

1: A Review: Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture | Popular Woodworking Magazine

*Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture (Popular Woodworking) [Kerry Pierce] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Ann Lee, founder of the Shaker movement, offered this guidance to her followers, Hands to work and hearts to God.*

Shakers believed that they served God by approaching every task with care. This care resulted in a distinctive Shaker style of architecture, furniture and decorative arts characterized by traditional Shaker values of simplicity, utility and fine craftsmanship. The Shaker sense of order and neatness is reflected in the clean lines and lack of ornamentation of their designs. Shakers were pioneers of the principles of form and function advocated later by architects and designers such as John Ruskin and Louis Sullivan. Typical layout of buildings seen at Watervliet Shaker Historic District, in Albany, New York c Courtesy of Shaker Heritage Society Shakers understood the effects of the physical environment on the life of their communities. This doctrine included architectural standards that lead to commonalities of design throughout the geographically dispersed villages. This recorded doctrine clearly dictated the physical characteristics of an earthly paradise. Simple buildings were to be constructed in a linear arrangement with carefully tended walkways, roads and fields. Form and color were dictated by their Millennial Law that stated "odd or fanciful styles of architecture may not be used among Believers. They turned to traditional, rural vernacular buildings as inspiration for their own buildings, the form and symmetry of which were representative of the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. However, the distinctive Shaker settlements were set apart from neighboring communities in their layout, orderly landscapes and the clean profiles and details of their buildings. While male and female believers were considered equals, each community was governed by a ministry of Elders and Eldresses, who lived separately from the younger Brothers and Sisters. Each village was typically divided into three units or "families" of 30 to individuals. The central and most significant family was the Church Family. The other two family units, North and South, were named after their geographic location relative to the central core, and each unit had distinct functions within the whole of the community. Typically the clusters of family buildings were located in a linear arrangement, not more than three quarters of a mile apart. This was a radical departure from the grid layout of typical New England communities. Other dwellings and some of the workshops were usually located in an orderly fashion radiating along the main road, while service buildings such as barns were arrayed behind this central axis. As villages grew so did their functions or tasks, which required specialized buildings such as tanning houses, broom shops, cooper shops and spinning shops. Their earliest buildings were wood and painted straw yellow with red shingle roofs, except for the meetinghouse, which was white as prescribed in the Millennial Laws. As the society grew and prospered, masonry materials were also used. Fine granite and marble-faced stone foundations were used for four-story brick buildings in many of the villages. Shaker buildings were often large to eliminate overcrowding and in anticipation of the future growth of each family. Interior of one of the segregated buildings at South Union Shakertown Historic District in Kentucky Courtesy of Shaker Museum at South Union Shaker buildings were void of fanciful architectural details as Millennial Law restricted the use of decorative "beadings, moulding and cornices. The design solutions for individual Shaker buildings were often devised in response to the demands of communal living. Buildings that were used by both men and women, such as meetinghouses and dwellings, incorporated separate entrances and stairways as their beliefs dictated the separation of the sexes. The interior space of Shaker meetinghouses had to include large, uninterrupted floor space to allow for their religious dances--requiring a huge truss to support the roof. At Mount Lebanon, an ingenious arched roof, or "rainbow roof," was designed for their meetinghouse. Dwellings included communal rooms on the ground floor but carefully segregated bedrooms on the floors above. These large dwellings also necessitated the introduction of interior windows to bring natural light into dark interior rooms. Wood peg rails were a feature of many rooms, built on all four walls for hanging garments, chairs, hats or baskets. One visually dominant building in every family complex was the barn--huge buildings that reflected the importance of agriculture to the Shaker economy. Barns were often built into hillsides, allowing

ground-floor access on multiple levels, with hay and grain stored on upper levels and cattle below. Many of the other daily activities took place in large wooden buildings similar in size and form to the dwellings. Classic Shaker furniture Courtesy of Shaker Museum and Library Shaker furniture and handcrafts were also influenced by the concepts of order, utility and durability. As with their architecture, the discarding of any unnecessary ornament resulted in distinctive furniture of simple forms and proportion, often colored with a thin Venetian red or yellow ochre wash. Craftsman did choose some of their most beautiful woods for their furniture such as maple, birch, chestnut, butternut and honey pine. Early Shaker furniture was based on rural English examples. By , the second generation of Shakers unencumbered by other "worldly" influences, was creating pieces considered classic Shaker style--essential forms with clean lines, free of unnecessary detailing. After the Civil War, as Shaker communities were declining, popular Victorian tastes did seep into the designs of some Shaker craftsman as well. Shakers made all of their own furnishings including chairs, cupboards, tables, beds, desks, bookcases, washstands, trunks, benches, clocks, stools, foot warmers, sewing boxes, brushes, brooms--a nearly endless variety of items crafted with simple elegance. Collection of Shaker baskets Photograph by Bill Finney An essential handcraft at every Shaker village was basketweaving. Shaker baskets were noted for their quality craftsmanship, and were created in a wide variety of shapes and sizes as each basket was designed for a specific use. Shaker craftsman, unlike most other craftsman, designed a piece with the knowledge of its exact purpose and intended placement within a room. Built-in cupboards and drawers were used extensively, and high pine chests were found in nearly every room in dwellings or shops. Beds were made with short posts, as tall posts did not serve a useful function and would therefore be an unnecessary use of wood. These pieces were also popular with "the World" at the time they were being produced, as Shakers generated income by selling their crafts. Popular items included rocking chairs, rugs, brooms, dolls and capes. Ladder-back chair Courtesy of Shaker Museum and Library In the late 19th century, the Shakers began mass-producing their ladder-back chair at Mount Lebanon. This chair was based on a common New England form, but refined by the Shakers to create a lighter, more comfortable version with simple finials. The Mount Lebanon ladder-back chair received a medal at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition for combining "strength, sprightliness, and modest beauty. They also obtained a patent for a wooden ball-and-socket chair-tilter--the precursor for that found in all types of chairs today. Today, these antiques are revered and widely sought after, as well as copied by modern furniture manufacturers.

2: Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill, Kentucky – Runaway Rows

The first publication to focus exclusively on Pleasant Hill's unique Shaker furniture tradition, this beautiful book includes measured drawings and many wonderful past and present photographs of the Village.

Founding[edit] Centre Family Dwelling, once home to over Shakers, was constructed of limestone quarried from the top of the palisades of the Kentucky River. The Second Great Awakening or Kentucky Revival began in the late s and continued into the early 19th century. A revival was characterized by large camp meetings , where ministers from various Protestant groups would preach for long periods, with music and dancing often adding to the emotional pitch of the congregation. These religious gatherings sometimes drew thousands of observers and participants in the Ohio Valley of Kentucky. They were a form of community for people living scattered in relative isolation on the frontier the rest of the time. The powerful interest in religion sweeping the region inspired the Shakers to broaden their ministry into Kentucky. Youngs , and Issachar Bates , set out to find new converts. By August, they had gathered a small group of new adherents to the doctrine of Mother Ann Lee who believed in celibacy. Ann Lee was born February 29, , in Manchester, England. She was a member of the Quaker sect called the Shaking Quakers. During her time in prison, she claimed to have a vision that she herself was the second coming of Christ. She taught that God was a dual personage, male and female, instead of the masculine-orientated traditional belief in an all-male trinity. She acknowledged that Jesus was the first coming of the messiah but believed the second coming had already occurred with herself, Ann Lee, based on her vision. Instead they believed people should live communally as a family of brothers and sisters. Children could decide whether to remain in the community when they reached the age of majority. Many of those proselytes had earlier been influenced by the fervent Cane Ridge Revival. In December , forty-four converts of legal age signed a covenant agreeing to mutual support and the common ownership of property. By three communal families – East, Center, and West – had been formed, and a fourth, North, was established as a "gathering family" for prospective converts. Even the most skeptical observers saw that they prospered, in part because of the high quality of their products. In , a visitor wrote that every article of Shaker produce sold for a third more than what other farmers received. By , they regularly traveled the rivers to larger cities some at great distances, such as New Orleans to sell their wares. They also raised fruit and sold it dried or as preserves more than ten tons of preserves in one year. Like many other Shaker communities, they raised and sold garden seeds. One visitor, though dubious about their mode of worship, was impressed by their prosperity and delighted by their hospitality. He concluded that they were a "trafficking, humane, honest and thrifty people. Their buildings were large, substantial, and well-built, and furnished with modern conveniences. They practiced selective breeding and scientific agriculture well before the average farmer did. They also raised Saxony sheep for the wool, which Shaker sisters spun and wove into cloth for home use. They had a municipal water system well before some towns in their area. Their mill had an elevator for moving grain to the upper floor, and they had a mechanical corn sheller. Even before the war began, the Pleasant Hill Shakers ran into controversy. The New York-based religious organization had a policy of pacifism and was also opposed to slavery. Members who made up the Pleasant Hill society mostly came from the region and, as a result, may have had a variety of views on the war and slavery, although this cannot be proven by the sources. Formally they adhered to the principles of the Shakers. The Shakers at Pleasant Hill adopted the practice of buying and freeing slaves. While members of Pleasant Hill were sympathetic to the Union, their Southern location made them the target of some neighbors and bands of extremists. This experience was relatively similar to the Koinonia situation during the Civil Rights Movement. The members of Pleasant Hill fed thousands of soldiers who came begging, particularly in the weeks surrounding the Battle of Perryville. During Reconstruction and later, very few new converts joined the Shakers. They continued to take in orphans, but few stayed past the end of their indentures. So-called "Winter Shakers", impoverished locals feigning interest in joining the colony during the cold season, were a drain on the village, and rarely earned their keep. Pleasant Hill, which had once had almost five hundred members, dwindled away. By , despite an influx of new proselytes from Sweden, it had fewer than half that number. In , only 34 remained.

The Pleasant Hill Shaker community was dissolved in 1964. She said that Shaker sisters had always had equal rights within their communal society. Horses, Zack and Andy, grazing at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky. A craftsman, dressed as a Shaker brother, makes boxes in the traditional manner. Many visitors to Pleasant Hill, observing the nineteenth-century architecture, crafts, and clothing, mistakenly assume that the Shakers, like the Amish, rejected technological advancements. In fact, the Shakers were inventors or early adopters of many new tools and techniques. For example, in the early 1800s the Shakers of Pleasant Hill constructed a water tower on a high plot of ground. A horse-drawn pump lifted water into the tower, and from there a system of pipes conveyed it to the kitchens, cellars, and wash houses. It is believed to have been the first in the state. Music was an important part of Shaker life, with the community performing songs, hymns and anthems written by both men and women. One of the best known songs is "Gentle Words", written by Polly M. Rupe in the 1800s. It includes a quote from the Bible Matthew 7: Elderly Shakers continued to live on the property until the death in 1964 of Mary Settles, the last Pleasant Hill Believer. The Meeting House was converted for use as an automotive garage; the wood floor, built to withstand the dancing of several hundred brethren and sisters, proved strong enough to support the vehicles driven onto its surface. Some years later the structure was again converted, this time for use as a Baptist church. Having mentioned Pleasant Hill in his writings as early as 1936, Merton took considerable interest in the community from his first visit there in 1936 until his death in 1968. All the other houses are locked up. There is Shaker furniture only in the center family house. In spite of the general decay and despair there is joy there still and simplicity. Others shared his interest. Wallace launched an effort to restore the property. James Lowry Cogar, a former Woodford County resident and first curator of Colonial Williamsburg, was recruited to oversee the complex preservation project. Today, with 34 original 19th-century buildings and 2,000 acres of farmland, Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill claims to be "the largest historic community of its kind in America."

3: Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture by Kerry Pierce (, Hardcover) | eBay

Welcome to Shaker Village Explore 3, Acres of Discovery. Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill is a landmark destination that shares 3, acres of discovery in the spirit of the Kentucky Shakers.

East Family Dwelling, built in Men entered through the East door and women through the West door. Notice our cat guardian sitting in front of the west door. Our Stay Pleasant Hill Shaker Village is the best preserved of the Shaker settlements, with over acres of land and 30 buildings remaining. They offer accommodations in the very buildings that the Shakers lived and worked which appealed mightily to us. Our spacious and very comfortable room would have once slept three or four Shakers, but we had a king sized bed all to ourselves. Most of the furnishings are Shaker in design. Many people who have never heard of the Shakers themselves, have heard of Shaker furniture, where form and function meet in perfect harmony creating simple, yet elegant furnishings. The floors are hard wood, with area rugs, and the room had plenty of natural light with windows that overlooked the working farm. We had a private bath with all of the amenities you would expect including nice toiletries and thick fluffy towels. Our building was open to visitors during the day, then limited to overnight guests in the evenings. At night you are well guarded by the two resident cats, who are friendly and who appreciate bacon the way God intended. Prices are very reasonable overall and rooms are priced by size and bed configuration. There are discounts in the restaurant and shops for overnight visitors. Distinctive Shaker oval boxes in the Welcome Center gift shop. The shops are well curated with a variety of shaker and shaker inspired items. In addition to hats, scarves, hurricane lamp shades, spices, tea, seeds, pictures, skincare products the same as are in your room , books, toys and more, you can also buy some shaker furniture pieces. Things to Do The main activities revolve around the history of Shaker Village, and include tours, educational programs, horseback riding, wagon rides, boat rides and hiking. There is live music on weekends and plenty of special events throughout the year including a juried craft show, trail runs and food festivals. There are 40 miles of trails, ranging from moderate to strenuous in difficulty and from 3 to 6 miles long. There is also a waterfall that is a short hike from the west lot and totally worth the effort. We stayed there for a long time just soaking in the beauty and serenity. Fulling Mill waterfall Once you have had enough peace and serenity, head to Lexington. The drive alone is worth it for scenery. You are also within striking distance of several distilleries on the bourbon trail and if you like horses, they are everywhere, and there is even a horse theme park. On your way into Lexington, take a quick side jaunt towards Versailles sounds like Virginia sales, not like Virginia-sigh and drive by the ginormous castle. Breakfast is of the hearty country sort, a buffet with eggs, bacon, sausage, grits, sausage gravy, fried apples and an assortment of healthier items including fruit from the farm. With breakfast, a basket of biscuits and pumpkin muffins were served. Hearty is the descriptor here. Lunch is completely different. An assortment of sandwiches, salads and some shaker dishes, including fried chicken, make their appearance, along with a bowl of coleslaw and a basket of corn muffins. A variety of deserts are available, but the one you want to try at least once is the Shaker lemon pie. It is a shaker dish that perfectly encapsulates the Shaker ethos of wasting nothing while being exceptionally delicious. Our first night there they debuted their summer menu and it was mouthwatering. We had such a good experience the first night that we changed our plans and came back the second night to try more dishes. The stand outs were: All dinners included a relish bowl from the garden and yeast rolls, as if you needed to eat anything else. A stand out in desert was the sour cream panna cotta with a butter rum sauce served in a jelly jar. I may have licked the jar. If you are looking for picnic supplies for your hike, stop by the craft shop, where there are sandwiches, side salads and baked goods that you can pick up and take on the trail. The cucumber, tomato and corn salad with a light vinaigrette was a standout, as was the super fudgy brownie. I think this is a great place for everyone to explore at least once, but in particular, Families This is a great day trip place for children, with many programs related to the farm animals. They bring out animals during the day for some of the programs, and the parade of ducks heading off to bed is simply adorable. Photographers Good shots are everywhere. Just before dawn is magic time. Couples This is a great place to reconnect as a couple. It is peaceful and gentle and oddly romantic. Family reunions There is plenty of room for large groups, and the family houses have

PLEASANT HILL SHAKER FURNITURE pdf

comfortable common spaces with couches and chairs. Church or business retreats – There are plenty of meeting facilities, and no one will go away hungry. There are many room configurations for all kinds of groups. History lovers – This is the mother-load of historical experiences. Stay overnight, take all of the program tours and then go to South Union Shaker village for a completely different experience. Architecture Lovers – The buildings will make you happy. Explore them all, especially the Trustees house and the Meeting House. Take the Preservation tour. Stay overnight and walk the village after dark for a whole new experience. Horse Lovers – They have stables, horses and riding paths. Horses have the right of way over pedestrians and cars. Nature Lovers – You will be very happy here. The rolling hills are stunning. The hikes are enjoyable and the water fall is lovely. A full grown deer leapt out of the woods right in front of us on our hike, and we are pretty sure we spotted a really big mink plus bunnies, squirrels and a huge variety of singing birds. This bowl of lemons is always on the agenda for a yearly photography workshop. Conclusion If I sound like we are a bit in love with Shaker village, it is because we are. The scenery, food, activities and history combine to make a place that is absolutely worth seeking out for a day for a long weekend. If you have family that go to University of Kentucky, consider ditching the big box hotels and stay a bit further out. The character and experience are like no other we have found.

4: Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture by Kerry Pierce

Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture is part eye-catching coffee table book, part history lesson (with an amusing interpretation of the Cane Ridge camp meeting This insightful remark is the core of Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture, a reverential look at the sturdy, functional wood works of the Mercer County colony and the talented, enigmatic people who.

5: Essay on Shaker Style -- Shaker Historic Trail -- National Register of Historic Places

A welcome exploration of the Western Shaker community. By Glen D. Huey Pages: From the April issue # Buy this issue now. The untold story of the birth, death and resurrection of a Kentucky Shaker community is revealed by Kerry Pierce in his new book, "Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture" (Popular Woodworking Books).

6: Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture : Kerry Pierce :

The furniture of the Pleasant Hill community shows her philosophy brought to life in every piece. With its beauty and simplicity, Shaker furniture has inspired generations of furniture makers like no other style in the world.

7: Pleasant Hill, Kentucky - Wikipedia

Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture by Kerry Pierce (, Hardcover) Hardcover out of 5 stars - Pleasant Hill Shaker Furniture by Kerry Pierce (, Hardcover).

8: Shaker Workshops – Shaker Recipe of the Month

**Pleasant Hill Shaker furniture is second to none in it's design and beauty*The featured technical illustrations are works of art that will instruct and inspire the reader like nothing they've seen before*Contains previously unknown facts about Shaker furniture and the Shaker way of lifeWith its beauty and simplicity, Shaker furniture has.*

*Ecology control economic development in East African history Seeking legal advice : cheaper than your life
Soul-Birthing; How to Choose, Attract, and Influence the Soul of Your Baby Before Conception or Birth UBS Acous
Guitar Basic Megapack Of the Sixteenth-Century Manor House . 49. Aspiration and prayer 180 Comprehensive
Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Paintings Bellevue Redmond Kirkland Issaquah Washi Occupational therapy toolkit
treatment guides and handouts torrent First book of bridge Padi rescue diver manual french Agriculture : overcoming the
subsistence rationale Queen Solomon : an international Elizabeth I in 1569 Linda S. Shenk The queer Dutchman
castaway on Ascension Under South American Skies (Future Earths) Baker, W. A. Fishing under sail in the North
Atlantic. Westerschelde Tunnel Commentary on First Kings The oxford classical dictionary Beginning the therapeutic
relationship and obtaining a problem list and diagnosis Making people talk farber The impact of public employee unions
on city budgeting and employee remuneration V. 4. Vertical economy, interchange, and social change during the
formative period Dale W. Quattrin Sunny Meadow Stories The book of lovers Portrait of Victory Pulling the plug early
Steelwork corrosion control Warfare prayer for the church Love letter from an impossible land. Mars and venus in love
Fluke 45 user manual The Measurement, Instrumentation and Sensors Handbook on CD-ROM Provide food and
medical services on an emergency basis. Feminism a reference handbook Apple thunderbolt display manual Advanced
Level mathematics (pure and applied) Root causes of Sudans civil wars V. 9-11. The Divine comedy of Dante Alighieri.
Specification of box car bodies*