

Full Documentation Fiche 2011

composed by national/regional working party of: **Brazil**

0. Picture of building/ group of buildings/ urban scheme/ landscape/ garden depicted item:



Sanatório Santa Terezinha – view from the east.

source: Centro de Documentação e Referência da Odebrecht

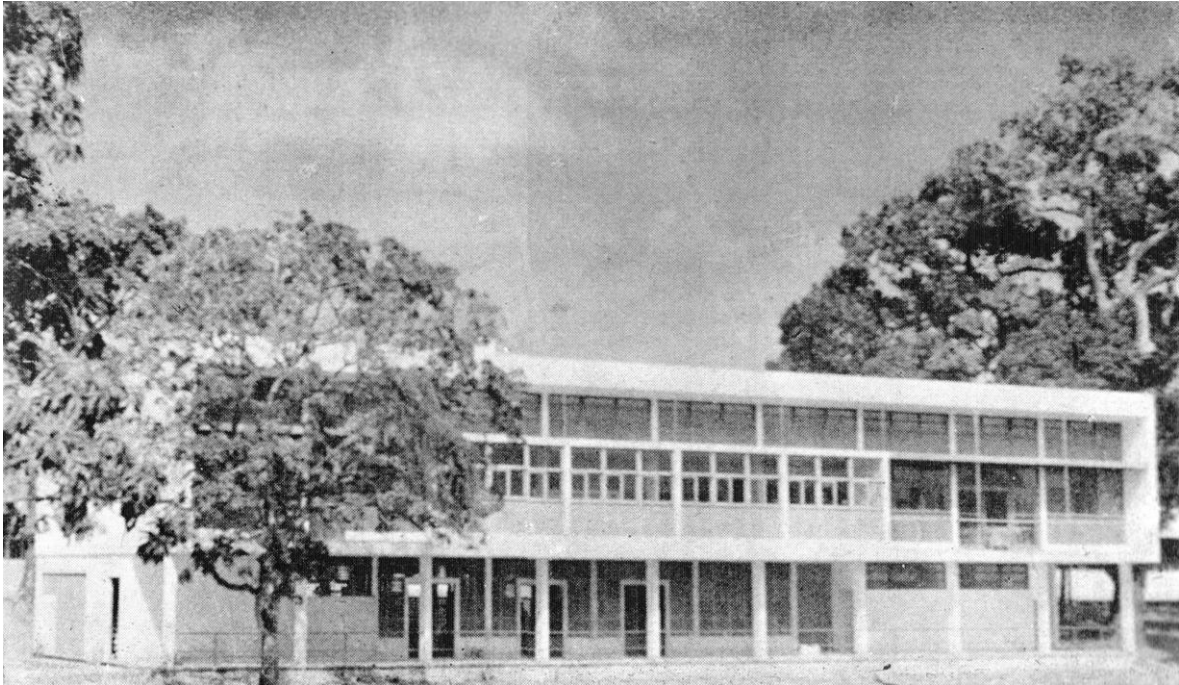
date: 1942



Conjunto Sanatorial Santa Terezinha – view from the southeast: Sanatório Santa Terezinha already in use (first plan, on the left) and Sanatório de Triagem in construction (second plan, on the center)

source: Fundo Raphael Paulo de Souza – Departamento de Arquivo e Documentação – Casa de Oswaldo Cruz – Fundação Oswaldo Cruz

date: 1949



Conjunto Sanatorial Santa Terezinha – Pavilhão de Triagem – view from the northeast

source: Hospital Especializado Otávio Mangabeira

date: not available (c. 1951)

1. Identity of building/ group of buildings/ group of buildings/ landscape/ garden

1. 1 Data for identification

current name: currently, each pavilion correspond to a different hospital: Hospital Especializado Octávio Mangabeira, Hospital Geral Ernesto Simões Filho, Centro de Regulação da Secretaria Estadual de Saúde

former/original/variant name: Sanatório Santa Terezinha / Hospital Santa Terezinha (first building, erected between 1937 and 1941), Parque Sanatorial Santa Terezinha (from 1948 to 1950, when the other buildings were erected), Fundação Hospitalar Octávio Mangabeira (from 1950 to the following decades)

number(s) and name(s) of street(s): Praça Conselheiro João Alfredo, s/n.

town: Salvador

province/state: Bahia

post code: 40.320-350

block: -

lot: -

country: Brazil

national topographical grid reference:-

current typology: Hospital

former/original/variant typology: sanatorium for tuberculosis

comments on typology: the hospital was constructed in pavilion system, using moderns references and new materials and technology.

1. 2 Status of protection

protected by: none

grade: none

date: none

valid for: none

remarks: Prof. Ana Carolina Bierrenbach, from *Universidade Federal da Bahia*, in 2011 presented a proposal for its listing as Bahia's heritage to *Instituto do Patrimônio Artístico e Cultural da Bahia* (IPAC). However , this proposal has not been accepted until now.

1. 3 Visually or functionally related building(s)/site(s)

name(s) of surrounding area/building(s): Pau Miúdo / Praça Conselheiro João Alfredo (Largo do Tamarineiro).

visual relations:

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, when Sanatório Santa Terezinha's first building was built, this area was still rural. In the mid 1940s, the neighborhood was the site of one of the first and most important occupations of unused private lands by homeless (Invasão do Corta Braço); in the 1950s and early 1960s, at a 200 meters distance from the hospital, were built the schools that form the Escola-Parque and Escolas-Classe of Centro Educacional Carneiro Ribeiro, a very important educational complex conceived by Anísio Teixeira and that has been a reference

for schools in Brazil until these days. Although the neighborhood is currently densely occupied, the hospital surroundings maintain quite vast green surfaces.

functional relations: none.

other relations:

2. History of building(s) etc.

2. 1 Chronology

Note if the dates are exactly known (e) or approximately estimated = circa (c) or (±)

commission or competition date:

design period(s): c. 1937 (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); 1947 (Sanatório de Triagem); 1948 (Pavilhão de Triagem and Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais); 1949-1950 (Dispensário Antituberculose).

start of site work: 1937 (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); 1948 (Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem and Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais); 1949 (Dispensário Antituberculose).

completion/inauguration: January 3rd, 1942 (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); October 29, 1948 (Pavilhão Infantil); January 27, 1951 (Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose).

2. 2 Summary of development

commission brief: Secretaria de Viação e Obras Públicas da Bahia (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Campanha Nacional contra a Tuberculose / Departamento Nacional de Saúde / Ministério da Educação e Saúde (Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose)

design brief: not available (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Setor de Arquitetura da Campanha Nacional contra a Tuberculose (Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose)

building/construction: Norberto Odebrecht Construtora Ltda. (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Companhia Construtora Régis Agostini (Pavilhão de Triagem and Dispensário Antituberculose); Companhia Brasileira Imobiliária e de Construções (Sanatório de Triagem and Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais)

completed situation: -

original situation or character of site: peripheral area with rural properties

2. 3 Relevant persons/organisations

original owner(s)/patron(s): Governo do Estado da Bahia (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Campanha Nacional contra a Tuberculose / Departamento Nacional de Saúde / Ministério da Educação e Saúde (Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose)

architect(s): not available (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Architect Jorge Machado Moreira (Sanatório de Triagem); Architect Diógenes Rebouças (Pavilhão de Triagem and Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais) and Architects Pedro Rossi Neto and Newton Secchin (Dispensário Antituberculose).

landscape/garden designer(s):not available

other designer(s): -

consulting engineer(s): Escritório Técnico Paulo de Assis Ribeiro (structure and installations).

building contractor(s): Norberto Odebrecht Construtora Ltda. (Sanatório Santa Terezinha); Companhia Construtora Régis Agostini (Pavilhão de Triagem and Dispensário Antituberculose); Companhia Brasileira Imobiliária e de Construções (Sanatório de Triagem and Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais)

2. 4 Other persons or events associated with the building(s)/site

name(s): Clemente Mariani, Octávio Mangabeira, Anísio Teixeira.

association: Clemente Mariani was Minister of Education and Health (1946-1950), Octávio Mangabeira was Governor of Bahia (1947-1951) and Anísio Teixeira was his Secretary of Education and Health (1947-1951).

event(s): Mariani, Mangabeira and Teixeira had an important role on the construction of the Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose

Period: 1947-1951

2. 5 Summary of important changes after completion

type of change: alteration/renovation/restoration/extension/other: interior alterations on most of the pavilions; alteration on the facades of Pavilhão de Triagem

date(s): not available

circumstances/reasons for change: In the 1970s, with the changes on the treatment to tuberculosis patients, only the Sanatório Santa Terezinha maintained its use as an tuberculosis sanatorium, while the others were adapted into new uses (most of them as hospitals), which demanded transformations in its interiors.

effects of changes: The internal reforms altered the original spaces and claddings, namely because of adaptations to medical and health public laws.

persons/organisations involved: Secretaria de Saúde do Estado da Bahia

3. Description of building(s) etc.

3. 1 Site/building character

Summarize main character and give notes on surviving site/building(s)/part(s) of area.

If a building: main features, construction and materials.

This is the of the most important health complexes in Bahia, and includes buildings from many expressions of Modern Architecture. The Sanatório Santa Terezinha is a 110 meters long building, and 10 meters width; is formed by two simetrical wings, characterized by continuous and linear solaria that surround the whole building and whose extremities are curved. Its expression is similar to other contemporary tuberculosis sanatoriums, such as Paimio's Sanatory, in Finland (Alvar Aalto, 1929-1932).

The Sanatório de Triagem had 76 nurseries with 342 beds, in a total built area of 5,429.00 square meters. This pavilion is formed by two long parallel blocks, whose roofs are approximately at the same height; however, as a consequence of the irregular topography, one of them has five floors, while the other has only three floores. They are connected in their central portion by a third block, a narrow and

high with small square windows that confines a set of ramps. The horizontality of this pavilion is stressed by ribbon windows.

The Pavilhão de Triagem had 74 nurseries with 430 beds, in a total built area of 3,726.00 square meters. As well as the Sanatório de Triagem, this pavilion is formed by two parallel blocks, that here have different lengths: the northern block is shorter than the southern one. Both block have two floors, but they were built in different levels, and are connected by a set of ramps.

Both the Sanatório de Triagem and the Pavilhão de Triagem presents many references from the *Carioca School* of Brazilian Modern Architecture, such as assymetry, pilotis, windows with wood louvers, etc.

3. 2 Current use

of whole building/site: currently, each pavilion has a different use and administration, although all of them continue to house hospitals or health institutions. Currently, Sanatório Santa Terezinha and Pavilhão Infantil house Hospital Especializado Octávio Mangabeira – the only one that continues to treat tuberculosis patients. Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais continues to support the tuberculosis sanatorium. Sanatório de Triagem is currently Hospital Geral Ernesto Simões Filho, while Pavilhão de Triagem is currently Centro de Regulação da Secretaria Estadual de Saúde. Dispensário Antituberculose is the only pavilion that is abandoned and closed, with no use.

of principal components (*if applicable*): -

comments:

3. 3 Present (physical) condition

of whole building/site: good condition

of principal components (*if applicable*): good condition

of other elements (*if applicable*): good condition

of surrounding area (*if applicable*): good condition

comments:

3. 4 Note(s) on context, indicating potential developments

Indicate, if known, potential developments relevant for the conservation/threats of the building/site

The green areas that originally surrounded this health complex is continuously disappearing, not only by invasions made by homeless, but also by the Secretary of Health of Bahia itself, that recently erected a huge building (Maternidade da Bahia) in a previously green area adjacent to Sanatório Santa Terezinha.

4. Evaluation

Give the scientific reasons for selection for docomomo documentation

Intrinsic value

4. 1 technical evaluation:

The reinforced concrete made it possible to build the continuous and large solaría of Sanatório Santa Terezinha. Associated with the louvers and glass, those solaría allowed patients to profit the sun radiation and natural ventilation.

4. 2 social evaluation:

Built by Bahia and Brazil governments, this Tuberculosis Sanatoria Complex had an important role assisting the lower classes of Bahia, where the annual media of killing from this epidemic disease between 1937 and 1948 varied from 478.9 and 569.6 – the highest one in Brazil. Sanatório Santa Terezinha was the first tuberculosis sanatorium in Bahia, built to combat this disease between 1937 and 1941; the other ones, built between 1948 and 1951, aimed to offer a rate of one bed for each person deceased by tuberculosis each year.

4. 3 cultural and aesthetic evaluation:

The curved solaria that surrounds the whole building of Sanatório Santa Terezinha and gives it a similarity to aircrafts are representative of the modern architecture that appeared in Europe just after 1st World War and which appearance was witnessed in Brazil in the 1930s. The white and clean architecture of tuberculosis sanatoria had a great role on the dissemination of Modern Architecture in Brazil and abroad. The pavilions built between the late 1940s and early 1950s (Pavilhão de Triagem, Sanatório de Triagem, Pavilhão de Serviços Gerais and Dispensário Antituberculose) present a serie of elements brought from the Modern Architecture of the *Carioca School*: pilotis, ribbons windows, sets of continuous ramps, windows of glass and wooden louvers, etc.

Comparative significance

4. 4 canonical status (local, national, international)

This is the most important modern health complex in Bahia and includes some of the most important examples of modern architecture for tuberculosis sanatoria in Brazil. Sanatório Santa Terezinha represents one of the first modern buildings erected in Brazil's Northeast, being registered by Philip Goodwin and Kidder Smith in *Brazil Builds* exposition and catalogue in the early 1940s.

4. 5 historic and reference values:

This complex is a witness of the effort made by Brazil and Bahia government since the late 1930s until the early 1950s to eradicate tuberculosis – an epidemic disease that killed 1,500 people in Bahia in 1950. Jorge Machado Moreira, designer of Sanatório de Triagem, was one of the most important modern architects in Brazil, and worked with Le Corbusier, Lucio Costa, Oscar Niemeyer, Affonso Eduardo Reidy and others on the design for the Palace of the Ministry of Education and Health; Diógenes Rebouças was the most influential and prolific architect of Bahia between late 1940s and early 1960s.

5. Documentation

5. 1 archives/written records/correspondence etc. (state location/ address):

- Departamento de Arquivo e Documentação – Casa de Oswaldo Cruz –
Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;

5. 2 principal publications (in chronological order):

SECRETARIA DE VIAÇÃO E OBRAS PÚBLICAS. Hospital Sanatório Santa Terezinha. Técnica – Revista de Engenharia e Arquitetura, Salvador, 06, set-out 1941.

RELATÓRIO das Atividades do Serviço Nacional de Tuberculose durante o ano de 1946, apresentado pelo respectivo diretor, Dr. Raphael de Paula Souza, ao Diretor Geral do Departamento Nacional de Saúde. Rio de Janeiro: MES/DNS/SNT, 1947.

RELATÓRIO da Fundação Anti-Tuberculosa Santa Terezinha. Bahia: Imprensa Oficial da Bahia, 1948.

RELATÓRIO da Fundação Anti-Tuberculosa Santa Terezinha. Bahia: Imprensa Oficial da Bahia, 1949.

Revista Fiscal da Bahia. Quatro Séculos de História da Bahia: Álbum Comemorativo do 4º Centenário da Fundação da Cidade de Salvador. Salvador: Tipografia Beneditina, 1949.

RELATÓRIO da Secretaria de Educação e Saúde. Bahia: Imprensa Oficial da Bahia, 1950.

RELATÓRIO das Atividades do Serviço Nacional de Tuberculose durante o ano de 1950, apresentado pelo respectivo diretor, Dr. Raphael de Paula Souza, ao Diretor Geral do Departamento Nacional de Saúde. Rio de Janeiro: MES/DNS/SNT, 1951.

PREFEITURA Municipal da Cidade do Salvador. Cidade do Salvador. São Paulo: Habitat, 1954.

RIBEIRO, Lourival. A Luta contra a Tuberculose no Brasil (apontamentos para sua história). Rio de Janeiro: Editorial Sul-Americana, 1956.

AZEVEDO, Paulo Ormino de. Diógenes Rebouças, um pioneiro modernista baiano. In: CARDOSO, Luís Antônio Fernandes & OLIVEIRA, Olívia Fernandes (Org.). (Re) Discutindo o Modernismo: universalidade e diversidade do movimento moderno em arquitetura e urbanismo no Brasil. Salvador: Mestrado em Arquitetura e Urbanismo da UFBA, 1997. pp. 187-200.

MARTINS, Antonio Carlos Peçanha. O Santa Terezinha: um pouco de sua história, alegrias e dissabores. Trabalho apresentado à Academia de Medicina da Bahia para concorrer à vaga n. 16. Bahia, 2004.

ANDRADE JUNIOR, Nivaldo Vieira de. Arquitetura moderna e as instituições de saúde na Bahia nas décadas de 1930 a 1950. In: SOUZA, Christiane Maria Cruz de; BARRETO, Maria Renilda Nery. História da Saúde na Bahia: Instituições e patrimônio arquitetônico (1808-1958). Barueri, SP: Minha Editora, 2011. pp. 101-145.

_____. Arquitetura moderna na Bahia, 1947-1951: uma história a contrapelo. 2012. Tese (Doutorado em Arquitetura e Urbanismo) – Faculdade de Arquitetura – Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, 2012.

5. 3 visual material (state location/ address)

original visual records/drawings/photographs/others:

- Centro de Documentação e Referência da Odebrecht – Salvador, Bahia, Brazil;
- Fundo Raphael Paulo de Souza – Departamento de Arquivo e Documentação – Casa de Oswaldo Cruz – Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;
- Hospital Especializado Octávio Mangabeira – Salvador, Bahia, Brazil;

- Núcleo de Pesquisa e Documentação – Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo
– Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil.

recent photographs and survey drawings:
film/video/other sources:

5. 4 list documents included in supplementary dossier

6. Fiche report

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examination by DOCOMOMO national/regional section

approval by working party co-ordinator/registers correspondent (name):

sign and date: Renato da Gama-Rosa Costa; Ana Albano Amora and Inês El-Jaick
Andrade (Docomomo-Rio) August, 2012

examination by DOCOMOMO ISC/R

name of ISC member in charge of the evaluation:

comment(s):

sign and date:

ISC/R approval:

date:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°: