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# O Cortico Aluisio Azevedo

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The Routledge Companion on Architecture, Literature and The City  
O CORTIÇO  
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Immigration and Acculturation in Brazil and Argentina  
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## CHANEL CROSS

*The Routledge Companion on Architecture, Literature and The City* BoD - Books on Demand

Brazilian Literature as World Literature is not only an introduction to Brazilian literature but also a study of the connections between Brazil's literary production and that of the rest of the world, particularly European and North American literatures. It highlights the tension that has always existed in Brazilian literature between the imitation of European models and forms and a yearning for a tradition of its own, as well as the attempts by modernist writers to propose possible solutions, such as aesthetic cannibalism, to overcome this tension.

**O CORTIÇO** Liverpool University Press

The book discusses how culture simultaneously shapes and is shaped by the economy. Over the past few years, as the world has staggered from one financial crisis to another, the neat separation of economics and culture has been consistently challenged. To understand the current state of affairs, it has become increasingly

necessary to understand the conjuncture that rules the production of value in economic systems, how money shapes social relations and affects discursive practices. By discussing the vocabulary, by understanding the rhetoric and interpreting the narratives, be it of crisis, austerity, growth, welfare, neo-liberalism or socialism, new modes of imaging the economic system may be made possible. The book is structured in four chapters dealing with theory and conjuncture ("Philosophies of Money"), with the visual arts and investment ("The Arts and Finance"), with literary representation and narrativity ("Literature and Money Matters") and with the cognitive impact of fiduciary representation ("Cognitive Moneyscapes"). This collection analyses the process whereby a material icon invested with the symbolical power to rule social exchange becomes an explanatory narrative determining the way societies produce meaning.

Negotiating National Identity Literatura

A época em que Aluísio Azevedo viveu o levou ao Naturalismo. E esta obra traz a biografia do autor a

serviço de sua obra-prima. Em que condições e como surgiu a ideia de escrever *O cortiço*? O que se pensava sobre literatura na época? O que se lia? O que era considerado ultrapassado? Que novidades chegavam da Europa? As intrigas? A política? Os sucessos? Quais os pontos de encontro? Como se pagavam os direitos autorais? Quais as editoras? Quanto custava um livro? As tiragens? Em paralelo, a vida pessoal de Aluísio. Um resgate de sua infância no Maranhão, dados biográficos, geográficos, problemas financeiros, relações com a sociedade, ideais, fatos, amigos e inimigos, leituras, ídolos, pesquisas... Tudo isso desembocando no começo da escrita de *O cortiço*.

*Immigration and Acculturation in Brazil and Argentina* Lebooks Editora

Quando foi publicado, em 1890, *O cortiço* consagrou para sempre o nome de Aluísio Azevedo como o principal representante do nosso Naturalismo literário. Este romance narra o nascimento, vida e morte de um cortiço, isto é, a pobre estalagem é a protagonista da sua própria história, numa

emblemática  
metalinguagem  
representativa marcada  
pela vivacidade e pela  
tensão das relações  
humanas ali travadas.  
*The National Union  
Catalogs, 1963-* Stanford  
University Press  
A comparative study of  
immigration and ethnicity  
with an emphasis on the  
Chinese, Japanese, and  
Arabs who have  
contributed to Brazil's  
diverse mix.

Reading Rio de Janeiro  
Viseu  
"O Cortiço" de Aluísio  
Azevedo. Publicado pela  
Editora Good Press. A  
Editora Good Press  
publica um grande  
número de títulos que  
engloba todos os gêneros.  
Desde clássicos bem  
conhecidos e ficção  
literária — até não-ficção  
e pérolas esquecidas da  
literatura mundial: nos  
publicamos os livros que  
precisam serem lidos.  
Cada edição da Good  
Press é meticulosamente  
editada e formatada para  
aumentar a legibilidade  
em todos os leitores e  
dispositivos eletrônicos. O  
nosso objetivo é produzir  
livros eletrônicos que  
sejam de fácil utilização e  
acessíveis a todos, num  
formato digital de alta  
qualidade.

**The Naturalistic Novel  
of the New World** NBL

Editora  
Reading Rio de Janeiro  
blazes a new trail for  
understanding the cultural  
history of 19th-century  
Brazil. To bring the social  
fabric of Rio de Janeiro  
alive, Zephyr Frank flips  
the historian's usual  
interest in literature as a  
source of evidence and,  
instead, uses the  
historical context to  
understand literature. By  
focusing on the theme of  
social integration through  
the novels of José de  
Alencar, Machado de  
Assis, and Aluisio  
Azevedo, the author  
draws the reader's  
attention to the way  
characters are caught  
between conflicting moral  
imperatives as they  
encounter the newly  
mobile, capitalist, urban  
society, so different from  
the slave-based  
plantations of the past.  
Some characters grow  
and triumph in this  
setting; others are  
defeated by it. Though  
literature infuses this  
social history of 19th-  
century Rio, it is replete  
with maps, graphs, non-  
fiction sources, and  
statistical data and  
analysis that are the  
historian's stock-in-trade.  
By connecting a literary  
understanding of the  
social problems with the  
quantitative data

traditional historical  
methods provide, Frank  
creates a richer and  
deeper understanding of  
society in 19th-century  
Rio.  
*Into Our Labours* Springer  
Aluísio Azevedo  
(1857-1913), um dos  
nomes mais proeminentes  
da literatura brasileira do  
século XIX, e deixou um  
legado literário marcante.  
Sua obra mais icônicas e  
impactante é " O Cortiço".  
Publicado em 1890, o  
romance oferece um  
retrato cru e realista da  
vida nas habitações  
coletivas do Rio de Janeiro  
do século XIX, conhecidas  
como cortiços. Azevedo  
mergulha profundamente  
na vida dos personagens  
e nas complexas relações  
sociais, proporcionando  
aos leitores uma visão  
perspicaz da sociedade da  
época. A trama se  
desenrola em torno do  
cortiço de João Romão,  
um imigrante português  
ambicioso que se torna  
proprietário de uma  
hospedaria e transforma-a  
em um próspero cortiço.  
O local abriga uma  
miríade de personagens,  
cada um representando  
diferentes estratos sociais  
e origens. "O Cortiço" foi  
uma obra revolucionária  
em sua época, desafiando  
as normas literárias ao  
explorar temas como a  
sexualidade, a

marginalização social e a exploração. A reação da crítica e do público foi variada, mas a obra rapidamente ganhou reconhecimento por sua abordagem franca e realista. Hoje, é amplamente estudada e celebrada como uma das principais representações da literatura realista brasileira.

*Cortiço* Scarecrow Press  
 Into our Labours explores the literary representation of work across the globe since 1850, setting out to show that the literature of modernity is best understood in the light of the worlding of capitalism. The book proposes that a determinative relation exists between changing modes of work and changes in the forms, genres, and aesthetic strategies of the writing that bears witness to them. Two aspects of the 'worlding' of modernity, especially, are emphasised. First, an 'inaugural' experience of capitalist social relations, whose literary registration sometimes makes itself known through a crisis of representation, as the forms of space- and time-consciousness demanded by life in contexts in which market-oriented commodity production has become the dominant

form of social labour are counterposed with inherited ways of seeing and knowing, now under acute pressure if not already obsolete. Second, a moment corresponding to the consolidation, regularisation and global dispersal of capitalist development. Into Our Labours focuses on the naturalisation of capitalist social relations: forms of sociality and solidarity, ideologies of familialism, individualism and work, relations between the sexes and the generations. Arguing that the only plausible term for the vast body of literary work engendered by the worlding of capitalist social relations is 'modernist', the book proposes that it is then important to challenge the still-entrenched Eurocentric understandings of modernism. Modernism is neither originally nor paradigmatically 'Western' in provenance; and its temporal parameters are much broader than are usually assumed in modernist studies, extending both backward and forward in time.

**O Espetáculo das massas na literatura brasileira** Duke University Press

O cortiço é um retrato implacável da sordidez e dos vícios humanos na obra-prima do naturalismo. Tomando como ponto de partida a cidade do Rio de Janeiro e a demolição de seus cortiços, passando pelas polémicas entre infeccionistas e contagionistas em torno da transmissão da febre amarela e pela resistência negra à vacina antivariolosa. Aluísio Azevedo mostra tudo isso por um painel de ambientes, sons, cores, cheiros e formas. Graciliano Ramos and the Making of Modern Brazil Virago Press  
 First published in 1890, and undoubtedly Azevedo's masterpiece, *The Slum* is one of the most widely read and critically acclaimed novels ever written about Brazil. Indeed, its great popularity, realistic descriptions, archetypal situations, detailed local coloring, and overall race-consciousness may well evoke Huckleberry Finn as the novel's North American equivalent. Yet Azevedo also exhibits the naturalism of Zola and the ironic distance of Balzac; while tragic, beautiful, and imaginative as a work of fiction, *The Slum* is universally regarded as

one of the best, or truest, portraits of Brazilian society ever rendered. This is a vivid and complex tale of passion and greed, a story with many different strands touching on the different economic tiers of society. Mainly, however, *The Slum* thrives on two intersecting story lines. In one narrative, a penny-pinching immigrant landlord strives to become a rich investor and then discards his black lover for a wealthy white woman. In the other, we witness the innocent yet dangerous love affair between a strong, pragmatic, "gentle giant" sort of immigrant and a vivacious mulatto woman who both live in a tenement owned by said landlord. The two immigrant heroes are originally Portuguese, and thus personify two alternate outsider responses to Brazil. As translator David H. Rosenthal points out in his useful Introduction: one is the capitalist drawn to new markets, quick prestige, and untapped resources; the other, the prudent European drawn moth-like to "the light and sexual heat of the tropics." A deftly told, deeply moving, and hardscrabble novel that

features several stirring passages about life in the streets, the melting-pot realities of the modern city, and the oft-unstable mind of the crowd, *The Slum* will captivate anyone who might appreciate a more poetic, less political take on the nineteenth-century naturalism of Crane or Dreiser.

*Aluísio Azevedo* Stanford University Press

This book examines the nature and function of the main female characters in the nine novels of Machado de Assis. The basic argument is that Machado had a particular interest in female characterization and that his fictional women became increasingly sophisticated and complex as he matured and developed as a writer and social commentator. This book argues that Machado developed, especially after 1880 (and what is usually considered the beginning of his "mature" period), a kind of anti-realistic, "new narrative," one that presents itself as self-referential fictional artifice but one that also cultivates a keen social consciousness. The book also contends that Machado increasingly uses his female

characterizations to convey this social consciousness and to show that the new Brazil that is emerging both before and after the establishment of the Brazilian Republic (1889) requires not only the emancipation of the black slaves but the emancipation of its women as well.

#### **Roteiro de leitura**

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

O Cortiço é um romance naturalista do brasileiro Aluísio Azevedo publicado em 1890 que denuncia a exploração e as péssimas condições de vida dos moradores das estalagens ou dos cortiços cariocas do final do século XIX e posto a denunciar o capitalismo selvagem. [Machado de Assis and Female Characterization](#) Bloomsbury Publishing USA

Aluísio Azevedo (1857-1913) nasceu em São Luís do Maranhão. Desde cedo escrevia, pintava, desenhava e encenava, já manifestando suas paixões. Era irmão de Artur Azevedo, importante nome do teatro brasileiro, e grande parceiro seu nas artes. Foi caixeiro e funcionário público, trabalhou para a imprensa, e seguiu

carreira diplomática. Em 1881, a publicação de *O mulato* obteve grande sucesso, ao mesmo tempo que gerou certo espanto, por tratar de um assunto crítico para a sociedade, o preconceito racial. *O cortiço*, livro publicado em 1890, é considerado uma obra-prima do naturalismo no Brasil. Ainda que notadamente influenciado por Émile Zola, são notórios o vigor e a originalidade de uma narrativa que traz à baila os problemas sociais urbanos da sociedade daquela época — tendo como "palco" principal um cortiço. Pintor de variada galeria de tipos, da representação do cotidiano, Aluísio Azevedo fixou-se nas letras com seu traço forte e também por personificar, com grande destaque, a fase naturalista brasileira. *The Slum* Oxford University Press Este livro é uma versão adaptada para novos leitores! - O português João Romão, com muito esforço, conseguiu juntar algum dinheiro e construiu um cortiço, um conjunto de casas simples, para alugar. Lá vão morar lavadeiras, trabalhadores braçais e operários. Ao lado do cortiço, vive um

comerciante rico chamado Miranda. As brigas entre os dois ficam frequentes. João Romão, cada vez mais rico, quer virar um homem da alta sociedade, como Miranda. Para isso, pretende livrar-se de sua amante, Bertoleza, uma negra muito trabalhadora, e casar com a filha do vizinho. Neste grande romance, Aluísio Azevedo (1857-1913) descreve o comportamento das pessoas e a influência do meio sobre elas, mostrando como funciona a sociedade brasileira. Uma lágrima de mulher L&PM Editores Aluísio Tancredo Belo Gonçalves de Azevedo, Brasil, (São Luís, 14 de abril de 1857 -- Buenos Aires, 21 de janeiro de 1913) . Romancista, contista, cronista, diplomata, caricaturista e jornalista brasileiro.\*Com índice ativo\*Texto adaptado ao novo acordo ortográfico da língua portuguesa\*Texto atualizado em 05.09.13 *Aluísio Azevedo e o cortiço* BOD GmbH DE In Mandarin Brazil, Ana Paulina Lee explores the centrality of Chinese exclusion to the Brazilian nation-building project, tracing the role of cultural representation in producing racialized national categories. Lee

considers depictions of Chineseness in Brazilian popular music, literature, and visual culture, as well as archival documents and Brazilian and Qing dynasty diplomatic correspondence about opening trade and immigration routes between Brazil and China. In so doing, she reveals how Asian racialization helped to shape Brazil's image as a racial democracy. Mandarin Brazil begins during the second half of the nineteenth century, during the transitional period when enslaved labor became unfree labor—an era when black slavery shifted to "yellow labor" and racial anxieties surged. Lee asks how colonial paradigms of racial labor became a part of Brazil's nation-building project, which prioritized "whitening," a fundamentally white supremacist ideology that intertwined the colonial racial caste system with new immigration labor schemes. By considering why Chinese laborers were excluded from Brazilian nation-building efforts while Japanese migrants were welcomed, Lee interrogates how Chinese and Japanese imperial ambitions and Asian ethnic supremacy

reinforced Brazil's whitening project. *Mandarin Brazil* contributes to a new conversation in Latin American and Asian American cultural studies, one that considers Asian diasporic histories and racial formation across the Americas.

*Mandarin Brazil* Google Play Books

An exploration of questions of nationality in Brazil and Argentina, at the time when the cities were flooded with impoverished European immigrants. The author argues that processes of representation and identity formation between national and immigrant groups have to be examined within the historical context of the host nations.

*O Cortico* University of Wales Press

Obra-prima de Aluisio Azevedo, *O cortiço* (1890) é a principal referência da estética realista-naturalista na literatura

brasileira. Narrado em terceira pessoa, o romance tem seu enredo montado não em função de uma personagem, mas em torno do conjunto humano. O cortiço de São Romão, meio em que se percebe a luta dos mais pobres pela sobrevivência e a exploração econômica destes desvalidos, é o laboratório onde as teses científicas da época buscam se comprovar.

Ambientada nos subúrbios do Rio de Janeiro do século XIX, a história desse cortiço e da decadência física e moral de seus moradores se tornou um dos clássicos da literatura brasileira.

*Themes in the Novels of Aluisio Azevedo* Cambridge University Press

Graciliano Ramos and the Making of Modern Brazil brings updated criticism in English on the work of the prominent Brazilian writer Graciliano Ramos (1892-1953), a key figure in understanding the

making of modern Brazil. Building on existing literature, this book innovates through chapters that consider issues such as Ramos's dialogue with literary tradition, his cultural legacy for contemporary writers, and his treatment of racial discrimination and gender inequality through the multifarious, provocative and enduringly fascinating characters he created. The volume also addresses the question of Ramos's political involvement during the years of the Getulio Vargas government (1930-45), to revisit established readings of the author's politics. Through close reading of individual works as well as comparative analyses, this volume takes readers into the complexities of modernisation in Brazil, and highlights the writer's significance for our understanding of Brazil today.