
Contents

<i>Chapter 1</i>	General Introduction <i>Gertjan de Groot and Marlou Schrover</i>	1
<i>Chapter 2</i>	Frames of Reference: Skill, Gender and New Technology in the Hosiery Industry <i>Harriet Bradley</i>	17
<i>Chapter 3</i>	The Creation of a Gendered Division of Labour in the Danish Textile Industry <i>Marianne Rostgård</i>	35
<i>Chapter 4</i>	Foreign Technology and the Gender Division of Labour in a Dutch Cotton Spinning Mill <i>Gertjan de Groot</i>	52
<i>Chapter 5</i>	'The Mysteries of the Typewriter': Technology and Gender in the British Civil Service, 1870–1914 <i>Meta Zimmeck</i>	67
<i>Chapter 6</i>	'A Revolution in the Workplace'? Women's Work in Munitions Factories and Technological Change 1914–1918 <i>Deborah Thom</i>	97
<i>Chapter 7</i>	Gender and Technological Change in the North Staffordshire Pottery Industry <i>Jacqueline Sarsby</i>	119
<i>Chapter 8</i>	Periodization and the Engendering of Technology: The Pottery of Gustavsberg, Sweden, 1880–1980 <i>Ulla Wikander</i>	135
<i>Chapter 9</i>	Creating Gender: Technology and Femininity in the Swedish Dairy Industry <i>Lena Sommestad</i>	151
<i>Chapter 10</i>	Cooking up Women's Work: Women Workers in the Dutch Food Industries 1889–1960 <i>Marlou Schrover</i>	170
	<i>Notes on Contributors</i>	193
	<i>Index</i>	195

List of Tables

2.1	Number of power frames operated by men and women, 1863	24
3.1	Number of men and women employed in cloth mills in Odense, 1872–1910.	40
3.2	Number of men and women employed in cotton mills in Odense, 1872–1910.	40

List of Figures

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 3.1 | The number of men and women employed in the textile industry in Odense, seen in relation to the degree of mechanization, 1855–1930 | 38 |
| 4.1 | Number of men and women employed at the Dutch Cotton Spinning Mill, 1867–1940 | 60 |
| 6.1 | Women workers on cranes working with large shells, one of the few groups who got equal pay because they were so visibly doing men’s work, in trousers. | 106 |
| 6.2 | Women workers in the tailoring shops, doing work traditionally defined as skilled men’s work (although it involves sewing and is very like other sorts of women’s work) but paid at equal rates by trade union agreement. | 110 |
| 6.3 | Women in the danger buildings with the welfare superintendant, Lilian Barker. Although this was danger work it was actually not men’s work; it had been done by women in the district before the war, so it was paid the women’s rate. | 110 |
| 7.1 | Wedging the clay: a young woman throws a large piece of clay down to another over and over again, until all the air has been knocked out of it. | 121 |
| 7.2 | Jiggering: the woman attendant turns a wheel for a man making pots. | 126 |
| 7.3 | Paintresses and lithographers: these women in the decorating end, dressed in smart pinafores like parlour maids, are the elite of the female workforce. | 127 |
| 9.1 | A dairymaid in Rimbo empties a large, mechanical churn. Note the characteristic dairymaid’s cap. The white cap – often tied with a blue and yellow ribbon – was the professional sign of formally trained dairymaids. | 152 |
| 9.2 | Dairymaids and dairymen in the Swedish dairy industry, 1913–1939. | 153 |
| 9.3 | Swedish counties with respectively more or less dairymen than should be expected from the level of industrialization and the type of production of individual dairies, 1930. | 158 |

9.4	A female dairy assistant monitors the pasteurizer in a large Stockholm dairy in 1930.	160
9.5	A dairymaid operates the butter churns in Eskilstuna dairy, a fairly large, urban dairy in central Sweden in 1937.	161
10.1	Total number of workers in the food and allied industries, 1889–1960.	171
10.2	Percentage of women workers in the food and allied industries, 1889–1960.	172
10.3	Percentage of women workers in the dairy industry, 1889–1960.	173
10.4	Woman churning and man playing with a child in a walking frame. This photograph was staged in 1938 to show the way things were in the ‘good old days’. The impossibility of combining buttermaking and cheesemaking with childcare, as had been done at home, is often given as an explanation for the failure of women to move to factory dairying. In reality this was, however, not the reason why women did not work in the factories.	175
10.5	Number of workers in the beer industry, 1889–1960.	179
10.6	Percentage of women workers in the beer industry, 1889–1960.	180
10.7	Number of workers in the cocoa and chocolate industry, 1889–1960.	181
10.8	Percentage of women workers in the cocoa and chocolate industry, 1889–1960.	182
10.9	At the end of the nineteenth century, the chocolate bar became the most popular chocolate product. Unlike the more fancy-shaped chocolate products, the bars could easily be made and wrapped by machines. Women were the main employees on both types of machine. The photograph shows a woman feeding bars of chocolate into a wrapping machine at Van Houten’s factory, around 1900.	183
10.10	Number of workers in the margarine industry, 1889–1960.	186
10.11	Percentage of women workers in the margarine industry, 1889–1960.	187
10.12	In 1914, there was a sudden influx of women into the margarine industry. This influx was related to introduction of a machine which looked like a large egg-slicer. The machine, shown here, cut slabs of margarine into pieces of the same size. The invention made packing margarine much simpler. The photograph was taken in the Jurgens factory in Oss in 1914.	188