

Life in Pre-Civil War America 1790-1840



Cynthia W. Resor
HEART Grant
Spring 2017

Cover art

“The Country Wedding” 1820

By John Lewis Krimmel (1786-1821) immigrated to America from Germany in 1809. His genre paintings depicted rural life and public gatherings.

- Genre paintings and prints from the past provide a glimpse into manners and lives before the invention of the camera, but these works of art are a combination of realistic, romanticized, imagined, and symbolic elements.
- Genre-painting is one of the five main types of painting
 - history painting, portraiture, genre painting, landscape and still life
 - a painting of scenes depicting average people engaged in daily life as it really happened.
 - Ordinary people are depicted inside their homes or in places where people gather such as markets, inns, taverns, or fairs, usually engaged in common, daily activities.



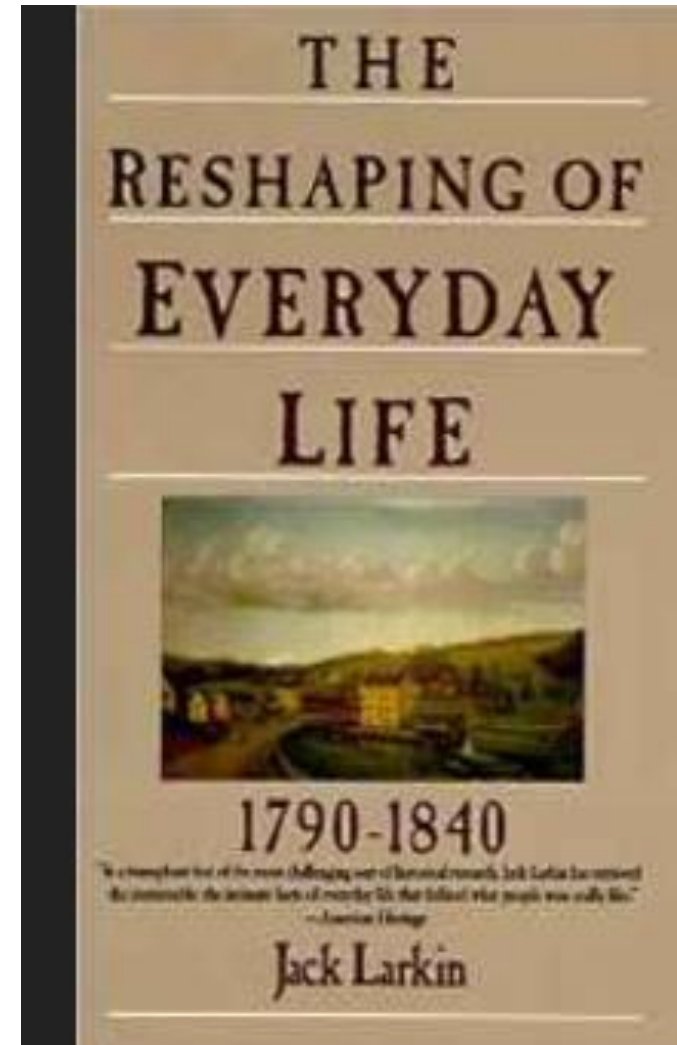
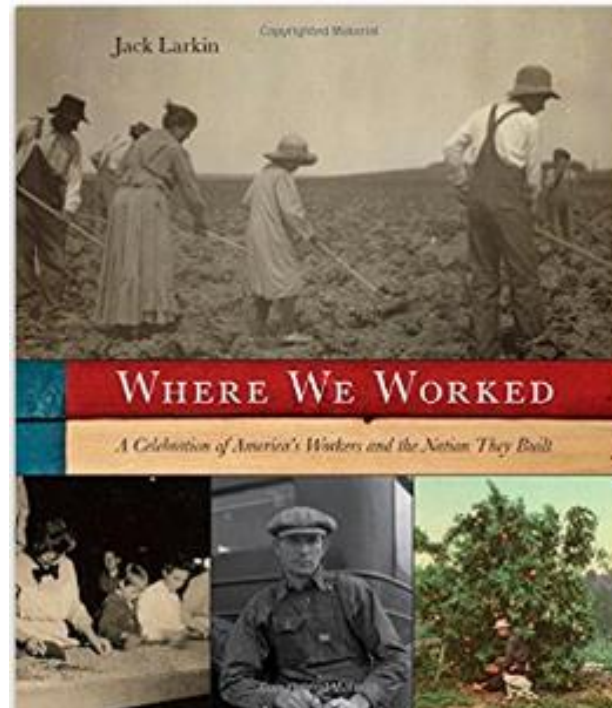
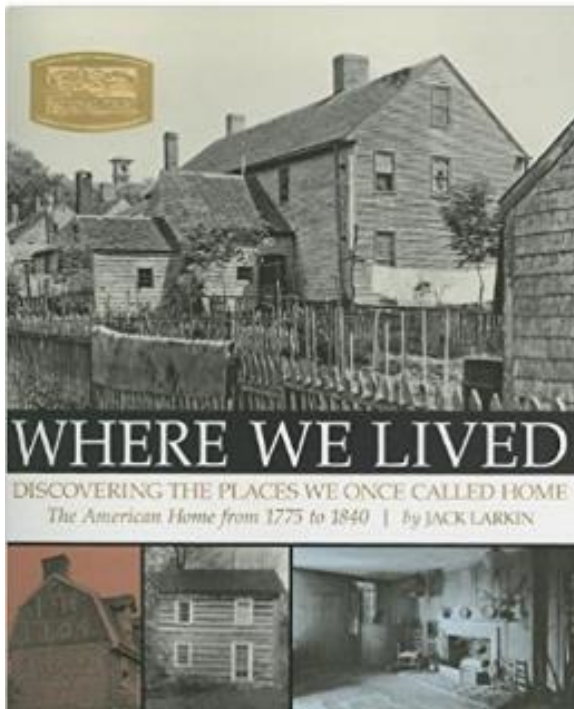
- Patent Medicine Label (1850-1860)
- Image from Library of Congress

Political History Review

YEAR	PRESIDENT	FIRST LADY	VICE PRESIDENT
1789-1797	George Washington	Martha Washington	John Adams
1797-1801	John Adams	Abigail Adams	Thomas Jefferson
1801-1805	Thomas Jefferson	[Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson died before Jefferson assumed office; no image of her in P&P collections]	Aaron Burr
1805-1809	Thomas Jefferson	see above	George Clinton
1809-1812	James Madison	Dolley Madison	George Clinton
1812-1813	James Madison	Dolley Madison	office vacant
1813-1814	James Madison	Dolley Madison	Elbridge Gerry
1814-1817	James Madison	Dolley Madison	office vacant
1817-1825	James Monroe	Elizabeth Kortright Monroe (no image)	Daniel D. Tompkins
1825-1829	John Quincy Adams	Louisa Catherine Adams	John C. Calhoun
1829-1832	Andrew Jackson	Rachel Jackson	John C. Calhoun
1833-1837	Andrew Jackson	Rachel Jackson	Martin Van Buren
1837-1841	Martin Van Buren	Hannah Hoes Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson
1841	William Henry Harrison	Anna Tuthill Symmes Harrison	John Tyler
1841-1845	John Tyler	Letitia Christian Tyler and Julia Gardiner Tyler (no images)	office vacant
1845-1849	James K. Polk	Sarah Childress Polk	George M. Dallas

Main sources for this presentation

- *The Reshaping of Everyday Life 1790-1840*
 - By Jack Larkin (1988)



Life in the Pre-industrial Era

- Imagine you live in the 1500s.
- Imagine
 - Your family
 - How you make a living
 - Your food
 - Your home and daily activities in the home
 - Leisure time
 - Transportation

Bundling



- In 1811, an English dictionary described “bundling” as “a man and woman sleeping in the same bed, he with his small clothes, and she with her petticoats on; an expedient practised in America on a scarcity of beds, where, on such an occasion, husbands and parents frequently permitted travellers to bundle with their wives and daughters. This custom is now abolished.”
- In the late 1700s pregnancy before marriage was frequent. The number of pregnant brides had been rising in America since the late 1600s and peaked in the decades during and after the Revolution. In the 1780s and 1790s, nearly one-third of rural New England brides were pregnant.

*American Antiquarian Society
Prose and Poetry*

▲ NEW

BUNDLING SONG :

*Or a reproof to those young Country Women, who follow that reproachful practice, and to their Mothers
for upholding them therein.*

SINCE bundling very much abounds,
In many parts in country towns,
No doubt but some will spurn my song,
And say I'd better hold my tongue ;
But none I'm sure will take offence ;
Or deem my song impertinence,
But only those who guilty be,
And plainly here their pictures see,

And let it be in common fame,
Held up to view a noted shame.
Young miss if this your practice be,
I'll teach you now yourself to see :
You plead you're honest, modest too,
But such a plea will never do ;
For how can modesty consist,
With shameful practice such as this ?

While I so ever cautious be.
The spark was pleased with his maid,
Of apprehension quick he said,
Her witty scheme was keen he swore,
Lying in gown open before.
Another maid when in the dark,
Going to bed with her dear spark,
She'll tell him that 'tis rather shocking,



Primary Source Emporium

Like This Page · April 24 · 🌐

Did bundling, as pictured in the movie "The Patriot" (2000) really happen in colonial America? Yes! In 1811, an English dictionary described "bundling" as "a man and woman sleeping in the same bed, he with his small clothes, and she with her petticoats on; an expedient practised in America on a scarcity of beds, where, on such an occasion, husbands and parents frequently permitted travelle...
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Share



Regina Saylor Dismuke

1 share

- An economic unit AND a family unit
 - kin and non-kin people;
 - houses, other buildings, and land;
 - the power structure of the family and the roles of each person in the family;
 - the work or business that supported the family.
- Most engaged in agriculture or supported by agriculture
- Roles within the household
 - *Husbandry and housewifery*
 - Male and female economic partners



The Harvesters (1565) by Pieter Bruegel the Elder (1526/1530–1569)

The Pre-Industrial Household

For most people in early America :

- Little control of:
 - weather and seasons - heat and cold
 - Health and sickness
 - Birth, marriage, death
- Lack of artificial lights at night
 - Houses small and poorly lit
- People dirty, insect-ridden
- Smells
 - Barnyard & stable, tannery and tavern, house and hearth, privy and chamber pot,
- Food & Drink
 - Monotonous
 - Heavy Drinking
 - “rude” or course manners
- Hard physical labor for most
- Violence was common
- Life in early 1800s was local, small-scale and face-to-face
 - Households, neighborhoods and church communities were central to social life
 - Few national institutions or organization to join in early 1800s



Shooting for the Beef, c. 1850 by George Caleb Bingham

1790-1840 – Shifts in American Life

- **Politics:** From patrician leadership of Washington to “log cabin and hard cider” campaign of W. H. Harrison
 - Created political party system
 - Culture of more democratic politics
- **Population:** quadrupled in 50 years
- **Transportation:** National system of roads, rivers, canals before railroad
- **Economy:**
 - In North
 - Industrial / mass production developed
 - First stages of mechanization
 - In South
 - Expansion of Slavery
 - Increasing gap between rich and poor

1790-1840 - Everyday life was changing

- By 1840
 - Changing patterns of childbirth, marriage, death
 - Methods and tools of daily work changing
 - Manners shifting
 - People were eating, dressing and furnishing their house better
 - Washing and bathing more common
- Shift from communal, public life to private life
- More national organizations to join

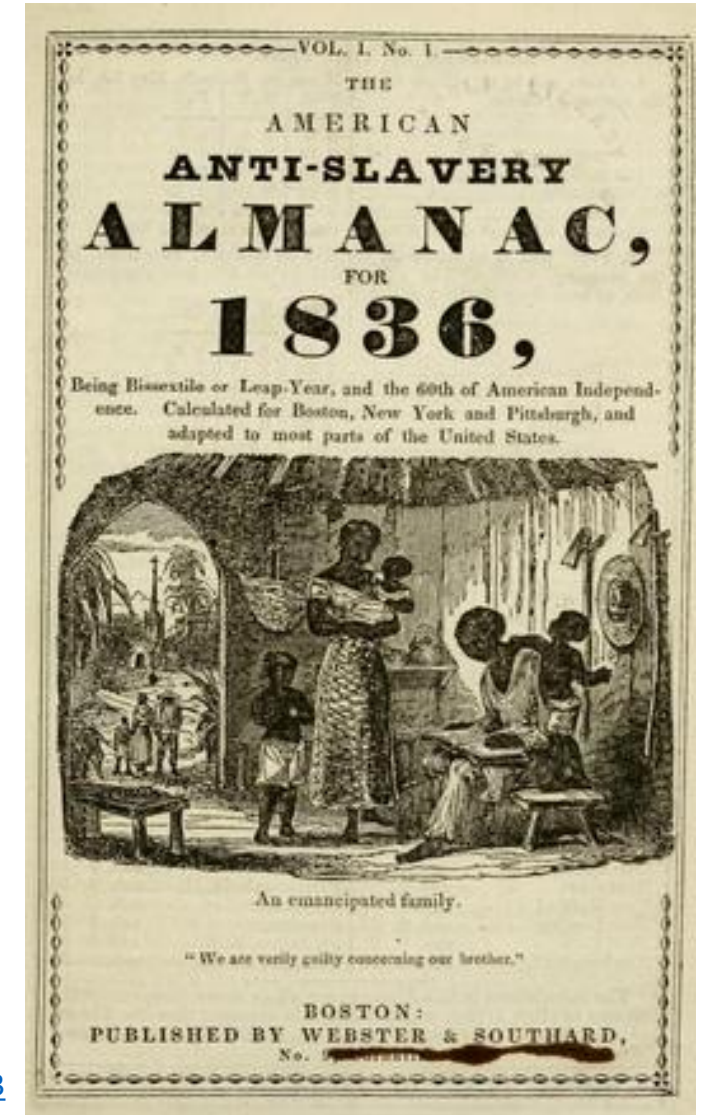


The City and the Country Beaux (1840) by Francis William Edmonds (1806 –1863)

1790-1840 - Changes in American Culture

- Religion & Behavior:
 - Second Great Awakening
 - Evangelical Protestant piety
 - “spirit of reform” to:
 - End slavery
 - Reduce alcohol consumption
 - Change schooling, childrearing
 - Dietary and sexual habits
 - Role of women
 - Care of criminals and insane
 - “Age of Association” - Voluntary associations increased
 - Clubs, Masonic lodges, etc

Entire text at -
<http://archive.org/stream/americanantislav1836chil#page/n1/mode/2up>



What caused these changes?



*Barroom
Dancing* (
c. 1820),
John
Lewis
Krimmel

- Approx. 4 million in 1790
 - Approx. 17 million in 1840
- Diverse
 - even before great waves of immigration that started in mid-1840s
 - European descent
 - African descent
 - Native Americans
- Mostly were rural
 - 1790 – 1 in 25 lived in place with more than 2,500 people
 - 1840 – 1 in 9 lived in place with more than 2,500 people
- 5 largest cities (all seaport cities) in 1840:
 - Over 90,000 people
 - New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston
 - For comparison:
 - Richmond KY - population in 2010 - 31,364
 - Lexington KY population in 2010 - 295,803

American People: 1790-1840



Election Day in Philadelphia 1815 by John Lewis Krimmel

American Family 1790-1840

- Today:
 - **Family** means people bound by kinship and marriage
 - **Household** means group living together
- In early 1800s:
 - **Family** and **Household** were merged
 - Example – a ‘family’ might be married couple, children and employees (journeymen, apprentices, hired girls) that lived and took meals together
 - Family was a unit of kinship
 - AND an economic unit to organize work



Horace Rockwell (American painter, 1811-1877) Lewis G. Thompson Family 1842-5

Birthrates 1790-1840

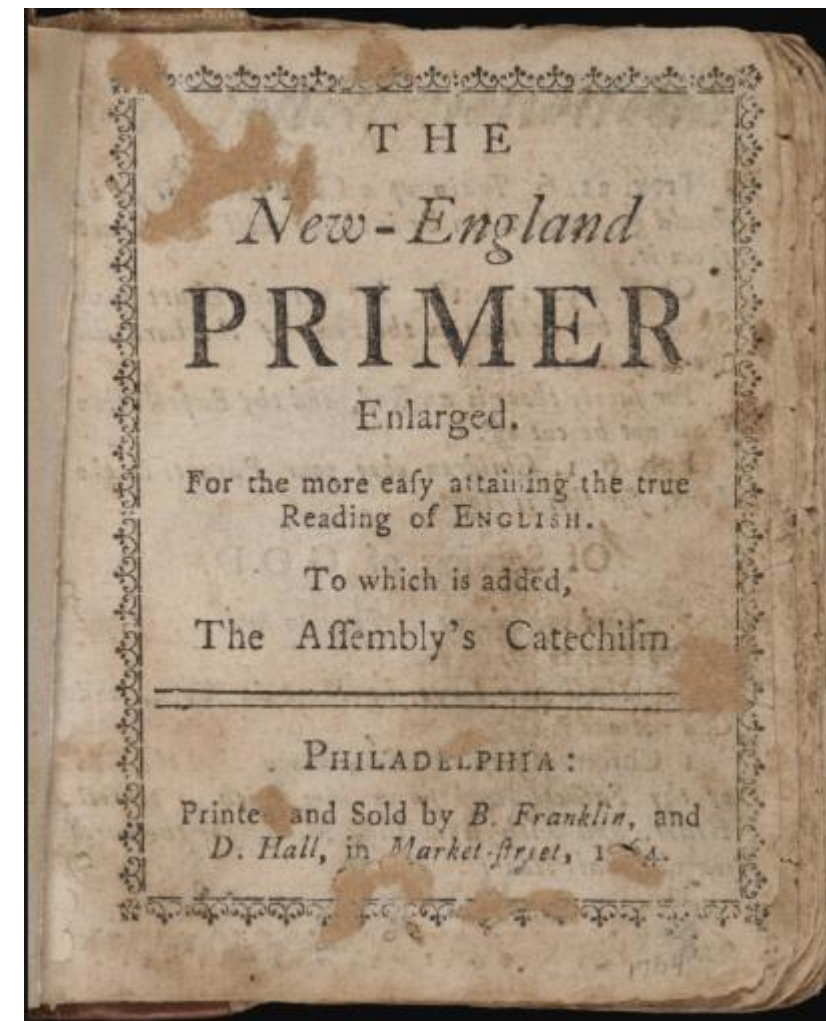
- Households of free Americans crammed with children
 - THEN: average household – 6 people in USA
 - 2 out of 5 people lived in household with 8, 9, 10 or more members
 - 2 or more married couples rarely lived together
 - The “extra” people were lodgers, workers or other kin
 - (widowed parents, unmarried siblings, orphaned children that were kin)
 - Living alone was difficult
 - Too much work for one person
 - Person living alone considered eccentric or crazy
 - In Europe in 1801 – under 5 people
 - NOW: For comparison – 2016
 - average household size: 2.53
 - 28% households are just one person



Historic American Buildings Survey -Creel Cabin, Hodgenville, Larue County, KY

Schooling 1790-1840

- In 1800 – most white children between 5 – 15 spent a few weeks up to a couple of months in school each year
 - Approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ of white men could read
 - A slightly smaller number could write
 - Fewer women had these skills
 - But most did not read well
 - Houses dark; books expensive
 - Most common books
 - Bibles, hymn books, almanacs, simple school books (primers, math, spelling)
 - School attendance was NOT compulsory
 - New England – schools paid for by local taxes
 - Rest of the nation – paid for by different mixes of private, local government and church money
- 1830s – School reform movement
 - More children went to school (especially more girls) in North
 - Publishing was cheaper – more textbooks for students
 - BUT urban children, southern children, slaves still NOT well educated



printed and sold by
Benjamin Franklin, 1764

THE
NATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF
Business and Social Forms:

EMBRACING

THE ART OF WRITING WELL,

HOW TO EXPRESS WRITTEN THOUGHT IN A CORRECT AND ELEGANT MANNER,

An Explanatory Treatise on Book-keeping,

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO

THE PREPARATION OF BUSINESS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS,
CAREFULLY PREPARED TABLES OF REFERENCE,
PARLIAMENTARY LAWS,

THE LAWS OF ETIQUETTE AND GOOD SOCIETY,

THE ART OF MAKING HOME HAPPY. VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

THE ART OF WRITING POETRY, WITH CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM
THE BEST AUTHORS.

Beautifully Illustrated with Steel-plate Engravings,

PUBLISHING

A COMPLETE AND COMPREHENSIVE BOOK OF REFERENCE,

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO MEET THE EVERY-DAY WANTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

By JAMES D. McCABE,

AUTHOR OF "THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD," "THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," ETC.

SCHUYLER SMITH & CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

1888

Changes in Manners

PRINCIPLES
OF
POLITENESS,

AND OF

KNOWING THE WORLD:

BY THE LATE

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

WITH

ADDITIONS,

BY THE REV. DR. JOHN TRUSLER.

CONTAINING

Every Instruction necessary to complete the Gentleman and
Man of Fashion, to teach him a Knowledge of Life, and
make him well received in all Companies.

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT OF YOUTH:

YET NOT BENEATH THE ATTENTION OF ANY.

SECOND WORCESTER EDITION:

PRINTED AT WORCESTER:

BY ISAIAH THOMAS, JUN.

SOLD at his BOOKSTORE, Sign of JOHNSON'S HEAD:
AUGUST—1798.

1798

Etiquette manuals

- Widely printed starting in 1830s
 - 28 etiquette manuals in 1830s
 - 36 new ones in 1840s
 - 38 more in 1850s
- Examples advertised in 1883 newspaper:
 - *Martine's Hand-book of Etiquette*
 - *Guide to True Politeness*
 - *The Standard Book of Politeness*
 - *Genteel Behavior*
 - *Young American's Letter Writer*
 - *Prof Baron's Complete Instructor in All the Society Dances of America*
- Middle-class advisers helped to establish new codes of civility
- New ideas of
 - Individual privacy
 - Personal space
 - Social deference

THE WHOLE
DUTY of a WOMAN:
Or, an infallible
GUIDE to the FAIR SEX.
CONTAINING,
RULES, DIRECTIONS, and OBSERVATIONS, for their Conduct
and Behaviour through all Ages and Circumstances of Life,
AS
VIRGINS, WIVES, or WIDOWS.
WITH
DIRECTIONS, how to obtain all Useful and Fashionable
Accomplishments suitable to the SEX. In which are comprised all Parts of
GOOD HOUSEWIFERY, particularly RULES and RECEIPTS in
every Kind of **COOKERY.**

1. Making all Sorts of Soups and Sauces.	4. The whole Art of Pastry in making Pies, Tarts, and Pasties.
2. Dressing Flesh, Fish, and Fowl; this last illustrated with Cuts, shewing how every Fowl, Wild or Tame, is to be truss'd for the Spit: Likewise all other Kind of Game.	5. Receipts for all Manner of Pickling, Collaring, &c.
3. Making above 40 different Sorts of Puddings.	6. For Preserving, making Creams, Jellies, and all Manner of Confectionary.
	7. Rules and Directions for setting out Dinners, Suppers, and Grand Entertainments.

To which is added,
BILLS of FARE for every Month in the Year, curiously engraven on **COPPER PLATES**, with the Forms of Tables and Dishes, and the Shapes of Pies, Tarts, and Pasties. With Instructions for Marketing.

ALSO
RULES and RECEIPTS for making all the choicest Cordials for the Closet: Brewing Beers, Ales, &c. Making all Sorts of *English* Wines, Cyder, Mumm, Mead, Metheglin, Vinègar, Verjuice, Catchup, &c. With some fine Perfumes, Pomatums, Cosmetics and other Beautifiers.

LONDON: Printed for T. READ, in Dogswell-Court, White-Fryers, Fleet-Street.
MDCCLXXXVII.

Richard Allestree's *Ladies Calling* (1673) published in twelve editions by 1727, and another eight editions by 1737 when republished as *The Whole Duty of a Woman*

Newspapers & National Publications

- ½ of content was advertising
 - Printed state, national, international news
 - Printed speeches by members of Congress
 - Congress did not begin to do this itself until 1824
- Newspapers were **partisan**
 - represented a political party or faction
- Made representative government meaningful
 - Americans felt like citizens of a wider nation, not just a local outlook
- By 1830s – prices dropped due to new technology – circulations grew
 - By 1836 – New York dailies selling 60,000 copies a day
- Types of national publications
 - Religious and missionary Bibles, tracts, newspapers, magazines
 - Agriculture journals
 - Literary or scientific magazines
- Book publishing grew also

It is required of each Postmaster to keep an account of Newspapers and Pamphlets received, according to the following form, and to forward it to the Department with his other transcripts as a part of his quarterly account. No account need be kept of Newspapers and Pamphlets *Sent*; but the account of Newspapers and Pamphlets *Received* must be kept with great care and accuracy.

Account of Newspapers and Pamphlets received at the Post Office at Lexington, County of Fayette in the State of Kentucky, from April 1, to July 1, 1829.

NOTE.—The postage of Newspapers is required to be paid in advance at the commencement of each quarter; and the whole number for the quarter must be entered when the first number in the quarter is received, the same as if all were received at that time

Date when Received.	Name of the Newspaper or Pamphlet.	Where Published.	How many times in a week.	Number of Subscribers.	Number of Newspapers,	Number of pamphlet.	Amount of postage		Free.
							Dollars.	Cents.	
1829.—April 2,	Argus,	Frankfort, Ken.	1	148	1846	-	18	46	15
Do. do.	Advertiser,	Louisville, Ken.	3	64	3496	-	24	96	30
Do. do.	Commentator,	Frankfort, Ken.	1	39	507	-	5	7	
4.	Farmers' Record,	Xenia, Ohio.	1	8	104	-	1	56	

Broadside printed by the Lexington, Kentucky post office while Ficklin was Postmaster in Lexington, Kentucky. The broadside lists all of the newspapers and pamphlets received in the Lexington Post Office between 1 April and 1 July 1829.

http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/D?fawbib:2:/temp/~ammem_bfCt::

	4,	-	Farmers' Record,	-	-	Xenia,	Ohio,	1	8	104	-	1	56	
	8,	-	National Intelligencer,	-	-	Washington,	D. C.	6	14	1092	-	16	38	78
	Do.	do.	Ditto,	-	-	Ditto,		3	30	1170	-	17	55	
	Do.	do.	United States Telegraph,	-	-	Ditto,		6	36	2308	-	42	12	78
	Do.	do.	Ditto,	-	-	Ditto,		3	80	3120	-	46	80	
	Do.	do.	Ditto,	-	-	Ditto,		1	90	1170	-	17	55	15
	Do.	do.	National Journal,	-	-	Ditto,		3	24	936	-	14	5	
	9,	-	Enquirer,	-	-	Richmond,	Va.	2	62	1612	-	24	18	25
	14,	-	Missionary Herald,	-	-	Boston,	Mass.	-	4	-	12	-	72	
	May 7,	-	National Intelligencer,	-	-	Washington,	D.C.	-	-	*1	-	-	14	
	24,	-	United States' Telegraph,	-	-	Ditto,		-	-	*2	-	-	3	
	30,	-	Report of American Bible Society	-	-	New-York,	N. Y.	-	-	-	2	-	24	
	June 4,	-	Political Pamphlet,	-	-	Louisville,	Ken.	-	-	-	4	-	48	
	6,	-	Enquirer,	-	-	Richmond,	Va.	3	1	114	-	-	224	
	8,	-	Argus,	-	-	Frankfort,	Ken.	1	-	*1	-	-	1	

Advice on EVERYTHING 2 examples

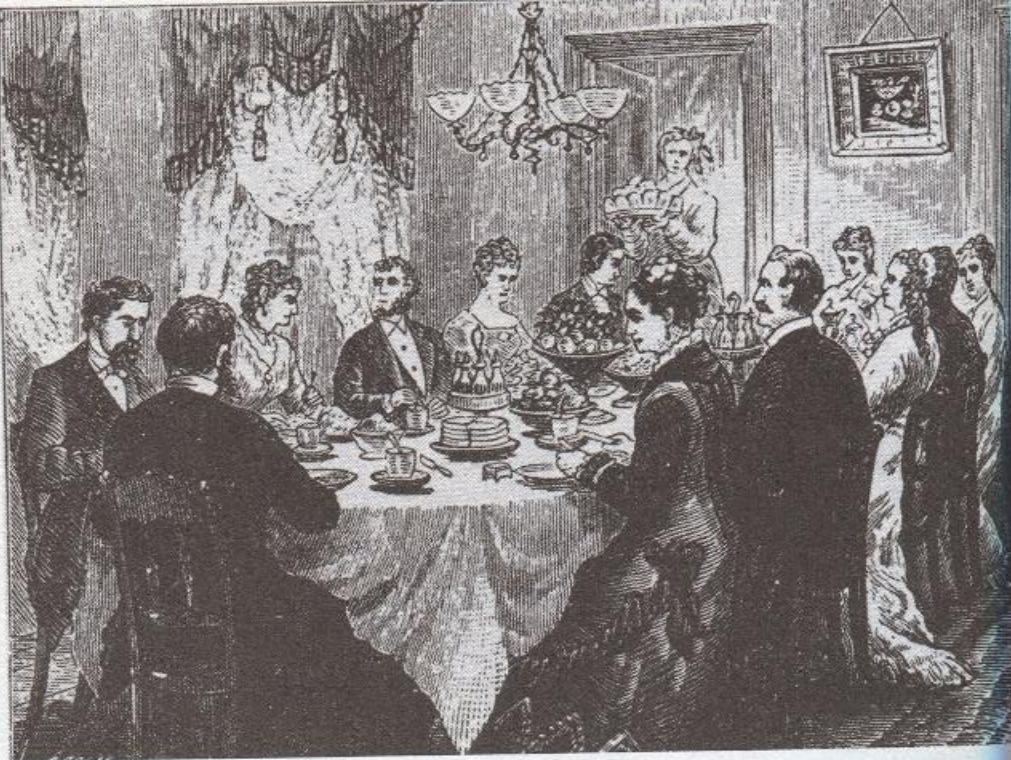
- William Andrus Alcott (1798 -1859)
 - an American educator, educational reformer, physician, and author of 108 books
 - Neighbor and friend of Bronson Alcott
 - Confessions of a School Master 1839
 - The Young Man's Guide 1834
 - The Young Woman's Guide
 - The Use of Tobacco: Its Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Effects on The Human System 1836[18]
 - Vegetable Diet: As Sanctioned by Medical Men, and by Experience in All Ages 1838
 - Tea And Coffee 1839
 - Art of Good Behavior 1848
 - The Young Housekeeper 1842
 - The Young Mother Or Management Of Children In Regard To Health
 - The Young Mother
 - Familiar letters to young men on various subjects.: Designed as a companion to The young man's guide.[22]
 - Lectures on Life and Health, Or, The Laws and Means of Physical Culture 1853
 - The House I Live In The first Anatomy book for the general public.
 - Forty Years in the Wilderness of Pills and Powders 1859
- Lydia Maria Child (1802 –1880)
 - an American abolitionist, women's rights activist, opponent of American expansionism, Indian rights activist, novelist, journalist and Unitarian.
 - The American Frugal Housewife, a book of kitchen, economy and directions (1829; 33rd edition 1855)
 - Entire text - <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/13493/13493-h/13493-h.htm>
 - The Mother's Book, an early American instructional book on child rearing, republished in England and Germany (1831)

Before 1800s - “rank-ordered society”

- Before - “rank-ordered society”
 - Hierarchical framework
 - Every level of society had a role, a place
 - Each level had recognizable clothing, deportment, words, gestures, houses, furnishings, food and drink
- Pre-industrial economy prevented movement among social ranks in most cases
- Example – writers in 1800s assumed that refinement varied according to rank
 - Expected people below them to act a particular way
 - Disgusted when people tried to imitate someone above their rank

1800s – Market-oriented class society

- Changes in economy enabled people to move above their traditional rank
- BUT needed to learn the manners of the new rank
- Books, magazines, newspapers:
 - Advised people on the manners of respectable gentility
 - Underlying message – proper manners and social respectability could be purchased and learned



Left: Gentility in the Dining Room
from *Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms*.

Caption: "Ladies and gentlemen dress fashionably and sit in a room of refined furnishings. They are attended by a servant.

From *Rudeness and Civility* (1990) by John Kasson

Right: Bad Manners at the Table

The room is meanly furnished and the diners are casually dressed

1. Tips chair
2. Eats with mouth full
3. Feeds a dog
4. Holds knife improperly
5. Engages in violent argument
6. Lounges on the table
7. Brings a cross child to the table
8. Drinks from a saucer
9. Sits in shirt sleeves and puts his feet beside his chair
10. picks teeth with fingers
11. Scratches her head and arises unnecessarily



“A strong local accent marks you as underbred.”

Approved alternatives were frequently Latinate rather than Anglo-Saxon, abstract rather than sensual and vivid (c. 1883)

“incorrect phrases” are listed 1st below

All-fired, for great or enormous.

Draw the wool over the eyes, for deceive.

Fork over, for pay.

Give in , for yield.

Go through the mill, for acquire experience.

Go under, for succumb or perish.

Goner, for one who is lost.

Hang around, for loiter.

Hard case, for worthless person.

Hopping mad, for very angry

Which way should you say it ?

“incorrect words” are listed 1st below

Hush up, for be silent.

Kick up a rose, for create a disturbance.

Odd stick, for eccentric person.

Poke fun, for joke or ridicule.

Raise a racket, for make a noise.

Reckon, for think

Run into the ground, for carry to excess.

Scoop in, for inveigle.

Soft solder, for flattery.

Sound on the goose for staunch or true.

Spread eagle, for bombastic.

Stropped, for out of money,

Swap, or exchange.

Take the rag off, for surpass.

Take on, for grieve.

Throw in, for contribute.

Tuckered out, for fatigued.

Wake up the wrong passenger, for make a mistake as to an individual.

- From 1883 manual
- Printed in *Rudeness and Civility* (1990) by John Kasson

What do you think?

- “established codes of behavior have often served in unacknowledged ways as checks against a fully democratic order and in support of special interests, institutions of privilege, and structures of domination.”

- John Kasson - *Rudeness and Civility: Manners in Nineteenth-Century Urban America* (1990)

Etiquette Rule? or Contempt for Other Groups of People?

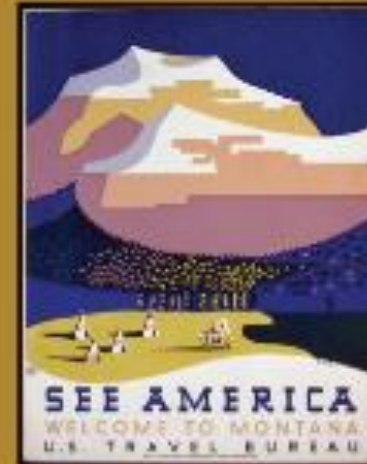
- “Bite not they bread, but break it; but not with slov[en]ly fingers”
 - 1786 edition of Eleazar Moody’s *School of Good Manners* popular in colonial America
- Ron Clark’s *Essential 55 Rules for Classrooms* (2004)
 - **Rule 29**
 - “There are several manners dealing with food that you must follow: I call these my ABC’s of Etiquette.
 - Bread - Always tear off a bite-sized piece to eat. If you are going to use butter, never butter the whole piece of bread; butter the piece you tore off, and eat that before tearing another piece.

Learn more
about manners
and etiquette . . .

Shameless self promotion

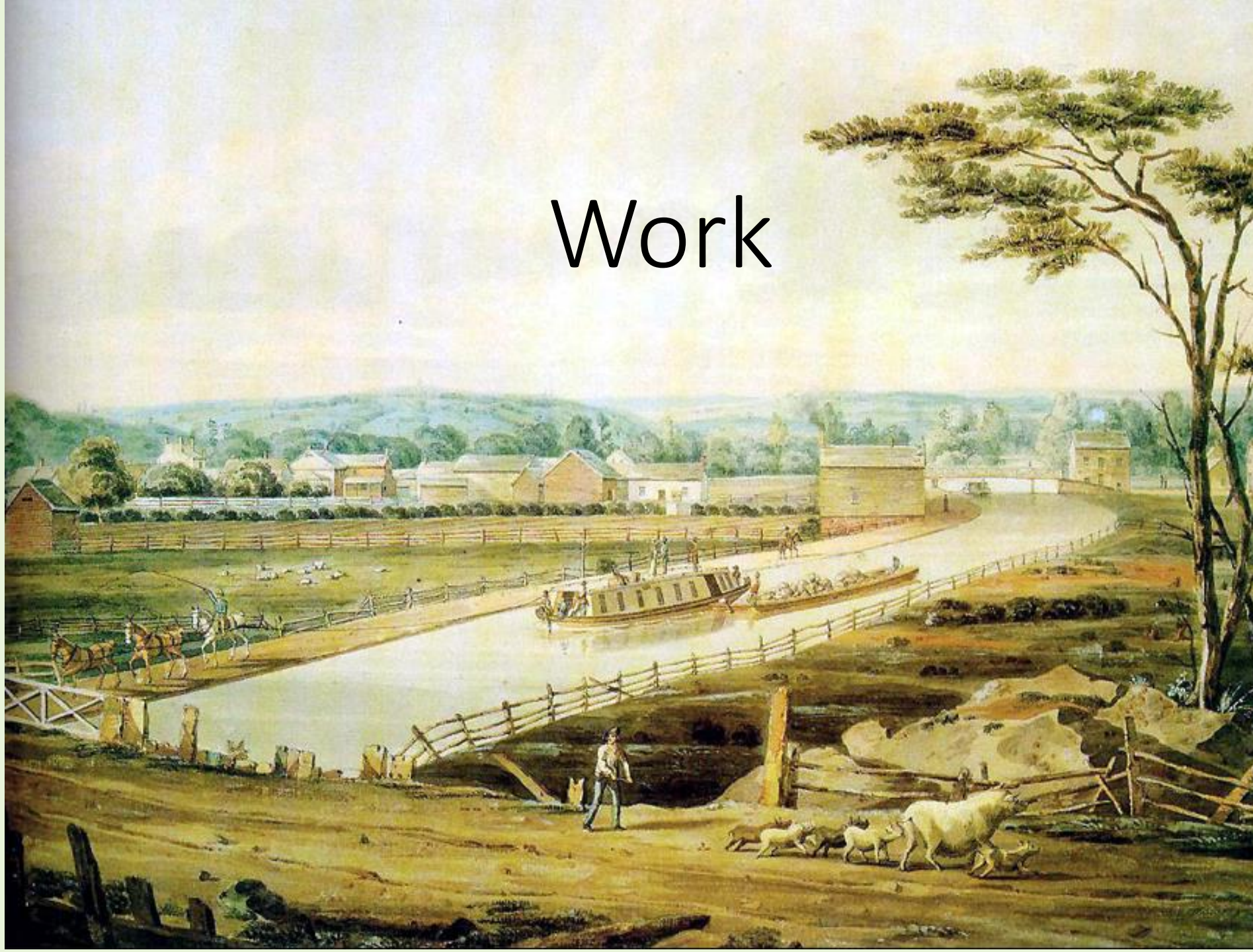
EXPLORING VACATION AND ETIQUETTE THEMES IN SOCIAL STUDIES

*Primary Source
Inquiry for Middle
and High School*



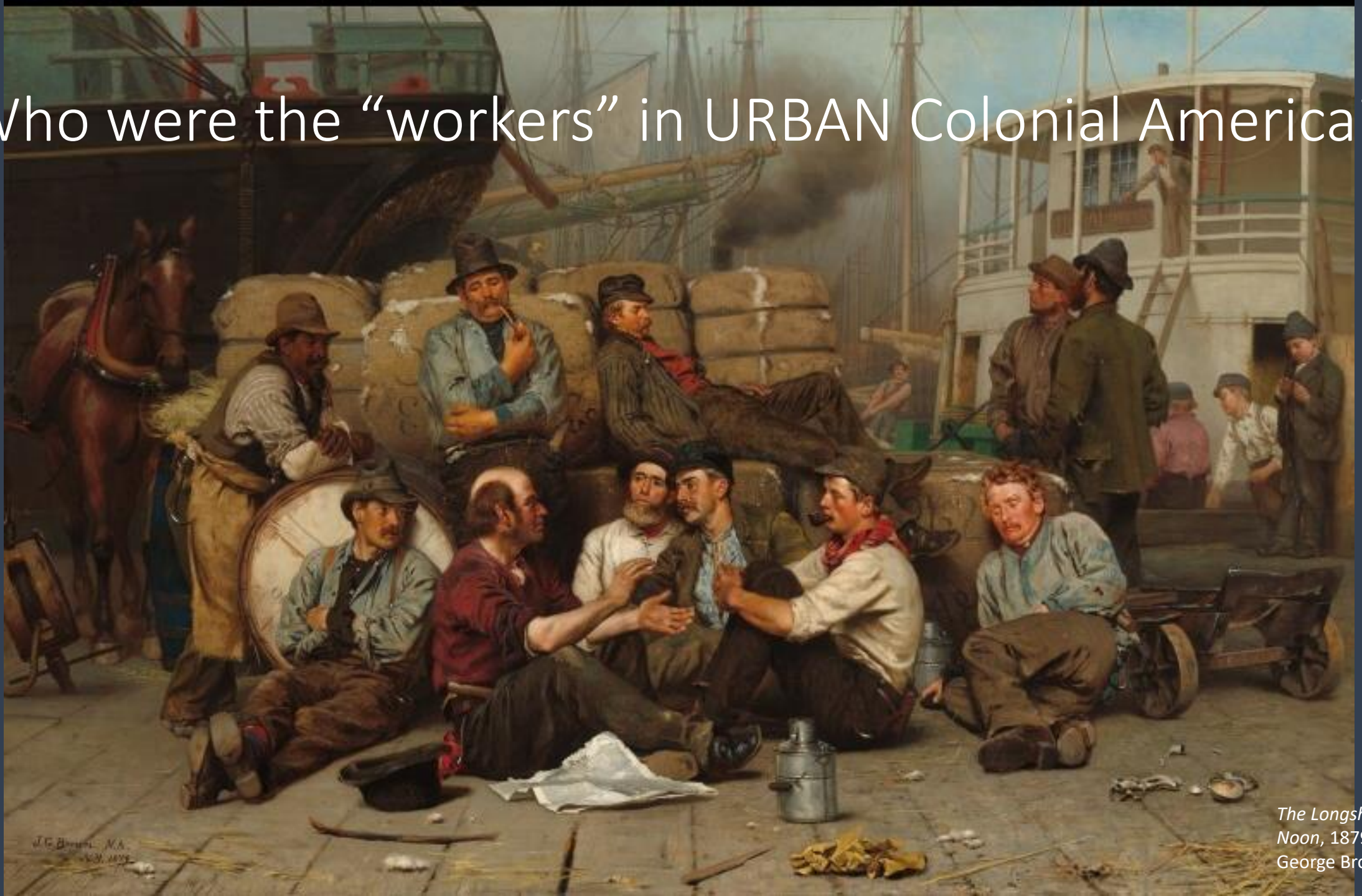
CYNTHIA WILLIAMS RESOR

Work



"View on the Erie Canal" by John William Hill, 1830-1832. Watercolor

Who were the “workers” in URBAN Colonial America?



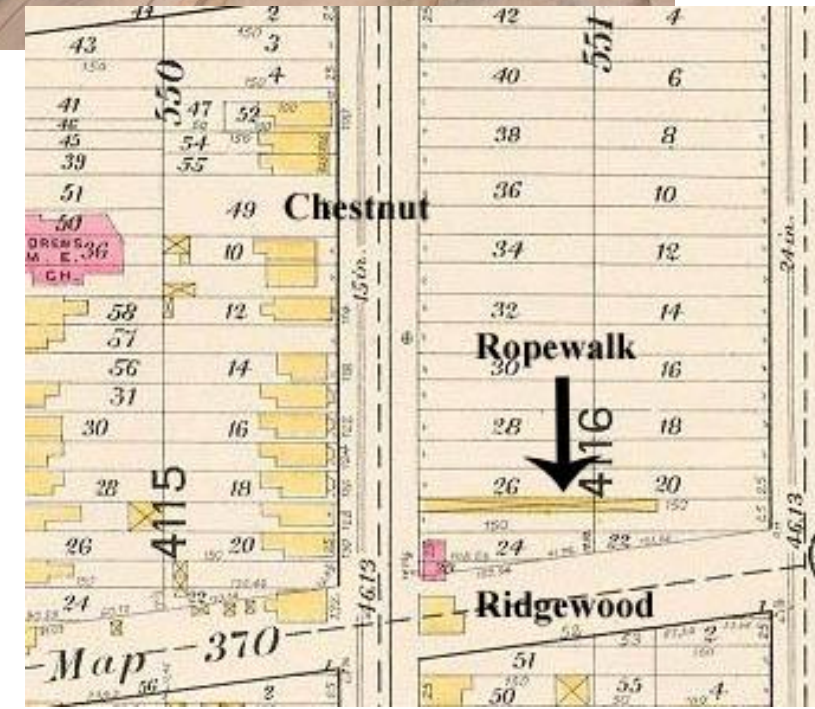
*The Longshoremen's
Noon, 1879, John
George Brown*

- Over ½ of adult males were **mechanics** – worked with their hands (artisans or laborers)
- usually a small workshop in a city or town (also his home) along with one or 2 journeyman, apprentices, indentured servants or slaves OR owned tools but worked for wages
- Difference in working for a wage and working for self
- Difference in an employer and a laborer
- Usually not called “workers” because that usually means they worked for a wage (hourly wage)
- Remember – no large factories or corporations in colonial America

- Small workshops employing 3 or 4 were most common but some were larger
 - Smaller shops often made shoes, furniture, shoe horses, manufactured soap or candles, cooper, other services
- Examples of larger workshops:
 - A New York City printer employed 16
 - Shipyards and ropewalks had 5 – 12 workers
 - Breweries, soap and candle manufacturers, leather tanning, hat making – larger scale



Example -
Ropewalk in
New York City



Involuntary laborers

- Indentured servant – served 5 – 7 years
 - 50 – 65% of all white immigrants in American before 1776 were indentured servants
 - 50,000 were convicts
- Slaves
 - By 1770, 500,000 black slaves in colonies
 - approximately 20% of colonial population
 - Some slaves were also artisans / mechanics



A Pastoral Visit, 1881, Richard Norris Brooke

Apprentices

- Master craftsman provided a technical education, room, clothing, board for children “bound out” by parents or Overseers of the Poor
- apprentice had to obey master and behave properly
- Usually lasted 7 years; parents could sue to be released if master did not fulfill agreement
- belonged to the master, some ran away
- at end, got “freedom dues” – new suit of clothing, sometimes some of the tools of the trade
- apprenticed girls usually house maids (not taught a trade)

“independence” for the worker

- GOAL of a free, skilled worker was “independence” – the status of master craftsman (owned the business)
 - not hard to achieve in colonial America but got harder around 1760
- Small scale of business made it easy to enter with a small capital
- BUT – hard to acquire great wealth because:
 - many products made within colonial households, not purchased
 - many British imports to compete with
 - shortage of money, high interest rates
 - cheap land drew people out of cities

Work - 1790-1840

- Shift *AWAY* from the household as the workplace
- Trend *TOWARD* factories / workplaces away from the home
- Work began to be mechanized
- More cash money in circulation
 - Could be used to buy more goods (and factory goods)



Girl Working in Box Factory, Tampa, FL
January 28, 1909
Photograph by Lewis Hine

Farm work was changing

- Work on farms was still done by the family/household unit, but oriented toward commerce, profitable crops grown for specific markets
- Many in New England and Middle States moved away from farms to cities and villages
 - Farmland crowded – farms split between many children
- Growing cities demanded farm products
 - Urban population grew 8-fold between 1790 and 1840
 - Farms close to cities became market-driven; grew/sold what cities needed
 - wheat, cheese butter, vegetables livestock for slaughterhouses, hay for horse fodder were needed
 - Farm women made straw & palm-leaf hats for city consumers
 - Farm men made shoes, brooms for city markets
- New mechanized farm implements were invented
 - Horse-powered threshing machines
- “Until 1880s – American farmhouses were a machine for working in” - *John R. Stilgoe*, landscape historian

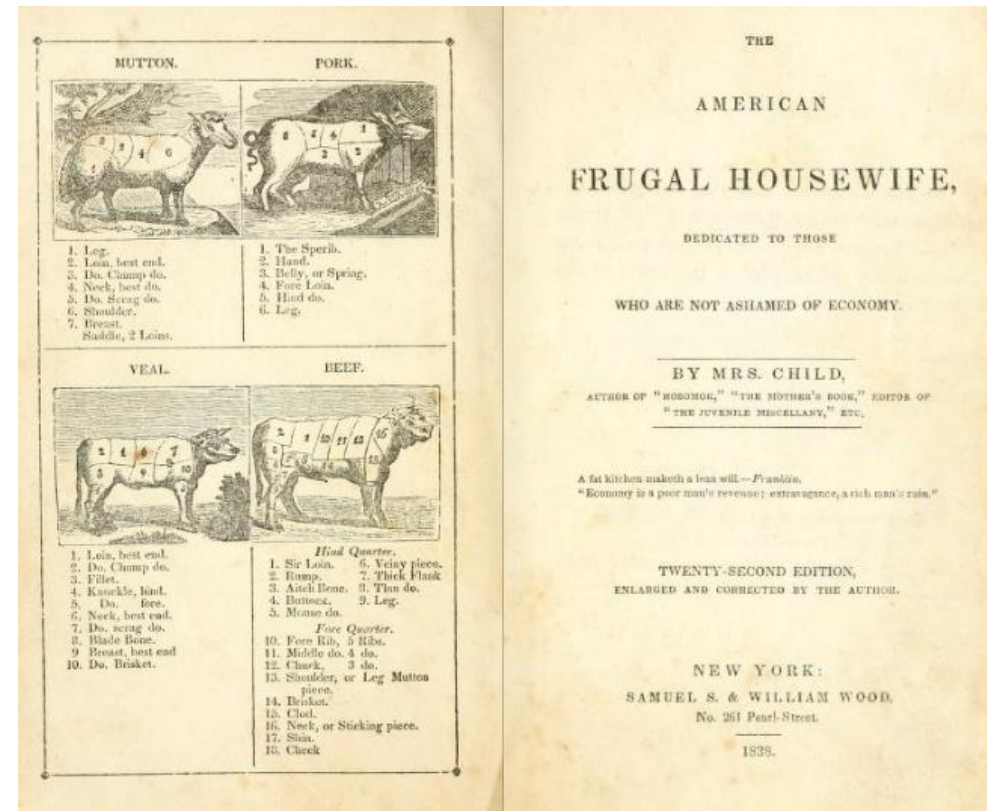


Kentucky Farmhouse with ell & outbuildings

William Guyn House, Mundy's Landing & Pauls Mill Roads, Troy vicinity, Woodford County, KY

Work changed for women

- Farm women quit spinning and weaving when they could purchase factory-made cloth
- By late 1830's – cook stoves used in middling and Northern villages
 - Better than cooking on hearth/fireplace
 - Stove-top heating surface at waist-height
 - Less bending/lifting
 - More fuel-efficient
 - less firewood chopping and carrying
- 50 cookbooks appeared between 1796 – 1840
- *Kentucky Housewife* by Lettice Bryan. 1839



Three 19th century step top stoves
1871 Waterloo / 1847 Spaulding /
1892 Perfect Improved

American Frugal Housewife by Maria Child, 1838

Mechanized textile production

- After 1790 – Americans adopted and modified English textile factory technologies
- 1793 - cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney
- By 1830s – 100s of large and small water-powered factories for picking, carding, spinning, weaving (mostly in New England)
- 1850's - Sewing machines began to be mass produced (for home use)
 - Made from combination of inventions by Isaac Singer Vs Elias Howe

Photo by Lewis Hine 1908





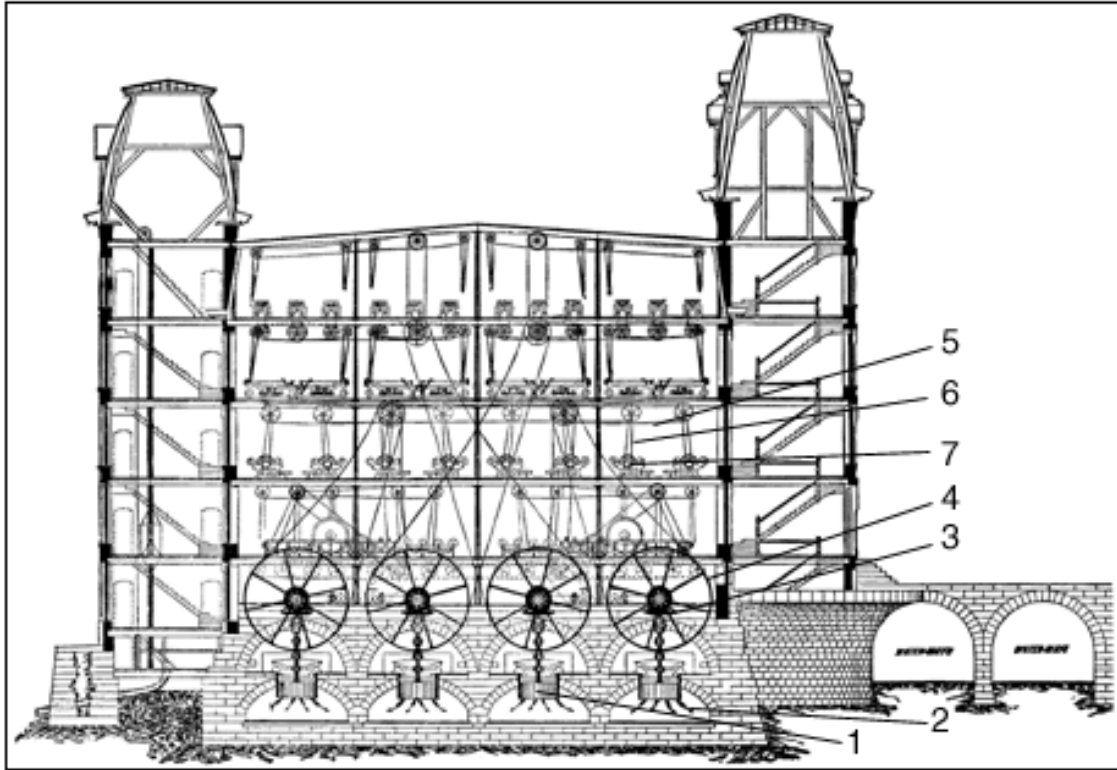
cotton gin
(cotton engine): -a machine that quickly and easily separates cotton fibers from their seeds, a job formerly performed by hand. The first modern industrial gin, invented by Eli Whitney in 1793

"First cotton gin" from Harpers Weekly. 1869 illustration depicting event of some 70 years earlier.
<http://memory.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c00000/3c03000/3c03800/3c03801v.jpg>

Lowell, Mass. Textile Factories

- "Lowell Mill Girls" - female textile workers in Lowell, Massachusetts, in the 19th century.
- Up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the workforce in the Lowell textile mills was female.
- 1850s and 1860s - New England textile industry was expanding and unable to recruit enough Yankee women to fill the jobs
 - Many Irish and French Canadian immigrants moved to Lowell to work in the textile mills BUT Yankee women still dominated the workforce until the mid-1880s
 - textile managers recruited Irish workers fleeing Great Irish Famine
 - During the Civil War, many of Lowell's cotton mills closed, unable to acquire bales of raw cotton from the South
 - After war, the textile mills reopened, recruiting French Canadian men and women.

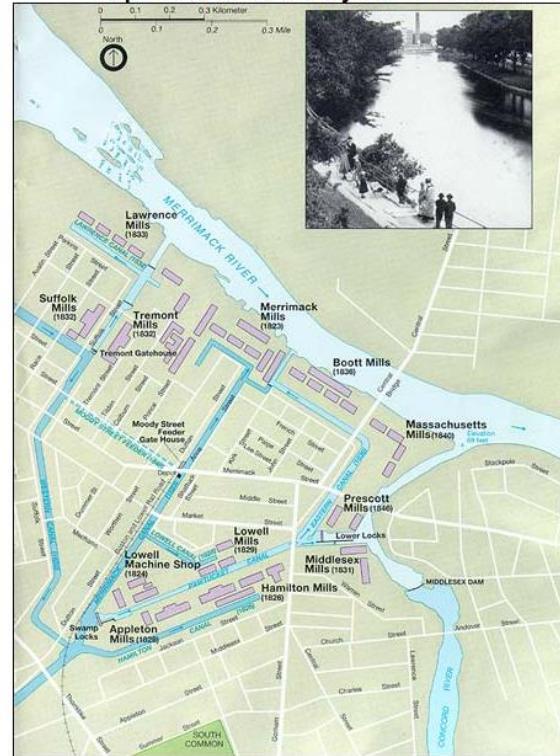
Drawing 1: Transverse view of Manville Company's No. 3 Mill, Manville, RI, 1874.



(Courtesy of American Textile History Museum, Lowell, Mass.)

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/21boott/21boott.htm>

Map 2: Lowell's canal system in 1850.



(Lowell National Historical Park)

Lowell & surrounding region.





Power
Looms



Boarding Houses for Mill Girls

The Boott Cotton Mills complex contains mills built from the mid-1830s to the early 20th century, reflecting the early use of waterpower, steam power, and finally electric power

Photos from visit to Lowell National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/lowe/index.htm>
BELOW – the mills today

Work - 1840

- By 1840 – work was not easier, hours were not shorter
 - But people worked more calculatingly and less socially
 - Women’s work not lightened, just different
 - Factory work
 - Faster work
 - longer hours
 - governed by a clock not the seasons
 - Manufacturing and commerce
 - Raised standard of living of some
 - More items for material comfort could be purchased
 - BUT
 - More property-less workers in city and countryside
 - Gap between rich and poor grew

Garment Workers, New York, NY
January 25, 1908
Photo by Lewis Hine





Housing 1790 - 1840

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1998018518/PP/>

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ky0205.photos.071045p/>

Log cabin or Log home?

- **Log cabin** - timbers were left round
 - Quicker to build
 - spaces between the logs had to be filled or “chinked” with clay or other material, a difficult task between round logs.
 - Cabins generally had only one room and were considered temporary shelters.
- **log home** - the logs were hand-hewn into a square shape and then placed one on top of another to make a solid wooden wall.
 - Came from early Germanic settlers that first settled in the heavily wooded areas of Pennsylvania.
 - As Germans moved west, this building tradition was adopted by Scotch-Irish and English pioneers.
 - generally had two rooms, side by side, with either a central chimney, a chimney at one or both ends.
 - Some incorporated a center hall, often called a dogtrot.
 - Most were one story with an attic or loft space
 - Families often built and lived in long houses for two generations or more
- The distinction between log cabin and log houses is often lost in modern texts
 - was often not recognized by contemporaries unfamiliar with the frontier.



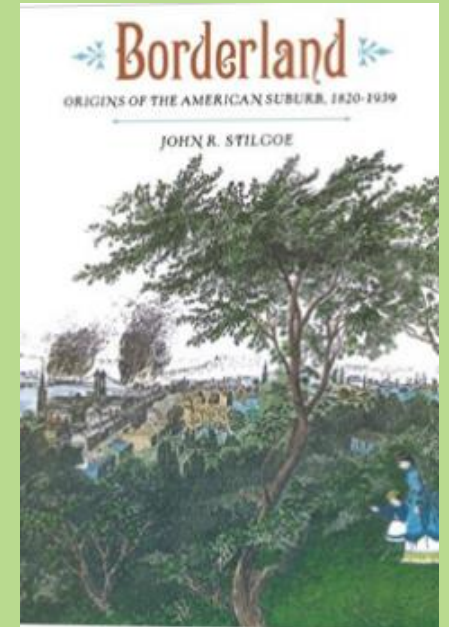
20th century postcard – Library of Congress

Materials

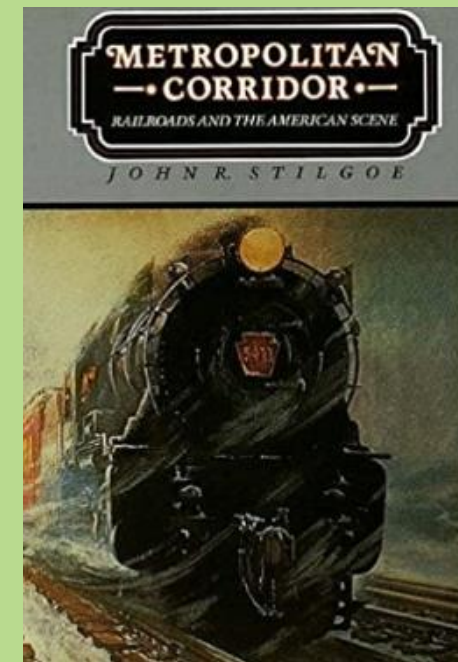
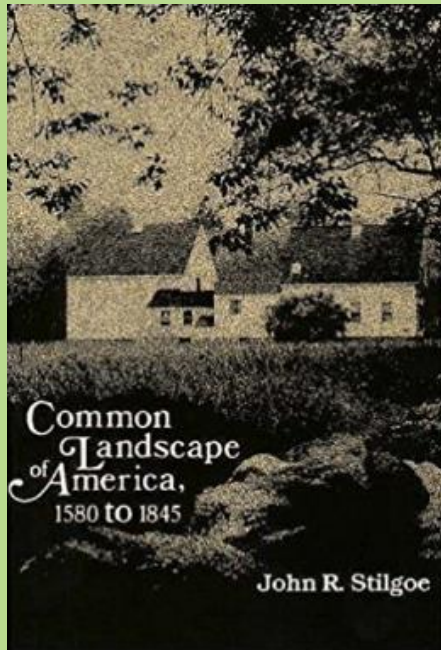
- In the 1700s, as pioneer families in Kentucky used solid logs.
- After dwellings were constructed, the settlers quickly turned to clearing land so that crops could be planted.
- A hard worker, with an ax, might clear three acres of land during a winter for farming.
- Often trees were “girdled” and left to die
 - **Girdling** removing a strip of bark around the trunk of a tree, causing the tree to die. As the leaves fell from the dead tree, sunlight allowed crops to be planted below them. Over the years, roots and stumps were removed.



“Until 1880s – American farmhouses were a machine for working in”



John R. Stilgoe



Functions of homes in past

- “hall” used for
 - Eating
 - indoor work
 - sitting
 - sleeping for children and visitors
 - cooking if no separate kitchen
- “parlor” or “chamber” - the “best” room
 - Parents’ bed
 - Entertaining of formal occasions
 - Kept best belongings here
- By 1840
 - More “bedrooms”; less communal sleeping
 - More factory-made goods
 - Factory-made chairs, upholstered furniture, carpets, and textiles for curtains, printed pictures for the walls, clocks, and dishes
 - More rooms for just one purpose
 - Dining room, separate storage rooms, bathrooms



The Pension Claim Agent by Eastman Johnson 1867

Functions of the modern HOME

- Home & Garden TV
 - Dream house
 - Spa-like, Retreat
 - Home office
 - Family activities
 - Relax, home theatre, game room
 - Entertainment , entertaining
 - “man cave”, space for hobbies
 - Luxury – granite countertops, stainless steel appliances
 - Multiple bathrooms
 - Dream house
 - More space, STORAGE
 - Landscaping, outdoor rooms, outdoor kitchens, pools
 - Garages



The function of “home” has changed

Pre-Industrial Home

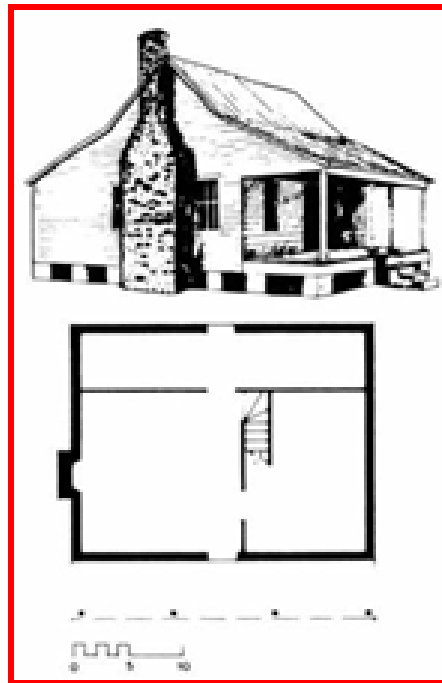
- Fewer rooms with multiple purposes
- Where work of family took place
- “Vernacular” housing
 - Traditional styles fit to local climate/ needs
 - Often built by owner
 - Used local materials

Modern Home

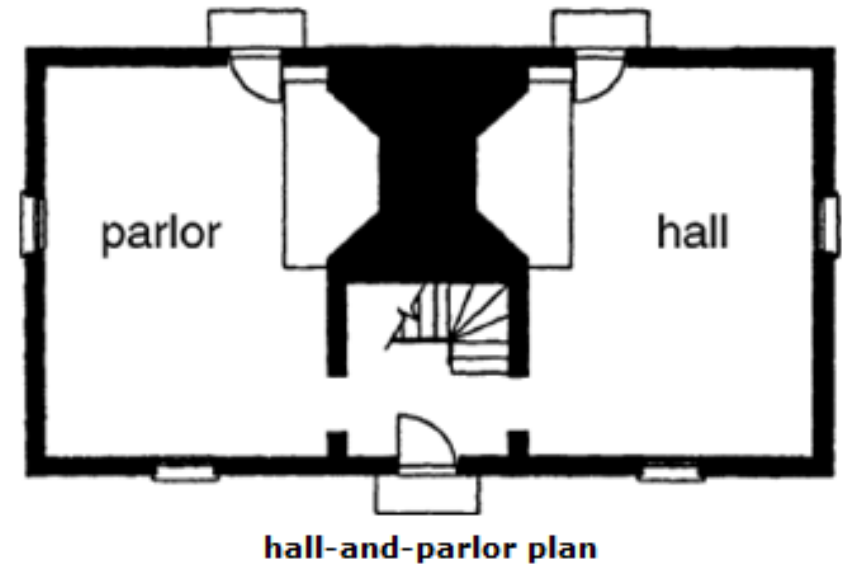
- More rooms with special purpose
- Where family “relaxes”
- Nationwide styles
 - Similar styles nation-wide
 - Built by professional
 - Materials from all over world

Virginia Hall and Parlor

- Traditional style from England
- One story
 - or one story with attic
- As small as 16 X 20 ft
- Often had 2 front doors
- A shed, porch or ell might be added
- Very common in south-eastern US
- Easy to make from logs

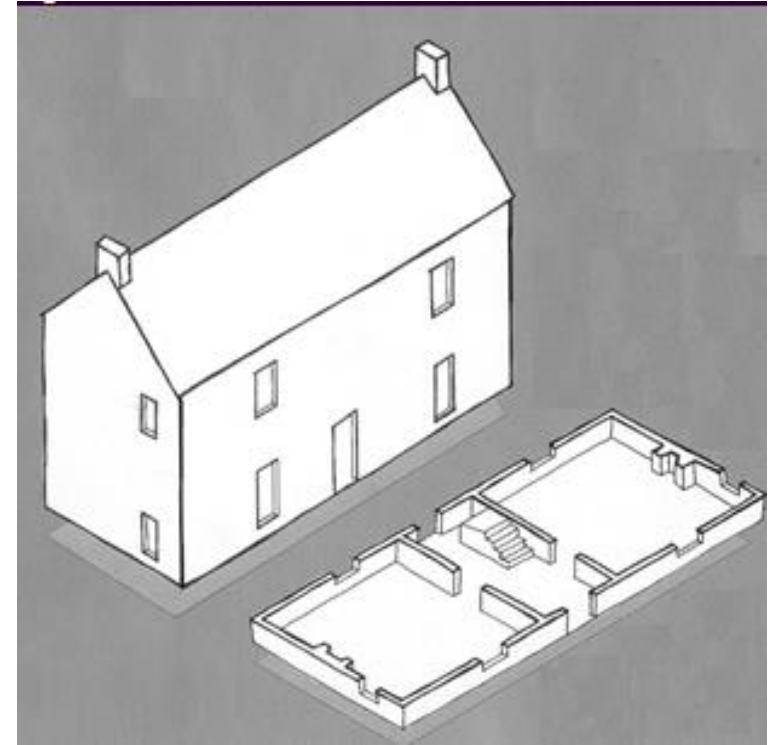
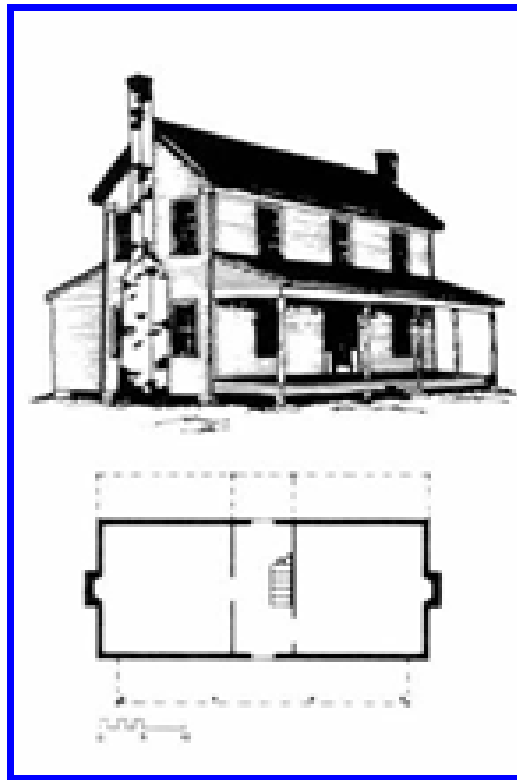


The Hall and Parlor House type



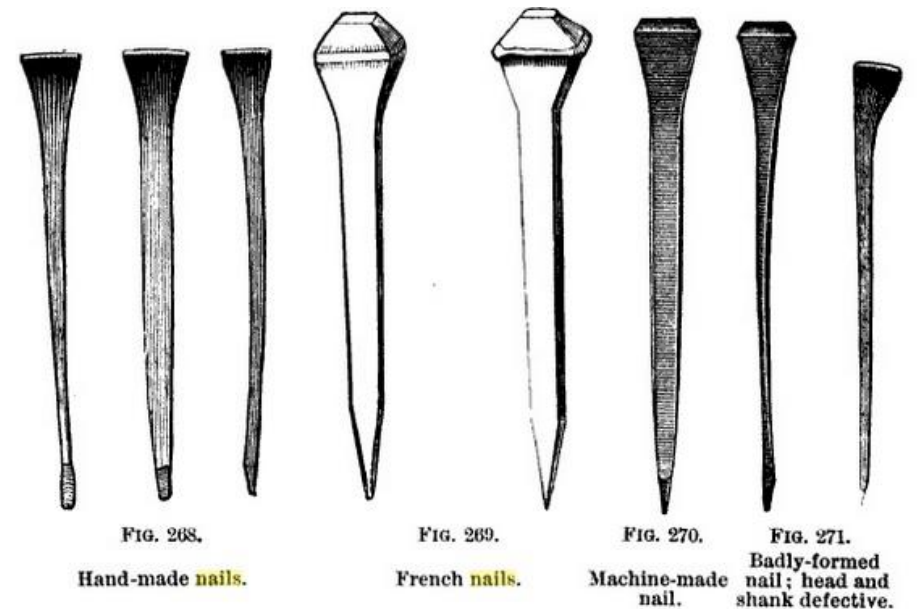
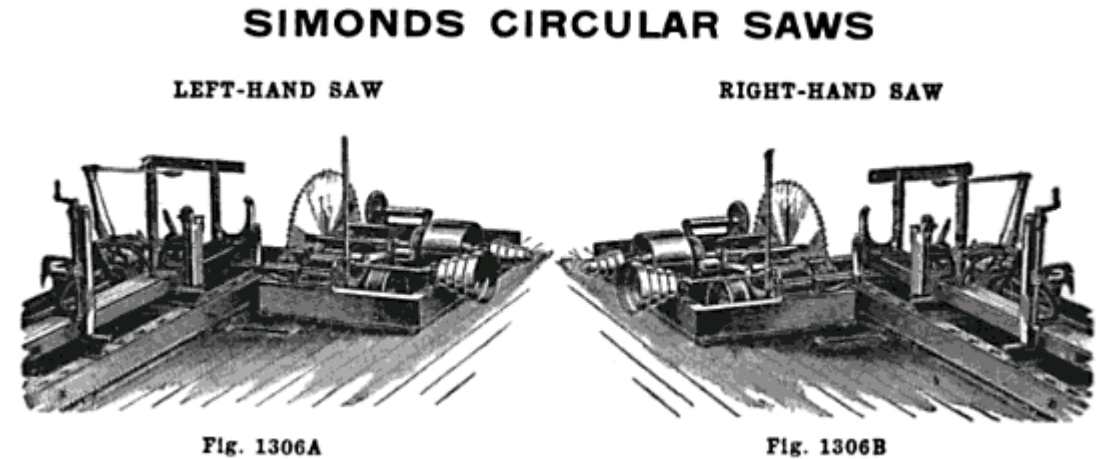
I - house

- Traditional style from England
- 2 stories
- Often had 2 front doors
 - Shaker used this style at Pleasant Hill, KY
- A shed, porch or ell might be added
- More common in deep South



New forms of housing in KY

- late 1700s/early 1800s in KY- shift from hewn log homes to framed and wood lumber sheathed houses
- Why?
 - availability of nails
 - Log construction required few nails, an expensive manufactured product in newly settled areas
 - 1788 - Nails began to be manufactured in Kentucky
 - availability of finished lumber produced by sawmills
 - By 1820 in Kentucky, sawmills had been built and began to produce finished board lumber.



kitchen wing – “ell”

- By 1860 – often larger than main house
- Light and air on 3 sides
- 1st kitchen, then
 - Pantry
 - Wood room
 - Washroom with stove / boiler
 - washing & dying
 - butchering
 - Chicken houses, pigsty, other buildings near



George Judy Farm, House, County Route 9,
Rough Run vicinity, Grant County, WV
**Historic American Buildings Survey –
Library of Congress**



Craft Farm, House, 1912 North Brown Road, Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, GA



William Guyn House, Mundy's Landing & Pauls Mill Roads, Troy vicinity, Woodford County, KY



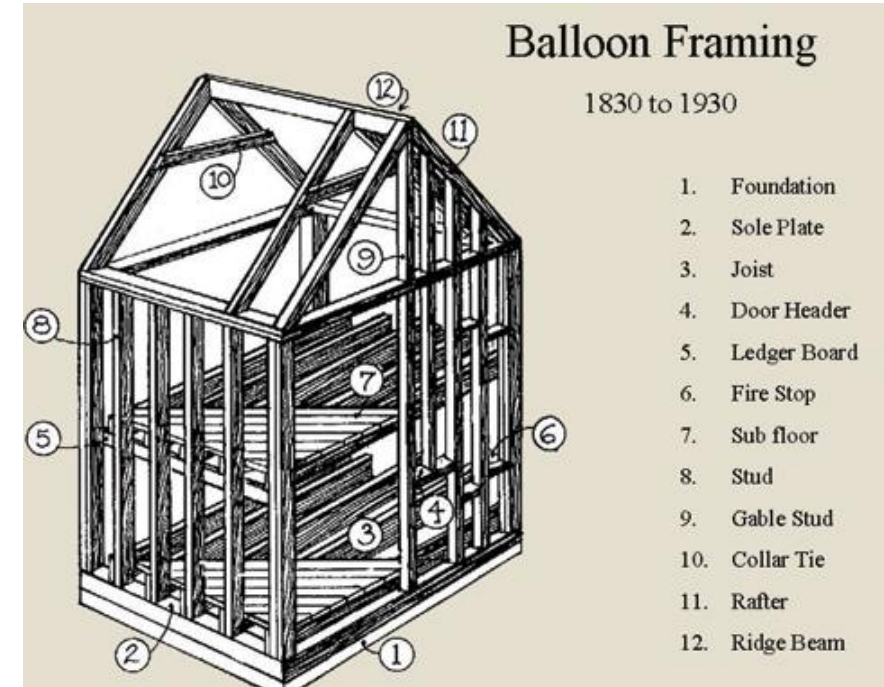
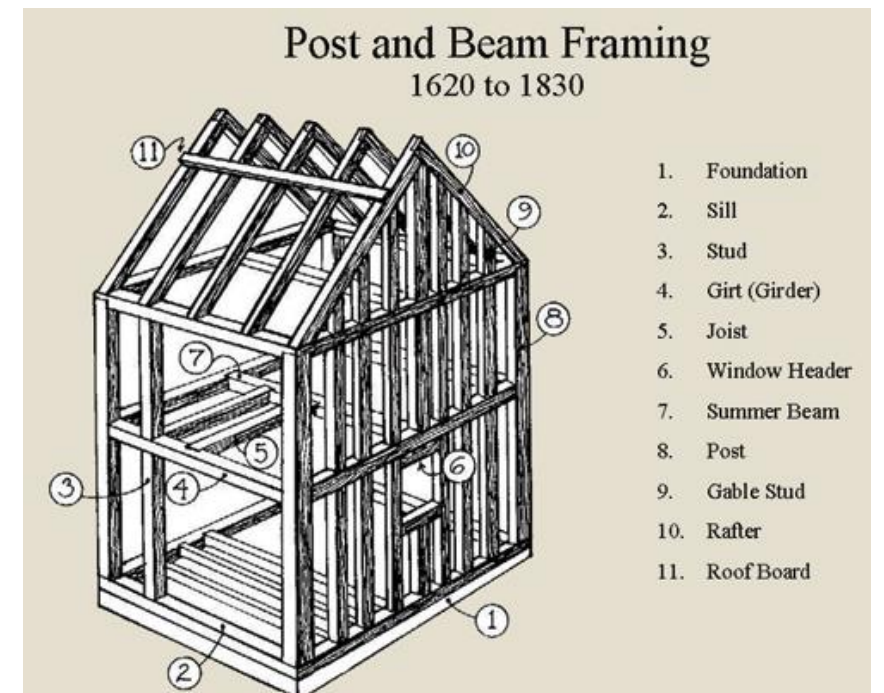
Mid 1800s – shift in housing styles

- Why the shift?
 - Balloon Framing
 - Railroad
 - Mass printing technology



New system – “Balloon framing”

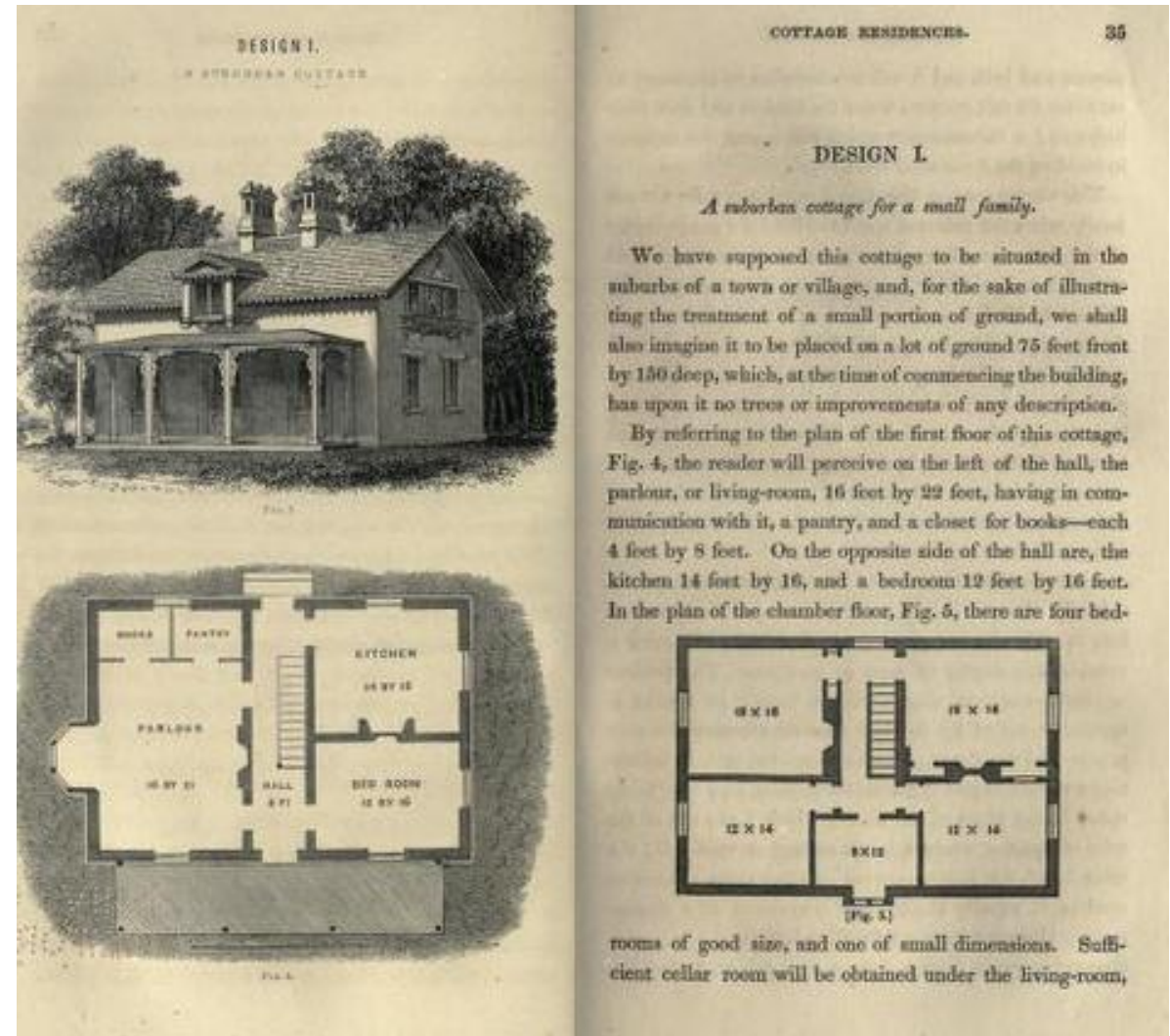
- Old System – Post and Beam
 - massive timbers limited home builders to simple square floor plans.
- Balloon framing first appeared in the 1830s in Chicago and quickly spread
 - made possible only by mass-produced, cheap iron nails and affordable standardized lumber produced by sawmills.
 - Lightweight 2x4” inch boards from sawmills can quickly be nailed together by one or two carpenters to form the frame of the house.
 - The walls are then covered with sawmill finished planks.
- wide variety of architectural features that imitated the styles of much more expensive mansions possible
 - Dormers, bays, wings & oddly shaped front porches could be added
- essentially the same method that is used for most homebuilding today



New ideas for housing before the Civil War

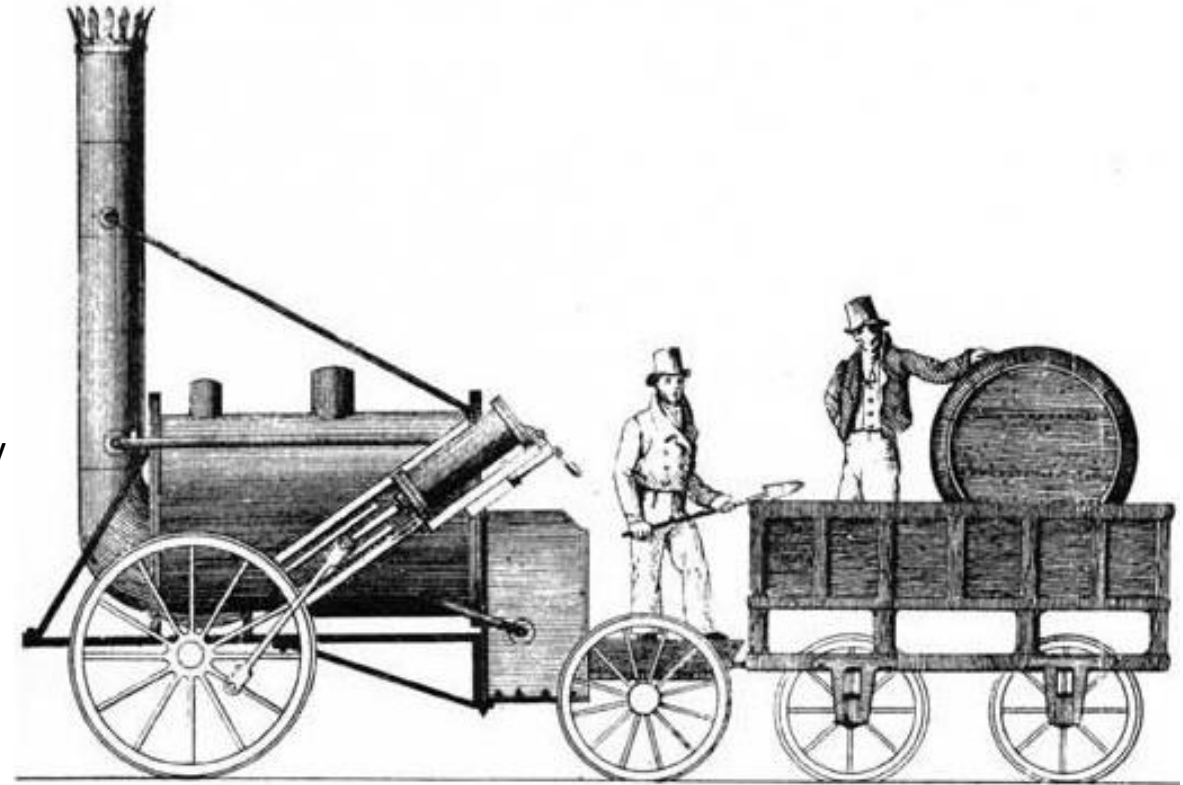
- Carpenter's Handbooks
- Style or "pattern" books
- Mail-order building plans

From *Cottage Residences*, 1842 by Andrew Jackson Downing
<https://archive.org/details/cottageresidence00downrich>



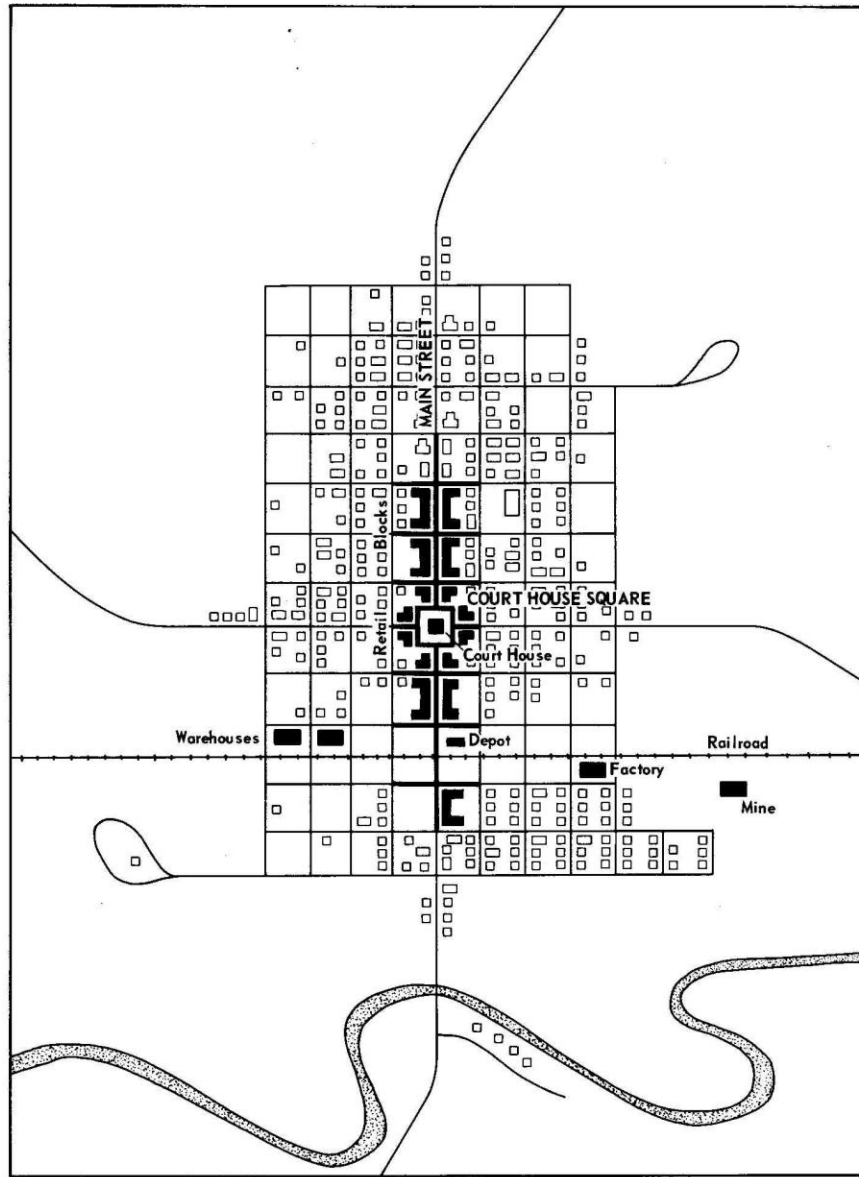
Impact of Railroad

- Before the railroad, home builders had to depend upon local materials.
 - By 1900, the traditional forms for building using local materials survived only in areas isolated from rail service.
 - Vernacular homes - log, sod or heavy hewn timbers were quickly abandoned
- railroad transported:
 - standardized building supplies
 - lumber and nails
 - catalog ordered fixtures and fittings
 - mass produced house plan publications across the nation
 - Even WHOLE house kits
- 1851 - first railroad in Kentucky, running from Lexington to Frankfort to Louisville
 - By 1860, Kentucky about nearly 600 miles of track

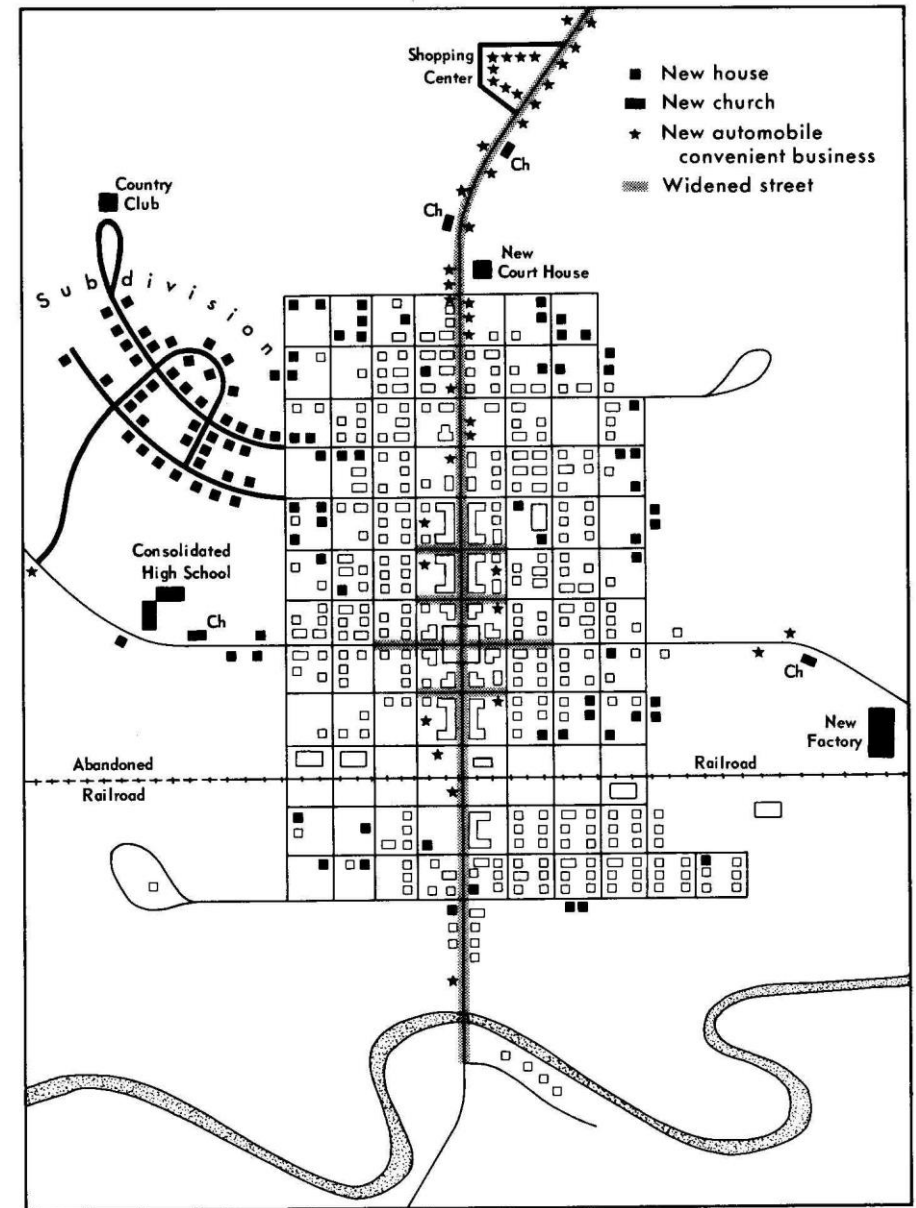


Stephenson's *Rocket* 1829 (English)

Railroad
also
changed the
geography
of a town



A hypothetical small town: commercial orientation before the automobile age.



A hypothetical small town: the impact of automobile and highway.

New printing technology

- lowered the prices of printed materials
 - After Civil War, mass-printed home pattern books and catalogs of house plans that could be ordered by mail
 - Late 1800s, mass-circulation magazines, such as *Ladies Home Journal*, featured homes and offered to sell blueprints by mail.
- By early 20th century - entire home kit to be assembled anywhere served by a railroad.
 - The best-known suppliers of mail order homes were the Sears, Roebuck and Company and Montgomery Ward & Company.
 - Sears sold more than 41,200 catalog homes between 1908 and 1929

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911

Skyscrapers are Ready Cut Why Not Your HOME?

"Honor Bill" Homes are planned on the money-saving skyscraper construction principle. All material is carefully and accurately cut and fitted before it is delivered to the job. Our Ready-Cut System saves the cost of skilled labor and makes for stronger and more solid construction.

In the building of skyscrapers every modern means of rigid, permanent construction is employed; every method to save waste material, time and labor is strictly endorsed. The steel beams are ready-cut and swung into place, no confusion, no cutting, and no waste. All framing material is cut to fit the same as in our Ready-Cut "Honor Bill" modern homes.

**Over 37,000 "Honor Bill" Homes Sold
24,500 Were Built by the Owners Themselves**

The Ready-Cut System enables you to build at the lowest possible price. Only the highest principles of building construction are strictly followed as recommended by the Building Code Commission, Bureau of Standards, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. "Honor Bill" Homes embrace the best points of the hand-cut frame construction and, in addition, save you from \$500 to \$2,000 on a permanent, satisfactory home.

The illustration at the right shows exactly how our "Honor Bill" Ready-Cut System makes it easy for you to save money on the construction cost of your new home. The setting and fitting of the lumber and subfloor is done at our factory by machine machinery instead of by the old-fashioned hand saw method, thus saving high priced skilled labor. Our certified method of construction insures a better and more permanent building at a lower cost. The lumber furnished for "Honor Bill" Homes is bright and new, fine, dry No. 1 framing. Clear Cypress for outside finish, and clear siding. Oak, Birch, Fir, or Yellow Pine (as specified) for interior finish, the kind of material that will prove to be a little better than generally used in home construction.

Here is Proof of Your Saving!

A test made on August 2nd showed a saving of 40% in hours of carpenter labor, on a four room house. Ready-Cut System has in many instances saved our customers as much as \$1,000 on carpenter labor alone.

SAVE \$500 to \$2,000 on a Complete HOME

EASY PAYMENTS \$15 or \$15 Per Month

All you need is a lot, and a little money to help defray some of the labor charges; if you can do some of the work yourself you may only need a lot. Sears, Roebuck and Co. will sell you on easy payments of \$15 per month, and of course cash to pay for most of the labor, and give you a long time to pay. In addition, we save you from \$500 to \$2,000 on your home.

1. **You save the builder's profits.** Usually about 20 per cent over prevailing costs.
2. **You save all architectural fees.** These services, including complete set of plans, specifications, and ready cut plans. We also furnish carpenter's labor service.
3. **You save on cost of erection.** "Honor Bill" Homes are furnished ready-cut and accurately and automatically by machine machinery. To avoid mistakes and we have our own crews to watch the job from start to finish, and remove all waste.
4. **You save waste and time.** We ship you all of the high grade material for a complete home including plumbing, heating and lighting. Sears, Roebuck and Co. is a safe place where you can obtain this complete service.
5. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** We guarantee to please you and save you money. **NO RISK**—because our guarantee is backed by \$1,000,000.
6. **The best easy payment plan.** One to four change to only 6 per cent. Payments are from \$15 to \$25 per month, depending on the size home ordered.

**We Guarantee to Satisfy You Perfectly
When You Buy an "Honor Bill" Home**

The "Conroy" FIVE ROOMS AND BATH
Monthly Payments \$30

The "Crescent" FIVE ROOMS AND BATH
Monthly Payments \$35

The "Yellow" FIVE ROOMS AND BATH
Monthly Payments \$40

The "Glen Falls" NINE ROOMS, TWO BATHS AND TWO PORCHES
Monthly Payments \$75 or \$100 per month

The "O'Brien" FIVE ROOMS, BATH AND SLIDING PORCH
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 - Style or "pattern" books
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 - Prefabricated home catalogs
-
- Teacher Resource - Dover Publications – reprints of "pattern" books



ALADDIN HOUSES
"Direct From the Forest to the Home"
Mills at Bay City, Mich., Houston, Texas, Toronto, Ont.

The original and only perfect system for constructing knocked down, "Ready-Cut" houses. 11 11 11

Might Exclusively by the
North American Construction Company
Plant No. 1, Green Ave. and M.C.R.R.; Plant No. 2, Lakeside and P.M.R.R.
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

SPRING 1911

See Terms on back inside Cover Page

ALADDIN HOUSES
"Built in a Day"
Catalog No. 21
Spring 1911

North American Construction Company
General Office: First National Bank Bldg.
Bay City, Michigan, U. S. A.

Our Customers Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

Mills at: BAY CITY, MICH., HOUSTON, TEXAS, TORONTO, ONT. Canada
Twenty Years in the Lumber Business

ALADDIN HOUSES SAVE MONEY

THE ALADDIN PLAN: Save all cost which adds no value, by selling "direct from the forest to the home."

☛ Ordinarily the home builder pays from two to four times the actual cost of production for every piece of material that goes into his house. The reason for the high cost is, that the goods pass through so many hands and with as many profits added. The lumber starting with the lumberman, who cuts the timber, to the mill owner, from the mill owner to the big wholesaler, from the wholesaler to the planing mill, from the planing mill to the local lumber yard. Each middle man adds his expense, his losses, his profits. All these are piled up in the retail price and must be paid for by YOU.

☛ The North American Construction Company originated the knock-down system of house construction.

☛ Aladdin houses are the only knocked-down houses manufactured today.

☛ Aladdin houses are designed so that mill-run lengths are used almost throughout. Using mill-run lengths makes unnecessary the cutting to waste of good lumber. We reduce waste in everything down to less than two per cent. That's one reason why we can furnish No. 1 Hutton Pine in every house at such low figures.

1

Stylish Housing for Everyone

– Mail Order Houses – 1900-1930

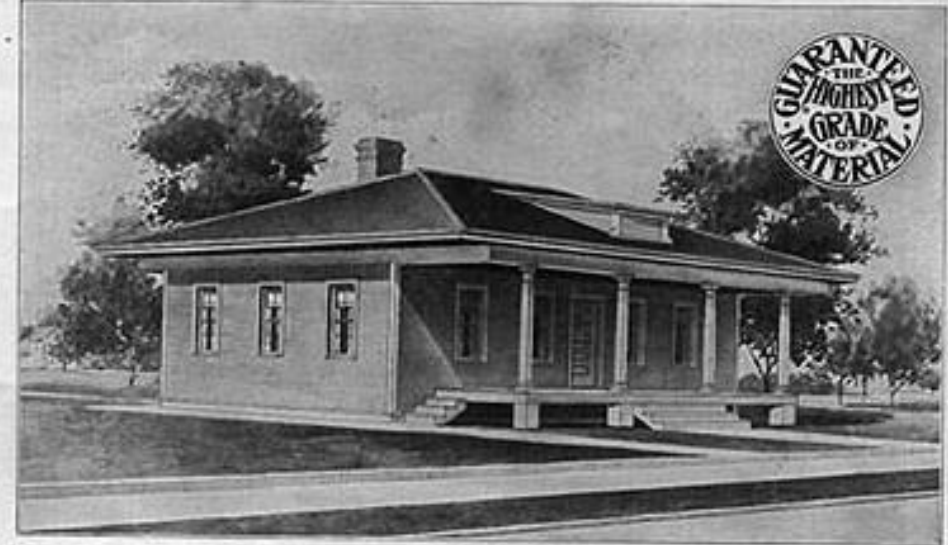
- Catalysts:
 - Rural Free Delivery Act, 1896 – catalogues
 - Population boom - 50% increase from 1890 – 1910
 - Better tools / factories to make houses
 - Railroad delivery
 - Loans for building homes, owning homes

Sears Model 125 – 1908 – 1917

6 bedrooms
No bathroom

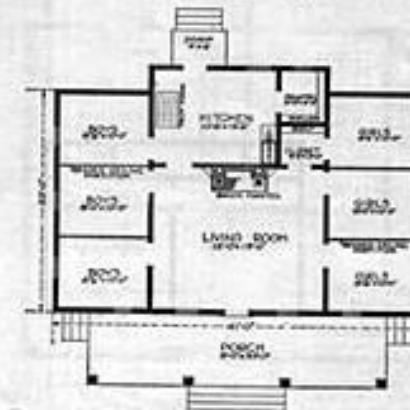
\$945⁰⁰ Builds This \$1,500.00 to \$1,800.00 Eight-Room Bungalow Style House

AN IDEAL COTTAGE FOR A SUMMER HOME OR WATERING RESORT.
This extremely low price is made possible by the very plain and economical arrangement of this house, our building plans as explained on page 2, and the extremely low prices we ask for the material which we furnish at half regular prices.



MODERN HOME No. 125

By referring to the floor plan you will note that the side bedrooms consist of large rooms 25 feet in length by 10 feet in width, which are divided into three fair size, well lighted and ventilated bedrooms. This bungalow has a large living room with brick mantel and open fireplace which is built in the rustic style. Large and spacious porch 33 feet in length by 8 feet in width.



The arrangement of this house is as follows:

Living Room	- - - - -	16 feet by 19 feet
Four Bedrooms	- - - - -	8 feet 6 inches by 10 feet
Two Bedrooms	- - - - -	8 feet by 10 feet
Kitchen	- - - - -	13 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches
Pantry	- - - - -	5 feet by 5 feet 9 inches
Closet	- - - - -	4 feet 3 inches by 5 feet
Front Porch	- - - - -	33 feet by 8 feet
Height of Ceiling	- - - - -	10 feet 4 inches
Cellar	- - - - -	10 feet by 18 feet, 6 feet deep, with frame foundation

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING BUILDING A COUNTRY COTTAGE

do not overlook the fact that this is the finest cottage ever constructed at a price less than \$1,500.00, and if built according to our plans, specifications and bill of materials can be built for \$945.00. These plans cost you nothing, as fully explained on page 2. The deposit of \$1.00 to be sent with your request, is applied as cash on your order for mill work amounting to \$10.00 or more.

The Travel Revolution

1790-1840



*Jolly
Flatboatmen, 1846,
George Caleb
Bingham*

Americans were very mobile

- In cities, fewer than ½ of households stayed in same place from 1 census to the next
- Thousands moved west
- Itinerants
 - Peddlers, showmen, tinkers (tinsmith, who mended household utensils), preachers (especially Methodists)
 - Teamsters - wagon drivers and Stage-drivers
 - Drovers - collected and herded livestock to market
 - Singing masters dancing teachers, portrait painters, handwriting instructors, silhouette cutters, phrenologists
 - Traveling shows: circuses, exhibitions
 - P. T. Barnum began his itinerant showman career in 1836
 - I recommend one of the BEST PBS American Experience episodes
 - *Barnum's Big Top*
- Entire chapter about everyday realities of travel in *The Reshaping of Everyday Life 1790-1840* by Jack Larkin

New Technology

- Road -building
- Canals
- Steamboat
- Railroad
- Boston to New York (215 miles)
 - 1786 – 4-5 days, depending on weather
 - 1830 – stagecoach lines made trip in 1 ½ days
 - 1840 – journey by railroad took ½ day
 - 2011 – can drive in car in 4 ½ hours

American Notes: Travels in America, 1750-1920

- *American Notes: Travels in America, 1750-1920* comprises 253 published narratives by Americans and foreign visitors recounting their travels in the colonies and the United States and their observations and opinions about American peoples, places, and society from about 1750 to 1920. Also included is the thirty-two-volume set of manuscript sources entitled *Early Western Travels, 1748-1846*, published between 1904 and 1907 after diligent compilation by the distinguished historian and secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society Reuben Gold Thwaites. Although many of the authors represented in *American Notes* are not widely known, the collection includes works by major figures such as Matthew Arnold, Fredrika Bremer, William Cullen Bryant, François-René de Chateaubriand, William Cobbett, James Fenimore Cooper, J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, Charles Dickens, Washington Irving, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Sir Charles Lyell, William Lyon Mackenzie, André Michaux, Thomas Nuttall, Frederick Law Olmsted, and Robert Louis Stevenson. The narratives in *American Notes* therefore range from the unjustly neglected to the justly famous, and from classics of the genre to undiscovered gems. Together, they build a mosaic portrait of a young nation.
- <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/lhtnhtml/>

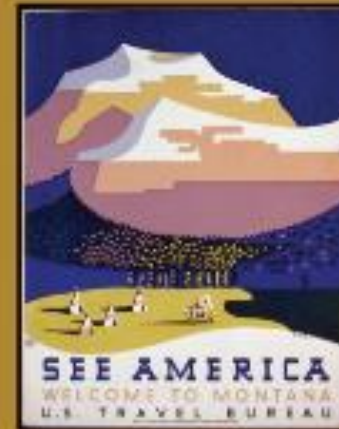
New methods of quicker, faster travel led to “vacations”

Read more about the history of vacation in this book

Shameless self promotion

EXPLORING VACATION AND ETIQUETTE THEMES IN SOCIAL STUDIES

*Primary Source
Inquiry for Middle
and High School*



CYNTHIA WILLIAMS RESOR

Age of Voluntary Associations



1839
Methodist
camp
meeting

Evangelical Benevolent Associations

- Interdenominational
- Women could participate
- Examples:
 - American Bible Society
 - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
 - American Home Missionary Society
 - Peace Society
 - American Sunday School Union
 - Tract Society
 - Society for the Promotion of Theological Education at the West
 - Society for Bettering the Condition and Increasing the Comforts of the Poor
 - American Seamen's Friend Society
 - Protestant Half Orphan Society
 - Ladies' Association for the Benefit of Gentlewomen of Good Family
 - Addressed problem of Prostitution
 - The Seventh Commandment Society (do not commit adultery)
 - Society for Returning Young Women to Their Friends in the Country



From Story of the *American Bible Society*,
1920
by American Bible Society
[https://archive.org/details/storyofameric
anb00amer](https://archive.org/details/storyofameric anb00amer)

“Evangelical United Front”

- Also called “the Benevolent Empire”
- Inspired by religious revivalism
 - Embraced by all Protestant groups
 - Against Catholics and Unitarians
- “Reform the world by example, you act generously and wisely”
 - Personal discipline could lead people to religious redemption
- Causes:
 - Abolition, temperance, missionary work
 - Reform all sorts of fallen people, places
- Unique in this period because of their national (and international) scale
 - Larger, more money involved than largest gov. bureaucracy- the Post Office

Temperance

- 1825 - average American (over 15) drank 7 gallons of alcohol a year
 - Mostly whiskey and hard cider

- The Temperance Crusade begins

- Leader in the movement - Lyman Beecher
 - Father of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Catherine Beecher
- Sermons
- Reformed alcoholics on national speaking tours
- Published temperance tracts
- Temperance plays
- Drove “water wagons” through town
- Total abstinence became more popular
 - Beecher endorsed abstinence in series of sermons 1825
 - “teetotaler” – T after name if person pledged total abstinence
- American Temperance Society – founded in 1826 in Boston
 - One of many new national organization
 - In 5 years - 2,220 local chapters in the U.S. with 170,000 members who had taken a pledge to abstain from drinking distilled beverages.
 - In 10 years - over 8,000 local groups and more than 1,500,000 members who had taken the pledge.



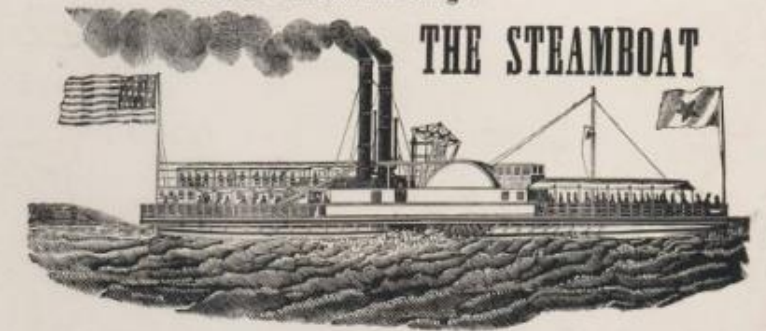
Lyman Beecher, taken between 1855-65 by Mathew Brady

- After 1830 – drinking rates begin to decline

- By late 1840s - average American (over 15) drank 1.8 gallons of alcohol a year

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

WITH *Banner* and with *Badge* we come,
An *Army* true and strong,
To Fight against the hosts of *Rum*,
And this shall be our *Song*.



GREENFIELD

CAPT. D. W. REED, will leave HARTFORD, from the foot of Talcott-st., to-morrow morning,

WEDNESDAY,

October 27th, at 7 1-2 o'clock, for the purpose of conveying Delegates to the MASS CONVENTION, to assemble at MIDDLETOWN, at 10 o'clock of the same day--returning in the afternoon.

Fare each way, 25 Cents. --- Children half price.

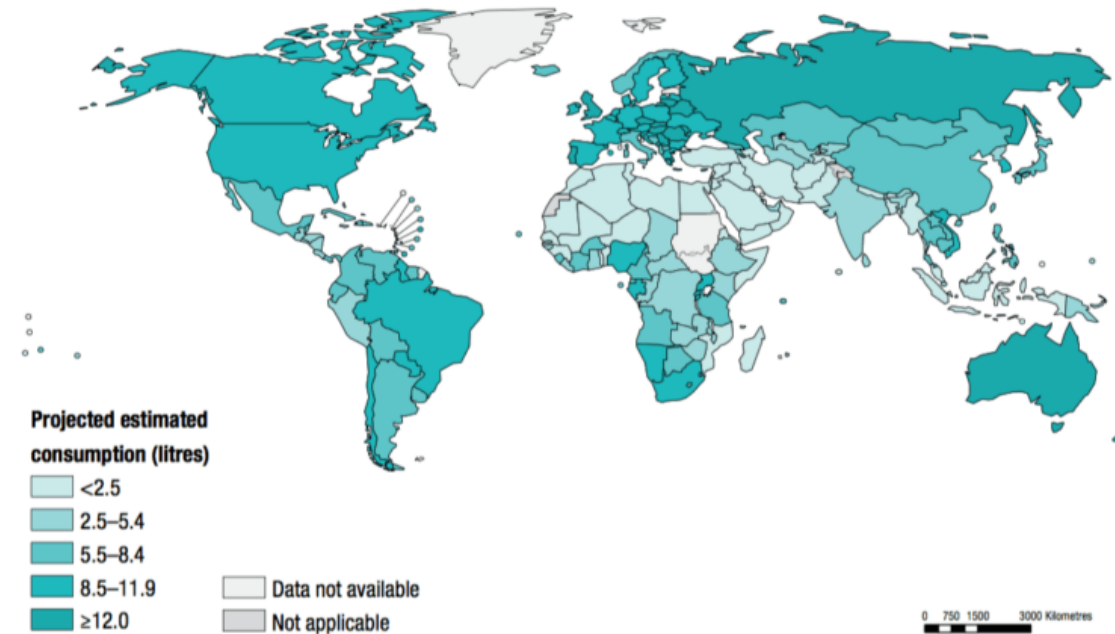
Mess. HAWKINS, POLLARD, WRIGHT, DWIGHT and other great apostles of Temperance are expected to be present and address the meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the *Washington* and *Young Men's Temperance Societies* of Hartford will be represented by a host of willing hearts and ready hands, upon this occasion.

Strike! 'till the last armed foe expires!
Strike! for the green graves of your sires,
God, and your native land!

- 2011 - Americans have one of the lowest rates of drinking in the developed world
 - 2011 – Americans drink less than 2 gallons per year
 - Mostly beer and wine
 - 61.2 % of American adults currently drink alcohol
 - 24.6 % are lifetime abstainers
 - 14.3 % of Americans call themselves former drinkers (2005-2007)
 - Higher income people drink more
 - Alcohol consumption increased steadily alongside education, with holders of masters, doctorate, or medical degrees far more likely to drink (73.9%) than individuals who did not graduate from high school (44.3 %).
 - The richest Americans also were much more likely to drink than those living below poverty level.




Figure A.11.3. Total alcohol per capita (>15 years of age) consumption, in litres of pure alcohol, projected estimates, 2015^a



- Common Place - On-line journal of everyday life
 - <http://www.common-place.org/previous.shtml>
 - For scholars, museum curators, teachers, hobbyists, and just about anyone interested in American history before 1900

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VOL. 17 NO. 2 :


FEATURES



Editor's Note: Issue 17.2
Anna Mae Duane, Walter Woodward
 Presenting a new, themed issue of Common-place on Care and Dependence in Early America.



“Permitted to Proceed Unmolested”: Childhood and Race in the Burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum
Sarah Mulhall Adelman
 Does the creation of New York's Colored Orphan Asylum suggest that race was irrelevant



A Tale of Two Uncles: The Old Age of Uncle Tom and Uncle Remus
Nathaniel A. Windon
 Why does Uncle Tom grow old?