Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-century America - Sally McMurry 1988

Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America - Sally McMurry 1988-06-16 The antebellum era and the close of the 19th century frame a period of great agricultural expansion. During this time, farmhouse plans designed by rural men and women regularly appeared in the flourishing Northern farm journals. This book analyzes these vital indicators of the work patterns, social interactions, and cultural values of the farm families of the time. Examining several hundred owner-designed plans, McMurry shows the ingenious ways in which "progressive" rural Americans designed farmhouses in keeping with their visions of a dynamic, reformed rural culture. From designs for efficient work spaces to a concern for self-contained rooms for adolescent children, this fascinating story of the evolution of progressive farmers' homes sheds new light on rural America's efforts to adapt to major changes brought by industrialization, urbanization, the consolidation of capitalist agriculture, and the rise of the consumer society.

Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-century America - Sally McMurry 1997

People, Power, Places - Sally Ann McMurry 2000 From workers' cottages in Milwaukee's Polish community to Alaskan homesteads during the Great Depression, from early American retail stores to nineteenth-century prisons, different types of buildings reflect the diverse responses of people to their architectural needs. Through inquiry into such topics, the contributors to this volume examine a variety of building forms as they assess the current state of vernacular architecture studies. Because scholars in vernacular architecture have come to consider thematic questions rather than simply to look at types of structures, the essays chosen for this collection address issues of how people, power, and places intersect. They demonstrate not only the inextricable links between people and place but also show how power relationships are defined by spatial organization—and how this use of space has helped define the distinction between private and public. The essays examine a wide range of forms, from camp meetings to trolley cottages, to consider what buildings might reveal about their makers, users, and even interpreters. One article, for example, will give readers a new appreciation of balloon framing in Midwest farmhouses, refuting popular notions that it was a single individual's invention. Another considers servants' quarters in Apartheid-era South Africa to explore the relationship between black domestic workers and their white employers. Drawn from the Vernacular Architecture Forum conferences of 1996 and 1997, these thirteen essays make significant contributions to the study of design and building processes and the adaptation of architectural forms and spaces over time. They help redefine the scope of "vernacular" and provide new models for better understanding the built environment. The Editors: Sally McMurry is professor of history at Pennsylvania State University and author of Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America. Annmarie Adams is associate professor of architecture at McGill University and author of Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900.

Transforming Rural Life - Sally Ann McMurry 1995 One of the many changes that transformed nineteenth-century agrarian life was the shift in the dairy industry from home to factory butter- and cheesemaking. In the early nineteenth century virtually all such work took place on the family farm. But after about 1860, production began to move from farms to local “crossroads factories.” In Transforming Rural Life Sally McMurry takes a new look at the underlying causes of this development and its implications for the dairying families who were the mainstays of northeastern agriculture. Unlike previous books, which cast this transformation primarily in economic terms, McMurry's work emphasizes the role of social systems, cultural values, material culture, and family dynamics. She argues that a key factor in the change was simply the resistance of women to the burden of home cheesemaking (many households produced thousands of pounds every season). When the technology and economic conditions permitted, the transition to factory production took place quickly—not because farm families made more money, but because taking the milk to factories helped resolve domestic tensions. As a result, patterns of life began to change—freeing women for new tasks, encouraging increased reliance on the market economy and new cash crops, and emphasizing wage work, which in turn affected the reorganization of the domestic economy. Sally A. McMurry teaches history at the Pennsylvania State University. She is the author of Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America: Vernacular Design and Social Change.

Architecture in the Family Way - Annmarie Adams 2001-03 Architecture in the Family Way explores the relationship between domestic architecture, health reform, and feminism in late nineteenth-century England. Annmarie Adams examines the changing perceptions about the English middle-class house from 1870 to 1900, highlighting how attitudes toward health, women, home life, and even
politics were played out in architecture.

A Fierce Discontent—Michael E. McGerr 2005 A chronicle of the Progressive movement discusses such events as the drive to check the growth of large corporations, the effort to redefine the social class structure, the careers of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, and the rise in radicalism. Reprint.

Ozark Vernacular Houses: a Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks (c)—Jean Sizemore 1994 Of importance to architects, folklorists, cultural historians, and anyone interested in the Ozarks, this fascinating examination of the Ozark house is a way toward understanding the mind of the inhabitants and their way of life.

Two Carpenters—J. Ritchie Garrison 2006 This innovative study examines the lives of two New England carpenters, Calvin and George Stearns, who were active in the first half of the nineteenth century. Drawing on their written accounts and examining their legacy of buildings—a record as extensive and richly detailed as any that exists—J. Ritchie Garrison recovers the stylistic influences, family patterns, work habits, social customs, tools, and business practices that shaped the Stearnses’ identities as rural builders during a time of profound change. Although study of the region’s architectural forms began in the late nineteenth century and social historians have extensively discussed the emergence of rural capitalism in New England, there is still much to learn about the process by which these landscapes and buildings came into being. As Garrison shows, the Stearnses personified the dynamic interrelationships of city and country, and of industry and farming, as they filtered change through the actions of everyday living. Profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs, the book follows the Stearnses as they moved from newly settled towns on New England’s northern frontier, to federal-era Boston, the agricultural village of Northfield, Massachusetts, and the resort community of Brattleboro, Vermont. By tracing the lives and careers of these two carpenters, Garrison provokes readers to consider why things look the way they do, how they got that way, and what they mean. J. Ritchie Garrison is director of the Winterthur Program in Early American Culture and professor of history at the University of Delaware. His is the author of Landscape and Material Life in Franklin County, Massachusetts, 1770–1860.

Born in the Country—David B. Danbom 2017-09-15 Ultimately, he asks whether a distinctive style of rural life exists any longer.

The Vacant Chair—Reid Mitchell 1995-07-13 Drawing on letters, diaries, and memoirs to show how ideas of home and family shaped the Union soldier’s attitudes toward the Civil War, an analysis reveals that war was often viewed as a rite of passage to manhood. Reprint.

Grassroots Leviathan—Ariel Ron 2020-11-17 Looking at farmers as serious independent agents in the making, unmaking, and remaking of the American republic, Grassroots Leviathan offers an original take on the causes of the Civil War, the rise of federal power, and American economic ascent during the nineteenth century.

Sowing the American Dream—David Blanke 2000 From 1840 to 1900, midwestern Americans experienced firsthand the profound economic, cultural, and structural changes that transformed the nation from a premodern, agrarian state to one that was urban, industrial, and economically interdependent. Midwestern commercial farmers found themselves at the heart of these changes. Their actions and reactions led to the formation of a distinctive and particularly democratic consumer ethos, which is still being played out today. By focusing on the consumer behavior of midwestern farmers, Sowing the American Dream provides illustrative examples of how Americans came to terms with the economic and ideological changes that swirled around them. From the formation of the Grange to the advent of mail-order catalogs, the buying patterns of rural midwesterners set the stage for the coming century. Carefully documenting the rise and fall of the powerful purchasing cooperatives, David Blanke explains the shifting trends in collective consumerism, which ultimately resulted in a significant change in the way that midwestern consumers pursued their own regional identity, community, and independence.

Farm and Factory—Daniel Nelson 1995 Farm and Factory illuminates the importance of the Midwest in U.S. labor history. America’s heartland—often overlooked in studies focusing on other regions, or particular cities or industries—has a distinctive labor history characterized by the sustained, simultaneous growth of both agriculture and industry. Since the transfer of labor from farm to factory did not occur in the Midwest until after World War II, industrialists recruited workers elsewhere, especially from Europe and the American South. The region’s relatively underdeveloped service sector—shaped by the presumption that goods were more desirable than service—ultimately led to agonizing problems of adjustment as agriculture and industry evolved in the late twentieth century.
The American Midwest - Andrew R. L. Cayton 2006-11-08 This first-ever encyclopedia of the Midwest seeks to embrace this large and diverse area, to give it voice, and help define its distinctive character. Organized by topic, it encourages readers to reflect upon the region as a whole. Each section moves from the general to the specific, covering broad themes in longer introductory essays, filling in the details in the shorter entries that follow. There are portraits of each of the region’s twelve states, followed by entries on society and culture, community and social life, economy and technology, and public life. The book offers a wealth of information about the region’s surprising ethnic diversity -- a vast array of foods, languages, styles, religions, and customs -- plus well-informed essays on the region’s history, culture and values, and conflicts. A site of ideas and innovations, reforms and revivals, and social and physical extremes, the Midwest emerges as a place of great complexity, signal importance, and continual fascination.


"Circumstances are Destiny" - Tina Stewart Brakebill 2006 Celestia Rice Colby, born in Ohio in 1827, had lifestyle options that were relatively straightforward for the typical white female child born in the first half of the nineteenth century: she married in 1848, had five children, spent much of her life working as a dairy farmer and housewife, and died in 1900. Her rich legacy, however, extended beyond her children and grandchildren and survived in the form of detailed and reflective diaries and writings. Her private and published writings show that despite the appearances of the quintessential normal life, Colby struggled to reconcile her personal hopes and ambitions with the expectations and obligations placed on her by society. Author Tina Stewart Brakebill has woven original research with secondary material to form the fabric of Colby's life - from her days as the daughter of an Ohio dairy farmer to her relationship with her daughter, a pioneering university professor.

The Cambridge Economic History of the United States - Stanley L. Engerman 1996 This three volume work offers a comprehensive survey of the history of economic activity and economic change in the United States, and in those regions whose economies have at certain times been closely allied to that of the US.

People, Power, Places - Sally Ann McMurry 2000 From workers' cottages in Milwaukee's Polish community to Alaskan homesteads during the Great Depression, from early American retail stores to nineteenth-century prisons, different types of buildings reflect the diverse responses of people to their architectural needs. Through inquiry into such topics, the contributors to this volume examine a variety of building forms as they assess the current state of vernacular architecture studies. Because scholars in vernacular architecture have come to consider thematic questions rather than simply to look at types of structures, the essays chosen for this collection address issues of how people, power, and places intersect. They demonstrate not only the inextricable links between people and place but also show how power relationships are defined by spatial organization--and how this use of space has helped define the distinction between private and public. The essays examine a wide range of forms, from camp meetings to trolley cottages, to consider what buildings might reveal about their makers, users, and even interpreters. One article, for example, will give readers a new appreciation of balloon framing in Midwest farmhouses, refuting popular notions that it was a single individual's invention. Another considers servants' quarters in Apartheid-era South Africa to explore the relationship between black domestic workers and their white employers. Drawn from the Vernacular Architecture Forum conferences of 1996 and 1997, these thirteen essays make significant contributions to the study of design and building processes and the adaptation of architectural forms and spaces over time. They help redefine the scope of "vernacular" and provide new models for better understanding the built environment. The Editors: Sally McMurry is professor of history at Pennsylvania State University and author of Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth-Century America. Annmarie Adams is associate professor of architecture at McGill University and author of Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900.

Family Life in 19th-century America - James M. Volo 2007 Explores how the educational, social, and economic expectations of the nineteenth century affected the American view of family, describing the roles of the father, mother, children, and servants and slaves and discussing how these roles changed during the Civil War.

Outstanding in His Field - Fred Cartensen 2002-09 Honoring Wayne D. Rasmussen, "Mr. Agriculture" at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and throughout the nation, this book comprises essays by distinguished authors from varied disciplines on the past achievements, current status, and future challenges of agriculture history.

From Sugar Camps to Star Barns - Sally Ann McMurry 2001 Rural Pennsylvania's landscapes are evocative, richly textured testomies to the lives and skills of generations of builders&--architects as well as local builders and craft workers. Farmhouses and barns, silos and fences, even field patterns attest to how residents over the years have had a sense of place that was not only functional but also comfortable and aesthetically appropriate for the time. From Sugar Camps to Star Barns tells the story of one such place, a landscape that evolved in southwestern Pennsylvania's Somerset
Count. Sally McMurry traces the rural life and landscape of Somerset County as it evolved from the earliest settlement days. Eighteenth-century residents were a forest people, living on sparsely built farmsteads and making free use of the heavily forested landscape. The makeshift sugar camp typified their hard-scrabble lives. In the nineteenth century, the people of this area turned to farming. Prompted by the “market revolution” that had come to Somerset County, they pursued a highly varied agriculture, combining a subsistence base with robust production of commodities shipped to distant cities. Their landscape reflected this combination of the local and the cosmopolitan—a combination that reached its full expression in the distinctive two-story banked farmhouse with double-decker porch, flanked by a substantial Pennsylvania barn. The twentieth century brought a more industrialized agriculture to Somerset County. But the shift to profit-and-loss farming also meant the accentuation of landscape elements specific to market products. The magnificent “star barns” of this era overshadowed the houses, and ancillary structures, such as “peepy houses” and silos, spoke to the pressures of efficiency and mass production. The subsequent rise of coal mining helped to stimulate this trend, both by supplying local markets and by creating an incentive for farmers to visually distinguish their landscapes from those of the coal-patch towns. Illustrated with over 100 photographs, maps, drawings, and diagrams, From Sugar Camps to Star Barns demonstrates how much we can learn about the economy and culture of a particular place simply by being attentive to the built landscape.

Paint in America—Roger W. Moss 1994-10 The definitive volume on how paint has been used in the U.S. in the last 250 years. Eminent contributors cover the history of this medium in American buildings from the 17th century to the end of the 19th century. Contains a survey of practices and materials in England, cutting-edge techniques used by today’s researchers in examining historic paints, fascinating case studies and an important chart of early American paint colors. Explains how to identify pigments and media, how to prepare surfaces for application and apply paint. Includes the chemical properties of paint with a table of paint components, plus a glossary and bibliography.

Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings—Jan Jennings 2005 In 1879, Carpentry and Building magazine launched its first house design competition for a cheap house. Forty-two competitions, eighty-six winning designs, and a slew of near winners and losers resulted in a body of work that offers an entire history of anarchitectural culture. The competitions represented a vital period of transition in delineating roles and responsibilities of architectural services and building trades. The contests helped to define the training, education, and values of “practical architects” and to solidify house-planning ideals. The lives and work of ordinary architects who competed in Carpentry and Building contests offer a reinterpretation of architectural professionalization in this time period. Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings thoroughly explores the results of these competitions, conducted over a thirty-year period from 1879 to 1909. The book outlines the philosophy behind and procedures developed for running the competitions; looks at characteristics of the eighty-six winners of the competitions; examines the nature of architectural practices during the period; analyzes the winning competition designs; and provides biographical details of competition winners and losers. A landmark book in architectural history, Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings makes a compelling case for the theory of convenient arrangement—its history, its role, its principles, its relationship to contemporary interior design education, and its meaning to American architecture. More importantly, the book explains the impact of Carpentry and Building’s contests in furthering the tenets of convenient arrangement for house design. By using extensive material from the magazine, Jennings leaves little doubt as to how important this overlooked story is to the history of American architecture as a whole.

West Virginia History—1997

Family History and Local History in England—David Hey 2014-01-14 This is a book for those thousands of family historians who have already made some progress in tracing their family tree and have become interested in the places where their ancestors lived, worked and raised children. It emphasises the diversity and extraordinary complexity of the rural and urban communities in provincial England even before the great changes associated with the Industrial Revolution.

Family, Servants and Visitors—Mary Bouquet 1985

Family Farms: Survival and Prospect—Harold Brookfield 2007-11-08 Marx, Lenin and Kautsky all regarded family farming as doomed to be split into capitalist farms and proletarian labour. Most modern economists regard family farming as an archaic form of production organization, destined to give way to agribusiness. Family Farms refutes these notions and analyses the manner in which family farmers have been able to operate with success in both developed and developing countries, using examples wherever these are illuminating. This book begins by reviewing theoretical arguments about agricultural structures, and defines family farming. This is followed by five vignettes about farming in the first half of the twentieth century. The authors analyse the conditions of access to land and water, labour, livestock, tools and seed and review marketing arrangements and how they have changed since 1900. A three-chapter review of evolving policies in the North Atlantic countries, in the communist states, and in the developing countries, leads to a discussion of the impact of neo-liberalism. New issues of the farmer as steward of the environment are explored, as well as modern ideas about de-agrarianization and a discussion of land reform, tracing the experience of Mexico and Brazil. In two final chapters the more positive approach of pluriactivity is discussed and...
followed by a review of organic farming as a principal modern innovation. New political organizations representing family farming are described and their demands are discussed with empathy, but in a sceptical manner. Family farming is an adaptable and resilient form of production organization, and these qualities have allowed it to survive. The future will be no easier than the past, yet family farming continues to flourish in most contexts. This book will be useful for researchers, students and lecturers interested in Development Studies, Rural Studies and Geography and Anthropology, as well as general readers who have an interest in farming.

The Family Album - Sarah McNair Vosmeier 2003

The Women's Movement and Women's Employment in Nineteenth Century Britain - Ellen Jordan 2002-01-04 In the first half of the nineteenth century the main employments open to young women in Britain were in teaching, dressmaking, textile manufacture and domestic service. After 1850, however, young women began to enter previously all-male areas like medicine, pharmacy, librarianship, the civil service, clerical work and hairdressing, or areas previously restricted to older women like nursing, retail work and primary school teaching. This book examines the reasons for this change. The author argues that the way femininity was defined in the first half of the century blinded employers in the new industries to the suitability of young female labour. This definition of femininity was, however, contested by certain women who argued that it not only denied women the full use of their talents but placed many of them in situations of economic insecurity. This was a particular concern of the Women's Movement in its early decades and their first response was a redefinition of femininity and the promotion of academic education for girls. The author demonstrates that as a result of these efforts, employers in the areas targeted began to see the advantages of employing young women, and young women were persuaded that working outside the home would not endanger their femininity.

Preserving the Family Farm - Mary Neth 1995 "In this fine book, Mary Neth looks at the economic and cultural world of farm people... She writes from the inside, showing us its attractions and especially its dependence on family and engagement with community... Her book, like the farmers she writes about, defends a world that does not share the dominant American values. She is to be congratulated. She has done a thorough, thoughtful, and provocative job of it."--Annette Atkins, American Historical Review Between 1900 and 1940 American family farming gave way to what came to be called agribusiness. Government policies, consumer goods aimed at rural markets, and the increasing consolidation of agricultural industries all combined to bring about changes in farming strategies that had been in use since the frontier era. Because the Midwestern farm economy played an important part in the relations of family and community, new approaches to farm production meant new patterns in interpersonal relations as well. In Preserving the Family Farm Mary Neth focuses on these relations -- of gender and community -- to shed new light on the events of this crucial period. "Neth does not romanticize the hard work of farming in its less industrial stage; nor does she smooth over the deep division of class, race and ethnicity that existed in rural communities. Her careful and very human portrayal of the impact of these circumstances on the lives of farm women and men provides insight into the complexity of such communities, illustrating how the intersection of home, work and community is constantly changing, negotiable and gendered."--Cornelia Butler Flora, Women's Review of Books "Preserving the Family Farm is well written, meticulously researched, and extremely useful for anyone interested in agricultural, rural, midwestern, or women's history. Neth does a good job of making abstract issues personal... Neth has done much to refocus rural history and give it a richness that it should, but often does not, have."--Pamela Riney-Kehrberg, The Journal of American History

Student Papers from Ed 169-A and ED169-B- 2001

Creating a New Old House - Russell Versaci 2003 At the beginning of the new century, there's a groundswell of popular nostalgia for period houses with an authentic pedigree. Regional styles of old homes in all parts of the country have captured the imagination of homebuyers who are disillusioned with the cookie-cutter sameness of new home construction. Many are turning to the history and tradition of their own neighborhoods for inspiration in old houses--themes that will inspire and inform them in building a new home that will preserve a sense of place and the feeling of "home." Creating a New Old House explores how architects, builders, and craftsmen are reinterpreting the traditional American house. Through photographs and engaging text, brief discussions of history and craftsmanship, and occasional sidelong glances at the workings of real old houses, Versaci employs his "Pillars of Traditional Design" to explain how traditional houses go together and what gives them their unique design appeal. The author explores the creative work of architects, builders, and craftsmen from all corners of America who are creating new "old" houses in a revival of the distinctive traditions of American homebuilding--and refitting them to work for the demands of modern family living.

South Dakota History- 1989
Music in Rural New England Family and Community Life, 1870-1940-Jennifer C. Post 2004 Today music in New England homes and communities is broadcast through the airwaves, preserved on audio recordings, and reinforced in jam sessions and dance clubs. Before 1940, however, residents in rural New England communities listened to and performed music in more limited social spheres. Their performance venues were largely in the home, neighborhood, village, or work place. Fewer opportunities existed at that time to bring new music into the community or to share local music more widely. When commerce and the media began to dominate the music scene with the phonograph and, later, the radio, exchanges among musicians and fans transcended the local and broadened spheres of influence and radically altered the musical landscape. Drawing upon interviews and archival primary source materials, this book presents new insights into the musical practices and traditions of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century rural Northern New England—a context that includes traditional ballads and hymns and, surprisingly, popular songs and commercial dance music. Jennifer Post lets the voices of ordinary people—the participants—tell us about their music and cultural history. Their stories are infused with issues of concern to ethnomusicologists, historians, and social scientists about landscape and community, gendered expression, imagined traditions, and historical representation. The author conveys that historical traditions are not always what they seem. Post offers a startling new interpretation of vernacular music of the region: In contrast to many traditional scholars who have viewed ballads and folk music, particularly in Appalachia, as somehow a "purer" brand of lost musical traditions, Post finds that across Northern New England everyday people equally enjoyed and expressed themselves through an amalgam of folk ballads, dance music, and popular musical favorites. At the heart of this study is the recognition that the musical lives of individuals, their families, and their communities were constantly being negotiated in relation to social status, gender relations, local geography, and economic needs.

Annals of Iowa- 1990

Homestead Ranches of California's Northern Central Valley-Michelle Ann Bond 1996

Images of an American Land-Thomas Carter 1997 In thirteen well-illustrated essays, this book tells the story of the building of the American West and of the edifices that are as much a part of the history of the region as the people who built them. Organised in sequence according to central themes in the history of the West, the collection begins with two essays that describe the cultural connections between East and West during the late nineteenth century. The next two essays place American building forms in their western context, emphasising the distinctive regional qualities of the buildings and the lifeways they represent. The third pair of essays highlights the fact that in settling the West, Americans had to brush aside existing populations, often with serious ramifications for the displaced. Other essays focus on various ethnic groups and women and the exploitation of resources as a significant facet of western architectural development—and the effect of such exploitation on the western landscape.

Growing Pains-Priscilla Ferguson Clement 1997 In Growing Pains: Children in the Industrial Age, 1850-1890, the respected scholar Priscilla Ferguson Clement presents an unparalleled survey of the experience of American childhood during this turbulent era. Approaching her subject thematically, Clement chronicles the situation of American children in the spheres of home life, schooling, employment, and play. Detailed attention is given to distilling and clarifying the historical events shaping children's lives during this period, from the Civil War's impact on the children of freed slaves to urbanization's effect on the children of unskilled immigrant laborers; from the rise of the Boy and Girl Scouts and the American Federation of Labor to the grave economic downturns of the 1870s and 1880s; and from the child-rearing practices of Victorian times to the social institutions established to address child poverty and delinquency. Throughout, Clement imbues her text with crisp details and an arresting perspective on the ways in which race, sex, geography, and growing class distinctions influenced all facets of children's lives.

Material Culture in America-Helen Sheumaker 2008 Presents more than two hundred alphabetic entries that cover the history of American material culture, including such topics as adolescence, mourning, graphic design, Art Deco, and gay consumerism.
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