

San Juan del Puerto's creation revolves around the Carta Puebla or charter that was granted by the Guzmanes La fundación de San Juan del Puerto, a través de la Carta Puebla concedida por los Guzmanes on January 10, 1468 and is in line with the repopulation that took place in Andalusia during the 14th and 15th centuries affecting many other localities in the province of Huelva.



There was previous Roman presence by the Candón river and its bridge, and later on there existed a Roman settlement in town on the road to Seville, with a fortified tower for the defense of the surrounding territory.

However, and before San Juan became a village, there was a small port at the service of fishermen and poor people, where fruit and wines were shipped. The economic situation during the 17th century favored trade, a trade conducted on the left bank of the Tinto at the ports of Moguer and Palos, which were outside the control of the Medina-Sidonia family. As the right bank of the river Tinto proved to be strategically significant, the Count of Niebla and Duke of Medina-Sidonia finally issued forth a Carta de Privilegios or charter for the Port of San Juan, which was how our city first came to be termed. Thus the foundation of the Port of San Juan essentially had an economic and commercial background. The port prospered and soon caused many of San Juan del Puerto inhabitants to sail for the Indies: Mateo Morales formed part of the second expedition to the Americas organized by Cristobal Columbus in 1493. In 1551 the Port of San Juan came to be termed villa or town and during the 17th century it became a point for the distribution of foreign imports along Huelva's coast. During the 18th century, and apart from seafaring commerce, San Juan del Puerto also ships products from the countryside: wheat and grape, but also firewood and cork from the meadows, shared lands and salt marshes.



~~Historical photograph of a railway yard showing a steam locomotive, tracks, and industrial structures.~~