

Albiez-Wieck, Sarah, Silke Hensel, Holger M. Meding y Katharina Schembs (eds.): *Género en América Latina. Homenaje a Barbara Potthast*. Madrid: Iberoamericana, 2022. 469 pp. ISBN 978-84-9192-219-3. Frankfurt: Vervuert, 2022. ISBN 978-3-96869-198-5. Precio: € 38,00

This volume is a tribute to the work of Barbara Potthast, Professor of Latin American History at the University of Cologne, Germany, on the occasion of her becoming Emeritus. Potthast's contributions to the fields of women's, gender and family history have been highly influential, focusing particularly on the role of women in different historical periods and geographic contexts in Latin America. Her most celebrated contributions include her monograph on the gendered demography of 19th-century Paraguay, entitled "'Paradies Mohammeds' oder 'Land der Frauen'? Zur Rolle von Frau und Familie in Paraguay im 19. Jahrhundert" and a volume on women's history in Latin America from the time of the Conquest until the end of the 20th century, entitled "Von Müttern und Machos. Eine Geschichte der Frauen Lateinamerikas." It is therefore not surprising that the volume should be structured according to four thematic threads central to Potthast's work concerned with different aspects of gendered history: demography and mobility; education, work and economy; gendered representations; and gendered relations. Each section consists of five contributions, which expand Potthast's work to consider gender in Latin America from the vantage points of cultural and social history, art history, literary studies and anthropology.

The initial section on demography and mobility brings together texts on various aspects of migration and mobility, such as family migration and access to land in 17th-century Bolivia (then Charcas), migration as marriage impediment in 18th-century Peru and New Spain, 19th-century women writers in the Caribbean, Paraguayan women's migration to the Argentinian border region in the late 19th century, and German pioneer women migrating to Brazil in the 19th century. The subsequent section on education, work and economics comprises contributions that address the disconnection between economic and gender history in the context of colonial finance, an analysis of Gabriela de Laperrière de Coni and her engagement against child labor, the women at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Universidad de Buenos Aires during the early 20th century, the construction of proletarian masculinities in the Argentinian press during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the situation of female food deliverers in Mexico

City during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the third section on gender and representation, the articles offer insights into conception of gender and femininity in the painting *Infierno* by José López de los Ríos, photographic representations of indigenous women that straddle the boundary between science and pornography, early 20th-century popular literature for and about women in Argentina, gendered Peronist propaganda (1946–1955) and the rumored espionage activities of German actress Hilde Krüger in Mexico during national socialism. The final section details gender relations through contributions on gendered production and consumption patterns of American colonial commodities in Europe, gender-based intimate partner violence against women in 18th-century Guatemala, intersections of conceptions of honor and masculinity in Mexico's Congress during the early stages of independence, the affective economy of gender and genre in Argentinian tango, and hetero-melancholic interpretations of Spanish women's dating life in Rio de Janeiro.

The contributions trace gendered dynamics across diverse historical and geographical contexts, demonstrating the pervasiveness of these dynamics over time and space. It is unfortunate for the feminist reader that this tracing is mostly done without a more thorough questioning of the stereotypes ascribed to the sexes outside of their historical construction. Consequently, gender is frequently confined to the object of analysis, rather than understood as a tool through which historical phenomena can be analyzed in a manner that transcends the categories of man and woman. Notable exceptions to this observation are the contributions on hetero-melancholy, and the intersections of genre and gender in tango. It is, of course, no prerequisite for women's history to be feminist in approach and the title of the volume does justify such an expectation. Nevertheless, it would have been preferable to at least question the inclusion of nude photography of indigenous women, as this perpetuates the violence of conquest unnecessarily.

The work will be of interest first and foremost to historians working on any of the topics previously outlined. Despite the aforementioned reservations, the volume is a testament to the extensive scholarship that Potthast's work has inspired and a fitting tribute to her pioneering contributions to the fields of gender, women and the family in Latin America.

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