



CATALOG DATA

Authorship	Unknown
Place of Production	Unknown
Place of origin	Unknown
Title/name	Hooks
Date	20th century
Measures	23 cm x 98 cm
Materials/Technique	Wood and Iron
Inventory Number	1192
Location	Permanent exhibition <i>It is not easy to be Valencian</i> ; "Orchard and Marsh" "Tools and Hands" area

DESCRIPTION

Tool that has a U-shaped hook at its bottom and is used to break the crust surface of the earth. Generally, the men used the hooks to break up the earth or uproot tubers such as potatoes or sweet potatoes so that later groups of men and women would pass pick up the product.

REREADING

Related Topic	Gender Roles Sexual Division of Labor Gender and Social Class Gender and Space Family and Relationship
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Gender stereotypes: Male hunter / female gatherer

Gender Stereotypes: Public / domestic

Rereading

The ideal of femininity spread in the nineteenth century tried to lock women in the home, but that was an ideal that could only be realized for the middle and upper classes, since working families, as a general rule, could not subsist on the salary of the husband. In these cases, the money that the women brought home or what they contributed with their production was one more, and indispensable, part of the family economy. Despite this, the Women's work was always conceived as secondary and complementary to that of husband, so wages were often lower than men's and in many occasions it was not recorded in the censuses and registers.

In rural areas, work used to be organized in family production units, in which all the members of the family, both men and women, contributed their grain of sand. like women. However, generally only the father of the family and male children, thus excluding the female sex in the official data. In addition to working on their own land, women were also hired as laborers by landowners with large fields of cultivation in their possession.

The *ganxo* [hook] that we highlight in the rereading of the exhibition was used by men who rooted tubers such as potatoes or sweet potatoes from the ground, so that later groups normally made up of women (and children) collected the product. Also, in the photographs that are reproduced on the touch screen in the previous room appear various women participating in agricultural work such as picking strawberries or cotton, as well as such as selling in markets and street stalls in the city the products grown in field.

Although we continue to consider agricultural work as eminently masculine and although it is true that the tasks used to be distributed according to sex, both the *ganxo* as the photographs and other objects distributed around the room tell us about the farm work as a genderless activity, carried out both by men as for women.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Nash, Mary. *Mujer, familia y trabajo en España, 1875-1936*. Barcelona: Anthropos, 1983.

Nash, Mary, "Identidad cultural de género, discurso de la domesticidad y la definición del trabajo de las mujeres en la España del siglo XIX". In Duby, Georges



Museographic Itineraries in Terms of Gender

y Perrot, Michelle (dir.). *Historia de las mujeres. El siglo XIX*. Madrid: Taurus, 2000, pp. 612-623.