

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910463398403321
Autore	Cooley Angela Jill
Titolo	To live and dine in Dixie : the evolution of urban food culture in the Jim Crow South // Angela Jill Cooley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Athens, Georgia ; ; London, [England] : , : The University of Georgia Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-8203-4759-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (222 p.)
Collana	Southern Foodways Alliance Studies in Culture, People, and Place
Disciplina	394.1/20975
Soggetti	Food habits - Southern States - History Food - Social aspects - Southern States - History Cooking, American - Southern style - History Electronic books. Southern States Social life and customs Southern States Social conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; INTRODUCTION: The Ollie's Barbecue Case and the Foodscape of the Urban South; PART 1 SOUTHERN FOOD CULTURE IN TRANSITION, 1876-1935; CHAPTER ONE: Scientific Cooking and Southern Whiteness; CHAPTER TWO: Southern Cafés as Contested Urban Space; PART 2 DEMOCRATIZING SOUTHERN FOODWAYS, 1936-1959; CHAPTER THREE: Southern Norms and National Culture; CHAPTER FOUR: Restaurant Chains and Fast Food; PART 3 THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION, 1960-1975; CHAPTER FIVE: The Politics of the Lunch Counter; CHAPTER SIX: White Resistance in Segregated Restaurants Conclusion: Cracker Barrel and the Southern Strategy Notes; Selected Bibliography; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; U; V; W
Sommario/riassunto	This book explores the changing food culture of the urban American South during the Jim Crow era by examining how race, ethnicity, class, and gender contributed to the development and maintenance of racial

segregation in public eating places. Focusing primarily on the 1900s to the 1960s, Angela Jill Cooley identifies the cultural differences between activists who saw public eating places like urban lunch counters as sites of political participation and believed access to such spaces a right of citizenship, and white supremacists who interpreted desegregation as a challenge to property rights a

---