Colonia/Colônia

The Newsletter of the Colonial Section of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA)

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Welcome from the Incoming Chair

I am honoured to have been elected to serve as the incoming chair of the Colonial Section for the 2014-2015 term and would like to thank the executive committee and our previous chair, Clayton McCarl, for their exemplary work. I am also looking forward to hearing from section members about any ideas they may have to further enrich our section and encourage you to share your expertise, projects and publications with us.

This year I look forward to working with the executive council for 2014-2015: Pablo García Loaeza (council member), Mónica Díaz (council member and secretary/treasurer), Raúl Marrero-Fente (vice-chair and chair of awards committee), and Clayton McCarl (council member). I would also like to congratulate the editorial staff: Clayton McCarl (editor), Alejandro Enríquez and Pablo García Loaeza (assistant editors) and Rocío Quispe-Agnoli (editorial advisor) for their superb work and wish them continued success with the section newsletter.

This year our two section-sponsored panels for LASA Puerto Rico 2015 will be coordinated by Mónica Díaz (“Race, Religion and Resistance in Colonial Times”) and Pablo García Loaeza (“Colonial Materiality: Everyday Objects in Early-Modern Spanish America”). I also encourage members to submit panels, workshops or individual papers to the conference before the deadline (September 8, 17h00 EDT).

I am happy to announce that this year, under the leadership of Raúl Marrero-Fente (vice-chair and chair of awards committee) we will be offering a new prize competition for “Best Article in Colonial Latin American Studies by a Junior Scholar” (see the complete announcement under Opportunities and Calls for Papers below). Since we are a newly formed section with little financial capital or endowments, I would like to encourage members to donate money to our section for this new essay competition (see instructions below in Section News). If a member or members would like to honour the memory of a scholar in the field or a family member in the form of a donation or endowment we would also be happy to name this or future prizes after them.

I would also like to invite members from or with contacts to Puerto Rican institutions to contact me in order to see if we could host our LASA reception at one of the wonderful academic or cultural institutions there. This would enable our section to save on the cost of renting a space and thus focus our resources on prize monies, travel awards, and other projects.

Last but not least, I would like to encourage section members to invite more graduate students and international scholars and activists to participate in the section. If they contact us we would be more than happy to add them to our mailing list. Furthermore, if any graduate student/s with webmaking expertise would be interested in developing a section website, I would also be delighted to hear from them.

I’m looking forward to another exciting year!

Sincerely,

Ann De León
Section News

Announcement of Winner of the 2014 “Maureen Ahern Doctoral Dissertation Award in Colonial Latin American Studies”
By Santa Arias

The purpose of the first “Maureen Ahern Doctoral Dissertation Award in Colonial Latin American Studies” was to provide recognition to a young scholar who had completed an outstanding dissertation that significantly advanced our understanding of colonial Latin American studies. Nineteen submissions were received and five semi-finalists, selected by an interdisciplinary jury of three respected scholars of colonial Latin America, were invited to submit their full dissertations. Under the leadership of Ann De León (2013-2014 section vice-chair and chair of awards committee), the selection committee would like to congratulate all of the nominees for the outstanding quality of their dissertations, and thank them and their nominators for participating in the competition.

The committee would like to recognize two dissertations: the recipient of the award and an honorable mention.

An honorable mention was awarded to Larissa Brewer-García. She received her PhD from the Univ. of Pennsylvania and will be starting a teaching position at the Univ. of Chicago, after she completes a Cotsen Postdoctoral Fellowship in Spanish and Portuguese at Princeton University. Her dissertation, Beyond Babel: Translations of Blackness in Colonial Peru and New Granada was directed by Professor Yolanda Martínez-San Miguel (Rutgers Univ.). According to Brewer-García, her dissertation examines the use of translation in representations and performances of black men and women in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century literary, legal, and religious discourse from Peru and New Granada. Employing interdisciplinary methods to analyze written expression, orality, and performance in colonial documents, Brewer-García argues that black men and women manipulated moments of linguistic translation and Christian norms to influence their fashioning as black subjects.

Jason Dyck is the recipient of the inaugural Maureen Ahern Dissertation Award. Jason received his doctoral degree from the Univ. of Toronto in 2012 under the direction of Professor Kenneth Mills. He is currently an Assistant Professor at Trent University Oshawa. His dissertation, The Sacred Historian’s Craft: Francisco de Florencia and Creole Identity in Seventeenth-Century New Spain, answers an important question of late sixteenth- and seventeenth-century historiography: Why did creole scholars write sacred histories during the baroque period in New Spain? Dyck explains that to answer this question he examined creole research methodologies and the multiethnic sources they used to interpret their sacred past. In his work he analyzes expressions of creole patriotism by demonstrating how sacred historians engaged with their “saints,” images, and
religious institutions to challenge European theories of American degeneracy. Although sacred history was designed for spiritual edification, he argues that it served as a political medium through which creoles declared their cultural and spiritual parity as Catholics within the Spanish empire.

Dyck’s dissertation is thus a model of original and rigorous scholarly work. Members of the committee wrote comments such as: “This path-breaking dissertation is my number one,” “This is now the most deeply researched study of a major Jesuit religious chronicler, Francisco de Florencia, and a clever presentation of his craft of sacred history and providential vision within a larger ‘creolising’ Spanish America,” “The research and awesome archival breadth stands out,” and “A subject and study very much in the spirit of Maureen Ahern’s curiosities as an historical interpreter.”

Congratulations to Jason for this outstanding, original, complex, and engaging work!

**Awards Committee Contributions**
Anyone who would like to contribute financially to the section’s 2015 award is invited to send a check payable to LASA, with “Best Article by a Junior Scholar Award Fund” written in the memo line, to Latin American Studies Association, Attn.: Sandy Klinzing, 416 Bellefield Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

**Annual Business Meeting**
The minutes of our annual business meeting, held in Chicago, Thursday, May 22, are available on the [Colonial Section website](#).

**Awards and Distinctions**

**MLA Award for Lifetime Scholarly Achievement (R. Adorno)**
Rolena Adorno, Sterling Professor of Spanish and Chair of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Yale University, has been awarded the Modern Language Association’s Award for Lifetime Scholarly Achievement. First conferred in 1996, the award, given triennially, honors the lifetime scholarly achievement of a distinguished member of the association. This is the first time the award has been given to a colleague in Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian literatures. The previous awardees have been professors of English and/or comparative literature (Maynard Mack, Yale; Carolyn Heilbrun, Columbia; A. LaVonne Brown Ruoff, U. of Illinois, Chicago; J. Hillis Miller, U. of California, Irvine; Frederick Jameson, Duke) and French (René Girard, Stanford). Adorno’s award will be conferred at the MLA Awards Ceremony at the 2015 Vancouver, British Columbia, MLA convention, on Saturday, January 10, 2015, at 6:45 pm.

**NEH Scholarly Editions and Translations Grant (A. Brian and P. García Loaeza)**
Section members Amber Brian (Literature, Univ. of Iowa) and Pablo García Loaeza (Literature, West Virginia Univ.), along with Bradley Benton (History, North Dakota State Univ.) and Peter Villella (History, Univ. of North Carolina Greensboro), have been awarded a multiyear NEH Scholarly Editions and Translations Grant to translate Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxochitl’s *Historia de la nación chichimeca*.
Member Publications

This feature showcases the work of section members and serves to keep the community abreast of the latest published research on field-related topics. For guidelines, see the final section of this newsletter.


The Learned Ones: Nahua Intellectuals in Postconquest Mexico focuses on the intellectual work and writings of native speakers of Nahuatl. Dipping into distinct time periods of the past five hundred years, this broad perspective highlights the heterogeneity of Nahua knowledge production with an emphasis on the ways in which Nahua intellectuals took up the pen as agents of their own discourses and agendas. Throughout the book the written word is intertwined with oral traditions and embodied knowledge, aiming to retie the strand of alphabetic writing to the dynamic trajectory of postconquest Nahua intellectual work. As a practice of decolonial methodologies, McDonough also worked collaboratively with contemporary Nahua researchers and students, some encountering Nahua intellectuals and their writing for the very first time. More information.


More information.

This book focuses on women’s interactions with the Catholic Church in colonial Brazil, beginning with expectations of colonists toward the indigenous women at the opening of the colony, and continuing with the Catholic views of the ideal woman, rules for women’s education, religious views on marriage and sexuality, the history of women’s convents and retreat houses, and the development of magical practices among women. Based on primary manuscript and print sources from Brazilian archives, this study reveals the patterns of religious belief and practices independently developed by women for their own use. More information.


Hacia finales del siglo XVIII, la prensa periódica gana espacios en los que el intercambio desborda las inquietudes del público letrado a ambos lados del Atlántico. Insertos en la dinámica plural de la cultura impresa junto a su contracara, la cultura oral, se publican en la ciudad de Buenos Aires los primeros periódicos de impresión regular: Telégrafo Mercantil (1801-1802), Semanario de Agricultura (1802-1807) y Correo de Comercio (1810-1811). Puntuando una práctica heterogénea de lectura y escritura, los editores convocan a su propia comunidad de interpretación con el fin de hacer público el conocimiento del territorio, junto a los límites simbólicos y culturales de la nueva unidad administrativa: el virreinato del Río de la Plata.


Etnógrafos coloniales reflexiona sobre los dispositivos de saber y las relaciones de dominación simbólica y material que se ejercieron mediante el discurso etnográfico sobre diversas etnias indígenas de la América colonial. El volumen explora las relaciones de instrumentalidad política, jurídica y religiosa que el discurso etnográfico del imperio español mantuvo con respecto a la justificación de la ocupación colonial y con la llamada “misión civilizadora”. Se propone así un análisis de tipo interdisciplinario que estudia géneros variados (crónicas, tratados religiosos, cédulas, leyes) utilizando la crítica literaria y cultural, los estudios coloniales, el análisis del discurso y la antropología.


Can you explain to us briefly the history of the Latin American Library at Tulane University and the scope of its collections? The Latin American Library (LAL) at Tulane University reflects New Orleans’ longstanding economic and cultural ties with cities along the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, as well as Tulane’s historic orientation towards the region. The Library was established in 1924 to support the Department of Middle American Research (now Middle American Research Institute), a pioneer research institute devoted to the history, anthropology and archaeology of Mesoamerica. At the time, William E. Gates, a colorful Mesoamericanist linguist, was arranging to sell his extensive collection of rare Mexicana at auction in New York. An avid collector, Gates had amassed several thousand rare books, including Mexican incunabula and other rare colonial imprints, hundreds of late-nineteenth century government publications, as well as volumes relating to the Maximilian period and the Porfiriato, and a wealth of printed works and ephemera of the Mexican Revolution.

Thanks to a substantial donation from local business leader Samuel Zemurray, Tulane was able to buy the Gates Collection before it went up for sale, assuring that the Library was founded on solid ground. In subsequent years, holdings expanded with numerous acquisitions, including many from Mayan Mexico and Central America. Several more native Mexican painted manuscripts were acquired, including the mid-sixteenth-century Mixtec Códice de Huamelulpan or Codex Tulane. Another important acquisition from this period is the extensive Viceregal and Ecclesiastical Mexican Collection of colonial administrative papers, and the Callender Fayssoux Collection documenting U.S. filibuster William Walker’s mid-nineteenth-century campaigns in Nicaragua.
As with most research collections, the Library’s initial focus on the history, anthropology and archaeology of Mesoamerica and the circum-Caribbean has remained a core strength, accounting for some of its more well-known treasures. However, since the 1960s, the library expanded its scope and disciplinary focus to include all of the humanities, social sciences and the arts in the rest of the region. In the mid-1970s a Photographic Archive was founded, one of the few in the country devoted to Latin America. The LAL’s circulating and rare collections have continued to grow through purchases and donations. Important primary and secondary sources continue to be added in the core areas and disciplines, with selected emphasis on Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Argentina, particularly in the areas of photography and the plastic arts, architecture, indigenous studies, Amazon studies, anthropology, archaeology, history, and literary and cultural studies. Today, the Latin American Library is one of only three discrete academic collections of its kind in the country, encompassing a circulating collection of over 500,000 volumes, including extensive rare book holdings emphasizing the Spanish American colonial period and nineteenth century travel narratives (c.15,000 vols.), as well as unique manuscript collections (4,004 linear feet), a comprehensive image archive (c. 70,000 images), extensive collections of printed ephemera, rare and current newspapers, maps, microfilm, rubbings of Mayan sculpture, and a growing collection of electronic resources. The Library adds an average of 9,500 print volumes per year.

What types of written and visual material do you have that might be of interest to scholars of the colonial world? The Latin American Library’s rare holdings relating to the Spanish American colonial period are truly outstanding, one of the world’s premier collections of its kind, with many printed and manuscript sources that are unique or not widely held. I would say the main focus of this part of the collection is Mexico and Central America, although we also have a number of early books, as well as printed and manuscript sources relating to the Andean and Caribbean regions from New World and European presses for this period. The LAL is a particularly rich resource for advanced research on the history and cultures of central and southern Mexico and Central America. Strongly represented in the collection are manuscripts and printed works on native languages, life, art, and culture in the colonial period. Vocabularies, grammars, and dictionaries of native languages by early missionaries are a particularly rich resource in the collection, as are the numerous accounts of early voyages to the New World and Spanish colonial administration and settlement.
Would you please highlight a few of these texts in your collection of particular interest for us?
Where to begin?! The following is a selection of items that are in some ways representative of the Library’s holdings for colonial studies: The Codex Tulane, a mid-sixteenth-century roll, painted in the native style on deer skin, traces the genealogies of two Mixtec royal families and is certainly one of the Library’s treasures. It is one of 18 native Mexican painted manuscripts housed in the LAL, most of them dossiers relating to land disputes that include maps and genealogical information. Other painted manuscripts include a Testerian catechism from the late sixteenth century, and the Mapa de Maní, containing the earliest extant example of Yucatec Mayan alphabetic script. The Library also houses a collection of autographed letters of Hernán Cortés. One of these letters was composed three weeks after the fall of Tenochtitlán; the Ordenanzas, from 1524, sets forth the first laws for settlers in the New World. Certainly worthy of mention, is the Viceregal and Ecclesiastical Mexican Collection, which is among the most important manuscript sources for colonial Spanish America in the United States. It is an extensive collection of over 3,000 dossiers of administrative papers relating to Church and State ranging from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century, with particularly extensive holdings for the period 1770-1820. Included are church records and inventories, censuses, notarial files, laws and decrees, civil and ecclesiastical suits and land disputes, with many documents that concern Indian affairs and problems with the church. I especially recommend the introduction to this collection by historian Michael Polushin, accessible via the web page above. Finally, I want to highlight the William Gates Collection, containing rare Mexican manuscripts of particular interest for early Spanish-Indian relations, and printed ephemera with early Indian, Viceregal, early Republic, and Mexican Revolutionary documents. One part of the Gates Collection are 960 letters from military commanders in late-eighteenth-century Yucatán on Gulf traffic and military matters. Another noteworthy collection is the Chiapas Collection, focusing on the late colonial and early republican period on the history of Chiapas, particularly San Cristóbal de las Casas, and efforts to Christianize the Lacandón Indians, among other topics. There is so much more!

Could you please discuss your digital collections? The Latin American Library currently has three digital collections available freely online as part of the Tulane University Digital Library (TUDL), with descriptive metadata in Spanish and English. All three collections are of interest to colonial studies. They are: Early Images of Latin America; Mexican Incunabula of the Latin American Library; and Mesoamerican Painted Manuscripts at the Latin American Library.

I am delighted that, for the very first time, the LAL’s premier collection of native Mexican manuscripts is digitally available worldwide via the Mesoamerican Painted Codices collection.
Created by indigenous scribes of the early Colonial period in Mexico, these documents have been known to specialists through the *Handbook of Mesoamerican Indians* and other bibliographic sources. However, in most cases, access was largely restricted to those who could travel to New Orleans to examine them firsthand. But this important group of colonial manuscripts is now digitally reunited with the broader corpus of original codices scattered in repositories in different parts of the world, allowing for new possibilities of comparison, contrast and interpretation of these documents.

The *Mexican Incunabula* collection brings together digital versions of ten Mexican imprints published before 1600, housed at the LAL. These early titles are representative products of the early printing presses, consisting largely of grammars and vocabularies of Indian languages, as well as catechisms and other proselytizing works. Those who work with them know that the earliest New World imprints are very scarce and many extant copies are incomplete, due to a number of reasons, including excessive handling in societies in which books were not readily available, small print runs, and other factors. As part of an international digital initiative titled *Primeros Libros* spearheaded by Texas A&M Libraries, the Tulane incunabula can be compared with other existing copies.

Most of the *Early Images of Latin America* collection combines images of photographs, glass lantern slides and other sources from the LAL’s Image Archive. Although the collection focuses on nineteenth-century Latin America (including many from Brazil), the colonial art and architecture of the region as a whole figures prominently, particularly for cities in Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, and Peru.

More digital collections will follow in the coming months.

**What sorts of fellowships and other resources are available to scholars who might want to conduct research at the Latin American Library at Tulane University?** I strongly believe that North American and European institutions that house documentary treasures from Latin America have the obligation not only to be custodians but to strive to facilitate as much access as possible to these rich documentary sources to everyone, but particularly to scholars from the region. We are doing that not only by receiving a steady stream of scholars from many countries who come to New Orleans to use the Library’s collections, but also through our expanding digitization efforts, as well as through material support. In 2007, thanks to a generous endowment from the late Tulane emeritus professor and renowned Inquisition scholar, Richard Greenleaf, we established the Richard E. Greenleaf Fellowship Program at the Latin American Library. The program offers short-term fellowships, from one to three months, for scholars who reside in any country of Latin America or the Caribbean, including Puerto Rico.
How can scholars find out more about items in the colonial collection at the Latin American Library? The best place is the Latin American Library’s website at http://lal.tulane.edu. The “Collections” tab will take you to more in-depth information on the history of the Library, detailed descriptions and finding aids for our image archive, maps, manuscript, and other rare holdings. Researchers can also access our digital collections in the Tulane Digital Library via the LAL website or at http://digitallibrary.tulane.edu/ and selecting “The Latin American Library” under “Filter.”

Opportunities and Calls for Papers

Best Article in Colonial Latin American Studies by a Junior Scholar

(para leer esta convocatoria en español, ver abajo)

The Colonial Section of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) is pleased to announce its first prize for “Best Article in Colonial Latin American Studies by a Junior Scholar.”

The awards committee of the Colonial Section of the Latin American Studies Association invites members of LASA Colonial to compete for its first prize for best published journal article by a junior scholar written in English or Spanish in the field of colonial Latin American studies. The Awards Committee is particularly interested in essays that explore new research methodologies in the field of colonial Latin American studies. The competition will only be open to doctoral students (ABD), assistant professors, or associate professors (within five years of being promoted to this rank).

Submission Guidelines: To be considered for the competition, authors must be current members of the Colonial Section of LASA by the submission deadline. Current members of the Colonial Section executive committee or jury members for this prize may not participate in this competition. Only one entry per person will be accepted. The winner of the prize must be a doctoral candidate (ABD) or hold the rank of assistant professor or associate professor at the time of the awards ceremony (May 2015).

Articles published in a refereed journal between January 2012 and December 2014 will be eligible for consideration.

Each email submission (one entry per person) must include:

1. A CV (2 pages max.)
2. A 500-word summary of their article (as a word.doc)
3. The published article (as a word.doc or PDF)

These documents must be emailed to Professor Raúl Marrero-Fente (rmarrero@umn.edu), chair of the awards committee, by 11:59 PM, January 15, 2015. This deadline is final and non-negotiable.
A jury of three scholars of colonial Latin American studies from different disciplines will select the winner. The recipient of this award will be notified by April 1, 2015, and will receive a certificate of recognition during the Colonial Section meeting at the 2015 LASA Congress, which will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in May.

For more information, please contact the chair of the awards committee, Raúl Marrero-Fente (rmarrero[at]umn.edu).

 Mejor ensayo académico en el campo de los estudios coloniales latinoamericanos publicado por un investigador joven

La Sección Colonial de la Asociación de Estudios Latinoamericanos (LASA) se complace en anunciar el primer premio al mejor ensayo académico en el campo de los estudios coloniales latinoamericanos publicado por un investigador joven.

El Comité de Premios de la Sección Colonial de la Asociación de Estudios Latinoamericanos invita a los miembros de LASA Colonial a competir por el premio al mejor ensayo académico, escrito en inglés o español, publicado por un investigador joven en el campo de los estudios coloniales latinoamericanos. El Comité de Premios alienta especialmente ensayos que propongan nuevas metodologías de investigación en el estudio del mundo colonial. Solamente pueden competir por el premio estudiantes de doctorado (ABD), profesores asistentes o profesores asociados (en sus primeros cinco años de haber obtenido este rango).

Directrices para el envío: Para ser considerado para el concurso, los autores deben ser miembros (o convertirse en miembros) de LASA colonial. Los miembros actuales del comité ejecutivo de LASA Colonial o los miembros del jurado de este premio no podrán participar en este concurso. Sólo se aceptará una participación por persona. El ganador del premio debe ser un candidato doctoral (ABD) o tener el rango de profesor asistente o profesor asociado en el momento de entrega del premio (mayo de 2015).

Los artículos publicados en una revista arbitrada por expertos entre enero de 2012 y diciembre de 2014 serán elegibles para su consideración.

Cada envío de correo electrónico (una entrada por persona) debe incluir:
1. Un CV (2 páginas como máximo).
2. Un resumen de 500 palabras de su artículo (en word.doc).
3. El artículo publicado (en word.doc o PDF).

Estos documentos deben ser enviados por correo electrónico al profesor Raúl Marrero-Fente (rmarrero[at]umn.edu), presidente del comité de premios, antes de las 23:59 horas, el 15 de enero de 2015. Este plazo es definitivo y no negociable.

Un jurado formado por tres académicos de diferentes disciplinas en el campo de los estudios coloniales latinoamericanos seleccionará al ganador. El ganador de este premio será notificado el
1 de abril de 2015 y recibirá un certificado de reconocimiento durante la reunión de la Sección Colonial en el Congreso LASA 2015, que tendrá lugar en San Juan, Puerto Rico, en mayo.

Para más información, por favor póngase en contacto con el presidente del comité de premios, Raúl Marrero-Fente (rmarrero[at]umn.edu).

**Colonialismo Sur**

Call for essays/Convocatoria a contribuciones. Editoras responsables: Ana María Presta (U. de Buenos Aires-CONICET), Gladys Ilarregui (U. of Delaware)

**Conversaciones en torno al sur colonial: modelo interdisciplinario**

Este libro se propone un abordaje y una respuesta interdisciplinaria a las experiencias, materialidades y representaciones resultantes de la implantación, desarrollo, consolidación y prácticas sociales específicamente coloniales situadas en el sur. Se trata de develar, reconstruir y estudiar fenómenos locales y regionales surgidos de los distintos actores sociales como respuestas a los desplazamientos trasatlánticos y transcontinentales que se produjeron en las colonias castellanas preferentemente entre los siglos XVI y XVII y que implantaron un sistema de dominación que operó cambios cualitativos en las poblaciones nativas que convivieron con los colonizadores desarrollando prácticas de adaptación, negociación, resistencia y confrontación al nuevo orden, las cuales se espera revelar.

Se invita a la presentación de ensayos que propongan y analicen algunos de los siguientes temas:

1. **Antropología**: complejidad social e integración imperial; resistencia, adaptación, negociación y rebeliones; pirámide social colonial: etnicidades y jerarquías “raciales”; memoria e identidades, áreas y formas de producción y reproducción sociales: nuevos grupos y actores sociales y sectores laborales.
2. **Religión**: íconos, simbolismo y rituales. Intersecciones religiosas dentro de las Américas y particularmente en el sur. Resignificación, resistencia y persistencia colonial y poscolonial de las creencias ancestrales.
3. **Jurisdicciones**: marcos legales de la colonia sur. Instituciones y agentes coloniales. Funcionarios, fricciones e incorporaciones de los españoles con los nativos. Redes sociales, corrupción, justicia y sus alcances.
4. **Literatura**: estrategias discursivas, voces y silencios en los documentos y testimonios coloniales. Análisis de los gestos, emociones y transacciones del lenguaje colonial y colonizado. Imaginarios y modos de narrar la sociedad.
5. **Iconografía y artes visuales**: Tejidos y memoria cultural. Mujeres y labores. Una mirada colonial y poscolonial.
6. **Documentalismo y film**: sobre y en el sur colonial.
7. **Transgresiones y sexualidad**: Relaciones de género en la colonia sur.
8. **Migraciones**: internas, expulsiones, inclusiones, exílios: marcas sociales dentro de los desplazamientos continentales.
9. **Teoría colonial y poscolonial**: referida al sur y surgida en el sur. Un estudio de las nuevas interpretaciones teóricas.
10. **Estudios comparados sobre los grandes imperios**: México y Perú, para contextualizar continentalmente el fenómeno colonialismo sur. Intersecciones y diferencias.
Fecha límite para enviar propuestas en español: septiembre 2014

- Presentación de trabajos terminados (20-24 páginas, MLA style, perfectamente editados): abril 2015.
- Dirigir las propuestas a: ampresta@fibertel.com.ar y gladyS@udel.edu

ACMRS New Latin American Book Series
ACMRS (The Arizona Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies) is embarking upon a new and long-awaited addition to the study of the global Medieval and Renaissance periods with the launch of a series on Medieval and Renaissance Latin America. This series greatly expands the traditional reach of both of those periods beyond the confines of Europe, to include important civilizations that have been heretofore marginalized, or at worst excluded, from that study.

The so-called New World was a repository of medieval hopes and mythologies, and also a product of advances in Early Modern European cartography. But Native American civilizations were not simply waiting to be discovered. The peoples of the Americas, and those of Africa who were brought to the Americas, were impacted by European exploration and colonization. They had their own historical trajectories, and both alternately adapted to, and were transformed by, the Old World. The Old World, in its turn, was impacted no less profoundly by the Americas. Western thought, economy, and art continue to be transformed due to their interaction with the indigenous and transplanted African cultures of what became known as Spanish and Portuguese America. This new book series on Medieval and Renaissance Latin America focuses on that area as a source of creation, syncretism, historical confrontation and interchange. The late Medieval/Early Modern period in Latin America saw the rise of new nations, heterogeneous in every sense of the word. That intellectual, religious, and artistic fusion embodied a new and vibrant category within the field of what is referred to as “Medieval and Renaissance Studies.” It is that category that the ACMRS will explore through its new series on Latin America.

If you have a book manuscript in this area of inquiry or a proposal for one, please contact Professor Jaime Lara at Jaime.R.Lara@asu.edu.

Port Cities in the Early Modern World, 1500-1800
November 5-7, 2015, Philadelphia, PA. Co-sponsored by the McNeil Center for Early American Studies, the Program in Early American Economy and Society, and Temple University.

In the early modern period, advances in maritime technology redrew the global map - not only through the “discovery” of new worlds, but by reorienting patterns of commerce and migration to transform what had been peripheries into vital nodes of exchange, power, and culture. Port cities rose to occupy a critical space, mediating between their own hinterlands and an oceanic world of circulation and exchange. Highly local institutions and networks influenced and reacted to global networks and the movements of people, goods, fashions, ideas, and pathogens. This conference will explore comparisons and connections among ports in the age of sail. Through broadly comparative papers and revealing case studies this conference provides a forum to explore comparisons and contrasts, diversity and congruence, competition and emulation, among
far-flung port cities on a global scale. Among the topics the organizers hope to explore are socio-political organization, economic and labor patterns, and cultural productions.

We seek proposals from scholars at all stages of their careers. Committed participants include Christopher Hodson, Richard Kagan, Willem Klooster, Christian Koot, Kris Lane, Ty Reese, Philip Stern, and David Wheat.

Paper proposals should include an abstract of no more than 500 words and a one-page curriculum vita. Papers, which will be pre-circulated, should be approximately 7,500 words in length. Please e-mail paper proposals to mceas[at]ccat.sas.upenn.edu by September 15, 2014. All queries should be sent to the conference organizer, Jessica Choppin Roney (roney[at]ohio.edu). The program committee will reply by December, 2014. Some support for participants’ travel and lodging expenses will be available for paper presenters.

**Resources**

American Society for Ethnohistory (ASE)  
Asociación Internacional de Literatura y Cultura Femenina Hispánica (AILCFH)  
Asociación para el Fomento de los Estudios Históricos en Centroamérica (AFEHC)  
Association for Documentary Editing (ADE)  
Association for Latin American Art (ALAA)  
América Latina Portal Europeo  
Blog IguAnalista  
College Art Association (CAA)  
Colonial Latin America on the MLA Commons  
Conference on Latin American History (CLAH)  
Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (CLAG)  
Guatemala Scholars Network, and weekly GSN newsletter  
**Hispanic American Historical Review Online Community**  
Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana (IIIL)  
Josiah, the online catalog of the John Carter Brown Library  
LASA Colonial Section on Facebook  
LASA Colonial Website  
LASA Colonial Member List  
Latin American Library at Tulane University  
Newberry Library Digital Resources  
Portal Europeo REDIAL CEISAL  
“Los Primeros Libros” project  
Renaissance Society of America (RSA)  
Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies (RMCLAS)  
Sixteenth Century Society and Conference (SCSC)  
Society for the History of Authorship, Reading and Publishing (SHARP)  
Society for Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology (SLACA)  
Society for Textual Scholarship (STS)  
Spanish Paleography Digital Teaching and Learning Tool  
World Digital Library

**About the Colonial Section of LASA and Colonia/Colônia**

The Colonial Section of LASA seeks to be a forum where those who study the colonial period in Latin America can come together across disciplinary boundaries to share information and exchange ideas. We believe that LASA, as an interdisciplinary organization, is an arena in which we can engage with the larger field of Latin American Studies, communicate the contemporary relevance of our work, and increase the visibility of scholarship on colonial Latin America within the academic community at large. The section was formed in the fall of 2012 and currently has over 100 active members in the United States and abroad. The 2014-2015 section...
officers are Ann De León, University of Alberta (chair); Raúl Marrero-Fente, University of Minnesota (vice-chair and chair of awards committee); Mónica Díaz, University of Kentucky (council member and secretary/treasurer), Pablo García Loaeza, West Virginia University (council member), and Clayton McCarl, University of North Florida (council member).

*Colonia/Colônia* is the quarterly newsletter of the Colonial Section. The editorial staff consists of Clayton McCarl, University of North Florida (editor); Alejandro Enríquez, Illinois State University (assistant editor); Pablo García Loaeza, West Virginia University (assistant editor); and Rocío Quispe-Agnoli, Michigan State University (editorial advisor). Issues are published in February, May, August and November. Submissions are due by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

Members are encouraged to contribute any material that may be of relevance to scholars of the colonial world. In particular, we invite submissions to the following sections:

**Member Publications.** Current members of the Colonial Section are encouraged to send the full citations of their most recent publications (Chicago author-date style preferred) to Pablo García Loaeza, Pablo.Garcia[at]mail.wvu.edu. In the case of books, authors may include a brief summary (100-words maximum), a link to further information, and a cover image, to be included at the editors’ discretion and as space allows.

**Colonial Forum.** This section is a space for the expression of ideas and opinions related to our field in the form of “letters to the editor.” Materials should be sent to Pablo García Loaeza, Pablo.Garcia[at]mail.wvu.edu.

**Spotlight on the Archives** highlights repositories with collections of interest to scholars in our field. To suggest institutions to be profiled in future issues, please contact Alejandro Enríquez, aenriqu[at]illinoisstate.edu.

All of the abovementioned sections are included on occasional basis, as determined by member submissions and editorial discretion. Please send calls for papers, summaries of conference sessions, awards and distinctions, and any other material for consideration to Clayton McCarl at clayton.mccarl[at]unf.edu.

*Colonia/Colônia* does not sell advertising or include general book announcements on behalf of publishers. However, we are always happy to include in “Member Publications” listings for books written or edited by section members.

Previous issues of *Colonia/Colônia* can be accessed on the [Colonial Section website](https://www.colonialsection.org).