

Different ways of eating in São Paulo, Brazil: appropriations, absences and negotiations during the colonial period and in the 20th century

Rafaela Basso

The cultural exchanges in the formation of São Paulo during the colonial period

This work proposal is to discuss São Paulo's food culture during the colonial period, approaching the variety of cultural contributions which converged to its formation. The kitchen, as we know, is widely recognized as the place of knowledge exchanges. We will highlight, in the city history, two phenomena which were decisive to the formation of a specific diet during the colonial period. First of all, the cultural exchanges which happened between the European and indigenous knowledges, due to bandeirantes' expeditions, responsible for the capture and slavery of the indigenous people who were forced to work in many economical activities in the region. Secondly, we will highlight the significative presence of enslaved Africans since the end of the XVIII century who were forced to work in the activities that appeared within the capital dynamization in the end of the XVIII and the beginning of the XIX century. Through a dialogue with recent studies, this research aims to discuss some consolidated views of the historiography of the paulistas' diet, introducing the experiences, appropriations and negotiations which converged to the formation of the local cuisine identity, which changed significantly during the specified period in many aspects: habits, techniques, products, uses and meanings. Therefore, through a sociocultural approach, our main objective is to understand more clearly the cultural exchanges which happened in São Paulo cuisine.

Adriana Leme

Who really goes hungry? A portrait of hunger in São Paulo through Carolina Maria de Jesus

Structural hunger, caused by social inequality and permanently present in society, started to make headlines in Brazil, especially after the Second World War. In this new context, Carolina Maria de Jesus emerges, a black woman who moved to São Paulo and went to live in the Canindé slum, launching the book 'Quarto de Despejo' in 1960. Her daily life was described and the way that poor workers deal with food in São Paulo had a big space on this book. Although São Paulo was seen as the richest city of Brazil, the huge social inequality made hunger in workers family deeply present. Hunger was constantly mentioned in her diary and was part of the family's daily life, composed by Carolina and her three children. Precisely the person responsible for the management of food in the home, the woman, was the one most susceptible to hunger at the same time that she was deprived of the decision-making bodies for its extinction, such as political discussions. This paper analyzes the management of hunger by women through the narration of Carolina in her diaries in order to discuss hunger and gender in São Paulo in the mid-20th century.

Maria Henriqueta Gimenes-Minasse

A São Paulo to taste: The city's gastronomic offer from Guia Quatro Rodas (Brazil)

The local gastronomy - its dishes, drinks, parties and services linked to it - can become tourist attractions and help to develop regions or countries. This process, however, is not without contradictions because, for example, it highlights some elements at the expense of others. Tourist guides are specialized publications that aim to guide visitors, organizing itineraries and visiting time by proposing what deserves to be known and which establishments deserve to be visited. This contribution aims to analyze how the first editions of Guia Quatro Rodas (tourist guide published between 1966 and 2000 by Abril Publishing in Brazil) present São Paulo gastronomy (especially the one perceived as traditional) and the imagery built from it in a period when the tourist activity started to be systematized from the legal point of view.