

Cultural Landscape: Folk Housing

AP Human Geography

By Ms. McAlister

Career Center High

Cultural Landscape

- Cultural Landscape – a characteristic and tangible outcome of the complex interactions between a human group and the natural environment
- Carl Sauer- famous U.C. Berkley geographer studied how material expressions of culture show on the landscape. **BUILT LANDSCAPE** 😊

Cultural Geography

- Two major questions guide this field
 1. How does space, place, and landscape shape culture?
 2. How does culture shape space, place, and landscape?
- As you think about food, sport, housing traditions consider these questions.
- Don't forget to view built landscape differently than cultural landscape!

Folk Housing

According to Jean Brunhes, folk housing is based on the influence of one's environment.

Cultural landscape- a characteristic and tangible outcome of the complex interactions between a human group and the natural environment

- Buildings erected without architect or blueprint
- diffuses slowly through migration
- clustered distributions
- isolation/lack of interaction breeds uniqueness

Folk Housing

- Jean Brunhes (France) Fred Kniffen (USA)
- Fred Kniffen said that housing was a good reflection of cultural heritage, fashion, functions and the environment: used American Housing
- Housing is influenced by:
 1. **building materials available** Ex) log cabins, sod homes, adobe homes versus popular housing which will move the material and architecture without emphasis on environment.
 2. **social /environmental customs of the people** Ex) in South Central Java the front door faces south the direction of the South Sea Goddess who holds the key to the Earth, Houses on the Charleston Battery are slanted towards the breeze coming from the Atlantic Ocean. Florida homes have shutters on the Hurricane force side of the building.

Folk Housing in the U.S.

- Fred Kniffen identified three hearths (nodes or origins). They are New England, Middle Atlantic, Lower Chesapeake.
- These homes were created when people arrived in the U.S. to the 1800s. When they migrated they took the style with them (environment providing)

Types of Folk Houses

- New England - Saltbox, Two Chimney, Cape Cod, and Front Wing and Gable. These spread as far as Wisconsin because settled by people from New England. Kitchen in the center or two chimney to spread warmth
- Middle Atlantic – I House spread from PA and Delaware to Midwest; also the Swiss German Barn
- Lower Chesapeake – Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia to down the coast. Comprised of one-story with steep roof and chimney at either end. Kitchen in the basement or under topsoil for keeping cool

Salt Box House



Saltbox House

- <http://www.fotofreaks.ca/slides/Saltbox%20house,Brigus,NL.html>



Two Chimney



- Chimney two flume for double side keep warmth spread throughout or some actually had two single flume chimneys.

Cape Cod



Colonial Cape Cod



Front Wing and Gable



More front wing and gabled homes



I-House



- Central hallway, THE house to build during western expansion through Illinois, Ohio. Iowa

I-House in Aiken, SC



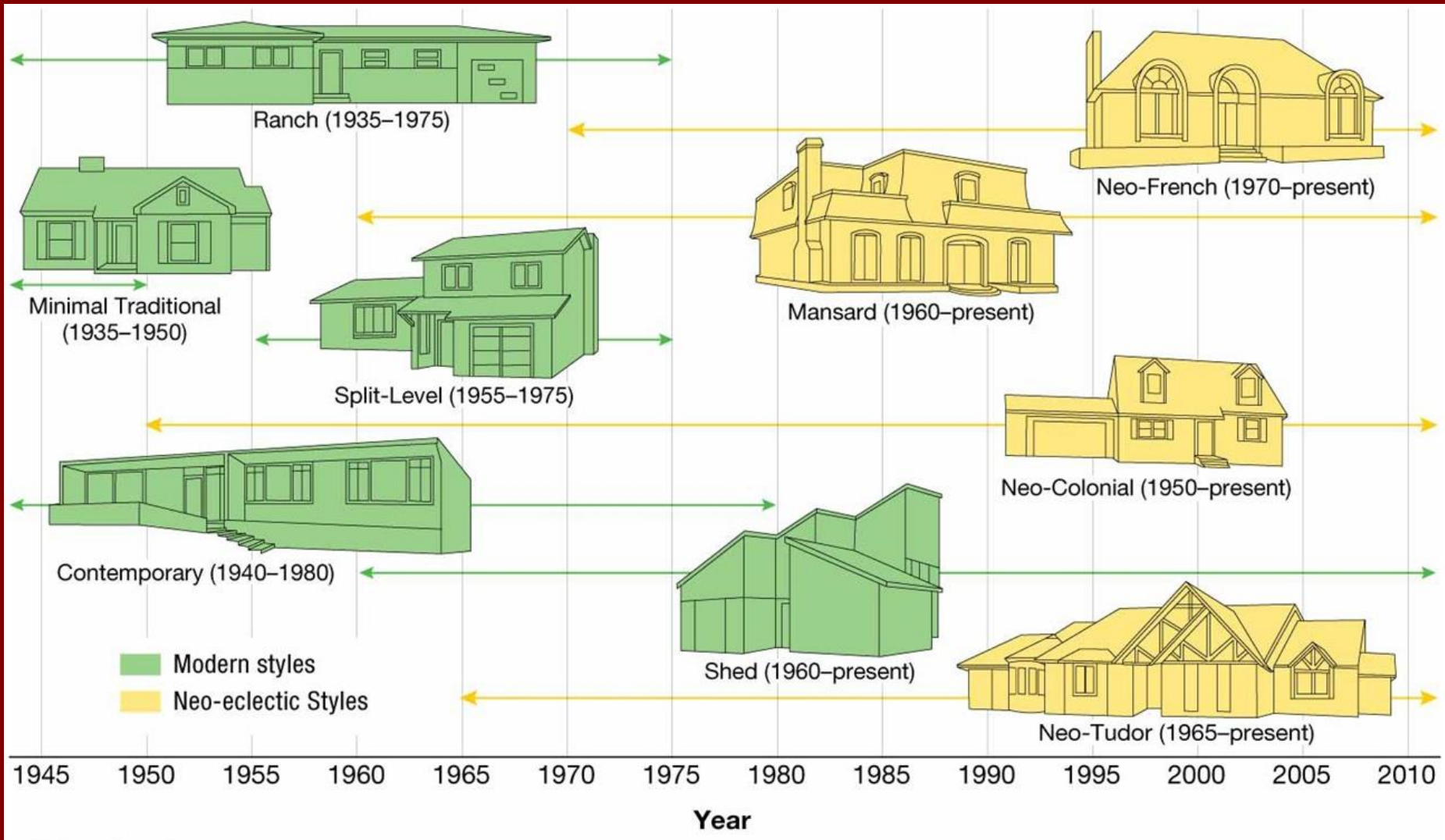
Tidewater House in Virginia Beach



Shotgun House (Southern Tradition)



- Primarily African-American during and after Reconstruction: sharecropping/tenant farming



List four ways that Popular Housing is different from Folk Housing ?

- What are the major types of Popular Housing in the U.S.?
- Which is closest to your home style?