



Archaeological research as a means of knowledge and protection of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage – case study of Casa Garibaldi, Piratini

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Summary

Archaeological research is essential in the restoration of cultural assets. Casa Garibaldi, Piratini/RS, housed the newspaper “O Povo” and the carbonaris Garibaldi and Rossetti, important figures in the Farroupilha Revolution. Practically all of the restoration work on the House took place without archaeological monitoring, only present at completion. For the Project, historical research was carried out on the importance and uses of the House in the regional context, field work, which needed to be appropriate to the situation, and curation of the rescued material. We opened two test wells and five surveys in an unpaved area of the yard, limited by the new construction structures. Historical research made clear the cultural value of the House during the period of the Farroupilha Revolution, in the first half of the 20th Century. The occupation of the building and its uses from the 1980s onwards were elucidated. We believe that in the previous period it was the residence of residents. The excavations resulted in material (crocery, glass, fauna, metals) from the 19th and 20th centuries and suggested the existence of a larger package located below the newly built bathrooms. There is a change in the soil stratigraphy, disturbed and with two layers of landfill from different periods. The identified materiality may be related to any of the periods of occupation of the House, or even have been partially transported with sediments to landfill. However, it informs about the circulation of imported goods in Piratini since the beginning of the 19th century, and shows its potential for archaeological research, which could contribute significantly to the knowledge of ways of life, the urbanization process and economic development. of the city. Finally, the case reported highlights the damage caused by works on listed properties, which occur without archaeological monitoring.

1. INTRODUCTION

The execution of archaeological research is a fundamental part of diagnosing and characterizing the cultural, historical and archaeological potential of real estate, allowing compliance with legislation, which recognizes cultural heritage as assets of a material and immaterial nature, bearing references to identity, action and to the memory of the different groups that formed Brazilian society (Article 216, Item V, Federal Constitution, 1988). Ensuring the preservation of this heritage is associated with the constitution of a collective memory, fundamental to understanding the past, the behaviors of social groups, cities or even a nation (RODRIGUES; COÊLHO, 2024).

Cultural heritage is diverse and requires a multidisciplinary approach, due to its material and immaterial dimensions. Therefore, we believe that the inclusion of archaeological research in cultural heritage restoration projects is of fundamental importance, in order to identify, rescue, analyze, safeguard and make public the evidence of material culture found. With these ideals, we carried out the Archaeological Monitoring and Rescue project in the Casa Garibaldi Restoration Works, in Piratini/RS.

The property in question has great historical value, not only regionally, but also nationally. Garibaldi's House is listed by the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN), due to its cultural importance, having been the residence of Giuseppe Garibaldi, whose trajectory is intertwined with the history of Piratini and with the fight for freedom during the Farroupilha Revolution¹. During the first years of the revolt, Piratini served as the political and military center of the Farrapos, defying the Brazilian imperial government. During this period, the building housed the official organ of the Republic, the newspaper “O Povo”, which disseminated the ideals of the Revolution (IPHAN, 2023).

Despite its importance, the history of the “Archaeological Monitoring and Rescue” project

¹ The Farroupilha Revolution (1835-1845), also known as the Farrapos War, was a rebellion that took place in Rio Grande do Sul started during the Regency Period, due to economic and political issues between the central government and the elites of Rio Grande do Sul. Local tension, originating in the context of the Brazilian defeat in the Cisplatine War (1825-1828), caused material and territorial damage to RS, causing disputes over control and protection of the borders with Uruguay.



in the Restoration Works of Casa Garibaldi”, shows a certain disregard for archaeological research. This is one of the reasons why we consider the present study to be of fundamental relevance, since the final results of the research presented here were strongly influenced by the changes in methodology necessary to readjust archeology work, as interventions were carried out in the historic building, without monitoring by an archeology team.

Since the conservation of Casa Garibaldi values the identity of the local population through materiality, and that impacting this heritage and mischaracterizing material culture constitutes an obstacle to the knowledge and protection of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage, in this document we work with archaeological research as means of knowledge and protection of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage, based on the case study of Casa Garibaldi. Our experience has brought us the need to alert the scientific community to the importance of archaeological monitoring at all stages of the works, in order to plan changes, evaluate and resolve possible impacts on heritage.

2. DEVELOPMENT

The archaeological monitoring project was presented for the first time in 2008 together with the architectural proposal for restoration, both of which were not carried out at that time. In 2017, the archaeological project was reformulated and presented again to IPHAN. However, due to budgetary adjustments, archaeological monitoring and rescue actions were not carried out, but architectural works began, carried out in accordance with fundraising. Only about six years later, in 2023, when the completion of the works on the patio included soil disturbance actions, we were called to participate in the project and carry out the archaeological research.

At this point, we proposed that all intervention actions carried out in the courtyard area be monitored, to verify the existence of archaeological remains and/or contexts of material deposition (dumps), with emphasis on the place where, according to the architectural project, there was a need to excavate the land. IPHAN was in favor of the proposed methodology, however, in the time that elapsed between the request for a change in methodology and the publication of the Ordinance, the works continued, changing the configuration of the area, which received a layer of sand embankment, and in much of it was paved with cobblestones. These changes generated negative consequences for the application of the methodology and will be discussed throughout this article.

After readjusting the methodology, we carried out field work with interventions in the subsurface through the opening of two test wells and five surveys in an unpaved area of the external courtyard, with the excavations limited by the new construction structures.

The rescued archaeological material was curated, which basically consisted of cleaning, identification, **sorting, numbering and inventorying**. The cleaning and hygiene procedures used were basically the washing of ceramic and vitreous materials, and the mechanical cleaning of bones and metals. The drying process was adopted for all materials, even those that were not washed, due to the moisture present in the soil. After cleaning, the pieces were identified and sorted based on their characteristics, and selection of those that were contemporary to our present, or had dimensions and characteristics that did not allow identification that would contribute to the contextualization of the site.

In addition to field and laboratory work, research was also carried out on written and iconographic documentation, as well as oral memory about Casa Garibaldi. To this end, research was carried out on physical documents and made available *online*, in scientific articles, on social networks in the municipality, in *websites* of the Federal, State and Municipal Governments, in local periodicals, among others. Structured conversations were also held with construction workers and responsible architects, about the progress of the work and what had been observed, so far, throughout these approximately six years of execution of the Project. Two interviews formal meetings with local researchers were also conducted by our team.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present here are the results of historical documentary, iconographic and written research, and oral memory. The work carried out in the field is presented in its entirety, from decision-making to the methodologies to be applied, to the interventions and collections resulting from these. It is worth noting that points related to methodological issues are presented within the results item in this article, because the methodology adopted here was a consequence of changes in the situation of the work. Like this,

the decision for the opening points of the test wells, the impossibility of expanding them and the choice of points to carry out the surveys, were the result of what was observed in the field, based on the methodology that had initially been planned for execution. Therefore, we believe that, here, the methodology is a result of archeology work, as it was completely rethought at the beginning of archaeological monitoring. We also present here the results of the laboratory work curating the rescued material.

Historical Research: Piratini and Casa Garibaldi

The construction of a new vision about places like Casa Garibaldi, which has part of its daily life revealed through archaeological research, aims at a new and/or strengthened relationship between Piratini and its heritage (PEIXOTO et al., 2009).

The southern region of Brazil was marked by constant conflicts between the Spanish and Portuguese crowns. The Treaty of Santo Ildefonso established the southern borders between Spain and Portugal, with the Piratini River as one of the border landmarks (PANIAGUA, 2003). In 1789, 48 “dates” of around 250ha each were granted, by Letter of July 6, to 48 couples coming from the Azores islands, to live and work there (ALMEIDA, 1975). These Azorean couples settled in the place where the municipality's headquarters are today and founded the Nossa Senhora da Conceição chapel, since then the city's patron saint. The growth of the town attracted new inhabitants, which led to Piratini being elevated to the category of Parish in April 1810. During the peace negotiations during the Cisplatina campaign, the imperial army was in Piratini for more than three months, which also contributed to the context of growing development of the locality, elevating the Parish to the category of Town in December 1830, with the consequent creation of the municipality (VERGARA, 1997).

The trigger for the Farroupilha Revolution was discontent with the central government's policy and the opposition between conservatives and liberals. Due to its location and development, the town became the center of operations of the Farroupilha movement, being chosen as capital in November 1836 and elevated to city status the following year. In 1838, on the initiative of Domingos José de Almeida and Luis Rossetti, the official organ of the Republic was created, the newspaper “O Povo”, which disseminated the ideals of the Farroupilha Revolution. The typography and editorial office were installed in the building where Rossetti and Garibaldi lived, today “Casa Garibaldi”, the target of this study (VERGARA, 1997; IPHAN, 2024).

The following year, in the interests of the Republic and military strategy, the capital was transferred to Caçapava and later to Alegrete. However, on the march from Canabarro to the border, in March 1843, the government took refuge again in Piratini, where it permanently settled, restoring the municipality to its Capital category (IBGE, 2007; STORCHI; ROMAN, 2012).

Subsequently, a period of abandonment, discrimination and political persecution by the Central Government towards the municipality began. In decline, with its herds annihilated and crops abandoned by men who went to war, Piratini was demoted to the category of Village. Areas of its territory were dismembered as war spoils, for the creation of new municipalities between 1846 and 1878, considerably reducing its territory. In 1891 the first Municipal Council was installed, but it was only in 1892 that the first Municipal Intendant was elected (ALMEIDA, 1975; IBGE, 2007).

Piratini's master plan dates back to 1986, making it one of the first Brazilian cities to define its historic center and regulate its occupation, through Law No. 13/5280. The historic center of Piratini preserves approximately 120 properties located on the main streets, protected by the interest of the municipality's preservationist action, which, in recent years, was responsible for legislating to stop any and all construction in their vicinity (SEIXAS, 2014). Municipal legislation establishes protection standards for elements whose expressions are significant for the city's cultural heritage, addresses the need for preservation in intervention projects and talks about tax benefits or punishments for owners of valuable assets

historical or architectural features in the Historic Center, and also provides for the creation of the Municipal Council of Preservation of the Historical Heritage of Piratini (Law 767/84; Decree-law n° 25/37; Law n° 1282/2011).

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The building where Casa Garibaldi is located is located at Av. Bento Gonçalves n° 182 (at the time Rua Clara - the first to have pavement in the city), and was built between 1830 and 1832, in colonial style, being listed by SPHAN in 1941 Arriving in Brazil in 1836, Giuseppe Garibaldi lived, together with Luigi Rosseti, in this house and there they edited the newspaper “O Povo”, which publicized the ideals of the Farroupilha Revolution. The first issue was published on September 1, 1838 with Rossetti responsible for its writing (BANDEIRA; LONGINUS, 2012). In the photographs in Figure 1 you can see Garibaldi's House in different periods.

Figure 1: Garibaldi's House, and surroundings, in different historical periods



From right to left: Casa de Garibaldi, Sobrado de Vicente Lucas de Oliveira (or house of tiles) and Casa de Manoel Ricardo Lucas, in 20th century photography. Source: Facebook/Piratini: Capital Farroupilha^{two}



Photograph from the 1940s. Source: ipatrimonio/IPHAN³



Photograph from 2005, prior to the House's first restoration project. Source: Collection of Lepaarq/UFPel



From right to left: Casa de Garibaldi, Sobrado de Vicente Lucas de Oliveira (or house of tiles) and Casa de Manoel Ricardo Lucas, in current photography. Source: IMP, 2023

Source: Photographs compiled by IMP, 2023

There are today in Piratini, 32 properties listed by the municipal public authorities (STORCHI; ROMAN, 2012; Câmara Municipal de Piratini, 2020⁴), 15 at state level (IPHAE RS⁵), and three listed at federal level, including the Casa de Garibaldi, all related to the same historical period: the Farroupilha Revolution. (IPHAN, 2017; IPHAN⁶; SICG/IPHAN⁷).

Rossetti and Garibaldi fought for almost four years in the Farroupilha Revolution. The importance of the Italians in this historical period and the installation of the Tipografia Republicana Rio-grandense, responsible for publishing the *Jornal O Povo*, derives from the cultural importance of this simple architectural building today called "Casa Garibaldi". Its restoration is extremely relevant in preserving the Farroupilha memory and Piratini's warrior past (DORNELES, 2010; BANDEIRA; LONGINUS, 2012). And, therefore, monitored and widely reported by newspapers in the region (Revista Museum, September 13, 2018 - IPHAN, 2018; (JORNAL DO COMÉRCIO, 2021; CORREIO DO POVO, 2022; DIÁRIO DA MA-NHÃ, 2023¹; (MORNING DIARY, 2023^{two}; DAYS, 2023; ROSA, 2023).

Through conversations with workers and architects during the construction of Casa Garibaldi, we began to understand a little about the uses of the residence over the years. We were informed that there was a work shed with tools in the courtyard, something like a "workshop", which would have been used during the period when the House was under the responsibility of the city hall. As well as they informed us that the patio was often used as a parking lot for the public agencies that operated there. In the research and interviews we carried out

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² Piratini Facebook page: Capital Farroupilha. Available at: < <https://www.facebook.com/capitalfarrapa/>>. Consultation in October 2023

³ Available at: < <https://www.ipatrimonio.org/piratini-casa-de-garibaldi/casa-de-garibaldi-imagem-acervo-digital-do-iphan/>>. Consultation October 2023 4

Available at: <<http://camarapiratini.rs.gov.br/manager/uploads/documento/10/projeto-de-lei--legislativo--16069270195fc7c2abbaa89.pdf>> Consultation in October 2023.

⁵ Available at: <<http://www.iphae.rs.gov.br/Main.php?do=BensTombadosAc&Clr=1>>. Consultation in October 2023.

⁶ Available at: <[http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/ckfinder/arquivos/Rio_grande_sul_bens_tombados_novem-brn_2017\(1\).pdf](http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/ckfinder/arquivos/Rio_grande_sul_bens_tombados_novem-brn_2017(1).pdf)>. Consultation in October 2023. 7

Available at: <<https://sicg.iphan.gov.br/sicg/pesquisarBem>>. Consultation on 10/09/2023

We were unable to relate this “workshop” to any municipal body, nor to any of the known uses of the house while used as private commercial establishments.

Another information raised during the work was that there would have been a school there. However, in research with the records of the Municipal Department of Education of Piratini and the State Department of Education of Rio Grande do Sul, we did not find anything that confirmed this information. Furthermore, in the formal interviews carried out, the interlocutors mentioned having never heard of the presence of a school in the area. Both mentioned two old schools in Piratini, one being a boys' school in the building where the Farroupilha Museum is today, and another in the building where the Rural Union is today. We believe that, because the headquarters of the guardianship council was located in the building, as well as a dance school, there was this confusion on the part of a construction employee, a resident of Piratini.

For the research of oral sources, we adopted open interviews, which had a freer approach, following general directions, like a conversation, seeking to understand the relationships of the interviewees with the space and with the people who previously occupied it (SPRADLEY, 1979) (LOCKE, 1973). To this end, we applied Garrett's (1981) theorization, which identifies in the act of interviewing, above all, the art of listening, asking and talking.

The interviews were conducted separately with Francieli Domingues Corral⁸ and with Raí da Silva de Ávila Damasceno⁹. Francieli is a Piratini researcher with a degree in history, a specialist in history and Africanities, and was director of the Farroupilha Museum for three and a half years. She has already completed several courses in the areas of travel and tourism, and at the time of the interview she held the position of director of the Piratini Municipal Department of Culture and Tourism. Both interviewees received the Coat of Arms of Piratini from the City Hall, for the relevant services provided to the Piratini community.

Francieli Corral lives opposite Casa Garibaldi and has followed the restoration work since its beginning. According to the interlocutor, “*the history surrounding the Casa de Garibaldi building is still it is very vague, although we know about the passage of carbonarians there*”. According to those interviewed, two bars operated at the address for a few years, operating around the 1980s. In the following decade it was a private residence and, at the same time, housed a dance company¹⁰ registered at the address from 1994 until 2018. However, we know that its presence in the building did not extend until 2018, since since approximately 2010, the house has had other known uses. In the interviews it was mentioned that the military junta operated at the address in the period prior to the beginning of the restoration of the House, from approximately 2010 until around 2016. Concomitantly with this body, from 2010 onwards, the House of Councils also operated. from Piratini¹¹, which houses the guardianship council, the elderly council and the social assistance council in the municipality. The Friends of Piratini Society has also operated in the House¹².

Since 2017, with the beginning of the Casa's restoration process, Raí reported that the city hall had not given any permanent use to the building, and was categorical in informing that it was never used by the works department, or for any other use related to the possible “workshop” present in one of the rooms. He also never used the yard to house vehicles.

As part of the context in which Casa Garibaldi is located, Francieli spoke about the historic building close to the House (separated by a building), which was demolished in the period before the Historic Center was listed by IPHAE (in 1985), at whose address today there is a branch of Banco do Rio Grande do Sul (BanriSul). Francieli described what happened as “*a shame*”. In the photographs in Figure 2, you can see two old buildings to the right of Casa Garibaldi, one immediately next to it, which was demolished or renovated and completely lost its character. And the next building, which was demolished, was built to house a bank. To conclude the interview, the researcher highlighted that, “*although Piratini has an impressive historical set, there are not many researchers nor incentivesThe research by the municipality*”.

Figure 2: Casa Garibaldi. In the 20th century photograph you can see a historic house, demolished before the historic center of Piratini was listed (1985), and in the recent photograph you can see the building built in

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⁸ Interview carried out by telephone in November 2023 by the IMP technical team.

⁹ Interview carried out by telephone in December 2023 by the IMP technical team.

¹⁰ Company registered under CNPJ no. 00.105.987/0001-09. Available at <<https://cnpj.linkana.com/cnpj/DEBORA-FLAVIE-NI-DE-SOUZA-BRUM/00105987000109>>. Consultation in November 2023 ¹¹

Municipal Law Project No. 64/2013. Available at: <<https://camarapiratini.rs.gov.br/manager/uploads/documento/10/412876593.pdf>>. Consultation in November 2023.

¹² The address of Casa Garibaldi still appears on search engines as Sociedade Amigos de Piratini, as can be seen at: <https://www.guia.provik.com.br/enderecos/rs/piratini/sociedade-amigos-de-piratini_3777369.html>. Consultation in December 2023.



Source: Provided by Francieli Corral, with reference to reference to the Piratini Page, by Mirian Gomes



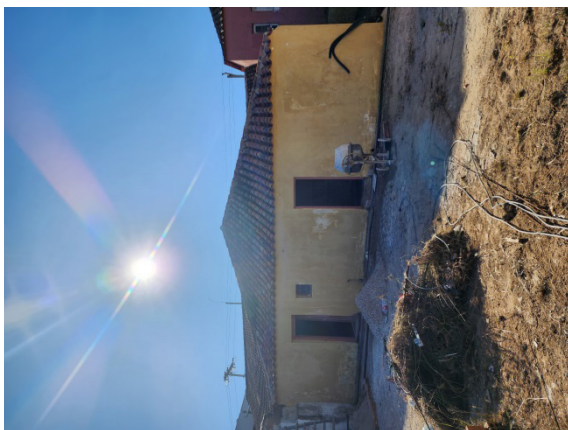
Source: IMP, 2023.

Source: photographs compiled by IMP, 2023

Archaeological monitoring and rescue

According to the opinion of IPHAN-RS, the activities proposed and authorized by the authorizing ordinance¹³, to be carried out in the field, would involve monitoring all intervention actions to be carried out in the courtyard area, with emphasis on where there was a need to excavate the land for architectural design. However, in the period between the inspection carried out by our team, which supported the request for a change in methodology, and the actual start of work, works in the courtyard area progressed without archaeological monitoring, so that the approved methodology could not be carried out. as proposed. All the cobblestone had been removed, a layer of fill (sand) had been placed across the entire area and the replacement of the cobblestone over it was almost complete. Furthermore, the installation of a pergola in the bathrooms required the construction of another beam whose footings were made in the subsurface, causing impact to the ground. The changes made, as well as representative schemes created by us for better understanding, can be seen in the images in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Relationship between the situation of the Casa Garibaldi courtyard during the inspection to propose the methodology, in May 2023, and at the beginning of fieldwork, in September 2023



Situation of the yard area recorded in May 2023



Situation registered in May 2023. Bathroom structure already built with beams and plumbing. apparent ment



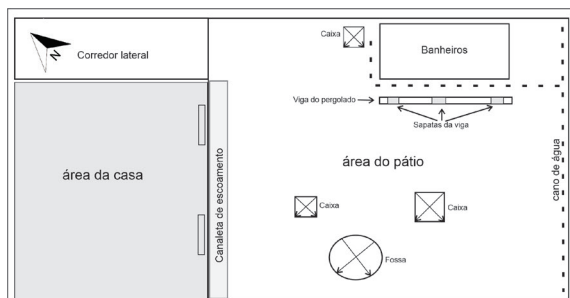
Situation of the patio area recorded in September 2023, with changes to the soil: removal and replacement of cobblestone and placement of sand backfill layer



Status of the patio area recorded in September 2023. Pergola and beam added to the structure bathroom area, layer of sand embankment 20cm and laying cobblestones



Aerial photograph captured with a drone, of the situation of the yard in September 2023



Schematic sketch of the courtyard situation in September 2023

Source: IMP, 2023

Considering this situation and the information that the building would be inaugurated in a few days, and that the work should be completed, we rethought the methodology, excluding the opening of test wells in places where the cobblestone had already been replaced, and we decided to carry out specific surveys in the area already paved, if necessary. Therefore, we requested that the laying of the cobblestones be suspended so that we could carry out interventions in the free area in front of and next to the bathrooms. Furthermore, some areas outside and inside the polygon were excluded as possible excavation sites because they present structures related to ancient hydraulic, sewer (septic tanks and sinkholes) and rainwater systems and current systems (hydraulic and electrical) that had been implemented shortly before the landfilling of the area. Some of these structures were identified by the construction team and mapped by our team to create a sketch that helped us determine the intervention points.

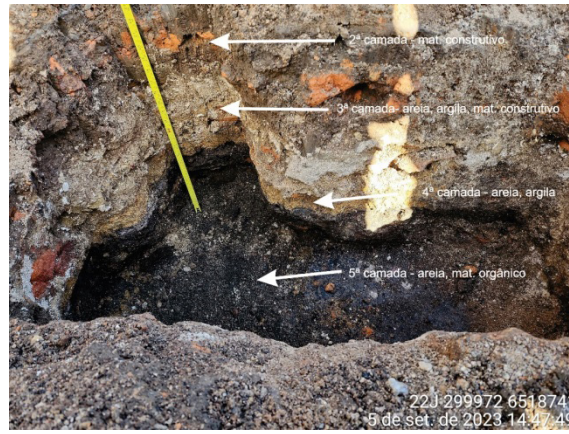
Thus, considering the free area, we marked a first test well (PT01) measuring approximately 1.0m x 1.0m, in front of the pergola. However, the newly placed sand embankment prevented the perfect delimitation of PT01. The intention was to expand as necessary, based on the identified context.

The first layer, approximately 20cm, was sand recently placed as fill. At the base of this layer we identified a dirt floor, prior to the cobblestone paving. The second layer, between 20cm and 35cm, was made up of remains of construction material, mainly fragments of tiles and bricks. The third layer, between 35cm and 47cm, a mixture of rubble (construction remains), sand and clay. In the fourth layer we identified clay and sand (47cm to 55cm). From 55cm deep the sediment began to change, appearing a layer with a lot of moisture, dark brown in color (10YR 3/1) and with the presence of organic material, which remained until 80cm, when we identified a layer of very compacted clay and ended the excavation (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Stratigraphic layers observed in the PT01 excavation



1st Layer - landfill



stratigraphic profile indicating the 2nd to 5th layers

Source: IMP, 2023

Considering this concentration at the end of the level, and having no signs of continuity of the archaeological package at the lower level, below 80cm, we decided to expand the test pit towards the pergola's support beam, creating a trench. This expansion confirmed that the archaeological package continued in the direction of the bathrooms. With the intention of delimiting this package, we made an attempt to expand the trench in the opposite direction, parallel to the beam, however, this was not possible as excavation too close to the beam put the structure at risk. It was not possible to continue opening the trench. In this sense, we chose to carry out four surveys with a manual digger aligned with the cobblestone, with the intention of verifying the continuity of the deposit in a southwest direction, as can be seen in the sketch and in the photographs below (Figure 5).

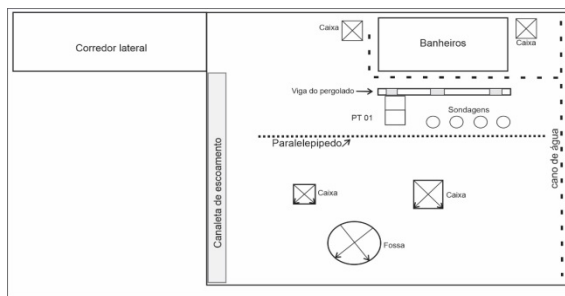
Figure 5: Photographs and sketch of PT01 subsurface interventions and drilling



Enlargement of the test pit towards the pergola support beam (white arrow), and attempted expansion parallel to the beam (red arrow).
Iha)



Surveys parallel to the cobblestone



Sketch with location of PT 01 and the probes executed genes

Source: IMP, 2023

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The opening of the surveys revealed that the archaeological package had no continuity towards the southwest, since no material was found at any level in the surveys.

Therefore, we decided to open another test pit (PT02) next to the side wall of the bathrooms. This escape Vacation was also limited, this time by the bathroom support beam and by water and light networks installed below and between the layer of embankment. In PT02, measuring 1.0m The remains of the archaeological package in this test pit were concentrated at 80cm

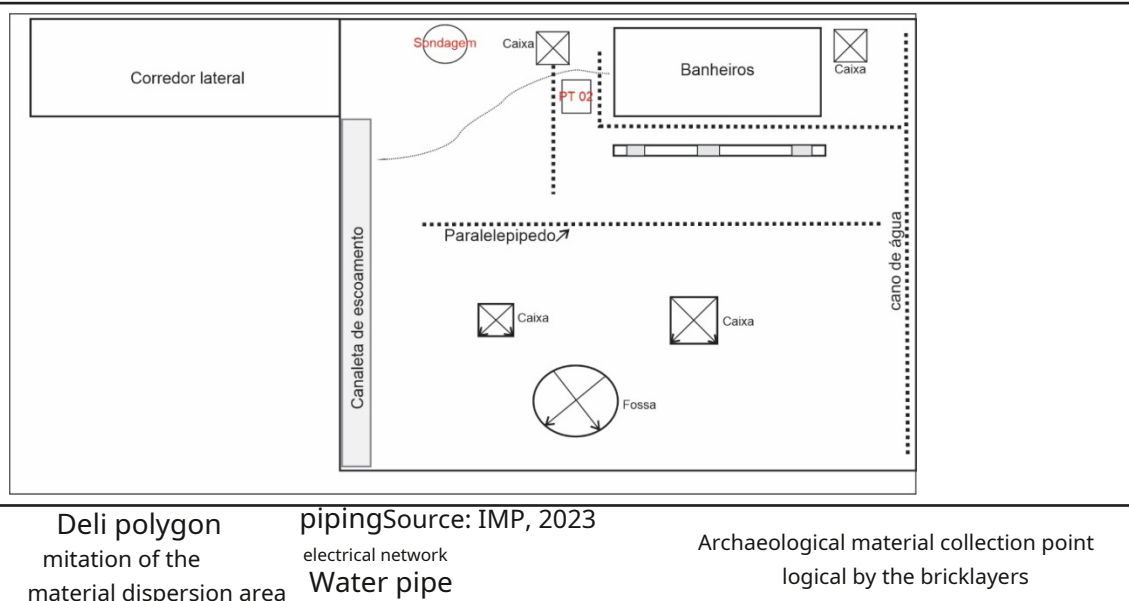
depth from where fragments of crockery and glass were collected.

As a last step towards mapping the area of dispersion of archaeological materials, we carried out a survey with a manual digger close to the side wall of the house, between the bathroom and the beginning of the side corridor. In this survey we also found archaeological materials at a depth of 80cm, confirming the sequence of the deposit. The positive result made it possible to delimit the area around the bathrooms as a probable area of dispersal for the archaeological package. Emphasizing that this dispersion area was established as a probability, based on the small free area for research that was limited by the progress of the work. Therefore, it is not possible to say that there is no archaeological material in the rest of the courtyard.

In addition to the material identified in the excavations, another 14 fragments were collected by the construction site's masons during cleaning to repair the edge of the channel located next to the wall of the house. In total there were four collection sites.

The schematic sketch in the figure below demonstrates what has been described (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Sketch showing the location of PT02, the survey to understand the area of dispersion of archaeological material, and other factors that influenced the excavations



In contrast to what happened at Casa Garibaldi, we bring the successful experience of archaeological monitoring of the Casa da Banha restoration project, in the municipality of Pelotas. Casa da Banha is also a Historical Archaeological Site, an immovable material heritage located in the historic center of the municipality. In the archaeological monitoring of Casa da Banha, the determination of the intervention areas was carried out jointly by the archeology and architecture/engineering teams, based on a prior study of the building's plans and complementary projects. As a result of this joint work, the building's restoration and remodeling team made changes to the projects, aiming to reduce the impacted areas, with the aim of preserving the archaeological site, and adapting the work schedule to the archaeological project, as well as the archeology team was able to monitor the entire period during which the works were carried out (PEIXOTO et al., 2009).

As a result of the work at Casa da Banha, the exhumed material provided greater information regarding the site's past occupations, the urban spatiality of the historic center, its social, political and economic relations, than the work presented here carried out at Casa Garibaldi, in theoretical perspective of the city-site (PEIXOTO et al., 2009).

Archaeological Curation

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In total, 104 artifacts were recorded, in five lots, according to provenance, classified into four different categories: ceramics and historical crockery, glass, metal and fauna. Our analysis focus was onto the material categories present in the collection and the typologies, mainly of the crockery that can provide elements for relative dating.

The presence of fine earthenware in a historical context is always an indicator of the chronology of periods of occupation. Categories such as stoneware and simple pottery are less effective chronological indicators, as they may have very broad periods of manufacture and/or circulation. So that these indicators

bring more precise contributions, it is important to cross-reference as many variables as possible, which can help in delimiting the period of occupation of an area or the formation and closure of an archaeological package (deposit).

In the specific case of Casa Garibaldi, collection was reduced to a minimum, with the intention only of characterizing the presence of material traces in a domestic waste bin context. Thus, in the analysis of the fine faience identified, it was possible to determine the decorative technique for a total of 46 of the 84 fragments.

In typology *transfer printing* we identify the style *chinoiserie* and the floral cartouche border, whose production start and end dates vary between 1780-1873 and 1802-1899, respectively. Two fragments were identified as *transfer printing* blot style, produced from 1830 until the beginning of the 20th century. For very small fragments, it was not possible to identify a pattern or style (PEIXOTO, 2009). 10 fragments were identified using the manual painting technique with printing, including one in the style *stamped*, one in style *dipped*, and eight in the stripes and friezes style (SCHÁVELZON, 2001).

The decorative technique *edged shell* it is recurrent in historical archaeological deposits, and its different characteristics represent different periods of production. In the Casa Garibaldi collection we found four fragments with *edged shell*, two with modified surface and two with modified surface and blue painting, which indicates a manufacturing period between 1775 and 1860 for the first two fragments and between 1775 and 1820 for the last two.

Also in this collection we find nine fragments of fine faience with freehand painted decoration, and one decorated using the manual painting technique with decal, all in a floral pattern.

In addition to fine faience, we identified the presence of *Ironstone* It is *Yellowware*, two varieties of crockery with specific characteristics. Regarding the *Ironstone*, its manufacturing period is not well defined in the literature, only knowing that in 1815 this new variety was patented by the manufacturer Mason, in England. There is also information that the factory in Vista Alegre, Portugal, founded in 1824, started to produce this type of *fine earthenware*, however there is no reference to the exact period of this production (BRANCANTE, 1981). Only one undecorated fragment was identified in this collection. Already the *Yellowware* it was first produced in Scotland in the late 1700s, then in England and also in America¹⁴, between 1830 and 1930. Most of the pieces produced in *Yellowware* do not have stamps or manufacturer's marks, which makes it very difficult to identify their origin and exact period of production. However, the decoration *Dipped* it was used between approximately 1820 and the middle of the 19th century.

In the category of Historic Crockery and Ceramics, in addition to fine earthenware, only one simple ceramic fragment and one stoneware fragment were identified, both of which were small in size and had no informative potential.

In addition to the Historic Crockery and Ceramics, glass, metal and faucets were identified in Casa Garibaldi.

The fauna category is represented in the collection by just two bovine bone fragments (*Bos taurus*) and a bird (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). The category of metals is represented by a projectile cartridge, a coin and a nail. The cartridge and the nail did not present elements that would allow identification, while the steel coin is dated 1986 and has a value of 20 cents. Of the glass fragments, including a milky white glass plate rim, recently manufactured, probably from the middle of the 20th century, seven bottle fragments in different shades of green, one neck and six body fragments. The fragment with the most information is the bottom of a colorless glass medicine bottle with the inscription: *Pharmacia P. Blayn A. Paris*.

In research carried out on the internet we found three references to this pharmacy, related to Blayn Syrup. The first in May 1884 in the newspaper *Gazeta da Tarde*, from Rio de Janeiro, the second, in June 1884, in the newspaper *O Baependyano*, in Minas Gerais, and the last in March 1888, in the newspaper *Cearense*, in Fortaleza¹⁵. In all publications there is a reference to the existence of the medicine for more than 20 years.

Material culture as an object of archeology research includes anything and everything that has been materially produced by man to satisfy his needs. In this context, there are housing, food production, religiosity, leisure, education, transportation, etc. Empirically, material culture is made up of the entire set of artifacts, that is, material instruments produced by man from the transformation of natural elements, which can be mobile or immobile in nature.

14 Available from A Guide to Antique Yellowware Bowls & More • Adirondack Girl @ Heart (adirondackgirlatheart.com). Accessed in November 2023.

15 Sources: Available at: <https://memoria.bn.br/pdf/709506/per709506_1888_00057.pdf>; at: <https://memoria.bn.br/pdf/225762/per225762_1884_00322.pdf>; at: <Source: https://memoria.bn.br/pdf/226688/per226688_1884_00104.pdf>. Consultation in September 2023

Senatore and Zarankin (2002, p.9) consider that one of the points of fundamental importance for the “understanding of modern society are the changes in the use of material culture, as material culture has no meaning in itself, and only acquires an active and ideological dimension within a determined cultural system”. To give meaning to this material culture, it is necessary for the archaeologist, in his analysis, to look for historical connections that provide the context within which it is possible to interpret, based on material culture, changes in social practices.

Figure 7 shows part of the rescued material, described here.

Figure 7: Examples of materials from the different categories rescued at Casa Garibaldi.



Various types of fine faience



Coin and “carnation”



Bovine bones (food waste)



Medicine bottle background - Glasses

Source: IMP, 2023.

4. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

As reported, it was not possible to carry out the planned activities. Carrying out the work without monitoring since 2017 and, more importantly, the continuity of work in the courtyard area between the months of May and September, a period in which we were awaiting the license for archaeological research, made it almost completely impossible to verify the existence of material deposits. in subsurface. Even though we had identified a deposition area, it was not possible to recover a significant amount of material, as what we call a domestic waste bin was located below the building built for the bathrooms.

The decision not to carry out any further surveys, considering that the area had already been filled and almost all paving laid, was taken based on the understanding that there were no reasons to interdict the work and suspend its inauguration, as authorization to carry out all the stages of the restoration project,



since 2017, they have been authorized by the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute. We emphasize that archaeological research has always been part of the property's restoration project, indicated as the first stage to be carried out. Therefore, we understand that it was IPHAN's option to authorize the work without completing this stage in due time.

The minimal subsurface interventions carried out by our team demonstrated the existence of materials (crockery, glass, fauna, metals) dating from the 19th and 20th centuries and suggested the existence of a larger package located below the newly built bathrooms. However, we also noticed a major change in the stratigraphy of the area, with disturbed soil and two layers of landfill at different periods.

The fine faience identified, the best reference for attributing a chronology of occupation, even in the apparently most preserved layer, between 70cm and 80cm, indicates a very long period as it concentrates crockery that had its production period between the beginning of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. XX, reaching a period of more than 100 years.

Historical data do not make great contributions to the understanding of the archaeological deposit, indicating that these materials may be related to any period of occupation of the house, or even have come from other places, transported along with the sediments to landfill.

In any case, whether directly related to the house or not, the identified materiality informs us about the circulation of imported goods in the city of Piratini since very early on, at the beginning of the 19th century. Furthermore, it shows us the potential of the region for the development of archaeological research, which could contribute significantly to the knowledge of ways of life, the urbanization process and the economic development of the city.

Considering that the Casa Garibaldi restoration project is finished, it did not seem feasible to recommend any activity to compensate for not carrying out archaeological research within the schedule established in the project, and recommended by the Manual of Historical Archeology in Restoration Projects (IPHAN, 2002). However, it would be important to include in the activities to be carried out by the Cultural Center to be installed in the property, dissemination through exhibitions, lectures, etc., which are based on the activities carried out, the results of the research and, mainly, which inform about the importance of archaeological research as a means of understanding and protecting the city's cultural, historical and archaeological heritage.

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