site of two important battles which decided the fate of Dutch Brazil, the sources actually make no mention of Dutch fortifications at this location.

3.7.2 Muribeca dos Guararapes

Muribeca was also called Moribecqua and was a sugar-producing area. Dutch troops were quartered in 1635 and De Laet mentions that Commander Jan Hijck occupied the local church which had been fortified in June 1635 (Laet 1937: 139, 159)

3.8 Cabo Santo Agostinho

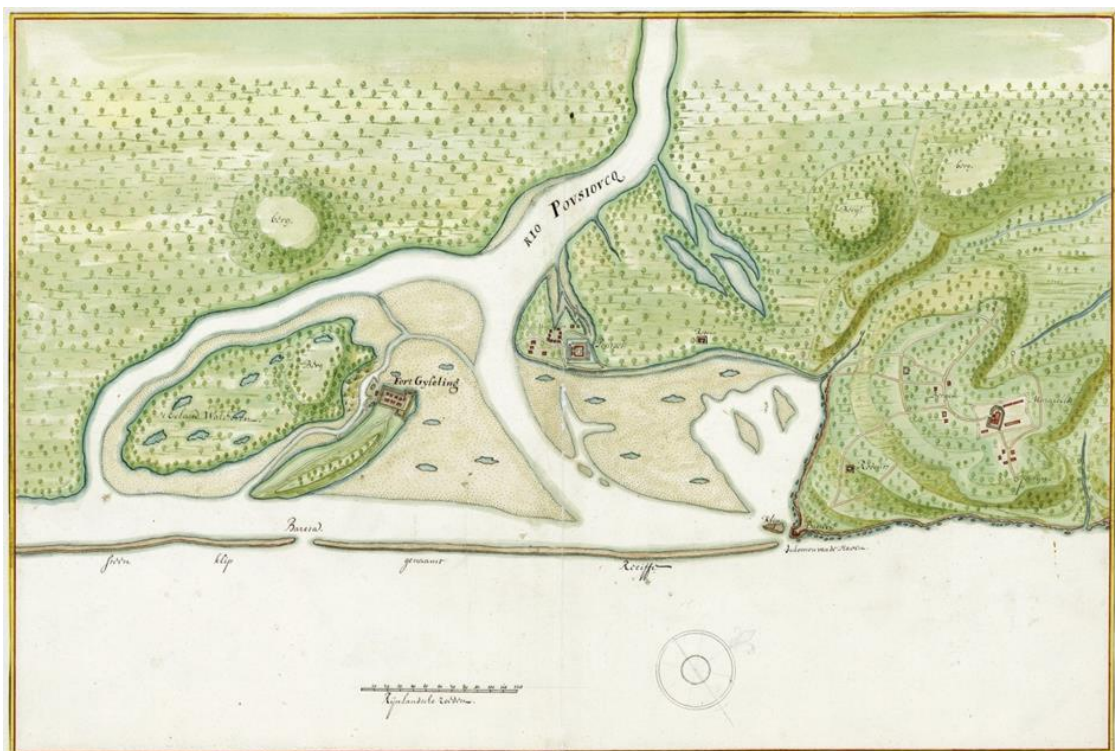


Image 33: Map of Cabo Santo Agostinho (NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.92).

The port of Cabo Santo Agostinho was the most important harbour for the Portuguese forces that sought to dislodge the troops of the WIC from Pernambuco after the invasion in 1630. It was heavily fortified and supplied the Portuguese fortification at Arraial de bom Jesus (Velho). The Dutch mounted their final attack in March 1634. A strong fleet attacked the Portuguese positions.

3.8.1 Fort van der Dussen

Fort van der Dussen was the result of a progressive series of Dutch fortifications constructed to protect the WIC troops that attacked the Portuguese Fort Nazareth and to control the entrance to the anchorage. A Portuguese fortification under construction called Puntal or Pontael was conquered and fortified with empty cases filled with earth, a *fausse-braie* and palisades around it. (Laet 1937: 18-19). The Portuguese held the higher ground and continued their attacks on the Dutch from Fort Nazareth. The Dutch constructed a redoubt before the Fort Pontael and a battery in between, they also closed the space in between. The houses near the Pontael were circled with a wall. Later another redoubt was built with another battery and also closed off and protected with palisades. Colonel Schoppe, who commanded the attack, then transported most of the troops to the island on the other side of the bay, which the Dutch named Walcheren (Laet 1937: 26-28).

The fortification at the Pontael was later called Fort van der Dussen. Dussen himself described it in 1639 as a closed battery protected by a hornwork in the form of a *tenaille* and palisades from attacks from the side of the mountain. It mounted 6 cannon (Barlaeus 1923: 182; Nederveen 2002). The fort and the fortifications prior to it constitute a multiple object consisting of the fort, at least two redoubts and other fortifications.

3.8.2 Two redoubts

The Vingboons map, shown as image 33, shows two redoubts, one before Fort van der Dussen and another near the battery at the harbour entrance. The consulted sources provide no further information on these fortifications that are cited by Albuquerque (Albuquerque 1999: 133-134).

3.8.3 Battery at entrance harbour

The Vingboons map shown as image 33 also showss a battery at the entrance of the harbor. The consulted sources provide no further information on these fortifications.

3.8.4 Fort Ghijsseling

The design of a fortification on the northern point of the island was made on 15 March 1634 and the construction of the fort was divided into ten lots, which were divided between the captains by lottery. Before that a battery had been constructed on the northern point of the island where ten cannon were positioned, which had been closed from behind. The newly built fort was called Fort Ghijsseling. It was a battery with two bulwarks on the sea side (Laet 1937: 26-27). The place of its construction was probably badly chosen because it had already been severely damaged in January 1635 by the sea and had to be repaired with the assistance of engineer Drewisch (Laet 1937: 92). Dussen described it in 1639 as a battery that could not be closed from behind and was susceptible to attack from the high hills behind it (Barlaeus 1923: 183). It was probably already falling into decay as a report from January 1638 stated that it had been damaged so badly by the sea that it was decided to let it be (Sommier discours 1879: 302).

3.8.5 Fortified Quarters on Walcheren

Quarters for the men were made on the southern point of the island Walcheren. These quarters were fortified, but later abandoned (Laet 1937: 28-29; Nederveen 2002: 143, 147).

3.8.6 Redoubt on Walcheren

A square redoubt with two bulwarks was also constructed on the southern coast of the island opposite the entrance through the reef from the sea called Barrette. This redoubt was later demolished (Laet 1937: 28-29; Nederveen 2002: 143).

3.8.7 Fort Domburch

After the conquest of Fort Nazareth in July 1635 it was decided to destroy several fortifications to economize on the soldiers needed to garrison the place. Fort Nazareth was razed, but a stone fortification was built, possibly in the form of a tower, that was cited by Dussen in 1639 as a fortification with four cannon with hardly any defences (Barlaeus 1923: 182-183).

All the fortifications at Cabo Santo Agostinho were occupied by Portuguese forces in 1645 after the Dutch commander Hoogstraten rendered them after receiving payment (Nieuhof 1682: 116-117). There has been little archaeological research in this area where several ruins are still visible. The area is currently part of the modern port complex of Suape, which can be considered a threat to the conservation of the remains (Nederveen 2002: 146-148).

3.9 Sirinhaém

3.9.1 Fort Sirinhaém



Image 35: detail of a view of Sirinhaém made by Post and published by Barlaeus; the fortification is clearly visible on the right hand. It appears to be a strong house surrounded by palisades (Barlaeus 1647, plate 12).

This town was also called Serinhaem or Serinaim. It was an important sugar producing area and strategically located near the river called Rio Formoso. A Portuguese redoubt was captured and there were plans in February 1636 to construct a Dutch fortification near the mouth of Rio Formoso, but it is not clear if these plans were executed (Laet 1937: 223). The town was garrisoned by troops of the WIC, which started to level an area on the mountain to construct a fortification (Laet 1937: 224). De Laet wrote that two companies were garrisoned there in 1636 (Laet 1937: 227). Images of Serinhaém made by Frans Post were published by Barlaeus and show a panorama of the town in which the fort is

clearly visible (see image 35, 36) . Barlaeus also published a map of the fortification (Barlaeus 1923: 54)

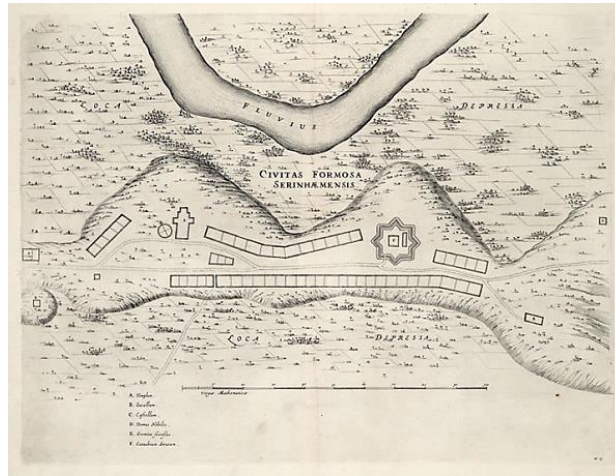


Image 34: map of Serinhaem that was published by Barlaeus; the fortification is depicted as a hexagonal structure (Barlaeus 1647, plate 13).

Nieuhoff described how the Dutch troops at Serinhaém were attacked by the Portuguese in 1645 and rendered the fortification to the Portuguese (Nieuhof 1682: 121). The indigenous allies of the Dutch were subsequently butchered by the Portuguese, despite the conditions of surrender, which probably was one of the reasons for the later massacre of the Portuguese in Cunhaú in Rio Grande do Norte (Hulsman 2005b).

3.10 Una

3.10.1 Fort Una

There is a reference to a fortification near Una that needed repair in an instruction for Bullestrate in December 1641 (Mello 1985: 143). Bullestrate visited this fortification commanded by Captain Cock and mentions that its palisades, parapet and soldiers quarters needed repairs (Mello 1985: 157-158).

3.11 Other locations

Several objects may be found at other locations in Pernambuco. Dussen mentioned in his report substantial troop concentrations in Ipojuca, Engenho Pantorra, Santo Amaro, São Lourenço and Igarassu. No sources for Dutch fortifications at Tamandaré have been found as yet.

4. Alagoas and 5.Sergipe



Image 36: Alagoas and Sergipe.

Alagoas and Sergipe will be treated together as the only recorded Dutch fortification in Sergipe was part of the fortification that was called Fort Mauritius on the northern bank of the São Francisco River that separated at the time the Capitania of Pernambuco from Sergipe.

Alagoas is situated in the eastern part of the northeast region. It shares borders with Pernambuco in the north and northwest; with Sergipe to the south and with Bahia in the southwest. Its capital is the city of Maceió. Initially, the Alagoano territory constituted the southern part of the Captaincy of Pernambuco and only gained its autonomy in 1817. At the time of the Dutch invasion between 1630 and 1654 it was still a part of Pernambuco.

Sergipe is the smallest state of Brazil. It borders on Bahia to the south and west and Alagoas to the north. Aracaju is the capital and the largest city in the state.

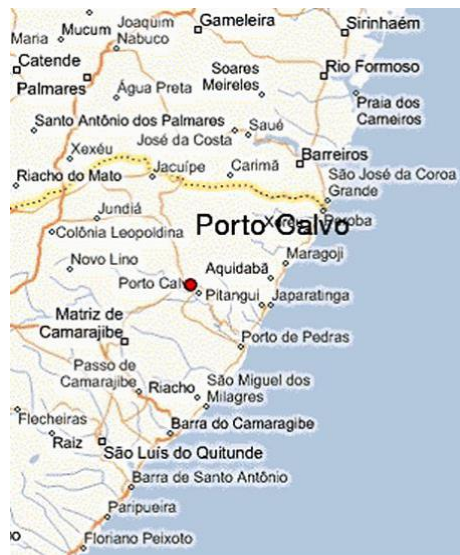


Image 37: Modern map of the north of Alagoas, showing the location of Barra Grande (Maragoji), Porto Calvo and Paripueira (www.google.com).

4.1 Porto Calvo

Porto Calvo started as a Portuguese settlement in the 16th century and in the first decades of the 17th century grew into a small town as movement over land between Bahia and Pernambuco increased. WIC troops had started incursions in the region of Porto Calvo and further south in 1633. In September 1634 a new expedition occupied Porto Calvo and WIC troops devastated the country of Alagoas with several raids, but left again for Recife (Laet 1937: 62-68). The Dutch definitively occupied Porto Calvo in March 1635 after storming the town that was defended by Portuguese troops commanded by Bagnola (Laet 1937: 150-157).

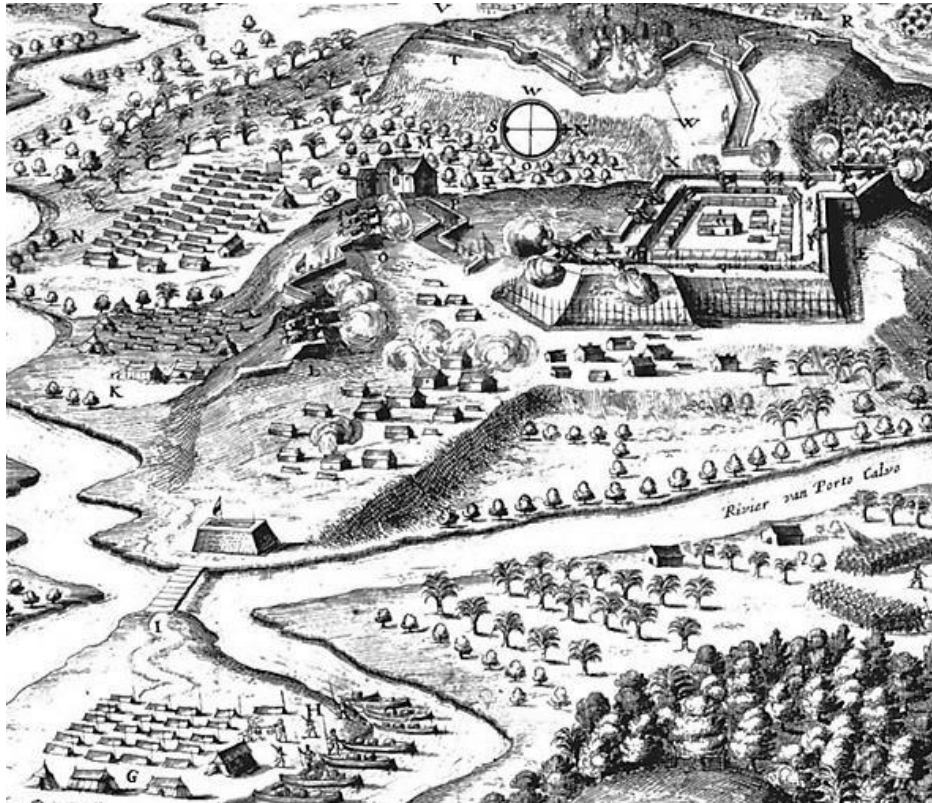


Image 38: Detail from image showing the Dutch attack on Porto Calvo in 1637. The Dutch fortifications are clearly visible. Letter A shows the camp of Count Maurits; I the bridge made to go to the Fort; G the quarter of Admiral Lichthart; H the place to disembark; K the Dutch Battery; M the church; N the quarter of Schoppe; O the Dutch battery near the church; P.P. indicates approaches; the letters R.F.T.V. indicate trenches made by Artichewsky; the letters F.W.X indicate approaches made by Artichewsky; X indicates a Dutch battery in fortification in the form of a half moon (Jan van Hilten 1637).

4.1.1 Town of Porto Calvo 1635

Soon after in July 1635 a report arrived that Mathias de Albuquerque, who had been dislodged from his fortress Arraial de Bom Jesus (Velho), was marching on Porto Calvo. Reinforcements were sent and arrived on 6 July. The church and houses of the town were fortified, a breastwork was constructed. Albuquerque laid siege to the town (Laet 1937: 161-165).

The Portuguese attacked the Dutch defenders and succeeded in penetrating the defences conquering the old church and pursuing their attack on the town and the small fortification that protected the

harbor. The Dutch surrendered the day after and the Portuguese occupied the town (Laet 1937: 166-169).

The town was conquered again by the Dutch in 1637 and reinforced. Fort Calvo was attacked in 1645 when the *moradores* of Pernambuco rose against Dutch rule. It was conquered after a siege and reoccupied by the Portuguese (Nieuhof 1682: 146).

4.1.2 Dutch redoubts around Porto Calvo

The newly arrived Governor-General Johan Maurits von Nassau-Siegen decided to attack Porto Calvo in February 1637. The battle and siege of Porto Calvo are described by Barlaeus. The Dutch constructed several fortifications to lay siege to the town that surrendered on 5 March 1637 (see image38) (Barlaeus 1923: 44-47). These fortifications constitute a multiple object that needs further study.

4.1.3 Fort Bom Successo

Dussen described in 1639 Fort Bom Successo, a strong fortress situated on a small mountain, more than 40 feet high. Rising very steep from the moat and to reinforce its outer slopes ('buijtendosseringe') were constructed each 14 feet in height. The moat was deep surrounded by a strong palisade and a strong counterescarpe. It mounted ten Spanish cannon (Barlaeus 1923: 183). The fort surrendered in 1645 together with the town (Menezes 1986: 81).

4.2 Maragoji

4.2.1 Fort Barra Grande

Dutch troops had built a small fortification at Barra Grande in July 1635 commanded by Fiscael de Ridder (Laet 1937: 162). Little is known about this fortification, further research is necessary.

4.3 Camaragibe

4.3.1 Fort Passo de Camaragibe

Dussen mentions a Dutch garrison at Camaragibe in 1639 (Barlaeus 1923: 189). This was a strategic crossing on the route from north to south. Further research is necessary

4.4 Paripueira

4.4.1 Forts of São Gonsalvo or Paripueira

Artichewsky constructed a fortification in August 1635 to control the north-south passage at Paripueira, which was also called São Gonsalvo (Laet 1937: 172; 176). The Dutch constructed two guard posts; one on the southern side and the other on the northern side, where the ships entered, a little fortification made like a redoubt with a wooden tower that was filled with earth, proof against cannonshot. It was manned by 244 men. Not far to the north was the fortified quarter of Artichewsky. A cannon shot from this quarter, to the west on the beach, not far from the river and on the mountain, was a redoubt manned with two companies. A musket shot from the little fortification they had a half moon right against the river where the crossing was (De Laet 1937: 207). These fortifications were destroyed by the Dutch at the end of March 1636 because they were deemed to have lost their utility (Laet 1937: 252).

4.5 Maceió

4.5.1 Fort Alagoas do Sul

There was a Dutch fortification in the area of modern Maceió, but its location is not yet clear. Bullestrate mentioned in 1641 a small redoubt that needed repairs, also because of the incursions of maroons from Palmares. It was situated one hour on foot from the indigenous village of Santo Amaro (Mello 1985: 176). Further research is necessary.

4.6 Penedo

4.6.1 Fort Mauritius



Image 39: Detail of image by Vingboons showing Fort Mauritius on the São Francisco River (NL-HaNA_4.VEL 619.73).

Shortly after the battle at Porto Calvo in March 1637 Johan Maurits decided to construct a fortification north of the São Francisco River, which formed at the time the border between Bahia and Pernambuco (Barlaeus 1923: 52). The Fort was called Mauritius and constructed in a place called Openedo (today Penedo) about 6 miles from the sea. It had five points and was situated on a steep cliff that rose 80 feet from the water and therefore only accessible from one side. Two bulwarks faced the river and the other three the land. The walls were high and it was provided with deep dry moats (Sommier Discours 1879: 300; Barlaeus 1923: 183).

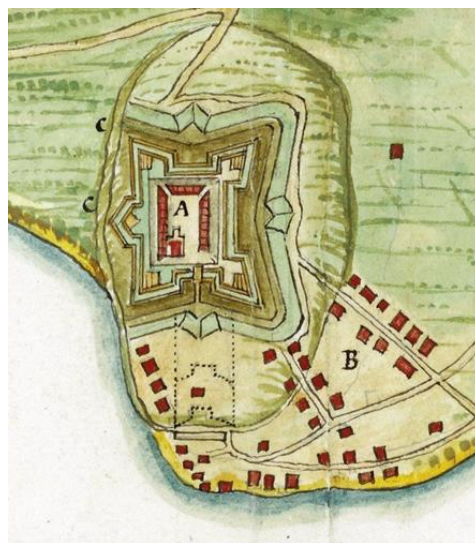


Image 40: Detail from map by Vingboons showing Fort Mauritius (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.79).

The Dutch decided to evacuate the garrison of Fort Mauritius and the minor fortifications on the other side of the river in August 1645, but the ship sent to Fort Mauritius was repelled by the Portuguese. A second expedition encountered men from the garrison who said that the Fort had been rendered because of lack of victuals after a siege of little less than four weeks (Nieuhof 1682: 145-146)

A Dutch expedition led by Lichthart (who died in the attack) and Henderson occupied the S. Francisco in November 1646. It is not clear if they captured Fort Mauritius from the Portuguese, because Haecx wrote that they built a new fortification. The renewed occupation was only temporary, because the Dutch abandoned the place in 1647 (Naber 1925: 216). Further archival research is necessary (Menezes 1986: 81).



Image 41: Vingboons map showing Fort Mauritius and across the river on the lower side of the image, the fortification called 'Houten Wambuis' (NL-HaNA_4.VELH_619.79).

5. Sergipe

5.1 Neópolis

On the other side of the São Francisco River, now in the state of Sergipe, were two subsidiary fortifications constructed by the Dutch in 1637. The Dutch activities in Sergipe were mostly limited to plundering and destroying to prevent the Portuguese from Bahia attacking Pernambuco.

5.1.1 Houten Wambuis

The first fortification was a wooden redoubt mounted with a battery of three cannon. As yet no details on its construction have been found and its history is also unclear. Further research is recommended (see images 41 and 42)



Image 42: Detail from Vingboons map showing the 'Houten Wambuis' on the southern bank of the São Francisco River; apparently it is a square redoubt with two bulwarks (NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.79)

5.1.2 Redoubt Keert de Koe

Also to the South of the the São Francisco River the Dutch constructed in 1637 a redoubt situated in a moor called 'Keert de Koe' to defend their shipping (Sommier discours 1879: 300).¹⁵ There is also little information on this fortification.

¹⁵ 'Keert de Koe' was a contemporary Dutch expression that could be translated as 'stop the cow'.

6. Bahia

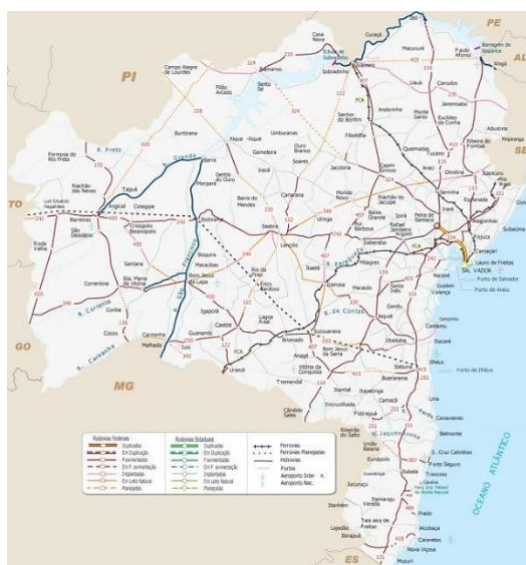


Image 43: Bahia.

Bahia is the fifth-largest state of Brazil in size. Bahia shares borders with Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco and Piauí to the north, Goiás and Tocantins to the west, and Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo to the south.

Bahia's capital is the city of Salvador, or more properly, São Salvador da Bahia de Todos os Santos, which is located at the junction of the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of All Saints. For a long time, it was simply known as Bahia, and appears under that name (or as Salvador da Bahia, Salvador of Bahia so as to differentiate it from other Brazilian cities of the same name) on many maps and books from before the mid-20th century. Salvador is the third most populous Brazilian city, after São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

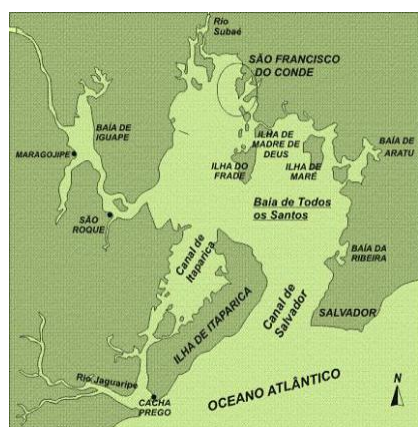


Image 44: Recôncavo or the region of the All Saints Bay

The Dutch activities in the period 1624-1654, which concern this research, were concentrated in the region around the Bay of All Saints, also called the Recôncavo. The All Saints Bay or Bahia de Todos os Santos is the largest bay on the Brazilian coast. It contains 56 islands in its area that measures 1,052 square km.; the most important islands are Itaparica, Madre de Deus, Maré, Frades, Medo and Bom Jesus dos Passos.

The Dutch presence in Bahia can be divided into three distinct periods. The first period is from 1624 to 1625 when a large expedition mounted by the WIC attacked and occupied the contemporary capital, the city of Salvador da Bahia, which from now on shall be called Salvador. The Dutch were expelled in 1625 by a large Spanish fleet commanded by D. Fadrique de Toledo Osório that attacked the city and conquered it on the first of May.

The second period was in the year 1638 when a large Dutch expedition from Recife led by Count Johan Maurits von Nassau attacked the city in the month of April. The attack failed and the Dutch retreated after suffering heavy losses.

The third period was between 1647 and 1648 when the Dutch waged a war of destruction on the Recôncavo, destroying and pillaging the region. The troops were commanded by veteran Sigismund Schoppe, who established a fortification on the island of Itaparica.

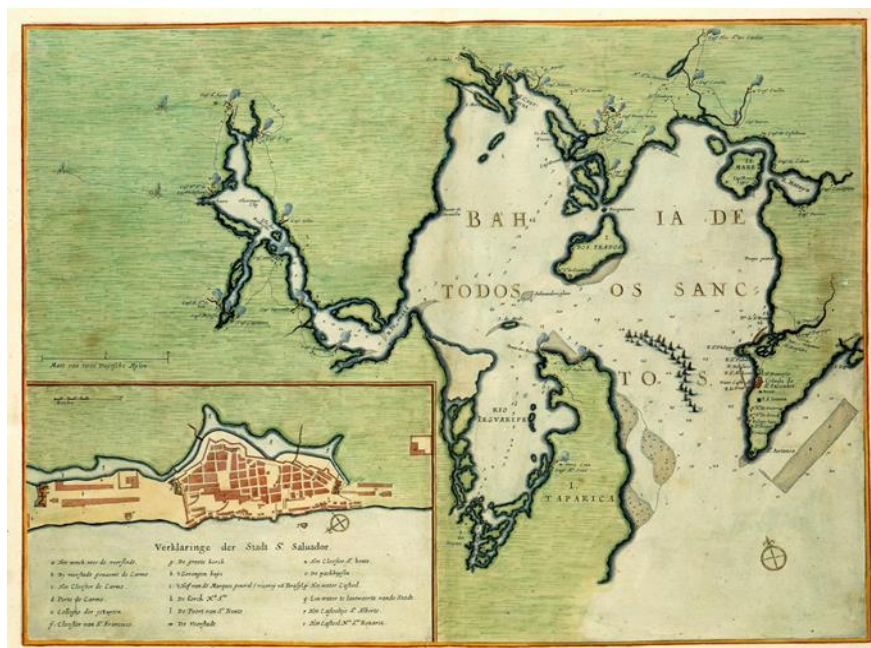


Image 45: Dutch map of the situation in All Saints Bay in 1638 based on the map that Barlaeus published (NL-HaKB_1043 B 14).

6.1 Salvador

Period 1624-1625

A powerful fleet, commanded by Jacob Willekens, entered All Saints Bay on 5 May 1624 and captured the town that was abandoned by many of its Portuguese inhabitants during the night, a day later. There was no need for fortifications to lay siege to the town. Some of the surrounding forts resisted a few days longer, but there are also no references to fortifications that were constructed to attack them (Laet 1931: 19-25).

Colonel Van Dorth who commanded the ground troops was delayed and only arrived on 10 May, when the city had already been conquered by the Dutch. He assumed the post of Governor and started to reorganize the defence of the city, but unfortunately De Laet does not provide any details (De Laet 1931: 25-26). The German soldier Aldenburgk published a diary with his adventures in Bahia and wrote that the soldiers were busy making walls, bulwarks, hornworks, half moons and ravelins, but he does not specify any location (Naber 1930: 29).

The city was soon surrounded by Portuguese and their indigenous allies who started a guerrilla war against the Dutch, forcing them to keep inside their defences. Governor Van Dort fell in an ambush in June 1624 and was succeeded by Colonel Allert Schouten, who according to De Laet, neglected the defence of the city, just as his brother Willem Schouten who succeeded Allert after his death (Laet 1931: 31).

Aldenburgk wrote that the soldiers worked very hard, but during the rainy season between June and August, many of the moats, dikes and forts they built were washed away by torrential rainfall (Naber 1930: 50). The information that Aldenburgk gives is difficult to understand as the names of the locations he mentions are difficult to trace. He mentions fortifications near the ‘Bastenfelder Port’ and a hornwork near the ‘Isenachts Port’ (Naber 1930: 52). Later he mentions a powderhouse near the new church (Naber 1930: 55).

The arrival of a large Spanish fleet before the city in 29 March 1625 led to the frenetic construction of additional fortifications. Aldenburgk wrote that the soldiers were directed to the beach where they had to dig day and night to make fortifications. Some ships were drawn on to the beach and joined together. They were surrounded by palisades (Naber 1930: 60). The Portuguese and Spanish laid siege to the city which capitulated on 30 April 1625. Further analysis is needed to determine if some of the Dutch works contributed to the development of the defences of Salvador da Bahia. A detailed map of the Portuguese conquest of Salvador in 1625 provides information that can be used to analyse the written sources (see image 46).

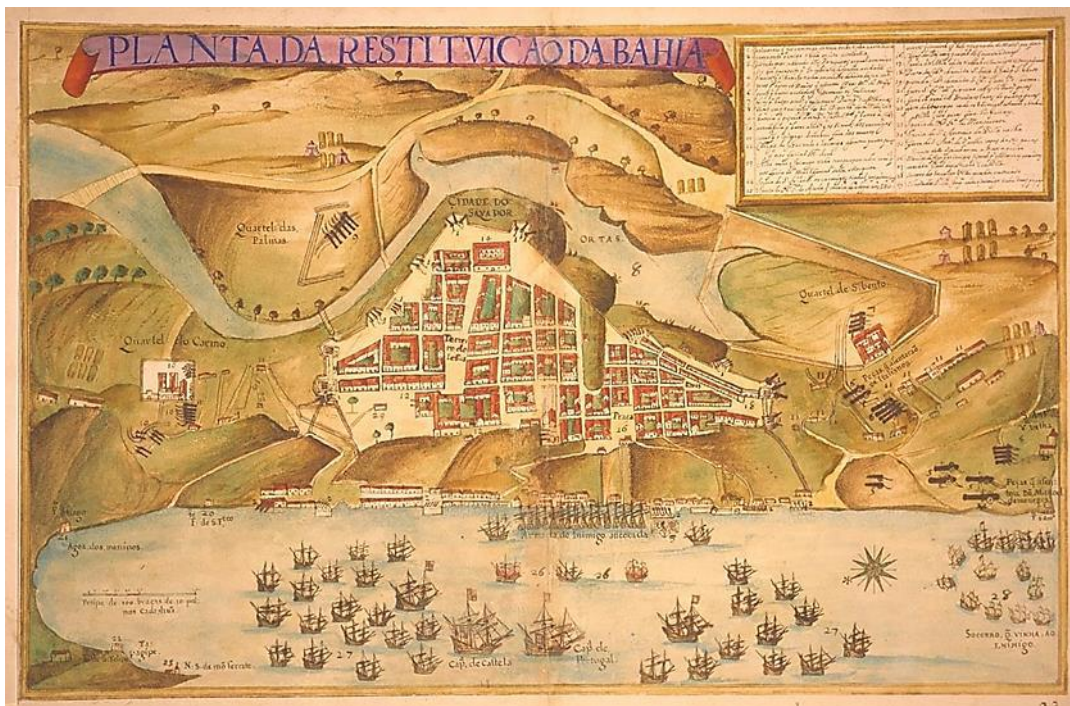


Image 46: Map by Albernaz of the conquest of Salvador da Bahia by the Portuguese in 1625 (Albernaz ca 1625).

Barretto mentions for example a dike that was made by the Dutch to defend the rear of the city, called ‘Dique Holandês’ (Barretto 2010: 116-117). The detail in image 47 shows the body of water created by a small dike mentioned under number 8 (see also image 46 for the dike itself).

Further analysis of this map in conjunction with archival research might provide more detailed information. Oliveira claims for example that the ‘Bastenfelder Port’, where Aldenburgk reported Dutch fortification works, is the Porta do Carmo (Oliveira 2004: 234).



Image 47: Detail from map by Alber naz showing under number 8 the moat that the Dutch had created by making a dike that restrained the water. Note also the bulwarks, marked number 1, these were made of earth according to the legend of the map (Alber naz ca 1625).

The map shows that the city was completely encircled by bulwarks that according to the legend of the map were made of earth. Another feature is the gun emplacements on the beach, which Aldenburgk mentioned, and the small Portuguese sea fort that was unfinished at the time of the WIC attack in 1624 and later finished by the Dutch (see image 48).

6.1.1 City wall of Salvador

The Dutch built several bulwarks of earth around the city as represented in image 50. The Dutch also built fortifications on at least two gates, including a hornwork. Further research might reveal whether some of these works were incorporated in the later defence of the city.



Image 48: Detail of map by Alber naz showing the Dutch gun emplacements on the beach marked with 2 and the sea fort that was finished by the Dutch, marked 3 (Alber naz ca 1625).

6.1.2 The little sea fort

The little Sea Fort was unfinished when the Dutch captured the city and they apparently completed it. (see image 48). For images of its capture see Groesen (Groesen 2014: 218-221).

6.1.3 Dutch dike

A dike was constructed behind the city to create a moat that defended the rear of the city (see image 47). Barretto mentions a ‘Dique Holandês’ (Barretto 2010: 116-117).

Period 1638

The Dutch attack on Salvador is described by Barleus (Barlaeus 1923: 96-103). In April 1638 a large Dutch fleet entered All Saints Bay and disembarked a powerful army, led by Governor-General Johan Maurits (see image 45). The troops occupied positions and started to lay siege to the city. They also conquered several of the forts that protected Salvador, like Fort Bartholomeu whose image was drawn by Frans Post and published by Barlaeus (See image 49). There is no information on possible reforms made by the Dutch in the forts they conquered, though there are several Dutch manuscript drawings of Forts St. Bartholomeu, St Felipe and S. Alberto, probably made by Goliath (NL_Ha Na_1.05.01.01_1, 2).



Image 49: Fort Bartholomeus as shown in Barleus (Barlaeus 1647, plate : 32)

6.1.4 Fortified quarters 1638

The Dutch made a fortified camp surrounded by trenches (see image 50).

6.1.5 Two redoubts with batteries

Barlaeus mentions two redoubts mounted with batteries (Barlaeus 1923: 98).

6.1.6 Fortified camp of Nassau

Governor-General Nassau was lodged in a fortified house (see image 50).

The city was stubbornly defended by the Portuguese and the Dutch attackers were harassed by artillery that the Portuguese had installed on fortified hilltops around the city. A Portuguese map provides detailed information on the Dutch positions in 1638 (see image 50). Further archival research is necessary.



Image 50: Portuguese map showing the attack on Salvador da Bahia in 1638. The legend shows several Dutch fortifications: 1. Battery of the Dutch enemy with six bronze pieces; 2. Quarters with two houses where the Dutch camped; 3. House of Count Nassau; 4. Large double trenches to defend the quarters; 5. Redoubt with two trenches for musketeers to defend the two roads; 6. Redoubt with two trenches and two guns (NL-HaNA_4.VEL_2166).

6.2 Itaparica

6.2.1 Fort Itaparica

Itaparica is one of the islands in All Saints Bay. Today it is divided into two municipalities. In the period 1647-1648 when the WIC waged a war of destruction on the Recôncavo under command of Sigismund Schoppe, a Dutch fortification was built on the northern point of Itaparica (Naber 1925: 216). The Portuguese attacked the fortification in August 1647, but were repelled. As yet no detailed descriptions have been found of this fortification that was destroyed by the Dutch when they retreated from the island in 1648 (Naber 1625: 140, 224).

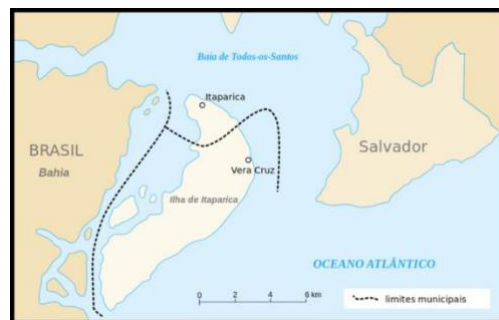


Image 51: Image showing the island of Itaparica (www.google.com).

The Dutch fort was located at the Ponta da Baleia, the most northerly point of Itaparica Island. Its location today is within the actual urban area of the municipality of Itaparica and there is a Portuguese fort called Forte de São Lourenço that was built later probably on the same location (Barretto 2010: 11-112). Further research is necessary.

7. Other States

The research in Dutch sources has not revealed Dutch fortifications in other Brazilian states, but as indicated before, the scope of the present research has been limited. The historical presence of the Dutch in Brazil has been transformed into popular mythologies that can be found in many places in Brazil. Further research might test some of this information. Two possible regions are mentioned here. The first is the city of Vitória, the capital of the state Espírito Santo, which was attacked three times by Dutch expeditions between 1625 and 1653. Another possible location is the coast in the state of Rio de Janeiro where the Dutch are reported to have disembarked during the period 1614-1618 near Cabo Frio and also further south on Ilha Grande and in São Vicente in the state of São Paulo.

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5764 1653

5765 1654-1655

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- Rapport over Brazilië van Adriaen van der Dussen.

49-67 Overgekomen brieven en papieren van Brazilië.

1.05.01.01_49

9 1630, mei, 20

Memorie van Adriaen Verdonck voor President en Raden van Pernambuco, betreffende de gewesten Pernambuco, Tamaraca [Itamaracà], Paraiba en Rio Grande. N.B. In dorso: 37.

ff. 40-45.

NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.49

1.05.01.01_53

22 1638, januari, 14, Recife

Rapport (*sommire discours*) over de staat van de vier capitaniën Pernambuco, Itamaraca, Paraiba en Rio Grande van gouverneur-generaal [Johan Maurits van Nassau] en raden [M. van Ceulen, Adriaen van der Dussen].

N.B. Op voorkant: n.O.

Ongefolieerd.

NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.53

1.05.01.01_67

85 1654, januari, 27

Staat van de stukken geschut in de forten van Pernambuco, Itamaracà en Paraiba, die in handen van de Portugezen zijn overgegaan.

Ongefolieerd.

NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.67

96 1654, oktober, 8, [eiland] Barbados

Brief (kopie) van Mattias Beck, op het eijlant de Barbados, aan de vergadering van de Heren

XIX. Ongefolieerd.

NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.67

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1.05.01.01_52

- 1 [1637] [sic]
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In dorso: n.11.
Ongefolieerd.
NL-HaNA_OWIC 1.05.01.01, inv.nr.52

- 2 [1637] [sic]
Tekening met plattegronden van de forten Santo Phillippo, St. Bartolomeus en St. Alberto bij Santa Salvador.
N.B. Getekend door B. Golijath. Op deze tekening staat aangetekend dat hij betere en uitgebreidere tekeningen van de forten en de stad aan de WIC zal zenden. In dorso: n.12.
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Manuscript. Groot 0.42 - 0.60 El. Vervaardigd door Georgius Marggrafius. Germanus. Met aantekeningen. N.b. Landmeter van Johan Maurits van Nassau-Siegen

NL-HaNA 4.VEL 2154

Nova et accurata Brasiliae totius Tabula.

17de eeuw. Koperdruk. Verschillende mijlschalen. Groot 0.50 - 0.60 El. Schaal van 75 Duitse mijlen = 95 strep. Vervaardigd door Joannes Blaeu. j.f. 0° - 25° Z.Br., 324° - 353° L.O.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL Y

Beschrijving van de kusten van Brazilië, Chili en Angola en omliggende vaarwaters., ca. 1645.

1. Ceará

NL-HaNA_4.VEL Y f58v-59

Coast of Ceará

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2156

Kaart van de Capitania Siara. 1649.

Manuscript. Groot 0.42 - 0.56 El. Schaal van 2 Mijlen = 90 strep. Met aantekeningen.

Bevat ook: a. Affteyckeninge van 't fort Schoonenborch. Schaal van 6 roeden= 34 strepen.

Groot 0.28 - 0.24 El. Met profil en verklaring.

Barlaeus 1647, plate 24, Ceará

Barlaeus 1647, plate 25, Plan of Ceará

2. Rio Grande do Norte

Laet 1644, Rio Grande before page 365

Barlaeus 1647, plate 29, Rio Grande

Barlaeus 1647, plate 30, Kasteel Van Keulen, Rio Grande

3. Pernambuco

Itamaracá

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 700

Caerte ofte ontwerp van 't Eylandt Tamaryca, gelegen in Brasyl N.t.O.van de Stadt Olinda de Fernebock, waerin verthoont wert den vyandt syn Casteel en de wercken daerom, ook ons fort enz. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.33 - 0.42 EI. Met aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 701

Afbeelding van het Eyland Tamagua, mitsgaders d'affteyckeninge van des vyandts forten, mitsgaders d'onse. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.39 - 0.48 EI. Met aanteekeningen. Zie inv. nr. 682

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 702

Plan van (het Kasteel) Tamaricke. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.22 - 0.30 EI. Met aanwijzingen. Ontbreekt

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 703.1 - 703.2

Kaart van het Eylandt Tamaricke, aan de Custe van Bresilien, leggende op seven graden ende een halve. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.51 - 0.71 EI. Met uitvoerige aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 704

Kaart van het Eyland Atamaraca, gelegen omtrent 4 cleyne Duitsche Mylen benoorden Olinde ofte Parnambuco enz. 1630. Manuscript. Groot 0.39 - 0.25 EL. Met zeilaanwijzingen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 705

Kaart van het Diep van Atamaragua. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.21 - 0.315 EI. Schaal van 1 M. = 85 strepen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 706

Kaart van het Eiland Tamarica, met een gedeelte van het daarachter gelegen Vaste land. 1634. Manuscript Groot 0.41 - 0.52 EI. Schaal van 1 M. = 130 strepen. Vervaardigd door Tourlon. Met aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 707

Kaart van het Eylant Tammarica. 1648. Manuscript Groot 0.32 - 0.58 EI. Schaal van 2000 Rijnlandse Roeden = 225 strepen. Met aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2158

Afbeelding van de stad Nostre Signora de Conception. 1633. Manuscript Groot 0.45 - 0.34 EI. Met aanwijzing der kwartieren van de Holl . troepen enz. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

NL_HaNA_4.VELH 619.101

"Caerte van 't eijland Tamaraca neffens het steedeken Schop ende 't fort Orangiën." Groot 43-63 cm. Schaal 1 : 7.000

NL_HaNA_4.VELH 619.113

Gezicht op Tamaricca en Schoppestad (Itamaracá), Brazilië. Groot 42-63 cm.

Zie Wieder Monumenta p. 13.

NL-HaNA_4.AANW 1417

Tamaraca

Een gedeelte van het eiland Tamaraca met het fort Orange. Perkament. Vervaardigd door Andreas Longesaltensis. Schaal 15 RR.= 66 mm [ca. 1:850] [ca. 1630]. 1 blad. Aanwinst 1935-I. Niet raadpleegbaar. Gefacsimileerd in Grote Atlas van de West-Indische Compagnie deel I p. 217

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 18, Tamarica

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 19, Plan van I. Tamarica

Rijksmuseum Amsterdam SK-A-4271

Het eijlant I. Tamarica

Itamaracá. Post. oil.

Olinda

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2159

Grondteekening van de vestingwerken van de Stad Olinda. 1631. Manuscript Groot 0.86 - 0.58 El. Schaal van 70 Rijnlandse roenden = 90 srep. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

NL_HaNA_4.VELH 619.80

Gezicht op de stad Olinda van de zeezijde. Groot 40-58 cm

NL_HaNA_4.VELH 619.108

Plattegrond van (Olinda) Groot 41-59 cm. Vergelijk den plattegrond van Olinda bij Barlaeus, p. 40. Zie Wieder Monumenta, p. 136.

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 9, Plan van Olinda

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 10, Olinda

Rijksmuseum Amsterdam SK-A-742

Gezicht op Olinda

Post 1662

Recife

Barlaeus 1647, Plate

Barlaeus 1647, Plate

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 708

Kaart van het Eiland Antonie Vaaz, het recif en de Stad Pernambuc enz. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Verschillende mijlschalen. Groot 0.58 - 0.63 EI. Schaal van 1 Duitse mijlen=1900 Rijnlandse roeden=255 strepen. Vóór de Verovering, Met uitvoerige aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 709

Kaart van het Eiland Antonie Vaaz, het recif en de Stad Pernambuc enz. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Verschillende mijlschalen. Groot 0.34 - 0.46 EI. Na de Verovering.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 710

Ontwerp van (de) Stadt Parnambuco. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.30 - 0.435 EI. Vervaardigd door D. Ruyters.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 711

Grondt-teyckeningh van het Eyland Antoni Vaaz, het recif ende Vastelandt aan de haven van Parnambuco in Brasil, soodanigh als die tegenwoordigh voor de West Ind. Comp. Met schansen, redouten ende andere werken zyn voorsien enz. 1631.

Manuscript Groot 0.435 - 0.685 EI. Schaal van 100 Rijnlandse Roeden = 68 strepen. Vervaardigd door Andreas Drewisch Bonge-saltensis. Ingenieur. Met veele aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 712

Grondt-tevekeningh van het Eyland Antoni Vaaz, het recif ende Vastelandt aan de haven van Parnambuco in Brasil, soodanigh als die tegenwoordigh voor de West Ind. Comp. Met schansen, redouten ende andere werken zyn voorsien enz. 1631.

Manuscript op perkament. Groot 0.91 - 1.14 EI. Schaal van 100 Rijnlandse Roeden = 118 strepen. Vervaardigd door Andreas Drewisch Bonge-saltensis. Ingenieur. Hier staat: Longesaltensis, en niet: Bongesaltensis.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2163

Caarte van de Stadt van Fernambuc gemaackt door: 1630. Manuscript Groot 0.64 - 0.89 EI. Schaal van 100 Roeden = 140 strepen. Vervaardigd door Pieter van Buren. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2164

Plan van het nieuwe fort en eenige retrenchementen op het Recif. 1630. Manuscript Groot 0.19 - 1.14 EI. Schaal van 50 Roeden = 153 strepen. Vervaardigd door Pieter van Buren. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49 Met aanteekeningen.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2165

Rouwe afbeeldinge van de gelegentheyt van 't lant by westen het recif van Pernambuco, eenigsins uyt Mathematische bevindingen, maer meest uyt de informatien van de Portugese

gevangens bekomen. 1632. Manuscript Groot 0.50 - 0.59 El. Schaal van 1 D.m = 1900
Rijnlandse roeden = 267 strepen. Vervaardigd door Johannes van Walbeeck.

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.74

Caerte van de haven van Pharnamboeque met de stadt Mouritius en dorp Reciffor ende
bijleggende forten.

Met loodingen. Groot 45-64 cm Schaal 1 : 6.600. Blijkens de aanwijzingen in de legenda der
kaart stelt deze den toestand voor onder het gouverneur-generaalschap van graaf Johan
Maurits van Nassau, 1637-1644.

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.81

Kaart van de "haven van Pharnambucq, Maritiusstadt, Recife en de stad Olinda."

Zonder schaal. Groot 46-59 cm

NL-HaNA_4.AANW 968

Recife

Nieuwskaart van de rede van Recife en Olinda van de verovering van deze stad te Recife in
Brazilië door de West-Indische Compagnie o.l.v. Generaal Hendrik Czn. Lonck
1630 1 blad perkament. Afkomstig van het stadsarchief van de gemeente Vlaardingen
1992. Gebruikt als boekkaft voor register der Soute Venen. Gefacsimileerd in Grote Atlas
van de West-Indische Compagnie deel I p. 234

Maritiem Museum Prins Hendrik Rotterdam K89 Grondt-Teykening van het Eylandt
Antonio Vaaz het Reciff ende Vaste Land aen de haven van Pernambuco in Brasil, met
alle de Schansen, Redouten, en andere wercken aldaer gemaect. 1635. Willem Hondius.

afmetingen hoogte 34.3 cm. breedte 46.9 cm

Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE D-23453

Perfecte Caerte der gelegentheyt van Olinda de Pharnambuco, Maurits-Stadt ende t'Reciffro.
Mitsgaders hare Landeryen, Dorpen, Rivière, Hoeven, Forten, ende Suyckermolens, methare
Plantagien van Rietvelden ende andre omflandicheden, gecarteert door Cornelis Golijath
caertmaker van syn Ex. tie J. Maurits Van Nassou...

Amsterdam : Claes Jansz Visscher, 1648. Échelle(s) : 600 Rijnlantsche roeden [=Om. 103 ;
1:21 575 ca]

Identifiant : <ark:/12148/btv1b53070147j>. Relation :

<http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb40639019q>

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 2, A Pernambuco

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 3, N Pernambuco

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 34, Fort Prins Willem

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 35.1, (1) Mauritsstad

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 35.2, (2) Het Recief

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 38, Vrijburg

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 39, Plan van Vrijburg

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 40, Pernambuco omstr. 1644

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 41, Schoonzicht (Boa Vista)

Fort Real (Arraial Velho de Bom Jesus)

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2160

Platte grond van het fort Real, lanck 300 voeten, breed 260. 17de eeuw. Manuscript Groot 0.28 - 0.34 El. Schaal van ? = 85 strep. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2161

Planta do Forte Real que manda fazer Mathias De albuquerque etc. 1629.

Manuscript. Groot 0.58 - 0.41 El. Vervaardigd door Arquitecto. Met verklaring. Ondertekend door Chr. Alvarez. Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2162

Perfil do forte Real etc.

Manuscript. Groot 0.225 - 0.405 El. Schaal van 150 Palmos = 138 strep. Vervaardigd door Christoval Alvares. Met verklaring. (profiel) Zie Oude West-Indische Compagnie 1.05.01.01 inv. nr. 49

Laet 1644, 't fort Real belegheringhe, before page 461

Cabo Santo Agostinho

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 713

Kaartje van het Puntaal enz. Binnen Kaap St. Augustyn na de verovering in 1634. 1634. Manuscript Groot 0.36 - 0.25 El. Vervaardigd door Tournalon. Hierbij afzonderlijk: een aenwysinghe van alles in de Caerte.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 714

Kaartje van het Puntaal enz. Binnen Kaap St. Augustyn na de verovering in 1634. 1634. Manuscript Groot 0.32 - 0.41 El.

Schaal van 1 D. M. = 290 Strep. Vervaardigd door Theunis Opperstierman in het jacht der Veere. Hierbij: eene opgave van de namen der schepen, die aan de verovering hebben deelgenomen enz.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 715

Kaartje van het Puntaal enz. Binnen Kaap St. Augustyn na de verovering in 1634. 1636. Manuscript Groot 0.33 - 0.42 El. Met aanwijzingen.

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.92

Kaart van de monding van de "Rio Pousioucq" in Brazilië met het fort Gijseling en de andere Nederlandsche versterkingen. Groot 42-62 cm Schaal 1 : 5.000. Vgl. de kaart bij Barlaeus, Res gestae sub C. Mauritio in Brasilia, Amst. 1647, p.136.

NL-HaNA_4.AANW 128

Belegeringskaart van de Kaap Augustijn aan de kust van Brazilië [ten zuiden van Recife]. [1634] 1 blad Zie de beschrijving van deze belegering, in het Jaarlijkck Verhael van Johannes de Laet (uitgave van de Linschoten Vereniging). Niet raadpleegbaar. Gefacsimileerd in Grote Atlas van de West-Indische Compagnie deel I p. 261

Laet 1644, Cabo St Augustin, before page 383.

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 36, Kaap S. Augustyn

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 37, Kaap S. Augustyn

Sirinhaém

4.VELH -619.109

Gezicht op Serinhaim, ten zuiden van Recife, Brazilië.

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 12 Serinhaem

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 13 Plan van Serinhaem

4. Alagoas

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.73
Mauritius aande rievier St Francisco

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.79
Kaart van het fort twelk graaf Maurits van Nassau heeft doen leggen aan de rivier Sto. Francisco den 29 Maart 16 .. (sic)."Groot 43-62 cm Schaal 1 : 5.800.
Vgl. de kaart bij Barlaeus, p.42.

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.85
Gezicht op de stad Porto Calvo ("o povaçon de Porto Calvo").
Groot 39-57 cm
Vgl. de afbeelding bij Barlaeus, p. 38.

NL-HaKHA A4 1476 FOL 90
[Plattegrond van Fort Mauritius] [Hendrick van Berchem 1637-1638]

Auctentijck Verhael van de Belegheringe ende veroveringhe van Portoi Calvo, door sijn Excell. Graef Maurits van Nassau, Gnerael over Brasil, met perfecte aenwijsinghe door letteren A, B, C van alle de voornaemste plaetsen 1637

Jan Van Hilten, Amsterdam

Laet 1644, Afbeeldinghe vanden Slagh, before page 505

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 6, Slag voor Porto Calvo Barlaeus 1647

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 7, Porto Calvo

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 8, Beleg Porto Calvo

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 14, Plan van Zuid Alagoa

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 15, Zuid Alagoa

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 16, Plan van Fort Maurits

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 17, Fort Maurits aan de rivier S. Francisco

5. Sergipe

695 Brasiliae, Geographoca et Hydrographoca, Tabula Nova, continens Praefecturas de cirisi cum Itapuma, de Paranambuca, Itamaraca, Paraiba et Potisi vel Rio Grande etc.
1643.

Manuscript Groot 0.42 - 0.60 EI.

Vervaardigd door Georgius Marggrafius. Germanus.

Met aantekeningen.

N.b. Landmeter van Johan Maurits van Nassau Siege Cijfer in
dorso ook in boeken uit bibliotheek Johan Maurits

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 1, Cirii

6. Bahia

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 716

Kaart van de Tocht door den Admirael Pieter Pietersen Hein voor de 2^{de} mael in de Baya de Todos os Santos den 10 juni 1627. ca. 1627. Manuscript Groot 0.31- 0.69 El. Met aanwijzing van de positie der schepen enz.

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 717

Kaart van de Baya de Todos los Sanctos. 17de eeuw.
Manuscript Groot 0.295 - 0.42 El. Vervaardigd door D. Ruiters.
Met aantekeningen

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 718

Afbeelding van de Bahia de Todos os Sanctos soo near het noch toe mogelyck is te doen geweest. 17de eeuw. Manuscript
Groot 0.32 - 0.40 El. Schaal van 2 D. m. = 65 strep. Met aanwijzingen

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 719

Kaart ... da bahia de Todos os Sanctos co á Costa do Mar ate a barra do Cammamú. 1638.
Manuscript Groot 0.38 - 0.71 El.
Schaal van 6 Legoas = 138 strep. Portugeesche kaart. Met aanwijzingen

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 721

Kaartje van Moro St. Paulo.
1630.
Manuscript. Groot 0.20 - 0.31 El. Uit een Portugeesch scheepsjournaal van Agosto 1630. Zie oude WIC 49 folio 80

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 722

Kaartje van Moro St. Paulo.
Manuscript Groot 0.20 - 0.31 El

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2166

Cidade do Salvador, Bahia de todos os Sanctos etc. Desenho das Fortificações estrincheiras etc, q se fizerao em deffença do Inimigo, Bateria do Inimigo Olandes etc. 1638. Manuscript Groot 0.34 - 0.285 El. Schaal van 8 Bracas = 72 strepen. Met veele aanwijzingen.
Portugese kaart van het ingenomen fort door de Hollandse vyand

NL-HaNA_4.VEL 2167

Perfil da cidade do Salvador da Bahia de todos los Santos y mostra altura da Mar a ella. 1638. Manuscript Groot 0.28 - 0.40 El. Schaal van 200 Bracas = 310 strepen. Met veele aanwijzingen

NL-HaNA_4.VELH 619.110

Gezicht op Bahia de Todos os Santos, Brazilië

1.05.01.01 Archief van de Oude West-Indische Compagnie, Overgekomen Brieven en Papieren

NA_1.05.01.01_52 Overgekomen brieven en papieren van Brazilië.

1., Kaart van het fort St. Bartolomeus en omgeving bij San Salvador. [1637]. Op achterzijde: n.11. Waarschijnlijk getekend door B. Golijath: zie 2. Stuknr. 1: gefacsimileerd in Grote Atlas van de West-Indische Compagnie deel I p. 292

2., Tekening met plattegronden, getekend door B. Golijath, van de forten Santo Phillippo, St. Bartolomeus en St. Alberto bij Santa Salvador. [1637]. Op achterzijde: n.12. Op de tekening heeft de maker aangetekend dat hij betere en meer uitgebreide tekeningen van de forten en de stad aan de West-Indische Compagnie zal zenden. Stuknr. 2: gefacsimileerd in Grote Atlas van de West-Indische Compagnie deel I p. 292

NL-HaKB_1043 B 14 after p. 78.

Sinus Omnium Sanctorum. Joan Blaeu sr. between 1640 and 1665 Dimensions. Height: 52 cm (20.5 in). Width: 39 cm (15.4 in). AMH-7747-KB

Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Mapoteca do Itamarati, Rio de Janeiro

Planta da Restituição da Bahia. De João Teixeira Albernaz I, cerca de 1625 (1631)..

Rijksmuseum A RP-PpOB-79.371

Gerritsz, verovering van Salvador

Claes Jansz Visscher 1624

Laet 1644, Baya de todos os Santos, before page 11

Laet 1644, St. Salvador, before page 17

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 31, Allerheigenbaai (map All Saints Bay)

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 32, Allerheiligenbaai (Panorama All Saints Bay)

Barlaeus 1647, Plate 46, Het verwoesten van de suikermolens aan de Allerheiligenbaai