



CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

**SPRING 2018 NEWSLETTER
Volume 53, Number 1**

IN THIS ISSUE:

I. Message from President Lara Putnam	3
II. Message from Co-Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau	5
III. Message from Co-executive Secretary Erika Edwards.....	7
IV. Minutes of the General Committee Meeting	8
V. CLAH Committee Session Reports.....	17
VI. CLAH 2017 Award and Prize Descriptions and 2017 Recipients	34
VII. In Appreciation: CLAH Endowment and Fund Contributors	43
VIII. Life Members	44

2018 CLAH OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

General Committee

Executive Committee:

President: Lara Putnam

Vice President: Bianca Premo

Past President: Jerry Dávila

Executive Secretaries: Jürgen Buchenau and Erika Edwards*

Elected Members:

Lillian Guerra (2017-2018)

Matthew O'Hara (2017-2018)

Sarah Cline (2018-2019)

Tatiana Seijas (2018-2019)

Ex-Officio Members:

HAHR Editors: Martha Few, Matthew Restall, Amara Solari and Zachary Morgan*

The Americas Editor: Ben Vinson III

H-LatAm Editor: John F. Schwaller

*These members share one vote

Standing Committees

Program Committee:

Monica Rankin, chair

Rachel O'Toole, 2020 chair

Michael Huner

Nominating Committee:

Pablo Piccato, Chair

Nancy van Deusen

Erick Langer

Regional/Topical Committees

Andean Studies:

Gabriela Ramos, Chair

Kathryn Santner, Secretary

Atlantic World Studies:

Fabricio Prado, Chair

Jesse Cromwell, Secretary

Borderlands/Frontiers:

Sonia Hernández, Chair

Raúl Ramos, Secretary

Brazilian Studies:

M. Kittiya Lee, Chair

Okezi Otovo, Secretary

Caribbean Studies:

Glenn Chambers, Chair

Quito Swan, Secretary

Central American Studies:

Heather Vrana, Chair

Kevin Coleman, Secretary

Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies:

Jennifer Adair, Chair

Julia Sarreal, Secretary

Colonial Studies:

Ryan Amir Kashanipour, Chair

Alex Hidalgo, Secretary

Gran Colombia Studies:

Catalina Muñoz, Chair

Pablo F. Gómez, Secretary

Mexican Studies

Dana Velasco Murillo, Chair

Peter Villella, Secretary

Teaching and Teaching Materials:

Amanda López, Chair

Jethro Hernández Berrones, Secretary

I. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT LARA PUTNAM



Dear friends,

I write with updates and exciting news of things achieved and things to come.

Last year, Erika Edwards and Jennifer Adair, co-chairs of the Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee, reached out to the General Committee with a dynamic proposal to create a new book prize to bring systematic recognition to the vital scholarship being produced in that regional field. Through Erika's and Jennifer's energetic outreach, more than two dozen members of the Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee and the broader CLAH community stepped forward to pledge their support to make this book a reality.

This work was capped with an extraordinarily generous gift to CLAH from Dan Socolow, husband of Susan Migden Socolow, the Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor Emeritus of Latin American History at Emory University and author of foundational works in women's history, family history, and colonial studies. (For a wonderful first-hand account of Susan's path into her long and high-impact career, see Susan M. Socolow, "Life, Luck, and How I Became a Historian," *The Americas* 70 no. 1 (2013): 1-8. doi:10.1353/tam.2013.0078.

The General Committee has now formally voted to establish a biennial book prize in Chile-Rio de la Plata studies. The prize will be named for distinguished historians Susan Socolow and Lyman Johnson: fitting recognition for two leading scholars of that region who have also been leaders in building and sustaining our CLAH community more broadly, the contributions of each recognized with the 2012 and 2014 CLAH Distinguished Service Awards, respectively. (Lyman's important words on the occasion of that honor can be read here: Lyman Johnson, "CLAH Lecture: Have We Loved the Book to Death?" *The Americas* 72, no. 3 (2015): 363-375. <https://doi.org/10.1017/tam.2015.31>)

The new award will be a biennial prize of \$500, recognizing the book judged to be the most significant work on the history of Chile-Río de la Plata (understood to include the following countries: Chile and the colonial era Río de la Plata: Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia) published during the previous two years.

I know you will join me in celebrating the creation of this prize and thanking all involved for their leadership and generosity.

This is an ideal moment to remind you that, as noted in our CLAH General Committee minutes from the 2017 meeting, we are now taking the first steps towards a capital

campaign that will culminate at the time of CLAH's centennial in 2026. A steering/visioning committee is being appointed to help guide this process, building out our understanding of the manifold roles CLAH plays for our multiple constituencies. How has the organization served you in the past, and how we can be most impactful in the future? Let me extend my personal thanks to all those already stepping forward to take part in this exciting process.

¡Manos a la obra!

—Lara

II. MESSAGE FROM CO-EXECUTIVE SECRETARY JÜRGEN BUCHENAU



Colegas:

Greetings from Charlotte, where we are currently at work on the 2019 meeting program. Lara and Erika have some exciting news to report regarding the establishment of a new prize in Chile-Río de la Plata history. I join them in expressing my great excitement about this new prize. This prize is the major news that we have to report to our membership, and also an accomplishment for which Erika and current Chile-Río de la Plata Studies Committee Chair Jennifer Adair deserve all of the credit. My column will address the more mundane matters of the *CLAH Newsletter* and our dues structure.

You will find two new features in this edition of the *CLAH Newsletter*. First of all, we have added a section with complete citations for all CLAH prizes and awards presented at the luncheon in Washington D.C. (the Scobie awards are an exception, as we feature reports on these projects in the Fall newsletter). We know that these citations are important to our members, and especially our award and prize winners, and they will be of particular interest to those who could not attend the luncheon. Second, we are including a list of CLAH life members to recognize their significant contribution to the financial health of the CLAH. Life membership enhances our endowment, which in turn improves our ability to fund our Scobie Awards for graduate students as well as our day-to-day operations, and especially the annual meeting.

I am also pleased to report that the General Committee approved significant enhancements to our dues structure, in particular, the creation of discounted two- and three-year memberships as well as an installment plan for life membership. Coupled with an upgrade of our web payment interface that has eliminated the numerous errors that our members have encountered in previous years, these changes will reduce both the time and cost associated with joining the CLAH or renewing CLAH membership.

I would like to close by thanking our graduate students for their important work, without which Erika and I would not be able to carry out the duties of the Secretariat. Our graduate student assistant, Lucinda Stroud, a student in our Latin American Studies M.A. program, helps us in a myriad of ways. Among her most important responsibilities, she keeps the books of the CLAH, including our extensive member database, and she tracks and processes payments for dues and journals. At the beginning of her tenure in the Secretariat, Lucy needed to overhaul our budgeting system, as the software that we had used for many years no longer worked with our checking account. She faced this challenge—as well as the challenge associated with transitioning to a new dues structure

—with resilience and great cheer. We are lucky to have her for another year. Sofia Paiva de Araujo assembled and designed this newsletter, and she was personally involved in planning the enhancements to that publication. Sofia is transitioning to a teaching position in her second year as an M.A. student in Latin American Studies, so we will welcome a new student to help us with the newsletter: Julia Poppell, a graduate of Winthrop University. Thank you, Lucy and Sofia!

With all best wishes for a productive summer and saludos cordiales

--Jurgen

III. MESSAGE FROM CO-EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ERIKA EDWARDS



As I settle into my role as co-Executive Secretary, I have enjoyed learning the interworking of CLAH and working with the Executive Committee. Together, Jorgen and I have rightfully earned the nickname the “dynamic duo,” as we have executed our plans to increase membership. While I will leave Jorgen to discuss his efforts, I would like to take the time to discuss the establishment of a book prize.

As a carryover of my capacity as the 2017 chair of the Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee, I and Jen Adair, the current Chair, decided could no longer wait to establish a book prize for our region. It was necessary to not only acknowledge great scholarship, but I also saw this as a way to increase membership. We began fundraising in October 2017 and raised enough funds by April 2018. Instantly we were overwhelmed by the support and excitement. Members affiliated with the Chile-Rio de la Plata Studies Committee pledged between 25 and 500 dollars, proving that every dollar counts. Scholars who focus on all of the countries considered for the award (Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia) contributed. But it was very generous gift from Dan Socolow, that helped us to officially establish the award. Because of his gift, the award will be named the “Susan M. Socolow and Lyman L. Johnson Prize in Chile- Rio de la Plata history.” It is a \$500 biennial award. The first award will be granted in 2021 for books published in 2018 and 2019, please be on the lookout for further details about this book prize.

I want to thank all those who donated, and especially Dan Socolow. Because of their efforts, the histories of Chile and the Rio de la Plata will be further acknowledged! I hope this will inspire other regions to also establish a book prize!

As co-Executive Secretary, my next goal is to increase graduate student and early career professional memberships.

Saludos,

Erika

IV. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Lara Putnam, President

Bianca Premo, Vice-President and President-elect

Jurgen Buchenau and Erika Edwards, Co-Executive Secretaries

January 4, 2018, Marriott Wardman Park, Washington, D.C.

1. Call to order and roll call of voting members of the General Committee

President Lara Putnam called the meeting to order at 6:10 pm. Present: President Lara Putnam, Vice President Bianca Premo, Co-Executive Secretary Jurgen Buchenau, Co-Executive Secretary Erika Edwards, General Committee members Peter Guardino, Barbara Weinstein, Lillian Guerra, and Matt O'Hara, Americas editor Ben Vinson, H-LatAm representative John F. Schwaller, CLAH graduate assistant Lucinda Stroud, CLAH members Steven Hyland, Barbara Tenenbaum, and Jennifer Adair, graduate student guests Leah Walton, Caitlin Lemon, Brenda Paredes, Nashaly Ruiz-González, and Jim Smith

2. Approval of minutes of the 2017 meeting in Denver (attachment 1)

Barbara Weinstein moved approval of the minutes, and Lillian Guerra seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

3. Approval of Fall 2017 Election results and committee appointments (attachment 2)

Ben Vinson moved approval of the election results, and Barbara Weinstein seconded. The motion carried unanimously. Matt O'Hara moved approval of the committee appointments, and Lillian Guerra seconded. The motion carried unanimously

4. Report of the Program Committee

Outgoing Program Committee Chair Erika Edwards presented a brief report on the committee's activities for the year. In Washington, D.C., CLAH received enough space to accommodate all of the panels submitted. This year, CLAH members submitted 42 panels. 12 of these panels were accepted by the AHA Program Committee, leaving 30 with sole CLAH sponsorship. The committee also was able to assemble 6 panels out of the 24 individual paper submissions. The other two committee members included Monica Rankin (the 2019 chair) and Roger Kittleson.

Lara Putnam thanked Erika Edwards and the other two committee members for their valuable service in building the program. A brief discussion focused on number of panels submitted overall within the context of trends over the last five to ten years. The size of the CLAH program increased dramatically between 2008 and 2013 and has decreased somewhat over the past three years; it is now back where it was in 2010-2011. In a larger historical context, our numbers are healthy, and as the CLAH is the largest affiliate of the AHA, our panels make up between 10 and 20 percent of the AHA program each year.

5. Report on the Secretariat

Jurgen Buchenau reported on the beginning of the CLAH's third quinquennium at UNC Charlotte, now under joint leadership with Erika Edwards, who will take charge of the annual program as well as visioning and membership recruitment in the organization. Jurgen Buchenau will remain in charge of the budget and the day-to-day operations of the CLAH, including most communications with existing members not handled by the graduate assistant. He began by thanking former graduate assistant Nicole Hanna, who graduated last year, and former Meeting Director Marissa Nichols, whose functions have been subsumed under Erika Edwards's portfolio as co-Executive Secretary. Jurgen Buchenau also thanked the Dean of the UNC Charlotte College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Nancy Gutierrez, for her support of UNC Charlotte's bid to host CLAH for a further five years and introduced the General Committee to the new CLAH graduate assistant, Lucinda Stroud, who will be assisting the organization through the 2018-2019 academic year.

6. Review of Executive Secretary's 2017 Annual Report, discussion and vote on Proposed FY 2018 Budget (attachments 3a-c)

Jurgen Buchenau reported on FY 2017 and presented the proposed FY 2018 budget. After a tough FY 2016, 2017 was very kind to the organization, in part because the Denver meeting was relatively inexpensive, and in part because the organization gained seven new life memberships in 2017. Therefore, the organization made a surplus of more than \$9,000 this year, even after accounting for an unexpected expense in conjunction with the annual meeting in Denver. The CLAH still experiences difficulties in making panelists at the annual meeting pay up, but the Secretariat has put a new mechanism in place that will encourage membership payment up front, before the CLAH Program Committee will consider a panel proposal.

For 2018, the Secretariat expects a good turnout at the Washington meeting and average membership payments. The luncheon in Washington will be more expensive than in Denver, but less than what would have been projected at the Omni, our old venue in the city.

As a result of the windfall in 2017, the Executive Secretaries will keep a special cash reserve in its Bank of America account to defray the costs of the luncheon in New York City (2020), which will be extraordinarily expensive. Next year, CLAH will also hold \$5,000 in reserve for much-needed website improvements.

The CLAH endowment is growing, thanks in large part to good years on Wall Street. However, because of a relatively conservative investment strategy, the gains have not kept pace with the gains in the S&P 500 or other widely used stock price indices. Conversely, in the Great Recession of 2008-2009, the CLAH endowment also did not drop as much as other equity-based endowments. Approval of the annual report and budget was moved and seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

7. Old Business:

a. Report on Cooperation with AHILA

On behalf of our AHILA liaison, Jerry Dávila, who was absent from the meeting, Jurgen Buchenau gave a report of the meeting of the AHILA meeting in Valencia in September 2017, and particularly the meeting with the AHILA Consejo Ejecutivo. AHILA and CLAH agreed to organize one panel at each of the other's forthcoming meetings: CLAH will organize a session at the AHILA meeting in Paris (2020), and AHILA will organize a panel at the AHA/CLAH meeting in Chicago (2019), as well as possibly one at the next meeting in New York City (2020). This works well because AHILA sessions, or simposios, are two to three panels long. Jurgen Buchenau and Jerry Dávila will work with CLAH President Lara Putnam and AHILA President Natalia Sobrevilla in organizing both sessions and facilitating communication.

John Schwaller pointed out that the AHILA model appears quirky to many on this side of the Atlantic, since the submission process involves two phases: one call for simposios, and then another call to fill the accepted simposios with papers. The CLAH will need to be diligent in organizing its official simposio in Paris, and should also recruit additional papers from CLAH members on other symposia as appropriate.

b. Comprehensive Campaign/Endowment Building

Lara Putnam and John Schwaller took the lead in following up on the goal of the CLAH to launch a Comprehensive Campaign in order to increase our endowment leading up to the centennial of the CLAH in 2026. To begin this task, John Schwaller focused on two immediate goals: the creation of a Stewardship Committee, and the creation of a Visioning Committee that would oversee the formulation of a Needs Statement, a process that will include a survey of the membership.

John Schwaller volunteered for the Stewardship Committee. Those present agreed that John Schwaller would follow up with a Skype call including Lara Putnam, Bianca Premo, and Jurgen Buchenau, to constitute the Stewardship Committee.

The creation of the needs statement and the surveying of the membership will be in the hands of a task force that will include Lillian Guerra, Barbara Tenenbaum, and Jurgen Buchenau. It was agreed that Jurgen Buchenau would recruit two additional members to the task force: a recent Assistant Professor and a graduate student.

8. New Business

a) Discussion of Viability of 2- and 3-year Memberships

Jurgen Buchenau presented a proposal to allow members to pay memberships for two or three years, in order to minimize the frequency of dues payment and also offer members some cost savings. Discussion focused on the viability of also allowing members to pay life memberships in three equal installments, which would make life membership more affordable for members. One possible drawback of such a plan is the possibility of a member failing to fulfill the installment plan after the initial payment (or even the first two). It was agreed that the General Committee will reassess this plan in three years and take appropriate action. John Schwaller moved to allow CLAH members

to purchase life memberships in three equal annual installments of \$250, for a total of \$750. That is \$50 more than a life membership purchased at once. Barbara Weinstein seconded and the motion carried unanimously.

The discussion then returned to the original proposal, and the possible impact on journal subscriptions, which benefit from regular yearly payment. However, Ben Vinson pointed out that the journal subscriptions are only a small number now, and minor fluctuations in CLAH journal subscriptions will not affect the overall health of the journals. Finally, the committee set about fixing the rates for the two- and three-year memberships. After discussion, Lillian Guerra moved the following amounts (amounts for one year are in parentheses because they represent existing dues as per General Committee decision):

Professional
(one year \$50)
2 years \$90
3 years \$130

Emeriti
(one year \$40)
2 years \$70
3 years \$100

Students
(one year \$25)
2 years \$45
3 years \$65

Contingent faculty
(one year \$30)
2 years \$55
3 years \$80

Ben Vinson seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

b) Discussion of a Chile-Río de la Plata Book Prize

Erika Edwards and Jennifer Adair, in their function as Chair and Secretary of the Chile-Río de la Plata Studies section of the CLAH, updated the General Committee on their plan (shared electronically with the GC earlier in 2017) to raise money for a biennial prize honoring books on the history of the region covered by the section. Pledges worth \$6,000 are needed to establish a biennial prize paying out \$500. So far, they have received 21 pledges totaling \$3,550.

The discussion focused on the impact on the CLAH luncheon (which already has a long agenda); however, the impact would be negligible, particularly if the book prize were

offered opposite the also biennial Cline Prize.

Lillian Guerra moved to endorse the creation of the Chile-Río de la Plata Book Prize, subject to collection of funds that meet the \$6,000 threshold. Because the creation of the prize requires a change to the CLAH Constitution, the GC approval is also contingent on confirmation of that change by the CLAH membership via electronic ballot. Barbara Weinstein seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

The General Committee also unanimously voted to authorize the General Secretaries to ask that honorable mentions not have a citation read at the luncheon other than the author's name as well as the title of the publication and the publisher.

c) Discussion of new H-LATAM Syllabus Prize

John Schwaller explained the background of this prize, which falls under the auspices of the Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee and hence does not require a constitutional change. The idea behind the prize is the development of strong syllabi and their dissemination on H-LATAM. The prize will be \$100 and will be given annually for five years, thanks to a donation from John Schwaller. After that time, the committee will discuss whether to make the prize permanent. Those present expressed their appreciation for John's generosity.

Lara Putnam adjourned the meeting at 7:47 pm.

ATTACHMENT 2. Fall 2017 Election results and prize committee appointments

On December 10, 2017, Co-Executive Secretary Jürgen Buchenau presented to President Lara Putnam and Vice President Bianca Premo the results of balloting by CLAH members for two new members of the General Committee, and new secretaries of the Regional and Thematic Committees for their verification as per the CLAH Constitution. The verified members-elect are:

General Committee (two-year term): Sarah Cline, UC-Santa Barbara
Tatiana Seijas, Pennsylvania State University

Regional/Thematic Committee: (elected to two-year terms, first year as secretary, second as chair)

Andean Studies Committee: Kathryn Santner, University of London
Atlantic World Studies Committee: Jesse Cromwell, University of Mississippi
Borderlands/Frontiers Committee: Raúl Ramos, University of Houston
Brazilian Studies Committee: Okezi Otovo, Florida International University
Caribbean Studies Committee: Quito Swan, Howard University
Central American Studies Committee: Kevin Coleman, University of Toronto-Mississauga
Colonial Studies Committee: Alex Hidalgo, Texas Christian University
Chile/Río de la Plata Studies Committee: Julia Sarreal, Arizona State University
Gran Colombian Studies Committee: Pablo F. Gómez, University of Wisconsin
Mexican Studies Committee: Peter Vilella, UNC Greensboro
Teaching and Teaching Materials Committee: Jethro Hernández Berrones, Southwestern University

These names are submitted to the General Committee for certification as required by the CLAH Constitution.

The General Committee is also asked to approve the President's and Vice President's nominations for the following committees:

2018 Standing Committees:

Nominating Committee: Pablo Piccato (chair), Nancy van Deusen, Erick Langer

Program Committee: Monica Rankin (2018 chair), Rachel O'Toole (2019 chair), Michael Huner

2018 Prize Committees:

Distinguished Service Award: Gil Joseph (chair), Margaret Chowning, Liz Hutchison

Bolton-Johnson Prize: Shawn Miller (chair), Edward Murphy, Marcela Echeverri

James R. Scobie Awards: Kristen Block (chair), Drew Konove, Ivonne Wallace Fuentes

Vanderwood Prize: Laura Shelton (chair), Ryan Kashanipour, Carlos Dimas

Tibesar Prize: Adriana Brodsky (chair), Kittiya Lee, Christopher Heaney

James Alexander Robertson Prize: Frances Ramos (chair), James Sanders, Yanna Yannakakis

Lydia Cabrera Awards: Reinaldo Román (chair 2018), Camillia Cowling (chair 2019), Matt Childs (chair 2020)

Elinor Melville Prize: Sharika Crawford (chair), Mark Healey, Kristin Wintersteen

Lewis Hanke Post-Doctoral Award: Yuko Miki (chair), Casey Lurtz, Ernesto Bassi

Warren Dean Memorial Prize: Ben Cowan (chair), Teresa Cribelli, Mieko Nishida

María Elena Martínez Prize in Mexican History: Tanalís Padilla (chair), Peter Villella, William Taylor

Attachment 3a.

CLAH FY
2017 (11/1/16-
10/31/17)
INCOME
AND
EXPENSES

Income			Expenses		
Dues	Emeritus	1,800	Prize Payments		17,700
	Institutional	290	Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party	1,296
	Lifetime	6,300		Luncheon Net	817
	Professional	21,190		Meeting Space	1,695
	Student	3,425		Travel Meeting	3805
Total Dues		33,005		CLAH Program	215
Endowment Dividends		11,450	Total Annual Meeting		7,828
Endowment Draw		16,715	UNC Charlotte Subvention		7,000
Gifts	Melville	85	Tax Prep		1,870
	Cabrera	75	Bank Charges		1,118
	Vanderwood	191	Mailing		0
	Dean	615	Office		23
	Cline	50	Refunds		109
	Hanke	328	Return to Endowment		20,055
	Martínez	210	Web Services		1,585
	Tibesar	20	Journals	Americas	514
	Bolton-Johnson	59		HAHR	1,251
	Scobie	145		JLAS	482
	CLAH	527		LBR	0
Total Gifts		2,305	Journals Payments		2,247
Journals	Americas	811	Cash Reserve		8,156
	HAHR	1,577			
	JLAS	508			
	LBR	0			
Total Journals Income		2,896			
Other		1,320			
Total		67,691	Total		67,691

Attachment 3b.	CLAH FY 2018 (11/1/17- 10/31/18) PROJECTED INCOME AND EXPENSES
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Income			Expenses		
Dues	Emeritus	1,800	Prize Payments		18,700
	Institutional	290	Annual Meeting	Cocktail Party	2,500
	Lifetime	2,100		Luncheon Net	4,500
	Professional	21,190		Cost	1,850
	Student	3,425		Meeting Space	2,400.00
Total Dues		28,805		Travel Meeting	215
Endowment				CLAH Program	215
Dividends		11,450	Total Annual Meeting		11,465
Endowment			UNC Charlotte		7,000
Draw		17,088	Subvention		1,870
Gifts	Melville	85	Tax Prep		1,118
	Cabrera	75	Bank Charges		0
	Vanderwood	191	Mailing		23
	Dean	615	Office		109
	Cline	50	Refunds		15,805
	Hanke	329	Return to		5,000
	Martínez	210	Endowment		514
	Tibesar	20	Web Services	Americas	1,251
	Bolton-Johnson	59	Journals	HAHR	482
	Scobie	145		JLAS	0
	CLAH	527		LBR	0
Total Gifts		2,305	Journals Payments		2,247
Journals	Americas	811	Cash Reserve		527
	HAHR	1,577			
	JLAS	508			
	LBR	0			
Journals					
Income		2,896			
Other		1,320			
	Total	63,864	Total		63,864

**Attachment
3c.
Endowment
Draw**

Year	MM	Equities	Total	4-year av.	Annual draw
2012	89,995	299,530	389,525	365,992	14640
2013	93,891	320,684	414,575	394,769	15790
2014	103,272	325,171	428,443	410,682	16427
2015	99,368	301,021	400,389	408,233	16314
2016	104,317	323,739	428,056	417,866	16715
2017	99,781	352,122	451,903	427,198	17088

V. CLAH COMMITTEE SESSION REPORTS

I. ANDEAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

The Andes and the Pacific World

Chair: Tamara Walker (University of Toronto)

Papers presented by Sherwin Bryant (Northwestern U.), Rachel O`Toole (UC Irvine), Tamara Walker (U of Toronto).

The papers presented in this panel offered new vistas into the relations between the Andes and the Pacific involving agency, the conceptualization of the Andean space, the study of trade routes, and the analysis of narratives about little known individuals, and groups.

Sherwin Bryant questioned the little visibility that the Pacific lowlands have had in the historiography of the Andes. Indigenous and mestizo populations are better represented in historical works, while the experience and contribution of people of African descent to the history of the region remains understudied. In addition to a spatial shift, moving beyond the study of slavery would allow us to understand the role Africans had in expanding and challenging the boundaries of the territories claimed by Spain. Bryant proposed to think of the Pacific lowlands as a theatre of interaction between a range of locations that had great significance to the global economy. Conceptualizing the lowlands from a different perspective would give visibility to locations that have remained politically and socially marginalized. The Andean framework is, in Bryant's view, problematic.

Rachel O`Toole called to put people in the plot. Her paper focused on the Isthmus and city of Panama in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and highlighted the Pacific as an area of intense exchanges. Her investigations show that Africans and their descendants had a central role in this highly dynamic region. O`Toole argued that historical accounts often describe Panama as a place chronically lacking of supplies, but the agency behind this situation is poorly understood. O`Toole explained that many people did not want to bring merchandise if they were not appropriately paid. People of African descent were importantly positioned in trade because of their expertise in river navigation, their knowledge of the territory, trading activities, and communication networks. Credit availability could represent a hurdle for those outside the circle of powerful merchants wanting to join in trading. It is still a matter to explore if and how people of African descent took part of the intense commercial exchanges involving items such as wheat and flour.

O`Toole spoke about both conventional and alternative archival sources that provide news about the activities of free people of color. She explained her findings of evidence about people that invested in manumission for themselves and their relatives: individuals settled in Panama invested considerable sums of money in freedom. O`Toole also spoke about the prominent role of free men of color in the city of Panama in a range of occupations. Several of these men were

quite successful in their commercial activities and played other important roles. For example, by 1610, men of African descent held positions as public notaries. Free men of color were members of the militias and often used their position to achieve economic and public recognition. What was explained about Panama demonstrates that the Andean area was not the only place of economic power. O'Toole argued that people of African descent made the Pacific trade function.

Tamara Walker's paper studied a case stemming from her research project that focuses on black captives. In a context of privateering and piracy, of multidirectional and lucrative traffic and different sorts of exchanges, little is known about people of African descent. Most of what has been written about Africans refer to their manual labor. However, there is much to be found about their emotional and intellectual labor. The paper focused on a man named Velasco, a privateer that arrived in Lima as a captive. Born in St Kits, Velasco was sold as a slave in Jamaica, and his new owner took him to Lima. This rare and rich account (about three hundred pages long) is the closest we can get to a first-hand experience of a person of African descent and also about privateering in the Southern Pacific. Walker discussed several issues raised by this source, including identity and allegiance (Velasco had been born in St Kits yet was accused of not being a loyal vassal), cultural belonging (Velasco spoke English and referred to other men accused of piracy as his *paisanos*), and the perils involved in being a privateer and a person of African descent. Walker further reflected on the role individuals like Velasco had in bridging different regions and cultural experiences.

In the ensuing discussion, members of the audience mentioned the need to think about the Andes and Andeans in new ways. Some observed that defining what is the Andes region and who is Andean and who is not are not at all new matters of debate. Part of the discussion also dealt with the themes of archives and sources. It was pointed that Central American archives hold sources documenting well exchanges in the area of the Isthmus of Panama and beyond. Other topics discussed revolved around how we conceptualize the space called 'Pacific': Is the Pacific the same as Mar del Sur? Or, is it something different?

Finally, the audience also raised related themes for discussion such as the meaning of freedom, authority, and mobility.

2. ATLANTIC WORLD STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Atlantic World Studies Committee Panel Report

Chair: David Wheat, Associate Professor, Michigan State University

Secretary: Fabrício Prado, Assistant Professor, William & Mary

The Atlantic World Studies Committee met on Saturday, January 6, 2018 in Washington, D.C. as part of the annual meeting of the Conference on Latin American History and the American Historical Association. In his role as chair of the session, David Wheat convened a state-of-the-art panel, bringing together new Atlantic-oriented perspectives on Latin America and the

Caribbean, spanning different empires in North and South Americas during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

David Freeman, an associate professor at University of Missouri at Kansas City presented the paper "The Dutch in the Atlantic: The View from the Rio de la Plata, 1648-1678," in which he examined the trans-imperial nature of the Dutch enterprises into the South Atlantic, especially in their efforts to tap into the Spanish silver and trade in goods and slaves in the Rio de la Plata. Professor Freeman presented an excerpt from a chapter of his forthcoming book on Dutch merchants in mid-seventeenth century Buenos Aires. Freeman's presentation focused on the seizure of a ship by a Dutch privateer/merchant, the legal cases initiated in the immediate aftermath, and the final outcome. Freeman showed how Dutch merchants were keenly aware of Spanish commercial regulations and able to manipulate the system according to their own interests. Even more interestingly, Freeman showed how Dutch merchants brought slaves from Luso-African possessions to Rio de la Plata, and how legal posturing was essential in their smuggling business. Furthermore, successful merchants had to be aware of their legal status, international treaties, local politics, and local business networks.

Casey Schmitt, from William & Mary, presented the paper "He Seemed Like a Slave: Kidnapping and Labor Coercion in the Early Seventeenth Century Caribbean." Casey used the story of a Bahian fisherman, Francisco de Acosta, a free-man, to illustrate how rival empires defined bondage and how the lines of coercion could be blurred by their hunger for labor and population in the Americas. Casey examined Acosta's journey after he was captured by French privateers in the 1630s and used as a coerced mariner in the French ship. Nevertheless, French officers ended up selling Acosta as a slave in the Caribbean, and Acosta managed to run away, just to be recaptured by Spanish officials. Acosta had the opportunity to denounce his illegal enslavement, but Spanish officials decided to re-enslave Acosta simply because he "seemed like a slave." Casey's presentation showed how European empires were desperate for migrants to populate the Americas, and how the boundaries of freedom and coercion remained blurred and in negotiation, especially when crossing imperial borders, in the seventeenth century Atlantic.

Heather Roller, an associate professor at Colgate University, presented the paper "Facing the Atlantic: Autonomous Indians in Colonial Brazil," in which she examined how the Mura Indians of the Amazon adapted to Atlantic dynamics, even though they were in not in the seaboard. The Mura, a group that remained remarkably hostile to the Portuguese until the late 1780s, adapted to the advances of Portuguese imperialism and the demographic and environmental changes brought by Atlantic dynamics by re-locating and incorporating other people. Such processes allowed the Mura to emerge as an alternative ethnic identity for those who fled imperial rule. As a result, Heather demonstrated that Indigenous peoples were not hamstrung by tradition; rather, they adapted and helped shape empire building, either by rejection or by offering alternatives to imperial rule.

Jesus Ruiz, from Tulane University presented the paper "Je Brûle Ma Nation: Royalism and Rayanos in the Borderlands of Hispaniola," in which he examined the existence of counter-revolutionary plots in Saint Domingue that counted with the participation of white royalists as

well as black insurgents in Santo Domingo. Although, as the first successful slave rebellion in the Atlantic World – The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804) – is frequently examined in relationship to the enlightenment, slavery and abolitionism, political autonomy, and emancipation, Jesus' talk explored evidence that suggests the existence of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy in Saint Domingue that crossed imperial boundaries. Jesus Ruiz examined a counter-revolutionary conspiracy where white royalist, mulattos, and free blacks sought to destroy French Republicanism in the colony and uphold the monarchy of Louis XVI. As a result, Jesus argued for a re-evaluation of mainstream historiographical understandings about the ways in which African descendants from Hispaniola conceptualized legal rights and freedoms. Jesus' presentation also demonstrated the complexities and idiosyncrasies of political and social processes of trans-imperial interactions in the Atlantic World, and in the Caribbean in particular.

Following the presentations by Freeman, Schmitt, Roller, and Ruiz, a lively and collegial debate took place among presenters and members of the audience. The meeting adjourned at 7:43pm.

3. BORDERLANDS STUDIES COMMITTEE

Submitted by Sonia Hernández, Secretary (2017-2018)

The Borderlands & Frontiers Studies Committee Meeting had a lively discussion at the 132nd Annual Meeting of the AHA; the Roundtable, "Borderlands and Border-Crossing Histories on Land and at Sea," brought together scholars from various institutions. Participants included Andrés Resendez (University of California-Davis), Lara E. Putnam (University of Pittsburgh), Alice Baumgartner (Yale University), and Judy Bieber (University of New Mexico). Samuel Truett (University of New Mexico) chaired the panel.

Truett opened the panel with a brief overview of how he came to study borderlands history sharing insight into his archival discoveries. New research and methodological questions emerging from new documentation help to push against territorial borders and help us think of borders from different angles. Truett reminded us about the need to keep other borders in mind, particularly bodies of water such as oceans, lakes, and rivers. When we think about borders from a 'scales' perspective, whether from the nation's perspective, state, municipal level, among others, we can examine mobility, and we can then produce new ways of thinking more broadly about borderlands and borders.

Panelists offered their thoughts by focusing on various aspects of their own research. Resendez spoke about his new project on the Pacific and urged the audience to consider three important issues: The way in which we treat bodies of water, particularly the Pacific. Coastal sites are nearer along the Atlantic whereas the Pacific Ocean is much larger in size and sites are farther from one another. He added, "oceanic dispersals can be quite instructive," (different species made it to the 'New World'). Secondly, the Pacific was also an Iberian body of water. Portugal was technologically advanced which

aided in capacity for mobility. Thirdly, while Pacific is much larger, there were multiple regional connections historians should keep in mind.

Focusing on borders and migrations, Putnam reminded us of the need to strategically look for certain migrants and certain borders that may become invisible (physically and historiographically). Putnam provided examples from the Caribbean case. Certain case studies focusing on migrants who are more easily controlled by the state and are conducive to generating records on specific ethnicities have formed the bulk of historiography. An overproduction of books on the Caribbean coast and corporations such as the United Fruit Company has left certain workers and migrants outside of the narrative. More specifically, this has left female migrants and other “invisibles,” out of the main historiographical works. She urged us to look at demographic shifts comparatively (i.e. migration patterns to Panama was for example heavily female) which can help to craft new narratives of borderlands and discover new sites that attracted female migrants. In this way, researchers should keep in mind women’s “centripetal migratory patterns,” and how male migration was the opposite. In other parts of Latin America, migration history has been “wiped out” as local migrant males married into the local population

Baumgartner returned us to the terrestrial border sharing examples from the U.S.-Mexican borderlands. Mexican ideas about slavery and its eventual abolishment also shaped ideas about U.S. slavery, democracy, and the United States’ Civil War. She took the old example/case of the Wilmont Proviso and reinterpreted it from the vantage point of Mexican research. In this way, both land and sea borders, if explained bi-nationally, can shed light on important historical processes.

Referencing Samuel Truett and Elliott Young’s foundational anthology *Continental Crossroads*, the discussion also addressed questions of scales and/or levels of borders/borderlands, agency, within the context of transnational research and analysis. Bieber also shared insights on Brazilian historiography on frontiers and spoke about the importance of terminology and the challenges of appropriately translating key terms such as ‘sertao,’ state/empire, and ‘backlands.’ Like borderlands, sertao lends itself to multiple definitions and multiple meanings. Further, she noted how internal boundaries are also important to examine, while complex, but can shed light and reveal much about new historical actors, particularly when documentation featuring marginal voices is thin. She urged the audience to think about examining borders from land to the sea and river basins; rivers also function like boundaries and bridges and shed light on historical processes from the colonial to the national period. Rivers are also landscapes that can be ‘fragmented’ and ‘discontinuous’ and can reveal new insights and dimensions.

The audience and the presenters engaged in a fruitful discussion; new research questions emerged as well as discussions about new source material. Angeles Picone also urged audience members to submit to *H-Borderlands* (announcements, CFPs); urged members to let the editors know about any new books to review, as a way to revive the *H-Borderlands*.

4. BRAZILIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

On Friday, January 5, 2018, the Brazilian Studies Committee met in Washington, D.C. at the joint CLAH and AHA annual meetings. In the role of chair, the committee president Celso Castilho's welcoming remarks called the meeting at 7:15pm with a state-of-the art panel entitled, "Social Movements, Approaches, Debates, and Memory." Castilho introduced the presenters, who are US and international junior and senior scholars sharing work on social movements and their influence on notions of national history and of democracy.

In "Reparations for Slavery and the Slave Trade in Brazil from a Transnational and Comparative Perspective," Ana Lucia Araújo (Howard University) shared portions from her recent book about demands for reparations to former slaves and their descendants in Brazil. The work reveals the persistence of historical continuities surrounding the subject matter despite the political, economic, and social transformations in Brazil during the period under consideration, from the end of legal slavery in the 1800s until contemporary times. Araújo's broad chronology is complemented by a transnational and comparative method which situate Brazilian affairs alongside events in Cuba, the US, and South Africa.

Katherine Marino (Ohio State University) presented the early 20th century transnational history of feminism in Brazil in, "The Transnational History of Brazilian Feminism," arguing for the topic's significance especially when cast in global and transnational light. Marino contests scholarship on the antithetical relations between feminism and Communism by providing a new history for leftist Brazilian feminism, with expanded meanings. The paper contends that feminism in Brazil thrived transnationally in the 1930s and 1950s, the very years that it has been viewed as falling into national decline. Marino shows that in fact, feminism figured centrally in international relations, Brazilian diplomacy, and international human rights.

In "Remembering 1798: Nationalist Memory and Social Movements in Bahia, Brazil," Gregory Childs (Brandeis University) spoke about his work on the events known as the Tailor's Conspiracy in 1798 Bahia. Childs examines the participation of Afro-Brazilians in the events and considers the ways by which national memory and scholarly narrations have interpreted the events. The project demonstrates the significance of Afro-Brazilian historical actors in political processes that shape national history.

Angela Alonso (University of São Paulo) provided comments, praising the papers for bringing to light important and overlooked issues that are revising the historiography of Brazil. Alonso's comments offered four suggestions that the authors consider by first, discerning the shifting relations of opposition and of alliances between state and society; second, scrutinizing the historical actors as much for what unites them as one group as much as what distinguishes between them; and third, considering how ideas circulated to the international audiences.

Following the presentations and commentary, the audience joined in with comments, questions, and discussion. The meeting adjourned at 8:45pm.

5. CENTRAL AMERICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: Julie Gibbings

Secretary: Heather Vrana

The Central American Studies Committee met on Friday, January 5, 2018 in Washington, D.C., as part of the annual meeting of the CLAH and the AHA. In her role as session chair, Julie Gibbings convened a roundtable discussion entitled “The Problem of Modernity in Central America.” The roundtable consisted of comments presented by Alejandra Boza Villareal, Kevin P. Coleman, Michel Gobat, Michael Kirkpatrick, and Barbara Weinstein. Jim Handy was intended to participate, but was unable to attend due to weather-related travel delays. Gibbings and Heather Vrana presented opening comments, which introduced the roundtable theme and presenters. Their comments emphasized the challenge that Central America poses to extant definitions of modernity. Gibbings highlighted modernity and temporality, particularly regarding indigenous actors. Vrana discussed modernity as a process marked by state-driven projects for social change. Each of the roundtable participants then offered brief prepared comments on the question of modernity in the region. The broad themes of periodization, definition, and methodology recurred in the presentations and discussion.

Alejandra Boza Villareal (Universidad de Costa Rica) discussed modernity vis-à-vis the representation of indigenous Central Americans in historiography. While the definition of modernity itself remains contested, she highlighted how indigenous people were for some time non-modern subjects par excellence. Then Boza acknowledged that while historians of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua have long-since challenged this idea, much work remains to be done. She pointed toward the ways in which this scholarship has tended to “nationalize” indigenous people and pointed to three new areas for study (focusing on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries): trading networks, academic networks, and religious or missionary networks. Boza concluded by reiterating how these foci would demonstrate how indigenous people were far from archaic and isolated but rather were actors on the national, even transnational and global stage.

Kevin P. Coleman (University of Toronto) discussed how a focus on the areas of legal institutions, religion, and “visual culture” would invigorate both our understanding of modernity and Central America. In effect, Coleman urged Central American historians to look beyond the well-traveled terrain of political economy, race, nation-state formation, violence, and empire. He reiterated that the themes of extreme inequality and catastrophic violence would be understood more clearly from a wider array of approaches and then offered the example of the 2009 coup against Zelaya. Coleman also raised Brian Loveman’s (1993) argument that states of exception have been a key transit point through which the liberal state has constituted itself in Spanish America and proffered the framework of political theology to link the study of legal institutions, religion, and “visual culture.”

Michel Gobat (University of Pittsburgh) discussed how Central American modernity is bound up with the issue of U.S. intervention. Yet while most scholarship on the subject has focused on

Central America as the U.S.'s laboratory for modernization projects, Gobat instead emphasized how, at times, Central Americans saw U.S. intervention as an obstacle to their march toward modernity. He began with the example of William Walker in Nicaragua, then discussed dollar diplomacy in the 1920s. Walker's imperial violence and sanctioning of filibuster expeditions, flaunting international law, seemed to many Latin Americans to be anti-modern. As for dollar diplomacy, it came across as a renewed form of economic feudalism to many Nicaraguans. Paradoxically, U.S. modernization efforts in Nicaragua came to be identified with an anti-modern impulse. Related, anti-Americanism was not necessarily anti-modern. In sum, Gobat concluded that the concept of modernity can help us to better understand both the limits of imperial rule and Central America's global connections, including anti-colonialism in Africa and Asia.

Michael Kirkpatrick (Memorial University) discussed how cultural modernism and economic modernization have gripped Central American historiography's thus-far unsatisfactory definitions of modernity. Starting from Ruben Darío's *modernismo* and moving through the forgetting of the concept's Central American roots in Peter Gay and Raymond Williams, Kirkpatrick connected Central American cultural modernisms (Darío, Art Nouveau, the consumer landscape of 1890s Guatemala City) and economic modernization (here, as the advent of the capitalist mode of production). Kirkpatrick concluded by addressing why historians are so preoccupied with the modern, raising the following possibilities: first, historians start to speak of modernity when they start to see themselves in the subjects; second, the later nineteenth century saw a technological revolution and thus familiar shifts in individual subjectivities; and finally, the enduring impact of apologists for liberalism that viewed Central America as backward and stuck. Viewing modernism as a contested process that unfolded over quite a long time would yield better history, Kirkpatrick argued.

Barbara Weinstein (New York University) discussed Latin American historiography's engagement with the question of modernity and remarked upon her role as a Brazilianist on the Central American Studies roundtable. She pointed to the challenge of a determinant definition of modernity by highlighting the distinct histories of Brazil and Central American nations.

A lively discussion involving roundtable participants and audience members followed.

6. CHILE-RÍO DE LA PLATA STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

The Chile-Río de la Plata Section of the Conference on Latin American History held a roundtable at the American Historical Association Annual meeting in Washington D.C and discussed ongoing issues for the section. The organizers of the roundtable, Dr. Erika Edwards the chair of the section, and Dr. Jennifer Adair, the secretary, called the roundtable "The Crafting and Molding of Race in a "White" Nation:" By exploring the question of race over time, its goal was to see if Chile and Río de la Plata fit into more

frequently used ideas of mestizaje, or whether it remains an “exception” to other Latin American experiences of race and ascribe to a post racial ideal.

We organized the roundtable to have five participants including Dr. Erika Edwards who chaired the panel and Dr. Jen Adair who proposed the questions. The other participants included: Dr. Sarah Chambers (Professor of history University of Minnesota) Dr. Jesse Zarley (Visiting Assistant Professor Macalister College) Dr. Christine Mathias (Lecturer of history at King’s College), Dr. Eduardo Elena (Associate Professor of History, University of Miami) and Dr. Julia Sarreal (Associate Professor, Arizona State University). These scholars provided brief presentations (5-7 min) that ranged from the late 18th century to the 21st century.

Dr. Sarah Chambers and Dr. Jesse Zarley discussed 18th and 19th century Chile in *Savage Royalism: Chilean Depictions of Mapuche, Spaniards, and Women during the Wars of Independence* and *Between the Lof and the Libertadores: The Mapuche and Chilean Independence* respectively. They shed light on Chile’s Indian past and their participation in the wars of independence and the making of the Chilean state. In particular Dr. Chambers focused on the image of how Mapuche represented a colonial past that Chilean insurgents sought to eliminate, while Dr. Zarley examined the political practices of the Mapuche during the transition from colony to nation.

Dr. Christine Mathias’ *Forgotten Figures: Indigenous Contributions to Nation-State Formation in the Río de la Plata* grappled with the conquest and citizenship in the Gran Chaco Region during the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. She highlighted political activities of indigenous leaders.

Dr. Eduardo Elena examined Argentina in the twentieth century. His presentation *Race and Nation in 20th-Century Argentina: Past, Present, and Future Research Directions* brought in questions of Argentina’s construction of race with a emphasis on Argentina’s black history.

Dr. Julia Sarreal, *Indigenous Beverage, Mainstay of the Gaucho Diet, and Hip Social Activity: Yerba Mate, a Racialized Commodity in Argentina* explores the uses of yerba mate as a national and racialized drink in present-day Argentina.

After each presenter introduced their topics and how it relates to the crafting and molding of race we presented some questions and encouraged audience participation The audience included approximately twenty-five people that ranged from graduate students to influential senior scholars. Some of the questions included:

1) How does the study of race in Chile-Río de la Plata add to existing scholarship? What new questions does it allow us to consider? What different or complementary perspectives does it bring to more established scholarly debates on race in the Andes, Brazil, and the Caribbean?

2) Several panelists explore the ways that race has been deeply intertwined with other categories of analysis: gender; class; material culture/political economy; and nationalism, to

name just a few. Based on your research, how has race historically informed broader citizens' claims for national inclusion and rights?

3) Building off the question of exceptionalism posed in "Rethinking Race in Argentina:" What does it mean in Chile-Río de la Plata to say that a nation is "white?" How do the meanings of the term differ in various times and places, and how do they diverge from understandings of what it means to be white in other parts of the region and the world?

Because we had such an engaging audience we let the conversation organically develop which provided for a very fruitful discussion that led to topics of racial labeling and questions of identity. The panel concluded that instead of seeing Chile-Rio de la Plata as an exception, the crafting and molding of race is a burgeoning field that as more studies come forward will reveal more connections to other parts of Latin America.

7. COLONIAL STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: R.A. Kashanipour

Secretary: Alexander Hidalgo

The meeting of the Colonial Studies Committee took place on Friday January 5, 2018, as part of the American Historical Association's annual meeting. Ryan Kashanipour, chair of the committee, organized a roundtable on the theme, "Beyond the Archival Divide: A Roundtable on Methods, Perspectives, and Experiences from Colonial Latin American Archives." In his introductory remarks, presented by Jay Harrison from Hood College in his absence, Kashanipour noted that the goal of the roundtable centered on examining the way colonial Latin American historians engage with the archive in its multiple manifestations: physical buildings, digitized collections, and theoretical frameworks. In light of the growing division between scholars and archivists tied to methodological approaches and disciplinary goals, what Francis Blouin and William Rosenberg term "the archival divide," he proposed that a conversation between scholars working across time and space would help strengthen the methods employed by historians engaged in archival research.

Chelsea Berry from Georgetown University launched the roundtable by discussing her experience conducting research for her dissertation, a project that examines the relationship between medicine and sorcery through the lens of poison trials in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Bahia, Suriname, Martinique, and Virginia. She recounted two experiences working with physical and digital collections to illustrate the difficulties of probing colonial archives. At the Arquivo Público do Estado da Bahia, Berry faced the task of sifting through documentary records that lacked a comprehensive finding aid. For her analysis of Inquisition records at the Arquivo Nacional Torre do Tombo in Lisbon, the wealth of digitized records challenged her to mine complex metadata catalogued with priorities disassociated from her focus on poison. Berry observed that in both instances, a researcher's most useful tool is consulting closely with archivists on site who have intimate knowledge of their documents, and with experienced scholars well versed in the collections of large repositories.

The following participant, Alex Borucki from the University of California, Irvine, explained how research for his book, *From Shipmates to Soldiers: Emerging Black Identities in the Río de la Plata* (University of New Mexico Press, 2015), forced him to engage the documentary record as both an historian and archivist. While conducting research in Montevideo's judicial archive, Borucki faced the challenge of an uncatalogued collection of sources that captured the African experience of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In order to gain continued access to the documents, he agreed to prepare a catalog for future users. The database that resulted from this painstaking work helped Borucki track black leaders and analyze their actions and language in both collective and individual claims to the colonial and national governments. Although he had not planned on analyzing leadership patterns in his examination of black identities, organizing the catalog generated new questions and opportunities that allowed him to scrutinize social networks that formed as a result of shared slave routes and participation in Catholic confraternities and colonial militias.

Mckenzie Cooley from Stanford University, urged historians to diversify the scope of archives used for historical research. Cooley, a specialist in culture and science of the early modern world, argued in favor of smaller documentary collections, archival spaces often ignored by scholars because of their perceived limited scope. For her dissertation, a study of human-animal relations, reproduction, and the natural world, Cooley consulted digitized collections, printed books, administrative documents, and correspondence in archives and libraries in Spain, Southern Italy, Mexico, and Peru. She suggested that by reading against the grain, paying close attention to the structures of colonial power, examining the lives of non-Iberians, and consulting relocated collections, one can sharpen widely held but rarely articulated ideas about the Spanish Empire in the sixteenth century. Cooley cautioned researchers not to allow others to curate their research based on artificial archival categories.

Jay Harrison from Hood College analyzed his experience in ecclesiastical archives in Franciscan friaries and colleges in Mexico and the skills and historiographical knowledge one needs to negotiate this territory. Harrison proposed that missions and ethnographic studies of the Spanish borderlands has been driven by the archival and bibliographical choices of a select group of scholars including Fr. Lino Gomez Canedo, OFM, who classified the remains of the archive of the convento de San Francisco el Grande in Mexico City, and Herbert Eugene Bolton's unique listings of documents in friaries in Zacatecas and Querétaro before the Mexican Revolution. These individuals copied and organized records stored in Mexican and European repositories creating their own specialized archives and indices of the borderlands that prioritized the intellectual pursuits of historians of the early twentieth century and of the 1960s when many prominent collections in the U.S. took shape. The assembly of these unique collections, Harrison observed, has influenced, but also constricted, the sorts of topics and questions modern historians have written.

The last presenter, Alex Hidalgo from Texas Christian University, drew from his experience working with indigenous maps from the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico City to examine the historian's relationship with the digital archive. Hidalgo noted web-based platforms have

brought together entire documentary collections scholars can now consult online while digital cameras have facilitated the reproduction of thousands of records. But the Digital Turn has also revealed the limitations we face as a profession when tasked with organizing our sources to access them more effectively. Digital research has also devalued, as Lara Putnam has recently argued, place-specific research that afforded scholars valuable cultural insights into the societies we study. To combat the challenges associated with archival privilege, qualifications based on learning, social networks, employment, and capital needed to access materials that frames our relationship to the archive, Hidalgo proposed to cultivate relationships with junior and senior colleagues, foster deeper ties to archival repositories, and balance digital and on site research.

A lively conversation ensued that emphasized the knowledge about the history of the archives themselves. Miruna Achim, noted that Mexico's Archivo General de la Nación has been recently reclassified with no equivalence to older collections, a comment that brought to the fore the contrast between institutional priorities, archival science, and historical research. José Carlos de la Puente emphasized the need to recognize the relationships between archival priorities and classification methods that often distort the way we look at records and documentary collections. Contributions by art historians that examined the materiality of the archive point to new and interesting directions for historians.

8. GRAN COLOMBIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: Sharika D. Crawford, US Naval Academy

Secretary: Catalina Muñoz, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá

The Gran Colombia Studies Committee met on January 5 2018 in a stimulating panel convened by Chair Sharika Crawford titled "New Directions on Politics and Society in Pre- and Post- Gran Colombia: From the Public Sphere to Caribbean Tourism." The panel included four papers followed by comments by Nancy Appelbaum.



Cristina Soriano (Villanova University) talked about her new project that inquires about the existence of a public sphere in Venezuela before the arrival of the printing press in 1808. In a paper titled "Literacy, Rumors, and the Public Sphere in Venezuela during the Age of Revolutions," she asks how knowledge could circulate when there was no press. Soriano argues that a vibrant public sphere preceded the arrival of the printing press. Her sources evidence a lively political multi-race debate about racial equality, liberty and republicanism that was carried out before print culture or local newspapers. News and opinion circulated in diverse and

creative ways including manuscript circulation, book lending, copying of extracts, hand-written pamphlets, reading circles, performing songs, and even rumor in a semi-literate society. Engaging with the debates about the relationship between the public sphere, the production and circulation of knowledge, and the printing press in America, including François-Xavier Guerra, Benedict Anderson, Jorge Cañizares Esguerra, Víctor Uribe Urán and Pablo Piccato, Soriano finds through well documented examples that in Venezuela the late colonial public sphere was not connected to the printing press but with a society willing to share knowledge about political debates.

In a paper based on archival research in Ecuador and France, Ernesto Capello (Macalester College) studies the encounter of metropolitan science with an indigenous community in the Ecuadorian Andes. What did scientific surveying mean for the French military mission and for the indigenous community whose incidental meeting in the Andean province of Chimborazo in 1902 ended up in the army shooting the community? “French Geodesic Science, the Liberal Revolution, and Indigenous Resistance in Ecuador: The Shuyu Incident” explores this question with an emphasis not only on words to decipher the meanings for both parts but on performances. The regalia of the French, who were scientists and military officers, signaled power and surveillance to the community. Indigenous resistance on its part was accompanied by sticks so as to intimidate the French, who in turn associated it with an uprising in a region that had experienced numerous rebellions. There was a lot of misunderstandings, Capello argues, as each party was interpreting the other from distinct symbols based on a previous history of land conflicts, religious tensions, and political battles.

Alejandra Boza (University of Costa Rica) studies a phenomenon that has been given much attention in colonial history, but little in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries despite its relevance. In “Christian Missions in the Borderlands: New Perspectives from Tierradentro, Colombia, 1900–50” she explains how in the early twentieth century, missionaries in Colombia gained legal powers that far surpassed what happened in other Latin American countries. While she finds that in the case of the Vincentian mission among the Nasa the missionaries indeed dramatically transformed the regional landscape, her study shows that the missionaries were not as all powerful as the existing literature has assumed. The indigenous communities were able to establish their own terms in this relation and Bosa provides examples of how they limited the missionaries’ power by being uncooperative or through confrontation. She concludes that while the missionaries had great power, they had to negotiate with local communities.

In the last paper, “Roots and Routes: Panama’s Role in the History of Caribbean Tourism,” Blake Scott (University of Texas at Austin) explores the historical emergence of Caribbean tourism in Panamá. How did the Caribbean become a tourist dream of paradise, and what were the consequences of this for communities in the region? Scott explains how in Panama, the understandings of the Caribbean shifted from deathtrap to tropical paradise, between the construction of the canal and its completion. He ties this transformation to a change in scientific knowledge, with the shift from the fear of miasmas to the fear of mosquitoes which were quickly controlled by spreading oil into standing water. As the disease rate associated to

mosquitoes dropped dramatically in 1907, leisure travel grew. The region was now safe for white tourists who flooded the region. Scott's paper interestingly establishes a link between the history of US imperialism and the history of tourism, showing that it was not only an effort imposed from above but also encouraged locally by Panamanians.

The meeting closed with Nancy Appelbaum's comments, which successfully managed to link together four diverse papers in time, space and topic. She found that all papers discussed the contestation of progress and modernization. She remarked that these papers showed that people contesting them, from indigenous communities to black travelers, were not against progress but worried about capitalist penetration and its effects on them. Also, all the papers try to show that the subalterns are not just victims, and not all agents of modernization are elites. Finally, she applauded that the papers question some accepted binaries like progress/liberalism and conservative/Catholicism. After posing some questions to each presenter and listening to their answers the panel opened to debate.

9. MEXICAN STUDIES COMMITTEE MEETING

Saturday, January 6th

Session Title: How Atlantic/Pacific is Ethnohistory?

Dana Velasco Murillo, Secretary and incoming Chair of the committee, introduced the panel members and the theme. She also noted that Mark Lentz was unable to attend. The panel was well attended (full room!) and the discussion was robust!

Dana Velasco Murillo, University of California, San Diego

Title: "Inserting Native Peoples into the Atlantic/Pacific Narrative"

Velasco Murillo considered why ethnohistorians have often favored the methodologies and sources of modern local history. She argued that this genre had allowed scholars to see the persistence of indigenous practices and customs at the local level. But she questioned how this approach fits within larger narratives, such as Iberian, Atlantic, or Pacific histories? She asked the panel and the audience for their thoughts on the different approaches to situating local indigenous studies within global histories.

Robert Schwaller, University of Kansas

Title: "*Negros e indios*: The Intersection of Ethnohistory and Atlantic History"

Schwaller focused on how increasingly scholars of colonial Mexico have turned their attention to the interactions between Africans, their descendants and indigenous people. He pointed out that this trend has led to a contemporary historiographical encounter between Ethnohistory and Atlantic History, specifically the study of the African Diaspora. The conjunction of these

historiographical traditions, he argued, offers a glimpse into the future of Ethnohistory in Mexico and Spanish America.

Tatiana Seijas, The Pennsylvania State University

Title: “The Californias: Rethinking Indigenous Trade Networks Along the Pacific Coast”

Seijas called for a new history of Alta and Baja California, which have typically been studied separately by US and Mexico-based scholars based on different national narratives. She argued that rethinking this space as one geographic unit where indigenous peoples looked out towards the Pacific for trade underlines the necessity of ethno-historicizing the Pacific as an analytical category.

Mark Z. Christensen, Assumption College

Title: “Old World Roots, New World Shoots: A Trans-Atlantic Understanding of Indigenous Religion in Colonial Mexico.”

Christensen argued that unorthodox passages found within various religious texts penned by native authors prove mysterious and strange when examined by ethnohistorians. He argued that understanding religious beliefs and practices in the Old World was critical to making sense of those found in the New.

Margarita Ochoa, *Loyola Marymount University*

Title: The Atlantic and Colonial Mexican Ethnohistory

Abstract:

Ochoa spoke to the rich and growing scholarship on the indigenous of colonial Mexico ranges from examinations of corporate solidarity to integration, adaptation, and manipulation of Iberian institutions. But she questioned if native practice of Spanish customs are examples of the cross Atlantic relations that define Atlantic studies? She proposed that a good place to begin addressing the relationship between Atlantic historical studies and colonial Mexican ethnohistory is by considering the extent to which Atlantic History engages the local or micro history of colonial Mexico in its assumptions about the interactions between peoples across the Atlantic.

10. TEACHING AND TEACHING MATERIALS COMMITTEE MEETING

Chair: Elena Jackson Albarrán

Secretary: Amanda M. López

This year's meeting, entitled "The Changing Narrative Arc of History: Workshopping Assignments that Link History to the Present," examined how to address recent developments in Latin America that have disrupted the standard narrative of the Latin American history survey. As the global political climate has changed, historians must search for new ways to connect the past to the present. The committee invited Rob Alegre, of the University of New England, and Sarah Sarzynski, of Claremont McKenna College, to present their pedagogical strategies. Unfortunately, Dr. Alegre was unable to attend at the last minute due to weather delays, but Amanda M. López, of Saint Xavier University, offered to share an assignment from her course in his place.

Elena Jackson Albarrán, of Miami University of Ohio, offered opening remarks about the state of the Latin American survey in regards to new political developments and the challenges we face to shift our teaching to address these changes. She noted that the grand narrative many of us developed in our graduate years ended on a hopeful note that justice, democratization, and inclusion would prevail. With recent changes in Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia, and the United States to name a few, Albarrán encouraged the attendees at the meeting to discuss first, how we will end our surveys in the future when there are no clear answers to where Latin America is headed? Second, how do we put these recent developments in historical perspective? Third, How do our grand narratives shift to accommodate the changing meanings of neoliberalism, the market, and the consensus between citizens and their government?

Sarah Sarzynski shared an assignment she uses for her course on Race and Ethnicity in Brazil. The multiple assignments lead to a class debate on the issue of affirmative action and racial quotas in Brazil, using a historical argument to make a case for or against affirmative action. The assignment encourages historiographical thinking because it requires students to familiarize themselves with the arguments for each side and to synthesize their learning over the course of the semester to develop a position of for or against. Sarzynski noted that the assignment especially works well for students who do not have any experience with Brazil because U.S. students have preconceived ideas about affirmative action based on the U.S. experience. Examining the Brazilian example challenges students to rethink their ideas based on evidence particular to a different historical context. The assignment includes an in-class debate, role-playing as students, university administrators, and activist, and a formal paper. Sarzynski requires students to cite their sources in the debate and paper. She also noted that she created a course readings checklist to dissuade students from relying too much on one or two sources. Sarzynski noted that presentist thinking is a challenge in the students' arguments, but the assignment encourages them to find a balance between the present and the past and to organize their arguments both thematically and chronologically.

Amanda M. López shared a letter writing assignment that she uses in her Modern Latin American history survey to encourage students to connect modern U.S.-Latin American relations to its historical context. In 2017, the class was held in the midst of the U.S. presidential primaries. Many Republicans and Democrats made reference to Latin America in their speeches and debates and then-candidate Donald Trump famously called Mexican immigrants "rapists and drug dealers." Students were required to write a letter to a candidate for president

addressing their Latin American policy positions in light of what the student had learned about Latin America throughout the semester. The assignment required students to research a candidate's published statements and, when applicable, voting record on issues affecting Latin America or Latin American immigrants. The letter had to state whether or not the student approved of the candidate's position on Latin America and offer specific, cited examples from the course readings to support his or her claims. The assignment works well in an election year particularly, but can be adapted in non-election years to focus on their sitting representatives, senators, and president. In particular, using the letter as a final writing assignment for General Education Latin American survey offers an up-to-date conclusion for the class by always tying it to the current political situation. A useful suggestion was offered by the audience that the assignment could be adapted to allow students to write letters to their own communities or nonprofit groups.

The meeting was well attended and the ensuing discussion was rich with ideas for new narrative approaches. In particular, the discussion reminded us that we must not only reconsider our narrative about politics, but also rethink how we teach civil society and religion in modern Latin America. Indeed, it was clear that CLAH members are dedicated to reworking and reimagining how we teach our students to make history relevant to their lives.

The meeting concluded with the announcement of the first H-LATAM Syllabus Prize. This inaugural year, syllabi for the Latin American survey course posted to the H-LATAM Commons website were considered. The prize was awarded to Gretchen Pierce, Associate Professor at Shippensburg University. Pierce's survey of Latin America from roughly 1400-1990s uses food as a lens to understand political, economic, social, and cultural issues. The committee congratulated Dr. Pierce (in absentia) for her unique and engaging syllabus and announced that the H-LATAM syllabus prize will become an annual event, with a different course topic each year.

VI. CLAH AWARD AND PRIZE DESCRIPTIONS AND 2017 RECIPIENTS

NB: The Distinguished Service Award winner and Scobie Award winners were introduced in the Fall 2017 edition of the Newsletter

BOLTON-JOHNSON PRIZE

The Herbert E. Bolton prize was established in 1956. It was enhanced in 2000 by a generous donation from Dr. John J. Johnson and is now the Bolton-Johnson Prize. It is awarded for the best book in English on any significant aspect of Latin American History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. Sound scholarship, grace of style, and importance of the scholarly contribution are among the criteria for the award. Normally not considered for the award are translations, anthologies of selections by several authors, reprints or re-editions or works published previously, and works not primarily historiographical in aim or content. An Honorable Mention Award may be made for an additional distinguished work deemed worthy by the Bolton-Johnson Prize Committee.

Committee:

Brian McCann (chair)

Jane Mangan

Susie Porter

Winner:

Castilho, Celso Thomas. *Slave Emancipation and Transformations in Brazilian Political Citizenship*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2016.

This year's Bolton-Johnson prize goes to a work that builds a sturdy bridge connecting the history of slavery and abolition to the history of political citizenship and democracy. This book demonstrates that the abolitionist movement in the Brazilian northeast was a vital proving ground for understandings of popular political participation that endured into the twentieth century and beyond. The book expands our view of abolitionist mobilization in three notable ways: it shows that demands for immediate abolition began to reshape understandings of citizenship prior to the passage of the Free Womb Law of 1871. It shifts the geographical focus on abolitionism from southeastern Brazil to the northeastern city of Recife, revealing the ways in which the abolitionist press, theater and street orators in that city fostered dynamic debate about freedom and citizenship. And it shows that the abolitionist movement proposed an ideal of equality that transcended race and legal condition, one that continues to inform aspirations towards inclusive citizenship in Brazil. Castilho's argument has significant implications for our interpretation of abolition and citizenship throughout the Americas and across the Atlantic World. For expanding our understanding of the meanings and legacies of abolitionism, the Committee awards the Bolton-Johnson Prize to Celso Castilho for *Slave Emancipation and Transformations in Brazilian Political Citizenship*.

Honorable Mention:

Echeverri, Marcela. *Indian and Slave Royalists in the Age of Revolution, Reform, Revolution, and Royalism in the Northern Andes, 1780 – 1825*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016.

For all the complexities of Latin American Independence, one could argue that its victors have dominated the historical narrative. The provocative analysis of this year's honorable mention helps to correct that bias. While indigenous and enslaved peoples have been assumed to support Independence (especially if they knew what was good for them), many in fact chose to remain loyal to the Crown, with whom they could negotiate favorably. Caciques who negotiated status through tribute payment as enslaved peoples collectively harnessed a late colonial legal code on servitude to demand better treatment. The book alternates its focus between indigenous and enslaved peoples highlighting the complex political positioning within each group; how, for example, enslaved peoples used to their advantage the Popayán gold economy or how late colonial caciques profited from the rhetoric of Creole oppression against so-called rustic indigenous peoples. Having established how these contexts nourished loyalty prior to 1809, the book then argues that these groups performed that loyalty to the Royalists as the news of Napoleonic invasion spread. In this analysis, the trope of the naïve royalist is rejected; enslaved peoples sided with the Crown because this afforded them significant autonomy. This was especially true during the decade of the 1810s, as indigenous royalists, and in particular *caciques*, were driven by political choice to negotiate war time service to the benefit of their communities. Insofar as Independence encompasses the waning days of colonial rule as well as the birth of a new nation, its study reveals significant clues to the political complexity of a nation's founding. When Independence resulted in a loss for royal forces, indigenous and enslaved peoples in the region of Popayán confronted new national borders that limited their space for negotiation. For charging Latin Americanists with the task of rethinking the political history of Independence, the Committee awards the Bolton Johnson Honorable Mention to Marcela Echeverri for *Indian and Slave Royalists in the Age of Revolution, Reform, Revolution, and Royalism in the Northern Andes, 1780-1825*.

ELINOR MELVILLE PRIZE FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

The Melville prize, established in 2007 through a bequest from Elinor Melville, is awarded for the best book in English, French, Spanish or Portuguese on Latin American Environmental History that is published anywhere during the imprint year previous to the year of the award. Melville defined environmental history as “the study of the mutual influences of social and natural processes.” The prize goes to the book that best fits that definition, while also considering sound scholarship, grace of style, and importance of the scholarly contribution. Normally not considered are reprints or re-editions of works published previously, and works not primarily historical in aim or content. More general works of environmental history with significant Latin American content may also be considered.

Committee:

John Soluri

Sharika Crawford
Vera Candiani

The Prize Committee decided not to award the Melville Prize to any of the books submitted to the competition in 2017.

WARREN DEAN MEMORIAL PRIZE

The Warren Dean Memorial Prize was established in 1995 and carries a stipend of \$500. It recognizes the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Brazil published in English during the year prior to the award year. Publications by scholars other than historians will be considered as long as the work has substantial historical content. Comparative works (e. g. on Brazil and another country) will be eligible as long as they include a substantial amount of material on Brazil.

Committee:

Joel Wolfe (chair)

Ana-Lucia Araujo

Amy Chazkel

Celso Thomas Castilho has won the 2017 Warren Dean Prize for the Best Book in Brazilian History for *Slave Emancipation and Transformations in Brazilian Political Citizenship*, which was published by the University of Pittsburgh Press. Beautifully written, *Slave Emancipation* is a groundbreaking book for several reasons. First, the book skillfully examines the Brazilian abolitionist movement within the international context. Second, it is among the very first books to pay serious attention to the preponderant role of white and black women in the abolitionist movement in Brazil. And, third, the book addresses gradualist abolition and radical emancipation not as opposite trends but rather as approaches that were historically combined. This book is certainly an important and very welcome addition to the scholarship on slavery and emancipation. Written in clear language, it will be accessible not only to undergraduate and graduate students studying Brazil but also to all readers interested in understanding the history of slavery and emancipation in the Americas.

Honorable Mention

Mary Karasch's *Before Brasília: Frontier Life in Central Brazil* from the University of New Mexico Press is the honorable mention for this year's Warren Dean Prize. Karasch has once again produced a meticulously researched and beautifully written study that recasts our understanding of colonial and early national Brazil. Turning her attention to Goiás and Tocantins, Karasch details through careful research in archives from various locations in Brazil, the United States, and Europe the interior's rich history long before Kubitschek began construction on a new national capital in the the mid-1950s. *Before Brasília* is a singular achievement that fundamentally alters our understanding not only of the nation's interior, but also of its colonial and 19th century histories.

HOWARD F. CLINE MEMORIAL PRIZE

The Howard F. Cline Memorial Prize, established in 1976, is awarded biennially (in odd years) to the book or article in English, German, or a Romance language judged to make the most significant contribution to the history of Indians in Latin America, referring to any time before the immediate present. Items appearing in the two calendar years just preceding may be considered for a given year's award.

Committee:

Heather Roller (chair)

Catherine Komisaruk

José Carlos de la Puente

Camilla Townsend's *Annals of Native America* is a remarkable study of Nahuatl annals from central Mexico. Townsend reveals that these community (and family) histories—as well as the process of writing itself—were of fundamental importance for the reproduction of Nahua elite identities during the colonial era. The annals also hold significance as a rich historical genre, one that succeeds in telling history from multiple perspectives and capturing the complexity of human existence. The author's extensive language training in Nahuatl enables her to get at the deeper meanings of particular phrases, words, and Spanish loanwords, and to offer her careful assessment of what those linguistic choices might have meant to the writers. In particular, she is interested in themes of ethnic identity or a kind of ethnic patriotism or pride; emotions that ranged from deep bitterness to humor about the vicissitudes of life under colonial rule; relationships with Spaniards, especially those who came in close contact with the authors; and considerations of hierarchy and status that came naturally to these men of the native elite.

Through her deep and arduous reading of the annals (lengthy excerpts of which are translated in the text and in the appendix) alongside other contemporaneous records, Townsend has composed intellectual and social biographies of various annalists, contributing to the growing historiography on indigenous intellectuals under colonial rule. More broadly, the book develops a complex historical portrait of several *altepeme* (Nahua polities) in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Townsend's exploration of the concerns that occupied Nahua writers and communities is often poignant, and the book as a whole is written in the evocative prose that we have come to associate with her work.

LEWIS HANKE AWARD

This award was created through generous donations from students, colleagues, and family members of the late Lewis Hanke. It will be given annually to a recent Ph.D. recipient in order to conduct field research that will allow transformation of the dissertation into a book. Applicants must have completed their Ph.D. degrees in the field of Latin American history no more than four years prior to the closing date of the application.

Committee:

Miguel La Serna (chair)

Alex Borucki

Claudia Brosseder

The Lewis Hanke Award Committee is pleased to present this year's Lewis Hanke Award to Dr. Natasha Varner. Varner will use the award to complete research for her book manuscript, *La raza cosmética: Beauty, Race, and Indigeneity in Post-Revolutionary Mexico*. Varner's work brings together a wide array of popular culture sources—from films and photography to beauty contest records—to uncover the processes by which elites constructed ideas of indigenous authenticity and mestizaje after the Mexican Revolution. The work is currently under contract with the University of Arizona Press. Congratulations!

LYDIA CABRERA AWARDS

Cabrera Awards are made possible by a generous bequest from Lydia Cabrera. They are available to support the study of Cuba between 1492 and 1868. Awards are designed specifically to support: 1) original research on Cuban history in Spanish, Mexican, and U. S. archives; 2) the publication of meritorious books on Cuba currently out of print; and 3) the publication of historical statistics, historical documents, and guides to Spanish archives relating to Cuban history between 1492 and 1868.

Applicants must be trained in Latin American history and possess knowledge of Spanish. Successful applicants will be expected to disseminate the results of their research in scholarly publications and/or professional papers delivered at scholarly conferences and public lectures at educational institutions. Applicants for original research are to be currently engaged in graduate studies at a U. S. institution or be affiliated with a college/university faculty or accredited historical association in the United States.

Committee:

Alejandra Bronfman (chair)

Reinaldo Román

Camillia Cowling

The committee decided to split the award amount equally between two recipients:

Bethany Wade's project, entitled "Cemeteries and the Social Order in the Nineteenth Century Caribbean" is an extension and comparative expansion of her master's thesis on the social history of cemeteries. Wade looks both at and through the cemetery to think about the ways that spatial organization and displays of wealth resonates with social and political divides in colonial society. By extending her study beyond Havana, Cuba to San Juan, Puerto Rico, she will be able to contribute importantly to the field of Caribbean history, with work at the intersection of colonial histories and histories of death.

William Morgan's project, "Tobacco and Coartación in Nineteenth Century Cuba", redirects our understanding of slavery and manumission with its attention to internal economies in tobacco labor regimes and the capacity of slaves for a measure of self-determination. Morgan's study of coartación, or manumission in the tobacco plantations of Pinar del Río, Cuba, challenges received wisdom about this practice as predominantly urban. In addition, by arguing that coartación was more frequent than has previously been acknowledged, he contributes a

significant perspective to debates about slavery and capacities for self-determination in the Atlantic World.

MARIA ELENA MARTINEZ PRIZE IN MEXICAN HISTORY

Formerly the Mexican History Prize, the award was created in 2009 by the CLAH General Committee. The prize was renamed in 2015 in memoriam of Maria Elena Martinez, a former prize recipient and contributor to the field of Mexican history. It is awarded annually for the book or article judged to be the most significant work on the history of Mexico published during the previous year.

Committee:

Andrae Marak (chair)

Elena Albarrán

Gabriel Martínez Serna

Winner: William B. Taylor, *Theater of a Thousand Wonders: A History of Miraculous Images and Shrines in New Spain* (New York, Cambridge University Press), is the crowning achievement of an already illustrious career. It provides us with multiple layers of context – geographical, material, personal, documentary, and textual – to enrich our understanding of the multivalent meanings of sacred spaces. Clearly a masterpiece, its combination of broad scope and depth detail are amazingly rendered.

Honorable Mention: In *Sons of the Mexican Revolution: Miguel Alemán and His Generation* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press), Ryan Alexander provides a clear-eyed, balanced, and innovative reassessment of the Alemán presidency. He does so through a generational study of Alemán and his closest associates, demonstrating that much of what Alemán advanced during his presidency was true to his political principles. At the same time, Alexander shows the impact that corruption and the rise of the Cold War had in constraining Alemán's options and potential successes.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON MEMORIAL PRIZE

Best article in *Hispanic American Historical Review* in previous year, established 1953.

Originally, the Robertson prize was established to improve the quality of articles in the HAHR as, in addition to the cash award, the winning article was to be published in the HAHR. In 1957 its terms were changed to provide an award for an article already published. However, the provision that unpublished articles might also be considered was retained.

Committee:

Karen Graubart (chair)

Raymond Craib

Jadwiga Pieper Mooney

Winner: Paulina Alberto

In her article “El Negro Raúl: Lives and Afterlives of an Afro-Argentine Celebrity, 1886 to the present,” Paulina Alberto presents us with multiple images of a now-forgotten celebrity. Raúl Grigera, popularly known as El Negro Raúl, was a cultural celebrity in early 20th century Buenos Aires, where he played a cautionary role in a narrative of whitening and the disappearance of Afro-Argentines. Alberto convincingly demonstrates that the story of Raúl’s rise and multiple deaths was key to promoting a particular racial imaginary. “Whiteness prevailed in Argentina in part through story telling,” she notes, that put – and continue to put-- non-white peoples in the nation’s past.

In a deft, well-written article that draws upon literary theory but also interdisciplinary research on narrative persuasion – which shows how such stories persist in the face of non-narrative information to their contrary – Alberto brings us the multiple versions of Raúl circulating into the present. Most astonishing is her ability to lay out this enigmatic, ambivalent figure throughout his many literary and journalistic deaths and rebirths, winding us back and forth through time and layers of stories of the dandy and ne-er do well in Buenos Aires.

Raúl was said to have nebulous origins – as if a black man was unthinkable in a white city like Buenos Aires – and just as puzzlingly rose to fame as a side kick to elite young white men who treated him like a buffoon, a “negrito” who was not entirely in on the joke (and the joke was often on him). He was a man of pretentious airs who could almost be taken for one of the elite, but for his skin color, a theatrical buffoon who could not successfully claim public dignity, caricatured as speaking in “habla parda,” placed on display by his “friends” in sexually humiliating pranks. He was alternately portrayed as intellectually deficient, calculating and mercenary, or a lazy vagrant trading dignity for money and clothes.

In the end, Paulina Alberto takes the figure of Raúl out of the shadows that surrounded him, locating him in a well-off Afro-Porteño community led by a father who embodied respectability politics, tracing his entry into a reformatory as a youth, likely at the behest of his strict father, through a long list of odd jobs and police detentions for vagrancy, and entering into plausible but creative speculation about the forces – external and internal -- that led him to diverge so much from his own family and community. She offers a sensitive portrait of a man who crafted his public identity in cahoots with those who would use and insult him, and a powerful explanation of how these racialized stories did the work of whiteness in modern Argentina.

Honorable Mention: María Elena Martínez, with David Kazanjian and David Sartorius

“Sex and the Colonial Archive: The Case of ‘Mariano’ Aguilera,” was a section of the book María Elena Martínez was writing before her untimely death in 2014.

Martínez takes the unusual story of Mariano Aguilera, who in 1759 asked a priest in Ayotla, Mexico to arrange a medical inspection to establish his sex so that he could marry a woman and uses it to explore contemporary discourses of gender and sexuality. What is remarkable about

the case, as Martínez reminds us, is that it is not a case of the criminalization or repression of nonnormative sexuality: this is not Doctor Esparragosa prodding and chafing Juana la Larga's genitalia as in another of her articles, or the Inquisition's agents verifying whether the accused could have committed sodomy. As Pamela Voekel noted in her own essay on the article, Martínez demanded that the archive itself come under scrutiny: "far from being a neutral repository of information about queer lives, it is rather a ruthless generator of criminalized queer bodies."

'Mariano' Aguilera's case is part of a wave of recent archival discoveries of men and women who not only cross dressed but sought official permission to do so. Aguilera is perhaps the most articulate about his "androgyny," his "repugnance" for the women's clothes his family had dressed him in, his concerns about harassment, and his expectation that he could "select" the masculine sex when he married. Martínez's article is, however, not just one more analysis of queerness or intersex in the early modern world. She lucidly dissects the Atlantic literature on the topic, sensitively reads the petitioner's language in order to change how we understand contemporary ideas about sexuality and ties it all to changing sensibilities around bodies and science. This article should take its place in many of our syllabi for the study of gender, science, race, and coloniality.

Martínez drafted this essay towards the end of her illness in hopes that it could find a public. The work of turning that typescript into this gem of an article was in the hands of her friends David Kazanjian and David Sartorius. The two shopped the material to journals and worked with Pete Sigal at HAHR to get it to reviewers for a special issue on colonial history. Kazanjian and Sartorius addressed the readers' reports, answered the copy editors, and managed all the nuts and bolts of getting a piece to press while remaining true to the late author's intent. While this prize celebrates the always pathbreaking work of María Elena Martínez, it also celebrates the work that her friends did, at a moment of grief in their own lives, to honor her memory and provide the profession with her insights.

ANTONINE TIBESAR PRIZE

Best article in The Americas in the previous year. The Conference on Latin American History in cooperation with The Americas established the Tibesar Prize in December 1990.

Committee:
Charles Walker (chair)
Celso Castilho
Brenda Elsey

The Tibesar Prize Committee was pleased to award the winner of this year's prize for best article in the Americas to Cameron Jones for his piece, "The Evolution of Spanish Governance during the Early Bourbon Period in Peru: The Juan Santos Atahualpa Rebellion and the Missionaries of Ocopa." In its analysis of the eighteenth century Andean attacks on the

Franciscan missions, the article combined innovative research and broad analysis. Jones drew out nuance of the early Bourbon period, told a compelling story, and fleshed out a locality in the central Peruvian jungle that spoke to broad questions of empire and reform. The result is a tangible view of the contradictory aspects of reform-making. Jones captured the intra-empire intricacies that aligned and divided religious orders and the state, and made indigenous political action a central part of these interactions. The committee particularly enjoyed the analysis of Limeño officials re-narrating the events in the montaña to undermine the Franciscans, and also the bringing together of the 1750 indigenous conspiracy in Lima and the Juan Santos events in the montaña.

PAUL VANDERWOOD PRIZE

Best article on Latin American history in a journal other than HHR or The Americas. The Conference on Latin American History Prize was established in 1961 and renamed the Vanderwood Prize, in recognition of Paul Vanderwood, in 2012. The Vanderwood Prize is awarded annually for a distinguished article on any significant aspect of Latin American history appearing in journals edited or published in the United States. Articles in the Hispanic American Historical Review and The Americas are ineligible because they have their own prizes.

Committee:

Mariana Dantas (chair)

Samuel Truett

Aisha Finch

Marjoleine Kars, *Dodging Rebellion: Politics and Gender in the Berbice Slave Uprising of 1763*, *American Historical Review* 121.1 (February 2016): 39-69, beautifully recovers the experiences and voices of enslaved women during the Berbice slave uprising through their heartbreaking testimonies of the devastation they endured. Her analysis reveals the gender politics of slave rebellions, when controlling women became integral to the political power of male rebels. More importantly, she demonstrates that by dodging rebellion and thwarting colonial “justice”, enslaved women exercised their own form of limited resistance and strategic action against their Dutch and new rebel masters.

Honorable Mention: Krisna Ruetten-Orihuela and Cristina Soriano’s “Remembering the Slave Rebellion of Coro: Historical Memory and Politics in Venezuela,” *Ethnohistory* 63:2 (April 2016): 327-350 examines the memory of the Coro rebellion, and of José Leonardo Chirino, the man accused of, and brutally executed for leading it. They demonstrate how efforts to silence or memorialize this past “have shaped political identities, contested or reproduced ethnoracial hierarchies, and engraved the past into the landscape.” They remind us that historical memory can be used to justify and legitimate political agendas; but also to construct empowered political subjectivities that challenge oppressive state powers.

VII. IN APPRECIATION: CLAH ENDOWMENT AND FUND CONTRIBUTORS

CLAH PRIZES AND AWARDS

James Sanders
Jurgen Buchenau
Brooke Larson
Cari Williams Maes
Rwany Sibaja
Barbara Mundy
Michael Gobat
Mariana Dantas

Bolton Johnson

Heather Fowler-Salamini

Scobie

Ralph della Cava
Deborah Truman
Charlton Yingling
Jennifer Hoyt

Hanke

Ralph della Cava

Robertson

James Sanders

Dean

Robert Wilcox
Anne Hanley
Teresa Meade
Ralph della Cava
Stephen Bell
Deborah Truman

Melville

Robert Wilcox
Gregory Cushman
Barbara Mundy

Vanderwood

Francie Chassen Lopez

Cabrera

Reinaldo Roman

Syllabus Prize

John Schwaller

VIII. LIST OF LIFETIME MEMBERS (NEW MEMBERS IN BOLD)

Dauril ALDEN
 Gladys ALEMAN
 Rodney ANDERSON
 Reid ANDREWS
 Nancy APPELBAUM
 Silvia ARROM
 William BEEZLEY
Stephen BELL
Allison BIGELOW
 Dain BORGES
 Alex BORUCKI
 Christopher BOYER
 Jurgen BUCHENAU
 Steven B. BUNKER
 Mark BURKHOLDER
 Elaine CAREY
 Donald CASTRO
 Raymond CRAIB
 Sarah CLINE
 John COATSWORTH
 Don COERVER
 William F. CONNELL
 Michael CONNIFF
Karoline COOK
 Jerry COONEY
 Edith COUTURIER
 Benjamin COWAN
 Light CUMMINS
 Victoria CUMMINS
 Thomas DAVIES Jr.
 Jerry DAVILA
 René DE LA PEDRAJA
 Jesús F. DE LA TEJA
 Jose DE LA TORRE CURIEL
 Roberta DELSON
 Alcira DUEÑAS
 Marshall EAKIN
 Phillip FLEMION
 Max Paul FRIEDMAN
 Paul GANSTER
 David GARRETT
 Michael GONZALES
 Bill GRAM

Karen GRAUBART
 Janet GREEVER
 Kenneth GRIEB
 Charles A. HALE
 Hernan HORNA
 Orva ICE
 Ivan JAKSIC
 Harold JOHNSON
 Amelia KIDDLE
 Franklin KNIGHT
 Catherine KOMISARUK
 Erick LANGER
 Asunción LAVRIN
 Jeff LESSER
 Monica Kittiya LEE
 Linda LEWIN
 John LOMBARDI
 Rick LOPEZ
 Joseph LOVE
 Christopher LUTZ
 Colin MACLACHLAN
 Florencia MALLON
 Sean MCENROE
 Cynthia MILTON
 Aaron MOULTON
 Alfred MYERS
 José Manuel NAVARRO
 Jocelyn OLCOTT
 Rachel Sarah O'TOOLE
 Sarah OWENS
 Jadwiga PIEPER MOONEY
 Stafford POOLE
 Susie PORTER
 Bianca PREMO
 Frank PROCTOR III
 Lara PUTNAM
 Cynthia RADDING
 Frances RAMOS
 Monica RANKIN
 Jane RAUSCH
 Andrés RESENDEZ
Mark RICE
 Paul RICH

Karin ROSEMBLATT
Louis SADLER
Frank SAFFORD
Marian SCHLOTTERBECK
John F. SCHWALLER
Ingrid SCOBIE
Rebecca SCOTT
Gabriela SOTO LAVEAGA
Steve STERN
Donald STEVENS
James STEWART
Noel STOWE
William SUMMERHILL
David SWEET

Barbara TENENBAUM
Kevin TERRACIANO
Joseph TULCHIN
Ben VINSON, III
Josefina Z. VAZQUEZ
Louise WALKER
Emily WAKILD
Richard WARREN
Edward WRIGHT-RIOS
Yanna Panayota YANNAKAKIS
Julia YOUNG
Lubomir ZYBLIKIEWICZ