

Abstract: Pehr Hilleström's paintings of Swedish women's work and daily lives, c. 1770–1810

Swedish artist Pehr Hilleström (1732–1816) painted over one thousand paintings during his career, hundreds of which depicted women and their daily occupations. In the second half of the eighteenth century, women worked both in the workplace and at home. The working women in Hilleström's small-scale genre paintings were not only servants, cooks, pedlars and seamstresses, but also gentlewomen supervising the daily household work of cooking and laundry or writing letters and embroidering. Hilleström cautiously depicted women's work indoors in kitchens, laundries, drawing rooms and bedchambers. His paintings offer a rich resource on women's work in late-eighteenth-century and early-nineteenth-century Sweden. Hilleström's paintings are explored as visual sources alongside textual sources on women's occupations in order to offer a better understanding of women's work and historians' opportunities to examine different types of sources, both visual and textual. Numerous categories of work are analysed: household work, textual work, sales work, work of leisure and kin work.

Keywords: work, leisure, household, women's menial labour, visual sources, early modern art, Sweden, 18th century, 19th century

Ville Erkkilä

Abstract: Jamari Jaakkola and visionary history: Aesthetics and politics in Finnish national historiography.

Finnish national historiography can be linked to a wider political development in interwar Europe. Yet in order to find nationalistic or conservative influence or efforts within it, one needs to extend the analysis beyond the mere study of its normative claims. By studying the linguistic structures a historian uses in his or her representation, where straight political or social changes are intertwined with the researcher's personal history and world-view, one can reach a plausible level of analysis behind the argumentation used in a respected historiographical text. Such method is used in this article to explain the historiographical works of Jalmari Jaakkola (a prestigious professor of Finnish history).

Keywords: historiography, metaphors, affects, nationalism, Finland, 20th century

Heidi Kurvinen

Abstract: Challengers of the gendered working life: Women journalists in Finland in 1925–1954

At the beginning of the 20th century, journalists were mostly men, but the number of women journalists has steadily increased since then. In this article, I analyse the early women journalists in Finland based on the registers of journalists published in 1925, 1937 and 1954 by the Guild of Finnish Newspapermen. By using a cohort of 197 women, I point out how the group of these women has changed over years. In addition, I pay attention to the meanings of the cultural and social capital for their careers. I claim that, as a group, these women challenged the gendered structures of Finnish working life, although they did not do that as individuals.

Keywords: women journalists, newsroom, prosopography, Finland, 20th century

Heini Hakosalo

Abstract: "The most effective child protection and tuberculosis work imaginable": Christmas Seal Homes as part of the Finnish anti-tuberculosis campaign (1936–1973)

During the first decades of the 20th century, children became a major target group for anti-tuberculosis campaigns. In Finland, priority was given to protecting tuberculosis-threatened children from exposure to infection. In 1933, an expert committee set up by the Finnish Anti-Tuberculosis Association (FATA) recommended the founding of special, expert-run nursing institutions for new-born babies of tuberculous mothers. Although not completely without foreign precedents, the suggested solution must be regarded as radical. Internationally, tuberculosis-exposed infants were usually placed with foster families while prophylactic institutional care was reserved for older children. Christmas Seal Homes, as these institutions were called, operated between 1936 and 1973, nursing over 5 000 tuberculosis-exposed babies. The homes were founded and run by FATA. This paper charts the background factors and the more

immediate decisions leading to the founding of these institutions; it outlines their life span, distinguishing three major phases; it discusses their public image and posthumous reputation; and it suggests that the assessment regarding their success or failure is dependent on whether one approaches the matter from the point of view of tuberculosis control, of somatic wellbeing more generally, of the potential psychosocial repercussions of early parental separation, or from a purely operational point of view.

Keywords: anti-tuberculosis campaigns, children, Christmas Seal Homes, Finland, 20th century

Kimmo Elo ja Olli Kleemola

Abstract: Network analysis and exploratory research of historical sources: German war photography in Finland during the Second World War

In the recent years, 'digital humanities' as a research paradigm has gained in popularity among historians. This article seeks to exemplify how historical network analysis could be used as an exploratory research method for historical sources. The primary material used consists of war photography from the Nazi German *Wehrmacht* taken by the *Wehrmacht's* propaganda troops in Finland during the World War II. We exemplify how computational tools can be applied in order to explore new perspectives on the material on the one hand, and to construct a certain historical interpretation based on these photographs on the other. The analytical results reliably prove how computational research techniques allow us both to mine historical sources for new, relevant information and to visualize knowledge in a wholly new way. We consider the latter to be especially important and fruitful, since visualization techniques allow us to gain completely new insights into phenomena being subjected to research.

Keywords: digital humanities, historical network analysis, war photography, Germany, Finland, Second World War, 20th century