

Chapter 1 : The American family home, (edition) | Open Library

The American Family Home, is broader in both chronology and treatment. Clark chronicles the idealized vision of the middle-class home and uses a variety of sources, including popular magazines, builders' plan books, and advertising.

Word processing programs nowadays let you choose footnotes which appear at the bottom of each page of text or endnotes which appear at the end of the paper, after the text. In this guide we will speak of footnotes, but endnotes are equally acceptable. A reference showing the source of your information must accompany each important statement of fact, each quotation, each citation of statistics, and every conclusion borrowed from another writer--unless the fact or quotation is so well known as to be universally recognized or accepted. Thus you need not footnote a statement that the American Civil War began in or that the headwaters of the Mississippi River lie in Minnesota; and while you may wish to quote the exact wording of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, you need not footnote the source as long as you mention that phrase "Fourteenth Amendment" in your text. When the matter in any paragraph comes from several sources, one footnote may contain all these references. To reduce clutter, it is usually a good idea to collect all the references for the statements in a paragraph into a single footnote at the end of a paragraph. Why do we use footnotes? Basically, historians footnote their sources for two reasons. First, footnotes are a way to acknowledge the help we have received from others who have worked on this subject before we began on it. No historian ever works in isolation; scholarly inquiry is an endeavor carried on within a community of historians. This community extends through time--we often learn from the works of writers long dead. Second, we footnote our sources as a courtesy to our readers. A reader may become interested in an idea you are presenting or in some information you discuss. The reader may wish to learn more about this matter, and your footnotes get him or her started on the investigation. The proper way to cite books and articles Single-space your footnotes and number them consecutively; start over with number 1 in a new chapter. Footnotes may appear at the bottom of the page or at the end of your essay on a separate page or pages. A good word processing program such as Microsoft Word can easily format your manuscript either way. Books Note the form of the following footnote reference: University of North Carolina Press, , The first footnote citation of a work should supply the full name of the author with given name appearing before surname, the exact title as found on the title page unless it is excessively long , the edition if later than the first , the city of publication the name of the publisher is optional , the date of publication, and the pertinent page reference. The title should be underlined or italicized. The citation is a single expression that ends with a period. The use of *ibid.* Note the form of the following reference: This citation follows the same general pattern as the earlier citation for a book: Again, the entire citation is a single expression that ends with a period. Here the form is a hybrid of the last two: Ohio University Press, , Two or more references in a single footnote In a footnote mentioning two or more authorities, the various items should be connected by semicolons: Dreams and Realities," in Recasting America: Culture and Politics in the Age of the Cold War, ed. Page Citations Wherever possible, give exact page citations. Occasionally, however, you may wish to indicate generally that your material comes from a particular page and the pages following. Here the abbreviation *ff.* If you wish to indicate that the material is derived from scattered parts of a work, the Latin expression *passim* "here and there" is convenient though not widely used any longer: The conventions discussed above are generally employed in history books and journals. The department strongly recommends that you follow these conventions for research papers including comps papers. Historians occasionally follow the conventions of other disciplines in citing sources; if an instructor in a particular history course asks you to use a different set of rules, you should follow his or her instructions. There are really just two situations when a quotation is appropriate: But there is no need to quote extensively from books and articles by historians. Instead, paraphrase--put the idea in your own words, footnoting the source. When you quote, remember that all quotations should be plainly so indicated and should be made with scrupulous accuracy. There are two ways to tell your reader that you are quoting another writer. The first is to put the statement inside quotation marks; the second is to format the quoted material as a block quotation: But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate--we can not consecrate--we can not hallow this ground.

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be here dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these honored dead shall not have died in vain--that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom--and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. A block quotation is appropriate only when the quoted material exceeds about sixty words say five lines. In books and journals you will generally find that block quotations are printed in a smaller typeface too. Of course you should footnote the quotation. Indicate omissions by three periods or omission marks, separated by spaces, thus. Editorial comment within a quotation should be enclosed in brackets, not parentheses. If a passage is copied not from the original source but as quoted by some other person, the footnote should follow this form: If you have quite a number of works ten or more, perhaps , list them in separate sections for "Primary Sources" and "Secondary Works. Note the form of citation in the following: The American Family Home, University of North Carolina Press, University of Chicago Press, James Giblein and Gregory Maddox, Ohio University Press, Ottaway, Susannah and Samantha Williams. Corporatist Crisis Response, Unlike the practice in footnotes, last names should appear first. If the work is anonymous, the first important word of the title determines its place in the alphabetical list. References to unprinted material obviously can follow no rigid form, but in every case should include the name of the author when ascertainable , the number of volumes if more than one, the inclusive dates, and the place of deposit. Do not underline the titles of manuscripts and manuscript collections. Boston Committee of Correspondence. Minutes of the Committee of Correspondence, November, December, Telephone interview with author, January 12, Interview, February 5, Interview with author, February 5, , Boston, Mass. Next, list the protocol e. Another option for finding out how to cite internet sources is to look on the web using the words "cite internet sources" and you will find a lot of information.

Chapter 2 : American Family Home, by Clifford Edward Clark Jr.

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Chapter 6 : The Mechanics of Citation | History | Carleton College

The American family home, / Clifford Edward Clark, Jr. NA C58 The food axis: cooking, eating, and the architecture of American houses / Elizabeth Collins Cromley.

Chapter 7 : - The American Family Home, by Clifford Edward Clark Jr

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Chapter 8 : The American Family Home, () by Clifford Clark

In the nineteenth century, architects and family reformers launched promotional campaigns portraying houses no longer as simply physical structures in which families lived but as emblems for.

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