

SEVILLA



**IDA: ADVANCED  
DOCTORAL RESEARCH  
IN ARCHITECTURE**

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera, Marta Molina Huelva (comp.)

IDA: Advanced Doctoral Research in Architecture  
Sevilla: Universidad de Sevilla, 2017.

1.408 pp. 21 x 29,7 cm

ISBN: 978-84-16784-99-8

All right reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or any means without prior written permission from the Publisher.

**EDITOR**

Universidad de Sevilla

**COMPILERS**

Antonio Tejedor Cabrera

Marta Molina Huelva

**DESIGN AND LAYOUT BY**

Pablo Blázquez Jesús

María Carrascal Pérez

Daniel Longa García

Marina López Sánchez

Francisco Javier Navarro de Pablos

Gabriel Velasco Blanco

**ADMINISTRATION AND SERVICES STAFF**

Adoración Gavira Iglesias

Seville, november 2017

© 2017. IDA: ADVANCED DOCTORAL RESEARCH IN ARCHITECTURE

SEVILLA

IDE

ORGANIZED BY



COLLABORATORS



Consejo Andaluz  
de Colegios Oficiales  
de Arquitectos



fundación **arquia**

All manuscripts have been submitted to blind peer review, all content in this publication has been strictly selected, the international scientific committee that participates in the selection of the works is of international character and of recognized prestige, an scrupulous method of content filtering has been followed in terms of its veracity, scientific definition and plot quality.

## COMMITTEES

### CONFERENCE CHAIRPERSONS

**Antonio Tejedor Cabrera**, *Coordinator of the PhD Program in Architecture and Director of the University Institute of Architecture and Construction Sciences, Professor Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

**Marta Molina Huelva**, *Secretary of the University Institute of Architecture and Construction Sciences, Professor of the Department of Building Structures and Geotechnical Engineering, University of Seville*

### ORGANISING COMMITTEE

**María Carrascal Pérez**, *Department of History, Theory and Architectural Composition, University of Seville*

**Mercedes Linares Gómez del Pulgar**, *Department of Architectural Graphic Expression, University of Seville*

**Ángel Martínez García-Posada**, *Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

**Pilar Mercader Moyano**, *Department of Architectural Constructions I, University of Seville*

**Domingo Sánchez Fuentes**, *Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, University of Seville*

**Manuel Vázquez Boza**, *Department of Building Structures and Land Engineering, University of Seville*

### CONFERENCE SECRETARY

**Pablo Blázquez Jesús**, *Ph.D. student, Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

**Marina López Sánchez**, *Ph.D. student, Department of Architectural Design, University of Seville*

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

**José Aguiar**-Universidade de Lisboa  
**Benno Albrecht**-Università IUAV di Venezia  
**Francisco Javier Alejandro Sánchez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Darío Álvarez Álvarez**-Universidad de Valladolid  
**Antonio Ampliato Briones**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Joaquín Antuña**-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
**Ángela Barrios Padura**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**José María Cabeza Laínez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Pilar Chías Navarro**-Universidad de Alcalá  
**Juan Calatrava Escobar**-Universidad de Granada  
**María Carrascal Pérez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Helena Coch Roura**-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya  
**Jorge Cruz Pinto**-Universidad de Lisboa  
**Carmen Díez Medina**-Universidad de Zaragoza  
**Fernando Espuelas Cid**-Universidad Europea  
**Alberto Ferlenga**-Università IUAV di Venezia  
**Luz Fernández-Valderrama**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Vicente Flores Alés**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**María del Carmen Galán Marín**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Jorge Filipe Ganhão da Cruz Pinto**-Universidade de Lisboa  
**Carlos García Vázquez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Sara Girón Borrero**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Francisco Gómez Díaz**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Amparo Graciani**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Francisco Granero Martín**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Francisco Hernández Olivares**-Universidad P. de Madrid  
**Miguel Ángel de la Iglesia**-Universidad de Valladolid  
**Paulo J.S. Cruz**-Universidade do Minho  
**Francesc Sepulcre**-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya  
**Ángel Luis León Rodríguez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Mercedes Linares Gómez del Pulgar**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**María del Mar Loren Méndez**-Universidad de Sevilla

**Margarita de Luxán García de Diego**-Universidad P. de Madrid  
**Madelyn Marrero**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Juan Jesús Martín del Río**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Luis Martínez-Santamaría**-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
**Ángel Martínez García-Posada**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Mauro Marzo**-Università IUAV di Venezia  
**Pilar Mercader Moyano**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Antonello Monaco**-Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria  
**Marta Molina Huelva**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**José Morales Sánchez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Eduardo Mosquera Adell**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**María Teresa Muñoz Jiménez**-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
**Jaime Navarro Casas**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**José Joaquín Parra Bañón**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Víctor Pérez Escolano**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Francisco Pinto Puerto**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Mercedes Ponce Ortiz de Insagurbe**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Juan Luis de las Rivas Sanz**-Universidad de Valladolid  
**Carmen Rodríguez Liñán**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Javier Ruiz Sánchez**-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
**Joaquín Sabaté Bel**-Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya  
**Victoriano Sáinz Gutiérrez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Santiago Sánchez Beitia**-Universidad del País Vasco  
**Domingo Sánchez Fuentes**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**José Sánchez Sánchez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Juan José Sendra Salas**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Julián Sobrino Simal**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Federico Soriano Peláez**-Universidad Politécnica de Madrid  
**Rafael Suárez Medina**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Miguel Ángel Tabales Rodríguez**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Antonio Tejedor Cabrera**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Jorge Torres Cueco**-Universidad Politécnica de Valencia  
**Elisa Valero Ramos**-Universidad de Granada  
**Manuel Vázquez Boza**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Narciso Vázquez Carretero**-Universidad de Sevilla  
**Teófilo Zamarreño García**-Universidad de Sevilla

# LT 2

VIVIENDA, CIUDAD  
Y TERRITORIO



## HOUSING, CITY AND TERRITORY / VIVIENDA, CIUDAD Y TERRITORIO

p. 257-266: **DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS. TO LIVE WITH A RIVER IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE LAST 180 YEARS. OF CONVIENCE TO COEXISTENCE THE CASE OF THE RIVER ESGUEVA AND THE PEOPLES OF ITS VALLEY** / p. 267-276: **ANÁLISIS DOCUMENTAL. HABITAR JUNTO A UN RÍO EN EL MEDIO RURAL EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 180 AÑOS. DE LA CONVENIENCIA A LA CONVIVENCIA EL CASO DEL RÍO ESGUEVA Y LOS PUEBLOS DE SU VALLE**

*Espinosa Galindo, Arancha; del Caz Enjuto, Rosario*

p. 277-285: **MAN-MADE LANDSCAPES: FROM PICTURES TO THE AMERICAN TERRITORY** / p. 286-294: **PAISAJES CONSTRUIDOS: DE LA IMAGEN AL TERRITORIO AMERICANO**

*Santamarina-Macho, Carlos*

p. 295-303: **LOCAL ORDER, CITY AND POST-CONFLICT TERRITORIES IN COLOMBIA** / p. 304-314: **ORDENAMIENTO LOCAL, CIUDAD Y TERRITORIOS DE POSCONFLICTO EN COLOMBIA**

*Burbano González, David*

p. 315-324: **REOPEN THE URBAN QUESTION. THE RIGHT TO THE CITY AS AN INSTITUENT PRACTICE** / p. 325-335: **REABRIR LA CUESTIÓN URBANA. EL DERECHO A LA CIUDAD COMO PRÁCTICA INSTITUYENTE**

*España Naveira, Enrique*

p. 337-346: **URBAN ECONOMY AND SPACE CONFIGURATION AS A CONSTRUCTION OF CONTEMPORARY CITY DYNAMICS** / p. 347-356: **ECONOMÍA URBANA Y CONFIGURACIÓN ESPACIAL COMO CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LA DINÁMICA DE CIUDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA**

*Sánchez García, Juan Andrés*

p. 357-366: **NATURE CONSERVATION AND HUMAN WELFARE: THE ROLE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION OF THE URBAN AGLOMERATION OF SEVILLE** / p. 367-377: **CONSERVACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA Y BIENESTAR HUMANO: EL PAPEL DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA EN LA TRANSICIÓN SOCIO-ECOLÓGICA DE LA AGLOMERACIÓN URBANA DE SEVILLA**

*Donadei, Marta*

p. 379-393: **THE LOCAL UNIT NUMBER ONE IN PINO MONTANO. AN URBAN PROJECT NOT BUILT OF LUÍS RECASÉNS** / p. 394-408: **LA UNIDAD VECINAL NÚMERO UNO PARA PINO MONTANO. UN PROYECTO URBANO NO REALIZADO DE LUIS RECASÉNS**

*Redondo Redondo, Miguel*

p. 409-420: **THE INCARNATED LANDSCAPE. MERLEAU-PONTY AND THE PHENOMENOLOGY OF WILDNESS, MEMORY AND SELFHOOD IN NATURE THROUGH THE WORK OF JUSTINE KURLAND, ORI GERSHT AND LUISA LAMBRI** / p. 421-432: **EL PAISAJE ENCARNADO. MERLEAU-PONTY Y LA FENOMENOLÓGIA DE LO SALVAJE, LA MEMORIA Y EL ENSIMISMAMIENTO EN LA OBRA DE JUSTINE KURLAND, ORI GERSHT Y LUISA LAMBRI**

*Montero Sanchez de Corral, Paula*

p. 433-441: **ARCHITECTURE AGAINST CITY. ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN COLLECTIVE HOUSING AND PUBLIC SPACE** / p. 442-451: **ARQUITECTURA CONTRA CIUDAD. ENCUENTROS ENTRE LA VIVIENDA COLECTIVA Y EL ESPACIO PÚBLICO**

*Álvarez Arce, Raquel*

p. 453-464: **VISIONS AND PROPOSALS TOWARDS AN EMERGING URBAN PLANNING. A JOURNEY THROUGH "THE LIVING CITY", 2006-2016** / p. 465-476: **VISIONES Y PROPUESTAS HACIA UN URBANISMO EMERGENTE. UN VIAJE POR "LA CIUDAD VIVA" 2006-2016**

*Gallegos Rodríguez, Reyes*

p. 477-487: **METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL FOR THE ANALYSIS OF URBAN OBSOLESCENCE PROCESSES: THE CASE OF SPANISH HOUSING ESTATES** / p. 488-498: **PROPUESTA METODOLÓGICA PARA EL ANÁLISIS DE PROCESOS DE OBSOLESCENCIA URBANA: EL CASO DE LOS POLÍGONOS ESPAÑOLES**

*García-Pérez, Sergio*

p. 499-510: **URBANIZING NATURE: VEGETATION AND GARDEN SPACES IN THE THINKING BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT AGENTS OF THE CITY OF MACEÍO (1816-1930)** / p. 511-522: **URBANIZAR LA NATURALEZA: LA VEGETACIÓN Y LOS ESPACIOS AJARDINADOS EN EL IDEARIO DE LOS AGENTES CONSTRUCTORES DE LA CIUDAD DE MACEÍO (1816-1930)**

*Leão, Tharcila M. S.; Ferrare, Josemary O. P.; Cavalcanti, Veronica R.*

p. 523-532: **PROJECT MANAGEMENT OF INTEGRATED REGENERATION OF DEPRIVED NEIGHBOURHOODS THROUGH THE PMBOK METHODOLOGY. LIFE CYCLE, PROJECT CHARTER AND IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS IN PROJECTS** / p. 533-543: **GESTIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE REGENERACIÓN INTEGRADA DE BARRIADAS A TRAVÉS DE LA METODOLOGÍA PMBOK. CICLO DE VIDA, ACTA DE CONSTITUCIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LAS PARTES INVOLUCRADAS EN EL PROYECTO**

*Ledesma de la Rosa, Carolina; Galán Marín, Carmen; García Vázquez, Carlos; Morón Serna, Elena*

p. 545-553: **VERTICAL ARCHITECTURE. COMPLEXITY AND SCALE IN CONTEMPORARY CITY** / p. 554-562: **ARQUITECTURA VERTICAL. COMPLEJIDAD Y ESCALA EN LA CIUDAD CONTEMPORÁNEA**

*Gor Gómez, Agustín*

# URBANIZING NATURE: VEGETATION AND GARDEN SPACES IN THE THINKING BEHIND THE DEVELOPMENT AGENTS OF THE CITY OF MACEIÓ (1816-1930)

Leão, Tharcila M. S. <sup>(1)</sup>, Ferrare, Josemary O. P.<sup>(2)</sup> and Cavalcanti, Veronica R. <sup>(3)</sup>

(1) Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL), tharcila.arq@gmail.com.

(2) Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL), josy.ferrare@gmail.com.

(3) Federal University of (UFAL), vrobalinho@gmail.com.

**Abstract:** The city of Maceió - AL, is in the North-East of Brazil and situated in a region where there is an abundance of natural resources, a wide diversity of scenery and vegetation and splendid views of the Atlantic Ocean and Mundaú Lagoon. However, there have been considerable changes to the natural state of this area since the 19th Century. The first alterations were largely aimed at concerns about hygiene and involved activities such as draining the swamps and improving sanitary conditions. Later, these activities were influenced by the plans adopted for embellishing and improving other towns and cities in the country which had begun to include vegetation in urban spaces for both aesthetic and sanitary reasons. The main aim of this article is to show the preliminary findings of a doctoral research (obtained in the period before this study was carried out, in a course at the Federal University of Alagoas), which seeks to examine the first measures taken to include vegetation in the city. At first, this took place in the private back gardens of residential dwellings and later, through decisions made by the public management for the urban afforestation of streets and highways. The purpose of the thesis in question is to understand how the relationship takes place between people and nature within urban space, by seeking to determine the role played by vegetation in Maceió. On the basis of the plans put forward for urban embellishment and improvement between 1816, (the year in which Maceió was elevated to the status of a town) and 1930, the date which is regarded as marking the end of the First Republic. The article conducts an investigation and analysis of the strategic plans for a garden city (including tree-lined avenues, public gardens, sidewalks and open garden squares) that were drawn up by the public administrators, in an attempt to understand how this relationship between mankind and nature took shape over a given period of time.

**Keywords:** Maceió, Garden Spaces, Hygiene Awareness, Embellishment, Urban Afforestation.

## 1. Man and nature in the creation of Brazilian cities

For a long time nature was regarded as wild and aesthetically unpleasant, and hence opposed to civilization. The idea of civilized attitudes and culture were related to values such as urbanity, sophistication, refinement and control over nature. This was a way of thinking which formed the basis of the modern anthropocentric ethos (Carvalho 2009). With regard to attitudes in Britain, according to Thomas (1983) forests and native woodlands were, for a long period, regarded as synonyms for rusticity and danger and represented an obstacle to human progress. Later Schama (1996) introduced the understanding of social and political memory over landscapes, in proportion to the appropriation of natural elements ("woodland", "water" and "rock") in various historical contexts and even in the context of affirmation of nationalities. After the deterioration of cities caused by the Industrial Revolution, a new culture began to emerge which recognized the value of nature and this gathered momentum during the Romantic movement of Europe in the 19th Century. As a result of this change in attitude, nature began to be seen as a moral and aesthetic ideal, particularly among the middle-class who had the time and means available to cultivate new habits that involved appreciating and interacting with nature.

In the case of Brazil, the image of its local nature was viewed from a European standpoint that had influenced the country in the 16th Century. This was one of enchantment, arising from the flavor, colours and exotic aromas that imbued the villages of the nomadic tribes and was linked to the notion of discovering a terrestrial paradise and the prospect of encountering what were believed to be the last lands in the world to be conquered (Carvalho 2009). In the view of the colonists, it was first thought to

be necessary to tame this nature which was regarded as wild and hostile, while at the same time, exploiting it for the timber that was mainly needed for the building the Portuguese navy. Many cartographic representations produced by the Portuguese, some accentuating exotic touches to the landscape of that "new world"; and others, while extolling the vegetative density of the territory, also illustrated procedures of pitiless devastation. Maps, such as the World Map of the Library of Turin, which according to Ferrare (2014: 62) represented the central area of the stretch corresponding to the Brazilian coast "filled with the representation of a dense forest and the figuration of some parrots [...] reproducing the strongest images of exoticism in the tropical landscape". Advancing the author in considering the process of perception and appropriation of the Portuguese "Discoverers" for her political project/colonizer, says that: " the landscape envisioned by the first explorers of the whole the southern coast of the Captaincy of Pernambuco<sup>1</sup>, had always drawn attention to the great thickening of various species [...] "(Ferrare 2014: 195). And these various species, many fruit trees, were always found in the backyards of the long lots where the houses were erected in the poles of colonizing settlement, along the coastal territory in the northeast: Salvador, Olinda, Alagoas do Sul, and by extension, Maceió. It was the natural vegetation cut out for free use as a result of the survival and climatic amenities of the residents portugueses in Brasil.

After a period of time, tentative steps were taken to make this vegetation form a part of everyday life through the introduction of private gardens. This was undertaken by Portuguese religious orders who wished to reproduce the ambience of their land of origin within the surroundings of the Brazilian convents. The first private gardens created in Brazil date from the 16th Century and are mainly found in the interior of religious buildings, the back gardens of residential dwellings, the sugar mills and farms (Magalhães 2015). It was only at the beginning of the 17th Century that the relationship between man and nature began to alter in a more significant way, when journeys and expeditions were made at the behest of the Portuguese monarchy. The main purpose of these was to conduct a survey into the natural resources of Brazil and thus allow a closer knowledge to be obtained of nature in Brazil. These expeditions led to several reports and publications on the fauna and flora, in particular the work compiled by Marcgrave & Piso (1648) - *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae* - which has a wealth of illustrations and remains to this day a valuable source of information in several areas, especially the natural sciences.

The first measures taken by the Portuguese monarchy to lay out gardens in Brazil, date back to the end of the 18th Century, when there was beginning to be widespread knowledge about the potential scientific, agricultural and commercial value of the local, exotic flora. This was the period when the public walkway of Rio de Janeiro was created and botanical gardens were created in several Brazilian towns and cities (Segawa 1996). However, it was only when the Portuguese Court was transferred to Brazil in 1808, that more significant changes were made to the Brazilian landscape with the aim of civilizing the colony and thus ensuring a better place of refuge for the Portuguese royal family. This has been described in the title of a book by a German sociologist, Elias (1990) as a "The Civilizing Process", in a situation where the wild, rustic and local features of nature were polarised with civilizing values and progress and for this reason, led to the control and exploitation of nature and the imposition of European habits and customs on the native inhabitants. As a result, among other factors, vegetation began to appear in the streets and squares of the city and this trend accelerated after the Independence of Brazil was declared in 1822, when several measures were taken to alter the main cities to provide an image of a new Brazil that was independent, modern and civilized.

Another feature which encouraged the recognition of the value of nature in Brazil as something to be controlled by man, was the influence of ideas about urban embellishment. These began to be felt after the arrival of the "French Artistic Mission" at the beginning of the 19th Century which revolutionised the panorama of Fine Arts in the country, while also exerting an influence on local art and in particular, social customs by acquainting them with the "luxurious" life-style in Europe (Taunay 1911). In the middle of the 19th Century, there was a good deal of strategic planning in the country for Urban Improvement and Embellishment, with an emphasis on hygiene, which was undertaken by the central administration and spread to other Brazilian towns and cities. The measures for change put forward in these plans were mainly grounded on the triad comprising the key areas of modernisation, sanitation and embellishment. They reflected the reforms that had taken place in some cities in Europe, notably Paris, following the radical reforms carried out by Baron Haussmann in the 1850s. The introduction of vegetation formed a part of the plans for urban improvement and embellishment through the afforestation of public spaces and the creation of new garden areas and /or the renewal of gardens and squares that already existed. These alterations to urban space also reflected changes in the habits and ideas of people in society who began to frequent the public spaces as a leisure activity before they later became occupied by marginalized groups. The changes in life-style were also evident in the shape of the residential dwellings and plots of land. The end of slave labour, changes in

---

<sup>1</sup> Region where the current Maceió is inserted.

everyday practices, customs and needs and the influence of sanitary measures, were some of the key factors that caused significant alterations to the shape and arrangement of the buildings in the plots of land and allowed gardens to be included in the area surrounding them. The residential gardens, which at first had been confined to backyards, generally for utilitarian purposes, began to change their status and be appreciated for their aesthetic appeal and this also added to the financial value of the property. A historical study of the way vegetation and gardens are included in towns and cities can reveal subtle shades of meaning with regard to the cultural recognition by society of the value (or lack of value) of nature and these still have a bearing on attitudes today. The relationship which has been established throughout the course of history between society, nature, vegetation and gardens, reflects the attitudes, customs and culture of a people. The study of the history of the inclusion of vegetation in urban surroundings, whether for utilitarian purposes, aesthetic reasons or contemplation, is of crucial importance for an understanding of the way a city is formed and altered by the prevailing ideological beliefs of each epoch. For this reason, studies are being carried out at a national and international level that underline the importance of these garden spaces for several towns and cities, against the background of the role played by "The Civilizing Process", "Sanitary Awareness" and "Embellishment" which led to the urban changes that occurred in the 19th Century.

Although there is wealth of information that can be provided by a study of the relationship between nature and society to understand how a city is formed, it is clear that there is a gap in this area of studies with regard to Maceió. It is also apparent that in the course of time, a lot of the garden spaces that were created have been either partly or completely destroyed and that currently, there is a general ignorance about the values and meaning they had for the 19th and 20th Centuries and their importance for allowing a clear understanding of the present. In the light of the questions this raises, this thesis seeks to determine how the relationship between nature and society was formed in Maceió, on the basis of an analysis of how vegetation was included among the buildings and in public spaces and how strategic planning for urban gardens was regarded and undertaken by the public administrators (in the form of afforested streets, gardens, public sidewalks and garden squares).

This article will set out the preliminary results obtained from the first part of the research which was aimed at understanding the initial design of the landscape of Maceió and how the relationship between the inhabitants and vegetation was established. To start with, our goal is to determine how the relationship between the natural surroundings and the inhabitants took place at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th Century, a period that was characterised by a widespread exploitation of timber. In a second period, the question is addressed of how vegetable back gardens were included in residential properties and how this represented the first time vegetation was found in the city since it had formerly been kept away from the private houses. In the final part of the article, we examine the first measures taken by the public authorities of Maceió, as a part of an overall plan for Urban Improvement and Embellishment which was largely designed to civilize and introduce sanitary awareness to the city.

The methodology adopted for this study involves carrying out documentary and iconographic research from primary sources. This is based on unpublished official documents from the Public Works and Engineering Sector of the province that can be found in the Public Archives of Alagoas. These are supplemented by government reports from Alagoas (1830-1930) and an investigation of the local legislation for the period under study. This primary documentary material is analysed together with maps, plants, photographs and pre-stamped postcards which can be found in several archives in Brazil. They can assist in understanding the attitudes which guided the activities of the government with regard to the inclusion of vegetation in the city and the creation or alteration of garden spaces in the course of history.

## **2. The initial configuration of the landscape of Maceió**

The close relationship Maceió has with nature, particularly its stretches of water, has already been highlighted by various authors. Ivan Fernandes Lima (1990) describes Maceió as "Maçai-o-g – o que tapou o alagadiço"<sup>2</sup>, which is based on the meaning of a word in the Tupi<sup>3</sup> language. As Gilberto Freyre (2012 in Diégues Júnior 2006) pointed out, the history of the Alagoan people is the story of people who are almost amphibious. This point was also underlined by Octavio Brandão (1919) in a study in which he recorded the wealth of natural phenomena surrounding the complex region of the Mundaú-Manguaba lagoons. Several descriptions of the city by geographers, historians and researchers define it in terms of its unusual location, the striking natural features of its surroundings and its geographical conditions.

---

<sup>2</sup> Marshlands.

<sup>3</sup> Tupi was a language spoken by the indigenous tupi people who inhabited most of the Brazilian coastline in the 16th Century.

The locality where the small settlement of Maceió was founded in the 18th Century, lies on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean and Mundaú Lagoon. It was characterised as a marshland interspersed with a huge palm groves, the Atlantic Forest and several creeks. The original state of the site has been considerably altered through the exploitation of the wood that was found there and measures taken that were strongly influenced by concerns over sanitation, especially during the 19th Century when attempts were made to clean up and drain the swamps (Cavalcanti 1998:47). In the opinion of Brandão (1919) the geographical formation, the diversity of its features and its closeness to the surface Waters, explains why a huge variety of vegetation was found there at the beginning of the 20th Century. The wide diversity of its natural features (comprising the ocean, lagoons, streams, canals, sandbanks, terraces, dunes, scrubland, herbaceous borders, rocky slopes, lowlands and the Atlantic Forest) enables us to imagine the wealth of its flora when the first colonists arrived here. Among the descriptions of the wealth of local natural features, there are several records that throw light on the striking presence of coconut trees along the Maceió coastline. On a journey to Maceió in 1859, the German traveller Robert Avé-Lallemant drew attention to the tropical and simple beauty of the palm groves which, to a lesser extent, still characterise the landscape of Maceió today:

[...] to the North, the beautiful city, in many places engulfed by the slender coconut trees and in the distant horizon, the dazzling sea where the movement of the tides adorns the white beach with a foamy crest of surf. A simple picture of a maritime city in a tropical region but without doubt, a highly captivating sight [...] There is a constant breeze blowing from the beach to the city; one always hears the sighing sound of the rustling palms and the surge of the waves [...]" (Avé-Lallemant 1859: 289).

In fact, there are various iconographic representations at the beginning of the 19th Century which portray the striking presence of palm groves along the shoreline of Maceió (Fig 1). Although they were often referred to by travellers and chroniclers for the picturesque features that make up the landscape, at that period, the relationship between man and the groves, were confined to their exploitation for various purposes. The palm trees were made use of for their coconuts which were exported to several countries, while their trunks and palm fronds were used for the roofs and walls of mud and wattle huts of the simplest construction.



**Fig 1** Detail of a lithograph by Ricardo Couto Pinto which shows the striking presence of palm groves alongside Jaraguá beach, 1864. Source: existing copy in IHGAL [Alagoas Institute of History and Geography], photograph taken by the author.

### **3. Vegetation in the town of Maceió in the first half of the 19th Century: removal and exploitation**

The economic growth of the small settlement of Maceió at the beginning of the 19th Century, can be attributed to its excellent location in the surroundings of the bay of Jaraguá and the Mundaú and Manguaba lagoons, where both people and merchandise were transported. Following the development of local trade, Maceió was raised to the status of a town in 1816, which gave the settlement a degree of autonomy and allowed some changes to be carried out with a view to ordering space in a better way. The initial stage of more radical urban changes took place following the decision made by the recently appointed governor of the "captaincy" [administrative division of the Portuguese Empire] of Alagoas, Sebastião Francisco de Mello e Póvoas, to locate his administrative and financial headquarters in Maceió and reside there. According to Costa (1981: 60), when Póvoas first arrived at Maceió it had a bucolic landscape which had "twisting alleyways and rustic dwellings with scrubland around the houses, the swamp at the Bôca de Maceió and the mango trees of the lagoon". The exuberant Atlantic Forest represented the danger of the unknown and the wild features of Nature and so had to be kept well away from the mansion house (Cavalcanti 2000). As well as reflecting a fear of the unknown, this desire to be separated from nature represented "The Civilizing Process" which saw nature as being diametrically opposed to civilization (Elias 1990).

The relationship which was established between the inhabitants and nature at that time was primarily based on exploiting the forest for wood and keeping it far away from the mansion house. According to Lima Júnior (1974 apud. Fortes 2011:29) the hill of Jacutinga, which is now the district of Farol, was originally a plateau covered with thick scrubland. This consisted of "a huge canopy of thick tall trees", from which timber could be extracted for the construction of mud and wattle huts in rua do Sol [South

Street) and could also be used by the people for hunting on Sundays. Diégues Júnior (1948:47) stresses the importance of the trees from the forest for operating the sugarmills of Alagoas from the time they were first established. According to the author, it was the sugar mills that destroyed the forests because the need to clear land for the sugar plantations meant they had to be chopped down. In addition, the wood was used for beams in the construction of the large mansion houses and chapels, as well as firewood for the furnaces. Apart from its use in the sugar-mills, shipbuilding was also responsible for the exploitation of timber and the resulting destruction of the forests. An official letter, dated 1821, sent by Mello e Póvoas to the Count of Arcos describes the use of timber for the construction of a frigate that would be built in the “Pajussara shipyard”, in the town of Maceió (Póvoas, 1821). The reports of the existence of a sugar-mill in the surrounding area of Maceió and the above-mentioned official letter are evidence of the full extent of the exploitation of the forest and nearby areas for the extraction of wood, both for the sugar-mills and for shipbuilding. This almost exclusive concern with exploiting the forests began to alter when the vegetation started to acquire a different *status* for the local people, which only occurred at the end of the 19th Century when Maceió became the capital of the province.

#### **4. Vegetation and the recently-created capital de Maceió: signs of vegetable back gardens**

At the beginning of the 19th Century when Maceió was still a small town, measures taken to improve urban space were characterised by a strong sanitary awareness. This involved altering the original shape of the site through grounding systems, sanitation and drainage, as well as measures which reflected a downgrading of nature and a desire to keep away from the native vegetation (Cavalcanti 2002). The clearest signs of urban change in Maceió can be seen in the period after 1839 when Maceió achieved a higher status by becoming capital of the province of Alagoas. From this time onwards, its appearance was altered as the result of attempts to create an image of the city that reflected its position as a capital. Some important buildings were constructed at this time such as a hospital, prison, and the marketplace, while improvements were made to the means of communication and transport for merchandise. These changes can be better understood from the analysis of the “Town Planning for Maceió” conducted by Carlos de Mornay, in 1841. One important piece of information that the “Town Planning for Maceió” reveals, is its spatial configuration which allowed back gardens to be included in residential properties, and especially in the public squares located in the most central and fashionable district of Maceió at that time.

A reading of the plans shows that the design of the town was adapted to the local physical conditions and followed the direction of the main roads for the flow of merchandise. Moreover, they were shaped by extensive public squares which made possible the existence of narrow and long stretches of land for building lots, as was the typical pattern of Brazilian colonial towns which spread out by following the design of Portuguese towns. This configuration encouraged the emergence of new buildings, alongside two areas of water and had enough space for buildings at the bottom of the plots of land which often included the gardens (Fig 2). The Brazilian back gardens were probably an attempt to adapt the Portuguese gardens to the country’s climate and customs and were characterised as rural properties. According to Silva (1789:543) and Bluteau (1728:66) the back garden was a piece of land encircled by a wall in the middle of the city or town and included fruit-bearing trees or orchards. As Carapinha (1995) has made clear, the back gardens in the Brazilian cities resembled the Portuguese gardens – and kept their due proportions – by also acting as orchards, citrus groves, places of leisure and education, since they were often an extension of the kitchen. The space at the end of the gardens could serve as a place for keeping the horses that were used as a means of transport and as places for manure and wastewater (Loureiro 2008; Freyre 1936)

The details of the Mornay plan shows us that in 1841, there were several public squares with perimeters that had been narrowed; this particularly applied to the stretches of land between Rua do Rosário, Rua do Comércio, Rua do Alecrim, Rua da Ladeira and Rua da Boa Vista (Fig 2). The empty spaces inside these squares and the existence of subsequent iconographic representations that show the presence of vegetation behind the buildings, confirms that there were vegetable back gardens in some parts of the city. A number of panoramic scenes of Maceió, especially those represented in picture postcards portraying the city at the beginning of the 20th Century, show signs of the presence of vegetation in the city, especially in the back gardens. The amount of vegetation portrayed in the pictures below, which display a dense undergrowth inside the squares, reveals that although they were recorded after the plans of 1841, the trees may have been planted there some time before (Fig 3).



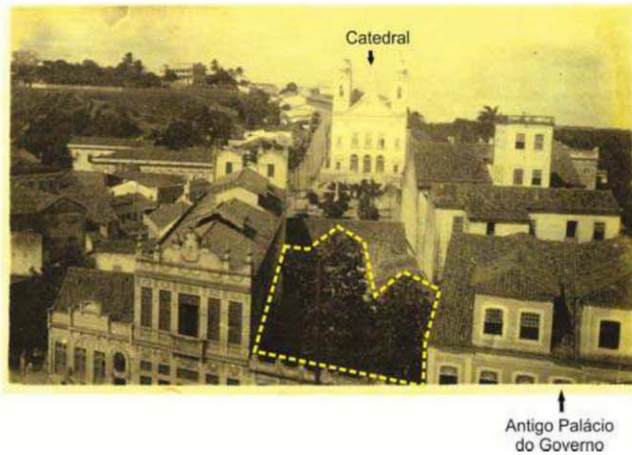
**Fig 2** Detail of the “Town Planning of Maceió” with the design of the public square between Rua do Comércio and Rua do Rosário, with a view of the marked angle of Fig 3. Source: IHGB [Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute], provided by the author.



**Fig 3** Thick vegetation in the back gardens of the properties alongside Rua do Comércio. Source: Digital collection of MISA, compiled by the author.

Another key factor that the scenes reveal is the presence of “false facades” in the vacant lots, which were filled with thick undergrowth inside. The building of walls in the form of buildings in the front or back of the properties was in response to the Code of Conduct enacted in the Maceió Chamber of 1845, the main aim of which was to prevent the issuing of eviction orders (Galvão & Araujo 1874: 150). In addition, it is known that one of the key objectives of the administration at that time was to endow the recently-formed city and capital of the province with the image of a civilized and prosperous place which was not compatible with vacant lots subject to eviction orders in the heart of the most respectable part of the city. In addition, the code cited above, which was modelled on that of the city of Rio de Janeiro where the problem of the discharge of sewage in back gardens was most serious, punished any offending house owner with a fine, who prevented the free movement of waste from drains flowing from neighbouring houses (Galvão and Araújo 1874: 151).

Another factor that should be noted is that sometimes there were backgardens or the ends of housing lots that were used by the residents as toilets because there were no bathrooms inside the dwellings. Thus, since these vacant lots allowed activities to be carried out which, it was thought, should not be on view, (such as using the site for depositing waste and sewage), the back gardens and empty spaces had to be walled up and their contents kept out of sight of the public so that the semblance of a civilized city could be created. This can be confirmed by some images from the beginning of the 20th Century which portray the old Palácio do Governo [Government Palace]. This displays a “false facade” with dense undergrowth (highlighted in yellow on the left-hand side of the Palace), which might have outlined the back garden of one of the houses that existed in Largo do Pelourinho [Pelourinho Square]. Another iconographic design confirms the presence of vegetation in the land located on both sides of the same Palace (Fig 4).



**Fig 4** "False facade" with dense undergrowth on the left-hand side of the Old Government Palace. Source: Digital collection of MISA (Alagoas Image and Sound Museum), compiled by the author.

The house of José Antonio de Mendonça in Maceió was built in the first half of the 19th Century, and is an example of the back gardens of the two-storeyed houses. According to Cavalcanti (1998), one of the doors of the facade provided access to the backyard where the garden was located, one of its purposes being to shelter the owner's vehicle. No references have been found to the kind of vegetation planted there or the exact uses of the garden. However, from an analysis of satellite images, it can be confirmed that trees were planted there which show the presence of vegetation at the far end of the property which survive to this day (Fig 5).



**Fig 5** Ground plan of the two-storeyed house of José Antonio de Mendonça with access to the garden shaded in green. Source : Cavalcanti 1998:261, prepared by the author. Upper view of the house today with the presence of vegetation in the back garden. Google Maps, prepared by the author.

It is well known that gardens with vegetation were common in dwellings during the colonial period of Brazil. The species of plants were often related to the livelihood of the inhabitants and have been fully recorded in the reports and engravings of visitors who went to them and admired the sight, scent and taste of Brazilian flora. Among the species used for food and which may have been planted in the back gardens (especially those in the North-East region) were cassava, pineapples, cashew nuts, passion fruit and the palm trees which are abundant in Maceió. As well as being a means of subsistence, the back gardens were used to grow medicinal herbs which provided the ingredients to prepare home-based remedies (Loureiro, 2008). The historian Félix Lima Júnior painstakingly lists some of the species that could be found in Maceió at the beginning of the 20th Century and which may have been grown in the backgardens. They generally blossom in October and include the following: pitangas [Brazilian cherry trees], cashew nuts, mango trees and avocado trees (Lima Júnior, 1976). However, they were not found until the time when there were documentary records that describe the purposes of the species planted in the backgardens with greater precision.

Perhaps the species planted in the backgardens of the central region were small or medium-sized trees which were designed to provide shade for the residents as well as bearing fruit. This assumption is based on observations of the small size of the gardens, especially when compared with the colonial backyards of other towns and cities such as Olinda in Pernambuco State for example, which occupied about 50% of the area. In the case of Maceió, the backgardens between Rua do Comércio and Rua do Rosário on average comprise about 20% of the total area of the plot in compliance with the Maceió Ground Plan of 1960, which did not allow large-sized trees to be planted. However, the plan of 1960 may allow some buildings to be enlarged and thus reduce the size of the gardens. This question needs to be explored in greater depth at a later stage, because while conducting this research, we did not have access to the mid-19th Century plans for the location of the buildings within the plots of land (Fig 6).





**Fig 6** Comparison between the sizes of the backgardens in Maceió and Olinda, shaded in green. Source: Ground Plan 1 - 1960: Cavalcanti 1998:388, designed by the author. Ground Plan 2: Loureiro 2008:135, designed by the author.

As was also common in the colonial period of Brazil, it can be assumed that animals were raised in the shade of these trees such as dogs, pigs, horses and poultry (chickens, ducks, and turkeys) (Loureiro 2008). Graciliano Ramos in his novel "Angústia" provides us with some information about the spatial configuration of the backgardens of Maceió in the first half of the 20th Century and the way they were used. The gardens portrayed in the novel were separated from the neighbouring land by wire fences; this defined a boundary which reflected a desire on the part of the householder to keep a distance while at the same time not obstructing a shared view. It also enabled the residents to be merged with their surroundings by allowing them a clear view of the life of their neighbours in the system adopted in some Portuguese gardens (Carapinha 1995). Shady mango trees, fruit-bearing paw-paw trees, rose-bushes shedding perfume and lettuce beds shared a space with rubbish, stagnant water and hens. It was there that the toilet was located together with a shed and a flour press and where activities were carried out such as washing utensils and filling the vats. Although in several passages in the work, the backgarden was referred to as a "dirty, ugly and mean-looking" place, it was the stage for the romance between Luís Alves and Marina, the main characters in the novel. It was in this garden that Luís read in silence and found peace in the shade of the mango-tree (Ramos, 1936).

There is a lack of reports about the backgardens in Maceió; in acts of legislation they are referred to as places for dumping rubbish and waste, and where privies and latrines are located. For this reason, they had to be enclosed by walls and kept out of the sight of the public – particularly, in the more respectable districts of the city. This leads us to believe that they were places where privacy must be protected and their use restricted to the residents. In an attempt to keep an image of "civility" in these environments, Resolution 386, (enacted in 1861), made it mandatory for the owners of the property to keep the gardens clean and free from any signs of filth and squalor; moreover, it also banned the planting of palm trees (and other types of trees) (Galvão & Araujo 1872: 178). The clauses of Resolution 386 strengthen the supposition that in their early stages, the backgardens were places that were belittled by the people and public administration, even though they served the purposes of providing food, raising animals and carrying out leisure activities. This only began to alter when an awareness of the importance of sanitation became more evident in the measures taken by the public authorities and vegetation changed its *status* from being something that was undervalued to a factor required for the embellishment and sanitation of the city.

## **5. Vegetation, embellishment and the influence of hygiene: the first ideas for the afforestation of public space**

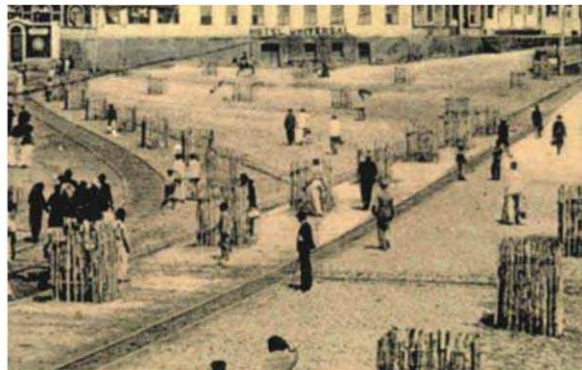
The 19th Century corresponded to the Modern Movement, insofar as it was a period characterised by radical changes in society, the economy and politics, particularly in some European cities (Berman 1986). These changes in the cities and life of society arose as a kind of reaction to the urban chaos caused by the Industrial Revolution and bore the hallmarks of the principles of Sanitary Awareness and Embellishment that sought to reduce environmental degradation and find an interdependent relationship between the natural and man-made environment. In this period, a new conception of the modern city emerged which included the opening up and widening of the streets, the relocation of urban facilities regarded as squalid, to more remote areas (for example, hospitals, cemeteries, slaughterhouses and prisons), the reclaiming and drainage of marshlands and the construction of new

modern buildings. In addition, a part of these ideological principles involved the creation of tree-lined avenues, parks and public gardens, like those which had been laid out in London and Paris and had acted as a model for reproducing a modern, elegant and healthy city. Choay (1992) called this model of Progressive, where the precepts of hygiene were allied with logic and aesthetics in search of the progress of cities.

This ideology had repercussions on Brazilian cities which sought new features of the modern city by breaking away from the image inherited from the colonial past. It was against this background that a new relationship was established between trees and Brazilian cities as a result of cultural factors and the adoption of a new pre-defined model that was imported from Europe. The inclusion of vegetation and trees in the cities was at first regarded as one of the symbols of a civilizing scheme for our cities (Andrade 2004: 78). As well as this, once trees had been accepted as important for the health of the cities, they began to be incorporated in plans for urban modernisation and embellishment with a view to drying out the soil and subsequently producing oxygen (Segawa 1996). In the case of Maceió, the concern by the public administration with the afforestation of the city only began to be expressed as a result of the recommendations of the Code of Conduct for the Chamber in 1845 which included a ban on "cutting down trees and wooden objects alongside the streets and highways, except when making improvements to them". From that time onwards, the main purpose of the afforestation of the streets and highways was to embellish them, provide better sanitation and to drain the marshlands. The main points of access to the city and the links between what were the main and most "visible" districts at that time were the objects of a kind of afforestation that bore all the hallmarks of a "Civilising Project". This envisaged creating an image of a civilised city, that was embellished and sanitised in accordance with the pattern of changes that had occurred in Paris after the reforms introduced by Baron Haussmann, and in the case of Rio de Janeiro, after the reurbanisation undertaken by Pereira Passos.

The Boca de Maceió region, one of the access points to the city which is situated in a swamp that was dried and sanitised in the middle of the 19th Century, was portrayed in stamped postcards at the beginning of the 20th Century with trees planted along the street, that were ring-fenced with wood for protection. These shaped one of the first measures taken in a civilizing project that allied the reclaiming and sanitation of the land with the planting of trees for aesthetic ends. (Fig 7). The report of the President of the Province, Antonio Nunes de Aguiar in 1849, confirms that at that time, one of the main reasons for the inclusion of vegetation in the city was embellishment and sanitation and this led to trees being planted in squares and close to the settlements (Aguiar 1849:11).

The practice of afforesting roads and marshlands with the aim of enhancing the beauty of the city and imposing hygienic standards, was common in cities and continued for several years. Trees such as casuarinas and eucalyptus, for example, were often used for hygienic purposes because they are types of woody stems that need a lot of water to mature and for this reason, it is believed that they have the ability to dry out the soil where they are planted. In the case of Maceió, as well as making recommendations for the afforestation of the squares and roads with the aim of making the city cleaner, in 1860 a doctor called Thomaz Espíndola advocated planting "softwood trees such as tamarinds" in public squares and roads (Espíndola 1871: 197).



**Fig 7** Recently planted saplings ring-fenced with wood along the Boca de Maceió in the second half of the 19th Century – detail from a picture postcard. Source: digital collection of MISA.

At the beginning of the second half of the 19th Century, one of the ideas for the afforestation that was designed to embellish and improve the sanitation of the city, was a scheme that involved creating a *boulevard* along the banks of the Ponta Grossa Canal, which was in a swamp and belonged to a region of the city that was not regarded as being of value. This probably explains why this project was not carried out earlier, despite having been proposed previously in 1852 by the President of the Province, José Bento Figueiredo. In 1853, a written document that has never been published, was sent by the engineer Christiano Azevedo to the Public Works Committee of the capital, which confirms the existence of a scheme that envisaged altering the course of the canal and forming a perpendicular embankment. Although this ground plan has not been discovered by research studies until now, it can be seen from its description that there is an aesthetic intention which corroborates the importance of the role of afforestation in the "Civilising Process" undertaken by the public administration, as is shown by the following extract which explains the purpose of the scheme:

[...] a scheme for an embankment at the side of the Canal [...] These terminate in a kind of boulevard within a spacious square which has to link the marketplace with the house at the landing place of the canal and are all covered by a canopy of trees which is a constant testimony to the splendid and pleasurable features of that place, which has amenities that can appeal to the public during their periods of leisure . [...]. (Azevedo 1853).

From this passage, it is abundantly clear that the scheme viewed the idea of having an aesthetic appeal and leisure as being an environmental "amenity". In effect, the inclusion of the *boulevard* entails bringing about thermal comfort by providing shade for the public during their periods of leisure, as well as creating an attractive view of the tree-lined avenue along the banks of the canal in the surroundings of the Mundaú Lagoon that continues until it leads to a spacious square - Praça do Mercado [the Market Square]. Perhaps the *boulevard* project was not carried out because it was located in a marshland which was not valued highly as a residential area since it was where "burial grounds of animals were situated together with cemeteries, asylums (for beggars and layabouts), a hospital, a market and other 'insalubrious', 'dangerous' and 'offensive' activities for urban space" (Cavalcanti 2002). In 1854, the President of the Province José Antonio Saraiva criticised the location of the canal basin put forward in the plan drawn up by the engineer Christiano Azevedo and requested a new plan; however, this stressed the need to retain the scheme of planting a grove of trees in Mercado Square.

While still addressing the question of urban afforestation, in the same speech delivered to the Provincial Assembly, Saraiva referred to the ongoing construction work of the embankment of Jaraguá, a key strategic link between the main districts of the city – the central region and the harbour - and stated that all that was needed to complete the work was the planting of the grove of trees (Saraiva 1854:21). The concern with afforestation for aesthetic reasons is important since this is clearly linked to the reports in 1855 and 1859 which requested the replanting and treatment of the trees that "adorn the seashore" and which were found to have died (Gama 1859). 27 leafy gameleira trees were planted, which survived until 1911 when they were cut down because their roots were damaging the street pavement and the foundations of the buildings (which housed bats that dropped their excrement on the doors of the dwellings that existed there) (Lima Júnior 1976: 83). Despite the protests of some residents who claimed that, as well as providing shade, the gameleiras were a traditional species in the district, the trees were chopped down and the sidewalk was replaced with paving stones.

The planting of trees in squares, streets and the suburbs was one of the main needs of the city, as shown in several documents drafted by the presidents of the province in the mid-19th Century. This is illustrated by Law No. 308 of 31st March 1857, which authorised the Chambers of the Province to plant leafy trees in public squares and beside streets with the aim of adding to the beauty of the roads, towns and cities (Galvão e Araújo 1874:102). According to Silva (2016:164), on most occasions urban afforestation preceded the laying out of public garden spaces such as sidewalks and gardens with walls and fences. Generally speaking, it was the case that in the city of Maceió, afforestation for aesthetic and health reasons (such as that of the aborted plan for a *boulevard* in the Ponta Grossa Canal), preceded the inclusion of garden spaces like sidewalks and public gardens which only began to appear in the second half of the 19th Century. These served other ends apart from embellishing and sanitising the city and are signs of changes in the form of society and the way it is related to vegetation and public space.

## 6. A partial conclusion

The partial analysis of the documentary research material revealed that the first case of vegetation being deliberately incorporated into Maceió took place through the planting of species that may have been fruit-bearing in the residential backgardens, as a means of adapting our climate and customs to the Portuguese gardens (Carapinha 1995). The analysis of the legislation of that period showed that there was a low opinion of both these gardens and the vegetation that was found there, where rubbish and waste accumulated. Subsequently, measures were taken by the public administration involving the afforestation of the main streets and highways, which reflected a strong desire to embellish and sanitise the city. This revealed a change in the *status* of vegetation in the urban environment since trees began to shape a kind of symbol of the "Civilising Process" which envisaged the creation of a new image of the city (Elias 1990). The research in this area that has been carried out so far, has shown that the meaning and purpose of vegetation in the urban sphere has undergone changes in the course of history. These alterations have been influenced by ideological theories about Civilization, Embellishment and Sanitary Awareness and determined the measures taken by the public authorities with regard to urban space, as well as changes in social customs that denote different ways of seeing and experiencing vegetation in the city. Although, in the case of Maceió, there were several plans for afforestation and the creation of garden spaces, it was found that few were put into effect and that

these gave priority to the districts that were regarded as being more respectable. Further research in this area should focus on the sidewalks, public gardens and garden squares and will thus be able to reveal different shades of meaning in this complex relationship between society and vegetation, when evaluated through the prevailing ideological beliefs of the time. This should assist in obtaining an understanding of how the current landscape of Maceió came to be created.

## 7. References

- Aguiar, A. N. de (1849). Falla dirigida á Assembleia Legislativa da provincia das Alagoas, na abertura da segunda sessão ordinaria da setima legislatura, pelo excellentissimo presidente da mesma provincia, o coronel Antonio Nunes de Aguiar, no dia 18 de março de 1849. Pernambuco, Typ. de Santos & Companhia.
- Azevedo, C de (1853). Officio dirigido ao Presidente da Província e demais membros do Conselho de Obras Públicas em de 5 de Janeiro de 1853. Arquivo Público de Alagoas.
- Andrade, R. de. (2004). A construção da paisagem urbana no Brasil: processos e práticas da arborização. In C. G. Terra, R. de Andrade, J. A. da Trindade, & A. H. Benassi (Eds.), *Arborização: ensaios historiográficos*. Rio de Janeiro: EBA / UFRJ.
- Avé-Lallemant, R. (1859). *Viagens pelas províncias da Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas e Sergipe: 1859/ Robert Avé-Lallemant*. São Paulo: Ed. da Universidade de São Paulo, 1980.
- Berman, M. (1986). *Tudo que é sólido desmancha no ar. A aventura da modernidade*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
- Bluteau, R. (1728). *Vocabulário portuguez & latino: aulico, anatomico, architectonico ...* Coimbra: Collegio das Artes da Companhia de Jesus.
- Brandão, O. (1919). *Canais e lagoas* (3ª edição). Maceió: EDUFAL.
- Carapinha, A. da C. P. (1995). *Da essência do jardim português*. Universidade de Évora - Portugal.
- Carvalho, I. C. de M. (2009). Paisagem, historicidade e ambiente: as várias naturezas da natureza. *Confluenze. Rivista Di Studi Iberoamericani*, 1, nº 1(Dipartimento di Lingue e Letterature Straniere Moderne, Università di Bologna), 136–157.
- Cavalcanti, V. R. (1998). *La production de l'espace à Maceió (1800-1930)*. Université de Paris I.
- Cavalcanti, V. R. (2000). Os (des)caminhos da paisagem de Maceió. *Tribuna de Alagoas, Ed. especi*, 9.
- Cavalcanti, V. R. (2002). *O imaginário local e o ideário higienista: os (des)caminhos da construção da paisagem maceioense*. Recife.
- Choay, F. (1992). *O urbanismo*. São Paulo: Editora Perspectiva.
- Costa, C. (1981). *Maceió* (2ª edição). Maceió: Sergasa.
- Diégues Júnior, M. (2006). *O banque nas alagoas: traços da influência do sistema econômico do engenho de açúcar na vida e na cultura regional*. (3ª ed.). Maceió: EDUFAL.
- Elias, N. (1990). *O processo civilizador. Vol 1*. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar.
- Espíndola, T. do B. (1871). *Geographia Alagoana ou Descrição physica, política e histórica da provincia das Alagoas*. Maceió: Typographia do Liberal.
- Ferrare, J. O. P. (2014). *A cidade Marechal Deodoro: do projeto colonizador português à imagem do "lugar colonial."* Maceió: IPHAN-EDUFAL.
- Fortes, C. N. da R. (2011). *Para além do guia dos navegantes: o Farol de Maceió (1827-1951)*. Universidade Federal de Alagoas.
- Freyre, G. (1936). *Sobrados e Mucambos: decadência do patriarcado e desenvolvimento do urbano*. (Global, Ed.) (15ª). São Palo.
- Galvão, O. E. de A., & Araujo, T. V. de. (1872). *Compilação das leis provinciais das Alagoas de 1835 a 1872. Tomo IV*. Maceió: Typographia Commercial de A. J. da Costa.
- Gama, A. L. da. (1859). Falla dirigida á Assembléa Legislativa da provincia das Alagoas na abertura da sessão ordinaria do anno de 1859, pelo excellentissimo presidente da provincia, o doutor Agostinho Luiz da Gama. Maceió: Typ. Commercial de A.J. da Costa.
- Lima, I. F. (1990). *Maceió, a cidade restinga: contribuição ao estudo geomorfológico do litoral alagoano*. (2010th ed.). Maceió: EDUFAL.
- Lima Júnior, F. (1976). *Maceió de Outrora. Volume I*. Maceió: Arquivo Público de Alagoas.
- Loureiro, J. C. (2008). *Pelas entranhas de Olinda - um estudo sobre a formação dos quintais*. Universidade Federal de Alagoas.
- MACEIÓ. (1874). Código de Posturas da Comarca de Maceió -1845. In *Compilação das Leis Provinciais das Alagoas (1835-1874) - Tomo II*. Maceió: Typographia Commercial de A. J. da Costa.
- Magalhães, C. M. (2015). *O desenho da história no traço da paisagem: patrimônio paisagístico e jardins históricos no Brasil - memória, inventário e salvaguarda*. Universidade Estadual de Campinas - SP.
- Marcgrave, G., & Piso, W. (1648). *Historia Naturalis Brasiliae... in qua non tantum plantae et animalia, sed et indigenarum morbi, ingenia et mores describuntur et iconibus supra quingentas illustrantur*. Organizado por Joannes de Laet.
- Póvoas, S. F. de M. e. (1821). Ofício n. 21 do governador de Alagoas Sebastião Francisco de Melo e Póvoas ao conde dos Arcos [D. Marcos de Noronha e Brito] sobre a construção da corveta de guerra que denominou de Rainha Carlota, e de que foi encarregado o mestre de Obras Públicas de Al. Vila de Maceió.
- Ramos, G. (1936). (1990). *Angústia* (37ª). São Paulo: Record.
- Saraiva, J. A. (1854). Fallas dirigidas á Assembléa Legislativa da provincia das Alagoas na abertura da sessão extraordinaria em 20 de fevereiro 1854, e da ordinaria em 8 de março do dito anno, pelo excellentissimo presidente da mesma provincia, o dr. José Antonio Saraiva. Recife: Typ. de Santos & Companhia.
- Schama, S. (1996). *Paisagem e memória*. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.
- Segawa, H. (1996). *Ao amor do público: jardins no Brasil*. São Paulo: Studio Nobel; FAPESP.
- Silva, A. de F. (2016). *Entre a implantação e a aclimação: o cultivo de jardins públicos no Brasil nos séculos XIX e XX*. USP.
- Silva, A. de M. (1789). *Diccionario da lingua portugueza - recompilado dos vocabularios impressos ate agora, e nesta segunda edição novamente emendado e muito acrescentado, por ANTONIO DE MORAES SILVA*. Lisboa: Typographia Lacerdina.

- Taunay, D. A. d'Escragnole. (1911). *A Missão Artística de 1816*. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro*. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. do Jornal do Commercio.
- Thomas, K. (1983). *O homem e o mundo natural: mudanças de atitude em relação às plantas e aos animais (1500 – 1800)*. (T. de J. R. M. Filho, Ed.) (2010th ed.). São Paulo: Companhia das Letras.

## **8. Acknowledgements**

Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia de Alagoas (IFAL).  
Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de Alagoas (FAPEAL).  
Programa de Pós-graduação em Dinâmicas do Espaço Habitado (DEHA-FAU-UFAL).