

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Site composed of the remains of the ancient stone wharf, built for the landing of enslaved Africans, in Rio de Janeiro harbour from 1811 onwards, and the wharf built in 1843 to receive the Neapolitan Princess Tereza Cristina de Bourbon, wife of Emperor Don Pedro II. As regards current nomenclature, the site corresponds to the area of Praça Jornal do Comércio as far as Avenida Barão de Tefé, and Rua Sacadura Cabral bordered by the Hospital of Servidores do Estado, at number 178 Rua Sacadura Cabral.

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| State party | Federal Republic of Brazil |
| State, province or region | Rio de Janeiro |
| Name of Property | Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site |
| Geographical Coordinates to the nearest second | LAT 22°53'49.03"S LON 43°11'14.62"O |
| Map in A4 (or letter format) of the nominated property, showing its frontiers and buffer zone | Archaeological Site composed of the remains of the ancient stone wharf, built for the landing of enslaved Africans in Rio de Janeiro harbour from 1811 onwards, and the wharf built in 1843 to receive the Neapolitan Princess Tereza Cristina de Bourbon, wife of Emperor Don Pedro II. As regards current nomenclature, the site corresponds to the area of Praça Jornal do Comércio as far as Avenida Barão de Tefé, and Rua Sacadura Cabral bordered by the Hospital of Servidores do Estado, at number 178 Rua Sacadura Cabral. |
| Map in A4 (or letter format) of the nominated property, showing its frontiers and buffer zone | Page 14 |
| Criteria under which the property is nominated | <p><i>Criterion III: to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which has disappeared</i></p> <p>The transatlantic slave trade and the enslavement of Africans in the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries is a long and tragic episode of enormous relevance to human history. Almost a quarter of all the Africans enslaved in the Americas arrived at Rio de Janeiro, so the city can be considered the entry point of the greatest number of enslaved Africans and the biggest slave port in history.</p> <p>Rediscovered in the course of archaeological excavations undertaken on the site in 2011, Valongo Wharf symbolises the materialisation of African roots in the Americas becoming a space of witness, in which material is condensed into living memory, as in the arrival and permanence of Africans this side of the Atlantic.</p> |

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| | <p><i>Criterion VI: to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance</i></p> <p>The transatlantic slave trade is a lengthy history, which can be understood as part of what are known as sensitive topics, those that awaken the memory of traumatic and painful events and deal with the history both of episodes and more extensive processes of human rights violations. This being considered, Valongo Wharf presents itself as a magnificent example of what is habitually referred to as a sensitive heritage site. The wharf's vicinity contained the warehouses where recently arrived captives were exhibited and sold, the Lazaretto for quarantine and treatment of those who were sick from their terrible journey and the New Blacks' Cemetery, destined for those who succumbed to the rigours of the crossing on arrival.</p> <p>It must be considered the most powerful memorial of the African Diaspora outside Africa.</p> |
| Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value | <p>Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site is situated in the port area of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Wharf was built from 1811 onwards, as part of the slavocracy in force since the colonial era in Brazil. The property was situated in Valonguinho Cove, on Valongo Beach, a region known for the landing of Africans and the slave trade from the late 18th century to the first three decades of the 19th century. According to the Slave Trade Data Base estimates, about 900,000 captive Africans entered via Valongo. Its principal singular characteristic is that of a beach covered with extensive paving made of hewn stone of different sizes, forms, finishes and functions (Pé de Moleque paving) with a ramp and steps down to the sea. These characteristics require that the builder master technique for laying the stones and above all the necessary drainage, as the beach was at the mouth of the valley. Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site is the only known example that expresses, by means of its exceptional tangible and intangible context, the history of the African Diaspora in Brazil and the Americas..</p> |



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| | <p>Statement of Integrity The actual Valongo Wharf Archaeological Site results from the archaeological research carried out on the site in 2011, with the authorisation of IPHAN, in line with national legislation aiming to conciliate the preservation of the property with the urban development of Rio de Janeiro city's port area. As a result of the work carried out, a viewing area was created in 2012, exhibiting its principal most expressive section including the elements which denote the asset's exceptional relevance, with the stone slipway of Pé de Moleque type paving and the long main drainage channel in the residual water runoff system. The archaeological site's viewing area allows us to observe the Pé de Moleque type pavement, following the area's natural contours, using stones of different sizes and forms, built so as to permit efficient embarking and disembarking thanks to the paving and the local drainage system. The completed research, in line with Brazil's current legislation, determines that the site suffers no risks or negative impacts. Seen from the archaeological site's viewing area, the site offers an important indication of the value of archaeological remains for the process of urban renovation in Brazil.</p> <p>Statement of Authenticity The results of the archaeological and historical research carried out on Valongo Wharf confer veracity and credibility to the attributes that transmit its Outstanding Universal Value. The discovery of the slipway and remains of the drainage system and the design of the irregular stone paving characteristic of the era in which Valongo Wharf was operational, as well as elements of the material culture of the era, consistent with the context of the landing place of enslaved Africans, were found in the excavations, registered in technical scientific reports and exhibited for visiting specialists. The archaeological studies prove that by grace of having been covered over for more than a century, not only has the wharf's design been preserved, but also the original material from which it was built has been kept almost intact.</p> <p>Historical sources in public archives help to place the archaeological remains, giving credibility to the scientific conclusions and contributing to the understanding of the wharf's significance and importance during its operational period.</p> <p>With the archaeological research carried out and the resulting urban interventions in place, the recuperation and revitalisation of the area are encouraged, by giving value to the immaterial aspects of the site, which have encouraged growing cultural practices associated with African traditions, which reinforce the spirit of the place and its relation with the past.</p> |
| <p>Name and information of agency contact / Local institution</p> | <p>Contact: Kátia Borgéa Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional – IPHAN. SEPS Quadra 713/913 Sul, Bloco D, Edifício IPHAN, 5º andar – Asa Sul, Brasília/ Distrito Federal, Brasil – CEP 70390-135.</p> |

