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Présentation de la fiche

Coteb013_f0387

SourceBoite_013-3-chem | Biblio. [annotation de D. Defert]

LangueFrançais

TypeFicheLecture

RelationNumérisation d'un manuscrit original consultable à la BnF, département des Manuscrits, cote NAF 28730

Références éditoriales

Éditeuréquipe FFL (projet ANR *Fiches de lecture de Michel Foucault*) ; projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle).

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Notice créée par [équipe FFL](#) Notice créée le 18/03/2021 Dernière modification le 23/04/2021

local officials, tabulated expenditures, and reprinted the settlement laws then in effect; their reports offer a generally complete picture of poor relief in their states.

State investigations that I found particularly useful include Thomas R. Hazard, *Report on the Poor and Insane in Rhode-Island* (Providence, R.I., 1851), and New York Select Committee, "Report of Charitable Institutions Supported by the State, and all City and County Poor and Work Houses and Jails," *N.Y. Senate Docs.*, I, no. 8, 1857. Valuable too are such documents as *Rules and Regulations for the Internal Government of the [Philadelphia] Almshouse and House of Employment* (Philadelphia, 1822). Although manuscript material on nineteenth-century almshouses is in short supply, the fragmentary records of the nineteenth-century Boston institution at the Massachusetts Historical Society are of use. The memorials of Dorothea Dix, while focusing primarily upon the insane, are also a storehouse of information about the poor.

SECONDARY SOURCES

The issue of poverty in early America is only now beginning to interest historians, so the available literature is not very extensive. A series of volumes on the poor laws in this period under the direction of Sophonisba Breckinridge have the fault I noted earlier—an excessive reliance upon laws. Breckinridge writes on Illinois; Aileen Kennedy on Ohio; Isabel Bruce on Michigan; Alice Shaffer and Mary Keefer on Indiana. One of the few historians to delve into this field is Bernard J. Klebaner; see especially, "Poverty and its Relief in American Thought, 1815-1861," *Social Service Review*, 38 (1964), 382-399, and, "The Home Relief Controversy in Philadelphia, 1782-1861," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 78 (1954), 413-423. A general account is also to be found in Blanche Coll, *Perspectives in Public Welfare* (Washington, D.C., 1969). An interesting study of changing reactions to depression conditions is Leah H. Feder, *Unemployment Relief in Periods of Depression* (New York, 1936). One of the few people in this area to receive biographical treatment is Joseph Tuckerman, in a study by Daniel McColgan in 1940. We have no history of the almshouse in this country, and only a few scattered articles on the institution in one city or another.

A promise of the new work underway may be found in Stephan Thernstrom and Richard Sennett, eds., *Nineteenth Century Cities* (New Haven, 1969). The focus on social mobility will undoubtedly soon broaden to attempts to reconstruct the lives of the poor and to analyze further public attitudes toward them. In the post-1850 period, studies of

the immigrant illuminate part of this field. But the earlier urban poverty and, incidentally, the later rural poverty, remain generally unexplored.

CHILD CARE

PRIMARY SOURCES

The pamphlet literature on deviant and dependent children in Jacksonian America is very thin, but the gap is more than filled by the annual reports of innumerable child-saving institutions. With an occasional exception, this literature has been untouched by social historians. The reports of the Boston Female Asylum, the Boston Asylum and Farm School, the Boston Children's Friend Society, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the orphan asylum at the New York almshouse, the Philadelphia Orphan Society, all reveal the character of child-care institutions and, equally important, the popular premises of the role of children and families, and the causes of poverty and delinquency. This is true of the reports of the Baltimore Home of the Friendless, the District of Columbia Orphan Asylum, the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and the Orphan House of Charleston, South Carolina. These subjects are also brought into clear focus in the reports of such institutions for deviant children as the New York House of Refuge, the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and the Providence Reform School.

A valuable document summarizing both the ideas of house of refuge superintendents and conditions in these institutions is, Managers and Superintendents of Houses of Refuge and Schools of Reform, *Proceedings of the First Convention* (New York, 1857). The manuscript records of the New York House of Refuge at Syracuse University Library are among the most useful collection of documents that I examined for this book. Materials there include case histories, the daily routine, administrative regulations, and the application of discipline.

The fit between the ideas of asylum superintendents and the advice in child-rearing volumes can be established by looking at the tracts of such authors as Catherine Beecher, Lydia Child, Lydia Sigourney, Herman Humphrey, Jacob Abbott, and Artemas Muzzey.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Two older volumes that treat this material, albeit sketchily, are Homer Folks, *The Care of Destitute, Neglected, and Delinquent Children* (Albany, 1900), and Henry Thurston, *The Dependent Child*

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