

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910828554003321
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Titolo	Cow Boys and Cattle Men : Class and Masculinities on the Texas Frontier, 1865-1900 // Jacqueline M. Moore
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : New York University Press, , [2009] ©2009
ISBN	0-8147-5984-X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (282 p.)
Disciplina	305.33636213097640
Soggetti	Social classes - Texas - History - 19th century Cattle trade - Social aspects - Texas - History - 19th century Frontier and pioneer life - Texas Ranch life - Texas - History - 19th century Sex role - Texas - History - 19th century Masculinity - Texas - History - 19th century Ranchers - Texas - History - 19th century Cowboys - Texas - History - 19th century Texas Social conditions 19th century Texas Social life and customs 19th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. Of Men and Cattle -- 2. From Boys to Men -- 3. At Work -- 4. A Society of Men -- 5. Men and Women -- 6. In Town -- Epilogue -- Notes -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	Cowboys are an American legend, but despite ubiquity in history and popular culture, misperceptions abound. Technically, a cowboy worked with cattle, as a ranch hand, while his boss, the cattleman, owned the ranch. Jacqueline M. Moore casts aside romantic and one-dimensional images of cowboys by analyzing the class, gender, and labor histories of ranching in Texas during the second half of the nineteenth century. As working-class men, cowboys showed their masculinity through their

skills at work as well as public displays in town. But what cowboys thought was manly behavior did not always match those ideas of the business-minded cattlemen, who largely absorbed middle-class masculine ideals of restraint. Real men, by these standards, had self-mastery over their impulses and didn't fight, drink, gamble or consort with "unsavory" women. Moore explores how, in contrast to the mythic image, from the late 1870s on, as the Texas frontier became more settled and the open range disappeared, the real cowboys faced increasing demands from the people around them to rein in the very traits that Americans considered the most masculine. Published in Cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University.

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