

Example of an annotated bibliographic entry

Cromley, Elizabeth Collins. *The Food Axis: Cooking, Eating, and the Architecture of American Houses*. Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2010.

In this book, the author argues that food is the engine that has driven spatial changes in American houses and their landscapes since the colonial period. She uses primary sources, such as measured drawings, pattern books, letters, and diaries, and secondary sources, such as books and articles that have built important scholarship on material culture and vernacular architectural history to show how the food axis has changed from the seventeenth to the early twenty-first century. This work is significant because it fills a gap in scholarship by focusing attention on an understudied aspect of domestic architecture – the kitchen and its related spaces.

Example of an annotation of a chapter from a book

Wright, Gwendolyn. “Independence and the Rural Cottage.” In *American Architectural History: A Contemporary Reader*, edited by Keith L. Eggener, 142-154. New York: Routledge, 2004.

Wright argues, in this book chapter, that the rural detached cottage in mid-nineteenth-century America represented individualism, family self-sufficiency, freedom of choice, and private property, all American values at the time. She uses primary sources, such as architectural pattern books and travel writings, and secondary sources, such as books and articles on motherhood and child-rearing, as well as on the influence of ladies’ magazines on domestic architecture to study the design and meaning of home. This chapter is significant because it shows the beginnings of Americans’ belief that the single-family home is the basis of individualism.