

VOLUME PRESENTATION

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Baraúnas: Journal of History is an electronic journal in the field of History, edited by the Post-Graduate Program (Lato Sensu) in History of Bahia at the State University of Feira de Santana (UEFS). Its editorial mission is to disseminate historiographical knowledge broadly, with particular emphasis on the history of the state of Bahia. The current editorial team is composed of Prof. Dr. Brian Gordon Lutalo Kibuuka (Managing Editor) and Prof. Dr. Andréa da Rocha Rodrigues Pereira Barbosa (Assistant Editor). To date, the journal has published three dossiers and two volumes: the first dossier, entitled *History Teaching, Education, and the Challenges of Confronting Historical Negationism*, and the second, *History, Heritage, and Museums: Dialogues, Representations, and Perspectives*, both published in Volume 1; and the third dossier, *Practices of Sociability in the South Atlantic: Memories and Histories of Coastal and Riverside Populations*, published in Volume 2.

The quality of the previous dossiers enabled the launch of a fourth dossier, entitled *Economic and Social History of Sugarcane Brazil (16th–19th Centuries)*, which marks a new phase in the journal's trajectory, characterized by the beginning of its process of internationalization. This dossier, organized by Prof. Dr. Silvana Andrade dos Santos and Prof. Dr. Augusto Fagundes da Silva dos Santos, is composed of five articles that share the common objective of analyzing the importance of the sugar economy in the economic, social, and family dynamics of different regions of Brazil between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The first article, *Sugar, Mills, and Small-Scale Sugar Works in Nineteenth-Century Amazonia: A Historical Account*, by José Maria Bezerra Neto and Juliana Nascimento Medeiros, aims to contribute to the historiography of sugar mills and sugarcane plantations in nineteenth-century Amazonia through the use of diverse sources, such as newspapers, inventories, governmental reports, customs documents, and travelers' accounts. The study highlights the particularities of this economy in the region, marked by the coexistence of agriculture, extractive activities, and polyculture, as well as by the

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simultaneous use of enslaved and free labor. It thus constitutes a fundamental contribution to problematizing the differences and similarities of Brazil's nineteenth-century economic structure from regional perspectives.

The second article, *Transformations in the Sugar Sector in the Zona da Mata of Minas Gerais and the Construction of the Rio Branco Central Mill in the Late Nineteenth Century*, by Lincoln Gonçalves Rodrigues, is based on the premise that sugar mills were integrated into projects aimed at modernizing the sugar sector and into strategies for entry into the international market. In this context, the author analyzes the Zona da Mata of Minas Gerais, emphasizing the role of small mills in strengthening regional sugar production.

The third article, *Family Networks, Seigneurial Authority, and Property Rights: The Disputes of Dona Antônia de Vera Cruz Braque (Sergipe, 1826–1828)*, by Fernanda Carolina Pereira dos Santos and Nathiely Feitosa Farias, is situated at the intersection of women's history, economic history, and gender studies. The text examines the trajectory of Dona Antônia de Vera Cruz Braque, a widowed landowner, highlighting power dynamics that suggest an apparent rupture with the patriarchal structure, insofar as she assumed the administration of land and enslaved people after the death of her husband. The article also stands out for its use of diverse documentation, including post-mortem inventories, petitions, and judicial proceedings.

The fourth article of the dossier, *"To the North, the Heirs...": Undivided Lands, Social Networks, and the Transmission of Sugar Mills in the Vaza-Barris River Basin (São Cristóvão, Sergipe, Nineteenth Century)*, by Lucas Oliveira de Jesus and Carlos de Oliveira Malaquias, examines the mechanisms of transmission and control of sugar property in nineteenth-century Sergipe, emphasizing the role of undivided lands and social and family networks. Drawing on a broad documentary corpus and the combined use of social network analysis, sociometry, and graph theory, the study demonstrates that the maintenance of seigneurial patrimony was not achieved solely through economic means, but primarily through social, legal, and familial strategies, such as advances on inheritance, selective choice of heirs, dowries, donations, and the acquisition of contiguous land parcels. The article thus reveals how co-ownership and legal indeterminacy of land were mobilized by local elites as resources of power, exposing the

political dimension of land organization and neighborhood relations within the nineteenth-century sugar system.

The fifth and final article of the dossier, *The Sugar Notarial Office: Sources for the Study of Sugar in Colonial Bahia*, by Cândido Domingues, analyzes the relevance of sugar production in Brazil through the examination of a letter written by the Jesuit priest Luís da Rocha at the Sergipe do Conde mill, located in the Recôncavo of the Bay of All Saints. The document is part of the collection known as the *Jesuit Cabinet and Jesuit Registry*, held at the National Archive of the Torre do Tombo (Lisbon, Portugal), and constitutes a fundamental source for research on the economic and social history of eighteenth-century Brazil.

In addition to the dossier, Volume 3, Issue 4 of *Baraúnas: Journal of History* includes a book review of *A trajetória da cana-de-açúcar no Brasil: perspectivas geográficas, históricas e ambientais* [The Trajectory of Sugarcane in Brazil: Geographic, Historical, and Environmental Perspectives] (Rodrigues and Ross, 2020), a work of recognized relevance for understanding the history of sugar production in Brazil and its geographic and environmental impacts. The review was written by Jaciane Aparecida Jesus da Cruz.

Volume 3, Issue 4 also includes five open-topic articles. The first, *Street Vendors and Their Experiences in the Municipal Market of Santo Estêvão (Bahia)*, by Andréa Barbosa and Caline Oliveira Santos, analyzes the experiences and conflicts of vendors who sell fruits and vegetables in the open-air market of Santo Estêvão, using oral history methodology and an analytical focus on women's history.

The second free article, “*Between Trays and Confraternities*”: *An Analysis of the Economic and Socio-Religious Interactions of Female Street Vendors in Eighteenth-Century Vila da Cachoeira*, by Glenda de Castro Spósito, is situated within the fields of women's history and the history of slavery in Brazil.

The third article, *One Foot in the hinterland, the Other on the Coast: The Trade in Cattle from the Sertão in the Markets of Bahia*, by Miguel Angelo Almeida Teles, examines the transport of cattle on foot from the Bahian hinterlands to the markets of Capoeame and Feira de Santana, highlighting the socio-economic and cultural contributions of cattle drovers (tangerinos).

The fourth free article, *Sexual Violence Against Female Children and Adolescents in Brazil (2011–2021), in the Light of Intersectionality*, by Andréa da Rocha Rodrigues Pereira Barbosa and Ellen Silva Sampaio, analyzes sexual violence against female children and adolescents, employing intersectionality as an analytical tool to examine the articulation of gender, race/color, and age.

The fifth and final free article, *The Family and the Holy Family in the Works of the Italian Cinquecento*, by Cleílton Chaga Bernardes, proposes an analysis of the iconography of the Holy Family in sixteenth-century Italy, problematizing female behavior within the framework of the family structure.

The bilingual presentation — in Portuguese and English — of the dossier articles, general articles, and book review underscores the quality and relevance of Volume 3, Issue 4 of *Baraúnas: Journal of History* and marks the beginning of its internationalization process. Readers are thus invited to an attentive and stimulating engagement with this new issue of the journal.