

**Landscape Heritage in Vitória:
Conservation of the Maruípe Garden**

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ABSTRACT

The work reveals the history of the Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park in the city of Vitória - ES. The text refers to the old Fazenda Maruípe that became Horto de Maruípe, later Parque Municipal Maruípe; highlights the main actors involved in the process and aspects related to the conservation of the landscape heritage. The research reaches the present day checking the uses of the area practiced in normal times and in the "new normal". The methodology includes consultations with secondary sources (books, articles and newspapers), iconographic and cartographic research carried out in the archives of the municipality and the state, as well as field trips. The conclusions highlight how much the park, as a morphological element of the urban space, constitutes the meeting place and leisure for residents of the neighborhood and surroundings, and also of the city, its transformations over 100 years and how much, in endemic times, the valorization of open, ventilated areas, illuminated by sunlight and quite spacious becomes even more important for society.

KEYWORDS: Horto; Park; Landscape Heritage.

1 INTRODUCTION

The current research started this year as a result of the work on housing and leisure spaces in the city of Vitória - ES, especially in the neighborhoods of Fradinhos and Maruípe.

The Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park, located in the neighborhood of the same name, covers a land of 66,129 m² and has a preserved area of Atlantic Forest mixed with the landscaping of the 90s of the last century (PMV, 2020). In addition to a beautiful setting, covered by green and colored by flowers, it is cut by streams whose waters spring from its slopes, forming lakes. Visual contrasts are present, from herbaceous plants in large areas of plant floors to the alley of imperial palm trees that mark the front of the lot, next to Avenida Maruípe.

When analyzing another urban park in the city of Vitória, Parque Moscoso, Bellini thus describes the landscape created: it was designed in order to encourage the experience and appreciation of space by its visitors, providing them with playful environments [...] in this perspective the park translates into an attempt to materialize, as if the knowledge of man placed himself at the service of fruition (BELLINI, 2014, 301). The same way, in the park, the delight is in the colorful flowering of spring, which takes place in the current period, and in the bromeliads brought from the Sierra of Espírito Santo among other species of the Atlantic forest. In addition to the scenic beauty, the area serves the population of the neighborhood and surroundings and the municipality as an option of free space for the practice of sports and leisure. The Army Guidance Service (SOE) is also installed on the site, which encourages the practice of physical activities among the frequenters. The proximity of the park to the Headquarters of the Military Police Command favors this integration.

The interaction of visitors with nature is reinforced by the presence of birds and fish and the integration with the landscape. From the place, you can glimpse the natural landscape, full of symbols, such as Pedra do Frade and green areas relevant to Vitória, such as the Fonte Grande Park and the Horto Maruípe Park itself. "Klug emphasizes the highlight of this natural element in the landscape - Pedra do Frade, widely cited by travelers who were visiting the Espírito Santo coast in the 19th century, and which must have their visibility guaranteed from different points of the city"(KLUG, 2009, p. 76).

Landscape and landscaping are reinforced in this case study, through the items

presented below: how the old Fazenda Maruípe became Horto de Maruípe, later Parque Municipal Maruípe and the main actors involved in the process and aspects related to the conservation of the landscape heritage . The research reaches the present day checking the uses of the area practiced in normal times and in the "new normal". It is worth mentioning that the feasibility of this work, in this atypical year, was due to the collection of bibliographic material prior to the closing of the libraries (pandemic period) and the possibility of collecting data on the site from July (reopening of the park) to the present date.

The research method that was used is, according to Almeida, phenomenological for being this qualitative and descriptive of the social reality constructed as it is understood. (ALMEIDA, 2020). The nature of the research is basic, aiming to generate new knowledge for the advancement of science, and to this end, addressed the inductively data, identifying the factors that determine the phenomena and explaining them.

As for technical procedures, consultations were made with secondary sources (books, articles and newspapers). Iconographic and cartographic research was carried out in city and state archives. Continuing the research, the study region was analyzed from primary sources (field trips).

2 HISTORIC

Although the project for the garden to be transformed into Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park was developed 25 years ago, more precisely in October 1995, the date of its formation was 1920 and, prior to this, the area housed a farm. The entire Maruípe neighborhood was formed from Fazenda Maruyphe, on a sandy plain northeast of the island of Vitória, as demarcated in figure 1 below:

Figure 1: District of Vitória



Source: Public Archive of the Municipality of Vitória, s / d.

In 1897, the Maruípe farm was located next to the Jucutuquara farm, comprising a total area of 4,620,000.00 meters² that extended from the current Santa Cecília neighborhood to Ponte da Passagem. During the Empire, the farm belonged to Dr. Inácio Accioli de Vasconcelos, ombudsman in the Vitória district, appointed by D. Pedro I to the state government. (MONJARDIM apud VIEIRA, 2019, p. 1).

Vieira adds that Maruípe was formed from plots belonging to the heirs of Barão Monjardim and by another subdivision - Nossa Senhora da Consolação, in Gurigica and also by the invasions in the hills and mangroves. The author affirms that in some books and newspaper clippings there is an English nobleman, Mr. Bhering, that owned part of the estate, who, when he passed away, left no heirs passing the lands to the state. (VIEIRA, 2019, p.1).

According to Sampaio, the park was a farm owned by the state president Nestor Gomes. In this period, the farm was known as “Toca”, where the president planned his government actions (SAMPAIO, 1998, P. 11). According to Derenzi, Nestor Gomes was an owner in Maruípe. The author mentions that Nestor Gomes took a strong interest in suburban roads, improving some and building others, such as Fradinhos and Maruípe, adds that the governor resided in Maruípe (DERENZI, 1995, p. 173).

Again Sampaio states that the old garden was opened in 1938 and ornamental plants were produced on the site for use in squares, flowerbeds and avenues in the city. Since this period, the beauty of the garden has attracted people to stroll and visit (SAMPAIO, 1998, P. 11). According to Ventura and Girelli, the Maruípe garden was named Maruípe Agricultural Institute and started its activities in 1930. (VENTURA e GIRELLI, s / d, p 2-3).

Figure 2: Garden of Maruípe - approximately 1930s



Source: De Olho na Ilha, 2020.

According to data from the City Hall of Vitória, the area belonged to the English Brian Barry and was bought by the State Government on August 10, 1920, to implement a state garden for the production of ornamental plants

used for afforestation of streets, squares and public gardens of the capital (figure 2). On July 3, 1940, the government donated part of the Maruípe farm to the City Hall, where the municipal garden was implemented, continuing to plant seedlings for the city's afforestation. At the time, the area was already used for public visitation and leisure by the people of Espírito Santo. (PMV, 1995, p. 9).

In the 70s of the last century, the city of Vitória had acquired another area for the preservation of ornamental plants and the cultivation of seedlings to be planted in public squares and gardens - the Cauíra site, on the banks of the Cariacica road. (IJSN, 1970). In both areas, farm and garden, seedlings were donated, and rare species such as Ipê Roxo and Pau-Brasil were cultivated. There was, at the time, an agreement with the Federal University of Espírito Santo (UFES) for research / preservation of rare plant and animal species.

Until 1977, the Maruípe garden functioned as a center for the production of seedlings of plants and trees used to beautify and afforest the streets of Vitória, but the unrestrained occupation, close to the slopes of the garden, generated silting, at the same time, the area was used for shackles production, deposit of construction material for municipal works and garage and maintenance of heavy machinery. Then it was abandoned until 1988. (PMV, 1995, p. 8).

In 1980, the garden used to sell from daisies and begonias to imperial pines and palms. In an interview, gardener Osny Bernudes disclosed the price of seedlings ranging from Cr \$ 20.00 to Cr \$ 500.00 and explained details of irrigation: wild plants need a hose. (NETO, 1980).

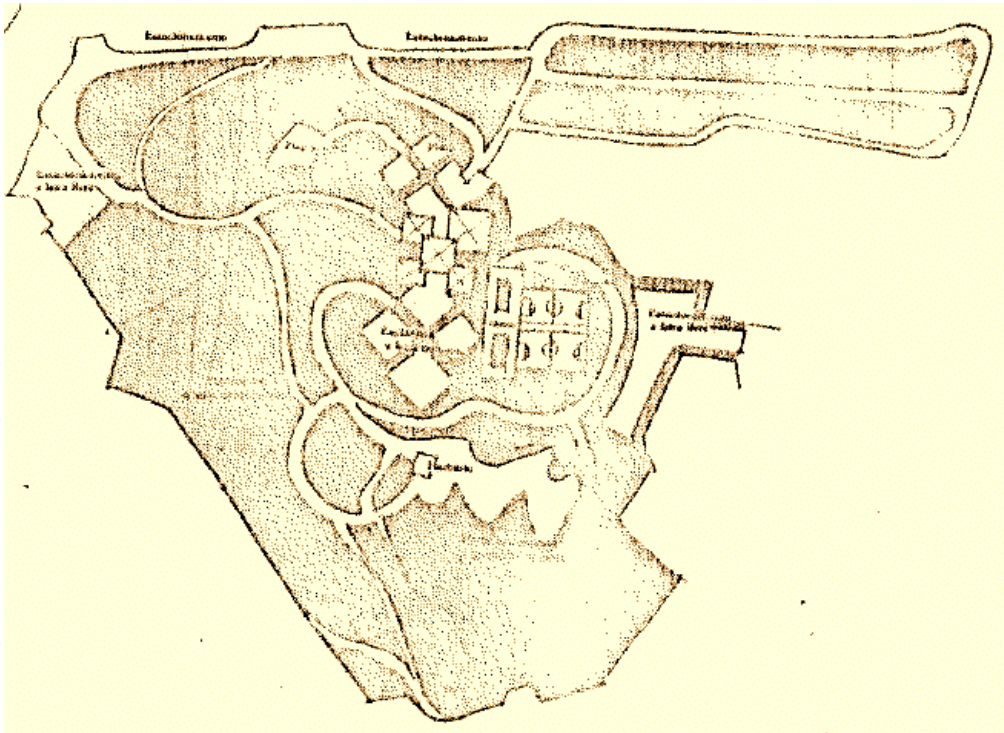
The community put pressure on the government to reopen the garden. A project contest was held so that the area could become a park with educational, cultural and leisure activities. "In 1889, the architect Kennedy Viana's project won, but the works only started in 1993." (PMV, 1995, p. 8).

The project, which was co-authored by Marco Antônio Romanely and Augusto Alvarenga, took advantage of the shackle factory area to build a soccer field that also serves to hold concerts. (PMV, s / d).

The design of the implantation concentrates all rooms with coverage, such as a library and auditoriums connected by a square where exhibitions and cocktails can be made, figure 3. The second place in the contest, an individual project by Marcelo Fiorotti, foresaw the overthrow of the wall and installation of a metal fence separating the palm trees from the adjoining school and, on the high plateau, there was space for children's toys, game tables for the elderly and a place named pipodrome for the boys to release kite (cafifa). (PMV, s / d).

In the winning project, a herbarium and the overthrow of the wall were also planned so that the palm trees were integrated into the public sidewalk, figure 4.

Figure 3: Project for Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park



Source: City Hall of Vitória, 2020.

Figure 4: Imperial palm alley



Source: from the author, 2020.

The city government planned to build the headquarters of the Municipal Environment Secretariat in the park, a nursery of medicinal plants and to plant species of flowers that did not exist in the state of Espírito Santo, under the responsibility of José Tabacow, a member of the Atlantic Forest Research Institute (IPEMA) and who had worked with Burle Marx (PMV, 1995, p. 8).

“In 1995, investments in the order of U \$ 2 million, coming from the Municipality of Vitória and Companhia Vale do Rio Doce made the work of the Horto do Maruípe Municipal Park viable. The maintenance will be carried out by Companhia Siderúrgica de Tubarão.” (PMV, 1995, p. 2). PMV is responsible for collecting and transporting garbage within the park and surrounding areas, as well as carrying out environmental education actions. The awareness of the park's visitors ensures its conservation.

The inauguration day was attended by the mayor, a military police music band, circus show, theater, art workshop and football. Notices stipulated opening hours; the prohibition of bathing in a stream, lake (figure 5) and spout; the prohibition of the presence of unaccompanied minors under the age of seven and the use of rollerblades only in the parking area. At the time, the park had a team of 14 watchmen, 22 maintenance professionals and 14 environmental educators. (NADER, 1995).

For Andrade, the city government sought to recreate a green area with great diversification of plant species, mainly from the Atlantic Forest, where educational, cultural and leisure activities can be developed with the population. (ANDRADE, 2008). In the same period, Paysan stated that the garden receives more than 2500 people daily and on weekends this number doubles, which confirms the importance of the area for the population (PAYSAN, 2007, S3).

Figure 5: Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park - lake



Source: City Hall of Vitória, 2020.

3 CONSERVATION OF LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

The project, carried out in the 90s, suggests that the landscape architect was inspired by English gardens for its streams, canals, lakes, bridges and the presence of animals (ducks). More it seems that European manuals of the 19th century were consulted and, even using tropical vegetation, explicit rules present make the garden refer to specimens from Rio de

Janeiro such as the Passeio Público, Campo de Santana and the Palácio do Catete Gardens. Eclectic inspiration can be seen in the image below (figure 6).

Figure 6: Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park - canal



Source: from the author, 2020.

“Brazilian landscape eclecticism lasted from 1783, with the inauguration of the Passeio Público in Rio de Janeiro, until 1932, with the beginning of the work of Roberto Burle Marx for the city of Recife.” (MACEDO, 1999, p.23).

The tortuous paths and irregular stones on the pavement reinforce the inspiration (figure 7). The garden area, which is located between Avenida Maruípe and Rua Ariovaldo Bandeira, has two gates on the wall, which face the street, in order to invite the community to enter.

Figure 7: Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park - stairs to gates - Ariovaldo Bandeira Street



Source: from the author, 2020.

The gates on the upper level street encourage residents to use the park as a “way home” and such insertion also facilitates access to the space, given the difference in level between both streets (figure 7).

The botanical collection of the Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park is predominantly of species from the Atlantic Forest, as well as species adapted to our climate. (MARVILLA and GRIGATO, 1998, p. 31).

Figure 8: Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park - garden next to Maruípe Avenue



Source: from the author, 2020.

The leafy trees and large areas covered by plant floors, as shown in figure 8, exemplify the adaptation of the vegetation, as well as reinforcing the idea of similarity with the previously mentioned gardens in Rio.

The sports contribution in the area is diverse: soccer, basketball and volleyball field (figure 9), sand court, covered gym equipment. During the opening of the park, sports activities were guided by doctors and nurses from the Municipal Health Department and they monitored the individual performance of physical exercise. (PMV, 1995, p. 5).

The space has a track for running and cycling, a covered stage for theater and a plat of medicinal herbs. The children's play area has: swing, slide, seesaw and paddle.

Despite the text of the newspaper A Gazeta describing the area in a poetic way, listing more than 20 species among flowers and fruit trees, comparing the park to the backyard of the grandmother's house (A GAZETA, s / data), in the newspaper A Tribuna, Proscholdt and Muniz, report that the area of the park is a refuge for bandits after shootings in the surrounding hills such as Penha, São Benedito and Bonfim and also that this gives place to drug users who usually sit on a rock, close to the children's playground of the upper plateau, which frightens those who frequent the garden with children (PROSCHOLDT and MUNIZ, 2013, p. 28).

In this sense, Araújo and Caser present a study of Parque Horto de Maruípe. After interviews and observations at different times of the day, matrices and graphic pieces were prepared and, among the conclusions, the importance of not using areas hidden

from view (often used by couples or illegal acts) was observed, in addition to this, appropriation with the water element and registers the wish that the sports court was covered for better conditions of use, hot days and rainy days. (ARAÚJO and CASER, 2012, p. 1-13).

Figure 9: Horto de Maruípe Municipal Park - Sports Court



Source: from the author, 2020.

In figure 9, it is possible to observe drainage problems in the court. The current conditions of use, “new normal” and still in the world pandemic, limit the practice of sport to individual activities, in this way, the court and the sand field remain closed. The use of playgrounds is still suspended (they exist in the lower part and on the central stone of the park). The use of gym equipment, drinking fountains and the holding of events was also stopped.

CONCLUSIONS

Horto de Maruípe is one of the greatest pride for the neighborhood community, its space full of plants and animals is an invitation to the entire population of the municipality. The area provides relaxation, study and full contact with nature, minimizing stress. The visual landmark of the space are the imperial palm trees located next to its entrance, which give slenderness and elegance to the path, dazzling the passers-by of Avenida Maruípe and users of the park.

The Horto do Maruípe Park, as a morphological element of the urban space, is the meeting place and leisure for residents of the neighborhood and surroundings and also of the city. The garden that became a park changed the urban ambience.

The present work studied a green area with 100 years of existence, which was adapting to the needs of the city and integrated into the urban landscape. Today, the space is fully adequate, except for restrictions on the environmental comfort of the court, to living conditions and recreation, being carefully conserved by the city.

In endemic times, the valorization of open, ventilated areas, illuminated by sunlight and very spacious becomes even more important for society.

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