

Female presence in heritage documents: A bibliometric analysis of the booklets of the Coronado Collection

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ABSTRACT

The role of women in the literature of the past is a subject little studied in the Coronado Collection. The description of the pamphlet collection is presented from a gender bibliometric perspective. It is based on a predominantly quantitative approach, using documentary analysis and the bibliometric method as the main research method. It applies bibliometric indicators focused on gender from authorship, subject matter, and title. It shows that the Coronado Collection is characterized by male predominance in most of its variables and reflects female discrimination in a high percentage of the works that compose it.

Keywords: Coronado Collection, bibliometric study, brochures, genre

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1. INTRODUCTION

Gender studies are recognized as a branch of the social sciences that analyzes the social and cultural reality of both sexes. Gender is seen as a “historical and sociocultural construction that assigns roles, identities, values and symbolic productions to men and women, incorporated into them through the processes of socialization” (González Pagés, 2010, p. 9). These studies analyze aspects related to human behavior, social relations, sexual differentiation, feminism, masculinity, and other topics.

Gender has been the subject of analysis within a variety of sciences, but undoubtedly, where it has developed the most is within social, humanistic, and cultural studies. In the last century, it has flourished as a perspective within more modern sciences. The large amount of information generated by these studies over the years, linked to scientific and technological development, has led to an increase in the scientific production of the subject within different research communities. Inevitably, it has been placed in the spotlight of the metric disciplines.

Gender-focused bibliometric studies aim to reflect the influence that gender difference has had on the way science is done. They expose the extent to which each gender favors research results. They evaluate the scientific activity of one gender or another in a given setting. They make it possible to determine the existence or not of gender equity in the scientific and research environment, an important aspect when establishing scientific policies.

The union of this method with gender studies makes it possible to analyze the behavior of gender within a documentary collection with a permanent link to history and with marked cultural characteristics, which facilitates the

description of a certain period or social-historical phenomenon. The Coronado Collection of the Central University “Marta Abreu” of Las Villas (UCLV) is conceived as a collection of rare and valuable documents. It was the personal library of the Cuban bibliophile Francisco de Paula Coronado.

It has documentation from the 15th century to the first half of the 20th century. It has a rich thematic variety, and the nationality of its origin is diverse. It has a wide variety of documents, including books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, manuscripts, photographs, maps, engravings, letters, and Coronado’s personal stationery. Most of its copies have patrimonial value.

It has a collection of more than 8,000 pamphlets on different subjects, reflecting the politics, history, and culture of different countries over the years. The oldest ones are on religious subjects (sermons and ordinances), and almost, all of them are of Spanish origin. In addition, there are a large number of documents on law and history, representing the 16th and 17th centuries within this bibliographic repertoire.

With the introduction of the printing press in Cuba at the beginning of the 18th century, documentary production increased, and with it, the number of original pamphlets from the island. At this stage, the pamphlets, within the Coronado Collection, revolved around military subjects and those related to medicine and art. At the end of this century and the beginning of the next, the printing business boomed, and the publication of pamphlets took on an important role. The themes increased to prayers, novenas, and tariffs.

The 19th and 20th centuries are widely represented in this documentary repository. General topics such as laws,

regulations, resolutions, congresses' memoirs, memoirs of boards, memoirs of government colleges, memoirs of political activities, speeches, conferences, memoirs of funerary acts, and biographies, in addition to historical and literary topics, reflect a great number of branches of knowledge and dissimilar authors of national and international scope.

The Coronado Collection, in a general sense, has been studied from different angles. It has been the subject of research from sociocultural studies (Borges Machín, 2006), information sciences (Alvarez Ledesma, 2012), biology (González Alvarez, 2012), linguistics (Martínez González, 2013; Mederos Pérez, 2018), computer science (Díaz Valdivia, 2017), and other disciplines.

However, there is no previous research on the Coronado Collection to highlight the presence of women in its pamphlets. No studies have been carried out to identify the number of women authors, the literary production by specific periods, the relationship of the themes within the pamphlets, or their behavior seen from a gender perspective. In this sense, the objective is to analyze the pamphlets of the Coronado Collection from a gender bibliometric perspective.

The novelty of the study lies in the fact that it is the first investigation of the Coronado Collection booklets with a gender focus, which will increase their richness and social and cultural value. It is the first study that will result in the elaboration of a database with bibliometric characteristics of the brochures of the Coronado Collection, facilitating future metric and bibliographic research of greater depth.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research has a predominantly quantitative approach based on the Coronado Collection and analysis of data to

Table 1. Definition of gender bibliometric indicators.

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	CONCEPTUAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEFINITION
Number of documents (Ndoc)	Year	Number of works published. The indicator is calculated by year to represent the time frame covered by each fund. $Ndoc = doc_1 + doc_2 + doc_n$
Percentage of documents signed by men (%NdocM)	Author	Percentage representing the number of works carried out only by men. $\%NdocM(i) = \frac{NdocM(i)}{\sum Ndoc} \times 100$ <p>where “NdocM” is the number of documents in which only men were involved.</p>
Percentage of documents signed by women (%NdocF)	Author	Percentage representing the number of works carried out only by women. $\%NdocF(i) = \frac{NdocF(i)}{\sum Ndoc} \times 100$ <p>where “NdocF” is the number of documents in which only women were involved.</p>

(Continued)

Table 1. Continued

INDICATORS	VARIABLE	CONCEPTUAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEFINITION
Title gender in documents	Title	Genre of the titles of the works in the collection $GT(i) = \frac{Ndoc(i)}{\sum Ndoc} \times 100$
Concentration index (CI)	Author	It allows reflecting the percentage of individuals that present a certain study characteristic in relation to their sex group, or the intra-sex percentage, taking each sex separately as a reference. $CI(F) = \frac{F(i)}{\sum F} \quad CI(M) = \frac{M(i)}{\sum M}$ where “i” is thematic genre.
Feminization index (FI)	Author	It allows calculating the representation of women with respect to men in a given category. $FI = \frac{F(i)}{M(i)}$ where, if $FI < 1$, there is an underrepresentation of women; if $FI > 1$, there is a situation of feminization; and if $FI = 1$, there is equity.
Occurrence of gender issues	Title	Word map in the title of the documents of the analyzed funds of the crowned collection.

Source: Own elaboration.

solve the research problem. It is classified as descriptive, non-experimental, and longitudinal. Data on several variables and dimensions of gender in the Coronado Collection are collected, characterized, and evaluated. The variable is manipulated intentionally, and its behavior is observed in its natural context. The behavior and evolution of the genus is studied over time.

The definition of bibliometric indicators (Table 1) was based on the consultation of antecedents identified in the study (Cuellar Santos-Suárez, 2015; Martí-Lahera, 2011; Rodríguez Zerqueraz, 2017; Sánchez Bueno, 2014). The results of the measurement are analyzed by variables, taking into account the characteristics of the documentary collection for which it is measured. This stage defines the representation of the results.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the analysis, we worked with three specific variables: year, author, and title. The year variable was taken from the date of publication of the documents, the author variable from the person responsible for the creation of a work, and the title variable from the name assigned to each material. The year variable made it possible to measure the level of publication by period within the Coronado Collection and to determine the years of greatest productivity. In the case of authors, the genre of the authors was identified, and the most productive were determined.

In the title, the genre was established, and the subjects addressed in the works were identified, with the aim of constructing a word map based on their occurrence in the title. To determine the genre of the title, two categories were used: nominal title (including the proper name of a person or thing in the syntagm) and operational title (not

including the proper name of a person or thing in the syntagm). Only in the case of nominal titles was it possible to identify gender. In this way, the declared indicators were analyzed and measured:

3.1. Number of Brochures Per Year

This indicator makes it possible to quantify the number of documents published in each year and to represent the time frame covered by the selected sample. Due to the wide temporal dispersion, the dates were grouped by centuries, and within each century, they were concentrated by decades, for a better examination and representation of the data. The analyzed pamphlets gather a total of 366 materials, in correspondence with the calculated sample. Figure 1 shows their temporal distribution.

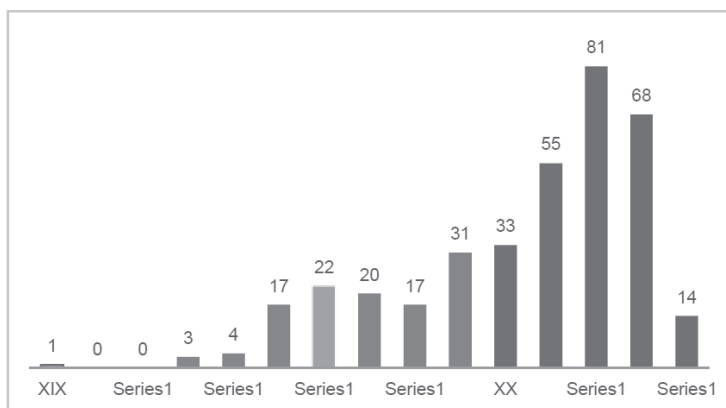


Figure 1. Representation of brochures by year. Source: Prepared by the authors.

The graph shows that the publication of pamphlets corresponds to the 19th and 20th centuries. This data corroborate the process of evolution of printing in Cuba,

from its appearance in the 18th century until it was consolidated in the second half of the 19th century. The first Cuban printings responded to official orders, and most of the works were privileged by government companies. It was not until the end of the 18th century that this sector began to expand, and little by little, there were printers all over the island. Already in the 19th century, the publishing business could be considered a stable business.

This century was also marked by the revolutionary boom of the sugar industry in Cuba, which was linked to a great cultural exchange with other countries. These factors had an impact on the island's publishing boom in the second half of the century. The graph shows how the greatest concentration of documents from this period is found from the 1950s onwards. Of the 115 pamphlets belonging to this stage, 107 were published after 1950, which represents 93% of the documents corresponding to the 19th century.

As can be seen in the graph, the highest concentration of pamphlets is found in the 20th century. Of the 366 materials analyzed, 251 belong to that period, which represents 69% of the sample. At that time, the division of labor had already been established in the printing press, with the owner, printer, press operator, typesetter, and typographer. The trade had already been established with the typical characteristics of Cuban printing, and the mechanical press had already been introduced.

During this period, the Coronado Collection includes biographical works, speeches, lectures, essays, letters, short stories, novels, historical writings, poetries, and other subjects. It is important to point out the decade from 1920 to 1929 for its representativeness within the

documentary collection. This period is represented by 81 pamphlets, 32% of the works of the 20th century, and 22% of the total materials in the sample. This increase is related to the fact that it was during this period that Francisco de Paula Coronado became director of the National Library. This is also due to the large number of biographies, including that of Coronado himself.

3.2. Percentage of Brochures Signed by Men

This indicator makes it possible to calculate the presence of the male gender in the authorship of the pamphlets. It also makes it possible to identify the most productive authors within this typology of documents. Out of a total of 366 documents, 273 were signed by men; this represents 74% of the sample studied. Once again, the dominant presence of the male gender in the authors of the works can be seen. This indicator continues to be a reflection of the patriarchal society of the time in which the materials were published.

Table 2 shows the most productive authors within the male gender. Nine authors were identified with 69 pamphlets, which represents 25% of the total number of works signed by men. The author with the highest number of pamphlets is Carlos Marx, with 15 documents, representing 5% of male authorship. He is followed by Diego Vicente Tejera García with 12, Alfredo Miguel Aguayo with 10, José Manuel Carbonell and Tomás Vicente Coronado Interián with 7, José María Chacón y Calvo and José Manuel Cortina with 5, and Francisco González del Valle and Gonzalo Aróstegui with 4.

Table 2. Productivity of the male gender in the authorship of brochures.

AUTHOR	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS
Karl Marx	15
Diego Vicente Tejera García	12
Alfredo Miguel Aguayo	10
José Manuel Carbonell	7
Tomás Vicente Coronado Interián	7
José María Chacón y Calvo	5
José Manuel Cortina	5
Francisco González del Valle	4
Gonzalo Aróstegui	4

Source: Own elaboration.

Karl Marx is a renowned German philosopher, intellectual, and politician, who is the father, along with Frederick Engels, of ideologies such as scientific socialism, modern communism, Marxism, and historical materialism. His work covers the fields of philosophy, economics, history, sociology, political science, and journalism. The Coronado Collection has several pamphlets of *Capital: Critique of Political Economy* in the form of notebooks, where the information of what would become one of his best-known works: Capital is collected.

Diego Vicente Tejera García was a Cuban patriot and defender of the poor and the oppressed, who was the founder of democratic socialism in Cuba and known as a poet, politician, and intellectual. He began studies in

medicine, law, philosophy, and agronomy and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. His work was always linked to his political and revolutionary work. In the Coronado Collection, there are works of his authorship related to criminal matters. Among them, we can mention *Concepto de la comunidad de bienes* (1922), *El Hondo problema de la pena de muerte* (1927), *Responsabilidad penal en que incurren los impondedores de modas* (1928), and others.

Alfredo Miguel Aguayo, as explained above, was a Puerto Rican pedagogue, who lived in Cuba for many years and published numerous works related to pedagogy. Some of his pamphlets in the Coronado Collection are *La Pedagogía en las universidades* (1909), *Enseñanza de la lengua materna en la escuela elemental* (1910), *Desarrollo y educación del poder de observación* (1913), *El Método funcional en la educación* (1916), and *Como debe organizarse el cuerpo de instructores de una universidad, en interés de la enseñanza, la investigación y selección del profesorado académico* (1930).

3.3. Percentage of Brochures Signed by Women

This indicator makes it possible to calculate the presence of the female gender in the authorship of pamphlets. It also makes it possible to identify the most productive female authors within this type of document. There are 41 pamphlets written by women, which represent 11% of the total number of documents in the sample. This shows the inferiority of female authorship in the Coronado Collection. However, most of the works are identified in the 20th century. Of the 41 documents written by women, 33 were published after 1900, which represent 78% of the materials written by women.

The trend within this indicator persists in the low number of publications per female author. Table 3 shows

the general average distribution of works of one pamphlet per female author. Only two women with authorship in more than one document were identified. These are Dulce María Borrero de Luján and Domitila García de Coronado. With two pamphlets each, they represent 10% of the works of female authorship.

Table 3. Presence of gender in the title of the brochures.

GENDER IN TITLE	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS
Unidentified	95
Female	74
Male	195
Female–male	2

Source: Own elaboration.

Dulce María Borrero de Luján was a Cuban poet, educator and defender of womens' rights. She was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters and served as Director of Culture of the Ministry of Education and founded the Bibliographic Association of Cuba. She is recognized for her varied conferences and speeches on artistic, literary, and pedagogical topics. The Coronado Collection includes her works *La Poesía a través del color* (1912) and *Dos discursos: El magisterio y el porvenir de Cuba, la fiesta intelectual de la mujer, su actual significado y su misión ulterior* (1935).

Domitila García de Coronado was a Cuban writer, editor, and professor, who was considered the first woman to practice journalism in Cuba. She founded the Academia de Mujeres Tipógrafas (Academy of Women Typographers) and played an important role in the editing and publication of newspapers and magazines such as *La Antorcha*,

El Cérifo, and La Mujer. In the Coronado Collection appear her works *Método de lectura y breves nociones de instrucción primaria elemental* (1906) and *Breves nociones para aprender el arte tipográfico con facilidad* (1911). The study identifies other authors, including Mirta Aguirre, Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Luisa Pérez de Zambrana, and Consuelo Álvarez, who are of great value in the history and culture of Cuba.

3.4. Brochure Title Genre

This indicator makes it possible to determine the presence of the female or male gender within the syntagmatic structure of the title of the brochures. Out of a total of 366 documents in the sample, it was possible to identify the gender in 271 materials, which have a nominal title. As Figure 2 shows, there are 74 works with female presence in their title, representing 27%; 195 titles have male presence, for 72%; and two have both female and male presence, for 1%.

The predominance of the male gender in the title of the documents is evident. This superiority is marked by the existence of a large number of biographies of important personalities for Cuban history and culture. Such is the case of Cristóbal Colón, Julián del Casal, Tomás Estrada Palma, Quintín Bandera, Miguel Jerónimo Gutiérrez, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Bartolomé Masó, Lázaro Cárdenas, Ignacio Agramontes, Guillermo Moncada, Gerardo Machado, Máximo Gómez, and others. There are also numerous historical writings related to events and outstanding figures in the history of Cuba and Latin America, such as Félix Varela, José Antonio Saco, Gabriel Terra, Porfirio Díaz, and so on.

Most of the pamphlets with a female presence in the title are literary writings, among which poetry and novels

stand out. Some of them are recognized worldwide, such as *The Lady of the Camellias* by Alexandre Dumas, *Miss Elena* by Ponson du Terrail, *The Heart of Eva* by Augusto Arias, and *Amalia Batista or The Last Danzón* by Álvaro de la Iglesia. Biographical writings can also be found, although not so predominantly. Among them, figures such as Santa Teresa de Jesús, Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Greta Garbo, Ana Bolena, Isabel I of Castile, and others, stand out.

In the case of the works with the presence of male and female gender in the title, there are two documents. One of them is the *Acta de Casamiento de María Cristina con D. Fernando Muñoz*, referring to the secret marriage between María Cristina Borbón (Queen consort of Spain from 1829 to 1833) and Agustín Fernando Muñoz y Sánchez (Spanish military man). The other booklet is entitled *Plácido y Cristina Ayala: disertación histótico-crítica* by author Carlos A. Cervantes in 1927. It is an analysis of the work of Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés (Plácido) and María Cristina Fragas (Cristina Ayala) as exponents of mulatto poetry and literary Criollismo in colonial Cuba.

3.5. Distribution Index in Brochures

This indicator allows us to calculate the difference between the two genders within the same category. In this case, the same time frame was used. It is measured by analyzing the authorship of both genders and comparing their behavior over time. The period from 1890 to 1939 was taken as the one with the highest documentary productivity within the selected sample, representing 65% of the total number of pamphlets. The period was grouped into decades for better analysis and data processing.

Figure 2 shows the superiority of the male gender throughout the time frame analyzed, which includes the five decades of greatest production. Out of a total of 239 pamphlets, there are 209 written by men, and 30 written by women. These indicators show a male distribution index of 0.87 against a female distribution index of 0.12. The decade from 1920 to 1929 stands out with a total of 74 documents, 31% of the period represented. Of these, 71 are signed by men and three by women, giving a male distribution index of 0.96 for this period and 0.35 for male authorship. This is the period with the highest male presence in the Coronado Collection.

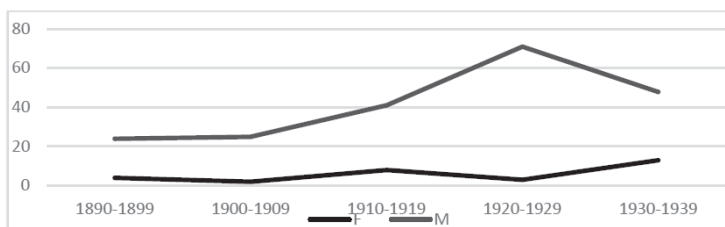


Figure 2. Temporal distribution of gender in the authorship of the brochures. Source: Own elaboration.

The graph shows the greater presence of female authorship in the decade from 1930 to 1939. Of the 61 pamphlets published in that period, 13 belong to women, which represents 21% of that period and 32% of the total number of works signed by women. This generates a female distribution index of 0.21, the highest of all the analyzed periods. Although it is still lower than the male distribution index, it reflects the evolution of women within the Coronado Collection and its correspondence with the changes in Cuban society in the 20th century. Among the works of this decade appear the authorship of Consuelo Álvarez,

Dulce María Borrero, Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, and Luisa Pérez de Zambrana, classic defenders of women and their social rights.

3.6. Concentration Index in Brochures

This indicator makes it possible to calculate the percentage of individuals presenting a given study characteristic in relation to their sex group or the intra-sex percentage, taking each of the sexes separately as a reference. It was calculated on the basis of the topics addressed in the brochures. It made it possible to identify the gender with the highest representation within each of these topics, as well as to calculate the most frequently addressed topic within each gender.

Table 4 shows the nine most represented subjects within the Coronado Collection. Subjects contained in more than 10 works were taken. These include biographical works, conferences, law, speeches, history, literature, Marxism, medicine, and pedagogy. The most recurrent theme is biography with a total of 105 works, 29% of the sample studied. In this subject, 95 documents are signed by men and 10 by women. This marker generates a male concentration index (CI) of 0.35 and a female CI of 0.24.

Table 4. Themes most represented in the brochures according to gender.

SUBJECT	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS	WOMEN	MEN
Biography	105	10	95
Literature	74	19	55

(Continued)

Table 4. *Continued*

SUBJECT	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS	WOMEN	MEN
History	20	0	20
Pedagogy	20	5	15
Law	17	0	17
Marxism	16	0	16
Speeches	14	1	13
Medicine	12	0	12
Conferences	11	0	11

Source: Own elaboration.

This theme coincides with the highest concentration of male authorship. Here, we find biographies of renowned personalities such as Christopher Columbus, Bolivar, Weyler, Torquemada, Goya, Da Vinci, Cirilo Villaverde, Heredia, Martí, Varona, Máximo Gómez, Guiteras, La Avellaneda, and others. Among the authors of these biographical works are Francisco de Paula Coronado, Manuel García Garófalo, Victor Hugo, Pastor del Río, Salvador Massip, Jorge Mañach, Francisco López Leiva, Rafael María de Labra, and others.

The subject with the highest concentration of women is literature. Of the 74 works on this subject, there are 19 signed by women, that is, 25% of this subject. This indicator gives a female CI of 0.46 out of the total number of documents with female authorship in the Coronado Collection. This subject includes short stories, novels, poetry, essays, rhymes, and operas. Here, aforementioned authors such as Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Luisa Pérez de Zambrana, and Dulce María Borrero stand out. In addition,

works signed by Luz Gay, Emilia Serrano (La Baronesa de Wilson), María Gómez Carbonell, and others appear.

3.7. Feminization Rate in Brochures

This indicator makes it possible to calculate the representation of women with respect to men in a given category. In this way, the existence of underrepresentation, feminization or gender equity can be determined. It is analyzed on the basis of the subject matter addressed in the brochures. A total of 24 topics were identified within this documentary typology. An analysis of the nine most frequently addressed subjects, shown in Table 3, reveals the underrepresentation of women in all of them.

A feminization index (FI) of 0.10 was obtained in biography, 0.34 in literature, 0.33 in pedagogy, 0.07 in speeches, and 0 in history, law, Marxism, medicine, and conferences. This behavior is maintained almost in the totality of the subjects. A different behavior was observed only in two subjects: language and typography. There are two brochures on language, one with male authorship and one with female authorship. This results in a FI equal to 1, which shows equity in this area. Typography is addressed in two materials, both signed by women, showing a situation of feminization.

Figure 3 shows the difference between the female and male genders in the most frequently addressed topics and in the topics where gender equity and feminization occur. The existence of underrepresentation of women in most of the topics is observed. However, the presence of women in this Coronado Collection should be highlighted as a reflection of the increasingly important position that women have been acquiring in society since the 20th century.

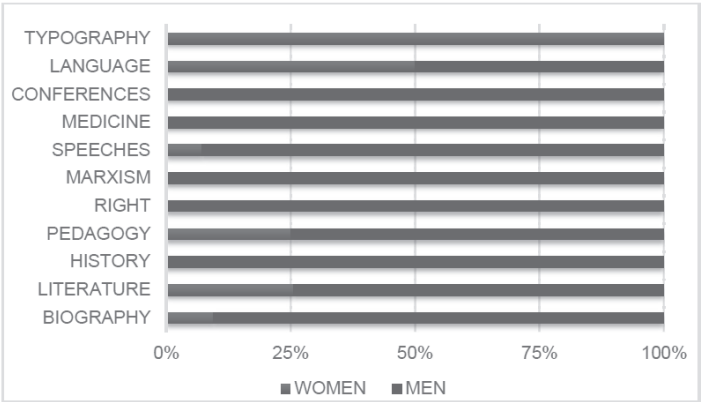


Figure 3. Female representation in the themes of the brochures.
Source: Prepared by the authors.

3.8. Thematic Occurrence of Gender in Brochures

This indicator makes it possible to represent the occurrence of terms in the topics addressed in the brochures based on a map of words extracted from the title of the documents. Occurrence is taken as a synonym for frequency. The objective of this indicator is to visualize the words most frequently used in the titles of the copies analyzed. The starting point is the identification of those words related to the genre, then they are organized, and the map is constructed. A total of 110 documents were identified with the presence of the genre in their title, 30% of the books collected in the sample.

From the 110 titles, a total of 26 words related to one or the other gender could be extracted, as can be seen in in Table 5. Such is the case of women, mother, wife, daughter, feminism, ladies, maternity, they, widow, feminine, marquise, duchess, duenna, lady, miss, muse, actress, skirts, lady, and girl. Only seven words refer to the male gender:

men, father, husband, sir, pants, gentleman, and duke. As can be seen, the most used word is Mrs.

Table 5. Occurrence of gender in the title of the brochures.

WORDS	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS	GENDER
MEN	6	M
WIDOW	1	F
DAUGHTER	4	F
FATHER	3	M
FEMALE	2	F
HUSBAND	1	M
MOTHER	2	F
MATERNITY	2	F
WOMEN	3	F
MARQUISE	1	F
WIFE	1	F
FEMINISM	2	F
DUCHESS	2	F
MRS	10	F
MISTER	5	M
MISS	5	F
MUSE	1	F
ACTRESS	1	F
SKIRTS	1	F
PANTS	1	M

WORDS	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS	GENDER
GENTLEMAN	1	M
LADY	2	F
THEY	1	F
LADY	5	F
GIRLS	1	F
DUKE	1	M

Source: Own elaboration.

The word Mrs. has historically been used to refer to women of advanced age, married women, or as a sign of respect or courtesy in the presence of a title of nobility or social position. The use of the term in the title of brochures responds to the protocol of respect and politeness that is imposed when referring to outstanding figures of history or culture. Its repeated use, in this specific collection, is determined by the high number of biographies that make up the sample. As explained above, biographical works are the most common in this type of documents.

In this subject, it is common for the title of the document to contain the name of the person being discussed. As a tendency, the word “Mrs.” is placed before the name of the woman. Examples of this are the titles “Biografía artística de la señora doña Elisa Villar Jurado de Volpini prima donna absoluta de los principales teatros de ambos mundos” (artistic biography of Mrs. Elisa Villar Jurado de Volpini prima donna absoluta of the main theaters of both worlds), “Mrs. Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda: biographical information on the occasion of a recent book,” and “Escritos biográficos sobre Doña María de Padilla” (biographical writings on Mrs María de Padilla).

4. CONCLUSIONS

The application of the bibliometric indicators of gender in the pamphlet collection of the Coronado Collection allowed to verify that the documents are characterized by the predominance of the male gender and are a reflection of the female discrimination in their great majority. However, the existence of recognized figures of the female gender was demonstrated and highlighting the historical and social value of the Coronado Collection because of its imprint on Cuban culture and on the role of women in society.

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