

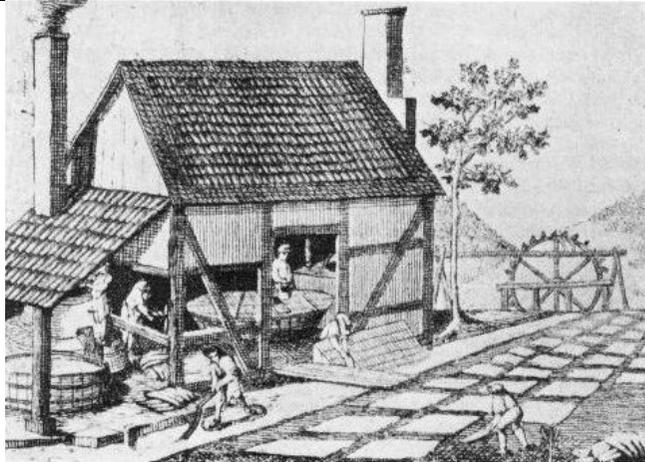
Textile Occupations in old Glarus

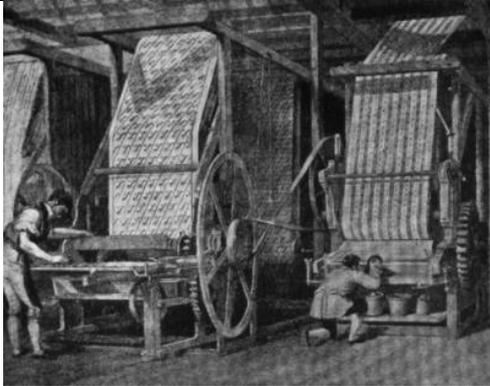
Textile Printing

Occupation	Description of the	
Draughtsman	The draughtsman drew pattern lines for each color on the surface of wooden print models.	
Model Engraver	The models, also called printing blocks, are made by the model engraver, who is also known as the form engraver. With precision and a steady hand, the model engraver makes printing blocks for handcrafted textile printing (blue or witness printing). These are wooden printing blocks (models) as they were used for textile printing in the 18th and 19th centuries in Glarus.	

<p>Engraver</p>	<p>Unlike the model engraver, the engraver produces metallic printing plates for textile printing. Popular engraving materials are tin, brass, silver, gold or steel. The models and templates were made by hand before being transferred to the engraving machine. The most important tools of the engravers were hammer and chisel as well as the graver.</p>	
<p>Colour cook / colourist</p>	<p>If the draughtsman has to provide the designs, it is up to the colourist (also called colour cooker) to transfer them to the fabric in a chemical-technical process. The practical experience and the recipe book were the tools with which the colorist approached the coloring. The colorist had the diagrams of all thickenings and colors laid on the table and then knew at a glance whether his color kitchen had worked properly.</p>	

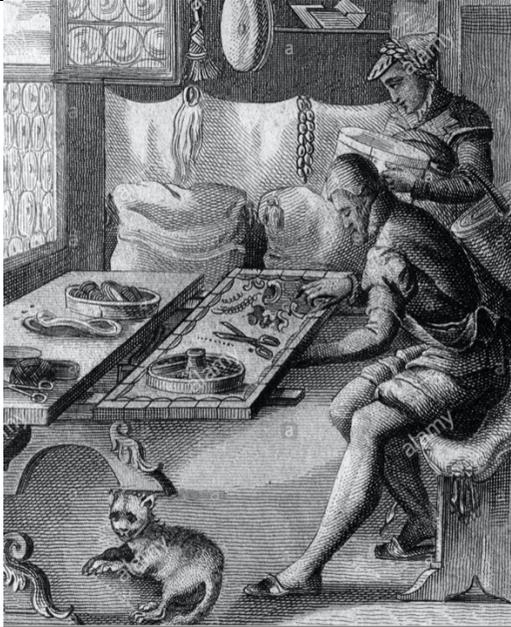
<p>Dyer</p>	<p>The dyeing industry has developed a thousand-year-old tradition and its own occupational profile with numerous specialisations.</p> <p>The dyer is responsible for mixing, developing and creating colours and colour palettes for the textiles. In dyeing, textile material (fibres) is dyed (coloured) by applying dyestuffs in dyeing or printing processes. Textiles made of natural fibres are bleached beforehand so that the natural colour of the textile has as little influence as possible on the shade and especially on the brilliance of the dyeing process.</p> <p>Indigo, saffron, madder, Brazilwood, safflower and flax were all part of the dyer's know-how and, when dosed and used correctly, made a simple fabric into the most valuable fabrics for cloth and clothing.</p>	 An illustration of a dyer in a workshop. The dyer, a man with a beard wearing a white tunic and a dark hood, is using a long wooden stick to stir a large, round, wooden vat filled with red dye. To his left are two large, woven baskets, one containing green material and the other red. A small fire is visible under the vat, and steam rises from it. The background shows a simple workshop setting.
<p>Washerwoman</p>	<p>Launderesses cleaned the textiles before they could be further processed, be it for dyeing, printing or cutting to size.</p> <p>If the laundry was very dirty, then a boiling out (Beuchen) in so-called <i>Beuchkesseln</i> (boiling pots) could not be avoided. The soaked laundry was moved in contact with hot soap or soda solution in bag boilers until the caustic solution dissolved the dirt.</p>	 A black and white photograph of a laundry room. Several women, dressed in simple work clothes and aprons, are working at long wooden tables. Each table has a large, round, wooden tub on it. The women are focused on their tasks, likely washing or cleaning textiles. The room has large windows in the background, and the floor is made of stone tiles. A watermark 'images' is visible in the lower right corner of the photo.

<p>Bleacher</p>	<p>Beside the dyers and washers there was the own profession of the bleachers. The bleaching place was also called "Bleiche" for short.</p> <p>Linen, hemp and cotton fibres were spun and woven in their natural state so that the finished fabrics were yellowish to grey-brown and had to be bleached before being dyed or sold. Freshly woven textiles as well as textiles soiled by use were subjected to lawn bleaching: On a meadow near a river, the bleaching place or also the cloth bleaching place, the fabrics still wet from the laundry, in addition, yarns, were laid out flat or stretched out and kept continuously damp (therefore the proximity to the river). Some bleachers also sprinkled the textiles with lyes.</p>	 <p>Historical bleachery</p>
<p>Printers</p>	<p>The printer pressed the print model into the ink pad and then printed ink into the fabric stretched on the printing table with pinpoint accuracy.</p>	

<p>Calico printer</p>	<p>Printing on cotton fabric (calico) is called calico printing. Depending on the fineness of the fabric used, the print may be sharper or less sharp. The printing can be carried out with all common methods for cotton and is usually carried out with great colour splendour. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, printed calico was the fabric used for women's outerwear in the lower and middle classes of society.</p>	
<p>Wool, linen and silk printer (Zeugdrucker)</p>	<p>The printing shop was the further processing of the textile materials (wool, linen, silk). In the 18th/19th century the witnesses, i.e. the coarsely woven textiles, were provided with coloured patterns.</p>	 <p>Certificate printers of the company Gebrüder Streiff in Glarus</p>

Weaving / Spinning

Occupation	Description of the	
Andreherin	A so-called <i>Andreherin</i> had to set up the loom, clamp new warp threads and connect them with the old warp threads.	
Drossler	Drosslers were specifically employed for the production of yarns with a larger yarn draw (probably warp yarns) on ring spinning machines.	 <p data-bbox="1361 898 1818 927">Choker in front of a ring spinning machine</p>

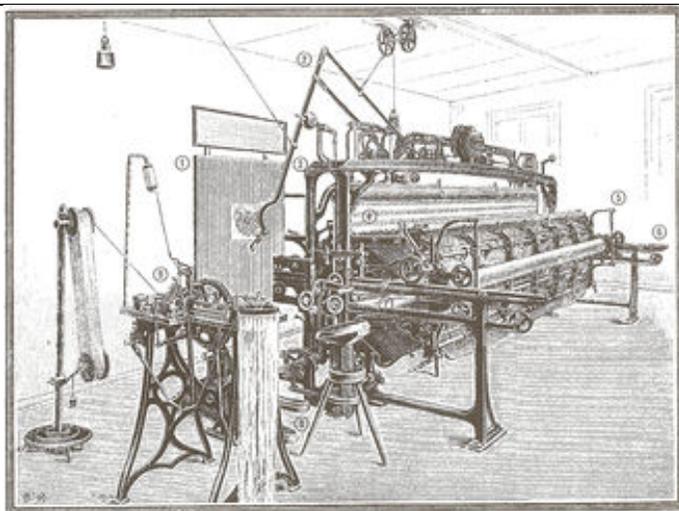
<p>Schalerin (Scarf maker)</p>	<p>Scarf, hem or fringe maker. The scarf maker cut printed cotton, half cotton or wool fabrics, rolled them up and either tied fringes at the narrow ends or tied exposed longitudinal threads into fringes.</p> <p>Rolling means sewing a rolled hem by hand. This activity has a long tradition in Switzerland and was carried out on farms, especially in the quiet winter months, by women for the textile factories.</p>	
<p>Spinner</p>	<p>By arranging, joining and twirling thin, short animal and vegetable (single) fibres, the spinners produced a long thread. For thousands of years, people stretched threads of flax, wool or and made clothes, carpets and blankets from them. First they used the rotating manual spindle and later the spinning wheel as a tool. After the demand for textiles had risen sharply in the 18th century, the mechanisation of manual work began. Manual spinning was replaced by spinning machines.</p>	

<p>Spool winder</p>	<p>Winders operate, maintain and care for winding machines which bring yarns into a sales-ready condition. Winders work in companies of the textile industry, e.g. in decorative weaving mills. By using winding machines, winders prepare the yarn batches intended for the retail trade. For example, you rewind sewing thread onto the standard small thread carriers and transfer embroidery or handmade threads by reeling them into strand form. First, winders present the material to the winding machines, thread the yarn into the guiding elements (guides) of the machines and attach the yarn ends to the new yarn carriers or other devices for receiving the yarn (e.g. during reeling). You set the desired yarn lengths or weights and start the machines. During the winding process they pay attention to the yarn path, connect torn threads and exchange full yarn carriers for empty ones. In the spooling department, there is usually multiple work, which means that spoolers keep several machines running at the same time.</p>	 <p>Winder in a textile factory around 1930</p>
<p>Weaver</p>	<p>The weaver produces various fabrics from yarns. In the Middle Ages linen weaving was one of the "dishonest professions". Specialized weavers were the cloth makers, who produced exclusively fine milled and roughened wool fabrics, so-called cloths, linen weavers produced exclusively canvas, silk weavers woven silk.</p> <p>The loom enabled the weaver to produce high quality fabrics. However, mechanical looms and industrialisation brought an end to this craft, which had been very widespread in the past. This upheaval deprived many weavers of their livelihood. And so the weavers were one of the first professions to experience the negative consequences of industrialization for themselves.</p>	 <p>Quelle: Deutsche Fotothek</p>

		The Weaver in the Book of Estates of Jost Ammann 1568
Zettler	<p>When warping, the warp beam (also called warp beam) is rewound onto the warp beam. Occupations were still 1990: Bandzettler, Baumwollzettler, Endzettler, Musterzettler, Seidenzettler, Wollzettler, Zettler and Zettlermeister.</p> <p>Warping, also known as shearing, is a preparatory process in weaving. A coultter of <u>warp tapes of the same length</u> and wound parallel to each other is produced.</p> <p>A warp yarn tape consists of the entire yarn sheet, arranged in a specific pattern repeat. The desired total number of warp threads is achieved by winding several tapes next to each other. Once the specified number of tapes has been warped onto the warping drum, the same machine winds the yarn from the warping drum onto the so-called warp beam of a loom.</p>	 <p>Transformers in the weaving mill</p>

Embroidery

Occupation	Description of the	

<p>Sticker</p>	<p>Embroidery developed over time into a craft of the guild, which from the 17th century changed into a manufactory. From the 18th century onwards, industrial mass production for embroidery goods came up alongside the small craft businesses. In the 19th century this boomed rapidly with the invention of the knitting machine and pushed craft embroidery businesses into niche areas to this day.</p> <p>Embroiderers mainly decorate clothing, underwear and home textiles with embroidery. They also embroider flags, banners, carpets, liturgical garments and textiles. Embroiderers work by hand or use machines.</p>	 <p>Foto: Archly Stickeremuseum</p>
<p>Threader</p>	<p>In addition to threading the needles, threaders also had to keep an eye on the embroidery machine, because the embroiderer itself could not always keep an eye on all threads and needles.</p>	 <p>Hand embroidery machine with threading machine</p>

Various professions in the textile sector

Occupation	Description of the	
Henchman	A henchman is an unskilled auxiliary worker (unskilled labourer, assistant worker, assistant) especially in the building trade and is used derogatory for someone who only does subordinate work for others.	
Ironer	The ironer usually had to smooth and shape the laundry according to the instructions of tailors and seamstresses. As the work took place in a large factory hall with high humidity and high air temperature, as well as standing up all the time, ironers needed a high degree of physical resilience.	
Folder	Most textiles are folded to store. The folder folded the ironed textiles neatly and for dispatch and sale.	
Sewer	Sewers mainly worked with sewing machines. But they also often sewed by hand. They were involved in the manufacture of clothing. Sewers made sewing templates and worked in inserts. They sewed garments such as bags, collars or sleeves	

	according to patterns. They also decorated garments by hand or sew on buttons.	
Heater	The heater was part of the operating personnel of a manually controlled furnace. He was responsible for igniting and fuelling the fire and feeding the fuel and also assumed the duties of boiler attendant for firing systems used to heat a steam boiler.	
Wagoner	A wagoner was a man who transported people as well as goods. This happened with a cart, like a horse or ox cart. The wagoner is the predecessor of today's forwarding agency.	
Factory Guards	The factory guard was responsible for guarding the factory. They had to protect the factory from burglars, disturbers of the peace, fire and other events.	

<p>Fergger</p>	<p>The Fergger was a middleman between the textile trade (weaving, embroidery, combing) and trade. The Fergger worked mostly on behalf of textile traders as a link between trade and craft. He took care of the transport of the raw materials to the craftsmen or home workers, controlled their work, paid their wages and collected the intermediate or finished products for trade again. At the beginning, the Ferggers mostly worked dependent on the publishers (trade). Later independent enterprises – so-called Ferggereien - developed. The Ferggers, which originally roamed with horse-drawn carriages and later with lorries, gradually disappeared again in the 19th century.</p> <p>The term appears in the 17th century. At this time the trade with raw materials (wool, cotton, yarn later also silk) developed. Nowadays, the term appears in Switzerland as a term for "forwarding agent".</p>	
<p>Tailor</p>	<p>Although the profession of tailor, known since the 12th century, could be very popular, versatile and creative, most of them lived on the minimum of existence. This was mainly due to the fact that the tailor was never allowed to work on stock, but only on order, so that he could never supply many customers at the same time. Simple activities, such as washing the textiles, were mostly done by women, but cutting and creating was the sole responsibility of the master tailor.</p>	