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When I offered this dossier proposal, I thought of a multi-faceted approach to crime and prison research. However, I did not expect the articles to offer such a rich overview of these perspectives. Although the articles specifically on prisons were not in large numbers, the texts submitted demonstrate how broad and fruitful the look can be in relation to aspects related to the theme.

“Escaping drought and punishment: crime and social disarray in the Nineteenth Century Acarape (1879-1881)” brings an exquisite analysis built from a case of knife attack occurred due to a disagreement between workers of the Baturité rail road, in Maleitas (Vila do Acarape/CE), in 1879. Based on this bias, the daily life and the experiences of poor free sertanejos in the context of drought are observed, who away from their lifestyles imposed by the contingency of migration, men and women were constantly confronted with experiencing disarrangements and crossing borders. A constant ripping and mending perceived by the author as different means of resistance under different guises.

In “*‘Ser buenos es ser feroz’*: Open violence against structural violence in anarchist practice”, a fruitful debate is drawn between open violence and structural violence in view of Ravachol and Émile Henry's speeches. The article also contemplates a space to speak on the legitimacy of violence in political action, seeking to rescue in history a discourse of resistance to pacifism imposed by modern states.

The text “Invisible violence: A historical analysis of the costs of the transgenerationality of domestic violence at the level of education.” In a peculiar way, the author seeks to demonstrate the perversity of patriarchal violence within homes, demystifying the supposed sacredness of that universe, especially due to paternal violence through an analysis driven by a historical look.

Throughout “Violence (criminal) of the State: the Brazilian dictatorship and the deepening of the authoritarian model of the police institution”, the author focuses on the violence legitimized by the State, especially those crystallized in police agencies. The research addresses the dictatorial regime of 1964-1985 and the diffusion of security policies based on the paradigm of the National Security Doctrine, but also covers the negotiated redemocratization and clauses for the military within the Federal Constitution of 1988. In the midst of this process, it is problematized: what is the role of the dictatorial regime and the National Security Doctrine in structuring a juridical-institutional apparatus in relation to the Armed Forces and police? Have the legacies of this authoritarian period crystallized and intensified a model of police action as a state death device? Such questions demonstrate the need not to naturalize an alleged ancestral violence that permeates the Brazilian coercive apparatus.

In the course of the brilliant lines articulated throughout the analysis developed in “Intermediality and history in *Topography of a denude* (Teresa Aguiar, 2009)”, the author, through concepts such as intermediality and source arguments, presents and analyzes the ways in which the feature film *Topography of a denude* (Teresa Aguiar, 2009) appropriates photographs and editions belonging to the collections of the Rio newspaper *Ultima Hora*, as well as establishes an assembly with reports from journalists to tell the spectator what would have been the “Operation kills beggars” during the 1960s.

In the article entitled “The word as label or cure: a history of Psychology, Social Service and *Hip Hop* Culture in prisons in southern Brazil”, Fernanda Bassani offers us a consistent, but sensitive, text in which she analyzes some roles adopted by Psychology and Social Service in the prison system, as opposed to the possible uses of peripheral culture, especially *hip hop*, a device seen as marginal in the context of criminal treatment. To this end, the author bases as a field of analysis the prisons of Rio Grande do Sul, throughout the twentieth century, also seeking to highlight the differences in the scenario brought by recent prison factions. In the face of this universe, she demonstrates, inspired by Agamben, the need of the former inmates of the prison system to “tell their own story to the world, regardless of the constraints generated, because each speech is proof of their victory over death.”

Finally, “‘Sending out’: the wholesale of drugs on the Brazil/Bolivia border” focuses on the schemes established by the illegal drug narcotraffic networks, especially the wholesale of base paste and cocaine on the Brazil/Bolivia border through an ethnography that made it possible to understand the facts from the social actors involved in those practices.

The articles presented here demonstrate all the magnificence of the intersection between crimes and prisons under different temporal biases, as well as the unique opportunity to organize such diversity together with a qualified dossier in the midst of a tasty heterogeneity.

Corroborating the interdisciplinary interweaving of the present issue, the intriguing historiographical debate developed regarding the entrance of the Visigoths into the lands of the Roman Empire the lands of the Roman Empire, considering the relationship between the Visigoth confederation and the imperial in the article Aspects of the entrance of the Gothic confederation in the lands of the Roman Empire. Finally, it is necessary to highlight all the relevance and centrality of the debate triggered on the the teaching of African History and Afro-Brazilian Culture in relation to the teaching of African History and Afro-Brazilian Culture in relation to the didactic narratives present in the collection " History Society & Citizenship " of the Final Years of Elementary School used in the municipality of Marabá-PA that can be found throughout the analysis woven in Book didactics and the teaching of African history and Afro-Brazilian culture: narratives and public policies.

The present dossier besides the articles described above, has three interviews granted by the research group ARISE (Interactive Archaeology and Electronic Simulations) of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of the University of São Paulo (MAE-USP), related to the most diverse fields of archaeology, bringing new looks beyond the past, before such rich subjects, being the first interview James Joyce and Archaeology: a conversation with Caetano Waldrigues Galino the second related to the media whose title Archaeology of the media in the words of Jussi Parikka, and the third and not less important the digital Antarctic Archaeology: Interview with Andres Zarankin and Fernanda Codevilla Soares. Addressing again the technology in the midst of archeology giving new perspectives to the studies.

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