

## ABSTRACT

The appearance of Goiás City (Brazil), initially called Sant'Anna Settlement, is related to the discovery of gold cycle prompted by *paulistas bandeirantes*. Bandeirantes were men from the seventeenth century who penetrated into the Brazilian territory, leaving mainly from the Captaincy of São Paulo. The name comes from the Portuguese word *bandeira*, flag in English, carried by a man who would identify the expedition. The enormous wealth extracted from its rivers and streams led to the development of a beautiful colonial architecture, which was maintained virtually unchanged over time, and granted the city the title of Historical Patrimony of Humanity given by UNESCO in December 2001.

Goiás City is a city of the eighteenth century that developed slowly. Access difficulties did not prevent the development of a popular and unique culture. Its isolation promotes the strengthening of the cultural roots that have perpetuated over time. Through its urban spaces and buildings it's possible to observe all ages traversed throughout its history, constituting an important witness to the different stages of colonization.

The environment remains preserved for its historical and cultural value and is the basis for the development of important cultures, always constituting, a place where man can find his identity or learn about the history of a people. The historic preservation, while maintaining the identity alive in the memory of the owning population of this heritage, is also an awareness of the cultural importance of that space cataloged, thus fortifying its local cultural values and social bonds.

The study and knowledge of buildings should be as complete as possible so that its preservation is assured. Those buildings are an eloquent testimony of a historical moment lived by an organized society with its own identity. The architectural survey and cataloging have the aim to produce the knowledge of heritage, essential to its preservation and intervention, ensuring its preservation.

This current study has as an objective to represent graphically, in two and three dimensions, some colonial buildings of the City of Goiás, just as they are currently, since there weren't any found digitized records of this heritage in spite of being granted the title of Historical Patrimony of Humanity.

This thesis first presents the historical events that led to the development of the city, then deals of its architecture, three buildings were chosen for their significance and importance within the urban core.

The selected buildings are: the Court Hall and Jail, representing the official architecture; Church of the Good Death, representing religious architecture; and the Bishop's House representing civil architecture.

With surveys achieved in two and three dimensions respectively the intention is to inform, complement and increase the scant existing documentation, with the objective of contributing to the perpetuation of the memory of the cultural heritage.