



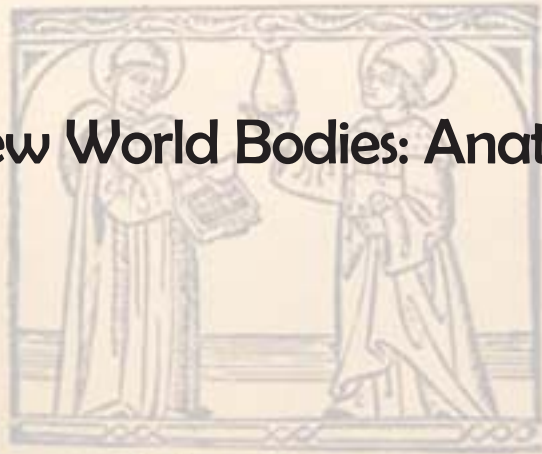
The 2009-2010 Klopsteg seminar series in SCIENCE IN HUMAN CULTURE presents:

*S y M M A.*  
RECOPIACION  
DE CHIRVIA, CON VN  
Arte para ligar moy vtil y prouechosa.  
COMPESTATOR MAES.  
*Don Alonso Lopez, natural de los Indios,*  
*Chirujano y enfermero del Ospital de*  
*S. Joseph de los Indios, desta muy*  
*insigne Ciudad de Mexico.*  
DIRIGIDO AL I.  
*S. Don P. Moya de Contreras,*  
*de Mexico y del Consejo de S. M.*

# YARÍ PÉREZ MARÍN

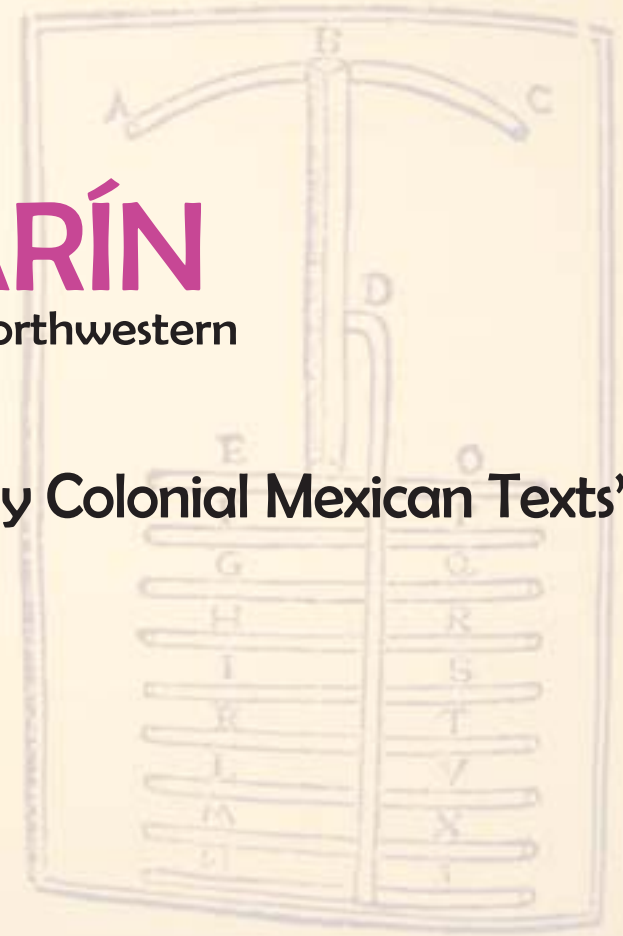
Spanish and Portuguese Department, Northwestern

“New World Bodies: Anatomy and Physiology in Early Colonial Mexican Texts”



EN MEXICO,  
Por Antonio Ricarco. 1578.

Monday  
October 19, 2009  
4:00 - 5:30 pm  
Hagstrum Room  
university hall 201  
Evanston Campus  
reception to follow



This talk seeks to outline the limits of a normative notion of the body in Mexican print culture during the last third of the sixteenth century. We will look at a selection of texts—from surgical manuals and travel narratives to formally-structured treatises—, examining how authors in New Spain tried to reconcile not only long-standing Greco-Roman understandings about health with emerging anatomical information, but also with knowledge drawn from personal experience as practitioners living and writing in a non-European setting. Of special interest will be also how imported Iberian ideas on sexual difference and racial inferiority were realigned to new vectors in early colonial literature and science.

**Yarí Pérez Marín** holds a Ph.D in Hispanic Studies from Brown University and specializes in colonial Latin American literature and culture. Her research and teaching interests include Caribbean literature, history of science and film studies. In her upcoming book project, *Evolving Epistemologies and New World Medical Writings, 1565-1592*, she examines texts written in Spain and colonial Mexico in which American nature takes center stage in the ongoing feud between Renaissance humanism and experiential modes of knowledge-production. Her analysis makes a case for the incorporation of scientific writing into current discussions on early modern historiography and literature.