

## FORT SAINT IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA OF TAMANDARÉ

The Fort Tamandaré is an important mark in the history and landscape of the municipality of Tamandaré, located 109 kilometres South of Recife, on the South coast of the state of Pernambuco. In the past, many kilos of coral were taken from the sea for its construction, making it a symbol of the need for a change in human attitudes towards the natural world. This monument, located in the Fort Tamandaré Municipal Nature Park (PNMFT), is part of Brazil's colonial history, in which this country was subject of the interest of other European states.

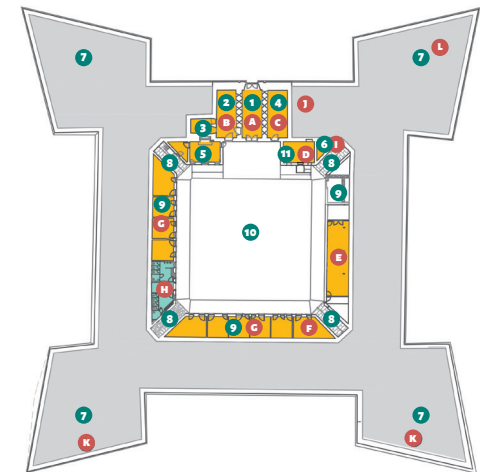
The fort is a building which has earned protected status from the State Government and is part of Fort Tamandaré Municipal Nature Park (Municipal Law nº 13, 2003), the management of which is the responsibility of the municipality of Tamandaré. The Fort belongs to the Brazilian Navy but on the 25th of February 2005 a contract was signed that allows shared use between the Navy and Tamandaré City Hall for a period of 20 years, which can then be renewed.

Repair works began in 2015 and the fort was reopened on the 27th of July 2017. The repairs were made possible by Prodetur (the Tourism Development Programme) and overseen by Fundarpe (Foundation of the Historical and Artistic Heritage of Pernambuco). Funds were provided by the BID (Inter-American Development Bank), an amount totalling approximately R\$ 9 million. Also called Forte de Santo Inácio de Loyola de Tamandaré, the fort is today a place of promotion of culture, recreation and education, visited by tourists and by the people of Tamandaré.



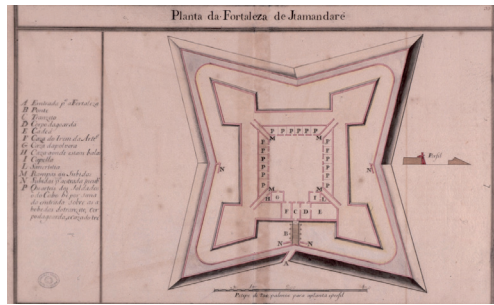
PHOTO: EDMAR PAZ | DESIGN: ZOLUDESIGN

- 1 Barbican
- 2 Guard Corps
- 3 Prison
- 4 Artillery Train House
- 5 Saint Ignatius of Loyola Chapel
- 6 Cannon Ball House
- 7 Bulwarks
- 8 Ramps
- 9 Barracks
- 10 Arms Patio
- 11 Gunpowder House



- A Entry
- B Fort History Room | Alcir Lacerda
- C Fort History Room | Admiral Tamandaré
- D Technical reserve
- E Corals Room
- F Submerged Heritage
- G Store
- H Bathrooms
- I Interactive Room
- J Café
- K Bulwark Panels
- L Fort Cinema





**Fort Tamandaré floor plan, 1763**  
ARQUIVO HISTÓRICO ULTRAMARINO

### TAMANDARÉ, TAMANDUÁ, TABMOIINDARÉ

It is said that *Tamandaré* comes from the Tupi word *Tamanduar-é*, which means “that which resembles the anteater”. Or from *Tab-moi-inda-ré*, “the re-populator” of the indigenous mythology. What is true, is that the geographical disaster was given the name first, followed by the location, sometimes spelled Itamandaré.

**THE BEST PORT** The natural port of Tamandaré was considered the best and biggest natural port in Pernambuco, and was described as “very sheltered from all winds”. Because of its port, the Fort Tamandaré was also called Fortaleza da Barra Grande.



**Fort Tamandaré**  
PHOTO: EDMAR PAZ

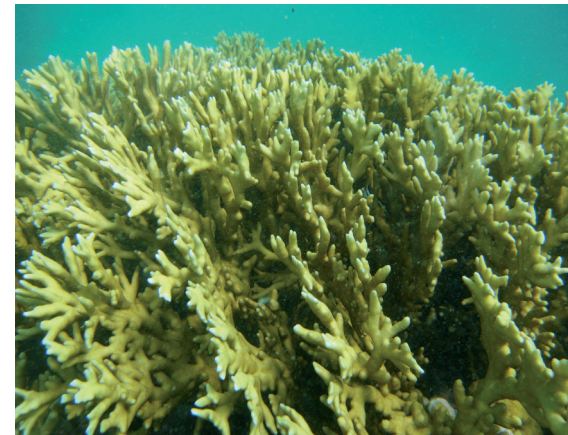
**FORT TAMANDARÉ** The forts on the Brazilian coast are defensive units that date back to the time of colonial exploration. Pernambuco became known overseas because of its brazilwood (the *bois de Pernambouc*) and later attracted the interest of European nations thanks to its lucrative sugarcane industry. Pirates and privateers sailed the coast and plundered the coveted reddish wood and cargos of sugar. Even after the expulsion of the Dutch, it was still necessary to defend the most promising captaincy in the Americas.



**Chapel of the Fort Saint Ignatius, 1974**  
PHOTO: ALCIR LACERDA

**THE CONSTRUCTION** Construction of the fort began in 1646. There are records showing that in 1683 work was in progress under the eye of Master Francisco Pinheiro, who was also responsible for the renovation of Fort Cinco Pontas, in Recife. Work on Fort Tamandaré was due to be completed

in 1691, however it was only in 1711 that the gunpowder house was finished. The chapel was completed in 1780, when the Fort also became the denomination Fort Saint Ignatius of Loyola. In 1902 the lighthouse was built, which is still used to guide ships today.



**Fire coral of Tamandaré**  
PHOTO: BEATRICE PADOVANI

**STONES, BRICKS AND CORALS** The current fort structure is the result of a variety of alterations in the construction process. Construction initially began using stone and limestone masonry. Ceramic bricks were then used. Without any knowledge of the serious environmental and social consequences, a large amount of coral was removed from the sea for the construction of the Fort.

**ARTILLERY** In 1880, the fort was in full use and had 18 cannons. Before renovation, 16 pieces of artillery were found in the fortification, with only 8 of them in a strategic military position, firing towards the sea to defend the port, which was the main reason for the construction of Fort Santo Inácio de Loyola de Tamandaré.



**Fort Tamandaré**  
PHOTO: FUNDARPE

**THE FORT IN THE HISTORY** Fort Santo Inácio de Loyola de Tamandaré was the scene of many important episodes in Brazilian history, as the War of the Mascates, the Revolution of Pernambuco, the Confederation of Equator, the War of the Cabanos and the Sencond World War.



**Cannon and lighthouse of Fort Saint Ignatius, 1972**  
PHOTO: ALCIR LACERDA