

Try our Victorian Era Farm to Fork recipes at home!

Our Mite FOR THE Kitchen.



PREPARED BY THE LADIES

OF THE

⇒ EPISCOPAL * MITE * SOCIETY. ⇒

WOODLAND, CAL.

A copy of this book will be mailed to any one on receipt of fifty cents..
Address, MISS ANNIE BLOWERS, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

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1887.



CORN-MEAL MUFFINS.

One cup flour, three-fourths cup corn-meal, two tablespoons white sugar, one tablespoon melted butter, one egg, two teaspoons baking-powder, mix with sweet milk. In using sour cream add enough soda to sweeten the cream, and omit the butter. This measurement will make any kind of muffins.—
Mrs. L. E. McConnell.

CORN-MEAL PUDDING.

Stir into a quart of boiling milk the yolks of two eggs, three heaping spoons corn-meal, and one-half cup sugar. Cook five minutes, remove, add whites well beaten; bake one hour. To be eaten with cream.—*Mrs. G. S Freeman.*



"The recipes contained in this little book have been tested in our various homes, and we safely recommend them to others. Should they fail to produce the desired result remember that 'experience is the key that unlocketh the door of science.'"
-The Ladies of Episcopal Mite Society, Woodland, CA, 1887



Modern Recipe Adaption

CORN-MEAL MUFFINS

ORIGINALLY PREPARED
BY MRS. L. E. MCCONNELL

PREP TIME: 15 MINUTES

COOK TIME: 15 MINUTES

TOOLS TO USE:

- Mixing Bowl
- 1 Cup Measuring Cup
- 3/4 Cup Measuring Cup
- 1/2 Cup Measuring Cup
- 1 Tablespoon Measuring Spoon
- Spoon
- Muffin Tin
- Baking Cups/Muffin Liners

Yields 9 Muffins

INGREDIENTS

- 1 Cup Flour
- 3/4 Cup Corn Meal
- 2 Tablespoons White Sugar
- 2 Teaspoons Baking Powder
- 1 Tablespoon Melted Butter
- 1 Egg
- 1/2 Cup Milk

PROCEDURE

1. Pre-heat oven to 400°F
2. Line muffin tin with baking cups
3. Combine dry ingredients in a mixing bowl
4. Stir in melted butter, egg, and milk until a batter forms
5. Spoon batter into lined muffin tin - fill only halfway as muffins will rise
6. Bake for 15 minutes or until muffins are golden brown and an inserted toothpick comes out clean

CORN-MEAL PUDDING

ORIGINALLY PREPARED
BY MRS. G.S. FREEMAN

PREP TIME: 15 MINUTES

COOK TIME: 1 HOUR

TOOLS TO USE:

- Medium Pot
- Mixing Bowl
- 2 Small Bowls
- 9" Round Cake Pan
- 1 Cup Measuring Cup
- 1/2 Cup Measuring Cup
- Spoon
- Whisk

Yields 8 Servings

INGREDIENTS

- 1 Quart (4 cups) Milk
- 2 Eggs
- 3 Cups Cornmeal
- 1/2 Cup Sugar
- Dash Cinnamon (optional)

PROCEDURE

1. Pre-heat oven to 350°F
2. Grease cake pan and set aside
3. Heat milk in pot
4. While milk is heating, separate eggs, stir yolks into milk, set both whites aside
5. Combine dry ingredients in a mixing bowl
6. When boiling, slowly add in dry ingredients, stirring constantly to avoid lumps, and cook for 5 minutes on medium heat
7. Remove from heat, fold in 2 well beaten egg whites, and scrape into cake pan
8. Bake for One Hour or until set



VICTORIAN CALLING CARD

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE



LEVEL
3RD



MATERIALS

3.5 x 2.5" Cardstock (1 per student)
Scissors (plain and decorative edge)
Colored Pencils
Black Fine Tip Marker
Ribbon/Yarn

VOCABULARY

Etiquette | Calling | Calling Card
Card Receiver | Victorian Era

OBJECTIVE

Students will learn about Victorian society etiquette on “Calling” or “Visiting”. Students will make their own calling card to leave at the Gibson House during their Tour.

VAPA STANDARDS

3.VA:Cr1.1 | 3.VA:Cr2.1 | 3.VA:Cr2.2
3.VA:Cr3 | 3.VA:Re7.2

STEP 1

Divide students into 3 field trip groups of 8-10 students each. With students in their groups, review the Yolo County Families handout, noting names and locations of origin/destination on a map as well as any local sites of significance. Each group of students should choose a Family to join. Working together, students should learn their family history, trade, and etiquette (please see reverse side of this sheet for further information on etiquette).

STEP 2

Next have students create their own Calling Card using the materials listed. They can begin by drawing decorative patterns, borders, and narrative scenes. Encourage students to personalize their card to their Yolo County Family by incorporating details from their history. Finally, have students embellish their card with decorative edges and/or ribbon.

STEP 3

Have students write a diary entry that details a visit they made to one of Yolo Counties Early Families. What was the date of their visit? What was the purpose of their visit? What activities might they have done? What topics would have been discussed? Encourage students to include details specific to the family they visited.

STEP 4

Wrap up & Review. After the calling activity, have students reflect on the experience. Facilitate a group discussion, noting student feedback on the whiteboard. Ask students what they thought of visiting their friends that way? How has visiting changed in the last 150 years? Which way is a better way to visit friends? Why?

Share your finished projects on Facebook or Instagram and be sure to tag @YoloArtsCA!

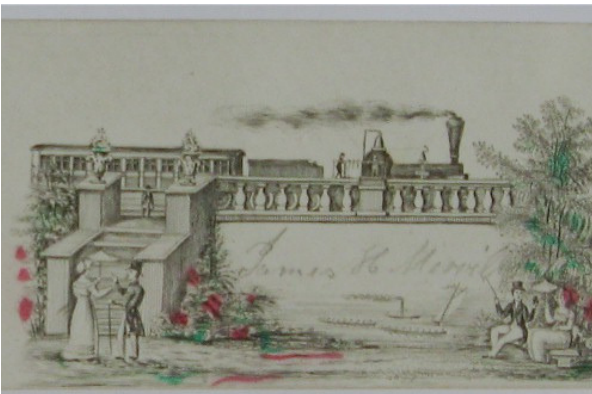
Etiquette and Customs for Calling



This card features simple nature design and includes a small bird.



These cards feature bright colors, floral patterns, and break away from the traditional rectangular shape. Note that names could be handwritten or printed.



This card features a landscape scene of people outside outside a train station.

Initialing a Calling Card

Gentleman would also inscribe initials upon the card to denote the reason for his visit. The initials stood for the following French words:

- p. f. – congratulations (pour féliciter)
- p. r. – expressing one's thanks (pour remercier)
- p. c. – mourning expression (pour condoléance)
- p. f. N. A. – Happy New Year (pour feliciter Nouvel An)
- p. p. c. – meaning to take leave (pour prendre congé)
- p. p. – if you want to be introduced to anybody, send your visiting card (pour présenter)

After introductions, visits or “calls” came next in the first round of the proper Victorian social sequence. Calling hours were limited, and most sensibly, to a restricted time in the afternoon. No one not privileged, on pressing business, or extremely intimate, would think of invading a household before three o'clock. Consequently, no one could be offended when refused at half past two on a Tuesday, when “Mondays, three to six,” is plainly engraved on a carte de visite.

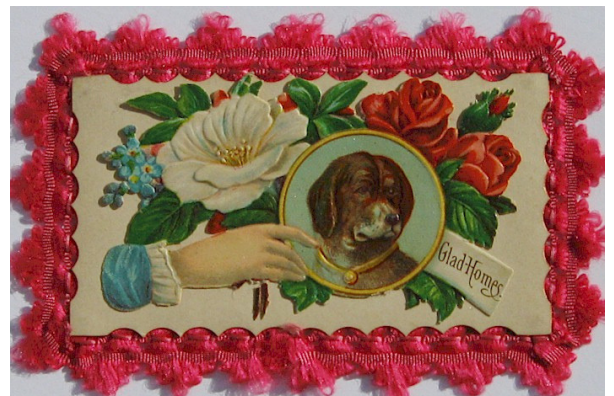
The visitor placed their card on a convenient place in the hall, or on a tray the servant held out, and then mentioned their name to the manservant if there was one. A man or maid usually took the card on a tray, and stood holding the curtains aside, for the visitor to enter, speaking their name audibly at the same time.

In dealing with the subject of visiting in general, the receiving party was always a woman. Nevertheless, gentlemen could receive visits from men at their club, or their offices, and there was a distinct etiquette for these ceremonies.

Nothing could excuse a delay in returning a first visit within a few days, excluding going out of town or an illness. As well, nothing could exempt one from a call after dinner, a luncheon, a supper, or theater party, unless, as said before, a person was ill or out of town. In these circumstances, a card would be sent with a word of regret.

The Victorian system of calling appeared to be one that wasted much time, and was rather senseless, but as a code of signals it had its uses. Without it, it was difficult to see how social lists could be recruited for invitations, or any entertaining done in proper order.

Edited from: Etiquette for Americans by a Woman of Fashion, 1898



This card is very ornate with bric-a-brac trim, brightly colored flowers, and a portrait of the card-owners dog.



