



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

A research methodology in an architecture project from scanned archives of the FAUUSP Library

Uma metodologia de pesquisa em projeto de arquitetura a partir de arquivos digitalizados da biblioteca da FAUUSP

Ana Tagliari

University of Campinas (UNICAMP)

anatagliari@hotmail.com

<http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizacv.do?id=K4706505Z4>

Resumo

Entre os anos de 2009 e 2012 foi realizada a pesquisa de Doutorado “Os projetos residenciais não construídos de Vilanova Artigas em São Paulo” na FAUUSP, com apoio do CNPq, a partir do Acervo Digital da Biblioteca da FAUUSP. Este acervo foi fundamental para o desenvolvimento desta pesquisa. Neste texto apresentamos a metodologia da pesquisa, explicitando os critérios de seleção dos projetos analisados, assim como os procedimentos para organização do material. Inicialmente houve a necessidade de se realizar um levantamento de toda a obra residencial de Artigas presente no Acervo Digital da Biblioteca da FAUUSP. Lá foi identificado um total de 262 projetos residenciais, desde residências unifamiliares até edifícios de habitação coletiva. A partir deste universo, houve uma seleção criteriosa, que excluiu os projetos construídos, demolidos, e os projetos de edifícios de habitação coletiva, restando assim um conjunto de 50 projetos de residências unifamiliares não construídas. O material foi organizado de modo cronológico sendo o primeiro projeto disponível no acervo digital datado de 1941 e o último projeto é de 1981. Houve a realização do redesenho e a construção de maquetes físicas para que a análise e discussão dos projetos pudessem ser desenvolvidas de modo adequado dentro dos objetivos da pesquisa.

Palavras-chave: Acervo digital Biblioteca FAUUSP; João Batista Vilanova Artigas; Projetos não construídos; Residência moderna.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

Abstract:

Between 2009 and 2012 the PhD research “The non-built residential projects of Vilanova Artigas in São Paulo” was carried out at the University of São Paulo’s School of Architecture and Urbanism (FAUUSP), along with the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), and from the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library. This collection was essential for the development of this research. In this text, we present the research methodology, the selection criteria of the analyzed projects, as well as the procedures for the organization of the material. Initially, there was a need of surveying all Artigas’ residential works present in the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library. Two-hundred and sixty-two residential projects, from single houses to collective housing buildings were identified. From this, there was a screening which excluded the built or demolished projects, as well as the ones of collective housing buildings. Then, a set of 50 projects of non-built single houses remained. The material was organized chronologically and the first project available in the digital collection was dated from 1941 and the last from 1981. There was a new drawing and the making of scale models so that the analysis and discussion of the projects could be developed adequately according to the research goals.

Keywords: Digital collection FAUUSP Library; João Batista Vilanova Artigas; Non-built projects; Modern residence.

Introduction

There has been an increasing interest from European and American scholars in rescuing, discussing, and studying architecture projects which had never been built, existing only in the files, blueprints, perspectives, and the architects’ ideal. These non-built projects, idealized by architects, seem to have interested researchers who recognized that important ideas, even old ones, can make a difference in the architecture knowledge in the present and future. The PhD research “The non-built residential projects of Vilanova Artigas in São Paulo” was conducted at FAUUSP while this approach was



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

unprecedented in academic research in Brazil.

João Batista Vilanova Artigas (1915-1985) was one of the most important and influential Brazilian architects from the 20th century. His legacy does not include only architectural works, but also writings, teachings, and an active participation in the recognition of the architect occupation, which rebounded in an entire generation of architects. Architect, thinker, professor, ideologist and intellectual, Artigas left important projects and works that opened new paths, renewing concepts still trapped in a colonial and provincial past of São Paulo.

During his career spanning fifty-years, Vilanova Artigas made projects for different ends, both public and private, such as residences, clubs, schools, and others. The architect designed over 200 residential buildings during his career, and around 25% of this total is non-built projects. Although the number of residential projects is large, it is possible to notice that there is no systematic study about this set.

The FAUUSP Library has great part of Vilanova Artigas' project collection. According to the person responsible for the archives in 2009, Mrs. Neusa Kazue Habe, only part of the drawings of each project was scanned, under the coordination of Professor Marlene Yurgel, because of the large number of boards and drawings in the Archive of the FAUUSP Library.

This scanning allowed consultation of this material by researchers who did not have previous access and knowledge of these projects.

In this research, the scanned archives were of extreme importance for the development and completion of the thesis. The object of this research is the non-built residential projects of Artigas in the State of São Paulo between 1941 and 1981, which belong to the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library. Besides the individual analysis and relation to the set, the goal was also to organize, register and systematize the drawings of the non-built residences set of projects by architect Vilanova Artigas, as well as to build the scale models which allowed the study of the tridimensional aspect of the internal spaces of these projects

The methodology, strategies, and procedures are based on the project's analysis through drawings (graphical analysis) and physical tridimensional models.

The present analysis is focused on the architectonic proposal revealed by the drawings. The intention



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

was to analyze his work, including the non-built projects, through the drawings and scale models, to verify the adopted solutions, arrangements, propositions, and parties. Therefore, knowledge was revealed from these drawings from the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library.

The selected projects were redrawn, representing a step of the analysis, while the design of the scale models constituted a fundamental step in the investigation and interpretation process of these projects' spaces and shapes. Some visits and photos of the built projects were part of the data collection to establish relations between the non-built projects and the solutions adopted in executed works. Those steps were developed simultaneously, in a constant analysis of the projects.

The original contribution of this research lies on: the object, the set of non-built residential projects in the state of São Paulo; the method, using drawings and scale models for the analysis; and the objective, the analysis of the set of non-built residential projects by Vilanova Artigas in São Paulo. The study of this set of 39 projects fills the gap of the study of Vilanova Artigas' work.

This research was justified thanks to the organization, register, systematization, analysis of the drawings (blueprints, cuts and elevations), design of scale models, the set of non-built residential projects by architect Vilanova Artigas. The analysis and evaluation of this set has the goal of establishing parallel and interpretative scripts of the development and consolidation of the architect's language.

Therefore, the research is justified by relevance, quantity and quality of the projects studied in this investigation, from the digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library.

Object of study

The selection criteria of the object of study was based on the collection of projects of non-built residences designed by Vilanova Artigas, available at the digital collection of the FAUUSP Library. Many projects were made along with Carlos Cascaldi.

There was an initial screening process of these selected projects. The ones outside the State of São Paulo the ones with lack of information for the analysis, the ones with no date or location were ruled out, remaining 39 non-built projects for analysis, from 1941 to 1981. The selection criteria were based on the collection of projects of non-built residences, within the State of São Paulo, designed by



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

Vilanova Artigas, and available at the digital collection of the FAUUSP Library.

Further on, we list the projects, address and year of the projects selected for analysis.

Only a small part of the drawings of each project was scanned, thanks to the large number of boards and drawings present at the Archive of the FAUUSP Library. The original drawings were not available for consultation. Yet, the archives available at the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library have enough information for the general understanding of the project, such as blueprints, cuts, elevations, perspectives and study sketches, or even City Hall blueprints and, in some few cases, constructive details.

Information about structure and materials lacks in most cases, and the understanding of the projects is mostly restricted to spatial and formal matters.

Some non-built projects were not selected for this research because they did not present enough information for the analysis, such as the Francisco Ribeiro Residence (with no date or location), the Leão Machado Residence (1948, without enough graphical information) and the Fernando Horta Residence (1973, not available at the FAUUSP Library's collection).

A geographical delimitation of the object of research was needed. The projects of the residences of Coralo Bernarde (Curitiba, 1945), Antonio Fonseca Castello Branco (Barra do Piraí, RJ, 1952), Renato Faucz (Curitiba, 1975), João Beline Burza (Ouro Fino, MG, 1979), and Governor of the state of Goiás (Goiás, 1961), even though non-built and present at the FAUUSP's collection, are not part of this analysis since they were designed outside the State of São Paulo, as defined by the research criteria.

The list of the 39 projects follows, three of them developed for the same client, in the same plot of land and in the same year:

Projects selected for analysis (total of 39 projects)

1-Mr. Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira's Residence, on Magnólias Street, 490. São Paulo. 1941

2-Mr. José Carlos Amaral de Oliveira's Residence, on Magnólias Street, 480. Cidade Jardim, São Paulo. 1941



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

- 3-Mr. Leo Ribeiro de Moraes's Residences (2 projects) on Marcelina Street/Duilio Street /Camilo Street, Vila Romana, São Paulo. 1945
- 4-Mrs. Jeny Khury's Residence on Ruy Barbosa Avenue – Vila Itaipu. São Vicente. 1946
- 5-Mr. Manoel Antonio Mendes André 1 Residence, on Alves Guimarães Street, Pinheiros, São Paulo. April, 1948
- 6-Mr. Francisco Matarazzo Sobrinho's Residences, on Lineu de Paula Machado Avenue with Francisco Morato Street, Butantã. São Paulo. 1949
- 7-Mr. Roberto Salmeron's Residence on Rui Barbosa Street with Almirante Barroso Avenue, Campo Belo, São Paulo. 1949
- 8- Mr. Amado Ferreira Mansur Gueiros' Residence, on Guaraiúva Street, 986, Brooklin Paulista, São Paulo. 1951
- 9-Mr. Manoel Antonio Mendes André 2's Residence – August, 1951 – São Paulo. 1951
- 10-Mr. Manoel Antonio Mendes André 3's Residence, São Paulo. (no date)
- 11-Mr. Chaim Goldenstein's Residence. Heitor de Moraes Street with Wanderley Street. Pacaembu. São Paulo. 1952/1972
- 12-Mr. José Franco de Souza's Residence, at 1 Avenue with 3 Street, plot 1, Block H, Jardim Vitória Régia, São Paulo. 1958
- 13- Mr. Adelino Cândido Baptista's Residence, on José Comparato Street, Cambuci, São Paulo. 1958
- 14-Mr. Orlando Martinelli's Residence, on José Comparato Street, S./N., Cambuci, São Paulo. 1958
- 15-Mr. Hanns Victor Trostli 2's Residence, in Cachoeirinha, São Paulo. 1958
- 16-Mr. Guilherme Bianchi Benvenuti's Residence, on Manuel Maria Tourinho Street, Pacaembu. 1959
- 17-Mr. José David Vicente's Residence, in Nova Campinas District, Campinas. 1959
- 18-Mr. João Molina's Residence, on 5th Avenue with Jundiá Avenue. Jundiá. 1959
- 19-Mrs. Edith Leme Ianni's Residence, on Jauaperi Avenue, 311, Moema. São Paulo. 1960



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

20-Mr. Milton da Costa's Residence, São Paulo. 1961

21-Mr. Henrique Villaboim Filho's Residence on Amariles Avenue with Viela - Cidade Jardim, São Paulo. 1966

22-Mr. Ewaldo de Almeida Pinto's Residence, on Saldanha Marinho Street, Brooklin. São Paulo. 1968

23-Mr. José Vieitas Neto's Residence (2 projects) on Córrego do Sapateiro Avenue with Rua Dr. Esdras. São Paulo. 1968

24-Mr. Elias Calil Cury's Residence, on Holanda Street with Espanha Street, Jardim Europa. São Paulo. 1969

25-Antenor Mansur Abud's Residence. in Taubaté. 1969

26-Mr. Newton Bernardes' Residence on Pasqual Vita Street, Alto de Pinheiros. São Paulo. 1969

27-Mr. Waldemar Cordeiro's Residence on Pombal Street, 415 - Sumaré. São Paulo. 1970

28-Mr. Jorge Edney Atalla's Residence, on 7 de setembro Street, Jaú. 1971

29-Mr. Marcílio Schiavon's Residence. (country house). 1972

30-Mr. Luiz Antonio N. Junqueira's Residence. (country house). 1973

31-Mr. Gilberto and Elisa Périgo's Residence, on Aparecida Street with Durvalina Street, Vila Mascote. São Paulo. 1974

32-Mr. Luiz Lúcio Izzo's Residence (2 projects), on Morumbi Avenue with São Braulio Street, Jardim Leonor. São Paulo. 1974

33-Mr. João Carlos Celidônio Gomes dos Reis' Residence, on Waldemar Ferreira Avenue, 199 - Butantã. São Paulo. 1975

34-Mr. Antônio Salim Curiati's Residence, on Zínias Street with Plátanos Street. Morumbi. São Paulo. 1978

35-Mr. José Luiz Magnani's Residence, on São Ludgero Street, Santo Amaro. São Paulo, SP. 1981

36-Dr. Elias and Mrs. Maná's Residence, on Pedro Bruno Street, Butantã, São Paulo. 1981.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

The selected projects were made for the urban areas in the city of São Paulo, in different districts.

Methodology

The research has eight steps:

1- Literature research: Selection of texts (newspapers, books, thesis, dissertations, catalogs, and articles) related to the subject of this thesis. We selected two types of texts: the ones written by the architect himself and the publications of his main critics. The goal was to obtain a rich and vast critical reference to help in the interpretation of the projects.

This step was made based on the publications available to the public in the collection of university libraries such as the University of São Paulo, Mackenzie University, the University of Campinas, the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, and others, as well as databases of digital libraries available for the academic community, such as JStor.

2- Graphical research: Selection of information and graphical pieces related to the selected projects of the architect's digital collection at the Library of the University of São Paulo's School of Architecture and Urbanism. These drawings are available to the public in PDF format, upon a fee.

3- Field research: Visit to similar buildings built by the architect, with photographic registers.

4- New drawing of the selected projects and creation of an internal axonometric. The new drawing was made from the information available in the digital collection of the FAUUSP Library.

In some files, we observed more than one study for the same project. In some cases, the new drawing was adopted for the different options, since it became clear that there was more than one project to the same client and terrain. In other cases, we selected the project which seemed more developed, with the clear intention that it would be carried on in a supposed construction.

Since they were non-built projects, a great deal information related to the preliminary study is scarce, inexistent, or unavailable to the public. In some cases, the author's interpretation was needed, a common and needed practice among scholars of the consulted researches about analysis of non-built projects (GALLI, M. MÜHLHOFF, C., 2000; LARSON, 2000; FOSCARI, 2010). The interpretation



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

and drawing of some elevations, for example, were made based on the architect's built work.

Blueprints, cuts, and elevations of the selected residences were drawn again in the programs AutoCAD and CorelDRAW, to produce a homogeneous material with the same scale and graphical quality. This procedure not only graphically systematizes the drawings, but also makes possible relations between the projects.

5- Creation of the physical 3D model of the non-built projects for the study of the internal spatial relations and volume, which was fundamental for the analysis in the absence of the built work. The scale models were built in scale 1/100, on Paraná paper, using a laser cutter in the fabrication process.

6- Generation of digital images from the physical model.

7- Graphical analysis. With all the drawings in the same scale, the process of graphical analysis began with three steps. First: print the drawings (blueprints, cuts and elevations); second: superimpose transparent paper on the printings and make studies with the drawings to create diagrams of easy reading, making the party of each residence clear; third: transfer the diagrams to the Corel Draw program.

This analysis of the internal spaces and volume was simultaneously supported by scale models.

The analyzed architectonic aspects and elements were: implantation and relation of the project and street; accesses and perimeter, circulation and articulation of the spaces; the ramps, levels, continuity; studio; geometry, mesh, modulation, full and empty; yard and double height ceiling.

8- Comparative tables: Discussion and reflection about the concepts and characteristics of the non-built projects. The comparative criteria of the tables are based on the relations between non-built residences and some built residences. Based on the items analyzed above, the goal was to identify architectonic types and parties, and then establish spatial relations between the non-built and built projects, increasing knowledge about the characteristics of Artigas' residential work and language.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

New drawing of the non-built residential projects in São Paulo by Vilanova Artigas

Initially, a timeline with the built and non-built residential projects of Artigas in the state of São Paulo was produced. Visually, this map has a timeline of the course of Artigas' residential work in São Paulo, facilitating the visualization of transformations, and, above all, establishing a parallel between the built and non-built projects. Through this map, it is also possible to observe the periods of high and low production, as well as the changes in posture towards the residential project.

After this, we prepared individual files of each project with the new drawings made based on the available information. Those are blueprints, cuts, elevations, "exploded" axonometric and external photos of the scale models.

The new drawing was made based on the available information and Vilanova Artigas' original drawings of the digital collection of the FAUUSP Library. In some cases, we noticed some distortions on the available digital images (PDF files), and for this reason, all drawings were made following the dimensions indicated on the accessed drawings. The redesign had as its main objective: the careful analysis of the projects, and the creation of a uniform material for the study. In addition, these graphic pieces also served as a basis for the construction of the models.

Many difficulties arose during the making of the new drawings. In most cases, they were about preliminary studies of non-built projects, so the research was restricted to the information left by the architect, such as blueprints, cuts, elevations, and sketches. In most studied cases, there was no information about materials, constructive system, or structure. This prevented an in-depth analysis about this issue. Ambiguous information in some projects and lack of information about the immediate surroundings were found, which limited the analysis about the relation project/land/street.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

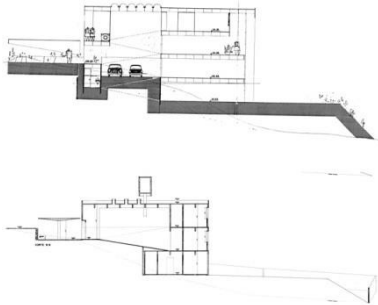


Image 1: Cut of a possible preliminary study for the Waldemar Cordeiro's residence (São Paulo, 1970). Cut of the project considered the most developed and with large number of graphical information, which suggests what would actually be built (This was selected for analysis in this research). The change of party is noticeable.
Source: Digital Collection FAUUSP Library.

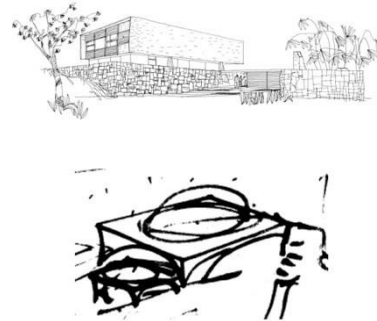


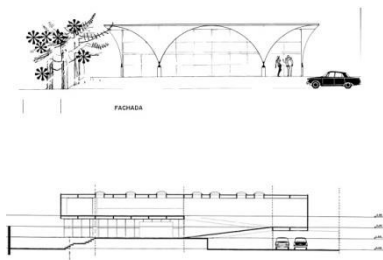
Image 2: Perspective present in one of the proposals of the project of Newton Bernardes' residence (São Paulo, 1969). Project identical to the Henrique Villaboim Filho's residence (São Paulo, 1966). One of the many sketches present at the boards of the project of Newton Bernardes' residence (São Paulo, 1969).
Source: Digital Collection FAUUSP Library.

In some files, we observed more than one study for the same project, which also happens with the projects for clients Léo Ribeiro de Moraes (1945), José Vieitas Neto (1968), and Luiz Lucio Izzo (1974). In some cases, new drawings of the different options were made, since it seemed clear that there was more than one alternative for each project for the same client and terrain. In other cases, we selected the most developed project as it would be built in a supposed construction.

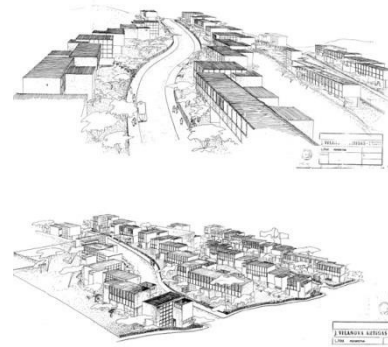
Some projects had preliminary drawings with relatively more interesting proposals, such as Waldemar Cordeiro's residence (1970), with a supposed preliminary study showing a cut with triple height ceiling and rich internal space. However, the drawings with a larger number of information and that were visibly used in the development of the draft did not adopt the same party revealed by the preliminary study.

The same happened with the project for Edith Leme Ianni's residence (1960). We had access to four boards of this project. The first of them was a project with organization of the program in half floors, a studio on the intermediate floor, double height ceiling in the living and bedrooms with openings to front of the plot of land. In the last three boards, there is a project with another proposal, but with more drawings and graphical information. Evidently, we considered this last one would be the final project due to the information, cuts and elevations. This project was selected for analysis.

We had access to Henrique Villaboim Filho's residence (1966), a single board, with blueprints, two cuts and two elevations. Further on, we found an identical project proposal in the boards for the Newton Bernardes' residence (1969). Coincidentally or not, the boards of the project for the Newton Bernardes' residence had the client's correct name (Newton Bernardes) and small alterations in the layout of the ground floor blueprint. Besides, a perspective of the project is also found on the boards. However, the project developed for Newton Bernardes was visibly some other one, completely different and with many sketches and graphical pieces a total change of the proposal.



*Image 3: Elevation of one of the two projects of José Vieitas Neto's residence (1968).
Cut of one of the two projects of José Vieitas Neto's residence (1968).
Source: Digital Collection FAUUSP Library.*



*Image 4: Allotment perspective for Léo Ribeiro de Moraes (1945).
Source: Digital Collection FAUUSP Library.*

In the 18 boards to which we had access of the project for the Antonio Salim Curiati's residence (São Paulo, 1978), we also noticed many proposals. The project provided many studies to Artigas. There are four different proposals, some with little information or only sketches of initial intentions. In this case, we selected the project with the largest number of graphical information, suggesting a project chosen for execution.

In the two boards of the project for the José Vieitas Neto's residence (São Paulo, 1968), we found two projects with equally presented information: blueprints, a cut, and an elevation. Therefore, we observed two proposals to be analyzed. Then, we chose the two projects with quite different parties between them.

In the boards of the project for the Gilberto and Elisa Périgo's residence (1974), we also found



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

different proposals of supposed initial studies. In one of them, Artigas proposed the studio next to the house access. In another study sketch, the house access would be made through Aparecida Street, while in the project selected to analysis, which is more detailed and with largest number of information, the access would be made by Durvalina Street.

In the studies for the project of the Magnani residence (1981), the idea of a pool on the back part of the land and behind the studio is noticed. This intention disappeared in the detailed project.

In one of the three non-built projects for Mendes André (no date), we observed a study blueprint with a different proposal for the organization of the rooms, in which the balcony would face the back part of the land.

The same happens with the project for Jeny Khury's residence (1946), with a preliminary study board and three boards of a proposal with some changes and largest number of information.

In the boards for Leo Ribeiro de Moraes (1945), it refers to an allotment by the presented implantation and perspectives. However, projects of only two units are available in the digital collection. In the drawing of the allotment, there are other variations of blueprints besides those two we had access to.

In the boards of the project for the Luis Lucio Izzo's residence (1974), there is the clear intention of two proposals studied by the architect, based on information presented equally. The proposals are remarkably similar and there are no noticeable alterations in the program organization. Still, one of them used stairs while the other used ramps for vertical circulation. In this case, both projects were analyzed.

In the files of the project for the Chaim Goldenstein's residence (1952-1972), we found three different projects for the same land. The project is dated from 1952 and 1972. In this case, because of the observable characteristics, we believed that each project was made in each one of those years of study. This fact is important because it is possible to verify the transformation of architectonic language in 20 years, since the projects were in the same land and for the same client. The project with a roof has similarities with the one of Rio Branco Paranhos' House (1943), located on the same street of the project for the Goldenstein's house, while the proposal with plain cover has an architectonic language closer to Artigas' projects from the 1950/60.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

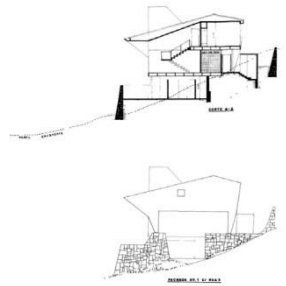


Image 5: Original drawings. Cut and elevation project José Franco de Souza residence (1958). Source: Digital Collection FAUUSP Library.

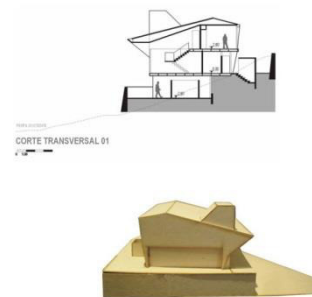


Image 6: New drawing cut and photo of scale model project for José Franco de Souza's residence (1958). Source: New drawing by the author. Photo and scale model by the author, 2012.

Discussion

All this information clarifies and justifies the selection criteria of the projects, especially in the presence of different projects for the same client. There are many projects and countless proposals to be analyzed. Research that analyzes non-built projects works with some inferences and interpretations. Therefore, the criteria for selecting one of the proposals presented in the consulted collection must be clear.

We tried to obtain all information necessary to the understanding of the projects. As they were non-built projects, a great deal of information is scarce, inexistent, or unavailable. In some cases, the author's interpretation was needed, a common and necessary practice among scholars of the consulted researches about analysis of non-built projects, such as in the research about Giuseppe Terragni made by Mirko Galli and Claudia Mühlhoff (2000), the one about Louis Kahn made by Kent Larson (2000), and the one about Andrea Palladio made by Antonio Foscari (2010). For the drawing of some elevations, for example, we based on the an analysis and observation of the architect's built work. In this sense, the study of the built work through thesis, essays, books, photographs, and visits, was a significant factor. In these cases, the indication "author's interpretation" in the graphical files of the new drawings is included.



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

The new drawing is an important part of the methodology and a step of the analysis since it needs an attentive observation of the projects and interpretation of inexistent information.

We chose a single representation scale to all projects, to have a uniform material to establish relations and, if possible, present graphical pieces of the projects on an A4 paper. We chose the 1/400 scale mainly because it provides a good understanding of the proportions of the selected projects. The amount of information about the projects also led to this choice, once that many projects did not have enough information for the expanded representation in scales 1/200 or 1/100. All graphical pieces in scale follow a graphical scale along the title.

Therefore, new drawings of the projects, for interpretation purposes when needed were made, widening the scope of the drawings through new cuts and elevations, and with internal axonometric perspective (exploded). Besides, these graphical resources, scale models were built and photographed.

This whole set of representations made it possible to understand and study the architect's non-built residences, which resulted in the thesis.

Final considerations

Based on primary sources from the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library, we were able to develop this research. Among countless interpretations and possibilities of analysis, this thesis presented its own approach, whose raw material is João Vilanova Artigas' rich and dense work. The extension of the graphical material produced in this research does not end in this interpretation, what reveals the richness of the adopted analytical method.

In face of the obtained results, the projects' interpretation was successful since it was possible to identify and decode in the drawings the information necessary for the new drawing and the proper interpretation of each project. Both the graphical material in the same scale and the scale models contributed decisively for the right relation established between the projects. While the new drawing allowed the interpretation of each project, the design of the scale model enabled the interpretation of the internal space and the more outstanding features of each project.

Considering the non-built projects analyzed on this research, we tried to investigate the course of



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

Artigas' residential work, to reveal and increase knowledge about the transformations and characteristics on his work.

In this research, we were able to prove some initial hypothesis and some which arose during the development of the research. This study of non-built projects contributed to a better understanding of Vilanova Artigas' residential architectonic work in São Paulo. Besides, the research also proved that the methodology adopted was fundamental for the study and understanding of non-built projects, based on the drawings available at the Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library and with the use of drawings and scale models.

References

Digital Collection of the FAUUSP Library – Vilanova Artigas' Projects

FOSCARI, Antonio. **Andrea Palladio. Unbuilt Venice**. Baden: Lars Muller Publishers, 2010.

GALLI, Mirko. MÜHLHOFF, Claudia. **Virtual Terragni. CAAD In Historical and Critical Research**. Basel, Boston, Berlin: Birkhäuser, 2000.

LARSON, Kent. **Louis I. Kahn. Unbuilt Masterworks**. New York: The Monacelli Press, 2000.

TAGLIARI, Ana. **Os projetos residenciais não construídos de Vilanova Artigas em São Paulo**. PhD's Thesis. São Paulo: FAUUSP, 2012.

TAGLIARI, Ana; PERRONE, Rafael; FLORIO, Wilson. **Vilanova Artigas. Projetos residenciais não construídos**. São Paulo: Annablume Editora, 2017.

YURGEL, Marlene. Laboratório de informatização de acervo (LabArq). **Pós**. Revista do programa de pós-graduação em arquitetura e urbanismo da FAUUSP. Junho de 2008.

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).



Arquitetura + Arte

Revista de arquitetura e arte, desde 2005, ISSN 1808-1142, Qualis B5

About the author:



Professor of the Architecture and Urbanism course at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP), accredited in the Graduation Program “Architecture, Technology and City”, conducting research funded by the CNPq and Faepex. B.A. in Architecture and Urbanism from the Mackenzie University (FAU-Mackenzie UPM 2002), M.A. from the Art Institute of the University of Campinas (IA-UNICAMP 2008 - Franklin Delano Roosevelt Prize 2009) and P.h.D. in Architecture, with concentration in Architecture Project (CNPq Scholarship). Author of the books “Vilanova Artigas. Non-built residential projects” (with Rafael Perrone and Wilson Florio, 2017) and “Frank Lloyd Wright. Principle, Space and Shape in Residential Architecture”, 2011 (Honorable Mention - IAB Prize 2011). Current leader of the Research Group “Architecture: Project, Representation and Analysis”, member of the Research groups “Architecture, Project Process and Digital Analysis” at FAU-Mackenzie and “Architecture: Project, Research and Education” at FAUUSP. (informed by author)

How to cite:

TAGLIARI, Ana. A research methodology in an architecture project from scanned archives of the FAUUSP Library. **5% Arquitetura + Arte**, São Paulo, ano 13, v. 01, n.15, 83.1-83.17, jun./jun, 2018. Disponível em: <http://revista5.arquitetonica.com/index.php/periodico-1/ciencias-sociais-aplicadas/uma-metodologia-de-pesquisa-em-projeto-de-arquitetura-a-partir-de-arquivos-digitalizados-da-biblioteca-da-fauusp-2>

English translation by:

M.A. Nívia Maria Rodrigues Fernandes Marcello