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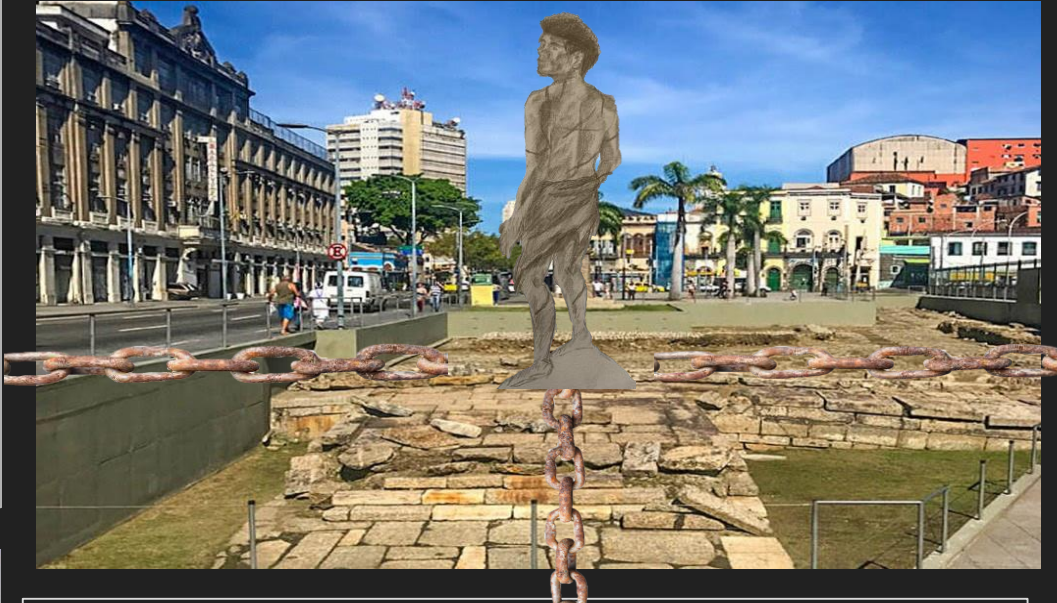
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# Valongo Wharf Transatlantic Slave Trade Memorial

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## Age and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

During the time of the Transatlantic trade, having children transported across the Atlantic Ocean was very common. Aboard the Vessel *Voadora* the percentage of children on board was 96.8%, which was very high for any of the other ships that sailed later on. Then on the ship named *Vulcano* owned by Portugal, had a little bit less children compared to the *Voadora* but the ship had more boys aboard than it did girls with a 32.3% to 19.8%. The boat *Gallito* owned by Spain, had the lowest percentage compared to the other ships. This vessel only had 23.5% of children on board. These children were still being sold left and right as if they were adults. In one of the pictures on the right, there is a documentation of a young girl being sold as a slave. She was 14 years old and very close to the time where she will either work in the house instead of the plantation.



Valongo Wharf is located in central Rio De Janeiro and encompasses the entirety of Jornal de Commercial Square.

Historical significance: The lowest level of the wharf contains pavings in the pé de moleque style which is attributed to the original Valongo Wharf. The later layer is aspects of the empress wharf that came later. From data from Unesco. Org and the slave voyage database, roughly 1/5th of the 5 million slaves that arrived in Brazil came in through Valongo wharf. Valongo Wharf was at first related to various other historical structures, such as warehouses, quarantine facilities, the lazaretto, and the New African cemetery. However, the wharf is all that remains. This makes the wharf one of the few remains of a greater narrative of the slave trades disembarkment points in Rio De Janeiro. All that is at the Valongo wharf today is a column to remind those who pass of the late empress wharf. With the empress wharf failing to express the deep historical significance that the Valongo wharf holds it is the perfect place for a memorial.

Blaufarb, Rafe, and Liz Clarke. *Inhuman Traffick: The International Struggle Against the Transatlantic Slave Trade*. Oxford University Press, pp. 3-36.

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## Western Powers: Nations and the Ending of the Slave Trade

At one point, England had been the largest participant in the transatlantic slave trade; however, motivated by a growing abolitionist movement, it was the first nation to end the Transatlantic Slave Trade in 1807. For both moral and economic reasons, the English subsequently used their navy to suppress both their trade and that of other nations.

France officially abolished its slave trade in 1807, but it was not effectively stifled until France agreed to a reciprocal right of search with England in 1831. Until then, slavers had been using false flags to evade both navies.

The United States voluntarily agreed to end its slave trade in 1807 and effectively enforced much of it. However, it was not total, and the lack of agreement to reciprocal right of search allowed the trade to persist in low numbers.

In 1817, Britain signed treaties with the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal allowing reciprocal right of search.

The Netherlands immediately ended the slave trade.

For 400,000£, Spain agreed to phased abolition, starting in 1820.

Portugal, the largest remaining slave trader, agreed to end the trade north of the equator for 300,000£. However, their greatest trade was to the south.

