



Description of the Fieldwork Area

Centro de Referência em Nomes Geográficos - IBGE

**The UNGEGN & IBGE Toponymy Course
Rio de Janeiro, May, 2017**

Do you know **Mangaratiba**?

What element does this name refer to?

What are its origins?

What is its meaning?

What is its history?

What is its motivation?

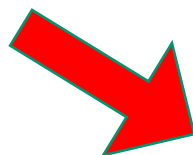


**What can we discover about
the place with this name?**

First...

The history of the Mangaratiba

- In the XVI century, Portuguese people arrived in the region, that was inhabited by indigenous tribe **Tupinambá**;
- This indigenous tribe fought the Portuguese occupation until 1567 when it lost the battles;
- So, in this moment, the occupation of the region really occurred;



**Donation of lands to
Correia de Sá family**

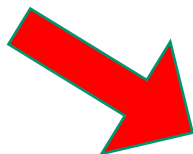
– This Family had has an important role in the development of Mangaratiba → **sugar mill** called **Itacuruçá**;

– Martim de Sá, in the XVII, established two indigenous villages.

Attention: one of them was located in the **Itacuruçá island** and it was controlled by **jesuits**.

– In this period, the main function of the region was the production of sugar and food to serve the captaincy of São Vicente.

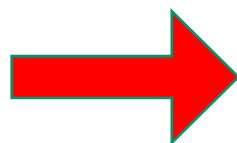
- The Correia de Sá Family kept a good relationship with the indigenous



Note: the indigenous moved into Sá's lands → From the Rio do Saco to Rio Sahy(í)-Mirim (Sá's small river)

- In 1652, Correia de Sá exchanged his mill for another in the local where today is the city of Rio de Janeiro;

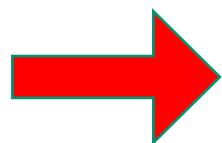
- After the sugar cane economic cycle in Brazil, gold became the main product of Brazil's economy;
- In this sense, the focus of the governmental authorities was to protect this product until its departure to the metropolis → **new road** to connect Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo to avoid the risk of transporting gold in the sea → **“Estrada Real”** → Development of a region in Mangaratiba's mountains → **“São João Marcos”**
- The government promoted the occupation of the area through the donation of lands;



Note: one person had an important role in this moment → the **“pilot of ropes” (Piloto de Cordas)** João Cardoso de Mendonça Lemos

- At the same time, the production of “*cachaça*” increased in Mangaratiba so as to be used to pay for slaves in the **slave trade**;
- During the XVIII century, Mangaratiba had an extensive influence in the dynamics of the slave trade;
- Already in the XIX century, other product emerged in the economical scenario: **COFFEE**;
- The plantations of coffee were being expanded to all the mountain region → **Piraí, Barra Mansa, São João Marcos, among others...**

– So, two main activities co-existed in this period: the **exportation of coffee** and the **slave trade** → Mangaratiba became an important **trading post**, especially with the presence of the **port**;



Note: In the middle of the XIX century, this port was the **main port** of Brazil;

– Important person in this context: Joaquim José de Souza Breves, “the king of coffee”, the major slave dealer of the country. He settled in Mangaratiba and promoted the increase of the port’s activities;

– Mangaratiba, with this development, became a “vila” in 1831, called **Nossa Senhora da Guia de Mangaratiba**; 8

– In 1850, the slave traffic was prohibited in whole country. However, Joaquim Breves continued the slave trade;



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Source: Bondim, Mirian

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- With the railroad, the main economic activity until now started → **tourism;**



First railroad station of Mangartiba in 1920

Source: Bondim, Mirian

And nowadays?

A little about the enviromental and social context of the area

- Mangaratiba is a municipality of Rio de Janeiro State;
- The city is located in the south coast, in a region called “Costa Verde”;
- The area has an interesting particularity: sea and mountain are very close;

Localização de Mangaratiba no
Estado do Rio de Janeiro



 Mangaratiba

Território: 353,408 km²
População: 40.779 habitantes
(Estimativa IBGE 2015)

The city is approximately
85 km from Rio de Janeiro



Aerial view of the city centre
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.



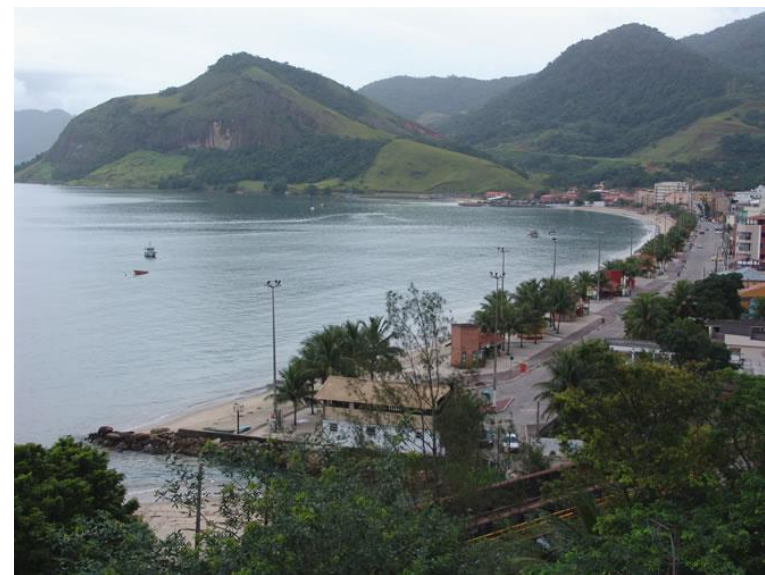
Waterfront of Mangaratiba
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.



Conceição de Jacareí (2nd district)
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.



Itacuruçá (3rd district)
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.



Muriqui (4th district)
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.



Serra do Piloto
Source: Prefeitura de Mangaratiba.

- The biome which covers the area is the Atlantic Forest;



Source: IBGE

- The biome which cover the area is Atlantic Forest;

100% of the territory of Mangaratiba was originally cover by the Atlantic Forest.

In 2014, around 74% of its territory are remainings of this forest.

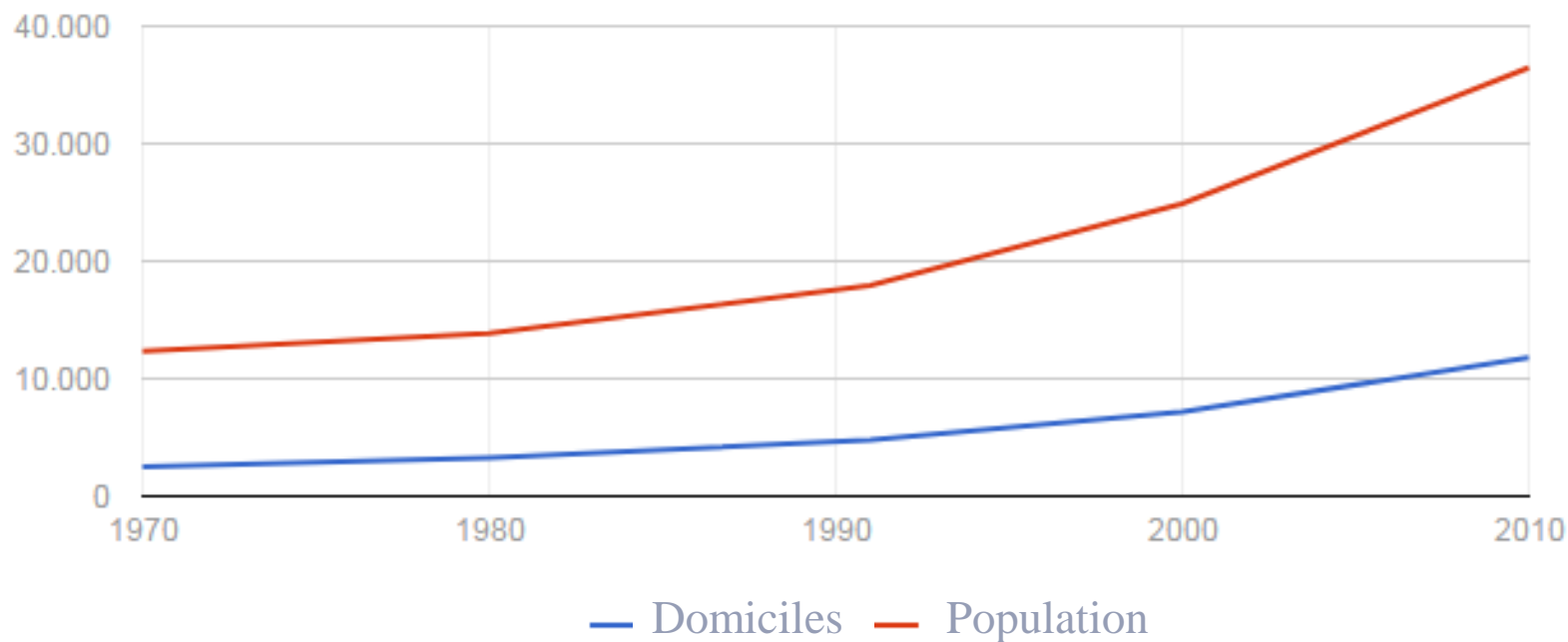
So, according to *Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica*, Mangaratiba is in 3rd position in the ranking of municipalities of Rio de Janeiro that preserve the Atlantic Forest the most.

Populacional Profile

- The estimated population of the municipality in 2016 is 41.557 inhabitants;
- The demographic density is low, approximately 102 inhabitants/km²;

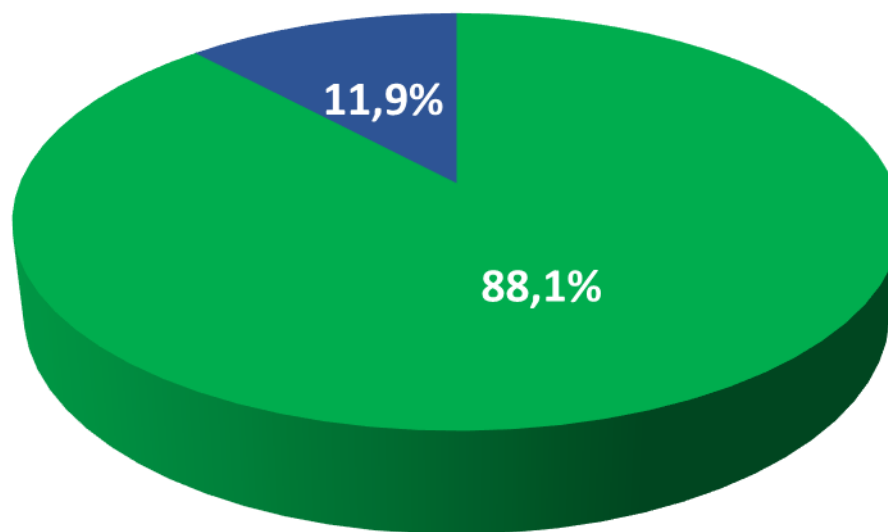
Populacional Profile

Graphic 1 - Population Evolution



Populacional Profile

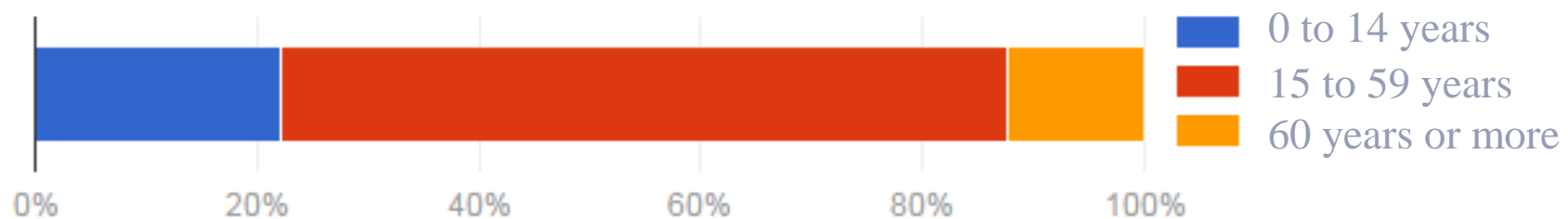
Graphic 2 - Population Distribution



■ Rural ■ Urban

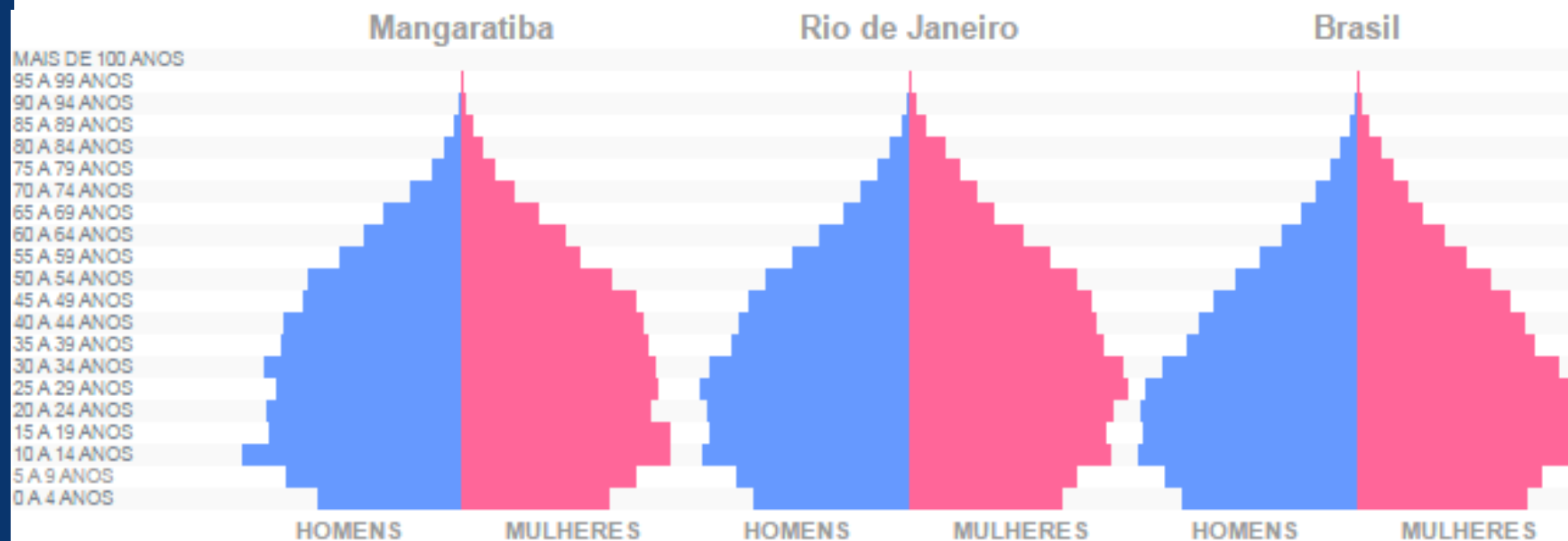
Populacional Profile

Graphic 3 - Population per Age Group



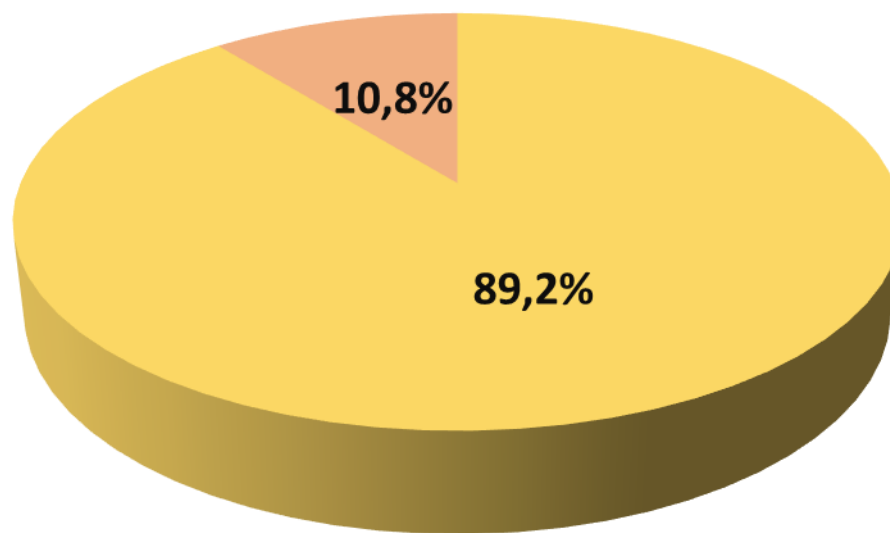
Populacional Profile

Graphic 4 - Age Pyramid



Populacional Profile

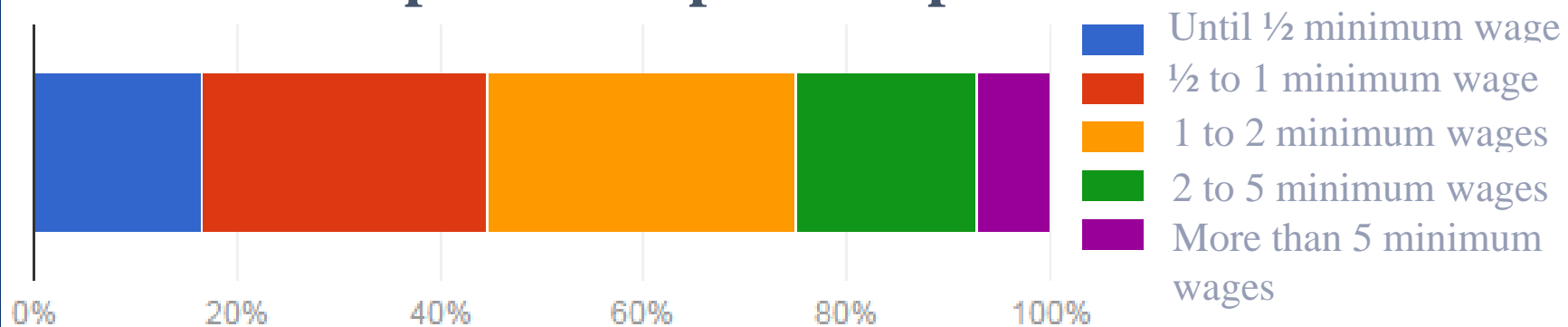
Graphic 5 - Literacy of Population



■ Literate ■ Illiterate

Populacional Profile

Graphic 6 - Population per Income



Touristic vocation

- Tourism is the main economical activity in Mangaratiba;
- The municipality has around 30 beaches in a 50 km line of coast and also many islands;
- Besides the beaches, the city presents an expressive cultural heritage related to its prosperous history, specially, in the XIX century;
- So the tourism is diversified: historical, nautical and summer vacation;

Summer vacation x Fieldwork

- It's important to pay attention to this information, because it gives us hints for our fieldwork:
- Our fieldwork: **May** → Fall → **less people in the city**
 - Probably: **many empty houses**
 - Maybe: some difficulties to find **respondents** for the name collection;

Finally....

Mangaratiba

- Origin: **Tupi** → Indigenous name
mangarã-tyba
- Meaning: **Place with *mangarás* (bananas) in abundance**
 - Motivation: **Phytoponym**
- History: **the plantations of bananas have been important to the city during all the time. In some moments, they supported the local economy.**

References

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