

Richer families might have a two story home and often the family head would add on to basic house as he prospered.

In the South it is commonly believed that there were many magnificent mansions. There were some. But they did not generally appear until the 1700s.

New England's influx of immigrants ended in about 1642. From then on the population grew by natural increase. As the town lots filled up, and as sons grew up and estates were divided, pressure mounted for new lands and the push to the West and the North occurred.

Although emphasis on religion in New England lessened as the 2nd and 3rd generations moved away from the original family home, New England principles remained strong.

This is reflected by the attempts to impose New England standards on Rochester in the 19th century and on Jacksonville, Illinois. (Johnson and Doyle)

How so?

The county was the important center of activities in the South, compared to its town in New England.

Kinship ties became very important in the South and women especially received much companionship and assistance from these ties. (Kemper)

In Orange Co, N.C., even the Civil War did not disrupt these ties. Many of the ties, in fact, dated back before immigration to Pennsylvania.

In Orange County an amazing 50% of the population stayed in the county over a 10 year period.

Industrialization in the 19th century broke down the close family relationships of a country family servant relationships. In Philadelphia many artisans moved up on the social scale. Their families were raised in large homes and a full 30% of fathers moved their homes to the suburb + commuted on new streetcar systems.

This pattern was similar in Rochester.

Children in middle class families could attend new public schools in Philadelphia. But the children of poorer people and

Do you mean Puritan?