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Collecting Food, Cultivating People

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A Garland of Bones

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Virgil's Georgics

Remoteness and Modernity

Landscape and the Ideology of Nature in Exurbia
A Golden Weed
Look Abroad, Angel
Farming for Profit
The Georgics of Virgil
Agrotopias

*American Georgics
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Culture And*

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SMITH HINES

Dancing with the River University of
Georgia Press

An intimate portrait of India's child
runaways, and the sociopolitical forces
shaping their lives This intimate portrait
examines the tracks, journeys, and
experiences of child runaways in
northern India. Jonah Steinberg situates
children's decisions to leave home and

flee for the city in their larger cultural,
social, and historical contexts, and
considers histories of landlessness and
debt servitude in narratives of child
dislocation. The resulting work is an
original perspective on the sociological
trends in postcolonial India and a unique
treatment of a population of individuals
who live on the margin of society.
Arator Yale University Press
Hardcover reprint of the original 1860
edition - beautifully bound in brown cloth
covers featuring titles stamped in gold,

8vo - 6x9". No adjustments have been made to the original text, giving readers the full antiquarian experience. For quality purposes, all text and images are printed as black and white. This item is printed on demand. Book Information: Allen, Richard Lamb. The American Farm Book: Or, Compend Of American Agriculture; Being A Practical Treatise On Soils, Manures, Draining Irrigation, Grasses, Grain, Roots, Fruits, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar Cane, Rice, And Every Staple Product Of The United States, With The Best Methods Of Planting, Cultivating, And Preparation For Market ;Illustrated By More Than 100 Engravings. Indiana: Repressed Publishing LLC, 2012. Original Publishing: Allen, Richard Lamb. The American Farm Book: Or, Compend Of American

Agriculture; Being A Practical Treatise On Soils, Manures, Draining Irrigation, Grasses, Grain, Roots, Fruits, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar Cane, Rice, And Every Staple Product Of The United States, With The Best Methods Of Planting, Cultivating, And Preparation For Market ;Illustrated By More Than 100 Engravings, . New York: C.M. Saxton, Barker & Co.; San Francisco: H.H. Bancroft & Co., 1860. Subject: Agriculture
Peppermint Kings Routledge
 A penetrating anthropological inquiry into remote areas as understood by their inhabitants and by the outsiders who encounter them This groundbreaking book is the first sustained anthropological inquiry into the idea of remote areas. Shafqat Hussain examines

the surprisingly diverse ways the people of Hunza, a remote independent state in Pakistan, have been viewed by outsiders over the past century. He also explores the Hunza people's perceptions of British colonialists, Pakistani state officials, modern-day Westerners, and others, and how the local people used their remote status strategically, ensuring their own interests were served as they engaged with the outside world.

Contested Territory Yale University Press
This book explores the role of the ideology of nature in producing urban and exurban sprawl. It examines the ironies of residential development on the metropolitan fringe, where the search for "nature" brings residents deeper into the world from which they are imagining their escape—of Federal Express,

technologically mediated communications, global supply chains, and the anonymity of the global marketplace—and where many of the central features of exurbia—very low-density residential land use, monster homes, and conversion of forested or rural land for housing—contribute to the very problems that the social and environmental aesthetic of exurbia attempts to avoid. The volume shows how this contradiction—to live in the green landscape, and to protect the green landscape from urbanization—gets caught up and represented in the ideology of nature, and how this ideology, in turn, constitutes and is constituted by the landscapes being urbanized.

Robert Frost's Poetry of Rural Life

Forgotten Books

G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- N -- N -- O -- P -- R
 -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- X -- Y -- Z

Playing the Farmer Macmillan + ORM

An exploration of the lived experience of small-scale organic farmers in New England that unpacks how they balance their ideals with economic realities. In recent years, the popularity of organically grown produce has exploded. In 2014, organic fruits and vegetables accounted for 12% of all produce sales in the United States, with \$39 billion in consumer sales reported for 2015. As a federally recognized niche market within the agricultural mainstream, organic farming is increasingly on display in American grocery stores. Yet the organic food most Americans consume today is produced by an industrial food system at

odds with the practices and ideals of small-scale farmers. Taking an ethnographic approach, the fieldwork by Connor Fitzmaurice and Brian Gareau at a small New England organic farm sheds light on how farmers navigate the difficult terrain between practices of sustainability and the economic realities of contemporary agriculture. Drawing on extensive research, Fitzmaurice and Gareau examine the historical context, complexities, and viability of nonconventional organic farming practices: practices that seek to balance ecology and community with the business of agriculture.

All the Trees of the Forest McFarland
 4th ser., v. 1-4 includes the Proceedings of the 1st-11th annual meetings (1848-58) of the Maryland State

Agricultural Society.

From Precaution to Profit Yale University Press

On the eve of the Civil War, the estimated value of the U.S. enslaved population exceeded \$3 billion--triple that of investments nationwide in factories, railroads, and banks combined, and worth more even than the South's lucrative farmland. Not only an object to be traded and used, the slave was also a kind of currency, a form of value that anchored the market itself. And this value was not destroyed in the war. Slavery still structured social relations and cultural production in the United States more than a century after it was formally abolished. As Aaron Carico reveals in *Black Market*, slavery's engine of capital accumulation was preserved

and transformed, and the slave commodity survived emancipation.

Through both archival research and lucid readings of literature, art, and law, from the plight of the Fourteenth Amendment to the myth of the cowboy, Carico breaks open the icons of liberalism to expose the shaping influence of slavery's political economy in America after 1865. Ultimately, *Black Market* shows how a radically incomplete and fundamentally failed abolition enabled the emergence of a modern nation-state, in which slavery still determined--and now goes on to determine--economic, political, and cultural life.

A History of English Georgic Writing Yale University Press

With this book Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt and Gopa Samanta offer an intimate glimpse

into the microcosmic world of “hybrid landscapes.” Focusing on chars—the part-land, part-water, low-lying sandy masses that exist within the riverbeds in the floodplains of lower Bengal—the authors show how, both as real-life examples and as metaphors, chars straddle the conventional categories of land and water, and how people who live on them fluctuate between legitimacy and illegitimacy. The result, a study of human habitation in the nebulous space between land and water, charts a new way of thinking about land, people, and people's ways of life.

Bitter Shade Yale University Press
A profound reinterpretation of both the Dust Bowl on the U.S. southern plains and its relevance for today The 1930s witnessed a harrowing social and

ecological disaster, defined by the severe nexus of drought, erosion, and economic depression that ravaged the U.S. southern plains. Known as the Dust Bowl, this crisis has become a major referent of the climate change era, and has long served as a warning of the dire consequences of unchecked environmental despoliation. Through innovative research and a fresh theoretical lens, Hannah Holleman reexamines the global socioecological and economic forces of settler colonialism and imperialism precipitating this disaster, explaining critical antecedents to the acceleration of ecological degradation in our time. Holleman draws lessons from this period that point a way forward for environmental politics as we confront

the growing global crises of climate change, freshwater scarcity, extreme energy, and soil degradation.

An Agrarian Republic Yale University Press

Drew A. Swanson has written an “environmental” history about a crop of great historical and economic significance: American tobacco. A preferred agricultural product for much of the South, the tobacco plant would ultimately degrade the land that nurtured it, but as the author provocatively argues, the choice of crop initially made perfect agrarian as well as financial sense for southern planters. Swanson, who brings to his narrative the experience of having grown up on a working Virginia tobacco farm, explores how one attempt at agricultural

permanence went seriously awry. He weaves together social, agricultural, and cultural history of the Piedmont region and illustrates how ideas about race and landscape management became entangled under slavery and afterward. Challenging long-held perceptions, this innovative study examines not only the material relationships that connected crop, land, and people but also the justifications that encouraged tobacco farming in the region.

Nine-Tenths of the Law Cambridge University Press

The Georgic Mode in Twentieth-Century American Literature: The Satisfactions of Soil and Sweat explores environmental writing that foregrounds labor. Ethan Mannon argues that Virgil’s Georgics, as well as the georgic mode in general,

exerted considerable influence upon some of America's best-known writers—including Robert Frost, Willa Cather, and Wendell Berry—and that these and others worked to revise the mode to better fit their own contexts. This book also outlines the contemporary value of the georgic literary tradition—two thousand years of writing that begins with the premise that humans must use the world in order to survive and search for a balance between human needs and nature's productive capacity. In the georgic mode, authors found an adaptable discourse that enabled them to advocate for the protection and responsible use of productive lands, present rural places and people in all of their complexity, explore human relationships with

laboring animals, and advertise the sensory pleasures of rooted work.

American Farmer Yale University Press

The author relates his experiences working five months undercover at a slaughterhouse, and explores why society encourages this violent labor yet keeps the details of the work hidden.

American Georgics Yale University Press

An unexplored, fascinating history of nineteenth-century agrarian life, told through the engaging lens of three families central to the peppermint oil industry This unconventional history relates the engaging and unusual stories of three families in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries whose involvement in the peppermint oil industry provides insights into the perspectives and concerns of rural

people of their time. Challenging the standard paradigms, historian Dan Allosso focuses on the rural characters who lived by their own rules and did not acquiesce to contemporary religious doctrines, business mores, and political expediencies. The Ranneys, a secular family in a very religious time and place; the Hotchkisses, who ran banks and printed their own money while the Lincoln administration was eliminating state banking; and the Todd family, who incorporated successful business practices with populist socialism, all highlight the untold story of rural America's engagement with the capitalist marketplace. The families' atypical attitudes and activities offer unexpected perspectives on rural business and life.

Legions of Pigs in the Early Medieval West Yale University Press

In this book, Abby L. Goode reveals the foundations of American environmentalism and the enduring partnership between racism, eugenics, and agrarian ideals in the United States. Throughout the nineteenth century, writers as diverse as Martin Delany, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Walt Whitman worried about unsustainable conditions such as population growth and plantation slavery. In response, they imagined agrotopias—sustainable societies unaffected by the nation's agricultural and population crises—elsewhere. Though seemingly progressive, these agrotopian visions depicted selective breeding and racial "improvement" as the path to

environmental stability. In this fascinating study, Goode uncovers an early sustainability rhetoric interested in shaping, just as much as sustaining, the American population. Showing how ideas about race and reproduction were central to early sustainability thinking, Goode unearths an alternative environmental archive that ranges from gothic novels to Black nationalist manifestos, from Waco, Texas, to the West Indies, from city tenements to White House kitchen gardens. Exposing the eugenic foundations of some of our most well-regarded environmental traditions, this book compels us to reexamine the benevolence of American environmental thought.

Works in Progress Taylor & Francis
From Thomas Jefferson's Monticello to

Michelle Obama's White House organic garden, the image of America as a nation of farmers has persisted from the beginnings of the American experiment. In this rich and evocative collection of agrarian writing from the past two centuries, writers from Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur to Wendell Berry reveal not only the great reach and durability of the American agrarian ideal, but also the ways in which society has contested and confronted its relationship to agriculture over the course of generations. Drawing inspiration from Virgil's agrarian epic poem, *Georgics*, this collection presents a complex historical portrait of the American character through its relationship to the land. From the first European settlers eager to cultivate new soil, to the Transcendentalist, utopian,

and religious thinkers of the nineteenth century, American society has drawn upon the vision of a pure rural life for inspiration. Back-to-the-land movements have surged and retreated in the past centuries yet provided the agrarian roots for the environmental movement of the past forty years. Interpretative essays and a sprinkling of illustrations accompany excerpts from each of these periods of American agrarian thought, providing a framework for understanding the sweeping changes that have confronted the nation's landscape.

The American Farm Book Yale University Press

This project aims to interweave three threads of discourse--literary studies, agriculture (or agricultural ecology), and ecocriticism--in order to address the

critical neglect of georgic spaces and authors by exploring (predominantly agricultural) work and labor in twentieth-century American writing. Although Virgil's Eclogues and the pastoral mode it helped create are more familiar and have attracted far more scholarly attention, this dissertation will argue that the georgic mode--and its fountainhead, Virgil's Georgics--functioned as a vital touchstone for a range of twentieth-century writers. After differentiating the pastoral and georgic modes and establishing the importance of agriculture to several formative environmentalist thinkers, this study takes up its main subjects. The authors of twentieth-century georgics selected for *Reading the Earth Workers* include canonical figures who cloaked their

georgic materials with mantels of pastoralism (Robert Frost and, to a lesser degree, Willa Cather) as well as writers whose blatant focus on agriculture has contributed to their marginalization (Louis Bromfield and Wendell Berry). In an effort to outline the full spectrum of georgic materials generated in the twentieth century, this study ignores the boundaries put in place by genre. That is, *Reading the Earth Workers* acknowledges that the work of georgic writers includes poetry, fiction, and nonfiction. Finally, this dissertation also challenges anthropocentrism by embracing the importance of nonhuman animals to agriculture, the *Georgics*, and the georgic mode; thus, the final two chapters collect and analyze the

discourse regarding two species of laboring animals--namely, the honey bee and the draft horse.

Black Ranching Frontiers Yale University Press

Playing the Farmer reinvigorates our understanding of Vergil's *Georgics*, a vibrant work written by Rome's premier epic poet shortly before he began the *Aeneid*. Setting the *Georgics* in the social context of its day, Philip Thibodeau for the first time connects the poem's idyllic, and idealized, portrait of rustic life and agriculture with changing attitudes toward the countryside in late Republican and early Imperial Rome. He argues that what has been seen as a straightforward poem about agriculture is in fact an enchanting work of fantasy that elevated, and sometimes

whitewashed, the realities of country life. Drawing from a wide range of sources, Thibodeau shows how Vergil's poem reshaped agrarian ideals in its own time, and how it influenced Roman poets, philosophers, agronomists, and orators. *Playing the Farmer* brings a fresh perspective to a work that was praised by Dryden as "the best poem by the best poet."

Georgic Literature and the Environment
Yale University Press

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knowledge alive and relevant.

**The American Farm Book, Or,
Compend of American Agriculture**

Yale University Press

The interconnected themes of land and labour were a common recourse for English literary writers between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries, and in the twenty-first they have become pressing again in the work of nature writers, environmentalists, poets, novelists and dramatists. Written by a team of sixteen subject specialists, this volume surveys the literature of rural working lives and landscapes written in

English between 1500 and the present day, offering a range of scholarly perspectives on the georgic tradition, with insights from literary criticism, historical scholarship, classics, post-colonial studies, rural studies and ecocriticism. Providing an overview of the current scholarship in georgic literature and criticism, this collection argues that the work of people and animals in farming communities, and the land as it is understood through that work, has provided writers in English with one of their most complex and enduring themes.