

Stream 18 Right to the city, right to memory

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Conflict between official memory and collective memory in Porto Nacional, Tocantins, Brasil

Introduction: The city of Porto Nacional, in the State of Tocantins, in northern Brazil, is considered by the official speech as historic city. The icons of this discourse is the Cathedral Nossa Senhora das Mercês, 1810. In this city, the speech right to the city and the memory is established from this monument. However, people who live in the city are not integrated in this perspective. It is a city founded under a colonial political system and having the Catholic Church as standard of morality and spirituality. In this city system, the aristocracy lived aligned with the Catholic Church and therefore enslaved blacks with his consent. This history of the city, generates a trace of segregation since its inception. Therefore, there are two cities: a) the city that form the historical set; b) the city outside the historic set. The conflict still exists. The origins of the conflict in Porto Nacional as the memory and the right to the city are racionados its Catholic identity and its slave perspective. Because of this dichotomy there is an inherent and underlying conflict to city outgoing model. In this work, the interest is to demonstrate how the right to the city as official policy can be a motivator for many urban problems. Additionally, this work also demonstrates that the right to memory is regulated by the state as the norm, as the official memory. The possible consequences, as demonstrated by research, is that the city loses a lot in not building a collective memory itself, as something designed and redesigned by the people who live there. On the one hand, a significant portion of the residents do not recognize the historical value of this heritage and on the other hand the estatatal power imposes what residents should recognize as historical memory. The considerations that this research comes is the right to memory, as well as the right to the city is a field of domination and conflict in the governance of cities. **Objectives:** In this study we had two general objectives: understanding the perspective of the residents of the historic center on the tipping and understand how the right to the city could also be the right to memory. **Methodology:** The analysis methodology for this research in the study of historical documents, fieldwork and reading texts on memory. Fieldwork has ethnographic perspective as the basis for this is that one can infer that the conflict between heritage conservation by residents. In this papper we made a field work in two moments. At first, we made visits during the course of Environmental Sciences topics and the Photography discipline. The work was guided from the participant observation. The opinion of residents was not captured in a direct way , but the Party and open conversation, informal and without the need for electronic

record . The research interest was originally know eprcepção residents about the registration of the historical heritage of the city of Porto Nacional. Only in the course of the visits is that it was knowing the right questions to the city and the right to memory . The research still needs more time to consider other variables , but for now you can already see that the methodology used here has shown that there is a conflict between the official memory and collective memory. **Considerations:** The defense of conservation should be a possibility that the asset to be preserved has significance for people who enjoy it. The right to live in the city, to enjoy his legacy and make sense of their heritage should be taken into account when determining, as a state policy, conservation. The perception of residents should have been incorporated in overturning the discussion. As noticeable, on the occasions when we walked through the historic center, people complain a lot of bureaucracy, a slow state and abandonment of conservation policies. Most of these claims can only be understood considering the degree of misinformation that all residents share about how the heritage policy in Brazil. The perception of this information does not really exist because the state could not, at the time of tipping, explain the operation of this policy, because the interest, as he saw it here, it was more to legitimize a story, a tocaninense heritage. This data overlapping the other details of the maintenance of property that generates complaints framework we perceive and we try to explain here in this job. Regarding the overturning of the Cathedral Nossa Senhora das Mercês, so if note almost the same ambivalences. There is some sense of belonging, but the heritage fallen is more an emblem of political and religious life of northern Goiás and Tocantins now that even an icon of collective memory.

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