Description of the Fieldwork Area

Centro de Referência em Nomes Geográficos - IBGE

The UNGEGN & IBGE Toponymy Course
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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 governamental 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;
– In 1850, the slave traffic was prohibited in whole country. However, Joaquim Breves continued the slave trade;

– In development, João developed technology.

Toll
Source: Bondim, Mirian
In the end of the XIX century, Mangaratiba entered a period of decline. Because of the end of the slave trade, the use of the railroad to distribute coffee and the high cost of the toll to use the Imperial road, the context only changed in 1914 when the railroad reached Mangaratiba. Transport wood, coal, fish and bananas.

Note: The plantations of bananas in the region were important during all its history (since the XVI century, at least).
– 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 environmental 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;
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

[Graph showing population and domiciles evolution from 1970 to 2010]
Populacional Profile

Graphic 2 - Population Distribution

- Rural: 88.1%
- Urban: 11.9%
Populacional Profile

Graphic 3 - Population per Age Group

- 0 to 14 years
- 15 to 59 years
- 60 years or more
Populacional Profile

Graphic 4 - Age Pyramid
Populacional Profile

Graphic 5 - Literacy of Population

- Literate: 89.2%
- Iliterate: 10.8%
Populacional Profile

Graphic 6 - Population per Income

- Until ½ minimum wage
- ½ to 1 minimum wage
- 1 to 2 minimum wages
- 2 to 5 minimum wages
- More than 5 minimum wages
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 *mangarãs* (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

http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/presidencia/noticias/21052004biomashtml.shtm

https://www.sosma.org.br/102355/levantamento-inedito-mata-atlantica-rio/


