Tobacco barns and chicken houses: Agricultural transformation in western Kentucky

There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer’s clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Tobacco is Kentucky’s principal cash crop and integral to its economy, history, and culture. As tobacco came under increasing attack in the 1990s, the poultry industry eagerly expanded into the state. Absent in 1990, by 1998 Kentucky was home to four large chicken processing plants and some 2,000 breeder, pullet, and broiler houses that supply them. The Tobacco Belt and the Corn Belt meet in western Kentucky’s Webster County, where 227 chicken houses were built between 1995 and 1998. In 1998, the author returned to Webster County to study his birthplace at this time of rapid and prof. In Kentucky, instead of curing tobacco attached to laths in vented tobacco barns as they once did, farmers are increasingly curing tobacco on “scaffolds” in the fields.[5] The 1805 Tracy’s Landing Tobacco House No. 2 located at Tracy’s Landing, Maryland, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.[6]. ^ Stull, Donald D. Tobacco barns and chicken houses: Agricultural transformation in western Kentucky, Human Organization, Summer 2000. (via Find Articles). Retrieved 10 February 2007. ^ National Park Service (2008-04-15). Start by marking “Tobacco Barns of Western Kentucky” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Anyone who travels the highways and back roads of Western Kentucky knows that tobacco farming was once (and still is) one of the biggest agriculture crops in the Commonwealth, a fact proven by the hundreds of old tobacco barns that dot the landscape. These old barns are a lasting tribute to a way of life that goes back generations many are still being used to cure tobacco. Anyone who travels the highways and back roads of Western Kentucky knows that tobacco farming was once (and still is) one of the biggest agriculture crops in the Commonwealth, a fact proven by the hundreds of old tobacco barn