ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF HISTORICAL-CULTURAL VALUE BUILDINGS ON URBAN FORMATION: CASE STUDY IN CRISSIUMAL/RS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this study is to analyze the urban insertion of the first buildings of historical and cultural value in the city of Crissiumal, located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), in order to understand how they influenced the urban configuration of the municipality.

Theoretical Framework: It is based on the proposal presented in the Inventory of Urban Space Configurations – INCEU.

Method: Initially, the first buildings constructed in the municipality were identified and, soon after, the urban insertion of these buildings and their influences in relation to the formation of the urban fabric were analyzed.

Results and Discussion: The result is an analysis of maps in relation to macro-parcelling, through the relationship between full and empty. From the analyzes carried out and the maps created, it was possible to see that the buildings located in the immediate surroundings of Praça 25 de Julho had an influence on the urbanization and formation of the city. These buildings housed important places for society, such as City Hall, Church, Schools and Commerce. In this way, a large part of the new residences were built close to these locations, and the city expanded from this area.

Implications of the Research: The results provide information that can contribute to urbanization and urban expansion projects, as well as assist in the identification, appreciation and preservation of historic buildings.

Originality/Value: This research can contribute to future studies regarding the history of the city of Crissiumal and its urban formation, also proving to be relevant because it can assist in the processes of urbanization and urban expansion.

Keywords: Buildings, Urban Formation, Historical-Cultural Heritage, Crissiumal/RS.

ANÁLISE DA INFLUÊNCIA DE EDIFICAÇÕES DE VALOR HISTÓRICO-CULTURAL NA FORMAÇÃO URBANA: ESTUDO DE CASO EM CRISSIUMAL/RS

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é analisar a inserção urbana das primeiras edificações de valor histórico-cultural da cidade de Crissiumal, localizada no estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Brasil), a fim de compreender como as mesmas influenciaram na conformação urbana do município.

Referencial Teórico: Baseia-se na proposta apresentada no Inventário de Configurações de Espaços Urbanos – INCEU.
Método: Inicialmente, as primeiras edificações construídas no município foram identificadas e, logo após, analisou-se a inserção urbana dessas edificações e suas influências em relação à formação da malha urbana.

Resultados e Discussão: Apresenta-se como resultado uma análise de mapas em relação ao macroparcelamento, através da relação entre cheios e vazios. A partir das análises realizadas e dos mapas criados, foi possível perceber que as edificações implantadas no entorno imediato da Praça 25 de Julho tiveram influência na urbanização e formação da cidade. Estas edificações sediavam locais importantes para a sociedade, como Prefeitura, Igreja, Escolas e Comércio. Dessa forma, grande parte das novas residências foram sendo construídas próximas a estes locais, e a cidade expandiu-se a partir desse entorno.

Implicações da Pesquisa: Os resultados fornecem informações que podem contribuir em projetos de urbanização e expansão urbana, bem como auxiliar na identificação, valorização e preservação de edificações históricas.

Originalidade/Valor: Esta pesquisa pode contribuir para estudos futuros em relação ao histórico da cidade de Crissiumal e sua formação urbana, mostrando-se relevante também por poder auxiliar nos processos de urbanização e expansão urbana.

Palavras-chave: Edificações, Formação Urbana, Patrimônio Histórico-Cultural, Crissiumal/RS.

ANÁLISIS DE LA INFLUENCIA DE LOS EDIFICIOS DE VALOR HISTÓRICO-CULTURAL EN LA FORMACIÓN URBANA: ESTUDIO DE CASO EN CRISSIUMAL/RS

RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio es analizar la inserción urbana de los primeros edificios de valor histórico y cultural en la ciudad de Crissiumal, ubicada en el estado de Rio Grande do Sul (Brasil), con el fin de comprender cómo influyeron en el desarrollo urbano – configuración del municipio.

Marco Teórico: Se basa en la propuesta presentada en el Inventario de Configuraciones del Espacio Urbano – INCEU.

Método: Inicialmente se identificaron los primeros edificios construidos en el municipio y, poco después, se analizó la inserción urbana de estos edificios y sus influencias en relación con la formación del tejido urbano.

Resultados y Discusión: El resultado es un análisis de mapas en relación a la macroparcelación, a través de la relación entre lleno y vacío. De los análisis realizados y de los mapas elaborados, se pudo ver que los edificios ubicados en las inmediaciones de la Praça 25 de Julho influyeron en la urbanización y formación de la ciudad. Estos edificios albergaban lugares importantes para la sociedad, como el Ayuntamiento, la Iglesia, las Escuelas y el Comercio. De esta forma, gran parte de las nuevas residencias se construyeron cerca de estos lugares, y la ciudad se expandió a partir de esta zona.

Implicaciones de la Investigación: Los resultados brindan información que puede contribuir a proyectos de urbanización y expansión urbana, así como ayudar en la identificación, apreciación y preservación de edificios históricos.

Originalidad/Valor: Esta investigación puede contribuir a futuros estudios sobre la historia de la ciudad de Crissiumal y su formación urbana, demostrando además ser relevante porque puede ayudar en los procesos de urbanización y expansión urbana.

Palabras clave: Edificios, Formación Urbana, Patrimonio Histórico-Cultural, Crissiumal/RS.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The valuation of historical heritage, in its various facets, is important for several factors, since a nation, for example, highlights its identity through material or immaterial goods, expressed or produced by its people, and that it maintains itself over the years. These goods, therefore, characterize a group and its location, and confer, together, the cultural heritage of them. But intangible goods, such as music, dance, cuisine, customs, among others, are cultural representations of a society, but there are also material goods, such as architecture, which strongly represents cultural identity (Consoni, Martins and Japur, 2020).

The urban landscape and the design of the cities, according to Mello (2002), are formed by several factors, among them the environment and social activities. Thus, we can place urban space as "the product of man's actions on the natural environment, making it necessary to establish, in the configuration of the urban landscape, a harmonious relationship between these means and the objects constructed" (Mello, 2002, p. 1). One can consider, in this way, that space is formed according to the way of living of a society and its needs.

The city can only be understood by means of its urban landscape, being this, the result of social, cultural and economic factors of a certain era (Landim, 2004). Among the spaces that are built by man, it can be said that the most important are those for daily and continuous use, their shelters: the city. "The city is basically made up of morphological structures, organized arrangements of volumes and sub-plots expressing forms of access and ownership, located on a given physical support" (Landim, 2004, p. 26).

The form of urban spaces is a living element, and in five thousand years of urban history, the configuration of cities presents itself as more than the place where human life and activities take place, but also as "a type of practice indispensable to life that, in being a partner, characterizes itself as social" (INCEU, 2001, p. 10). Urban sites are complex elements when placed as cultural goods, since they possess material and immaterial goods "on an uneven scale of possibilities, by the social concentration that characterizes them and allows the broad and rich spectrum of cultural practices that, if guarded, form the memory of peoples" (INCEU, 2001, pp. 9 and 10).

It should be remembered that the style of architecture expressed in each building constructed shows a certain period of history, and can be identified as "witnesses of the ways of life, of the social relations, of the technologies, of the beliefs and values of the social groups that constructed them, modified them and used them" (Horta, Grunberg E Monteiro, 1999, p. 14). The concept of what is known as heritage has changed over time. According to Parfitt,
Oliveira and Blank (2015, p. 1113) "its evolution is presented in the patrimonial charters, since it ceases to be centralized only in a historical or stylistic period”. Today, it is concerned not only with what is exceptional, but also with what comprises various classes and, therefore, urban areas are of great value.

Not only in Brazil, but in several countries, greater importance is given to heritage assets as real estate capital, according to Arantes (2006). According to him, "in aesthetic terms, the stylization that reinforces the allegorical senses and makes disposable these goods that would be relevant in their uniqueness" (Arantes, 2013, p. 8). Heritage, in all its historical value, serves to assist in the development of public culture and should therefore be valued (Arantes, 2013, p. 9).

This article deals with the urban landscape and heritage of historical-cultural value. It aims to identify the first buildings built in the city, which still exist or not, to analyze the influence of their insertions in relation to the formation of the urban network. The city subject to this research, Crissiumal, is located in the northwest of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in a place bordering Argentina. It is a small city, with about 13,200 inhabitants (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, 2021). The region was one of the last to be colonized in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, by descendants of Italian and German immigrants, coming from the so-called Old Colonies in search of new opportunities and, therefore, the city had its foundation belatedly, around 1930 (Pletsch, 1995).

Through the methodology available in the Inventory Manual of Urban Spaces Configurations (INCEU) - IPHAN4 (2001), the city will be analyzed through macro-parceling maps and full and empty, made from the map made available by Crissiumal City Hall, dated 1956 and hand-drawn in butter paper, and the current map, of the year 2019.

The first buildings built in the city of Chrissiumal have historical value and have also influenced the urban formation of the city and therefore must be studied, aiming at valuing them, both by society and by the public authorities. The objective of this study is to analyze the urban insertion of the first significant buildings for the city of Crissiumal, located in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), in order to understand how they may have influenced the urban conformation.

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4 Acronym - Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage.
2 METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

The city subject to this research, Crissiumal, is located in the northwest of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, in a place bordering Argentina. It is a small city, with about 13,200 inhabitants (IBGE, 2021). The region was one of the last to be colonized in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, by descendants of Italian and German immigrants, coming from the so-called Old Colonies in search of new opportunities and, therefore, the city had its foundation belatedly, around 1930 (Pletsch, 1995).

Using the methodology available in the Inventory Manual of Configurations of Urban Spaces (INCEU) - IPHAN (2001), the aim is to analyze the city through macro-parceling maps and full and empty, based both on the map made available by the Municipal City Hall of Crissiumal, dated 1956 and hand drawn in butter paper, and by the current map of the city, of the year 2019.

Thus, after the bibliographic research for the understanding of the concepts, the process of documentary and photographic survey concerning the history of the municipality as well as its first buildings began. After this, the 25th of July Square was initially selected as the starting point of the study, since a large part of the first buildings built in the city are located in the immediate surroundings of the city. A radius of 500m was defined around the Plaza 25 de Julio as the delimitation of the study, and within this radius, seven buildings were found to be analyzed. In this survey also old images of the selected buildings were obtained. Subsequently, with the map obtained through Google Earth (2021) took place the identification and location of these 7 buildings, which were built in the first decades of the city.

The National Inventory of Urban Spaces Configuration - INCEU aims to "complement the database currently used by IPHAN in the procedures that subsidize actions aimed at the preservation of urban sites" (INCEU, 2001). Using the methodology proposed by INCEU (2001), some maps of the city of Chrissiumal were created. About the Macroparceling analysis, brings the following:

1º) The macro-parceling of the area considered is represented by drawing the areas adjacent to the circulation channels (accompanying the frontal boundary lines of the batches), in low plan and appropriate scale, obtaining a set of flat figures or polygons (macro-plots). 2º) The total number of macro-plots and the percentages of their various types of shape (triangular, square, rectangular, trapezoidal, circular and other types of polygons) and size (very large, large, medium, small and very small) are calculated. 3) The thematic areas of exclusivity or predominance of each of these different types are defined, representing them in the plan of the situation considered, and the thematic map
for this element is obtained. 4º) Macroparceling is analyzed according to the laws of composition of its elements (polygons as to shape and size), verifying: predominance of repeated attributes; predominance of differentiated attributes; balance between repeated and differentiated attributes. 5) Add to this analysis any other observation or conclusion deemed relevant and/or enriching to the Plant Low category (INCEU, 2001, p. 46).

Still, for the analysis of the relationship between full and empty, INCEU brings an explanation that addresses the representations and their meanings:

1º) The relationship between full and empty areas of the considered area is represented by drawing the areas corresponding to: I) full = spaces closed by walls and ceilings, such as buildings, which are represented in a very dark tone (black or dark gray); II) empty = open spaces, such as public open areas or within lots and without afforestation, which are represented in white; [...] 3º) The thematic zones of exclusivity or predominance of each of these different types are defined, representing them in the plan of the considered situation, and the thematic map for this element is obtained. 4) We analyze the relationship between filled and empty according to their laws of composition: · predominance or equilibrium of filled, empty or gray, and the clarity of this relationship; · clarity of its distribution; 5) Add to this analysis, any other observation or conclusion deemed relevant and/or enriching to the Plant Low category (INCEU, 2001, p. 47).

Using this methodology, with the map of the city dating from 1956, the map of full and empty spaces was created, as well as the map of macro-parceling in a radius of 500m of the Plaza 25 de Julho, a place where there is a greater concentration of buildings that are the object of this study, and for this reason the AutoCad software was used. Subsequently, the same process was carried out with the current map of the city, with the purpose of analyzing urban growth and how the buildings influenced the context of the production of the space.

3 CITY HISTORY AND THE FIRST BUILDINGS

The first inhabitants of the place where the municipality of Crissiumal is located were the indigenous. According to Schwanke and Pohl (2007) there are photographic records dating from the 1930s of an indigenous group living there. Also, according to Jungblut apud Schwanke and Pohl, German colonization took place in four stages in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the region where Crissiumal is located, was colonized during the third stage, which happened between 1922 and 1955, when descendants of Germans left the so-called "Old Colonies" towards the northwest, to found cities like Three Steps, Three May, Horizontal, Sint Maarten, Crissiumal and others.
The first existing buildings in the city were built in the 1930s and 1940s, some in wood and others in masonry. The first building of the City Hall, (Figure 1) built in wood in the mid-40s, was located on the block around the Plaza 25 de Julio, at the time named as Plaza Valzumiro Dutra. In the 1980s, with the need for a larger space, another building was constructed with the purpose of housing the Municipal Palace, in a location different from the initial one. Currently, the construction no longer exists, and a masonry building has been built on the lot.

**Figure 1**

*Building that housed the first City Hall of Crissiumal*

![Building that housed the first City Hall of Crissiumal](source)

Another important building, one of the first in the city, was the Catholic Church (Figure 2). Its construction was started, according to Pletsch (1995), in 1938 and finished in 1939, being this in wood and occupying a small area of the court. It was also located on the block around the 25th of July Square. With the increase of the Crissiumalense population, the construction of a larger space was necessary, which took place in 1961 with completion in 1964, next to the old building, which no longer exists and gave way to the Parish Hall (Figure 3).
Figure 2

*First Catholic Church of Chrissiumal*


Figure 3

*New Catholic Church during construction, next to the new Parish Hall*


Considering that the buildings already presented above (first City Hall and first Church) have been demolished, and that the focus of the study are the remaining buildings, a total of 7 buildings within the defined radius of 500m of the 25th of July Square, as presented on the map of Figure 4, and how they were built in the first decades of the city's existence, are important to identify the growth and urban history of Chrissiumal. Table 1 presents old and current images of the buildings identified in the map of Figure 4, as well as year of construction, original use and current use of them.
Figure 4

*Map with location of the 7 raised buildings*

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**Figure 5**

*Identification and information of buildings in the map of Figure 4.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>OLD PICTURE</th>
<th>CURRENT IMAGE</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION OF USE</th>
<th>YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>CURRENT USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Old Picture" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Current Image" /></td>
<td>Sturmer building/White House</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following chapter will present the maps developed, and also the relationship that the buildings of historical and cultural value have in relation to the urban development of the city.
4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first full and empty map (Figure 5) was developed in overlap with the 1956 city map, provided by the Crissiumal City Hall. From this map, the buildings that had already been built at the time were identified. Of the seven buildings, only one had not yet been built, this being the Parish Hall (No. 2), which had only begun construction in 1969.

Figure 6
Map of floods and voids carried over the 1956 survey

In relation to urban occupation, a certain linearity and a greater density of floods can be noted in the northwest and southeast directions. We also noticed that a large part of the buildings of the time are close to the Plaza 25 de Julio, at the time entitled as Plaza Valzumiro Dutra. Regarding the topography, the square is at a high point, and all the roads leading to it are on a slope. The buildings in the immediate surroundings of the square are on the same level as the one in the Catholic Church. In addition, it is noticeable that the voids overlap the filled ones, and due to the city being in its early stages at the time. The current map of the city (Figure 6) shows a considerable expansion and densification of the area.
Figure 7

*Full and empty map taken over the 2019 survey.*

![Map Image]

**LEGENDA**
- [ ] PRAÇA 25 DE JULHO
- [ ] VIAS
- [ ] EDIFICAÇÕES ANTIGAS
- [ ] CHEIOS

Source: Google Maps (2021), adapted by the authors (2021).

In the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 25 de Julio (Valzumiro Dutra), important buildings were built for the functioning of the city. Thus, you have the old city hall and also the Hotel Central, on the same street. Already on another street, but still around the square, the first church was located, and the block next to it had been destined to the Educandário Mother Paulina. In another street, in wood, was the building of the Rocha Pombo School. This building is also a remnant. It is known that, besides these buildings, houses and companies were also in this surroundings. In this sense, we realized that important buildings were built near the Plaza, a place with elevated topography.

Regarding the macro-parcel, comparing the old map of the city (Figure 7) with the current map (Figure 8), it is noted that the roads and blocks remained mostly in the same layout.
Figure 8

Macroparceling in 1956.

Analyzing the map of Figure 8 in relation to the map of Figure 7, one can see the creation of new roads in the northeast direction, marked with red dotted on the map. In the south and southwest, there was no urban expansion. The trees, mainly in the areas of commercial use, are almost non-existent. The existing roads today have mostly sidewalks and pavements, although much of them do not have perfect conditions.
As can be seen on the maps in Figures 7 and 8, the blocks have varied formats. In the analysis of the current map (Figure 8), 26 blocks appear, and were perceived, therefore, a square, seven rectangles, six trapezoids, varied rectangles and other formats. The sizes are also diverse, some courts are large, others medium and small.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Analyzing and understanding the process of urban formation in cities is important to assist in urban planning and projects. The city of Crissiumal, despite being a small town, needs planning in relation to its urban development. Furthermore, the identification of buildings built in the past, which were and continue to be relevant for the community, and also the characterization of their values, can help in the valuation of these, both by society in general, and by the public authorities.
Making cities pleasant to their inhabitants, as well as creating the feeling of belonging, is essential for these residents to want and enjoy living there. For this reason, this research also values the history of the city, since it sought to identify, analyze and understand how some of the buildings built in the first decades of the city influenced the process of local urban formation.

The maps developed helped in understanding the process in question in this research. His analysis resulted in the identification of the tendency of the initial urbanization process, which possessed a certain linearity and expanded in the majority of cases in two directions: the northwest and the southeast.

The urban formation of the city and its history are relevant both in the process of production and planning, as well as for the valorization of the historical-cultural heritage of these cities. Thus, this research could contribute to future urban projects in the municipality, as well as to the valorization and preservation of the old buildings that have been identified and that are already part of the historical heritage of the city.

REFERENCES


