

◆ Abstracts

David Carbajal López

This article examines data from the rural parish of Bolaños using the family reconstitution method, which has allowed the analysis of the family structures of this mining community for the period 1740-1822. Systematic assessment of data from Bolaños' parish records demonstrates the existence of pluriethnic families; that is, families comprising a married couple and their biological offspring, in which the parents' ethnic affiliation was different

from that of one or more of their children. This finding brings into question previous explanations (rather common in the historiography of New Spain's demographic studies) about the identification of the parishioners' ethnicity as a result of a combination of cultural, economic, and class-biased criteria.

Keywords: Family reconstitution, mestizaje, pluriethnic families, Bolaños.

Águeda Jiménez Pelayo

This work examines the economic development of the haciendas pertaining to the pious fund of La Quemada (Zacatecas), a fund established during the second half of the eighteenth century. This institution is analyzed as part of a process of long duration, from its creation in the late colonial period until its demise during the

second half of the nineteenth century. The essay emphasizes the ways in which frequent shifts in government policies after the War of Independence damaged La Quemada's economy and deteriorated the haciendas' assets.

Keywords: Pious funds, haciendas, Zacatecas, Catholic Church

Rodolfo Aguirre

During the first half of the eighteenth century the Archdiocese of Mexico experienced a modest increase in its number of parishes at a time of demographic growth. In this context, most parish priests in central New Spain hoped to get access to better off parishes, as new posts seemed to become available. This

work contends that ecclesiastical authorities fell short of this goal and were unable to meet the priest's expectations of social mobility.

Keywords: Clergy, archdiocese of Mexico, parishes, eighteenth century.

Claudia Paulina Machuca Chávez

The annual trip of the Manila galleon from the Philippines to Acapulco was established around 1570. Since then, Colima's harbors played a strategic role: they supplied the galleon's crew with provisions before they reached their final destination at Acapulco, and also served as contact points for contraband. Thus, the province of Colima developed strong connections with Southeast Asia, ties which in time transcended their economic nature and inaugurated a new epoch in Colima's colonial history characterized by the arrival of numerous immigrants from Asia. These so called "Chinese Indians" created dynamic and

adaptable communities throughout New Spain; the example of Colima is a good case in point. In this context, a unique form of political representation evolved in Colima; one based upon the *alcalde de chinos* (Chinese Indian *alcalde*) and other authorities. Thus, this article aims to explain the existence of this political figure in Colima asking why it appeared there, and not in other regions of New Spain known for their strong Philippine connections.

Keywords: Chinese Indians, Colima, Philippines, *alcaldes*, coconut wine

Luciano Ramírez Hurtado

This work explains, in historiographical terms, the origins and meaning of the Revolutionary Convention gathered in Aguascalientes in 1914. It also reflects on how this historical event was captured in different ways by twentieth-century Mexican artists. The analysis focuses on a commemorative relief crafted by Jalisco-born artist Salvador Andrade Valdivia. The relief is located in one of Aguascalientes' plazas, right in front of Teatro

Morelos. This essay aims to highlight this sculpture's symbolic elements, to assess the effects of the manipulation of such an image, as well as to ponder the ways in which the average spectator assimilates and perceives visual messages.

Keywords: sculpture, commemoration, political legitimacy, manipulation, visual discourse.

Jesús Zamora García

Guerrillas appeared in Guadalajara in 1973. Three armed groups rose up against the Mexican government at that time: People's Armed Revolutionary Forces, The Communist League September 23 (La Liga), and People's Union. In essence, these three groups assumed Mexico's conditions in those days favored a call for a socialist revolution. This idea did not come to being and, in turn, Mexico's government strengthened its mechanisms of control and pursuit of political enemies. Nationwide, the penitentiary system played an important role within

this policy in an attempt to contain guerilla movements during the 1970's. In Guadalajara, members of the abovementioned organizations were imprisoned in Oblatos Penitentiary. In this context, this work reflects on the structural components of the penitentiary system designed to cope with guerilla members in Oblatos Penitentiary, as well as on the forms of counter power they developed inside the prison in order to deal with their confinement.

Keywords: Guerrillas, Oblatos penitentiary, Guerra Sucia, mutinies.

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