

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE  
WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE

Seventh Session

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List of cultural and natural properties suitable for inclusion in the  
World Heritage List

1. At its third session, the Committee decided that each State Party should, as far as possible, submit a tentative list of cultural and natural properties situated within its territory and which it considers suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List. It furthermore decided that this list, which will constitute the "inventory" provided for in Article 11 of the Convention, does not need to be exhaustive but should comprise those properties which the State intends to nominate during the following five to ten years.
2. Tentative lists for Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan were presented to the Committee at its fifth session in Sydney (1981). (Document CC.81/CONF.003/INF.3) and tentative lists for India, Portugal and the United States of America were presented to the Committee at its sixth session in Unesco Headquarters (1982) (Document CLT-82/CH/CONF.015/2).
3. The Secretariat has since received tentative lists for natural properties suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List from Brazil and Portugal. ... These lists are attached to the present document.
4. As concerns the tentative list for the United States of America, the Government authorities of the United States informed the Secretariat by letter of 4 October 1983 that Haleakala National Park, Hawaii has been identified and subsequently confirmed as an addition to their Tentative List. The following wording will therefore be added to the tentative list of the United States of America under Section II, Natural Properties, immediately under the sub-heading Hawaiian Islands:

HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK, Hawaii. ( $20^{\circ} 40'N$ ;  $156^{\circ} 10'W$ ). With an elevational range from sea level to 3000 m, the park has a great variety of habitats. Alpine deserts, subalpine shrubland, dry forests, subalpine grassland, bogs, rainforests, and coastal vegetation all occur within a linear distance of 25 km. Of international botanical significance, over 95 percent of the species, and 20 percent of the genera of flowering plants are found nowhere else on earth. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural beauty.

July 1983

TENTATIVE LIST OF PROPERTIES WHICH PORTUGAL IS CONSIDERING  
NOMINATING FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

. Peneda - Gerês National Park

70 290 Hectare

First and up to now only national Park created in Portugal

Oak and birch forests

Very interesting flora and fauna - stag, boar, wolves, and wild horses

Rich cultural tradition

Large number of mineral water springs

. Serra da Estrela Natural Park

100 000 hectare

Great geological interest (schist and granite junction area)

glacier valleys; native flora

mountainous rural landscape and rich cultural tradition.

Important historical and pre-historical elements.

Production of cheese (considered one of the best in Europe).

. Arrábida Natural Park

10 820 hectare

Geological and botanical interest, "maquis" areas, primitive rural landscape; grazing; oak, woods. Maritime coast of high aesthetical and biological interest.

. Montezinho Natural Park

75 000 hectare

oak and pine woods, mountainous rural landscape with characteristic ethnography and typical villages. Fauna - stag, boar and birds of prey.

Natural Reserves

. Ria Formosa

16 000 hectare

Lagoon area in the litoral of Algarve; very important moor zone, habitat of migratory birds from the South of Europa: rare species, as for instance the flamingos which are in danger of extinction in the Mediterranean; production zone for bivalve shellfish and for

other fish and shellfish species; consolidated sandhills; piscatory communities of great ethnographic interest.

Reserves not yet classified

. Sagres

The most Western part of Portuguese territory; habitat for marine birds living on the cliffs; concentration of land migratory birds. Part of the migratory routes between Africa and Europe. Botanical importance: different endemical species.

December 1982

TENTATIVE LIST OF PROPERTIES WHICH BRAZIL IS CONSIDERING  
NOMINATING FOR INCLUSION IN THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Cultural property

1. Ruins of the former community of São Miguel, Sto. Angelo, Rio Grande do Sul
2. Historic centre of Salvador Bahia
3. Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Matosinho Congonhas, Minas Gerais
4. Church and Monastery of São Bento, Rio de Janeiro
5. Church and Convent of Sto. Antônio of the Third Order of Saint Francis, João Pessoa, Paraíba
6. House of Culture, former headquarters of the Ministry of Education and Health, Rio de Janeiro

Natural property

1. National Park of Iguaçu, Paraná
2. National Park of the Pantanal Matogrossense, Mato Grosso
3. National Park of the Serra da Bocaina, São Paulo/Rio de Janeiro
4. National Park of the Pico da Neblina, Amazonas
5. Nature Reserve of Atol das Rocas, Rio Grande do Norte
6. Area of ecological interest: Taim, Rio Grande do Sul
7. Area of ecological interest: Raso da Catarina Bahia

CULTURAL PROPERTY

1. Ruins of the former community of São Miguel, Sto. Angelo, Rio Grande do Sul

The vestiges of the former community of São Miguel constitute one of the most complete examples of the famous Jesuit settlements of converted Indians which extended over an area now belonging to Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay (comparable to S. Inacio Mini in Argentina and to Trinidad in Paraguay).

Of the seven missionary establishments in the Tapes region (on the left bank of the River Uruguay--now in the State of Rio Grande do Sul) this was one of the first to be founded (1687). The present church, the residence, the school and its outbuildings were built between 1735 and 1750 according to the plans drawn by Friar João Batista Primoli. Of the church, only the walls, built of solid masonry, remain intact, and the only traces of the other buildings, including the Indian dwellings, are the foundations, pillar bases, paving-stones and fragments of walls. The mission museum building, designed by the architect Lucio Costa (1938), stands at one of the corners of the original square.

References: a - iii, iv and v.

Note: If the mission property of the thirty Jesuit settlements in the state of Paraguay is presented jointly with Argentina and Paraguay, the ruined sites of S. Miguel and S. João (Sto. Angelo district) might be mentioned separately, as well as those of S. Lourenço at S. Luiz de Gonzaga, and of S. Nicolau in the town of that name, all in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

2. The historic centre of Salvador Bahia

The historic centre of Salvador has been preserved and forms the nucleus of the Old Town, which was founded in 1549 as the headquarters of the national Government of Brazil and is situated at the top of an escarpment overlooking the Bay of All Saints.

Its squares and historic monuments are highly distinctive: the Terreiro de Jesus, the parvis of the Church of S. Francisco, the Largo do Pelourinho, the Grand Steps, Paço Street, Carmo Street, the Largo da Cruz do Pascoal and the Largos de la Barroquinha and de Sto. Antônio are outstanding examples of the finest and most remarkable religious and secular architecture of the Brazilian heritage. The monuments include the Sé (former Jesuit Church), the Convent and Church of S. Francisco and the Church of the Third Order of Franciscans, the Church of the Rosário dos Pretos, the Church and Convent of the Carmelites and a number of fine private mansions of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in particular those of Ferrão, Saldanha and the former seminary of S. Damaso.

References: a - i, ii, iv and v.

3. Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Matosinho Congonhas, Minas Gerais

This is one of the most outstanding holy places, of historical, religious, aesthetic, architectural and sculptural value and obviously inspired by similar European monuments, particularly those in northern Portugal. The original building was begun in 1757 and became an important pilgrimage centre. The present buildings--the church and its parvis--are situated at the top of a hill surrounded by valleys, and date back to the 1760s. In 1800, the architect and sculptor Antônio Francisco Lisboa, 'Aleijadinho' (the 'Little Cripple'), began work on the twelve soapstone figures representing the prophets, which stand on the parapet of the parvis, and the set of wooden figures marking the Seven Stations of the Cross, which stand in six chapels strung out along the path leading up the hill.

References: a - i, iv, v and vi.



4. Church and Monastery of S. Bento, Rio de Janeiro

The monastery of S. Bento stands on one of the four hills which were landmarks in the heart of Rio de Janeiro in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was begun in 1617, and steadily thereafter extended and enriched by remarkable 'talhas' (wood carvings) and paintings--the works of architects, sculptors, engravers and painters--throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, always adapting to changing tastes, but never losing a sense of unity. The same observations might be made of the more recent buildings near the monastery--a secondary school and a hostel--thanks to the sensitivity and discernment shown by the Benedictine community which still inhabits the monastery.

References: a - i, ii and iv.

5. Church and Convent of Sto. Antônio of the Third Order of St. Francis  
João Pessoa, Paraíba

This is one of the most typical, imposing yet simple examples of the Franciscan convents to be found in north-east Brazil. Its features are wholly its own and quite different from the others in Brazil, Portugal or anywhere else in the world.

The original layout has been preserved, comprising the church, the convent, the chapel, the oratory and the cloister of the Third Order--the church parvis with its cross and the convent enclosure with the fountain. The eighteenth century architecture has been embellished with exceptionally fine wood carvings and paintings of the period.

References: a - i; e - iv.

6. The House of Culture, former headquarters of the Ministry of Education and Health, Rio de Janeiro

This edifice, built between 1937 and 1945, was designed by a team of architects according to the original plans by Le Corbusier. The team consisted of Lucio Costa, Oscar Niemeyer, Alfonso Eduardo Reidy, Carlos Leão, Jorge Machado Moreira and Ernani Vasconcellos. The gardens were designed by Burle Marx, and the glazed tiles of the façade as well as the mural paintings decorating the interior are by Candido Portinari.

This building was the first deliberate attempt at modern Brazilian architecture and had a decisive influence on all subsequent major developments in architecture in Brazil.

References: a - i, ii and iv.

NATURAL PROPERTY

1. National park of Iguaçú, Paraná

Lat.  $25^{\circ}30'$  -  $25^{\circ}50'$  S. and Long.  $53^{\circ}45'$  -  $54^{\circ}15'$  W.

Without a doubt, this park is a remarkable site, especially in view of its proximity to the Iguaçú Falls--one of the finest natural features of the continent--which are fully protected by the national park of Iguazu in Argentina. In addition to the exceptional natural beauty of the cataracts, the gorge of the Iguaçú River and the luxuriant forest, the park constitutes a gene capital of great value. The whole area (170,000 hectares) is government property.

Reference: iii.

2. National Park of the Pantanal Matogrossense, Mato Grosso

Lat.  $17^{\circ}20'$  -  $17^{\circ}50'$  S. and Long.  $57^{\circ}10'$  -  $57^{\circ}45'$  W.

The Pantanal of the Mato Grosso is regarded as the most densely populated wildlife reserve in America, both in numbers of species and in numbers of individuals. The national park is an example of a unique ecosystem in which these species are fully protected.

The seasonal floods are one of the main features of the region and help to keep the soil fertile. The area, which covers approximately 35,000 hectares, was made a park recently in 1981, and is situated west of the central part of the Pantanal Matogrossense. Its status is the outcome of a long campaign by scientists and conservationists in Brazil. The whole area is government property.

References: ii and iii.

3. National Park of the Serra da Bocaina, São Paulo/Rio de Janeiro

Lat.  $22^{\circ}40'$  -  $23^{\circ}20'$  S. and Long.  $44^{\circ}24'$  -  $44^{\circ}54'$  W.

This is a protected part of the Atlantic tropical forest situated on the coast between the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

The area, of unusual beauty, is half-way between two of the largest cities in Brazil--São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

The national park covers 100,000 hectares, is a fine example of protected oceanic forest, and has a rich variety of fauna, including many species threatened with extinction. It is also one of our rare protected sites along the coast.

References: iii and iv.

4. National Park of the Pico da Neblina, Amazonas

Lat.  $01^{\circ}$ N. -  $00^{\circ}20'$  S. and Long.  $65^{\circ}15'$  -  $66^{\circ}50'$  W.

This park (2,200,000 hectares) is situated in the state of Amazonas, on the frontier with Venezuela, where it is known as the Cerro La Neblina National Park. It contains the highest peak in Brazil (3,014 m): hence its name. It is a fine example of equatorial rain-forest and its highest slopes are shrouded in misty forest, owing to the constant high humidity. There is also a rich variety of wildlife. Furthermore, the park contains at least two Pleistocene sites, and offers areas of great scenic beauty, such as the Morro dos Seis Lagos.

References: ii, iii and iv.

5. Nature Reserve at Atol das Rocas, Rio Grande do Norte

Lat.  $3^{\circ}45'$  -  $3^{\circ}56'$  S. and Long.  $33^{\circ}37'$  -  $33^{\circ}56'$  W.

This covers the small islands and ocean area around the only true atoll in the Atlantic; the area was established as a wildlife reserve in June 1979. Situated 144 miles from the Brazilian Coast, it is a region with a rich variety of sea-birds and other marine fauna and flora.

References: ii and iii.



6. Area of ecological interest: Taim, Rio Grande do Sul

Lat.  $32^{\circ}32'$  -  $32^{\circ}50'$  S. and Long.  $53^{\circ}23'$  -  $52^{\circ}32'$  W.

Situated in the district of Sta. Vitória dos Palmares and Rio Grande, this station covers an area of 32,000 hectares near the Uruguayan border. Taim is public property which has been declared an area of ecological interest, with a vast lagoon system partly formed by the Mirim, Jacaré, Nicola and Mangueira lagoons.

Most of the marshland along the southern coast of Brazil is interesting on account of its biotic communities and its rich wildlife. The area at Taim has about 10 km of ocean beaches, mobile dunes and areas where sand and creeping vegetation alternate. Its inclusion in the world natural heritage is justified by the fact that it is particularly representative of this type of Brazilian ecosystem.

The many species of animals, especially birds, are threatened by the growing changes affecting the marshland since it has been used for grazing and cultivation, without any attempt to preserve the wildlife; this process will lead to the extinction of certain species such as the otter, the coypu, the crocodile and many others.

References: ii and iv.

Area of ecological interest: Raso da Catarina, Bahia

Lat.  $9^{\circ}20'$  -  $9^{\circ}55'$  S. and Long.  $38^{\circ}29'$  -  $38^{\circ}43'$  W.

The area of Raso da Catarina is considered to be one of the most arid zones in Brazil. Owing to the lack of natural springs and to the fact that the rivers frequently run dry, this vast area has remained virtually untouched. It is a flat area covered with brushwood, including cacti and exotic plants which provide one of the rare sources of water at certain times of year. In some places there are sand formations resembling canyons, pillars and walls, mainly hollowed out by rainwater. These provide a refuge for birds as well as being interesting from a scenic point of view. The flora and fauna, however, are the greatest attraction of the Raso da Catarina. Inclusion of the Raso da Catarina area is justified by the above-mentioned features.

This is, in fact, one of the last examples of the caatinga biome which covers almost all north-east Brazil, but the area has shrunk today as human settlements advance. The whole area of 200,000 hectares is government property.

References: ii and iii.