

EDWARDIAN TYPE OUT



A BOOK BY SAM SINI

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TO MY CAT, HARRY,
WHO LOVED STEPPING
ON MY COMPUTER IN
THIS BOOKS CREATION

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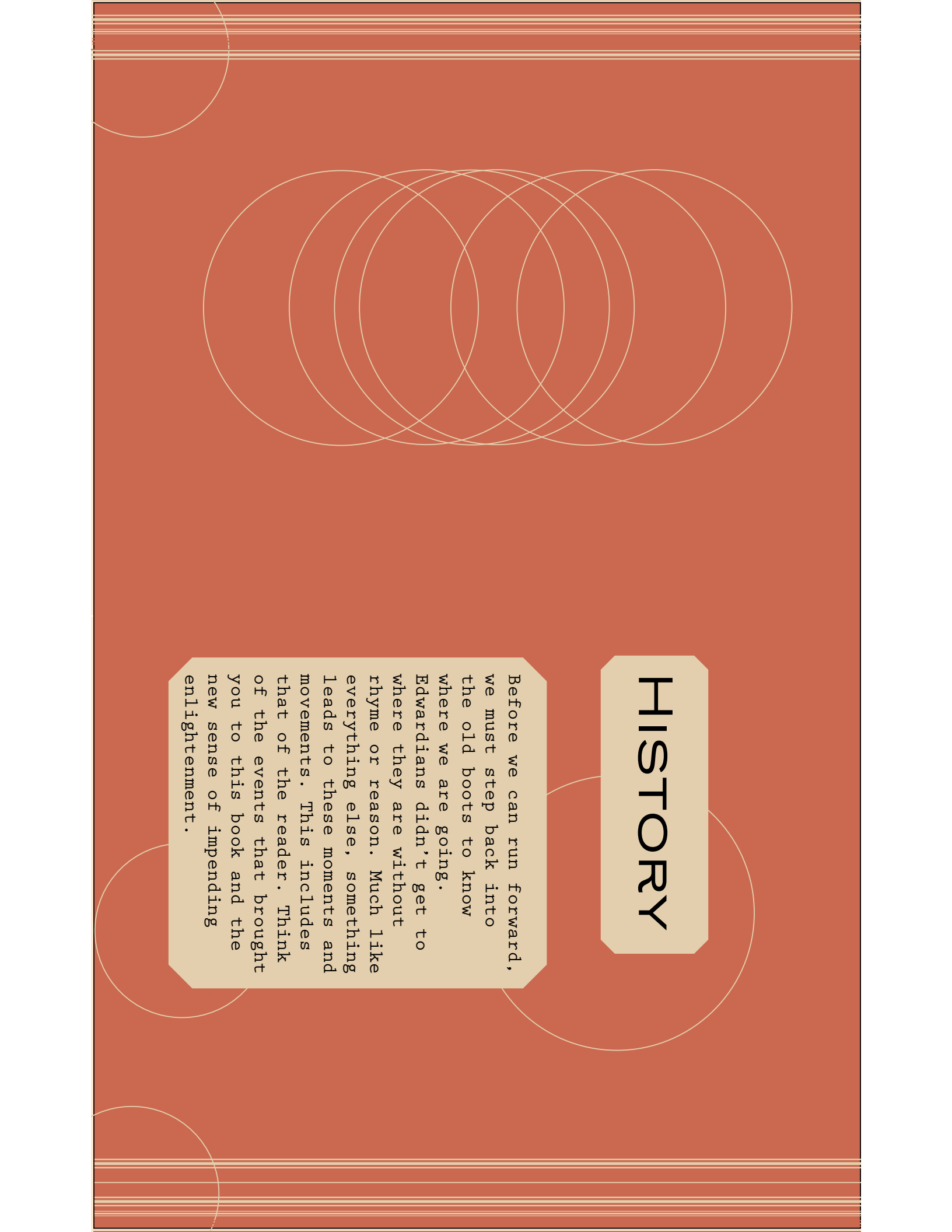


INTRODUCTION

Salutations, welcome to a book of history, wonder, and a new look on the world you may have never stepped into. The premise of this book is to inform and draw people into the Edwardian Era. The Edwardian Era is one of the most impactful on women's rights that had most of the events and inventions not have come about, women's history and placement would be forever changed.

Today, tomorrow, whenever it may be that this book is being held and loved, please take great care. The readings of this book are a reflection of real lives, struggles, strife, and discoveries. The Edwardian woman is the ground breaking towards equality, as their new placement in the workforce and education pave the way for our society today.

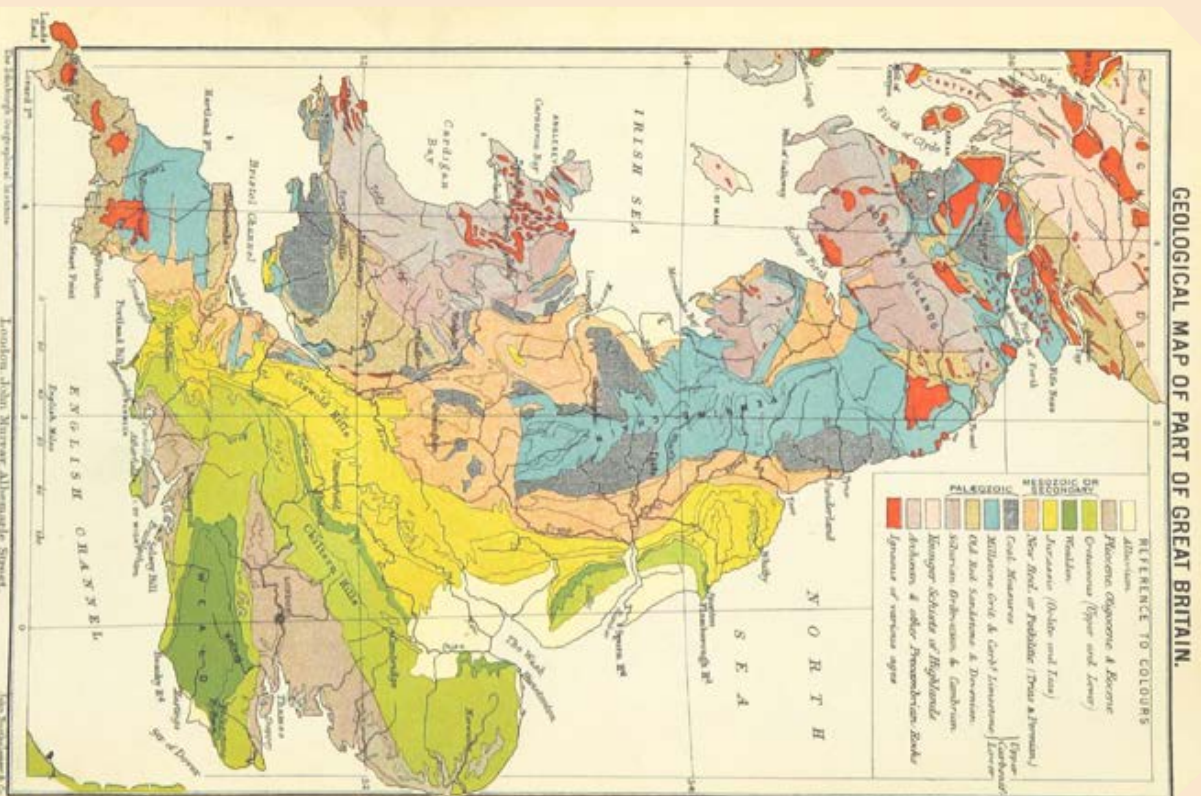
We must know where we have been, to know where we must go.



HISTORY

Before we can run forward, we must step back into the old boots to know where we are going.

Edwardians didn't get to where they are without rhyme or reason. Much like everything else, something leads to these moments and movements. This includes that of the reader. Think of the events that brought you to this book and the new sense of impending enlightenment.

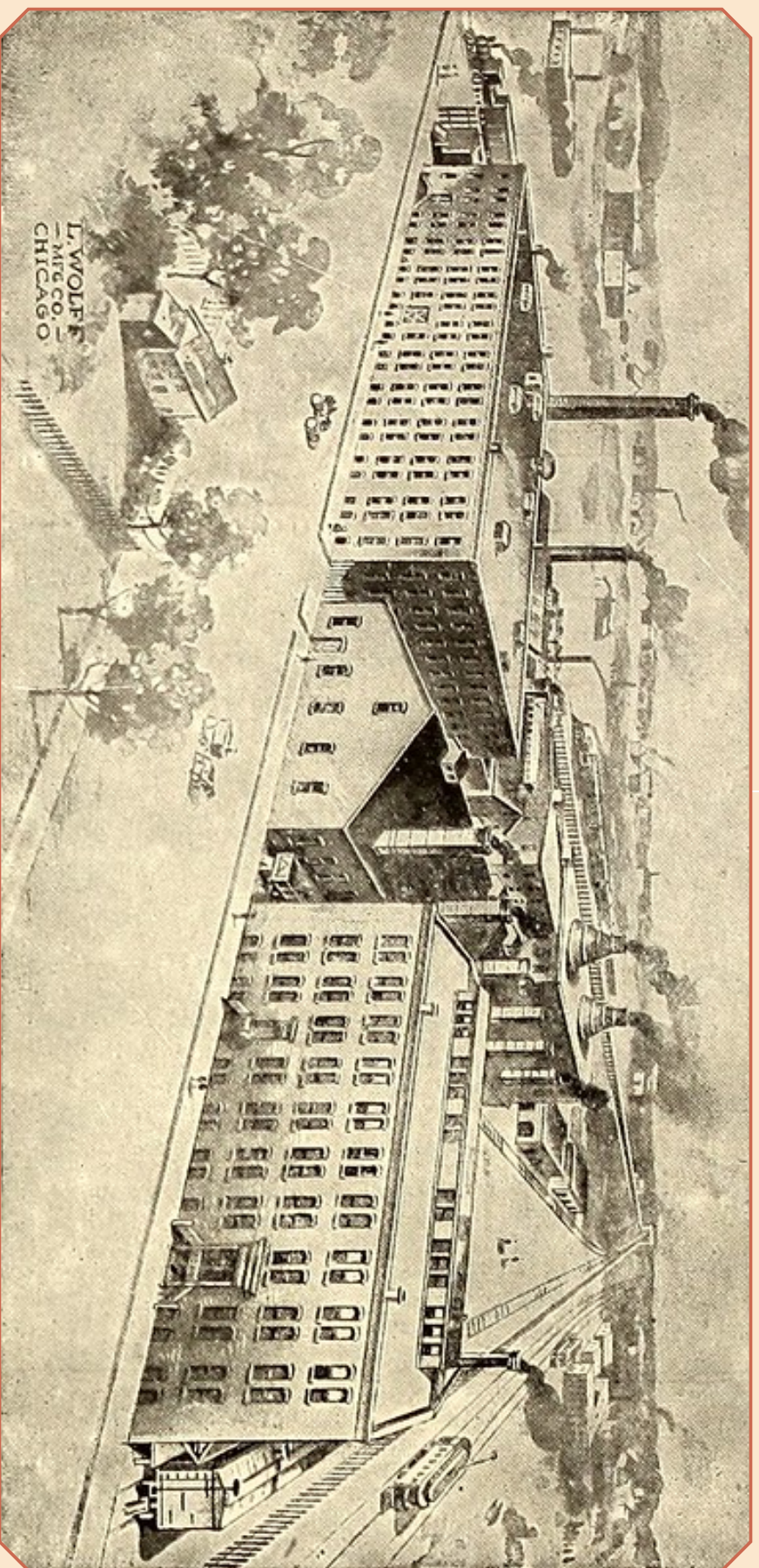


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KING EDWARD VII

King Edward VII was a very flamboyant king. His mannerisms and fashion lead to the trends in the Edwardian Era. Infact, the Edwardian era is the last era to be named after an aristocrat.

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INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The industrial revolution was an important precursor to the edwardian era. The influence on life and work in their era derives from this period, so it is crucial to understand it.

When the invention of simple machines sent the world into a brave new era that is still alive and well today, it was a big step for the people in the time. Factory jobs, most of the time were not outsourced, and had their own items to produce.

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The industrial revolution was an important precursor to the edwardian era. The influence on life and work in their era derives from this period, so it is crucial to understand it.

The new demand for commercial products, especially as new inventions and items are being brought to England lead to the ideations and ambitions of the people.

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EDUCATION

"Books are the greatest weapon" When it comes to education, the Edwardians never messed around. To be a well rounded woman was a woman to be married up. While the idealizations for women on being educated vary, it is important to look at all aspects of their life.

CLASSIST CHOICE

Women's education depended greatly on your class, and in many ways, it was a very backwards system. Women of the upper class recieved less formal education while middle to lower class women were afforded the ability to expand upon their knowledge. The education system for women was still a very broken concept, however, it was a boot in the right direction of equality and education.

However, with this new knowledge that women possess, changes will start to occur. Women are starting to figure out the world around them as the knowledge informs them of the injustices that have been done in reagrds to withholding academic education.



THE LOWER CLASS SITUATION

When Britian instilled laws to prevent children from working with their parents in factories or any other place of employment, children were then required to go to school until age 12. There were roughly 21 girls schools in britian with 5,000 students in their seats. This new ground breaking ideation lead to the lower class being educated to a much more proficient degree than before. With that said, most children from the lower class did not go on to complete further education due to their financial situations.

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THE MIDDLE CLASS SITUATION

The middle class woman was educated and had a chance to move forward with their studies. It was during this time that famous female scientist, Marie Curie even made her grand appearance. Indicating that women would infact, go on to college and higher education.



THE UPPER CLASS SITUATION

The women of the upper class were taught sophistication. That is simply what they were. The goal was to have private tutors or governesses to teach them the ways of the ideal woman. Their educational promise was to marry up in society to maintain or make more money.

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Education: Boys vs Girls

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Boys

They are afforded the ability to learn mathematics and politics throughout their education. The boys are encouraged to go to college and be the innovators and money makers in their homes. Their education gives them the tools to do it without an issue.

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Girls

Girls were taught to sew, they had minimal to no access to learn mathematics, some sciences, and politics. Girls were given some choice later to receive training to be a governess, and later on, limited access to colleges.

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*Who
Wins?*

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The Boys

With access to higher education all around, boys are still continuing to be the bread winner of the house. However, women are still looked upon to be educators and governesses

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WORK

Working women were not necessarily a common thing, unless you were in the lower class. In many ways work was looked down upon, viewing the women as having no husband or one that did not provide. Working women were shameful in the eyes of society. Despite this, more and more women were getting jobs, not just in factories but in many different fields that reflected their education.



LOWER CLASS

The lower class had many options for employment, however, pay was very little and their days were busy. There was not much down time in the day for frivolity and mostly only had one day off a week if they were lucky. Their options ranged from working in a house as a staffing member or work in the factories or laundry.



WORKING IN A HOUSE

One of the options the lower class had for employment was working in a manor, mansion, or house for the upper middle or upper classes. Most often when working in a house, the staff members would either live in the attic or the basement. However, some manors and mansions actually had separate housing from the main house that the workers would work in. To the right is the chart ranking from highest/highest paid to the lowest.



HOUSEHOLD ROLES

House Keeper: Head of the female staff members and goes by Mrs. no matter her marital status.

Cook: While not as popular as the male cooks, women were still held in high regard in this role.

House Maid: Cleans the house as well as the chamberpots.

Kitchenmaid: Oversees the kitchen department and keeps the space clean and running efficiently.

Laundrymaid: Steamed, pressed, and gofering the clothes of the house.

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Nursemaid: Nursery support that cleaned nappies and kept the nursery clean.

Dairy Maid: In charge of making butter and other dairy biproducts.

Scullerymaid: She took on a mix of duties from other maids, but her primary function was to clean and scrub pots and pans.

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FACTORY WORK

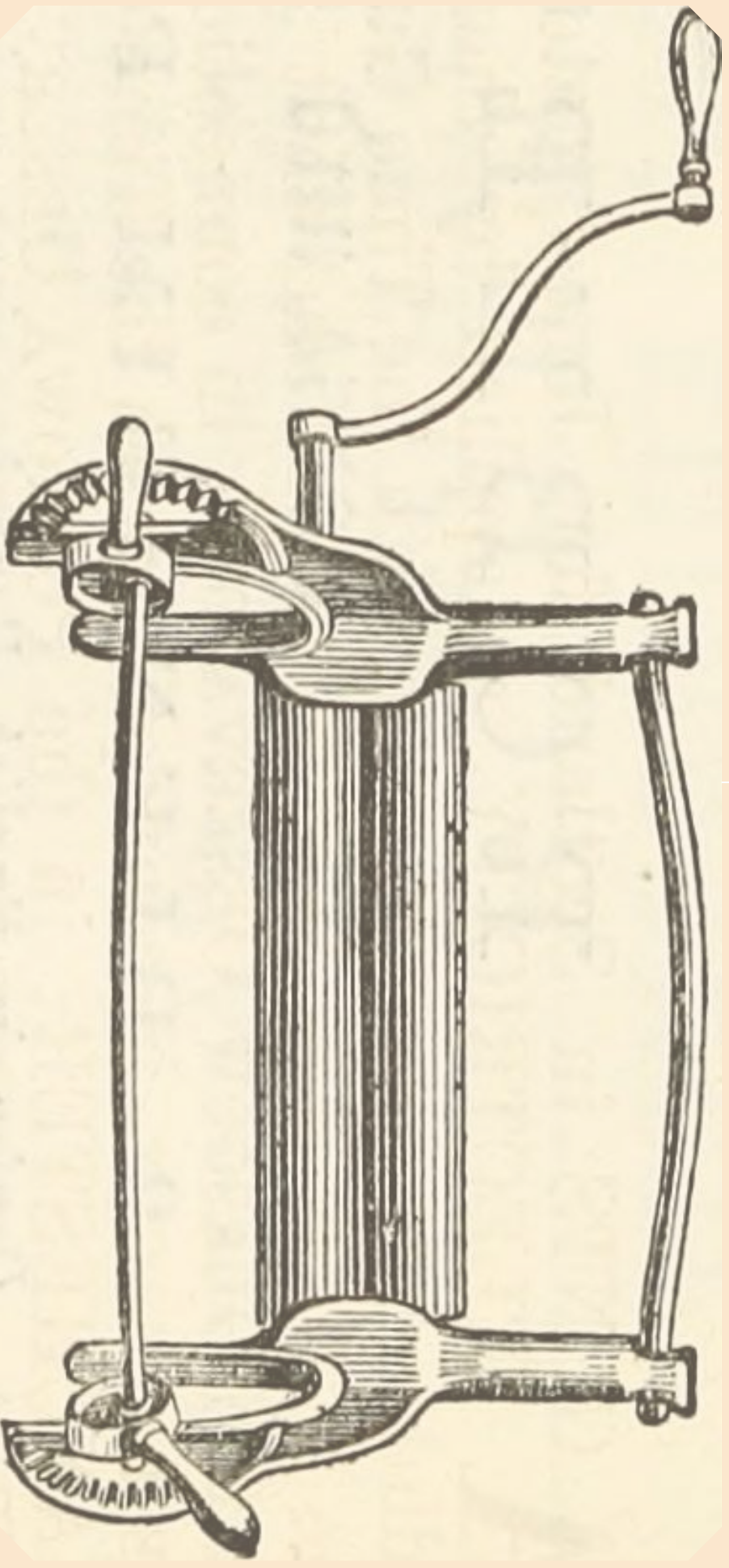
Working in a factory or as a laundress was another job that was commonly taken on by the lower class. In the case of women, they would work long days for low pay. In addition to low pay, women were not permitted to move up in the workplace, keeping the poor, poor.

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Women rolling cigars in a factory.

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Mangle:

Used in drying laundry. The woman would put the wet clean cloth and pull the crank. Unfortunately, many children thought this was a toy and were seriously injured by it or were killed

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MIDDLE CLASS WORK

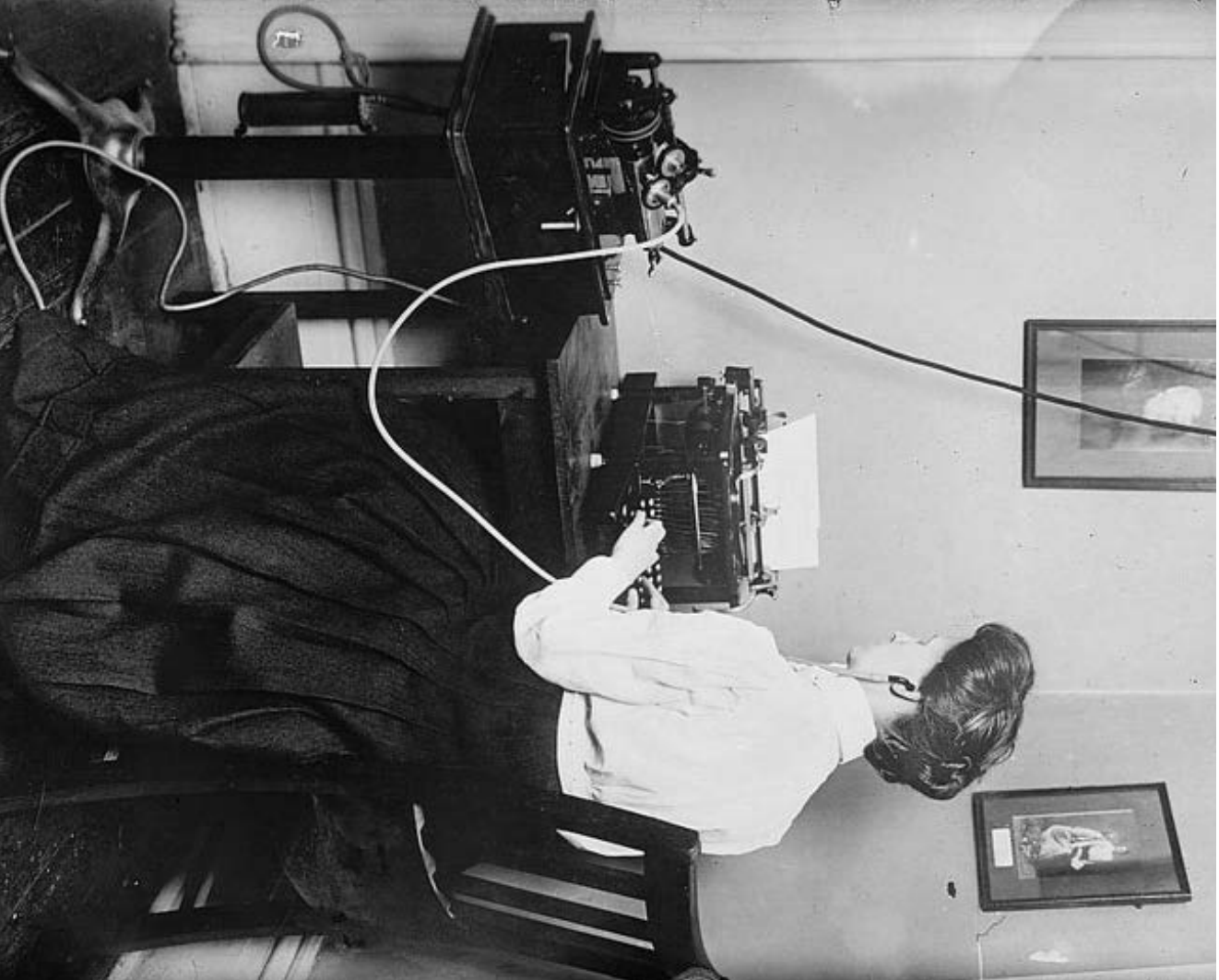
In the edwardian era, women of the middle class were able to express a certain amount of freedom and the ability to move forward in terms of what work they could do. Jobs would range from a shop owner to a governess during these times.





Women at this time were allowed to own their own stores. While some had great success, others still struggled due to the views on women being unable to run a successful shop.





SECRETARY

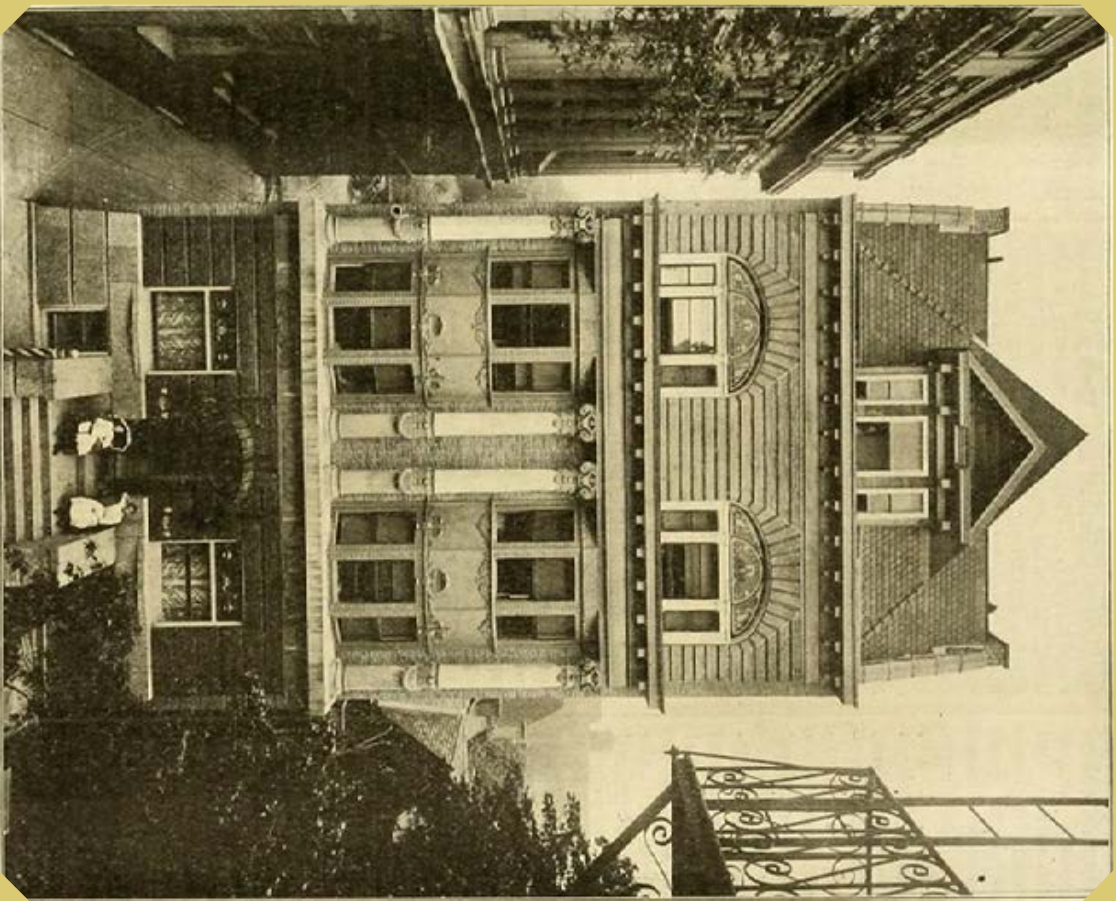
As technology and women's education grew, so did their job positions. Women in the middle class could take on the role of a secretary or do minimal office work. As basic things such as typing and shorthand were common with education, women were able to be employed for it. While their hiring for the position of secretary seemed grand, it was a dead end job. Most women would never get a promotion.

EDUCATION

Most women looking to complete higher education were able to during this era. There were usually separate attachment schools to enable women to become teachers or a governess. To that end, women also starting breaking into distinguished subjects like Marie Curie, whom became a chemist and physicist that pioneered radioactivity.







HOME LIFE

Home sweet home, at least that is what some Edwardian's say. The home life of the female Edwardian would vary depending on her class, as with most concepts of life previously discussed. Here, we look at the family dynamic as well as their daily lives.

FIRST COME MONEY, THEN COMES MARRIAGE

Before a woman can have her husband own a nice home, she must be married. Unmarried women at this time were looked upon as spinsters and not a high part of society.



INSIDE A MARRIAGE

Affairs:

Most marriages were done out of money or power gains. This means that most couples were not happily married, leading to men straying from the marriage bed. However, women were not allowed to engage in these behaviors and would lead to a divorce if discovered.

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Divorce:

Divorce was a very uncommon occurrence during this era. There was rough 1,000 granted a year and the results were not favorable. The women would be left with nothing, their former husband taking the children and the home. The only items or funding that a woman could receive from the divorce is anything that she can prove was individually hers. If it was a joint situation, the man would get it.

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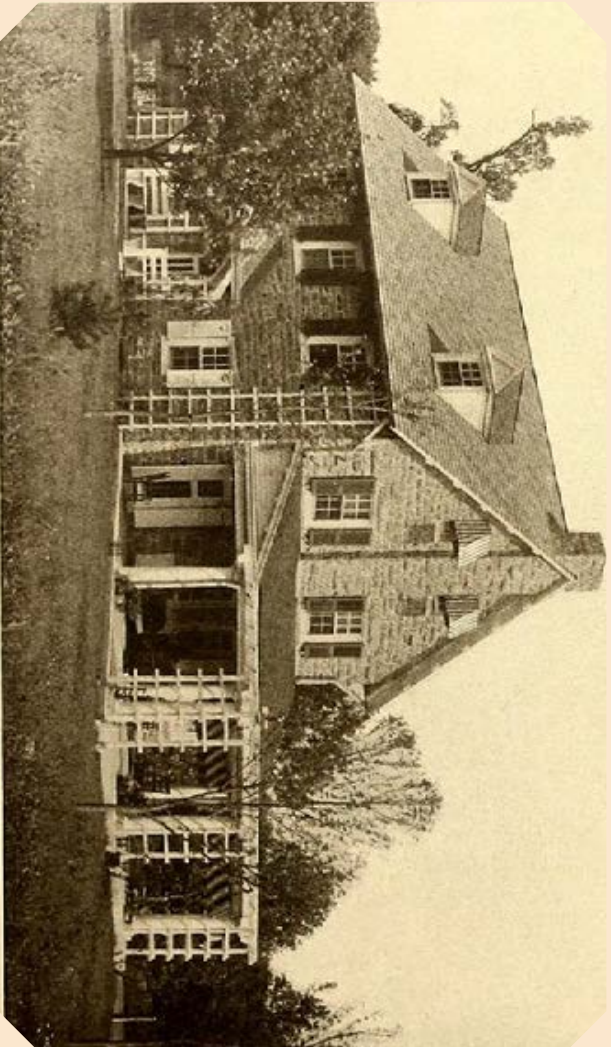
THE LOWER CLASS HOME

Home life in the lower class varied. Depending on your job, there was an opportunity to live in the large manors or mansions that they worked at or in tiny apartments based off where they worked.



THE MIDDLE CLASS HOME

The middle class at this time had a decent amount of money. The men worked non labourous jobs that would take place in an office setting instead of a factory one. At this time, the middle class moved to the suburbs and made their homes there. As access to trains and public transport became more accessible, larger homes for less money were easily attainable by the middle class.



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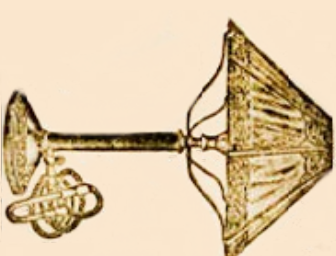
Art Deco:

Art Deco was all the rage during this time. Both the middle and upperclass swore by it. The biggest difference between the middle and upper class is the scale. Most rooms in the middle class home are much smaller in comparison to those of the upper class. Otherwise, most trends were maintained by both classes.

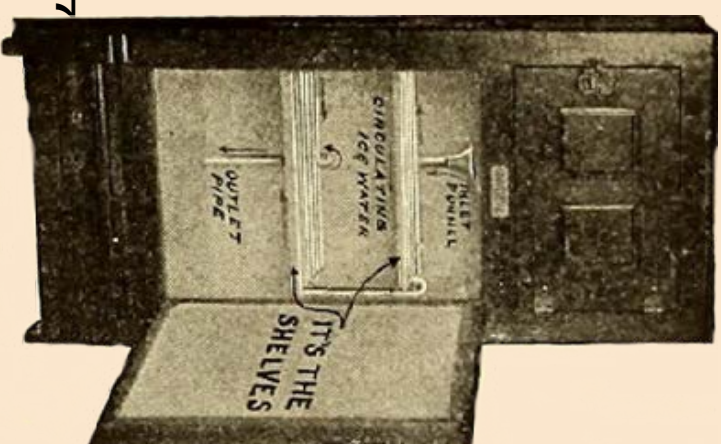


THE UPPER CLASS HOME

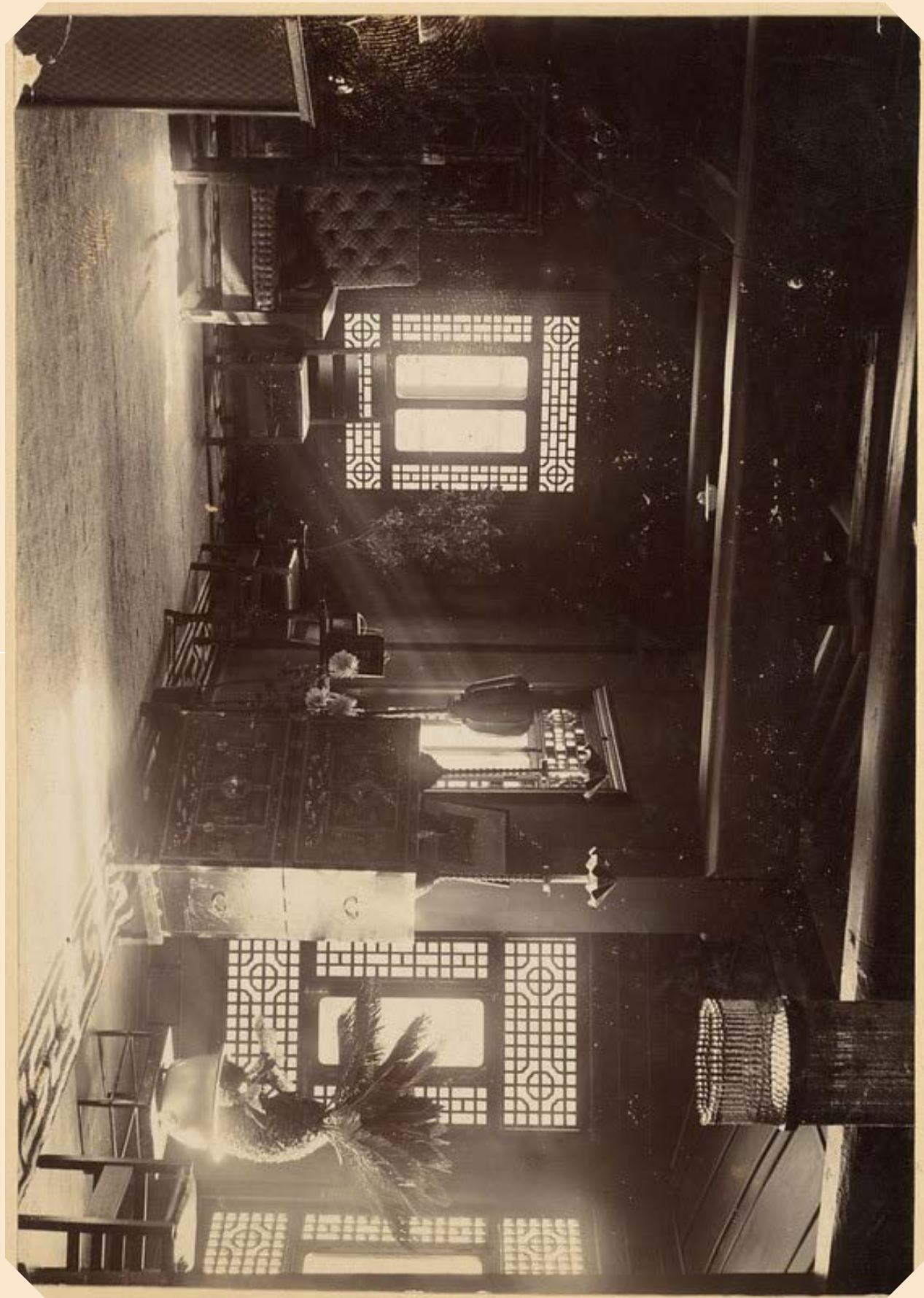
The upper class that consisted of wealth and royalty would become the iconic figures of this era. Their fashion and big lavish homes that take a small army to run, are the crown jewel of the era. Appearance and marrying up was everything to this class, and home life of women was not much different of that of a middle class woman. Their sole job was to make sure that the staff was in line as well as able to assist in the entertainment of guests.



The new invention of electricity being used in homes was a big game changer for homes. The upper and middle class took joy in these new inventions.



With this new concept of electricity, there is quite the jump for new appliances other than lighting. The new refrigerator and other inventions to come would start to form our world.



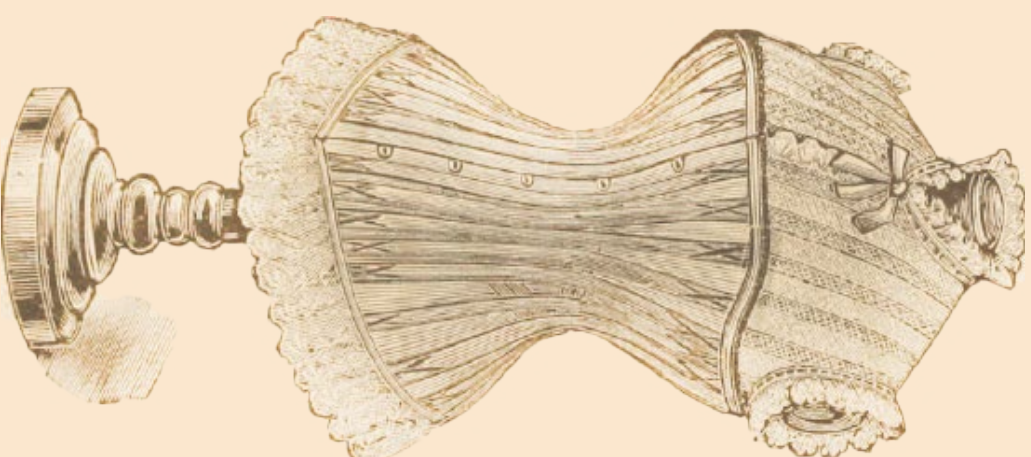
FASHION

Looks were everything in the Edwardian Era. What was worn was a symbol of beauty, wealth, and societal standing. During the Edwardian Era, the new concept of high fashion comes into play. Fashion Icons like Alice Roosevelt and the Gibson Girls dictated what was 'in' and what was 'out'.

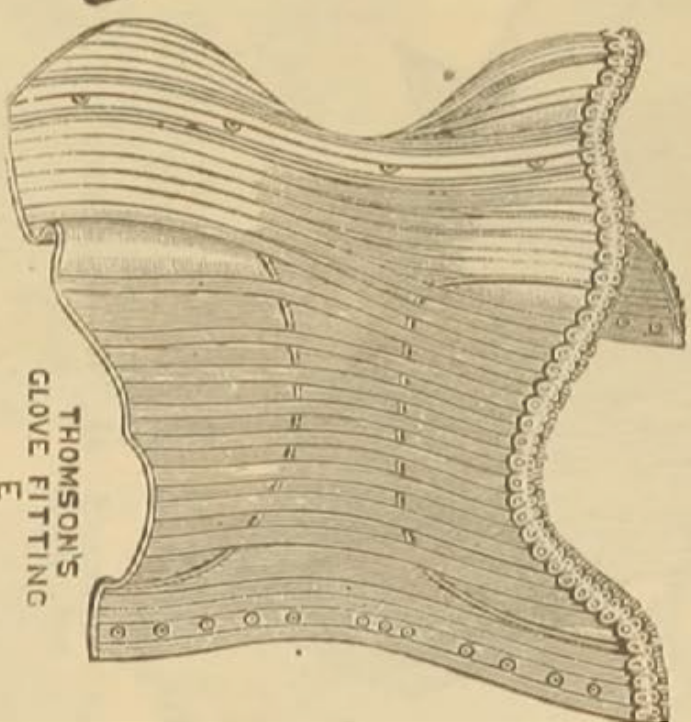
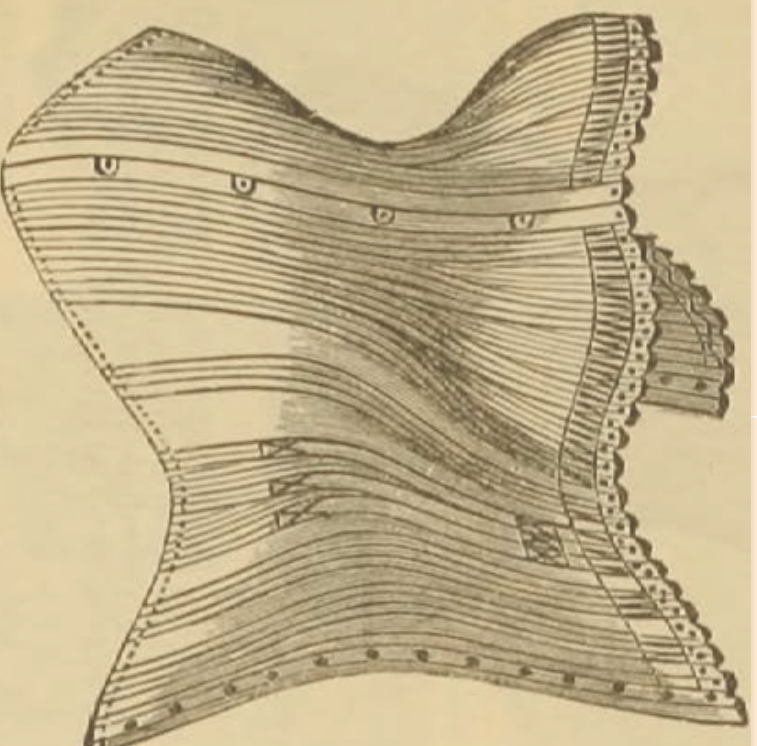
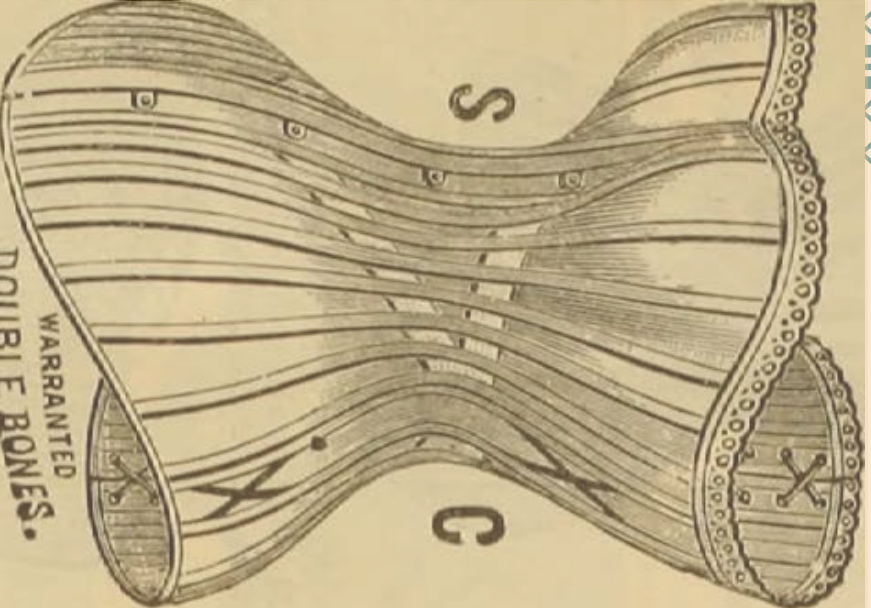
THE CORSET

The corset was a restrictive undergarment that shaped the female body. These high fashioned body shapers were popular in the S curve shape. This would give way to the popular robin's breast shape which was all the rage during the era.

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No. 531 French Woven Corset, heavily boned, three rows of bones at the hip, very durable, white or

No. 533. Thomson's E Sateen Corset, long waist, drab or white, 18 to 30 inches, \$1.50 Thomson's G French

OUTERWEAR

Bodice:

The bodice was usually filled with ruffles to accompany the robin's breast shape. There was a high neck line to go with them as well as some lacing.





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Hats:

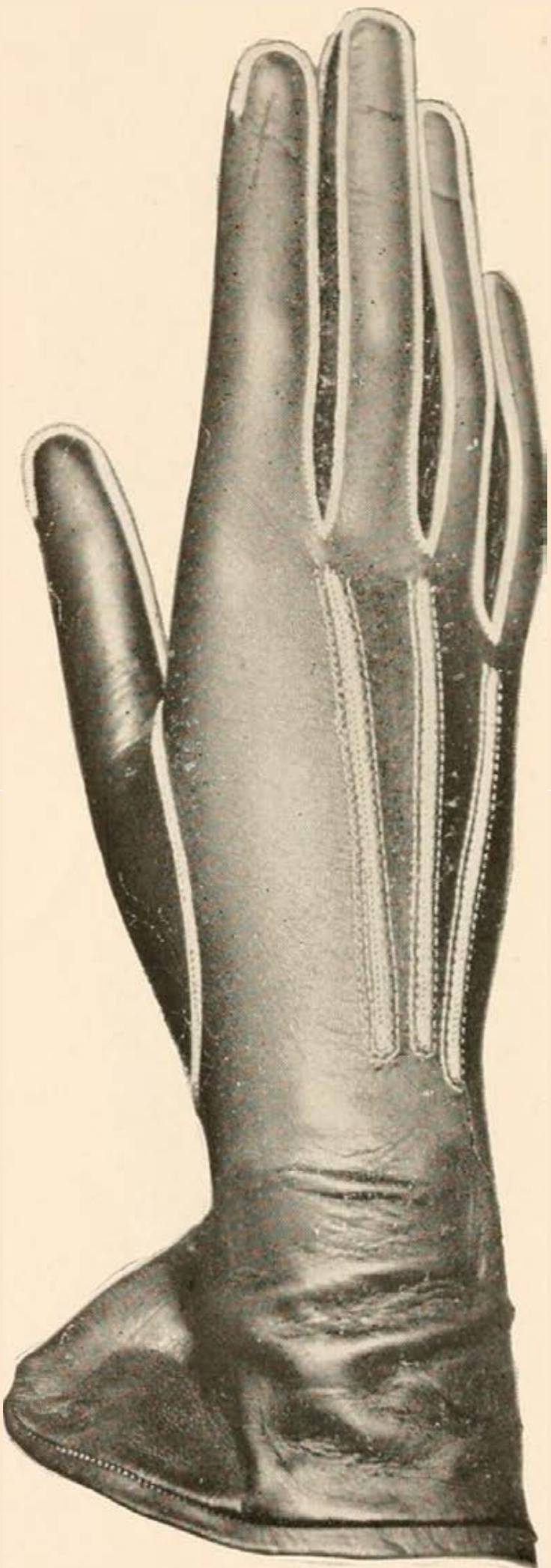
Hats were a big deal in the edwardian era. Feathers were all the rage. However, the Audobon society had to issue a warning due to the excess usage of real feathers for hats and corset boning. Many bird populations suffered in this time.

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Sleeves:

Throughout the era, sleeves change quite a bit. Initially the sleeves were very tight early in the era and slowly moved towards a flowing kimono sleeve.





Gloves:

A common garment that were used by women during this era.

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CONCLUSION

The Edwardian era, is with no doubt filled with elegance and poise. With this elegant and poise, a new chapter in equality is starting to be written. With women being educated from a young age, and new rules demanding their education as youths, opens the doors for new conversations.

These new conversations allowed women to have access to more diverse jobs, fashion, and culture. As time goes on these fundamentals will grow into something beautiful and avant garde.

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