O CENTRO HISTORICO DE SALVADOR

HISTORICAL CENTER OF SALVADOR

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Foundation and consolidation of the city (1549-1650)

1549 - Foundation of the city by the Portuguese Crown; Construction of the Governor's Palace; City Hall; Fortifications;

1551: Bishopric. Beginning of the construction of the cathedral; First convents: Jesuits; Franciscans; Benedictines; Carmelites;

Foundation of the Brotherhood of Mercy;

Linear expansion: high city / low city;

Sugar production in the Recôncavo; Introduction of the first African slaves;

Dutch Invasion (1624-1625);
PARISHES OF SALVADOR
1549
Planta Original da Cidade de Salvador
Destaque para Rua Chile em roxo
c. 1605
Ciudad de Salvador, 1624
The “golden age” of Salvador (1650-1763)

- Construction of the main monuments of Salvador;
- New fortifications; Dyke of Tororó;
- Archbishopric (1676); First nuns convent (1681);
- Radiocentric shape;
- Discovery of gold and diamond in Minas Gerais (1698);
Capital of colonial captaincy (1763-1823)

• 1763: change of capital to Rio de Janeiro;
• 400 properties belonged to the religious orders;
1808: Napoleonic wars: Portuguese court in Rio de Janeiro (1808); Opening of ports; School of Surgery; first industries;
• Arrival of the English;
• 1818: estimate of 115,000 inhabitants;
1822-1823: War of Independence; Exit of the Portuguese;
1798
Imperial province capital: instabilities (1823-1849)

- 1835: Malé rebellion: Islamized Africans;
  1837: separatist revolution;

  Loss of importance of the defensive system;
  Transformation of fortifications into prisons;

  Last period as a dense city
1844
Imperial province capital: Stabilities (1850-1889)

- 1850: end of the slave trade; main export coffee and decline of Bahian sugar production;
- 1851: first public transport by animals. Expansion of the city;
- 1853: lay orders: 600 properties;
- 1870: Inauguration railroad;
- 1873: first hydraulic lift;
- 1872: first official census: 129,000 (59% blacks and browns; 12% slaves);
- 1888: abolition of slavery
Republican Salvador: Stagnation (1889-1944)

1889: fall of the empire and implantation of the republic;

1912-1916: urban reforms (cocoa resources); modern port;

1925: first subdivisions;

1930: lift Lacerda

1933: demolition of the cathedral;

1940: 290,000 inhabitants;

First apartment buildings;
Pre-Metropolization (1945-1969)

Great migrations;

Large invasions of land;

1950: 417,000 inhabitants;

Industrial centers in the periphery (Centro Industrial de Aratu);

1961: Trams replaced by buses
1958
Metropolization (1970-1999)

- Implementation of valley avenues;
  
  1970: 1,000,000 inhabitants;
  1980: 1,500,000 inhabitants;
  1991: 2,075,000 inhabitants

1972: Beginning of the Administrative Center of Bahia
1973: Beginning of the Pelourinho Reform;
1975: first shopping center;

1978: beginning of the Petrochemical Complex of Camaçari;

1983: Historic Center World Heritage Site - UNESCO