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**References on Agricultural History and Rural Life in the  
United States: Descriptive Studies, Historical Analyses,  
Novels on Agricultural Pioneering, and Documentaries**

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# INTRODUCTION

The U. S. agricultural sector and its people have been the subject of many books and articles over the years. Authors of these publications have focused on the farm sector consequences of a variety of factors: economic depressions, foreign trade policies, domestic economic policies, wars, social and political unrest, soil exhaustion, dust bowls, floods, pestilences, institutional developments, marketing practices and arrangements, farm management practices, research and education policy, technological change, and more. Professional historians and other academics have contributed greatly to this literature. Novelists have also provided perspective as they have captured in detail the experiences of immigrant families who settled on the frontier and of families from the eastern states who migrated west.

In this report I provide a listing of over 600 books and articles dealing with U. S. agricultural history. Such a listing is certainly not a new or novel contribution. Indeed the last section of this report includes several bibliographies that various researchers including this one have from time to time found useful. I have organized the present listing by broad categories of topics in an attempt to make it more useful to the reader. I make no claims of an exhaustive list. Rather, I have tried to include titles that, collectively, capture the essence of the subject matter. I hope the resulting listing will be more useful to other researchers and to students in courses on agricultural history than would a more exhaustive bibliography.

I have provided a brief description of the contents of each reference when the title or section heading under which the work is included does not make the content clear. The annotations I made in the sections on general agricultural history (section IV) and on political activism (section VI) generally include a listing of the chapter titles of the work. In the case of novels (section VII) and historical treatises on early rural life (section VIII), a more general description of the content is provided. Many of the latter descriptions were adapted from book reviews that can be found on the internet, from the introduction to the book, from the jacket of the book, or from authors of other works who cited the book listed.

Clearly a thorough study of the history of U. S. agriculture is a daunting task and takes one in a variety of different directions. The diversity of the subject matter precludes a one-size-fits-all approach. As indicated above, a variety of different factors must be considered. Further, the U. S. economy has changed dramatically over the years so that agriculture's role in the total economy is vastly different today than it was in years past. The climate, soil, and farming systems in different sections of the country vary greatly so that the type of farming practiced in the Northeast, for example, is not well adapted to the South or Southwest. The backgrounds and social systems of the people who populate the regions of the country were quite different. Thus a regional approach to the study of agricultural history is necessary. As the country became more

populated and as it matured, subsistence agriculture gave way to a type of activity in which farmers initially produced for the non-farm population in the United States, and later for the international market. Thus the sector in general became more interrelated with the non-farm sector. As the frontier moved further and further west and as the industrial and transportation sectors developed and matured, the farm economy adapted by making significant changes in farm and marketing methods as well as in product mix. Over time then, the farm economy became increasingly complex. All this, too, needs to be followed and understood by the student of history.

Some years ago I began an effort to develop an annual database with which to study various economic aspects of the U. S. agricultural sector since 1800. This in itself has been a task of epic proportions since consistent data for such a long time period is not readily available. Some data for the United States as a whole and for specific states is available from 1790 and even before. For the most part, however, readily available data obtained by consistent methods is available for the U. S. agricultural sector only since the Civil War, and in some cases only since early 1900 when the U. S. Department of Agriculture began collecting price, production, and income data. Thus I had to be innovative in piecing together a database from 1800 to the present.

To develop such a database, I found it necessary to consult a variety of authorities and to merge data from these many different sources. Sections I, II, and III of the listing below directs the reader to most of these data sources. When in doubt about any of the data I had accumulated, I attempted to verify that the data I recorded was consistent with previous authors' verbal interpretations of historical events. Thus more general historical works are included in section IV of this listing. Somewhat less related but none-the-less important to my work were references dealing exclusively with agricultural research and education (section V), and references concerning political activism in U. S. agriculture (section VI). Finally, from time to time I have had occasion to consult several general bibliographies (section IX) to seek out more specific assistance.

Rather serendipitously, my work led me to many novels and historical treatises on pioneering and early rural life in America (sections VII and VIII). Many of the novels included here are classics in the agricultural field as well as in general American literature. This listing by no means includes all of the "farm" novels ever written. One could easily include many more (see Meyer, Roy W. *The Middle Western Farm Novel in the Twentieth Century* in section VII of this report.) Some "farm" novels did not make my list because I felt they focused only peripherally if at all on farming, farm life, pioneering, or other mainstream agricultural issues. Other titles made my list but perhaps would not have made the list had another individual put it together. *The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Jungle*, *Silent Spring*, and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for example, do not deal with pioneering issues. They do, however, deal with important agricultural related issues. Including them in a list like this serves to remind us of some important works dealing

with agriculture's past that may otherwise be excluded from the beginning agricultural historian's personal reading list.

In many respects the novels I read constituted some of the most exciting reading I pursued. I cannot claim this reading to have been much more than a hobby. Nevertheless, since most of these works grew out of various authors' interpretations of pioneer life in this country, I believe this reading also to have been useful in my work. I expect to continue reading in this area as time permits and as additional titles become available to me. In the Western Literature Association's *A Literary History of the American West*, Roy Meyer traces the development of novels and short stories using the farm as a setting for the composition. Meyer concludes with a statement that I believe helps put these works in perspective:

The farm novel is not dead, in the Midwest or elsewhere. So long as people continue to live on farms and so long as farm life differs perceptibly from life in town, it will continue to be reflected in fiction. But it is probably safe to say that the great days of the farm novel are over. It flourished in the two decades between world wars and has been declining, quantitatively, ever since. One might hazard to guess that the farm novel of the future will be less distinctive than in the past, as farm life comes to resemble ever more closely life elsewhere. In the future, as in the past, however, farm fiction should serve the function that Paul Corey ... assigned to it at the end of his trilogy: to enable the people of different sections of the country to know one another more intimately.

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- 95-U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Prices Received by Farmers for Sheep and Lambs, United States and by States, Monthly and Annual Average, 1909-1961." Statistical Reporting Service. Statistical Bulletin No. 326. 1963.
- 96-U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Prices Received by Farmers for Chickens, Turkeys, and Eggs, United States and by States, 1909-1963." Economic Research Service. Statistical Bulletin No. 357. May 1965.
- 97-U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Prices Received by Farmers: Cattle, Milk Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Wool, by State and United States, 1959-78." Statistical Reporting Service. Statistical Bulletin No. 680. Jan 1982.
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### III-American Agricultural Commodity Studies

- 1-Anderson, Edgar and William L. Brown. "The History of the Common Maize Varieties in the United States Corn Belt." *Agricultural History*. XXVI. January 1952. pps. 2-8.
- 2-Ball, C. R., et al. "Oats, Barley, Rye, Rice, Grain Sorghums, Seed Flax & Buckwheat." *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1922*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 469-568.
- 3-Ball, C. R., et al. "Wheat Production and Marketing." *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1921*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 77-160.
- 4-Brandes, E. W., et al. "Sugar." *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1923*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 151-228.
- 5-Brunchey, Stuart (ed.). *Cotton and the Growth of the American Economy: 1790-1860. Sources and Readings*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc. 1967.
- 6-Clemen, Rudolf Alexander. *The American Livestock and Meat Industry*. New York: The Ronald Press Co. 1923.
- 7-Cohn, David L. *The Life and Times of King Cotton*. New York: Oxford. 1956.
- 8-Connor, L. G. "A Brief History of the Sheep Industry in the United States." *Agricultural Historical Society Papers*. American Historical Association. Vol. 1. 1921.
- 9-Crawford, R. F. "An Inquiry into Wheat Prices and Wheat Supply." *Journal of Royal Statistical Society*. March 1895.

- 10-Daniel, Pete. *Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures since 1880*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press. 1986.
- 11-Dethloff, Henry C. *A History of the American Rice Industry, 1685-1985*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press. 1988.
- 12-Dodge, Bertha S. *Cotton: The Plant that Would be King*. Austin, TX: 1984.
- 13-Dowell, Austin Allyn and Knute Bjorka. *Livestock Marketing*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1941.
- 14-Farnsworth, H. *The Decline and Recovery of Wheat Prices in the 'Nineties'*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. 1934.
- 15-Fisher, Franklin M., and Peter Temin. "Regional Specialization and the Supply of Wheat in the United States, 1867-1914." *The Review of Economics and Statistics*. LII:2:134-149. May 1970.
- 16-Fornari, Harry. *Bread Upon the Waters*. Nashville, TN: Aurora Publishers Inc. 1973.
- 17-Garner, W. W., E. G. Moss, H. S. Yohe, F. B. Wilkinson, and O. C. Stine. "History and Status of Tobacco Culture." *1922 Yearbook of Agriculture*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office. Washington D. C. pps. 395-468.
- 18-Hammond, Matthew Brown. *The Cotton Industry*. New York: Macmillan. 1897.
- 19-Holmes, George K. "Meat Supply and Surplus." U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics. Bulletin No. 55. 1907.
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- 24-Holmes, George K. "Three Centuries of Tobacco." in *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1919*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 151-176.
- 25-Huebner, Grover G. *Agricultural Commerce: The Organization of American Commerce in Agricultural Commodities*. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1915.
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- 29-Larson, C. W., et al. "The Dairy Industry." *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1922*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 281-394.
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- 31-Lucier, Gary, Arvin Budge, Charles Plummer, and Cornelia Spurgeon. "United States Potato Statistics, 1949-89." Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 829. Aug 1991.
- 32-Malenbaum, W. *The World Wheat Economy, 1885-1939*. Harvard Economic Studies. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1953.
- 33-McMurry, Sally. *Transforming Rural Life: Dairying Families and Agricultural Change, 1820-1885*. Johns Hopkins University Press. 1995.
- 34-Moorhouse, L. A., and M. R. Cooper. "The Cost of Producing Cotton. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Bulletin 896. 1920.
- 35-Pirtle, T. R. *History of the Dairy Industry*. Chicago: Mojonier Brothers. 1926.
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- 37-Pirtle, T. R. *A Handbook of Dairy Statistics*. Washington D.C. GPO. 1933.
- 38-Plumb, Charles S. *Types and Breeds of Farm Animals*. Boston: Ginn and Company. 1906.
- 39-Robert, Joseph Clarke. *The Tobacco Kingdom: Plantation, Market, and Factory in Virginia and North Carolina, 1800-1860*. Durham, NC: 1938.
- 40-Russell, E. Z., and et al. "Hog Production and Marketing." *Agricultural Yearbook, 1922*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C. 1923. pp. 181-280.
- 41-Salaman, Redcliffe N. *The History and Social Influence of the Potato*. Cambridge, London: At The University Press. 1949.
- 42-Schlebecker, John T. *A History of American Dairying*. Chicago, IL: Rand McNally & Company. 1967.
- 43-Sitterson, J. Carlyle. *Sugar Country: The Cane Sugar Industry in the South, 1735-1950*. Lexington, JY: 1953.
- 44-Thompson, James W. *A History of Livestock Raising in the United States, 1607-1860*. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural History Series. No. 5. 1942.
- 45-Towne, Charles Wayland and Edward Norris Wentworth. *Pigs from Cave to Corn Belt*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press. 1950.
- 46-Vial, Edmund E. "Production and Consumption of Manufactured Dairy Products." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Technical Bulletin No. 722. April 1940.
- 47-Watkins, James L. "Production and Price of Cotton for One Hundred Years." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 9. 1895.
- 48-Whitaker, James W. *Feedlot Empire: Beef Cattle Feeding in Illinois and Iowa, 1840-1900*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1975.
- 49-Wiest, Edward. *The Butter Industry in the United States: An Economic Study of Butter and Oleomargarine*. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. LXIX, No. 2. New York: The Columbia University Press. 1916.
- 50-Wright, Chester Whitney. *Wool-Growing and The Tariff: A Study in the Economic History of the United States*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1910.
- 51-U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Sugarbeets: Acreage, Yield, Production, Price, Value and Related Data." Statistical Reporting Service, Statistical Bulletin No. 413. October 1967.



## IV-American Agricultural History, General

- 1-Aiken, Charles S. *The Cotton Plantation South Since the Civil War*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1998.

This book pursues two themes: “the geographical changes in plantation agriculture between 1865 and 1970”, and “the relationship of African Americans to the plantation during the thirteen decades of sweeping economic, social, and political changes from the first Reconstruction through the second.” It is divided into three parts: I. The Cotton Plantation Landscape, 1865 to 1970. II. The Impact of the Civil Rights Movement, 1954 to 1998. III. The Cotton Plantation Regions in the Modern South.

- 2-Alston, Lee J. and Ferrie, Joseph P. *Southern Paternalism and the American Welfare State: Economics, Politics, and Institutions in the South, 1865-1965*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1999.

Paternalism is the behavior exhibited by landowners toward their agricultural workers and the reciprocal behavior displayed by workers. It shaped the lives of rural people in the labor-intensive agricultural regions of the South. Alston and Ferrie show how paternalism helped shape the growth of the American welfare state in the 100 years following the Civil War. It was an integral part of agricultural contracts prior to mechanization. It involved the exchange of “good and faithful” labor services for a variety of in-kind services, most notably protection from physical violence. It was favored because it reduced monitoring costs and turnover. It was tolerated by workers because they lacked civil rights.

- 3-Apleby, Joyce Oldham. "Commercial Farming and the 'Agrarian Myth' in the Early Republic." *Journal of American History*. Vol. 68. No. 3. December 1981. pps 833-849.

According to Hofstadter in *The Age of Reform*, the Jeffersonians created the “agrarian myth” of yeoman farmers who were admired not for their capacity to exploit opportunities and make money, but rather for their ability to produce a simple abundance of produce. Apleby examines this thesis in detail.

- 4-Attack, Jeremy and Fred Bateman. *To Their Own Soil: Agriculture in the Antebellum North*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1987.

This is a quantitative study of the northern farm economy prior to the Civil War. Chapters include: Northern Agriculture before the Civil War. A Sample of Households from the 1860 Federal Census. The Structure of the Rural Population. Family Formation. Migration and Immigration in the Rural North. Wealth and Egalitarianism among the Yeomanry. A Sample of Northern Farms from the Census Manuscripts. Farm and Frontier. The Relative Costs of Farm Making. Livestock in the Farm Economy. Dairying as a Farm Enterprise. The Pursuit of Surpluses. Crop Yields and the Agricultural Practices. Mechanization and Productivity Change. Self-sufficiency and the Sources of the Marketable Surplus. Producing for the Market. Gross Farm Revenues and Income. The Profitability of Northern Agriculture. Economic Survival and Resource Allocation.

- 5-Bailey, Liberty H. (ed). *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture: A Popular Survey of Agricultural Conditions, Practices and Ideals in the United States and Canada*. 4 volumes. New York: Macmillan. 1907-11.

Chapters included by Volumes: Vol. I: Agriculture of the Regions. Tropical Agriculture. On Buying a Farm and Becoming a Farmer. The Planning of a Farm. Capital Required. Farm Machinery. Farm Buildings and Fences. Sanitation and Water Supplies. Rural Art. Origin, Content and Structure of Soils. Treatment of Soil by Means of Tillage. Soil Moisture. Soil Organisms. Fertilizers.

Vol. II: Structure and Physiology of the Plant. Insects and Diseases. The Breeding of Plants. Plant Introduction. Crop Management. Growing Plants Under Cover. Seeding, Planting and Yields. Preserved Products. Juices and Liquors. Field Crops (Alfalfa or Lucern, Alfilaria, Arrow-root, Banana, Barley, Bean, field, Bean, broad, Beggarweed, Berseem, Broom-corn, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Cacao, Cacti as Forage, Cassava, Castor-bean, Chicory Root, Clover, Coffee, Cotton, Cover-Crops, Cowpea, Dyes and Dyeing)

Vol. III: Domestication of Animals. Physiology of the Animal. The Breeding of Animals. The Feeding of Animals. Diseases and Management of Animals. The Exhibiting of Animals. Wild Life and Its Relation to Farming. Dairy Products. Meats and Related Products. North American Farm Animals (Ass, Bees, Bison and Cattalo, Buffalo or Water-Buffalo, Camels, Cat, Cattle, Dogs, Fish, Frogs, Fur-Bearing Animals, Goats, Hare, Horse)

Vol. IV: Agricultural Wealth of North America. Historical Evolution of North American Agriculture. Phases of the Agricultural Shift. The Natural Resources of Agriculture. Land and Labor. Business Organization in Agriculture. Social and Service Association. Education by Means of Agriculture. Governmental and Legal aid and Control.

- 6-Baptist, Edward E. *Creating an Old South: Middle Florida's Plantation Frontier before the Civil War*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press. 2002.

Baptist emphasizes the role of migration and change in the history of one part of the plantation frontier – Middle Florida. Its setting is Jackson and Leon Counties in Florida.

- 7-Barnhart, John D. *Valley of Democracy: The Frontier versus the Plantation in the Ohio Valley, 1775-1818*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press. 1953.

Barnhart attempts to test the Frederick Jackson Turner hypothesis about the development of democracy in the Ohio Valley. Chapters include: Planters versus Yeomen. The Highways of Frontier Expansion. O'er the Mountains. An Epidemic of State Making.

Independence from the Tidewater: Kentucky. Radicalism in Pioneer Kentucky. The Contest in the Convention. The Frontier in the Formation of Tennessee. A National Frontier: The Old Northwest. A State of the National Frontier: Ohio. The Democratization of Territorial Government: Indiana. Indiana's Ideal: A Democratic State. A Blazed Trail: Illinois. and The Democracy of the Valley.

8-Barron, Hal S. *Mixed Harvest: The Second Great Transformation in the Rural North, 1870-1930*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1997.

Barron argues that the first agricultural transformation was brought about by the spread of industrial capitalism in the early 1800s. He also argues that the second agricultural transformation was characterized by (1) the centralization of the economy, (2) the expansion of state power and professional expertise, and (3) the rise of an urban consumer culture. This second transformation threatened the traditional values of independence, localism, and agricultural fundamentalism among farm people in three distinct areas – in northerners' roles as citizens, in northern farmers' definition of themselves as producers and as small businessmen, and in northern farm families as consumers. The bulk of the book expounds on these three areas with specific examples of issues or debates northern farmers found themselves engaged in. Excellent treatment of Rural Road Reform and the Politics of Localism (chapter 1), Rural Opposition to Educational Reform (chapter 2), Dairy Organization in the New York Milkshed (chapter 3), Farmers' Grain Elevators (chapter 4), Mail-Order Buying by farm families (chapter 5), and Consumer Culture in the 1920s among farm families (chapter 6).

9-Bidwell, Percy Wells, and John I. Falconer. *History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1860*. Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 358. Washington, D.C., 1925.

Chapters include: Field Husbandry. Livestock. Farm Labor. Equipment and Land. Trade in Agricultural Products. Land Tenure. Pioneering in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Farming in the Older Settlements – Crops and Tillage. Grazing and Livestock. Farm Management and Household Economy. Agricultural Trade. Pioneering West of the Alleghenies. Pioneer Farming in the West – Economic Conditions. Development of Internal Trade and the Beginnings of Commercial Agriculture in the West. Organization and Education of Farmers. Foreign Trade and the Home Market. Farm Labor and Labor-Saving Machinery. Livestock – Improvement and Specialization. Crops and Tillage. Transition from Self-Sufficient Economy to Commercial Agriculture – Its Difficulties and Significance. Northern Agriculture in 1840. Influence of the Prairies on the Progress of Agriculture. Agricultural Labor and Population. Agricultural Machinery. Transportation and Markets. Diffusion of Information. Wheat. Corn. The Minor Cereals. Flax and Hemp. Hay. Potatoes and Roots. Fruits and Minor Crops. Beef Production. Sheep. Dairying. Swine. Poultry. Horses and Mules. Northern Agriculture in 1860 – A summary.

10-Bidwell, Percy Wells. "The Agricultural Revolution in New England." *American Historical Review*. XXVI (1921), 683-702.

Bidwell writes about the half-century before the Civil War. For farmers, he argues, this was a period of great stress. First, farmers were forced to take the first steps toward commercial agriculture. In addition there were significant social movements afoot: Republicanism triumphed over Federalism. Struggles between Unitarians and Trinitarians for domination shook the established Congregationalism of the times. Temperance reform swept through rural communities. Anti-slavery was rampant. Accordingly, Bidwell argues, rural society was forced to adopt many new ideas and make significant changes.

11-Billington, Ray Allen. *America's Frontier Heritage*. New York: Hold, Rinehart and Winston. 1966.

Billington summarizes the findings of students of Turner's frontier hypothesis and reappraises the entire hypothesis in the light of modern research in history and the social sciences. Chapters include: The History of a Theory. Why and How Pioneers Moved Westward. The Frontier and the American Character. The Frontier: Cradle of Barbarism or Civilization? The Structure of Frontier Society. Frontier Democracy: Political Aspects. Frontier Democracy: Social Aspects. The Economic Impact of the Frontier. The Frontier and the Migratory Compulsion. The Frontier and American Behavioral Patterns. The Persistence of Frontier Traits.

12-Billington, Ray A. *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier*. 5<sup>th</sup> edition. New York: Macmillan. 1982.

This book is a rather complete agricultural history in three sections: The Colonial Frontier covering the 1492-1783 period, The Trans-Appalachian frontier covering the 1783-1850 period, and The Trans-Mississippi Frontier covering the 1840-1896 period. The first chapter reviews Turner's frontier hypothesis to which Billington subscribes and which guides the entire book.

13-Bogart, E. L. *Economic History of American Agriculture*. New York: Longmans, Green and Co. 1923.

This book consists of chapters of Bogart's larger work entitled *Economic History of the United States* dealing with agriculture. In particular it includes chapters as follows: Land and Resources. Colonial Agriculture. Cotton and Slavery. Agriculture. The Westward Movement. Public Lands and Agriculture (1808-1860). Slavery and the South. The Application of Machinery to Agriculture. Agriculture as a Business.

14-Bogue, Allan G. *From Prairie to Corn Belt: Farming on the Illinois and Iowa Prairies in the Nineteenth Century*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1963.

A quite useful review of the development of farming in Illinois and Iowa during the 1800s. Includes a summary of (1) where the Illinois-Iowa pioneers came from, (2) how they obtained land and at what price, (3) homes, outbuildings, breaking the sod, fencing, (4) livestock and draft animals, (5) cropping patterns, (6) technology development and adoption, (7) capital and labor requirements, and (8) farming innovations and sources of information for farmers.

15-Bolino, August C. *The Development of the American Economy*. 2nd Edition. Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc. 1966.

This volume presents the major reasons for the very rapid development of the American economy. Chapters include: The Establishment of the American Colonies. The Development of Colonial America. Economic Causes and Results of the American Revolution. The Takeoff: Transition to Industrial Capitalism. The Expansion of Agriculture. The Development of a Modern Transportation System. The Role of Money and Banks in Economic Growth. Big Business. The Growth of Unions. Agricultural Developments and Agrarian Discontent. The Growth of Government Activities. Monetary and Banking Developments. The History of Business Cycles in the U. S. Recent Transportation Developments. Income Employment and Economic Progress.

16-Bonner, James C. "Plantation and Farm: The Agricultural South." In Arthur S. Link and Rembert W. Patrick (eds.). *Writing Southern History: Essays in Historiography in Honor of Fletcher M. Green*. Baton Rouge, LA: 1965. Pps. 147-74.

A general survey and review of writings on the South

17-Bonnifield, Paul. *The Dust Bowl: Men, Dirt, and Depression*. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press. 1979.

According to the author, "This book attempts to approach the numerous questions presented by the dust bowl from several angles, among which are the nature of the climate, the causes of the severe wind erosion, the strength of the region's economy, the role played by government agencies, and the character of the people who resided in the area." It begins by describing how farmers plowed up the sod and thus set up the conditions for disaster. It contains several useful tables, charts and statistics, and relies extensively on contemporary newspaper accounts as well as interviews with survivors. Chapters include: 1. Early Dust and Climate. 2. The Good Years. 3. Causing the Dust Bowl. 4. 1930s Weather. 5. Depression in the Dust Bowl. 6. Countercurrents. 7. Uncle Sam's Relief. 8. Federal Policies: Land Use and Conservation. 9. Wheat and Land Use. 10. Living Through It all.

18-Browne, D. J. "Progress of Agriculture: Progress and Public Encouragement of Agriculture in Russia, Prussia and the United States." *Annual Report, Agriculture, 1857*. Commissioner of Patents. pps 1-50.

Among other things, this article contains statistics on the number of livestock and acres and the production and value of major commodities, exports of commodities, and total, farm, and rural population by decade from 1790-1850.

19-Carrier, Lyman. *The Beginnings of Agriculture in America*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1923.

Chapters include: Value of Agricultural History. Old World Agriculture. American Indians. Natural Vegetation in Eastern America. Indian Agriculture and Crops and Practices. Exploration Period. English Colonial Settlements. Massachusetts and New Hampshire. New York and New Jersey. Maryland and Delaware and Pennsylvania. Connecticut and Rhode Island. North Carolina and South Carolina and Georgia. French Settlements and Influence. Colonial Expansion. Introduction of European Crops. Introduction of Domestic Animals. Farm Implements and Use of Fertilizers. Slavery. The Effect of Colonial Commerce on Agriculture. The Influence of the Manufacture of Alcoholic Beverages on Colonial Agriculture. Relations with the Mother Country.

20-Cayton, Andrew R. L., and Peter Onuf. *The Midwest and the Nation: Rethinking the History of an American Region*. Indiana University Press. 1990.

An analysis of recent work by historians of the Old Northwest in the nineteenth century and a suggestion of interpretative frameworks for future study of this region. The authors turn away from Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis that "The advance of the frontier has meant a steady movement away from the influence of Europe, a steady growth of independence on American lines." "To study this advance, the men who grew up under these conditions, and the political, economic, and social results of it, is to study the really American part of our history." Chapters include: The Significance of the Northwest Ordinance. The Peopling of the Old Northwest. The Origins of Community. The Origins of Politics. The Politics of Cultural Definition. The Politics of Accommodation and the Significance of the Frontier. Competing theses were (1) interpreting American history in terms of the slavery controversy, and (2) explaining American institutions as the outgrowth of English germs planted in the New World.

21-Clark, John G. *The Grain Trade in the Old Northwest*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. 1966.

The "Old Northwest" here includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Chapters include: The Grain Trade of the Old Northwest Before the Transportation Revolution. Sacks, Barrels, and Hogsheads. The Rise of the Lake Erie and Michigan Ports and of Eastern Receiving Centers on the Great Lakes. The River Complex: The Foodstuffs Trade of the Upper Ohio Valley, 1840-50 and of the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valley, 1840-50. Aspects of the Foreign Trade in Grain. The Distribution of the Grain Culture in the Northwest During the Fifties. The Diversion of the River Trade of the Northwest During the Fifties. Railroads and the Grain Trade of the Lake Erie Ports from 1850-1860. The Advent of Railroads in Illinois and Wisconsin. The Impact of Railroads on the Grain Trade of the Lake System from 1850-1860.

22-Clark, Thomas D. and Albert D. Kirwan. *The South Since Appomattox: A Century of Regional Change*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1967.

This book chronicles the changes in the South since the Civil War. It covers a multitude of political and developmental issues pertinent to the South including agriculture – i.e., the Agrarian Revolt (Chapter III) and Farmers on the Land (Chapter IV). The authors spend much time discussing the long dependence of the South on cotton and the failure of the South to capitalize on its wealth

of natural resources until very late in its development. The book “... is a history of the South’s breaking away from the past, and the reshaping of a southern image that was long ago cast in the mould of traditionalism and folk culture.” The chapter on Agrarian Revolt has a very revealing passage: “The farmer’s depressed condition was both caused by and reflected in the declining price of cotton. From an average price of fifteen cents in 1870-73, it fell steadily to little more than nine cents by 1884, to less than eight cents by 1890, and to an all time low of four cents by 1898. It cost the farmer seven cents a pound to produce cotton, but the declining price was not the sole cause of his grief. For the depressed cotton market was accompanied by a contraction in the currency and by steadily increasing tariff rates, which were raising prices of products the farmer bought. Inadequate banking facilities and high interest rates added to his woes. Furthermore, the new lien laws favored the landlords and the merchants to his disadvantage. All farmers lived on credit. If they owned land they mortgaged it and used the money to provide necessities. If they owned no land they mortgaged the next year’s crop to the storekeeper and used up the proceeds.” The book most likely will be recognized as one of the best at detailing the maltreatment of the Negroes in the South and of segregation in general.

23-Cochrane, Willard W. *The Development of American Agriculture: A Historical Analysis*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. 1979.

Includes chapters: I. Introduction. II. Agricultural Development: A Chronological History. The Colonial Period: 1607-1775. Breaking Out of the Atlantic Seaboard: 1775-1820. From Pioneering to Commercialization: 1820-1860. The Last Frontier: 1860-1897. Prosperity and Depression: 1897-1933. The Technological Revolution: 1933-1970. World Integration, Instability, and Uncertainty: 1970-. III. The Forces of Development and Structural Change. Abundant Land. Farm Mechanization and Technological Advance. Building Physical Infrastructure: Transport and Other Elements. Building Social Infrastructure: Education and Research. International Inputs. The Role of Government. The Forces in Review. Changes in Structure, Organization, and Productivity. The Watersheds of Development. IV. A Conceptual Model of Agricultural Development: 1950-1977. The Demand and Supply Component. Governmental Intervention, Cannibalism, and the Treadmill. The Politico-Economic Model: Circa 1970. Using the Model to Explore the Future. V. Some Concluding Thoughts. Historical Analysis: A Rationale.

24-Craven, Avery Odelle. *Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in the Agricultural History of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860*. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. Vol. XIII: No. 1. March 1925. Urbana, IL.

Chapters include: Soil Fertility and Soil Exhaustion. The Colonial Period, 1606-1783. The Post-Revolutionary Period, 1776-1820. The Agricultural Revival, 1820-1860. Craven attributes soil exhaustion to several factors: single cropping, insufficient plowing and shallow cultivation, failure to add organic matter, and the necessity of continuing these practices in order to make a living.

25-Crevecoeur, J. Hector St. John de. *Letters From an American Farmer*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1997. First published in England in 1782.

This book addresses some of America’s most pressing and recurrent concerns: The issue of American identity, personal determination, and freedom from institutional oppression. Crevecoeur’s narrative also introduces slavery, and the disintegration of the enlightened society of agrarian America.

26-Cronon, William. *Nature’s Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. 1991.

An account of the ecological and economic changes that made Chicago an historic American city. Part II is particularly relevant to agriculture including chapters entitled: Pricing the Future: Grain. The Wealth of Nature: Lumber. Annihilating Space: Meat.

27-Danbom, David B. *Born in the Country: A History of Rural America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1995.

A very good summary of the development and social history of farming in America beginning with a chapter entitled Rural Europe and Pre-Columbian America establishing the background of American farmers and ending with a chapter entitled Agriculture and Rural Life at the End of the Twentieth Century. Other chapters include: The Rural Development of English North America. Maturity and Its Discontents. Agriculture and Economic Growth in the New Republic. Rural Life in the Young Nation. The unmaking and Remaking of the Rural South. Rural America in the Age of Industrialization. Prosperity and Its Discontents. From the Best of Times to The Worst. The New Deal and Rural America. The Production Revolution and Its Consequences.

28-Danhof, Clarence H. *Change in Agriculture: The Northern United States, 1820-1870*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1969.

This book examines the reaction of farmers in the northern U. S. to changing circumstances – to improved transportation, widening markets, more productive plants and animals, new implements and techniques, the availability of virgin lands awaiting conversion into farms, and most significant, the challenge of an expanding urban-industrial society. Among others it contains a chapter on (1) the growth of marketing institutions, (2) prerequisites for farming, (3) acquiring title to a farm, (4) management of the farm enterprise, (5) the material of farm production, (6) reactions to improved implements, and (7) utilization of the soil.

29-Daniel, Pete. *Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures Since 1880*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. 1986.

This book deals with work cycles and transformation in the cotton, flue-cured tobacco, and prairie rice cultures, with the daily and seasonal routines of farm families, the annual cycle of breaking the land, planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing. In a longer view it deals with the transformation forced, over time, by mechanization and government policy. Book One deals with Three Southern Commodity Cultures, 1880-1932. Book Two with Federal and Technological Intrusion into Traditional Cultures, 1933-41. Book Three with Persistence and Change in Rural Work and Tenure. Book Four with The Triumph of Capitalist Agriculture.

30-Dick, Everett. *The Sod-House Frontier: 1854-1890*. Lincoln, Nebraska: Johnson Publishing Company. 1954.

A social history of the Northern Plains from the creation of Kansas and Nebraska to the admission of the Dakotas. An attempt to depict the life of the common man on the cutting edge of the frontier immediately following the date when Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas were formed. Chapters include: Westward Ho! Preemption Days. Town-Building Mania. The River Cities of the Fifties. Log-Cabin Days. Pioneer Finance. Road Ranches. The Sod House. Homesteading. Vigilante Days. The Homesteader-Cattlemen War. Hunting and Trapping. Whites and Indians. Colonies and Colonizing Agencies. Nature Frowns on Mankind. Women and Children on the Frontier. Homesteader Days and Ways. Fuel and Water. Food and Clothes. Sports. Beginning of Machine Farming. The Grange. Readin' an' 'Ritin' an' 'Rithmetic. The Church and the Frontier. The Coming of the Iron Horse. Pleasure and Play. The Prairie Town. Along Main Street. The Pioneer Newspaper. The Pioneer Doctor. Lawyers and Legal Proceedings. Turbulent Days in County Affairs. Itinerants. Pioneer Industries. Crude Frontier Customs.

31-Douglas, Louis H. *Agrarianism in American History*. Studies in History and Politics. Lexington, Massachusetts: D. C. Heath and Company. 1969.

This is a collection of readings that "seek to trace the development of agricultural policy from 1800 to the present." It contains sections as follows: The Concept of Classical Agrarianism: 1760-1840. The American Frontier and Land Policy: 1840-1860. Agricultural Fundamentalism and Science: 1860-1890. The Populist Movement: 1890-1900. The Progressives and Agriculture: 1901-1920. Agricultural Depression and the New Deal: 1920-1940. Farming in an Urban Society.

32-Drache, Hiram M. *History of U. S. Agriculture and Its Relevance to Today*. Danville, IL: Interstate Publishers, Inc. 1996.

Contents include: Unit I: To 1783 (Indian Agriculture, Colonial Agriculture, Technology in Colonial Agriculture). Unit II: 1783 to 1860 (Early Agricultural Policies, Farming in a New Setting, Westward Expansion, Mechanization, Expanding Demand). Unit III: 1860 to 1914 (Government Activities, The Rise of the Industrial Society, Progress in Farming, Transportation and Communication, Frontiers, Major Movements). Unit IV: 1914 to 1954 (Continued Industrialization, Government in Agriculture, The Power Revolution Booms, Enter Agribusiness). Unit V: 1954 to 1994 (Production Booms, Industrialized Agriculture, Tomorrow's Challenge, A New Rural Society)

33-Drache, Hiram M. *Beyond the Furrow: Some Keys to Successful Farming in the Twentieth Century*. Danville, IL: Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc. 1976.

This book deals with the changes, most importantly technological changes, that have taken place on the land that make the family farm of today different from its 1900 predecessor. Chapters include: The Background to Change. The Tractor. Frank Kiene – A Loner. Charm, Courage, and Campbell. The Transition of the Bonanza Farm. Engen, Jarrett, Schwartz, and Young – Four Determined Men. Roswell Garst – The Innovator. Bert Hanson – Disciple of Alfalfa. Red River Potatoes. Sugar Beets – A Bonus Crop in the Red River Valley. Turkeys and Chickens – The Old Flock is Gone. The Four-Wheel Drive. Farming is a Business. The Farmers' Banker.

34-Drache, Hiram M. *The Day of the Bonanza: A History of Bonanza Farming in the Red River Valley of the North*. North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies. Fargo, ND: Lund Press, Inc. 1964.

This book traces the history of bonanza farming in the Red River Valley. Bonanza farms were large farms performing large-scale operations, mostly wheat production, made possible by new farming machinery developed after the Civil War, cheap and abundant land, and the completion of major railroads. These farms were owned by companies and run like factories with professional managers. They pioneered in the development and use of farm technology and management techniques. Migrant labor was a necessary part of bonanza farming. Chapters include: Developments Leading to the North Dakota Bonanza. The Northern Pacific Land Grant with its Influence Upon Land Speculation. James B. Power and the Rise of the Bonanza Farms. Bonanza Farms: General Operations. Crops and Livestock on the Bonanza Farms. The Amenia and Sharon Land Company: Formation, Land Policy, Operation and Financial Progress, Subsidiaries, and Dissolution. Factors in the Rise and Decline of the Bonanza Farms. The Effect of Bonanza Farming on Agriculture.

35-Dupree, A. H. *Science in the Federal Government: A History of Policies and Activities to 1950*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1957.

Among several other chapters, this book contains a chapter entitled "The Evolution of Research in Agriculture, 1862-1916". More generally, it covers science policy over the period from 1787-1940. It also includes a chronology of science related issues.

36-Earle, C. and R. Hoffman. "The Foundation of the Modern Economy: Agriculture and the Costs of Labor in the United States and England, 1800-60." *American Historical Review*. 85:5:1055-1094. 1980.

Industrialization transformed human society. Scholars have emphasized that the high cost of labor played a critical role in the sequence of economic expansion brought about by mechanization. Earle and Hoffman, however, argue that the impetus for industrialization depended upon cheap labor not expensive labor. They conduct a comparative analysis of the availability and cost of labor in the grain belt of the North, the cotton South, and in the English countryside to support their argument.

- 37-Ebeling, Walter. *The Fruited Plain: The Story of American Agriculture*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1979.  
A description of agriculture in (1) the East, (2) the South, (3) the Midwest, (4) the Great Plains, (5) the Pacific Northwest, (6) the Great Basin and the Southwest, and (7) California.
- 38-Edwards, Everett E. "American Agriculture -- The First 300 Years." *Farmers in a Changing World. 1940 Yearbook of Agriculture*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 171-276.  
An excellent, short review including sections on The Colonial Period, The Transition, 1775-1860, and the subsequent Agricultural Revolution. Edwards covers much ground including marketing institutions, crops, livestock, machinery, transportation, foreign trade, and policy (particularly but not exclusively land distribution policy).
- 39-Fahey, John. *The Inland Empire: Unfolding Years, 1879-1929*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press. 1986.  
This book provides a narrative of the major social and economic themes in the emergence of the Inland Empire as an integrated region emphasizing eastern Washington and Spokane as central. Chapters include: An Influx of Strangers. The Railroads. The Grain Trade. Barefoot Schoolboys. Irrigation. Red Apples: Big Business. Bankers and Farmers. Machines. The Mines. Lumber. Elemental Spokane.
- 40-Faulkner, Harold U. *The Decline of Laissez Faire: 1897-1917*. Economic History of the United States. Vol. VII. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1951.  
Faulkner gives an account of the changes in American economic life between the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and World War I. This book does give proper weight to the place of agriculture in the country's economic life, but it contains little "agricultural" history per se.
- 41-Faulkner, Harold U. *American Economic History*. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers. 8<sup>th</sup> Edition. 1958. (1<sup>st</sup> Edition in 1924.)  
A very good general history of the American economy from Colonial days through the 1950s. Chapters on agriculture include (3) The Colonization of America. (4) Colonial Agriculture and Labor. (5) Colonial Commerce and Industry. (6) Frontier Expansion Before the Revolution. (7) Economic Causes of the Revolution. (8) Economic Aspects of the Revolution. (9) Finance and Tariff. (10) Westward Expansion from the Revolution to the Civil War. (11) the Agricultural Era.
- 42-Ferleger, Lou. (ed.). *Agriculture and National Development: Views on the Nineteenth Century*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1990.  
A collection of essays "offering a wide range of views on the changing patterns of nineteenth-century American agriculture." The essays include: (1) Listening to the Silent Majority: Change and Continuity in the Nineteenth-Century Rural North by Hall S. Barron. (2) Yeoman Farming: Antebellum America's Other "Peculiar Institution" by Jeremy Atack and Fred Bateman. (3) Northern Agriculture after the Civil War, 1865-1900 by Douglas Hurt. (4) The Economics of Midwestern Agriculture, 1865-1900 by Donald L. Winters. (5) Agricultural Issues in the Middle West, 1865-1900 by Dorothy Schwieder. (6) Staple Crops and Slave Plantations: Alternative Perspectives on Regional Development in the Antebellum Cotton South by David F. Weiman. (7) Growth and Development in the Antebellum South: Old Debates and New Directions by Richard H. Steckel. (8) The Role of Markets and Institutions in Postbellum Southern Development by Jay R. Mandle. (9) Issues in Postbellum Southern Agriculture by Lee J. Alston. (10) Slavery, Emancipation, and the Capitalist Transformation of Southern Agriculture, 1850-1910 by Joseph P. Reidy. (11) Women in Agriculture during the Nineteenth Century by Elizabeth Fox-Genovese. (12) Immigrants in Nineteenth-Century Agricultural History by Kathleen Neils Conzen.
- 43-Fite, Gilbert C. *The Farmers' Frontier: 1865-1900*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1966  
Fite uses published and unpublished diaries, letters, and reminiscences plus manuscript agricultural census reports in a number of states to paint a picture of the life of the ordinary farmer undergoing the hazards of the frontier. Chapters include: The Unknown Land. Land and Immigration Policies in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The Upper Midwest and Central Prairie Frontier, 1865-1875. Destitution on the Frontier in the 1870s. Bonanza Farming in the Red River Valley of the North. The Great Dakota Boom, 1878-1887. The Central Plains Frontier, 1878-1896. Agricultural Settlement in Oregon and Washington. The Farmers' Frontier in California, 1850-1900. The Rocky Mountain Farming Frontier. Pioneering in West Texas. Indian Territory. Oklahoma, 1860-1900. The End of the Farmers' Frontier.
- 44-Fite, Gilbert C. *American Farmers: The New Minority*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. 1981.  
In this book, Fite presents a broad outline of change surrounding farming and farm life since 1920. Chapters include: The Vanishing Majority. American Farms and Farmers. The Minority Fights Back: The Rise of Farm Political Power. The Quickening Pace of Agricultural Change: The 1920s and 1930s. Farmers in Wartime. Problems, Progress, and Policies in the 1950s. Poor Farmers. Agribusiness and the Family Farm. Farmers Struggle to Hold Their Own. Bargaining Power for Farmers. The Modern Commercial Farmer.
- 45-Fite, Gilbert C. *Cotton Fields No More: Southern Agriculture, 1865-1980*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky. 1984.  
Fite describes the changes that have taken place in southern agriculture since the Civil War, paying special attention to the problems of cotton monoculture, tenantry, the crop-lien credit system, and soil erosion. Chapters include: Descent into Poverty, 1865-1900. Down

on the Farm before World War I. Salvation through Organization and Politics. The Gospel of Diversification. Science and Efficiency, 1870-1914. Southern Farmers from War to Depression. The Great Depression Strikes. Crisis, Frustration, and Change in the Late 1930s. Southern Farmers and World War II. Modernization Comes to Southern Farms. Farmers Left Behind.

46-Friedberger, Mark. *Farm Families & Change in Twentieth-Century America*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky. 1988.

In the first two chapters, the author traces the impact of technological change on the Iowa Corn-Belt and the southern Central Valley of California, particularly the replacement of the self-sustaining farm by more specialized farms, whether in livestock, row-crop, or fruit and nut production. The next three chapters describe how the structure of agriculture affected land tenure, farm inheritance, and credit, mechanisms. Chapters 6 and 7 employ a case-study approach to understand the contribution of the farm family and the farm community to the social structure of rural society. Finally, the book analyzes the response to and the impact of the farm crisis of the eighties in Iowa and the Central Valley.

47-Gates, Paul W. *The Farmer's Age: Agriculture 1815-1860*. (The Economic History of the United States. Vol. III). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1960.

Gates is concerned with the period between the War of 1812 and the Civil War when the typical farmer might well have felt that "everything appeared to be going his way;" but that there were clear signs in 1860 that "the great age of the American farmer was drawing to a close." Chapters include: The South in 1815. Northern Agriculture in 1815. Public-Land Policies. The Border South: Tobacco, Flax, and Hemp. Rice and Sugar. Cotton. Grain Farming. Prairie Farming. Livestock. Dairy Farming. Hay. Fruit and Vegetables. Labor and Farm Machinery. Search for New Species. Government Concern for the Farmer. Agricultural Periodicals and Journalists. Education for Future Farmers. New Land and Farm Problems in the Far West. Economic Problems.

48-Gates, Paul W. "Large Scale Farming in Illinois, 1850 to 1870." *Agricultural History*. VI(1932):14-25.

An article detailing the experiences of bonanza farms and bonanza farmers in Illinois. (For a definition of bonanza farms, see reference 33 in this section.) Gates reviews the means by which the large farms were built up, the farming operations on these farms, and their influence on the agricultural development of Illinois.

49-Genovese, Eugene D. *The Political Economy of Slavery: Studies in the Economy and Society of The Slave South*. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press. Second Edition. 1989.

Genovese argues in these essays that slavery gave the South a social and economic system that could not be reformed and that led it to grow away from the rest of the Nation. He examines critically several hypotheses developed by previous authors about slavery. Chapters include: Part One: The Setting. The Slave South: An Interpretation. Part Two: Virgin Land and Servile Labor. The Low Productivity of Southern Slave Labor: Causes and Effects. The Negro Laborer in Africa and the Slave South. Cotton, Slavery, and Soil Exhaustion. Livestock in the Slave Economy. The Limits of Agricultural Reform. Part Three: The Subservience of Town to Country. The Significance of the Slave Plantation of Southern Economic Development. The Industrialists under the Slave Regime. Slave Labor or Free in the Southern Factories: A Political Analysis of and Economic Debate. Part Four: The General Crisis of the Slave South. Origins of Slavery Expansionism. A Note on the Place of Economics in the Political Economy of Slavery. Epilogue: The Slave Economies in Political Perspectives.

50-Genung, A. B. "Agriculture in the World War Period." *1940 Yearbook of Agriculture – Farmers in a Changing World*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C. pps. 277-296.

Genung's objective is to review the impact of WWI on agricultural production, agricultural prices, gross farm income, land values, costs of production, returns to farm labor, and farm population. He argues that the war marked a turning point in U. S. agricultural development as well as in public policy affecting agriculture.

51-Gibson, James R. *Farming the Frontier: The Agricultural Opening of the Oregon Country, 1786-1846*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1985.

This book traces the agricultural activity in the Oregon Country before the boundary treaty of 1846 as influenced by the Russians, the British, and the Americans.

52-Goodwin, Dorothy C. "A Brief Chronology of American Agricultural History." *1940 Yearbook of Agriculture – Farmers in a Changing World*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C. pps. 1184-1196.

This chronology begins in 1785 when the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture was founded, and ends in 1939 when war began again in Europe. Goodwin intersperses her timelines with useful descriptive material.

53-Goreham, Gary A. (ed). *Encyclopedia of Rural America: The Land and People*. Vols. I and II. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO. 1997.

Includes the following terms among others: Agricultural Prices. Agricultural Programs. Agriculture, Structure of. Cooperatives. Cowboys. Farms. History, Agricultural, History, Rural. Land Reform. Land Values. Landownership. Literature. Mechanization. Migrant Farm Workers. Music. Organic Farming. Plantations. Policy, Agricultural. Policy, Economic. Policy, Rural Development. Politics. Religion. Rural Sociology. Rural Women. Social Movements. Technology. Trade, International. Voluntarism. Weather.

54-Gough, Robert. *Farming the Cutover: A Social History of Northern Wisconsin, 1900-1950*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1997.

An account of the rise and fall of farming in the Cutover – an 18-county region in Northern Wisconsin. By the 1890s, intensive lumbering left the bulk of this region in lumbering debris and tree stumps. Gough details how farmers coming to the area sought to alter the landscape and redeem it as farming land. While they succeeded for a while as the terms of trade were favorable, eventually they failed because of the expense of clearing the land. The New Deal sustained many Cutover farmers during the Depression, but eventually farm families were driven off the land by unfavorable farming conditions throughout the thirties.

55-Gras, Norman Scott Brien. *A History of Agriculture in Europe and America*. New York: F. S. Crofts & Co., Publishers. 1925.

This book describes some of the more important developments in the history of rural life in Europe and America. Chapters include: Early Agriculture I. General Stages of Economic Development (Collective Economy, Cultural Nomadic Economy, Settled Village Economy, Town Economy). II. The Early Stages of Agriculture (Natural Husbandry, Naked-Fallow State, Legume-Rotation Stage, Field-Grass Husbandry, Early Rural Progress). III. Roman Agrarian History (Agriculture in Ancient Italy, The Small Cultivator, The Slave Plantation, The Estate with Free Tenants, The Rural Mansion or Villa, The Estate with Servile Tenants). IV. The Medieval Manor (Origin of the Manor, The Lord of the Manor, People of the Manor, Agriculture of the Manor, Self-sufficiency of the Manor, Decline of the Manor). V. Peasant Revolts (Early Revolts in the Netherlands, Jacquerie of 1358, The Social Revolt in England, The German Revolt of 1524-1525, Later Peasant Revolts). Later Agriculture in Europe VI. Metropolitan and National Economy in England. VII. Enclosures, Chiefly in England. VIII. Later Stages of Agriculture and the Problem of Subsistence. IX. The Agricultural Revolution. Chiefly in England. X. The Physiocrats: Agriculture Enthroned in France. American Agriculture XI. History of Property in Land. XII. Stages in American Agriculture (Early States, Declining Productivity, Scientific Rotation of Crops, Present Agricultural Struggles). XIII. Animal Husbandry in America (The Early History, Later History - since 1790, Importance of Livestock for American Agriculture in General, The Meat Industry, Dairying in America). XIV. Rural Types Historically Considered (Types of Farms, The Southern Slave Plantation, The Pioneer Farmer, The Cultivator, The Business Farmer). XV. Factors in Agricultural Development (General Farm Conditions, Market Development, Cycles in Crops and Business, Capital and Labor in Agriculture, National and Racial Influences, Organized Activities). XVI. Results of Agricultural Development (Agricultural Sectionalism, Slavery and its Aftermath, Individualism and Co-operation, Farmers' Movements, Charges against the Farmers, Rural Culture).

56-Gray, Lewis Cecil. *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*. Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 430. 2 vols. Washington, D.C. 1933.

This must be one of the most comprehensive histories ever written. Volume I includes chapters as follows: Agriculture Before the Coming of the English. The Beginnings and Development of Agriculture in Virginia and Maryland. Beginnings of Agriculture in the Carolinas. Agriculture in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coastal Plain in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Further Agricultural Expansion in the Colonial Period. Pioneer Stages of Economic Activity. Grain Crops. Minor Crops and General Crop Husbandry. Livestock Husbandry. Growth of the Colonial Tobacco Industry and Conditions of Production and Exportation. Colonial Tobacco in the Foreign Market. The Tobacco Industry – Price Fluctuations and Variations in Prosperity. Rice and Indigo. Genesis of the Plantation System as an Agency for Colonial Expansion of Capitalism. Early Evolution of the Plantation System – Transition from Corporate to Individual Initiative. Development of the Labor Bases of the Colonial Plantation System. The Colonial Land System. Credit and Marketing. General Tendencies in Economic Evolution. Economic Efficiency and Competitive Advantages of Negro Slavery under the Plantation System. Economic Types and Social Classes – The Whites. Economic Types and Social Classes – The Blacks. Extent and Character of Plantation Organization in the Post Colonial Period. Organization and Management of Slave Labor. Volume II includes chapters as follows: Agricultural Conditions During the Revolutionary Period. Agricultural Readjustment, 1783-1795. Post Colonial Land Policy and Tenure. Changes in the Supply of Labor. Beginnings of the Cotton Industry, 1785-1814. Short-Staple Cotton, 1815-1860. The Minor Staples in the Post Colonial Period – Rice. Sea-Island Cotton, and Sugar. The Tobacco Industry, 1795-1860. Technical Progress of Crop Husbandry in the Post Colonial Period. General Farm Crops. Livestock Husbandry in the Post Colonial Period. Transmontane Expansion of General Farming. Expansion of the Plantation System on the Basis of Cotton, 1815-1860. Agriculture in the Wake of Expansion. The Attempted Readjustment of Southern Economic Life.

57-Griswold, A. Whitney. *Farming and Democracy*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1948.

A very good summary of the ideas and historical background surrounding the concepts of agrarianism and farming as the “backbone of democracy.” It begins with a review of “The Jeffersonian Ideal”, and traces “The British Experience” as well as “The French Contrast”. It ends by summarizing “The American Policy” and assessing the “Prospects”. Griswold offers a particularly good discussion of agrarianism and provides a full statement of the “agrarian myth” as formulated by Jefferson..

58-Hacker, Louis M. *The Shaping of the American Tradition*. New York: Columbia University Press. 1947.

Hacker begins by providing what to him is an explanation of the traditional American way of life. He attributes this to the following factors: (1) the frontier experience, (2) religious freedom, (3) freedom of enterprise, (4) a weak State, (5) equality of opportunity, (6) strength of the American Middle Class, (7) democratic institutions including a government of laws not men, separation of powers, and division of functions between the central government and the states, and (8) parties and pressure groups. The book is intended “to show how American ideas and institutions have been developed. Its materials ... [consist of] text and contemporary documents. The text, in effect a book in American history, serves as a series of introductions to the documents. These are fitted into a pattern which has been followed faithfully in nine of the eleven parts into which the book is divided. In each of the parts, in other words, four divisions have been set up: The American Mind, the American Scene, American Problems, and the United States and the World. It is hoped that, by these devices, the reader will be able to catch the body and the spirit, the enduring values and the transitory – albeit



pressing – problems of the world in which Americans lived as they marched ahead to create a civilization.” The book ends with the end of World War II.

59-Hacker, Louis M. *American Problems of Today: A History of the United States Since the World War*. New York: F. S. Crofts & Co. 1938.

Chapters include: I. Politics in the Nineteen Twenties. II. Leading Legislative Problems of the Nineteen Twenties. III. America in Two Hemispheres. IV. Capital and Labor. V. Four Outstanding Problems of the Twenties and Thirties (Prohibition, Immigration Restriction, The Decline of Agriculture, and Economic Imperialism). VI. Life, Letters, and Art in the Machine Age. VII. Capitalism in Crisis. VIII. From an Old to a New Deal. IX. The New Deal Agencies. X. The New Deal Makes Progress Slowly. Hacker calls attention to novels of the early years of the twentieth century by Upton Sinclair, Jack London, and Robert Herrick; to the nineteen twenties by Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson, Willa Cather, and James Branch Cabell, and to the nineteen thirties by John Dos Passos, James Farrell, Ernest Hemingway, and Thomas Wolfe.

60-Hardeman, Nicholas P. *Shucks, Shocks, and Hominy Blocks: Corn as a Way of Life in Pioneer America*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press. 1981.

An interesting account of the origin, use, and sociology of corn production in America.

61-Heady, Earl O. “The Agriculture of the U. S.” *Scientific American*. September 1976. pps. 106-127.

In this article, Heady aims to unveil the secrets of successful agricultural development by reviewing the past 200 years’ history of agriculture in the U.S.

62-Hildreth, Richard. *The History of the United States of America*. 6 vols. New York: Harper and Bros. 1849-1852.

Volume I – Colonial, 1497-1688. Volume II – Colonial, 1663-1773. Volume III – Revolutionary, 1773-1789. Volume IV – Administration of Washington, 1789-1797. Volume V – John Adams and Jefferson. Volume VI – Madison and Monroe.

63-Holmes, G. K. “Progress of Agriculture in the United States.” *Yearbook of Agriculture, 1899*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 307-334.

A very brief review including a treatment of Indian crops, early colonial conditions and crops (cereals, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, fruits, tobacco, flax and hops, silk, sugar cane, rice, and cotton), early domestic animals (cattle, sheep, horses, and swine), expansion of the population, public land, implements and machines (vehicles, plows, corn planters, cultivators, harrows, corn husker, corn harvester, cornshellers, seeders, mowers and reapers, and the cotton gin), and boards of trade and cotton exchanges and other marketing activities.

64-Howard, Robert West. *Two Billion Acre Farm: An Informal History of American Agriculture*. New York: Doubleday, 1945.

One of the best, short, histories of American Agriculture I have read. It is extremely well written with just enough detail to hold one’s interest and still be informative. It begins with the development of corn, covers the development of agriculture in the different regions of the country, skillfully and accurately weaves in the various technological developments impacting agriculture, discusses the impact of the growth of cities on agriculture, reviews the activities and trials of homesteaders, touches on the development of the Populists, the Grange, and the Farmers’ Alliance, the Farm Bureau, and the New Deal, and a lot more. Had Howard been alive and writing today, he would no doubt have been much more disgruntled about the development of the agricultural sector in the U. S. – ala Wendell Barry. There is just a tad of that discussion in this work.

65-Hurt, R. Douglas. *American Agriculture: A Brief History*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press. 1994.

This is a very well-done reference for the most important economic, social, and political developments in American agriculture. For each of the major eras in American agricultural history, it provides a good summary of conditions in the South, the North, the Great Plains, and the Far West, and traces developments in land policy, technology and agricultural improvements, rural life, and agricultural institutions and policy. It contains chapters on The Native American Experience. The Colonial Years. The New Nation. Antebellum America (1815-1860). The Gilded Age (1860-1900). The Age of Prosperity (1909-1920). Troubled Times (1930-1955). and Days of Uncertainty. Also included are special sections on agrarianism, the civil war, and veterinary medicine.

66-Hurt, R. Douglas. *The Dust Bowl: An Agricultural and Social History*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall Inc., Publishers. 1981.

A narrative about the Dust Bowl including chapters: Causes of the Dust Bowl. The Storms: 1932-1940. Life in the Dust Bowl. Soil Conservation. Agricultural Problems and Relief. The Drought Cattle Emergency. The Shelterbelt Project. Return of the Dust Bowl.

67-Hurt, R. Douglas. (Ed.). *The Rural South Since World War II*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press. 1998.

Chapters include: Agriculture in the Post-World War II South. Race Relations in the Rural South. No Easy Time: Rural Southern Women. The Rural South Moves to the City: Country Music. Struggling to Be Old-Fashioned: Evangelical Religion in the Modern Rural South. Populism Left and right. Cultural Distinctiveness in the Face of Structural Transformation.

- 68-Hurt, R. Douglas (ed). *The Rural West Since World War II*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1998.  
 Chapters include: Native Americans: The Original Rural Westerners. Rural Life and Social Change. Environmentalism and Agriculture. Agricultural Policy. Ranch and Farm Women. Federal Water Policy. Migrant and Seasonal Farm Labor. Agricultural Science and Technology. Cattle Raising and Dairying. Agribusiness.
- 69-Jager, Ronald. *The Fate of Family Farming: Variations on An American Idea*. Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England. 2004.  
 This book examines family farming—yesterday, today, and tomorrow. Early chapters focus on family farming within American history, beginning with Jamestown and Plymouth. This is followed with a discussion of the technological transformations that occurred during the twentieth century. The idea of "agrarianism" is discussed in a subsequent chapter by citing the work of Louis Bromfield, Victor Hanson, and Wendell Berry. The middle section of the book discusses present-day farming with detailed sketches of four farms devoted, respectively, to the production of maple syrup, eggs and corn, milk, and apples. In the last portion of the book the author examines the role of farm technology and global economics. A concluding chapter focuses on the current struggle for "the soul of agriculture."
- 70-Jensen, Merrill. "The American Revolution and American Agriculture." *Agricultural History*. XLIII (1969). 107-124.  
 Jensen argues that most discussions of the economic history of the era of the American Revolution are in terms of a small but vocal minority. He suggests, however, that the overwhelming majority of the population was agricultural and thus we need to dig into the nation's agrarian roots to understand its history.
- 71-Johnson, H. Thomas. *Agricultural Depression in the 1920's: Economic Fact or Statistical Artifact*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc.. 1985.  
 Johnson attempts to show that the agricultural depression of the 1920s was not primarily due to "overproduction" as most agricultural economists and agricultural historians argue. He further argues that the parity ratio as a measure of farmers' well being was flawed. Johnson reviews the farm-nonfarm income situation, examines parity in detail noting particularly the fact that parity ignores changes in productivity, revisits the wheat situation, examines land values, mortgages and bank failures, and considers differences in regional production and input use over time.
- 72-Johnstone, Paul H. "Old Ideals Versus New Ideas in Farm Life." *Farmers in a Changing World. 1940 Yearbook of Agriculture*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. pps. 111-170.  
 This article focuses on the changes that have taken place in American agriculture during the last century and attempts to suggest how the philosophy and social substance of farm life have been altered in response to these changes.
- 73-Kelsey, Darwin P., ed. *Farming in the New Nation: Interpreting American Agriculture, 1790-1840*. The Agricultural History Society. Volume 46. Number 1. January 1972. Washington, D.C.  
 A collection of papers presented at a 1970 symposium on American Agriculture including: "History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1860-1860, Revisited" (Wayne D. Rasmussen). "A Review of Lewis C. Gray's *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860*." (John Hebron Moore). "Problems in Agricultural History, 1790-1840" (Paul W. Gates). "The Tools and Implements of Agriculture." (Clarence H. Danhof). "The Gentleman Farmer and the New Agriculture: Jeremiah Wadsworth." (Chester McArthur Destler). "Changes in Total U. S. Agricultural Factor Productivity in the Nineteenth Century." (Robert E. Gallman). and "The Business Economy of Marketing Change, 1790-1840: A Study of Sources of Efficiency." (Stuart Brunchey).
- 74-Kirby, Jack Temple. *Rural Worlds Lost: The American South, 1920-1960*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press. 1987.  
 In this book, Kirby addresses the collapse of the economic and social systems of the Old South. In so doing, he looks at structural change in agriculture, the effects of structural change upon people and communities, and rural-to-urban migration. Chapters include: Homesteads, Bonanzas, and Hydraulic Societies. Part One – Transformations: Modern Times and Rural Souths. The South on the Federal Road. Exhausted Colonies and Ruined Arcadias. Part Two – Modernization and Rural Life: Folds, Communities, and Economies in Flux. Women, Wedlock, Hearth, Health, Death. Men, Mules, Moonshine, Music – Destiny. Black and White, Distance and Propinquity. Part Three - Exodus: Migrants in the Homeland. Southerners Abroad. Giants, Commuters, and Chicken Feed.
- 75-Kirk, John H. *Agriculture and the Trade Cycle, Their Mutual Relations, with special Reference to the Period 1926-1931*. London: P.S. King & Son, LTD. 1933.  
Part I. The Conditions of Agricultural Supply. Aspects of the Demand for Agricultural Produce. The Marketing of Staple Produce. Agricultural "Crises". Problems of Overproduction. Part II. Some Theories of the Trade Cycle. Fluctuations in Agricultural Activity. The Cycle of the Production Period.

76-Kirkland, Edward C. *Industry Comes of Age: Business, Labor, and Public Policy, 1860-1897*. The Economic History of the United States. Vol. VI. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1961.

Chapters include: Business Vicissitudes. Government Finance, Banking, and Currency. Railroads: Building and Finance, Pricing Policy, and Reform. Railroad Commissions: Breakthrough or Stalemate. Natural Resources: Finding and Development. The Transformation of Industry. Tariffs, Patents, and Other Intangibles. The Organization of Production. Financing Expansion. Building American Cities. Serving and Controlling the Domestic Market. The American Menace Abroad. The Attack on Wealth. Recruiting and Training Workers. The Employer and the Conditions of Labor. Workers Organizations and their Weapons. Programs and Philosophy of Organized Labor. Multiplication, Division, Materialism.

77-Klingaman, David C., and Richard K. Vedder (eds.). *Essays in Nineteenth Century Economic History: The Old Northwest*. Athens, OH: Ohio University Press. 1975.

Chapters include: From Northwest to Mid-West: Social Bases of a Regional History. The Agricultural Sector and the Pace of Economic Growth: U. S. experience in the Nineteenth Century. Farm Production and Income in Old and New Areas at Mid-Century. Nineteenth Century Public Land Policy: The Case for the Speculator. Human Fertility and Agricultural Opportunities in Ohio Counties: From Frontier to Maturity, 1810-60. Migration and the Old Northwest. Individual Wealth in Ohio in 1860. The Growth of Wealth in Ohio, 1800-1969. The Role of Banks in the Economic Development of the Old Northwest. Public Canal Investment and the Opening of the Old North-West. The Railroads and Midwestern Development, 1870-90: A General Equilibrium History.

78-Kulikoff, Allan. *From British Peasants to Colonial American Farmers*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 2000.

Chapter 1 examines early emigration from England by examining the financing of the first colonies, the motivation of emigrants, and the social composition of immigrants to the various colonies. Chapter 2 deals with the settlers experiences in encountering Indians and their new climate and soil. Chapter 3 examines land acquisition and ownership among 18<sup>th</sup> century householders in the colonies. Chapter 4 examines the reasons why so few Europeans came to the colonies, and the economic and political conditions that motivated those who came. Chapter 5 recounts the history of the market, local exchange, farm household formation, and farm labor in the colonies. Chapter 6 (the Epilogue) tells the story of farm families during and after the Revolutionary War period. This book also contains a rich collection of references to previous works.

79-Kulikoff, Allan. *The Agrarian Origins of American Capitalism*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia. 1992.

Kulikoff argues that capitalism began in the countryside, where the vast majority of Americans resided. But the coming of capitalism led to great conflict, between farmers who welcomed the higher standard of living and bourgeois culture it brought and those who rejected capitalism because it threatened to diminish the economic independence they valued. At times such conflicts over capitalism permeated rural society, involving farmers and yeomen, settlers and speculators, monopoly capitalists and small capitalist farmers. Capitalism both made agrarian America and was instrumental in its demise. Capitalists financed rural settlement and commodity markets structured farm decisions, yet farmers struggled for two centuries over capitalist penetration of rural society.

80-Kohlmeier, A. L. *The Old Northwest as the Keystone of the Arch of American Federal Union*. Principia Press. 1938.

Chapters include: I. Early Contacts of the Old Northwest with the Outside World, 1818-1835. II. The Attempt of the Southeast to Secure the Commerce of the Northwest, 1835-1839. III. Some Attempts to Bring About a Closer Alliance Between the Old Northwest and the Northeast, 1840-1844. IV. The Old Northwest and the Expansion and Low-Tariff Movements, 1845-1849. V. The Old Northwest and the Old Southwest Unite to Secure a Trunkline Railroad from the Lakes to the Gulf, 1850-1853. VI. The West Engages in the Wrangle over Building a Railroad to the Pacific, 1854-1857. VII. The Old Northwest During the Lean Years of 1857-1860. VIII. The Two Extremes Against the Middle, 1860-1861.

81-Landers, Jane G. (ed.). *Colonial Plantations and Economy in Florida*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida. 2000.

Plantations covered include: New Smyrna, New Switzerland, and Laurel Grove plus free black plantations and the plantation system of the Florida Seminoles and Black Seminoles.

82-Lemon, J. T. *The Best Poor Man's Country: A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1972.

This is a study in historical geography considering a number of issues bearing on the interplay of society and land in early Pennsylvania centering on the Pennsylvanians' attachment to the land. Chief questions considered are: What factors determined settlers' location? How much spatial mobility existed and why did people move? Why did the settlers organize into dispersed farms and open-country neighborhoods rather than agricultural villages? How did the urban pattern develop? What factors contributed to the mixed farming system, the diversity of livestock and crops but with emphasis on wheat? Why did the regionalization of types of agriculture, defined by specialization and intensity of land use, develop so sparingly?

83-Leuchtenburg, William E. *The Perils of Prosperity, 1914-1932*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1958.

This book covers the years between America's entrance into WWI and the end of postwar prosperity. "The idealism of Woodrow Wilson and our failure to follow his lead into the League of Nations have become symbols for the continuing weaknesses of American diplomacy and for our refusal to accept responsibilities as a world power. Especially for European observers, the prosperity of our

“Jazz Age” has seemed to illustrate “American materialism” at its worst. Most Americans, although finding it hard not to envy an age which held its liquor so well and had so much fun, shake their heads and defensively try to explain the period away. Glad to put its excesses outside the main stream of our history, we have called those years a national jag – a time when the American people took a vacation from sober traditional virtues. We have liked to think that the era proved next to nothing about our true national character. We have readily believed that it’s only legacies were a hangover and an instructive catalogue of the Deadly Sins.” (Daniel J. Boorstin) This is a very good review of the social issues of the period. Chapters include: Armageddon. Innocents Abroad. The Fourteenth Point. Red Scare. The Politics of Normalcy. The Reluctant Giant. Tired Radicals. A Botched Civilization. The Revolution in Morals. the Second Industrial Revolution. Political Fundamentalism. The Sidewalks of New York. Smashup.

84-Link, Arthur S. and Rembert W. Patrick. (Eds.). *Writing Southern History: Essays in Historiography in Honor of Fletcher M. Green*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1965.

Chapters include: The Colonial South. The American Revolution: Southern Founders of a National Tradition. The “Critical Period”: the Constitution, and the New Nation. Jeffersonian Democracy and the Origins of Sectionalism. The Jacksonian Era. Plantation and Farm: The Agricultural South. African Slavery. The Mind of the Antebellum South. The Coming of the Civil War. The Confederate States of America: The Homefront. The Confederate States of America at War on Land and Sea. Reconstruction. The “New South”: Southern Negroes Since Reconstruction. Dissolving the Static Image. The Agrarian Revolt. The Southern Mind Since the Civil War. The Twentieth-Century South.

85-Mancall, Peter C. *Valley of Opportunity: Economic Culture Along the Upper Susquehanna, 1700-1800*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. 1991.

This book analyzes the economic culture of the Upper Susquehanna Valley in the eighteenth century. Its aim is to explain how different peoples perceived the natural resources of the area and how they created economies based on the production and allocation of these resources. The book considers three different groups of people: Indians, colonists, and post-revolutionary war settlers. Chapters include: The Physical World. The Susquehanna Indians. Indian-Colonist Trade. The Collapse of Intercultural Trade. The Colonists’ Economy. The War in the Valley. Postwar Economic Development.

86-McClelland, Peter D. *Sowing Modernity: America’s First Agricultural Revolution*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. 1997.

McClelland surveys practices from crop rotation to livestock breeding, with a particular focus on the change in implements used to produce small grains. With wit and verve and an abundance of detail, he demonstrates that the first great surge in inventive activity in agronomy in the United States took place following the War of 1812, much of it in a fifteen-year period ending in 1830. More than 270 illustrations are used in describing how primitive farming implements worked, what their defects were, and how they were initially. Chapters include: The Problem. The Approach. Plowing. Sowing. Harrowing. Cultivating. Reaping. Threshing. Winnowing and Straw Cutting.

87-McCusker, John J., and Russell R. Menard. *The Economy of British America, 1607-1789*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1985.

This book deals with the general economy as opposed to the agricultural economy. There is one chapter dealing with Early American Agriculture.

88-McManis, Douglas R. *Colonial New England: A Historical Geography*. Historical Geography of North America Series. New York. 1975.

This book is a study in cultural geography, emphasizing geographic change through time and the processes by which those changes were accomplished. Chapters include: Pre-Settlement European Contacts. Beginnings of English Settlement. Settlement and Demographic Patterns. Agriculture. Fishing and Commerce. Forestry. Shipbuilding. Manufactures. Communications.

89-McNeilly, Donald P. *The Old South Frontier: Cotton Plantations and the Formation of Arkansas Society, 1819-1861*. Fayetteville, AR: The University of Arkansas Press. 2000.

A short but good description of the formation of rural Arkansas and its development up until the time she joined the Confederate States of America. The author contrasts four groups of Arkansas farmers: the planters (i.e., plantation farmers), “yeomen” (landowning farmers who held no slaves), “slaveholding yeomen” (landowning farmers who held from one to nine slaves), and “small planters” (landowning farmers who held from ten to nineteen slaves). Chapters include: The Arkansas Wilderness. To Arkansas. Making the Planter Class. Yeoman Farmers in a Planters’ Society. Slavery on the Cotton Frontier. Politics and Class in Antebellum Arkansas. Brothers in Arms.

90-Meinig, D. W., *The Great Columbia Plain: A Historical Geography, 1805-1910*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press. 1968.

“This is a study in historical regional geography which attempts to show how a large and important part of the Pacific Northwest has been explored, evaluated, organized, and developed over the span of a century of so.”

91-Merk, Frederick. *History of the Westward Movement*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1978.

This is a **must** read for anyone interested in the history of the United States. It includes 64 chapters as follows: The Indian Background. Indian Culture. The Virginia Tidewater. Seventeenth Century Expansion of Virginia. The Massachusetts Bay Colony. Expansion of New England. The Piedmont and Great Valley. The French and Indian Barrier. The Seven Years’ War in America. British Western Policy. Terrain of the Interior. Land Speculators and Settlers Enter the Allegheny Plateau. The West in the War of

the American Revolution and in the Peace Treaty of 1783. Land Cessions by the States. Land Policy and the Principle of Equality of States. Postwar Land Speculation. Advance Over the Allegheny Plateau. The Southwest in American Diplomacy, 1783-1803. The Northwest in American Diplomacy, 1783-95. The West in the War of 1812. Settlement of the Prairie and Lake Plains: Economy, Society, and Politics. Settlement of the Gulf Plains Province: Economy, Society, and Politics. The Slavery Issue and the Unification of the South. Internal Commerce and Internal Improvements. The Tariff as a Sectional Issue. The Public Lands, 1800-62. Physiography of the Far West. Trans-Mississippi Trade. The Mississippi Valley Frontier and its Outlets to the Farm West. Texas: The Movement for Annexation and the Defeat of the Treaty. Annexation Achieved. The Oregon Question. The Mormons. California: The Bear Flag Revolt. The War with Mexico. The Issue of Slavery in the New Territories and the Compromise of 1850. The Kansas-Nebraska Act and Bleeding Kansas. The Dred Scott Decision. The West and Slavery, 1856-60. Mining Advance Across the Cordilleran West. Plains and Mountain Indians and the Dawes Act of 1887. Agriculture in the Middle West and the Granger and Greenback Movements. Industrialization of the Great Lakes Region. Great Plains and Cattlemen. Farmers on the Great Plains. Populism. Dry Farming. Mining Techniques of the Twentieth Century. Early Irrigation and the Colorado River Projects. The Columbia Basin and Central Valley Projects. The TVA and its Role as Model for Western River Basin Development. The Missouri and Arkansas Basin Projects and the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. Soil Conservation. Agricultural Overproduction and Production Control to 1941. Agricultural and Farm Policy During and After World War II. The Kennedy-Johnson Years in Farm Policy. Farm Tenancy and its Decline: A Century of Change. Migratory Farm Labor, 1900-75. American Indians, 1934-74. Land-Use Planning.

92-Mitchell, Broadus. *The Depression Decade: From New Era Through New Deal 1929-1941*. (The Economic History of the United States. Vol. IX). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1947.

Mitchell provides historical data and a theoretical approach for understanding the character, course, and consequences of the severest economic dislocation that American society has experienced in the twentieth century. Chapters include: Descent and Deficit. Hoover's Depression Policies. Evolution of Relief. Banking and Currency Crisis. Financial and Banking Reforms. Agricultural Adjustment. National Recovery Administration. Labor Under the New Deal. Public Works. Tennessee Valley and Reciprocal Trade. War to the Rescue.

93-Nelson, Lowry. *American Farm Life*. Cambridge: Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1954.

This book describes the salient features of farm life in the U. S. at mid-century and is intended for the reader "more or less unfamiliar with rural life in the U. S." Chapters include: The Rural Heritage. Technology. The Farm Labor Force. The Farm Community. The Farm Family. The Farmer's Schools. The Rural Church. Farm Organizations. Farmers' Cooperatives. The Farmer and His Government.

94-Nettels, Curtis P. *The Emergence of A National Economy: 1775-1815*. (The Economic History of the United States. Vol. II). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1962.

This book traces the impact of the Revolution, Confederation, Constitution and Federalist Programs on the American economy. It thus deals more with the general economy than with the agricultural economy. There are, though, chapters that deal specifically with agriculture: The People and the Land. The Ways of the Pioneers. Southern Staples and Slavery. Reaching Outward.

95-Norris, Frank. *The Pit: A Story of Chicago*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1903.

Norris was one of the so-called "Muckrakers" of the early 1900s. This book was an exposé of corruption and gambling by grain speculators on the wheat exchange.

96-Norris, Frank. *The Octopus: The Story of California*. Doubleday, Page & Co. 1901.

This book, a product of the "muckraking" era, is a critical examination of the Southern Pacific Railroad's domination over wheat producers in California. The company controls the local paper, the land, the legislature, and, when the farmers organize to protect themselves, even manages to control their representative on the state rate-fixing commission. The book is actually based on an event that occurred during the late 1800s when a number of California ranchers banded together to fight a corrupt railroad corporation that, aided by an equally crooked court system and news media, had bilked them of the property they had farmed for years. The resulting melee, the Mussel Slough Massacre of 1880, generated coast-to-coast headlines.

97-North, Douglass C. *Growth and Welfare in the American Past: A New Economic History*. 3rd edition. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. 1983.

This book deals with the general economy more than with the agricultural economy. As with Nettels' book, there are chapters dealing specifically with agriculture: The economy of the Antebellum South. Government and Growth of the Economy. Land Policy and the Westward Movement, 1785-1890. Agrarian Discontent – The Plight of the Farmer, 1865-1900.

98-Nourse, Edwin G. *American Agriculture and the European Market*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1924.

This book attempts "to reveal the development and 1924 position of American agriculture as affected by the growth and status of European markets and the expansion and present position of competing producing areas. ... It attacks the question: What is the real condition confronting American agriculture so far as the European market is concerned?"

99-Olmstead, Alan L. (ed). *Agricultural History: Symposium on the History of Agricultural Trade and Marketing*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1985.

Proceedings of a Symposium held in 1981 at Davis. Chapters include: The Brighton Market: Feeding 19<sup>th</sup> Century Boston, The Effects of Development in Transportation on the Settlement of the Inland Empire. American Farmers as Entrepreneurs, 1870-1900.

Frank Norris and Popular Perceptions of the Market. TELCOT: A Case Study of Electronic Marketing. Crisis of Cooperative Marketing in the Twenties. California Agricultural Policies, 1981. The Midwestern Meat Industry in the Mid Nineteenth Century. Baltimore's Flour Milling Industry, 1783-1860. Technological Change in the Pacific Coast Canned Salmon Industry, 1900-1925. The Origin and Effect of Grain Trade Regulations in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The Regulation of Grain Warehousing and Its Economic Effects: The Competitive Position of Chicago in the 1870s and 1880s. Postbellum Social Change and Its Effects on Marketing the South's Cotton Crop. The Colonial Rice Trade. Recent Developments in the American Grain Storage Industry. The Decline of the Winnipeg Futures Market. The Past and Future of the Commodities Exchanges. The Origin of Futures Markets. Feeding England During the Industrial Revolution: A View from the Celtic Fringe.

100-Paxson, Frederick L. *History of the American Frontier, 1763-1893*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1924.

A comprehensive review of developments and experiences in the new country over this period captured in 59 chapters: The American Frontier of 1763. The Forks of the Ohio. The Shenandoah Country and the Tennessee. The Rear of the Revolution. The Land Problem. Creation of the Public Domain. The National Land System. The Old Northwest. The Western Boundaries. The First New States. Political Theories of the Frontier. Jeffersonian Democracy. The Frontier of 1800. Ohio: The Clash of Principles. The Purchase of Louisiana. Problems of the Southwest Border. The Bonds of Unity. The Wabash Frontier: Tecumseh, 1811. The Western War of 1812. Stabilizing the Frontier. The Great Migration. Statehood on the Ohio: Indiana and Illinois. The Cotton Kingdom; Mississippi and Alabama. Missouri: The New Sectionalism. Public Land Reform. Frontier Finance. The American System. Jacksonian Democracy. The East, and the Western Markets. The Western Internal Improvements. The Permanent Indian Frontier, 1825-1841. The Mississippi Valley Boom. The Border States: Michigan and Arkansas. The Independent State of Texas. 1837: The Prostrate West. The Trail to Santa Fe. The Settlement of Oregon. The "State" of Deseret. The War with Mexico. The Conquest of California. Far West and Politics. Preemption. The Frontier of the Forties. The Railroad Age. Land Grants and the Western Roads. Kansas-Nebraska and the Indian Country. "Pike's Peak or Bust!" The Frontier of the Mineral Empire. The Overland Route. The Public Lands: Wide Open. The Plains in the Civil War. The Union Pacific Railroad. The Disruption of the Tribes. The Panic of 1873. Frontier Panaceas. The Cow Country. The Closed Frontier. The Admission of the "Omnibus" States. The Disappearance of the Frontier.

101-Phillips, Ulrich B. *American Negro Slavery: A Survey of the Supply, Employment and Control of Negro Labor as Determined by the Plantation Regime*. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1918.

This book details the rise, nature of, and influence of slavery in America – in the North as well as in the South. Chapters include: The Early Exploitation of Guinea. The Maritime Slave Trade. The Sugar Islands. The Tobacco Colonies. The Rice Coast. The Northern Colonies. Revolution and Reaction. The Closing of the African Slave Trade. The Introduction of Cotton and Sugar. The Westward Movement. The Domestic Slave Trade. The Cotton Regime. Types of Large Plantations. Plantation Management. Plantation Labor. Plantation Life. Plantation Tendencies. Economic Views of Slavery – A Survey of the Literature. Business Aspects of Slavery. Town Slaves. Free Negroes. Slave Crime. The Force of the Law.

102-Phillips, Ulrich B. *Life and Labor in the Old South*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1929.

This book covers a lot of ground and does it well. It begins by reviewing the climate of the Old South and then reviews how the colonies of the South were initiated in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. It includes a chapter on "Redskins and Latins". It includes chapters on the crops of the South: Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Indigo, Sugar Cane, Wheat, and Corn. It reviews how the staple crops were marketed. It includes several chapters on the people and institutions of the South – Slavery, the Virginia Masters, the Southeastern Plantations, The Planters of the Southwest, Overseers, The Plain People, and The Gentry.

103-Phillips, Ulrich B. *The Plantation and Frontier: 1649-1863. (Documentary History of American Industrial Society*. Vols. I-II. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1909.

Volume I contains a General Introduction and sections on I. Plantation Management. II. Plantation Routine. III. Types of Plantation. IV. Staples – Rice, Indigo, Cotton, Sugar. V. Plantation Supplies and Factorage. VI. Plantation Vicissitudes. VII. Overseers. VIII. Plantation Labor: Indented Whites.

Volume II contains sections on IX. Plantation Labor – Negro Slaves. X. The Slave Trade. XI. Fugitive and Stolen Slaves. XII. Slave Conspiracies and Crime. XIII. Negro Qualities. XIV. Free Persons of Color. XV. Poor Whites. XVI. Immigrants. XVII. Migration. XVIII. Frontier Settlement. XIX. Frontier Industry. XX. Frontier Society. XXI. Manufacturing. XXII. Public Regulation of Industry and Commerce. XXIII. Artisans and Town Labor.

104-Poore, B. P. "History of Agriculture in the United States." *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1866*. pps. 498-527.

One of the first histories of agriculture in the United States. This article covers the following topics: Agriculture of the Indians. Spanish Colonial Agriculture. The Puritan English Colonists. The Cavalier English Colonies. The French Colonists. The Revolutionary Period. Agricultural Societies. Establishment of Agricultural Fairs. The Society for Promoting Public Economy. The Arlington Sheep Shearing. The Columbia Agricultural Society. Cultivation of the Vine and the Olive. Agricultural Progress. Operations of the Patent Office. The United States Agricultural Society. Agricultural Periodical Literature. American Pomological Society. Agricultural Colleges. The Department of Agriculture.

105-Raper, Arthur F., and Ira De A. Reid. *Sharecroppers All*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1941.

This book is an effort to describe conditions at the time in the South among "sharecroppers" which the authors have expanded to include many non-farm workers as well. It is divided into four sections: Rich Land – Poor Man (sharecroppers' plight), The Negro

Gets Pinched (the Negro's plight), The White Man Bows (exploitation of the South's natural resources); and Everybody Pays (the results of exploitation). It aroused considerable controversy in the South because it stressed that the economic exploitation of the sharecropper system was evident in all sectors of the southern economy, industrial as well as agricultural. Such exploitation indicated that all southerners, in one way or another, suffered the fate of the sharecropper.

- 106-Rasmussen, Wayne D. (ed). *A Documentary History of American Agriculture*. 4 volumes. New York: Random House. 1975.

*Volume 1-Colonial America: European Background. American Indian Agriculture. Colonial Settlement-Virginia. Colonial Settlement-New England. Colonial Settlement-New York. Colonial Settlement-Maryland. Colonial Settlement-Pennsylvania. Colonial Settlement-Georgia. Development of Colonial Agriculture. The American Revolution and Agriculture; Farming in the New Nation, 1783-1840: George Washington, Farmer. Thomas Jefferson, Agrarian. Land Policies. Changes in Farming. The First American Agricultural Revolution and Its Setting, 1840-1870: Land Policies. Education and Experimentation. The Civil War. Changes in Farming.*

*Volume 2-Changes in Farming (continued); The Growth of Commercial Agriculture, 1870-1914: Land Policies. Education and Experimentation. Changes in Farming and Farm Life.*

*Volume 3- War, Depression, and the New Deal, 1914-1940: Land Use and Tenure. Federal Farm Policies. Education and Experimentation. World War I. Changes in Farming and Farm Life.*

*Volume 4- The Second American Agricultural Revolution, 1941-1973: Land Use and Tenure. Federal Farm Policies. World War II. Education and Experimentation. Changes in Farming and Farm Life. The Future of Agriculture.*

- 107-Rogin, Leo. *The Introduction of Farm Machinery in its Relation to the Productivity of Labor in the Agriculture of the United States During the Nineteenth Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1931.

This book is written in two parts: I. The Plow and Other Tillage Implements and II. Wheat Production. Part I. contains chapters as follows: The wooden plow. The cast-iron plow. The steel plow. Sulky and gang plows. The breaking plow (prairie breaker). The plow in the south – the shovel plow. The harrow – development and introduction. The field cultivator. Part II. contains chapters as follows: The cradle. The reaper. The self-rake reaper. The dropper. The sickle. The header. The combine. Winnowing. Flailing and treading. The thresher-separator. The thresher-cleaner. The drill. Broadcast seeders.

- 108-Russell, Charles Edward. *The Greatest Trust in the World*. New York: The Ridgway-Thayer Co. 1905.

Russell was one of the so-called "Muckrakers" of the early 1900s. This book is an exposé of what the author calls the American Beef Trust originally promulgated by P. D. Armour, Gustavus F. Swift, George H. Hammond, and Nelson Morris. This Trust was able to successfully force railroads to use the Trust's refrigerated railroad cars to ship not only meat but also fresh fruit and vegetables and dairy products, and to charge exorbitant and/or discriminatory rates for the use of these cars. It also successfully eliminated competitive bidding for farmers' beef and hogs which led, not only to heavy farmer losses, but also to bank failures in Iowa and elsewhere.

- 109-Russell, Howard S. *A Long, Deep Furrow: Three Centuries of Farming in New England*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England. 1976.

This book spans a three-hundred-year period locating New England's agriculture within the framework of the nation's agriculture. It is a real *tour de force* leaving few stones unturned. The author concludes that colonial farmers were impacted greatly by four factors: (1) the growth in the market for farm produce, (2) the continuous improvement in highways and transportation in general, (3) a wave of intellectual activity, and (4) the beginning of an outburst of mechanical ingenuity of which the cotton gin was the forerunner.

- 110-Sachs, William S. "Agricultural Conditions in the Northern Colonies before the Revolution." *Journal of Economic History*. XIII (1953). 274-290.

Many authors writing about the late colonial period have touched upon the subject of economic fluctuations, but there has been no agreement on the duration, intensity, amplitude, or causes of these fluctuations. Sachs addresses this subject in detail and focuses in particular on the role of agriculture in this process. Basically, he argues that the reasons for these fluctuations can only be found by studying the conditions in agriculture since this sector was so important to the total economy at that time.

- 111-Sanford, A. H. *The Story of Agriculture in the United States*. Boston: D. C. Heath and Co. 1915.

Chapters include: The Indians as Farmers. The First Farmers of Virginia. The Beginning of Agriculture in New England. The Middle Colonies and the Carolinas. Some General Features of Colonial Agriculture. Colonial Agriculture -- North and South. The Back Country. George Washington – Farmer. First Improvements in Agriculture. Pioneer Farmers of the West. The Rise of Cotton. The Story of the Plow. When Reapers were New. Prairie Agriculture. Agriculture in the New Possessions. The Cotton Kingdom. Agriculture and Civil War. The Westward March of Wheat. Hard Times for Farmers. Range and Ranch. The Age of Machinery. Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The New Era of Scientific Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture. The New South. Irrigation and Dry Farming. The Business of Farming. Rural Life. Prosperity and Problems.

- 112-Schlebecker, John T. "Agricultural Markets and Marketing in the North, 1774-1777." *Agricultural History*. L (1976). 21-36.

Historians picture the Revolutionary War as having no effect on farmers or as having caused such serious disruptions that production declined and per capita incomes fell. Schlebecker argues that the Revolution, not some time later, marked the first great development of commercial agriculture in America.

113-Schlebecker, John T. *Whereby We Thrive --- A History of American Farming, 1607-1972*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1975.

Chapters include: Land for Farming, 1607-1763. Land and the Revolution, 1763-1787. Farming--Methods and Tools, 1607-1783. The Search for Markets, 1607-1783. Mercantilism and the Farmer, 1607-1783. Land Laws and Policy, 1785-1865. Transportation--Moving the Products from Farm to Market, 1783-1860. Growing the Crops, 1783-1865. Harvesting and Processing, 1783-1865. Marketing Institutions, 1783-1865. Land Laws of the Union, 1861-1914. Selling the Abundance, 1861-1914. Transportation and Food Processing Developments, 1861-1914. Technology on the Farm--Mechanics and Biochemistry, 1865-1914. Gathering in the Bounty--Harvesting, 1865-1914. The Tractor Appears, 1892-1914. Total Wars--WWI and WWII, 1914-1945. The People and the Land, 1914-1914. Changes in Transport, Processing, and Selling, 1914-1945. Price Supports and Parity, 1914-1945. Farm Machinery Technology, 1914-1945. Preserving the Soil--Governmental Intervention, 1914-1945. Genetics and Biochemistry--A New Age Dawning, 1914-1945. The Postwar "Conflicts", 1945-1972. Food for Peace--The New Markets, 1945-1972. The Technological Chasm, 1945-1972. Backward, Turn Backward, 1945-1972. One World, 1607-1972.

114-Schmidt, Louis Bernard, and Earle Dudley Ross (eds.). *Readings in the Economic History of American Agriculture*. New York: Macmillan Company. 1925.

This is a major and important work in agricultural history. Each of the five major parts of the book are prefaced by a short but important introductory overview by the editors of the book. Chapters include: [General Introduction] Problems and Status of American Economic History by Guy S. Callender. The Economic History of American Agriculture by Louis Bernard Schmidt. [Colonial Foundations, 1607-1776] Products and Methods of the Virginia Indians by Philip Alexander Bruce. Some Permanent Influences of Aboriginal Cultivation by Clark Wissler. New England and Southern Settlement Systems by Payson Jackson Treat. Colonial Tenures by Beverley W. Bond, Jr. General Survey of the Different Sections by Charles M. Andrews. The Great Colonial Staple by Meyer Jacobstein. General Survey of Colonial Trade by Charles M. Andrews. Marketing of the Staple by John Spencer Bassett. The Colonial Frontier by Frederick Jackson Turner. [Plantation and Frontier, 1776-1860] Expansion of Frontier and Plantation to the Southwest by Ulrich B. Phillips. Emigration from a New England State by Richard J. Purcell. Settlement of the New West by Frederick Jackson Turner. Immigration to the Middle West in the Fifties by Dan E. Clark. Effect of Land Legislation on Western Settlement by Payson Jackson Treat. Land Policies and the Wisconsin Farmer by Benjamin Horace Hibbard. The Northeast by Percy Wells Bidwell. The Old Northwest and the Old Southwest by Isaac Lippincott. The Internal Grain Trade by Louis Bernard Schmidt. The Cotton Factorage System by Alfred Holt Stone. Rise of an Agricultural Export Trade by Worthy Putnam Sterns. Expansion of Foreign Trade by Emory R. Johnson and Associates. Agricultural Readjustments in New England by Percy W. Bidwell. Developments in a Typical Prairie State by Agnes Wright, Theodore Pease, and Arthur Cole. Experiences of a Southern Wisconsin County by Benjamin Horace Hibbard. Contrasting Types and Conditions in Southern Agriculture by Ulrich B. Phillips. Unsolved Problems in Southern Economy by Alfred Holt Stone. An Agricultural Interpretation of the Civil War by Rose Strunsky. Wheat vs. Cotton by Louis Bernard Schmidt. Southern Agriculture During the War by John Christopher Schwab. Northwestern Agriculture During the War by Clyde O. Ruggles. [The Agrarian Revolution and the Settlement of the Far West, 1860-1914] Some Influences of the Passing of the Public Lands by William J. Trimble. The Gold Rush and Agriculture by M. L. Wilson. The Reclamation of Agricultural Land by Katharine Coman. The Progress to the Close of the Nineteenth Century by George K. Holmes. Development of Mechanical Power for Agriculture by Edward A. Rumeley. The Westward Movement of Wheat by Louis Bernard Schmidt. The Rise of the Corn Kingdom by Bernard Schmidt. The Evolution of the Live Stock Industry by Frederic L. Paxson. General Survey of Dairy Development by Henry E. Alvord. Movement of the Dairy Industry to the Old Northwest by Frederick Merk. Extension of Dairying to the Last Frontier by E. D. Ross. The Extension of the Cotton Belt and the New South by Matthew Brown Hammond. Expansion of Markets by William Trimble. Background of the Grander Movement by Solon Justus Buck. Developments in the Eighties and the Nineties by C. S. Walker. Evolution of State Agricultural Departments by Edward Wiest. Origin and Expansion of Federal Activities by William L. Wanlass. Agricultural Education by John Keith and William Bagley. [Reorganization and Readjustment, 1914-1924] Agricultural Changes During the World War by Benjamin H. Hibbard. The Present Crisis and the Probably Future of our Agriculture by C. L. Holmes. Adjusting Production to the Home Market by David Friday. Rise of the Farm Bureau Movement by Edward Wiest. A General Survey of Present-day Farmers' Organizations by James E. Boyle. Agriculture and Modern Industry by E. G. Nourse.

115-Schob, David E. *Hired Hands and Plowboys: Farm Labor in the Midwest, 1815-1860*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. 1975.

Chapters include: Set-Up Labor. Prairie Breaking. Teamstering. Harvesting. Drainage, Well, and Cellar Digging. Farm Labor and Horticulture. Winter Seasonal Employment. Hired Boy. Hired Girl. The Hired Hand in Society and His Contract of Employment. Leisure Time and Recreation.

116-Schuyler, Michael W. *The Dread of Plenty: Agricultural Relief Activities of the Federal Government in the Middle West, 1933-1939*. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower University Press. 1989.

The author states that "This study of agricultural relief activities of the federal government between 1933 and 1939 is intended to provide an introduction to the history of agriculture in the Middle West during the 1930s and to evaluate the impact of the New Deal in shaping this history of the region." Chapters include: Hoover, Hyde, Hell and Hard Times -- the Republican 4-H Club. The New Deal Begins. The New Deal in the Countryside, 1933. The Drought of 1934. New Approaches to Rural Relief. Drought and Politics, 1936. The War on Poverty. An Ever-Normal, or Abnormal, Granary.



117-Shannon, Fred A. *The Farmer's Last Frontier: Agriculture, 1860-1897*. (The Economic History of the United States. Vol. V). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1966.

A comprehensive account of agricultural developments during the years between the outbreak of the Civil War and the close of the nineteenth century. Shannon emphasizes the significant role played by soils, climate, and other natural forces in the development of American farming. He discusses such issues as transportation, markets, credit, finance, settlement, immigration, internal migration, advances in technology, science and agricultural education, and the part played by government. Sections of the book are: Nature and the Farmer. Agricultural Settlement in New Areas. Disposing of the Public Domain. Land and Labor in the New South. Southern Crops and Special Problems. The Progress of Farm Mechanization. The Expansion of Prairie Agriculture (including Bonanza Farms). Special Problems of Prairie Farmers. The Livestock Frontier and the Great-Plains Farmer. Finance and Marketing. Specialized Agriculture and Eastern Adjustments. Governmental Activity in Agriculture. The Agrarian Uprising. Farmers' Cooperative Movements. The Farmer and the Nation.

118-Shideler, James H. *Farm Crisis, 1919-1923*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1957.

This book contains the following chapters: (1) Agriculture on the Brink. (2) Agriculture's Price Panic. (3) Farmer Self-Help. (4) The Cooperative-Marketing Remedy. (5) The Harding Administration. (6) Agricultural-Reform Legislation. (7) Winter, 1921-22. (8) Agrarian Revolt, 1922. (9) Agrarian Movements, 1923. (10) The Persisting Farm Problem. The author suggests that the 1919-23 farm crisis "damaged the agricultural industry and the farm population altered the position of agriculture in relation to the rest of the economy, shifted ideas concerning rural well-being, and established definite lines of farm policy."

119-Shover, John T. *First Majority – Last Minority: The Transforming of Rural Life in America*. De Kalb: Northern Illinois University Press. 1976.

This book traces the transformation of agriculture in the United States with chapters entitled: The Ways of Change. Of Lands and Peoples. From Community to Society. Family Farming in the Middle West. Technology Takes Over. Agribusiness Triumphs. The Role of the Federal Government. The World Food Crisis. The chapter entitled The Role of the Federal Government was particularly well done and informative.

120-Sinclair, Upton. *The Jungle*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1906.

Sinclair was one of the so-called "Muckrakers" of the early 1900s. This book was an exposé of exploitation and malpractice in the Chicago meat packing business, and a powerful factor in bringing about the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906.

121-Smith, Henry Nash. *Virgin Land: The American West as Symbol and Myth*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1950.

Nash searches for the origins of the development of the American nation by reviewing various writings and hypotheses proposed by previous authors as diverse as Thomas Jefferson, Walt Whitman, Daniel Boone, the Leatherstocking, Buffalo Bill, and Frederick Jackson Turner. The work is divided into three books. The first book "... draws upon the long history and rich overtones of the search for a northwest passage to Asia, or, in Whitman's phrase, a 'passage to India.'" The second book deals with the "hunter and trapper who served as the pathfinder of overland expansion to become one of the fixtures of American mythology." The third book traces the development of a continental empire dependent upon agriculture and associated with various images of the Good Society to be realized in the West.

122-Soule, George. *The Prosperity Decade: From War to Depression 1917-1929*. (The Economic History of the United States. Vol. VIII). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1966.

This book covers the period 1917-1929. Chapters include: Organizing for War. The War Economy. The Army of Producers. The Postwar Boom. The Postwar Depression. Recovery and Expansion. Industry. Business. Finance. Important Industries. Labor in Inflation and Deflation. Labor in Prosperity. Farmers after Deflation. International Tides. Recession and Boom. The Crash. The Structure of "The New Era".

123-Taylor, George Rogers. *The Transportation Revolution*. The Economic History of the United States, vol. 4. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1951.

Taylor's focus extends far beyond the construction and financing of roads, canals, steamboats, and railroads "to embrace all the significant aspects of the nation's economic life during a period marked by changes of revolutionary magnitude. He displays not only an acute sensitivity to the importance of the interplay of the various economic factors with which he deals, but also a fresh approach to developments in the fields of transportation itself. Because he looks at these in terms of their impact upon the costs and speed of the movement of goods and persons, he successfully directs attention to the transformation in the character of the whole economy between 1815 and the eve of the Civil War." Chapters include: Merchant Capitalism, 1815. Roads and Bridges. The Canal Era. Steamboats on River, Lake, and Bay. Railroads. The Merchant Marine. Changing Costs and Speed of Transportation and Communication. Domestic Trade. Foreign Trade. Manufacturing: Early Development. Manufacturing: The Factory System. The Workers Under Changing Conditions. The Emergence of the Wage Earner. Financial Institutions. Money, Prices, and Economic Fluctuations. The Role of Government. The National Economy in 1860.

124-Tostlebe, Alvin S. *Capital in Agriculture: Its Formation and Financing since 1870*. National Bureau of Economic Research. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1957.

As stated in the forward by Kuznets, Tostlebe reviews "... (1) the distinctive ways in which increase in capital and in number of persons engaged combined to produce the remarkable growth in agricultural output attained over the period studied (1870-1950); (2)

the marked shifts in the composition of physical capital accumulated in agriculture; and (3) the noticeable trends in the relative importance of the various sources of financing.” Chapters include: Introduction and Summary of Findings. Sources and Methods. Basic Agricultural Developments Accompanying Growth of Capital. The Value of Physical Capital in Agriculture [Value of Physical Farm Assets, 1870-1920, Value and Distribution of Farm Assets in 1920, Shrinkage in Agricultural Assets, 1920-1935, Recovery of Values, 1935-1940, and Accelerated Rise, 1940-1950]. Financial Assets of Farmers [Financial Assets Necessary for Farm Operation, Miscellaneous Reserves, Equities in Farm Cooperatives]. Physical Capital per Farm and per Person Engaged in Farming [Regional Differences in Scale of Farming, Changes in Scale of Farming, Relation of Physical Farm Assets to Persons Engaged in Farming]. The Relation of Capital to Product [Trend of Capital-Product Ratios, Regional Differences in Capital-Product Ratios, Trends in the Ratio of Selected Classes of Capital to Product]. Sources of Farm Capital [Capital Formation in Agriculture, Cost or Value of Real Farm Capital Acquired, Savings and Income of Farmers, Savings of Farmers and Capital Formation, Relation of Capital Formation to Income, External Sources of Capital, Non-Real-Estate Debt and Capital Formation, Regional Differences in Internal and External Financing, Regional Differences in Sources of External Funds].

125-Turner, Frederick Jackson. “The Significance of the Frontier in American History.” In *The Frontier in American History*. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1920.

Turner argues that the frontier (1) promoted the formation of a composite nationality for the American people, (2) decreased America’s dependence on England, (3) conditioned the legislation which most developed the powers of the national government and played the largest part in its activity, and (4) since the pioneers needed the goods of the coast and the people on the coast and overseas needed the products of the pioneers, promoted the grand series of internal improvements and railroad legislation with their subsequent nationalizing effects. According to Steven Hahn & Jonathan Prude in “The Countryside in the Age of Capitalist Transformation”, Turner advanced the central argument that America’s sequential frontiers – “the existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward – could ‘explain American Development.’ He maintained that life along America’s moving frontier promoted democracy, dissolved ethnic particularities into a buoyant nationalism, and encouraged individualism and self-sufficiency; at the same time, access to the frontier served as a ‘safety-valve’ for the pressures and human casualties spawned amid Eastern commercialization and industrialization. In sum, ‘the advance of the frontier has meant a steady movement away from Europe, a steady growth of independence on American lines. And to study this advance, the men who grew up under the conditions, and the political, economic, and social results of it, is to study the really American part of our history.’ It naturally followed that the closing of the frontier in the late nineteenth century marked the end of ‘the first period of American history.’” Turner was reacting strongly against the tendency among Eastern scholars of his day to dwell on the European origins of American institutions.

126-Turner, Frederick Jackson. “The Problem of the West.” In *The Frontier in American History*. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1920.

“The West, at bottom, is a form of society, rather than an area. It is the term applied to the region whose social conditions result from the application of older institutions and ideas to the transforming influences of free land. By this application, a new environment is suddenly entered, freedom of opportunity is opened, the cake of custom is broken, and new activities, new lines of growth, new institutions and new ideals, are brought into existence. . . . The history of our political institutions, our democracy, is not a history of imitation, of simple borrowing; it is a history of the evolution and adaptation of organs in response to changed environment, a history of the origin of new political species. In this sense, therefore, the West has been a constructive force of the highest significance in our life.”

127-Turner, Frederick Jackson. “The Children of the Pioneers.” In *The Significance of Sections in American History*. Peter Smith. NY. 1950.

An interesting examination of the leaders in America by sections of the country who were born before 1850 and were the sons and daughters of frontier Americans.

128-U. S. Department of Agriculture. *Century of Service: The First Hundred Years of the United States Department of Agriculture*. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1963.

Contains chapters as follows: In The Beginning. “There Is Hereby Established”. “That The Department Of Agriculture Shall Be An Executive Department”. Science Comes To Farming. The Department And World War I. A Changing Approach to Agriculture. The Department in Transition, 1925-1933. The First Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Protecting the Soil, Farm Incomes, and Food Supplies, 1935-1940. New Rural Welfare and Credit Programs. Research, Education, and Service, 1933-1950. Administration of the New Department of Agriculture. The Department During World War II. The War Food Administration, 1943-1945. The Postwar Period, 1945-1948. The Challenge of Postwar Adjustment, 1948-1953. Technological Revolution and The Department, 1953-1960. Toward a New Century.

129-Wellman, Paul I. *The Trampling Herd: The Story of the Cattle Range in America*. New York: Carrick & Evans, Inc. 1939.

Wellman provides a story of the range-cattle business that makes for easy and pleasant reading. Beginning with the Spanish roots of the Southwestern cattle ranches, he goes on to tell something of the early settlement of Texas, the troubles with the Comanches, the "hide-and-tallow empire" built up in antebellum days, the effects of the Civil War, the clashes with the Kansans, and the founding of Abilene. He writes about stampedes, great trail towns and their lawmen, lean years and fat years, the cowboy's work and play, and a gallery of unforgettable Western characters. He examines the Lincoln County War, the coming of "bobwire," and why cowmen hated sheep. He also provides a useful, even though brief, annotated bibliography of early books on the cattle industry.

130-Wilson, Harold Fisher. *The Hill Country of Northern New England, Its Social and Economic History*. New York: Columbia University Press. 1936.

Northern New England has been repeatedly compelled to readjust itself to changing conditions. It is with the story of these readjustments and the forces responsible for them that the author has concerned himself in this book. This volume is not only an admirable study in social and economic history, but a unique and valuable contribution to the history of American agriculture as well. Chapters include: Summer, 1790-1830: The Age of Self-Sufficiency. Autumn, 1830-1870: The Coming of the Railroad, External Causes of Unrest, The Sheep Industry. Winter, 1870-1900: Abandonment and Retrenchment, The Causes of Rural Decline, The Lure of the City, Ameliorating Influences, The Rise of the Dairy Industry. Spring, 1900-1930: Readjustments and Specialization, The Forest Products, Educating the Farmer, Quickening Influences, The Development of the Summer Recreation Industry, The Evolution of the Dairy Industry, Dairying Problems and Attempts to Solve Them, The Hill Country in Retrospect.

131-Wiser, Vivian (ed). *Two Centuries of American Agriculture*. The Agricultural History Society. Washington, D. C. 1976.

Papers presented at an *Agricultural History Society* symposium in 1975: Agriculture, Indians, and American History by Thomas R. Wessel. Agricultural Markets and Marketing in the North, 1774-1777 by John T. Schlebecker. Early American Farming: A Comment by Gregory A. Stiverson. The Immigrant Contribution to American Agriculture by Theodore Saloutos. Land Credit for Northern Farmers by Allan G. Bogue. On a Certain Parallelism in Form Between Two Historical Processes of Productivity Growth by William N. Parker. Progress on Credit: Comment by Joseph D. Reid, Jr. The Impact of America on English Agriculture by C. Andrew Jewell. U.S. Grain Exports: A Bicentennial Overview by Harry D. Fornari. Agricultural Exchanges: Comments by Morton Rothstein. Farmers in Politics by Don F. Hadwiger. Farmers in Politics: Comment by Lowell K. Dyson. Countrywomen in Old England by G. E. Fussell. Women in the Agricultural Settlement of the Northern Plains by Mary W. M. Hargreaves. Women in the U. S. Department of Agriculture by Gladys L. Baker. Black Women in American Agriculture by Minnie Miller Brown. An Overview of American Land Policy by Paul W. Gates. Research and Education in American Agriculture by Paul E. Waggoner. Plant Introductions by Knowles A. Ryerson. Changes in Animal Science by T. C. Byerly. The Pioneer Farmer: A View Over Three Centuries by Gilbert C. Fite. Midwest Agriculture: Changing with Technology by Hiram M. Drache. Agricultural Two Hundred Years from Now by Don Paarlberg.

132-Worster, Donald. *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1979.

Worster argues that it was farming culture that brought about the ecological destruction of the land and the desolation of the people of the Dust Bowl area. The book focuses on the multifaceted and sometimes diametrically opposed economic and ethical/ecological interests of the country during the Dust Bowl. Worster believes the root of our misuse and destruction of the Southern Plains serves as just another example of irresponsibility of capitalistic pursuits. Further, he is not enamored with all the governmental programs designed to help the farm people of this region. Chapters include by Parts: A Darkling Plain The Black Blizzards Roll In. If It Rains. Okies and Exodusters. Prelude to Dust What Holds the Earth Together. Sodbusting. Cimarron County, Oklahoma Frontier in Ruins. When the Cattle Are Tumbleweeds. Hard Times in the Panhandle. Haskell County, Kansas Unsettled Ground. The Wheat Farmer and the Welfare State. A Sense of Place. New Deal for the Land Facing up to Limits. Learning from Nature. Make Two Blades of Grass Grow. Epilogue: On a Thin Edge.

133-Worster, Donald. *Under Western Skies: Nature and History in the American West*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 1992.

Essays on the history of people in the West interacting with nature. Chapters include: Beyond the Agrarian Myth. New West, True West. Cowboy Ecology. Hydraulic Society of California. Freedom and Want – The Western Paradox. Grassland Follies. The Black Hills. Alaska. A Country Without Secrets.

134-Wright, Gavin. *Old South, New South: Revolutions in the Southern Economy Since the Civil War*. New York: Basic Books. 1986.

Chapters include: Old South. New South. From Laborlords to Landlords: The “Liberation” of the Southern Economy. The Long View of Southern Land and Labor. Plantation, Farm, and Farm Labor in the South. The Rise of Southern Textiles. Southern Industry, the Colonial Economy, and Black Workers. The Interwar Years: Assault on the Low-Wage Economy. The New Economy of the Postwar South.

135-Wright, Gavin. *The Political Economy of the Cotton South: Households, Markets, and Wealth in the Nineteenth Century*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. 1978.

Chapters include: The Structure of the Cotton-Slave Economy. The Microeconomics of Plantation and Farm. The Pace of Progress in the Cotton South. On Making Economic Sense of Cotton, Slavery, and the Civil War. After the War.

## V-American Agricultural Research and Education

1-Bailey, Liberty H. “Farmers’ Institutes: History and Status in the United States and Canada.” U. S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Experiment Stations. Bulletin 79. Washington, D. C. 1900.

- 2-Bardolph, Richard. *Agricultural Literature and the Early Illinois Farmer*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. 1948.
- 3-Demaree, Albert Lowther. *The American Agricultural Press: 1819-1860*. Morningside Heights, NY: Columbia University Press. 1941.
- 4-Evans, James F. and Rodolfo N. Salcedo. *Communications in Agriculture: The American Farm Press*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press. 1974.
- 5-Hamilton, John. "History of Farmers' Institutes in the United States." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Office of Experiment Stations. Bulletin 174. Washington, D.C. 1906.
- 6-Huffman, Wallace E. and Robert E. Evenson. *Science for Agriculture: A Long-Term Perspective*. Ames, IA: Iowa Sate University Press. 1993.
- 7-Kerr, Norwood A. *The Legacy: A Centennial History of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1887-1987*. Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. University of Missouri-Columbia. 1987.
- 8-Knoblach, H. E., E. M. Law, and W. P. Meyer. *State Agricultural Stations: A History of Research Policy and Procedure*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 904. Washington D.C.
- 9-Leake, Albert H. *The Means and Methods of Agricultural Education*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915.
- 10-Marcus, Alan I. *Agricultural Science and the Quest for Legitimacy: Farmers, Agricultural Colleges, and Experiment Stations, 1870-1890*. Iowa State University Press. 1985.
- 11-Marti, Donald B. *To Improve the Soil and the Mind: Agricultural Societies, Journals, and Schools in the Northeastern States, 1791-1865*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International. 1979.
- 12-Mayer, André and Jean Mayer. "Agriculture, The Island Empire." *Daedalus*. Summer 1974. pps. 83-95.
- 13-Neely, Wayne Caldwell. *The Agricultural Fair*. New York: Columbia University Press. 1935.
- 14-Purcell, C. W., Jr. "The Administration of Science in the Department of Agriculture, 1933-1940." *Agricultural History*. 42:231-240. 1968.
- 15-Rasmussen, Wayne D. "Farmers, Cooperatives, and USDA: A History of Agricultural Cooperative Service." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Information Bulletin 621. July 1991.
- 16-Rasmussen, Wayne D. *Taking the University to the People: Seventy-Five Years of Cooperative Extension*. Ames: Iowa State Univ. Press. 1989.
- 17-Rosenberg, C. E. "Science, Technology, and Economic Growth: The Case of the Agricultural Experiment Station Scientist." *Agricultural History*. 45:1-20. 1971.
- 18-Stuntz, Stephen Conrad. *List of the Agricultural Periodicals of the United States and Canada Published During the Century July 1810 to July 1910*. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office. 1941.
- 19-True, A. C. "A History of Agricultural Education in the United States 1785-1925." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 36. 1929.
- 20-True, A. C. "A History of Agricultural Experimentation and Research in the United States, 1607-1925." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 251. 1937.

21-True, A. C. "A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 15. 1928.

## VI-Political Activism in U. S. Agriculture

1-Bailey, Liberty Hyde. *The Country-Life Movement in the United States*. New York: Macmillan. 1916.

Chapters include: The Country-Life Movement. The National Movement. Some Interrelations of City and Country. The Decline in Rural Population – Abandoned Farms. Reclamation in Relation to Country Life, and the Reserve Lands. What is to be the Outcome of our Industrial Civilization? The Fundamental Question in American Country Life. Woman's Contribution to the Country-Life Movement. How Shall we Secure Community Life in the Open Country? A Point of View on the Labor Problem. The Middleman Question. County and Local Fairs. The Country-Life Phase of Conservation.

2-Barnes, Donna A. *Farmers in Rebellion: The Rise and Fall of the Southern Farmers Alliance and People's Party in Texas*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. 1984.

Barnes uses this study to evaluate the structural strain and mobilization theories of protest movement emergence and development. The structural strain perspective assumes that members of the organization (community) share a common set of values, and conflict and protest occur only when there are temporary structural strains as are most likely to occur during periods of rapid social change. The mobilization perspective views the source of conflict as inherent in the stratification system. Chapters include: Sociological Perspectives on Protest Movement Emergence and Development. A Critique of Structural Strain Theories of Protest Movement Formation. The Elaboration and Refinement of the Mobilization Perspective on Protest Movements. The Rise and Development of the Texas Farmers Alliance, 1877-1886. Creative Escalation, 1887-1891. The Politicization of the Alliance. The People's Party: An Alliance Protest Strategy, 1892-1894. The Betrayal of Alliance Principles. The Demise of the People's Party.

3-Barrett, Charles Simon. *The Mission, History and Times of the Farmers' Union: A Narrative of the Greatest Industrial-Agricultural Organization in History and its Makers*. Nashville, TN: Marshall and Bruce. 1909.

Chapters include: The Reason. The Dyke, the Moles, and the Farmers' Union. The Watcher on the Tower. The Farmer Must Go Into Politics. Cotton, the Absolute Commercial Despot of Civilization – Its Marketing. The American Farmer, the Noblest Handiwork of the Creator. How the Proper Functions of Exchanges are Prostituted. Facts the Farmer Must Learn. Education and Cooperation. Purposes and Principles. Birth and Origin of the Union. Growth and Development. Business Agent's Department. The National Union. National Rallies. Brief History of the Farmers' Alliance, the Wheel, the Grange. Roosevelt and the Commission on Country Life. State Organizations. Biographical Sketches.

4-Beals, Carleton. *The Great Revolt and Its Leaders: The History of Popular American Uprising in the 1890s*. New York: Abelard-Schuman. 1968.

This book provides much detail about Oliver Kelly and the formation of the Grange, and C. W. Macune, a devotee of Henry George and his single tax, and the formation of the Farmers' Alliance. It also provides detail about leaders of the Greenback Party, the Silver League, and Populism.

5-Benedict, Murray R. *Farm Policies of the United States 1790-1950: A Study of Their Origins and Development*. New York: The Twentieth Century Fund. 1953.

Includes chapters: Formation of American Land Policy, 1785-1900. Farmer Interest in the Money System. Tariff Policy: Origins and Development. Roads, Canals and Railroads. The Changing Background of Farm Policies. Farmer Organizations and Their Policies, 1870-1900. American Agriculture Comes of Age. The Wilson Administration: Reform and War. Organization for Action. "Equality for Agriculture: The Hoover Period. From Defense to Attack. The Longer-Term Program. New Tactics, Revised Strategy. Program of the Late 1930's. War Changes the Emphasis. Food Program of the War Years. Postwar Boom and New Legislation. Changes in Long-Term Policy. U. S. Farm Policies in Perspective.

6-Bensel, Richard F. *Sectionalism and American Political Development: 1880-1980*. University of Wisconsin Press. 1984.

Chapters include: Tariffs, Elections, and Imperialism: 1880-1910. War, Agricultural Depression, and The New Deal: 1910-1940. War Mobilization, Farm Legislation, and Civil Rights: 1940-1970. The Decline of the Core Economy: 1970-1980. The Bipolar Democratic Coalition and the Rise and Decline of the Congressional Committee System. The Changing Sectional Base of the Congressional Party System and American Ideology.

7-Bensel, Richard F. *Yankee Leviathan: The Origins of Central State Authority in America, 1859-1877*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1991.

A "Leviathan" is something large or formidable. In politics, it is a political state, especially a totalitarian state having a base bureaucracy. This book describes the impact of the American Civil War on the development of central state authority. During the Civil War, America expanded and became the agent of northern economic development. After the war ended, tensions within the

Republican coalition led to the abandonment of Reconstruction and to the return of former Confederates to political power throughout the South. As a result, American expansion ground to a halt during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- 8-Bizzell, William B. *The Green Rising: An Historical Survey of Agrarianism, with Special Reference to the Organized Efforts of the Farmers of the United States to Improve Their Economic and Social Status*. New York: Macmillan, 1926.

“The Green Rising” refers to a peasant movement in olden times – i.e., to the rise of agrarianism. Much of this book is taken up with agrarian revolutions and agrarianism in the past – particularly in Europe and in Mexico. Among others there are chapters on agrarianism in America entitled: The Influence of Land Policies on Agrarianism. The Influence of the Tariff on Agrarianism. Farmers Organize for Political Action. Agrarian Parties and Their Policies. The Economic Protest and the Cooperative Movement.

- 9-Bowers, William L. *The Country Life Movement in America, 1900-1920*. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat. 1974.

This book contains a rather thorough review of the causes and aims of the “country life” movement in America at the turn of the century and of Liberty Hyde Bailey’s role and philosophy toward this movement. It shows that most of the impetus for this movement came from nonfarm people rather than from farm people – i.e., those who had ties to agriculture but were not themselves farmers; that the movement solved few if any of the basic causes of the unrest, and that farmers as a whole were not very supportive of the movement. There is a good discussion of The Granger Laws, The People’s Agrarian Party, The Nonpartisan League, The Farm Labor Party, and the Cooperative Movement.

- 10-Bruce, Andrew A. *Nonpartisan League*. New York: Macmillan. 1921.

Chapters include: North Dakota – Neither Poverty nor Illiteracy the Cause of the Revolution. The Causes of Unrest – The Foreign Autocracy and the Throne Room at St. Paul. The Revolution of 1906. The Struggle for Economic Independence. The Terminal Elevator and the Legislative Session of 1915. The League and Its Socialist Leadership. The Financing of the Non-Partisan League. The League’s Legislative and Constitutional Program. The League and Public Education. The Board of Regents’ Case and the State University. The School Funds. The Seizure of the Coal Mines. The Non-Partisans and the I.W.W. The Non-Partisan League and the Labor Unions. The League and the World’s War. Terroristic Policies of the New Autocracy. The League and the Courts. The Aftermath – The Cooperative Movement. Cooperation and State and National Aid.

- 11-Buck, Solon Justus. *The Granger Movement: A Study of Agricultural Organization and its Political, Economic and Social Manifestations, 1870-1880*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1913.

Chapters include: Fundamental Conditions. Organization. The Granger Movement as a Political Force. Granger Railway Legislation (Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin). Business Cooperation. Social and Educational Features.

- 12-Buck, Solon Justus. *The Agrarian Crusade: A Chronicle of the Farmer in Politics*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1920.

Chapters include: The Inception of the Grange. The Rising Spirit of Unrest. The Granger Movement at Flood Tide. Curbing the Railroads. The Collapse of the Granger Movement. The Greenback Interlude. The Plight of the Farmer. The Farmers’ Alliance. The People’s Party Launched. The Populist Bombshell of 1892. The Silver Issue. The Battle of the Standards. The Leaven of Radicalism.

- 13-Butterfield, Kenyon L. *Chapters in Rural Progress*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1908.

Chapters include: The Study of Rural Life. The Problems of Progress. The Expansion of Farm Life. The New Farmer. Culture from the Corn-Lot. Education for the Farmer. Farmers’ Institutes. The Hesperia Movement. The Rural School and the Community. The Grange. Opportunities for Farm Women. The Country Church and Progress. A Summary of Recent Progress. The Social Side of the Farm Question. The Needs of New England Agriculture. An Untilled Field in American Education. Federation for Rural Progress.

- 14-Campbell, Christiana McFadyen. *The Farm Bureau and the New Deal: A Study of the Making of National Farm Policy, 1933-40*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press. 1982.

Chapters include: Origins and Functions. Structure. The Formation of the Sectional Alliance Between the Midwest and the South. Ed O’Neal and the Inauguration of the New Deal for Agriculture. Sectional Conflict: The Threatened Revolt of the Northeast. Membership Is Power: The Southern Membership Drive. Harmonious Relationships. How Commodity Conflicts Were Compromised. Reconciliation. The Reciprocal Trade Program. The Beginning of the Break with the New Deal. The Election of 1940.

- 15-Capper, Arthur. *The Agricultural Bloc*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1922.

Chapters include: What is the Agricultural Bloc. The Crisis in Agriculture. The Farmers Part in the World War. The After-War Depression. The High Cost of Living and the Farmer. Deficiencies in Farm Finance. The Burden of Transportation. The Problems in Marketing. The Struggles of Cooperation. Protection for Agriculture. The Public Attitude toward the Bloc. The Farmers Program. The Program of the Bloc. The Record of the Bloc in Congress. What the Future Demands.

16-Carson, Rachel. *Silent Spring*. New York: Houghton Mifflin. 1962.

Carson's analysis of DDT and other synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides led her to conclusion that synthetic pesticides have the ability to not only kill their intended targets, but also move up the food chain, eventually reaching the human population. The pesticides then build up in the tissues of the body, rarely breaking down but often building in intensity through continued exposure or changing into forms that are even more toxic by interacting with other ingested chemicals. Even worse, these chemicals cause tremors, paralysis, cancer, and a host of other unpleasant ailments, and move on to succeeding generations of offspring. Most of the book deals with the effects of chemical spraying on wildlife in the environment. Carson points out that farmers applied pounds of poisons to their land, far exceeding the recommended application levels, and communities disperse spray trucks and airplanes through neighborhoods hosing down the community with poison while people work and play and eat in their backyards. Carson's book led to significant changes in environmental law and resulted in the outright ban of DDT.

17-Choate, Jean. *Disputed Ground: Farm Groups that Opposed the New Deal Agricultural Program*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland. 2002.

In this book Choate reviews the struggles of seven farm organizations opposed to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which was part of FDR's New Deal. Choate devotes one chapter to each farm organization under examination: The Missouri Farmers' Association. The Farmers' Union. The Farmers' Holiday Association. The Farmers' Independence Council. The National Farmers' Process Tax Recovery Association. The Farmers' Guild. The Corn Belt Liberty League.

18-Clanton, Gene. *Populism: The Humane Preference in America, 1890-1900*. Boston: Twayne Publishers. 1991.

Clanton provides a comprehensive treatment of the programs and personalities of the Populist Party in Congress that helped shape and ultimately doom the Populist movement. Clanton shows how Populist legislators represented the party line on the gold standard, taxation, immigration, government railroads, and the Spanish-American War. He demonstrates how the movement was a positive and humane force in American politics totally distinct from the movement that flourishes today under its name. Chapters include: Tillers and Toilers: The Origins of Populism, 1872-1890. Amen, Dummy! The Purification of Politics and the Campaign of 1890. Common People, Uncommon Politics: The Road to Omaha, 1890-1892. When Push Came to Shove: The 1892 Election and Its Aftermath. "No Middle Ground – No Room to Tinker": The Gold and Silver Obsessions and Metamorphosis, 1893-1896. Shallows and Miseries: The Election of 1896 and the Decline, 1896-1900.

19-Danbom, David B. *The Resisted Revolution: Urban America and the Industrialization of Agriculture, 1900-1930*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press. 1979.

"During the first two decades of [the period under study], the nation's farmers were, politically at least, uncharacteristically quiet. For twenty years rising prices and appreciating land values brought an unusual degree of tranquility to what had been the Republic's most consistently dissatisfied group in the last third of the nineteenth century. But paradoxically, this period was also one of unparalleled urban interest in the social and economic state of agriculture and of its practitioners, as urban adherents to what was called the "Country Life Movement" examined and anguished over rural ignorance, ill health, social backwardness, economic inefficiency, institutional stasis, and the effect of these problems on the nation as a whole. The urban-based and urban-oriented people in government, education, the clergy, business, the physical and social sciences, and the media who composed the Country Life Movement were concerned with raising rural America to a twentieth-century standard of social and economic organization and efficiency. For them, organization and efficiency were the ascendant values of the modern age and the keys to national success and even survival. When food prices rose sharply through the first two decades of this century, Country Lifers were convinced that the cause lay in rural disorganization and inefficiency. Their examination of rural society and the agricultural economy convinced them of the correctness of their assumption, and Country Lifers embraced a program calling for the revolutionary modification of rural America. Because this attempted modification aimed at making rural people more organized and efficient, and because organization and efficiency are the preeminent values of our industrial society, I have labeled this effort the "industrialization" of agriculture."

20-Davis, Chester C. "The Development of Agricultural Policy Since the End of the World War." *1940 Yearbook of Agriculture – Farmers in a Changing World*. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Government Printing Office. Washington D.C. pps. 297-326.

Davis reviews the increasing pressure on farmers in the 1920s, the gradual spread of a powerful farm movement from the grass roots, the ideas back of the farm legislation in the latter part of the decade, the motivations in these ideas, and their extension in the agricultural programs of the 1930s.

21-Dyson, Lowell K. *Farmers' Organizations*. New York: Greenwood Press. 1986.

This is a Greenwood Encyclopedia of American Institutions. More than 100 organizations are discussed in sketches that range from one paragraph to two or more pages. Membership is the main criterion for the inclusion of an organization, and members must be farm owners, farm workers, or farm tenants. Farmer cooperatives are not covered, but a three page discussion of cooperatives throughout the agricultural history of the U.S. is provided. Sketches of the organizations are arranged in alphabetical order with cross references. Three appendixes identify state locations of the organizations' headquarters; chief executive officers and their tenures with each organization; and historical tables of the estimated membership of such organizations as the Grange.

22-Dyson, Lovell. *Red Harvest: The Communist Party and American Farmers*. University of Nebraska Press. Lincoln. 1982.

A book describing the role of the Communist Party in American agriculture during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 23-Gaston, Herbert E. *The Nonpartisan League*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. 1920.  
 Chapters include: The Nonpartisan League – What it is. North Dakota. Seeds of Rebellion. Breaking Ground. The Leader for the Occasion. Applied Psychology. Six-Dollar Suckers. Publicity. The Enemy Opens Fire. The First Campaign. Leaguers in Power. The League Becomes “National”. Growth and Power. League Democracy at Work. The New Day in North Dakota. Another Crisis Passed. Organization Changes. Survey and Forecast.
- 24-Goodwyn, Lawrence. *Democratic Promise: The Populist Moment in America*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1976.  
 Chapters include: Creating an Alliance of Farmers. Prelude to Populism: Discovering the Limits of American Politics. The Coming of the Farmers Alliance. The Emergence of Alliance Radicalism. The Rise of Western Insurgency. The Cooperative Crusade. Toward the Sub-Treasury System. The First Political Breakthrough. Severing the Bonds of the Fathers: The Politics of the Sub-Treasury. The High Tide of Alliance Radicalism: Formation of the People’s Party. The Populist Approach to Black America. An Unresolved Strategy: The People’s Party as a National Institution. The Reform Editors and the Language of Populism. A Shadow Movement Finds Its Spokesmen. The Last Agrarian Crusade: The Movement vs. The Silver Lobby. A Cross of Silver. The Collapse of Populist Morale. The Irony of Populism.
- 25- Goodwyn, Lawrence. *The Populist Moment: A Short History of the Agrarian Revolt in America*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1978.  
 Goodwyn covers the history of the populist movement through its years as the Farmers' Alliance and the Peoples' Party. He also covers the leading people, the main party newspapers, the conventions, experiments and actions of this movement. Chapters include: 1. Prelude to Populism: Discovering the Limits of American Politics. 2. The Alliance Develops a Movement Culture. 3. The Cooperative Vision: Building a Democratic Economy. 4. The National Alliance: Organizing Northern Farmers, Southern Blacks, and Urban Workers. 5. Reform and Its Shadow: The Core Cultural Struggle. 6. Reform Politicians, Reform Editors, and Plain People: The Language of American Populism. 7. The Shadow Movement Acquires a Purpose. 8. The Last Agrarian Crusade: The Movement vs. The Silver Lobby. 9. The Irony of Populism.
- 26-Griswold, A. Whitney. *Farming and Democracy*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. 1948.  
 A very good summary of the ideas and historical background surrounding the concepts of agrarianism and farming as the “backbone of democracy.” It begins with a review of “The Jeffersonian Ideal”, and traces “The British Experience” as well as “The French Contrast”. It ends by summarizing “The American Policy” and assessing the “Prospects”. Griswold offers a particularly good discussion of agrarianism.
- 27-Hahn, Steven and Jonathan Prude (eds). *The Countryside in the Age of Capitalist Transformation: Essays in the Social History of Rural America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1985.  
 Includes chapters dealing with The Northeast, The South, The West, and The Countryside After the Great Transformation.
- 28-Hicks, John D. *The Populist Revolt: A History of the Farmers’ Alliance and the Peoples Party*. Minneapolis, MN: The University of Minnesota Press. 1931.  
 This book has chapters as follows: I. The Frontier Background. II. Southern Agriculture after the Civil War. III. The Grievances. IV. The Farmers’ Alliance. V. Alliance Activities. VI. The Elections of 1890. VII. The Subtreasury Plan. VIII. The Birth of a Party. IX. The Election of 1892. X. On Trial in the West. XI. The Rise of the Silver Issue. XII. The Elections of 1894. XIII. The Triumph of Fusion.
- 29-Hofstadter, Richard. *The Age of Reform: From Bryan to F.D.R.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1955.  
 This book covers much more than agriculture, but is of relevance here all the same. Hofstadter notes that the reform movements of the last decade of the 1800s and first thirty years or so of the 1900s included: “The agrarian uprising that found its most intense expression in the Populism of the 1890’s and the Bryan campaign of 1896; the Progressive movement which extended from about 1900 to 1914; and the New Deal whose dynamic phase was concentrated in the few years of the 1930’s. Hofstadter’s interest is in the ideas the participants of these movements had as to what was wrong, what changes the participants felt were needed, and what instruments the participants felt were needed with which to accomplish these changes. The book consists of seven sections as follows: The Agrarian Myth and Commercial Realities. The Folklore of Populism. From Pathos to Parity. The Status Revolution and Progressive Leaders. The Progressive Impulse. The Struggle over Organization, From Progressivism to the New Deal.
- 30-Hurt, R. Douglas. *Problems of Plenty: The American Farmer in the Twentieth Century*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee. 2002.  
 This book provides a brief and broad survey of the major policy developments that affected farm men and women in the twentieth century. It is the story of how farmers came to depend on the federal government in the twentieth century. Chapters include: The Progressive Era (A Regional Survey, Age of Prosperity, The Country Life Movement, Agricultural Organizations, Reformers, Farmers, and the Regulatory State, Agricultural Education, Expansion of Federal Power, World War I). The Age of Uncertainty (Postwar Decline, Science and Technology, The Farm Bloc, The McNary-Haugen Plan, The Agricultural Marketing Act). The New Deal (Agricultural Adjustment Administration, CCC, Dust Bowl, Resettlement and Farm Security, Rural Electrification, The Farm Lobby). Prosperity and Decline (WWII, Postwar Problems, Science and Technology, Agribusiness, Agricultural Organizations). Fallout (Policy of Dependency, Collapse, Embargo, Agricultural Organizations, Science and technology). Century’s End (Farm Subsidies, Genetically Modified Crops, Agribusiness, Environmental Concerns, A New Agricultural Policy).



- 31-Kirkendall, Richard S. *Social Scientists and Farm Politics in the Age of Roosevelt*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press. 1966.  
 Chapters include: Outlining Hopes and Ambitions. Building Support. Achieving a Partial Victory. Elevating Production Control. Moving Toward the Long-Range Programs. Facing Pressures from Left and Right. Planning for the Rural Poor. Making Progress and Repairing Damage. Elevating the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Building the Planning Program. Destroying the Planning Committees. Demoting the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Restricting the Bureau of Agriculture Economics. Social Scientists in Farm Politics.
- 32-Lindstrom, David E. (Edited by Herbert McNee Hamlin). *American Farmers and Rural Organizations*. 457 pp. Champaign, IL: The Garrard Press. 1948.  
 This book contains sections as follows: I. The Field of Farmers' and Rural Organizations. II. Historical Background. III. Present Day Farmers' and Rural Organizations. IV. Organizational Process and Principles. V. National Policies, Rural Values, and Human Welfare. It was designed to be used as a class reference book on the types of and organizational principles of agricultural organizations in the United States.
- 33-McMath, Robert C., Jr. *American Populism: A Social History, 1877-1898*. New York: Hill and Wang. 1993.  
 In reviewing the Populist movement, McMath chronicles the Populists' battles with the dominant institutions of the nation. Chapters include: The Populist Country Before Populism: Rural Life in the New West and the New South. Cultures of Protest, 1867-86. The Farmers' Alliance in Search of the Cooperative Commonwealth, 1887-89. Farmers, Laborers, and Politics: Interest Groups and Insurgency, 1890. Creating a Political Culture: The People's Party, 1891-92. The Crisis of Populism, 1893-98.
- 34-McVey, F. L. *The Populist Movement*. New York: Sonnenschein and Co. 1896.  
 The first scholarly work to be published on Populism. McVey described this third party as a response to the problems of industrialization. He openly disapproved of nine planks in the party's platform and labeled them as "socialistic". In general, he contended that Populism was rooted in the past although he acknowledged that it was the American past from which the Populists drew their inspiration.
- 35-Mooney, Patrick H. and Theo J. Majka. *Farmers' and Farm Workers' Movements: Social Protest in American Agriculture*. New York: Twayne. 1995.  
 The introductory chapter of this book gives an overview of the history of farmer and farm labor movements. Subsequent chapters are devoted to the specifics of farmer and farm labor movements. In the section on Farmer Movements, chapters include: The Colonial Period to the Civil War. Response to Monopoly Capitalism, 1860-1900. Prosperity and Depression, 1900-1939. After World War II. In the section on Farm Worker Movements, chapters include The Depression Era. The United Farm Workers Era. Unionism During the 1980s and Early 1990s.
- 36-Periam, Jonathan. *The Groundswell, A History of the Origin, Aims, and Progress of the Farmers' Movement*. Cincinnati: E. Hannaford. 1874.  
 Chapters include: Agriculture and its Subdivisions. Relation of Agriculture to Horticulture. Farmers' Clubs in Great Britain. American Farmers' Clubs. Power of the Farmers. Cooperation Among the Industries. Constitution and Business of Farmers' Clubs. Inner Workings of Farmers' Clubs. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Early Struggles and their Fruition. Aims and Objects of the Order. Laws and By-Laws of the Order. The Movement Toward Cooperation. The National Agricultural Congress of 1872. The Patrons of Iowa, and their Work. The Kansas Farmers' Cooperative Association. The Test Case of the Unconstitutional Illinois Railroad Law. The New Illinois Railroad Law and its Workings. The American Cheap Transportation Association. The People vs. Railway Monopolies. Railway Legislation at Home and Abroad. Concerning Rates and Governmental Railways. The Benefits Conferred by Railroads. Credits Mobilier, Fast Freights, Etc. Governmental Ownership of Railways. Industrial Education. Agricultural College Education. What the Groundswell has Accomplished. The Order of Patrons of Industry.
- 37-Russell, Charles Edward. *The Story of the Nonpartisan League: A Chapter in American Evolution*. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1920.  
 An account of the background to and development of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota. Russell is one of the Muckraking authors.
- 38-Sanders, E. "Industrial Concentration, Sectional Competition, and Antitrust Politics in America, 1880-1980." In Orren, K., and S. Skowronek (eds). *Studies in American Political Development*. Vol. 1. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1986. pp. 142-214.  
 This article traces the development of antitrust policy over the past century and embeds antitrust policy in a theoretical framework that relates it to other public policies and to the broad economic and political structures that have engendered it. Sections of the paper are entitled: Antimonopoly Politics: Origins and Early Victories, 1880-1896. Core Political Hegemony and Accelerated Economic Concentration, 1897-1912. The Periphery to Power: The Wilson Years. Agrarian Politics at High Tide. The Bureaucratic Turn in Antitrust. The 1930s: Old Symbols, New Interests. The Waning Agrarian Momentum.

- 39-Saloutos, Theodore. *The American Farmer and the New Deal*. Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press. 1982.  
A thorough and excellent review of the formation, trials and tribulations of the New Deal legislation including the performance of the principle actors in forming and executing this legislation. Chapters include: Farm Crisis: 1918-1933. The Quest for a Farm Policy Begins. Reviving, Modernizing, and Selling an Idea: The AAA Becomes Law. Staffing the AAA. Launching the AAA Programs. Dissension within the AAA. Sharecroppers and Tenants. The Battle for the Disinherited. Opposition to the AAA Mounts. The Search for Foreign Markets: 1934-1936. The War on Rural Poverty. The Farm Security Administration. The Black Farmer under the New Deal. The New Deal on the Great Plains. The Battle for Rural Electrification. The Election of 1936 and the Farmers. The AAA: 1936-1939. New Deal Farm Policy: An Appraisal.
- 40-Saloutos, Theodore and John D. Hicks. *Twentieth-Century Populism: Agricultural Discontent in the Middle West 1900-1939*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press. 1951.  
Chapters include: I. The Region of Discontent. II. Farm Populism to Insurgency. III. Early Phases of the Cooperative Movement. IV. The Impact of War (WWI). V. The American Society of Equity. VI-VII. The Nonpartisan League. VIII. The Farmers' Union. IX. The American Farm Bureau Federation. X. The Cooperative Movement, 1920-32. XI. The Farm Bloc, 1920-23. XII. Third-Party Ideologies, 1920-24. XIII. The McNary-Haugen Movement. XIV. From Farm Foard to Farm Strike. XV. The Farm Strike. XVI-XVIII. The New Deal.
- 41-Shover, John L. *Cornbelt Rebellion: The Farmers' Holiday Association*. Urbana, IL: The University of Illinois Press. 1965.  
This was an attempt by Midwestern corn, hog, dairy, cattle farmers to improve their position through a series of farm strikes to convince legislators to pass legislation favorable to depressed farmers. Shover reviews the growth, progress, and fall of this organization during the 1930s including attempts by the Communist Party to infiltrate the organization.
- 42-Stock, Catherine McNicol. *Rural Radicals: From Bacon's Rebellion to the Oklahoma City Bombing*. New York: Penguin Books. 1996.  
This book focuses on two themes that are generally presented separately in treatments of rural radicalism: the politics of rural producer radicalism and the culture of vigilante violence. Tracing the story of patriotic intolerance as far back as 1676, Stock explains how rural Virginians took up arms to protest what they considered to be economic and political injustices. She examines recurring themes in rural radical movements, including anti-federalism, white supremacy, populism, and vigilantism, and reveals how for centuries these themes have been played out in a clash of private and public interests that is distinctly rural and distinctly American.
- 43-Taylor, Carl C. *The Farmers' Movement, 1620-1920*. New York: American Book Co. 1953.  
Chapters include: There is an American Farmers' Movement. The Farmers' Movement Before 1790. Commercial Farmers Enter Politics. Early Farmers' Organizations. The Agricultural Revolution. The Rise of the Grange. The Granger Revolt 1870-1880. Demands and Accomplishments of the Alliance. The Alliances after Attempts at Union. The Populist Revolt. A Low Tide in the Farmers' Movement. The Farmers' Union. The American Society of Equity. Other Equity Organizations. The Nonpartisan League. The Growth and Decline of the Nonpartisan League. The Cooperative Marketing Movement
- 44-Thomas, Norman. *The Plight of the Share-Cropper*. New York: League for Industrial Democracy. 1934.  
This is a pamphlet in which Thomas argues for a Socialist solution of the problems facing the poor share-cropper trying to make a living on small cotton acreage in the South. It is a story of the condition of and lack of sympathy for the poor share-cropper (black or white) in the South. Thomas is convinced that the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1934 calling for cotton acreage reductions does nothing to solve the problem. This pamphlet also includes as Part II a Report of A Survey on The Social and Economic Consequences of the Cotton Acreage Reduction Program.
- 45-Wunderlich. *American Country Life: A Legacy*. New York: University Press of America. 2003.  
This is the story of the rise, life, and fall of the American Country Life Association (ACLA). "It begins with a brief interpretative summary, an overview of an organization with important missions, devoted members, and a poor instinct for self-preservation. It is followed by a chapter on the membership and leadership of ACLA, as exemplified in profiles of three of its most influential presidents."

## VII-Novels on Agricultural Pioneering in the United States

- 1-Agee, James. *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1941.  
[AL]  
A collection of observations about cotton tenantry as examined in the daily living of three representative white tenant families set in Alabama. A great description of the families' income, shelter, clothing, education, and work. This book is basically a chronicle of Southern poverty during the Great Depression.

- 2-Aldrich, Bess Streeter. *A Lantern in Her Hand*. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1928. **[NE] [FARM WOMEN]**  
 Life story of Abbie Deal, who comes to Iowa as a child, marries, and goes on to Nebraska, where she raises a family and takes part in the development of the country in the period following the Civil War. Shows typical attitude toward pioneering: success individually and collectively. As a young girl in Iowa, Abbie married Will Deal and together they homesteaded in Nebraska. At once intimidated by the waving, treeless prairie and exultant at being the owners of 160 acres of rich farmland, Abbie and Will were exhausted by hard work but full of high hopes. These hopes sustained them as they survived such tragedies as droughts, fierce snow storms, and plagues of grasshoppers. Then came good years and good crops. A frame house replaced the soddie. Towns began to grow up nearby; and there were their children who grew along with the settlement of Nebraska. Spanning seventy years, this story chronicles the enormous strength and perseverance of the first settlers but at its heart is the enduring relationship of Abbie and Will and their dreams.
- 3-Aldrich, Bess Streeter. *Song of Years*. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. 1939. **[IA]**  
 Account of the settlement and growth of the Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa, area. The story involves a young man from the East, Wayne Lockwood, who comes to Iowa by himself to homestead adjacent to the Martin family of seven daughters and two sons and mother and father. Eventually Wayne falls in love with the youngest daughter and after coming home from the Civil War they wed.
- 4-Arnold, Harriette. *The Dollmaker*. New York: Avon Books. 1954. **[KY]**  
 This is a brutal, depressing story about a rural Kentucky family who moved to Detroit during the closing years of World War II so the husband could contribute to the war effort by working in a factory. The leading character, Gertie the wife of the family, learned to whittle from her father when she was a child. Gertie is the “dollmaker”. Gertie wanted to buy a farm in Kentucky but her mother made her give it up and go to Detroit to be with her husband. Clovis, the husband of the family, adapted to Detroit life quite readily, but Gertie hated it and never really adapted. There is very little about farming in this book but it is a captivating story.
- 5-Aydelotte, Dora. *Long Furrows*. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1935. **[IL]**  
 The youth, courtship, and marriage of Barb'ry, eldest daughter of John and Lyddy Miller of Green's Grove, provide the focal point for this novel of Shelby County, Illinois farm life in the 1890's. Offering nothing more interesting than a Fourth of July picnic the unexpected marriage of Aunt Min, the near drowning of two younger brothers, and preparation for the annual harvest, *Long Furrows* is an accurate image of the routines, the joys, and the sorrows of daily living in rural Illinois during that period. The entire story is concerned with the life of the family as seen through the eyes of a girl (Barb'ry) in her teens.
- 6-Aydelotte, Dora. *Full Harvest*. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1939. **[IL]**  
 This novel is a continuation of the life of the Miller family begun in Aydelotte's *Long Furrows*. Lyddy Miller, ambitious matriarch of the Miller family, wants her children to have the advantages which only growing up in town can provide. Much persuasion is needed to convince the family, but Lyddy finally succeeds in moving husband and children from the farm into town. Unfortunately, town life has an adverse effect, and their return to the farm following a financial crisis is a move welcomed by all. Set in central Illinois around the turn of the century. Details of church socials, an auction sale, the county fair, and various farm chores are a true rendering of the times.
- 7-Bellamann, Henry. *Floods of Spring*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1942. **[MO]**  
 The main character, Peter Kettring, is an educated man from Philadelphia who marries a farmer's daughter and moves to Missouri. Peter adopts the ways of the Pennsylvania Dutch with a tenacity and rigor unequaled even by them. Following a compulsion that is never explained, Peter will have nothing to do with anything he ever learned from books and even refuses to allow his son to further his education when the boy expresses a desire to write. The book shows familiarity with farm life and the Pennsylvania Dutch speech and literature.
- 8-Berry, Wendell. *A Place on Earth*. North Point Press. San Francisco. 1983. **[KY]**  
 A novel about the episodes of rural people in Kentucky, but not much rural history. It is set during the closing months of World War II and deals exclusively with people who did not leave home. It is a novel of praise for a life lived close to the earth.
- 9-Blunt, Judy. *Breaking Clean*. Alfred A. Knopf, NY. 2002. **[MT]**  
 This is the story of a girl growing up and maturing on a Montana ranch in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. The story of a rather rebellious ranch girl. She spent more than thirty years on wheat and cattle ranches in northeastern Montana before leaving to attend the University of Montana.
- 10-Bromfield, Louis. *The Farm*. Harper & Brothers, NY. 1933. **[NEW ENGLAND]**  
 A story of a family to illustrate a way of living in rural America prior to 1900. More a collection of stories about the people of the family than about places and events and farming. One is not even told where the setting of the story takes place although it must be in New England
- 11-Bromfield, Louis. *Pleasant Valley*. Harper and Brothers, NY. 1943. **[OH]**  
 A collection of reminisces of a successful writer returning to his boyhood farm in Ohio. Bromfield presents a passionate love of farming and farmers, talks about restoring “dead farmland”, experimenting with farming methods, social life on the farm, and other amenities associated with living and making a livelihood on the farm.
- 12-Bromfield, Louis. *The Wild Country*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1948. **[MO]**  
 Eighteenth-century tale of seduction and revenge placed in setting of baronial estate of Judge Stillcombe in Missouri in 20<sup>th</sup> century. A story told through the eyes of Ronnie Stillcombe as he grew from childhood to adulthood. Ronnie's parents died when he was quite young. He was raised by his grandfather and spinster aunt and without other children around. The “sexual training” of Ronnie is a strong component of this story.

- 13-Caldwell, Erskine. *Tobacco Road*. Random House. NY. 1932. [GA]  
A novel set in rural Georgia about a family of white sharecroppers. Fairly detailed information about soil depletion, erosion, tobacco and cotton culture, subsistence farming, and sharecropping.
- 14-Cannon, Cornelia. *Red Rust*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1928. [MN]  
A novel of a pioneer American who overcame both the intense passions of a frontier settlement and the forces of nature. This is really a book of two stories: (1) the trials and tribulations of pioneering families including their loves and disappointments and struggles to make a living for a large family on the land with mostly hard work, and (2) an account of the development of a rust-resistant strain of wheat. The lead characters are Matts Swenson, son of Swedish immigrants to Minnesota and Lena Jensen a mother of six who lost her abusive husband and later married Matts. A rather strange story but well done and well worth the read.
- 15-Carroll, Gladys Hasty. *As the Earth Turns*. New York: Macmillan Co. 1936. [NEW ENGLAND]  
This is a realistic portrait of rural life during the depression in New England. Many farming families are lured away from that hard life by the excitement and opportunities in the cities. The altruistic Jen is careful that Stan really wants to be a farmer before she commits herself to him in order to avoid the unhappiness experienced by George and Mil.
- 16-Cather, Willa Sibert. *My Antonia*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. [NE]  
A novel about a Bohemian family who immigrated to a farm in Nebraska as told by a young boy from Virginia who moved to Nebraska to live with his grandparents. Willa Cather's masterpiece is the story of a young immigrant woman, part of a homesteading family which settled on the plains of Nebraska. Its themes include optimistic youth amidst the struggles of pioneer days, coming of age, and romantic American spirit. Told through the eyes of Jim Burden, the author's effective alter-ego, *My Antonia* is a simply told novel of the American frontier - a way of life which has, for the most part, vanished.
- 17-Cather, Willa Sibert. *O Pioneers!* New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1913. [NE]  
A novel about a Swedish family set in the Nebraska tableland. The lead character is the sister of the family, Alexandra Bergson. Alexandra introduces scientific farming to her neighborhood and becomes the most successful farmer in the community. Her neighbors view her activities with some dismay, and her male relatives downplay her contributions to the farm. Cather stresses that hardwork and scientific farming will lead to prosperity. Alexandra is the next to youngest and only female of four offspring of an immigrant Swedish farming couple in Nebraska. Alexandra is in town to bring back the doctor to treat her ailing father. He refuses to come, because her father is hopelessly dying. Her father, knowing his fate is sealed, calls the family together and believing that his daughter is the only one with intelligence and grit, installs her as the head of the family and orders his three sons to follow her advice on all matters. The boys readily agree. The story continues as Alexandra's best friend and neighbor, Carl, finds farming unsatisfactory and leaves to earn his fortune elsewhere. This leaves Alexandra facing spinsterhood. She sells Carl's farm to a young hard-working couple.
- 18-Clark, Walter van Tilburg. *The Track of the Cat*. New York: Random House, Inc. 1949. [WEST]  
Tragedy on a ranch in the Old West caused by a panther on the kill. Two of three brothers were killed by the cat or on the hunt of the cat. The third brother gets the cat.
- 19-Clark, Walter Van Tilburg. *The Ox-Bow Incident*. New York: Random House, Inc. 1940. [WEST]  
A novel of violence (murder and cattle rustling) and quick justice (hanging by a vigilante mob) in the Old West.
- 20-Cook, James H. *Fifty Years on the Old Frontier as Cowboy, Hunter, Guide, Scout, and Ranchman*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press. 1923. [TX]  
This book consists of reminiscences of the author of his life as a Cowboy, Hunter, Guide, Scout, and Ranchman in the West and Southwest. He was born in southern Michigan in 1857 and traveled to Texas to begin his life as a Cowboy. This book was actually written between 1870 and 1880. It is a rather captivating story of these aspects of pioneering but contains little about agriculture other than ranching and cattle droving.
- 21-Corey, Paul. *Three Miles Square*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1939. [IA]  
First volume in a trilogy dealing with a farm family in Iowa. This book begins with the death farmer Chris Mantz in 1910. He leaves his widow, Bessie, and four children, Andrew, Verney, Wolmar, and baby Otto. Bessie decides to stay on the farm and have fourteen-year-old Andrew run it until he is twenty-one when he will go to school and study architecture. By that time Wolmar will be old enough to take over. Andrew operates the farm and makes improvements on it. Verney elopes with Clem Joergensen, a member of a dredge crew working on the Mantz land. Mrs. Mantz "had hoped that her daughter would go on and get an education; do the things she had wanted to do when she was a girl." At the end of the novel, Andrew breaks off his engagement to one of the neighboring farm girls and goes off to Des Moines to study architecture.
- 22-Corey, Paul. *The Road Returns*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1940. [IA]  
Second volume in a trilogy dealing with a farm family in Iowa covering the period 1917-1923. Wolmar Mantz runs the farm rather badly. Andrew, attending college in the capital city, is drafted at the outset of World War I and spends about two years in the army. After his discharge, Andrew loses interest in going back to school and becomes a carpenter in Des Moines. Because Wolmar doesn't like the farm, Bessie sells out to the old family enemy, Sorrel Jensen, and moves to the town of Elm (Atlantic). Here Otto starts to high school and gets a job repairing clocks and phonographs, and Wolmar goes to work in a garage. Andrew gets married, loses his job, and returns to Elm looking for work. Andrew finds a job, loses it, and then decides to raise chickens and vegetables on a three-acre lot on the outskirts of town. Wolmar obtains an even better position as a mechanic, marries, and then borrows money from his

mother to buy a small house and some land on which to build a garage of his own. The post-war recession of the early 1920's strikes rural Iowa, and the Elm Savings Bank fails in the fall of 1922, and many lose their savings. Jensen, unable to meet the payments on the farm he purchased from the Mantz family, tells the widow to take it back. "The road returns" for Andrew as he goes back to run the homeplace while Otto sets off for The University of Iowa.

23-Corey, Paul. *County Seat*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1941. [IA]

Third volume in a trilogy dealing with a farm family in Iowa covering the 1920s. Andrew is dissatisfied on the farm, Wolmar is successfully operating a garage, Verney and her husband are living with Mrs. Mantz, and Otto is at the University. Andrew joins an older man in Elm as a partner in a contracting firm to build houses, and Mrs. Mantz rents the farm. Otto has an affair with an Elm girl, graduates from Iowa, and gets a second-rate job in Chicago. With the coming of the Depression, Otto loses his job and comes back to Elm and rents his mother's farm.

24-Corey, Paul. *Acres of Antaeus*. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1946. [MIDWEST]

A novel about the efforts of large corporations to supplant the small independent farmer in the Midwest during the depression. The main character, Jim Buckley, takes a job with MidWest, though his sympathies are with the farmers, including his father-in-law, who is one of the victims of MidWest's expansionist policies. The resolution is not likely to be satisfying to readers who share Buckley's (and Corey's) sympathies, for, although a change in management at MidWest modifies some of the company's exploitative policies, it still exists, and Buckley is still working for it at the end of the novel.

25-Croy, Homer. *Corn Country*. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. 1947. [MIDWEST]

A nostalgic trip through farming and farm life in the Midwest – primarily Iowa and Nebraska – via several short vignettes. Some examples include: Claim-Jumpers, The Barbed-Wire Fence, County Seat Wars, The Incredible Grasshoppers, How Some of Our Towns Got Their Names, Hardships of the Early Churches, Horse Thieves, Deep Wells, The First Homestead, The Rainmakers, The Story of Corn, Hog-Calling Contests, Graduation Day in the One-Room School, Corn Belt Words, What's New on the Old Farm, Traits and Characteristics of the People of the Midwest.

26-Dabney, Virginia Bell. *Once There Was a Farm: A Country Childhood Remembered*. New York: Random House. 1990. [VA]

A collection of vignettes about the life of a young girl on a farm in Virginia.

27-DeJong, David Cornel. *Light Sons and Dark*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1940. [MIDWEST]

A depressing and rather melodramatic tale of family disharmony, drought, debt, and general misery in the Middlewest. Not much about pioneer agriculture or pioneer farming.

28-Douglas, Marjorie Myers. *Eggs in the Coffee, Sheep in the Corn: My 17 Years as a Farmwife*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press. 1994. [MN] [FARM WOMEN]

A collection of stories by the author who was raised as a "city girl" to a professional family who moved to the farm with her husband. Marjorie obviously had a lot to learn about farm life and about being a farm wife. In 1943, Douglas and her husband gave up a suburban lifestyle to help her in-laws avoid the loss of the family farm. Written 50 years later, her account captures a time when farming was in transition: the house had no indoor plumbing, and women spent most of their time preparing food for numerous hired hands. Yet the farmers were beginning to use scientific husbandry and market analysis, and the acquisition of a first combine presaged the coming decline in manual labor. What was planned as a stay of a year or two grew to be nearly two decades, and Douglas describes both the gradual building of community ties and the tasks and trials of farm life. She arrived with no illusions of a rural Eden and had to adjust to grinding physical labor and stand up to an autocratic father-in-law. Douglas's account reveals that some neighbors rustled livestock and cheated one another.

29-Downing, John Hyatt. *The Harvest Is Late*. New York: Hampton Publishing Co. 1944. [SD]

Study of conflict between farming and town life in Acadia, South Dakota. The story begins just prior to the crash of the 1920s and ends with bank closings and farm foreclosures. The central figure of the story, Peter Oliver, is a farmer at heart with a 1200-acre farm, Sundown, which he loves but his wife hates so he was forced to move to town and become a banker. He and his wife have three daughters two of which are like his wife and the third is the apple of his eye. Eventually he loses the bank and then the farm.

30-Eaton, Geoffrey Dell. *Backfurrow*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1925. [MI]

This is a grim treatment of Michigan farm life in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The story is told through the eyes of a farm boy who hates farming, goes to live in the city, fails to succeed there, comes back to the farm, marries and has a family, becomes ill, etc. Very few of the farmers the lead character (Ralph Dutton) knows make enough money to keep them in old age, and most die early and horribly. One comes to feel almost as pained for the poor country doctor who travels great distances through all kinds of weather to care for these folk, usually without hope of payment, so that his fate is nearly as bad.

31-Eggleston, Edward. *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*. New York: Orange, Judd & Co. 1871. [IN]

This novel about an enlightened schoolmaster in a fictional Indiana community is famous both for its enduring popularity and for its innovative use of regional dialect. The first four chapters contain a wealth of information about Hoosier culture, community, and education in the 1850s, and the chapter on the Spelling School is possibly the best description of this popular rural amusement to be found anywhere. (A genuine study of rural life according to Caroline B. Sherman.)

- 32-Engle, Paul. *Always the Land*. New York: Random House. 1941. [IA]  
A love story with overtones of social criticism set against a background of horse racing in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, area. There was a farm involved in the story but very little about farming or agriculture. Just an ongoing argument between the lead character, Joe, and his grandfather about taking advantage of the government loan program.
- 33-Falstaff, Jake. *Come Back to Wayne County*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1942. [OH]  
A collection of sketches centered about a New York boy who spends a summer in Wayne County, Ohio, mostly at the farm of Ora Weiler who is married to the boy's cousin.
- 34-Faragher, John Mack. *Sugar Creek: Life on the Illinois Prairie*. Yale University Press. New Haven. 1986. [IL]  
A documentary in five parts: Howling Wilderness, The Country of Plenty to Eat, Lords of the Soil, Tenants of the Hearth, The Sugar Creek Community, and All is Changed.
- 35-Faragher, John Mack. *Women and Men on the Overland Trail*. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1979. [OR]  
This is a study about the roles of men and women as they immigrated from the Midwest to Oregon. It takes as its central problem a reconstruction of the relationship between men and women in marriage in the mid-nineteenth-century Midwest. It utilizes personal records of both men's and women's daily lives to examine family behavior in a cultural context.
- 36-Ferber, Edna. *American Beauty*. New York: Grosset and Dunlap. 1933. [CT]  
A novel about Polish immigrants in Connecticut in the 1930s. Discusses the decline of the Yankee aristocracy and the rise of the immigrant farmer. True Baldwin, an aging millionaire, is ordered by his doctor to get out of Chicago after the 1929 stock market crash takes a toll on his health. His daughter takes him for a drive to Connecticut to visit his birthplace. When True last knew the place, it was a rural farm land that was known for its crops of tobacco. Still having money, he is interested in purchasing a farm house and taking up farming. True remembers his lost love, Judy Oakes. The Oakes were a historic family -- having owned the largest plantation in the county. Judy is long dead but her majestic house still stands. Ferber takes the reader into a long journey into the past concerning the history of this domicile. The story starts in 1700, with some of the first Americans to settle in the area. It covers the growth and struggles of the people there: their interaction with Indians, the harsh winters, and taming of the land.
- 37-Ferber, Edna. *So Big*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. 1924. [IL]  
Daughter of a professional gambler, Selina is thrown on her own resources when he dies. She tries teaching school in the High Prairie truck-farming district near Chicago and there marries a stolid Dutch farmer, who later dies and leaves her with a small son on whom she fixes all her hopes. An interesting story of a woman's life and her struggle to raise her only son and teach him what is valuable in life. The story is set in the late 1800 and early 1900's in rural and urban Chicago. This book is a story about Selina DeJong, orphaned as a young, wealthy child, who struggles to make a life for herself and her only child Dirk whom she has nicknamed "Sobig". She marries a dolt for a husband and begins to work on a vegetable farm. Her husband is opposed to changing the way he operates and runs his farm which frustrates Selina and keeps her from accomplishing anything for many years. Her husband suffers an early death and she is finally able to make some necessary improvements which allow her son (who otherwise would have been a cabbage farmer his whole life) to attend college in the city.
- 38-Fields, Jonathan. *The Memoirs of Dunstan Barr*. New York: Coward-McCann. 1959. [IL]  
This novel is centered about the career of Dunstan Barr heir to the 700 acre Barr estate in Illinois. Each of the Barr children is born on the family's rural Illinois homestead, and each in turn abandons the farm for other interests except for Dunstan who realizes early that he belongs to the land. It is he who marries a local girl and remains on the homestead to till the soil of his ancestors, purchases his sisters' shares of the land when their parents die so that the homestead will remain intact, rescues the family bank when it is threatened with closure, and becomes undisputed head of the Barr clan on the death of his father in 1895.
- 39-Fisher, Vardis. *In Tragic Life*. Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers. 1933. [ID]  
A harsh and brutal story of farm life in Idaho. Few details, though, on farm work or management.
- 40-Fisher, Vardis. *Toilers of the Hills*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1928. [ID]  
A novel about dry-land farming and wheat growing in Idaho covering sod-busting, plowing, fencing, and the effects of weather. More importantly, the book is a story about the trials of a man and a woman trying to raise a family on the prairie when the husband is always optimistic that next year will be better and the wife is convinced he is daffy. The story was, in my view, marred by the stupidity of the male characters of the story. One doubts that there was that level of stupidity and un-education among the people of the prairie.
- 41-Flanagan, John T., (ed.). *America Is West: An Anthology of Middlewestern Life and Literature*. Minneapolis: University of Minn. Press. 1945. [MIDWEST]  
This book is a collection of about 100 short stories and poems classified under the following headings: The Great Valley, Folklore and Legend, The Indian, Explorer and Traveler, The Frontier, The Woods, The Farm, The River, The Small Town, The City, Middlewesterners, and Interpretations.
- 42-Frederic, Harold. *Seth's Brother's Wife*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886. [NY]  
Study of Upper New York state rural life. Not much about farming or agriculture but a good study of rural life. This novel is about a young man, Seth, who ignores the woman who loves him and pays too much attention to his married brother's wife although this changes in time. The brother, who is running for political office, is murdered, and Seth is accused. Of course Seth is innocent.

- 43-Garland, Hamlin. *Main-Traveled Roads: Six Mississippi Valley Stories*. Arena Publishing Co. 1891. Reissued by Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co. Columbus, OH. 1970.

[IA][WI]

Stories about rural life in Iowa and Wisconsin: Up the Coule (Wisc), The Return of a Private (Wisc), A Branch-Road (Iowa), Under the Lion's Paw (Iowa), Mrs. Ripley's Trip (Iowa), and Among the Corn-Rows (Dakota plains & Wisc). Garland was born in West Salem, Wisconsin and spent his youth as a farm boy in Western Wisconsin and Northeastern Iowa. The stories of this book reflect Garland's dissatisfaction with farming as a way of life – the backbreaking, mind-numbing labor of an unmechanized and understaffed western farm for the farm operator and his wife. Under the Lion's Paw is the best known of these stories. Timothy Haskins, defeated in Kansas by drought and grasshoppers, buys a farm in Iowa at an agreed-upon price to be paid at the end of a specified time. When that time comes, the owner asks not only the original price but the added valuation produced by Haskins' improvements. Up the Coule is equally good. The existing state of affairs, Garland seems to say, offers no solution to such problems. (This book is a genuine study of rural life according to Caroline B. Sherman.)

- 44-Garland, Hamlin. *A Son of the Middle Border*. The Macmillan Company. 1914. [WI][ND]

A captivating story of the life of a young farm boy (the author) growing up on a farm first in Wisconsin then Iowa then North Dakota, leaving home at age 18 to pursue his education and later to seek his fortune as a writer in Boston (his father's original home), and, once he achieved success as a writer, seeing to it that his father and mother left the Dakota farm and returned to Wisconsin to live out their old age with family.

- 45-Garland, Hamlin. *A Daughter of the Middle Border*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1921. [ND]

This is a continuation of Garland's autobiography begun in *A Son of the Middle Border*. It covers his marriage to Zulime, the death of his mother, and the birth of his two daughters. It ends with the death of his father.

- 46-Garland, Hamlin. *A Spoil of Office*. Boston: Arena Publishing Company, Copley Square. 1892. [IA]

An outstanding contemporary treatment in fiction of the Populist movement. Iowa farm boy, Bradley Talcott, is impressed by the Grange. At a Grange meeting, Bradley meets, and secretly falls in love with Ida Wilbur. He then goes to college to become a lawyer where he meets Judge and Mrs. Brown. Judge Brown encourages him to bolt the Republican party to join the Democratic party and run, successfully, for state legislative office. On the basis of his success he is encouraged to run, again successfully, for legislative office in Washington. But he is greatly disenchanted by politics and eventually follows Ida's lead and joins the League to fight for "equal rights for everyone". The main setting for the story is Iowa but before her marriage to Bradley, Ida was heavily involved with the League in Kansas.

- 47-Garland, Hamlin. *Boy Life on the Prairie*. New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers. 1899. [IA]

In this book, Garland depicts boy life on a farm in northern Iowa. It is not an autobiography but it does reflect farm situations that Garland experienced as a young man. The main character begins as a 12-year-old and experiences a variety of man-like jobs on the farm as well as some fun times with his young friends – brothers and neighbors. Great detail on many farm tasks. Highly recommended reading for those wanting to learn something about farm life in the 1800s.

- 48-Garland, Hamlin. *Moccasin Ranch*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1909. [ND]

A romantic novel about the first years of settlement on the Dakota prairie. The book contains 7 chapters – one for each of the months from March to December plus a Conclusion chapter. The 'misery' on the prairie is thus told by months.

- 49-Garland, Hamlin. *Prairie Folks*. New York: AMS Press, Inc. 1899. [WI]

A continuation of stories of border life the author began in *Main-Traveled Roads*.

- 50-Garland, Hamlin. *Rose of Dutcher's Coolly*. New York: Macmillan Co. 1899. [IL]

Early example of the success-story type of farm novel in which the central character leaves the farm and achieves success in the city. The story begins with Rose Dutcher's childhood and the death of her mother. Her doting father provides for her every wish. As she grows older she begins to show a much greater intelligence than those around her, and her father allows her to go off to the University in Madison. Her career at the university only makes her realize how alien life on the farm is. She talks her father into letting her go to live in Chicago to continue studying and begin a career as a writer. In Chicago she not only discovers the brilliant life she desires, she also becomes the darling of society and begins to attract suitors, both young and old. The man who impresses her most is Warren Mason a newspaperman, critic, and aspiring novelist. Although he is older than Rose, she finds in him her ideal of manhood. He helps her to find for herself an original voice as a poet, and eventually proposes marriage.

- 51-Garland, Hamlin. *Jason Edwards: An Average Man*. Boston: Arena Publishing Co. 1892. [SD]

An attempt to show that the farm is no longer an escape for surplus urban population. Jason Edwards, a Boston foundry worker living in chronic poverty, flees to Boomtown, South Dakota, where he buys a farm but does not survive the rigors of pioneering life. The book offers a defense of Henry George's single-tax concept.

- 52-Glasgow, Ellen. *The Deliverance: A Romance of the Virginia Tobacco Fields*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1904.

A novel about concerned with an apparent shady deal of old Bill Fletcher, of a feud between him and Christopher Blake, a romance, and the misery of and poverty among sharecroppers set near Fredericksburg, MD around the year 1885. Some details on tobacco

culture. Much of this story is spawned by the lifelong conflict between Christopher Blake, a tobacco sharecropper, and Bill Fletcher, a wealthy tobacco farmer. Christopher claims that Fletcher cheated his father out of the original Blake estate and left him with only a small patch in the middle of the original estate.

53-Gray, Susan. *The Yankee West: Community Life on the Michigan Frontier*. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill. 1996. [MI]

A story about the immigration of New England Yankees to the antebellum southwestern Michigan frontier – in Kalamazoo County – and of the development of the peoples of this area based on existing historical records.

54-Greenberg, David B. (ed.). *Furrow's End: An Anthology of Great Farm Stories*. New York: Greenburg. 1946.

In the Introduction to this book, Louis Bromfield says: "These ... stories reveal an immense diversity of conditions, of tradition, and of geographical background, giving the lie to those who complain that America is standardized and without variety. In them we see that farmer and rural life from almost every angle and from a wide variety of points of view. Some of the stories are tragic, some comic, some romantic, and some realistic. Taken together they give a warm and fairly complete picture of American rural life as it is today in a rapidly changing world." The stories are contributed by: Leo Tolstoi, William Saroyan, Esther Shephard, O. E. Rövaag, Roderick Lull, Angus McDonald, Raymond Weeks, Louis Bromfield, Johannes V. Jensen, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Harry G. Huse, E. B. White, Jim Thompson, Mary King O'Donnell, Weldon Stone, Rudolph Umland, Henry Exall, George Sessions Perry, and Jesse Stuart.

55-Grisham, John. *A Painted House*. New York: Doubleday. 2000. [AR]

This is about a poor white farmer family in Arkansas trying to make a living on 80 acres of cotton land. The story revolves around the family's experiences with and the interactions between a family of hill people and a group of Mexicans hired to pick cotton. The story is unfolded as seen through the eyes of a seven-year old boy.

56-Grove, Frederick Philip. *Our Daily Bread*. New York: Macmillan Co. 1928. [CANADA]

Sober, cheerless treatment of the theme of the second generation's failure to maintain the high standards of character and industry of the pioneers. Set on the Saskatchewan prairie.

57-Hoffbeck, Steven R. *The Haymakers: A Chronicle of Five Farm Families*. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Historical Society Press. 2000. [MN]

This is a short history of the farm life of five Scandinavian farm families in Minnesota which focuses on the haymaking activities of these families. It chronicles some of the trials and tribulations of these families as they try to make a living on the farm during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The chapter focus on: Haying with Scythe and Oxen. Haying with Horses. Haying with Horses, Hay Loaders, and Slings. Tractor-Powered Haying with a Hay Baler. Haying with Swather, Tractor, and Chopper.

58-Howe, Edgar Watson. *The Story of a Country Town*. Atchinson, MO: Howe and Co. 1883. [MIDWEST]

The story highlights the bleakness of the nineteenth-century Midwest and more particularly of its people. The plot follows a printer, Ned Westlock, whose father had abandoned his family when Ned was young. Westlock also narrates the story of his best friend, Jo, who kills a man because he fears his wife is in love with him and then commits suicide in his jail cell. A most depressing book with little rural history.

59-Hudson, Lois Phillips. *Reapers of the Dust: A Prairie Chronicle*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company. 1957. [ND][WA]

A book describing various events in the life of a young girl growing up during the depression and dust bowl days first in North Dakota and then in Washington. She and her family were considered North Dakota "Okies" who migrated to Washington to seek work picking hops, pears, apples, lettuce, etc.

60-Hudson, Lois Phillips. *Bones of Plenty*. Minnesota Historical Society Press. 1962. [ND]

"... a powerful and absorbing novel about the struggles of a proud North Dakota wheat-farming family during the Great Depression. Hudson eloquently portrays George Custer, a determined and angry man who must battle both the land and the landlord; his hard-working wife Rachel; and their young and vulnerable daughter Lucy. Through their compelling story looms a sense of a whole nation's tragedy." "Bones" in the title of this work apparently refers to buffalo bones that were in great abundance in this area during the pioneer days – e.g., the mid to late 1800s – and were gathered by the pioneer families before they could plow the land, and sold for processing as carbon black used in sugar processing or made into fertilizer for gardens.

61-Hurston, Zora Neal. *Their Eyes are Watching God*. NY: J. B. Lippincott, Inc. 1937. [SOUTH]

A book about blacks in a rural southern setting, in dialect and folklore, representing much that was distinctive and significant about rural blacks in the period after the stock market crash of 1929.

62-Ise, John. *Sod and Stubble: The Story of a Kansas Homestead*. University of Nebraska Press. Lincoln. 1996. [KS]

A story of pioneer life in Kansas. This book is a documentary about the trials and tribulations of the family of the author attempting to survive and grow as pioneers in the Great Plains.



- 63-Jackson, Helen Hunt. *Ramona*. Avon. NY. 1970. [WEST]  
A novel of a great love and a spirited girl in the Indian country caught between the Indian and Mexican worlds. Not much rural history.
- 64-Jager, Ronald. *Eighty Acres: Elegy for a Family Farm*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press. 1990. [MI]  
This a collection of stories about the antics, toils, and life in general of children (primarily boys) growing up on a small farm in Missaukee County, Michigan. Not much rural history.
- 65-James, Will. *American Cowboy*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1942.  
A novel. This book spans three generations of cowboys in the American West, from the young trail boss of the very first cattle drive from Texas north to the railroads, to his grandson, born after the open range had been fenced in and after World War I. It chronicles the danger and thrill of life on the frontier as the cattle business is spawned and grows, as the railroads are built, and as the farmer comes to the American West. An interesting book if not very well written.
- 66-Johnson, Josephine. *Now in November*. New York: Simon & Schuster. 1934. [MIDWEST]  
A depressing story of Missouri farm life, it tells the story of a Midwestern farm family and their desperate efforts to make a living. It portrays the harshness of hard work and drought set against the life-giving beauty of the land and the fierce determination of its people. Margret, the narrator, and her family come to the farm when she is a young girl; ten years later she tells of her family's fight to pay off their mortgage and keep their land: "There was a bitterness in sowing and reaping, no matter how good the crop might be... when all that it meant was the privilege of doing this over again and nothing to show but a little mark on paper." Always struggling, always tired, never secure, they still hear the constant refrain from outsiders: "You farmers have got stuff to eat anyway. That's something, ent it?"
- 67-Kelley, Edith S. *Weeds*. New York: Harcourt, Brace. 1923. [KY] [FARM WOMEN]  
A novel about early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farm life of poor tenant farmers in Kentucky attempting to make a living by raising tobacco as a cash crop. The story details the everyday drudgery and seeming hopelessness of a hard-working, spirited young woman who finds herself in a deep, soul-destroying battle with the imprisoning duties of motherhood and of managing an impoverished tenant farm household.
- 68-Kesey, Ken. *Sometimes a Great Notion*. Penquin Books. NY. 1977. [OR]  
A novel about an Oregon logging clan as they deal with a bitter strike raging in a small lumber town along the Oregon Coast.
- 69-Kester, Howard. *Revolt Among the Sharecroppers*. New York: Covici-Friede Publishers. 1936. [AR]  
A gripping story of the social conditions of the white and black sharecropper in Arkansas and of the trials and tribulations of the organizers of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union during the 1930s.
- 70-Kirkland, Joseph. *Zury, The Meanest Man in Spring County: A Novel of Western Life*. New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1887. [IL]  
A novel about the life of Zury (short for Usury) Prouder whose father moved the family from Pennsylvania and settled on the Illinois prairie on a land-grant which came to him as a bonus for military service in the War of 1812. This is a captivating story of life on the prairie using language of the time and place, with Zury as the lead character. (A genuine study of rural life according to Hamlin Garland.)
- 71-Krause, Herbert. *The Thresher*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1946. [MN]  
Johnny Black, who changed his name from Schwartz to symbolize the severance of his life from that of his infamous father, becomes the thresherman of the Pockerbrush country in west-Central Minnesota, against the wishes of his wife, whose father has been involved in a machinery accident. Their married life is tempestuous and unhappy, starting with a hurry-up marriage and ending with Johnny's death in the accident his wife has always feared.
- 72-Kroll, Harry H. *I Was a Share-Cropper*. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1937. [TN]  
An autobiographical account of a sharecropping family in Tennessee during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cotton and rural poverty are the central issues.
- 73-Lane, Rose Wilder. *Let the Hurricane Roar*. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1933. [SD]  
In this story, David and Molly move to the Dakota Territory sometime after the Homestead Act of 1862. David has a team and works for the railroad until he has saved enough to buy items they will need on a homestead. Their first winter is spent in a dugout on their homestead where Molly gives birth to their first child. David and Molly have new neighbors the following spring, the Svensons. David is very proud and excited about his wheat crop. Because of his promising crop, David goes into debt to buy a mowing machine, windows and lumber for a house, and cloth. Before the wheat is ready to harvest a swarm of grasshoppers destroys everything in its path. David and Molly try to save the wheat but are unable to do so. David's pride prevents him from accepting defeat. But this is only the beginning of their troubles as they deal with the harsh realities of the Dakota prairie.

- 74-Lutes, Della T. *Country Schoolma'am*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1941. [MI]  
An autobiography about farm life and rural education in Michigan in the 1880's. The story begins with Della, a seventeen year-old farm girl, teaching in a one-room country school with no experience and little instruction to fall back on who makes a big hit with all the children she teaches – young ones as well as those who were even older than was she.
- 75-McMurtry, Larry. *Lonesome Dove*. Simon and Schuster. NY. 1985. [WEST]  
This is a collection of tales of a group of cattle drovers and horse traders as they moved west from Lonesome Dove, Tennessee through Texas and Denver to Montana. It is really a saga of the trials and pleasures of the two lead characters – Lorena, a young and beautiful whore and August (Gus), an older man who not only takes a fancy to Lorena from time to time but ends up being her comforter and confidant after she is abducted by an unscrupulous Indian.
- 76-Meyer, Roy W. *The Middle Western Farm Novel in the Twentieth Century*. Lincoln, Nebr.: University of Nebraska Press. 1965. [MIDWEST]  
A review of farm novels including an annotated bibliography of some 150 fiction novels written during 1891-1962. As the title suggests, this book focuses on the Middle West. Some novels from other regions are included in the bibliography although not in the annotated bibliography. From the initial efforts of Joseph Kirkland and Hamlin Garland in the 1880's and 1890's, the number of farm novels published increased slowly until after World War I, when the genre burgeoned suddenly, perhaps, as John T. Frederick suggests, as the result of a "heightened cultural nationalism" in the 1920's. From 1920 to 1945 the output of middle western farm fiction alone averaged four novels annually, with the greatest concentration coming in the 1930's. Although this fiction did not rank so high qualitatively as quantitatively, it did include some of the most popular fiction of the period and a number of prize-winning novels: Pulitzer price awards went to Willa Cather in 1923, Margaret Wilson in 1924, Edna Ferber in 1925, Louis Bromfield in 1927, and Josephine Johnson in 1934.
- 77-Meyers, Kent. *The Witness of Combines*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press. 1998. MN]  
A collection of essays about the author's recollections of growing up and working on the family farm in Minnesota during the 1950s. Not much rural history, but a well-done and touching set of stories about farm life by one having chores and responsibilities on the farm on which he was raised.
- 78-Moberg, Vilhelm. *The Emigrants*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1951. [MN]  
In this volume Moberg lays the ground work for the emigration of a Swedish family to a northern territory in Minnesota in the 1830s, grounding it in the reasons for the exodus of so many Swedes from their mother country in the middle of the 19th century. The focus of the book is on the family, relatives, and friends of Karl Oscar Nilsson who unceasingly worked his farm, only to find that, no matter what he did, he could not progress and would continue to live on the cusp of total poverty. Gathering up his family and friends of the family, he decides to take the monumental step of making a fresh start by emigrating to the new world, specifically the United States of America. This book is the story of the first leg of their journey taking the reader through their lives in Sweden, the decision to make such a journey, and their sea voyage.
- 79-Moberg, Vilhelm. *Unto A Good Land*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1954. [MN]  
This volume focuses on the arrival of the Nilsson family and friends in America. It details their journey from New York, a journey that was to take them across the Midwest by rail, steamer, and foot to arrive in the wilds of what would one day be Minnesota. It is in this wilderness that the Nilsson family and friends would homestead and struggle to make a new home. The early struggles of the Nilsson family to succeed in what was an unknown frontier is the main subject of this book.
- 80-Moberg, Vilhelm. *The Settlers*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1961. [MN]  
In this book Moberg continues the story of the Nilsson family and friends. It tells the story of the divided Nilsson brothers, each of whom would forge a path alien to the other. Moberg highlights the mass migration of disaffected Swedes to Minnesota and details their contribution to the prosperity of that part of the country. The author shows how these early Swedish settlers consolidated themselves into a thriving, bustling community, despite the obstacles and hardships that were to be their lot in the early years of their struggle to make the new land yield to their will.
- 81-Moberg, Vilhelm. *Last Letter Home*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1961. [MN]  
This last volume in the series is a continuation of the story of the Nilsson family, as well as that of their friends. With the fabric of their lives now firmly woven into the fabric of their adopted country and with the birth of a new generation, they have earned the right to call themselves Americans. Having conquered the wilderness and having achieved a measure of stability and comfort, they believe that the worst is over, only to find themselves thrust into a Civil War. Moreover, the blood of their friends and family would be shed, as a Sioux uprising wreaks havoc in Minnesota and its surrounding environs. Still, the Nilssons prevail and leave their mark.
- 82-Moody, Ralph. *Horse of a Different Color: Reminiscences of a Kansas Drover*. Norton. NY. 1968. [KS]  
Reminiscences of a Kansas Drover. Not much rural history.
- 83-Moody, Ralph. *Little Britches*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. 1950. [CO]  
A story about a family who moved from New Hampshire to Colorado (near Denver) to begin ranching. The lead character is an 8-9 year old boy, Little Britches, who learns a lot about life on his way to becoming a cowboy and a young man who contributes to the family's income as they struggle to make it on a small spread with limited access to water. The setting for the story is early 1900. The family attempted to make a living growing peas, beans, oats, and alfalfa. In the end the family could not make a go of ranching so they sold out and the father entered the building trade.

- 84-Moody, Ralph. *Man of the Family*. Norton. NY. 1951. [CO]  
 Stories about a rural family who lost their father (and husband) the eldest son of which strives to replace the father. This book is set in the period of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there is not much rural history.
- 85-Munger, Dell H. *The Wind Before The Dawn*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1912. [KS] [FARM WOMEN]  
 This novel is a study of masculine domination of wives and an appeal for a solution through financial independence for women. Set on the Kansas prairie, it traces the life and loves of Elizabeth Farmshaw from a 16 year-old farm girl dominated by her father and required to help pay off her father's debts to a young wife with a child who is similarly dominated by her husband until she inherits enough land to become financially independent and thus throw off the yoke of male domination.
- 86-North, Sterling. *So Dear to My Heart*. New York: Doubleday & Co. 1947. [IN]  
 A story of a childhood in southern Indiana around 1900. The lead characters in this story are young Jeremiah Kincaid, his Granny Samantha, his uncle Hiram, and cousin Tildy. The subject of the story is Jeremiah and his little black lamb. The story is told via various parables and passages from the Bible. Not much about pioneering but a captivating little story.
- 87-Owens, William A. *This Stubborn Soil: Memories of a Frontier Boyhood*. Scribner. NY. 1966. [TX]  
 A narrative about the life of a poor, rural, white family (Mr. Owen's) living in the Pin Hook area of Texas near the Oklahoma and Arkansas borders. Not much rural history.
- 88-Quick, Herbert. *Vandemark's Folly*. New York: A. L. Burt & Co. 1922. [IA]  
 Jacob Vandemark escapes from a ruthless father who makes the boy work in the mills beginning at age eight, works on the Canal boats, extorts a grant of land out of his stepfather in Madison, drives to Iowa with a herd of cattle and the necessary implements for pioneer life as a teenager, and settles on his land in Monterey County, Iowa where he grows up with the country. On his way out to Iowa he meets and falls in love with a young girl who has escaped from her ruthless father. It was a long time after he had settled on his land, however, before he got up the courage to marry the girl and then it was the result of a rare event during a disastrous winter storm.
- 89-Raaen, Aagot. *Grass of the Earth: Immigrant Life in the Dakota Country*. Northfield, MN: Norwegian-American Historical Association. 1950. [ND]  
 This book contains reminiscences of life on the Dakota prairie as told by a young female member of a very poor Norwegian immigrant family. It records the coming of the railroad, the saloon, the farm mortgage, the rural school, and the sales agent. It also records much about the food they ate and the jobs all members of the family had so as to make ends meet.
- 90-Raban, Jonathan. *Bad Land: An American Romance*. Pantheon Books. NY. 1996. [MT]  
 A narrative about homesteading in Montana, and a vivid description of the rural landscape of Montana.
- 91-Richter, Conrad. *The Trees*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1940. [OH]  
 This is the first book in Richter's "Awakening Land" trilogy which chronicles the saga of Sayward and her family (the Lucketts) as they turn the Ohio wilderness into which they settled into a bustling city. In this first book, Richter describes the family's struggle to eke out a home in the lonely wilderness of Ohio. Sayward is the oldest daughter of the Luckett family, the mother of which died shortly after they had settled in Ohio. The book covers settler life, including conflicts with Native Americans, illness, death, hunting, family dynamics, and marriage. Sayward marries Portius Wheeler and begins a family of her own. Sayward is the glue that holds her family and community together. She represents the American pioneer as a person of strength, stoicism and compassion.
- 92-Richter, Conrad. *The Fields*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1946. [OH]  
 The second novel in Richter's trilogy continues the saga of the Luckett family in which the oldest daughter, Sayward, has begun the long process of carving a small farm out of the forest. She bears eight children and weathers numerous challenges in this novel, which gives an excellent sense of what pioneer life was like. In this volume we learn that a church and a school is built on Sayward's land, and a town has been built. There is much pressure on Sayward to sell her farm and buy a lot in town but so far she has resisted.
- 93-Richter, Conrad. *The Town*. New York: Knopf. 1951. [OH]  
 The final book in Richter's trilogy chronicles the next step in the area's development. Sayward has now agreed to move out of the cabin in the woods and into a brick mansion in the newly christened town, Americus. Long lost family members are found – Sayward's father and sister. However, most of this book is devoted to an account of the trials of and development of Sayward's youngest of nine living children – Chancey.
- 94-Roberts, Elizabeth Madox. *The Time of Man*. New York: Viking Press. 1926. [KY]  
 A farm novel with a Kentucky setting. Roberts views the world through the eyes of an early twentieth century mountain girl from Eastern Kentucky, where women, due to the nature of the harsh and demanding environment, frequently come to resemble 'buzzards' well before their prime. Ellen Chesser comes to terms with a poor, dreary, and monotonous existence upon seeing a tombstone inscription of a prosperous yet recently deceased local dignitary: "That's Judge Gowan, she whispered, awed by the personality erected by the legend against the stone. "He owned the Gowan farm and the Gowan horses and the Gowan peacocks...across the road from Mr. Al's place...and he left Ms. Anne , his wife, all he had when he died, and people a-geen to law about it big in court. And when he died there was marchen and white plumes on hats and a band a-playen, and his picture is a-hangen up in the courthouse, life size, they say...And when he was a-liven he used to ride up to town in a high buggy with a big shiny horse, a-steppin up on the road and him a sitten big, and always had a plenty to eat and a suit of clothes to wear and a (servant) \* to shine his shoes for him of a weekday even. Ben told me. And he was a-willen big money to his wife when he died and always a-sitten judge in court. A big man he was. That's you." Her voice was whispering the words. And then after a long pause she added. "He's Judge Gowan in court, a-sitten

big, but I'm better'n he is. I'm a-liven and he's dead. I'm better. I'm Ellen Chesser and I'm a-liven and you Judge James Bartholemew Gowan, but all the same I'm better. I'm a-liven."

95-Rölvaag, Ole Edvart. *Giants in the Earth: A Saga of the Prairie*. Harper & Brothers. NY. 1927. [SD]

A gut-wrenching narrative about the trials of a settlement of Norwegian families who trekked to the Dakotas from Minnesota to homestead during the mid-1800s. This is a beautifully written, lyrical book about the experiences of the early Norwegians who settled in the vast prairie of the Dakota Territory during the latter half of the nineteenth century. It speaks of their isolation and desolation, as well as of the hardships inherent in pioneering so far West with so little resources at hand with which to do so. Dependent solely upon their inner resources, hard work, ingenuity, and whatever goods they had managed to haul with them, these peasant, would-be-farmers from Norway would be the stuff of which this country was made. Their resilience in the face of relentless hardship, adversity, and deprivation is stunning, as is their belief in a better life. This book features Per Hansa and his wife Beret and their Norwegian heritage. Per Hansa is better able to cope with the new culture than is Beret.

96-Rövaag, Ole Edvart. *Peder Victorious*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1929. [SD]

Sequel to *Giants in the Earth*, *Peder Victorious* chronicles the childhood of the youngest Holm child, Peder, who is bound for greatness. Through his tribulations with love and sex, to his conflicts with authority this novel brings out all the strife of Americanization. Perhaps the best built conflict and consequently the most frustrating, is that between Peder and his mother. His mother becomes religiously fanatical at times and consequently drives Peder from the church.

97-Rövaag, Ole Edvart. *Their Fathers' God*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1929. [SD]

This book is sequel to *Peder Victorious*. Here we find Peder Holm farming the home place and quickly marrying an Irish Catholic, Susie Doheny. The entire story revolves around the trials and tribulations of the marriage of an Irish Catholic and a Norwegian Lutheran. While, oddly enough, Peder's mother, Beret, seems to be resigned to the marriage, it clearly does not sit well with either the Irish nor the Norwegians. It is a constant struggle for Susie and Peder and in the end it does not work out – she leaves him just before he gets elected governor of North Dakota.

98-Rövaag, Ole Edvart. *Pure Gold*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1929. [SD]

Lars Hougum and Lizzie Olen marry and buy a farm with Lizzie's father's help and quickly settle down to see how much money they can make and accumulate. They are obsessed with making and saving money and counting it every evening. They were persuaded to put \$900 in the bank but lost it during the period of bank failures. Thereafter they kept their money at home and on their person and refused to trust banks again. During the boom period (after WWI) they sold their farm for a lot of money and in that way accumulated even more money. They moved to town and tried to retire. Eventually, of course, they died and failed to find any use for all their money.

99-Sandburg, Helga. *Measure My Love*. New York: McDowell, Oblensky. 1959. [MI]

Set in Michigan dune country recounting a story of a strong-minded woman and a weak-willed man.

100-Sandoz, Mari. *Love Song to the Plains*. Lincoln, Nebr.: University of Nebraska Press. 1961. [WEST]

A salute to the earth and sky and people who made the history of the Great Plains. A story of men and women of many hues: their legends, failures, and achievements – explorers and fur trappers, missionaries, soldiers and army posts, Indian fighting, California-bound emigrants who stopped off to become settlers, cattlemen and bad men, boomers and land speculators. The tales told are not all fact, neither are they all fiction.

101-Smiley, Jane. *A Thousand Acres*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1991. [IA]

A novel about a farm family in Zebulon County, Iowa as told by one of the daughters of the family whose mother died early in her life and whose father was rather an insensitive old Iowa farmer. This daughter, Ginny, and her sister, Rose, married farmers and lived on or near the home place. A third daughter, Caroline, became a lawyer, married a lawyer, and lived in Des Moines. In anger the father, when retiring, cuts Caroline out of the inheritance of the farm. A review indicates that this is "A story of stunning insight and impact. Smiley powerfully evokes the unrelenting, insular world of farm life, the symbiotic relationships between a farmer and his land as well as those among the other members of the rural community. Her tightly controlled prose propels tension to nearly unbearable extremes – but always within the limit of credibility. In the end, she has raised profound questions about human conduct and moral responsibility, especially about family relationships."

102-Smith, Lee. *Fair and Tender Ladies*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1988. [VA]

Smith has created a heroine and other vivid characters who inhabit Virginia's Appalachia region. The letters begin around the turn of the century when Ivy is a child living with eight siblings on the family farm on Blue Star Mountain. Written with quaint misspellings and in the vernacular of Southern speech, the missives reflect the harsh poverty of farm life, as well as the simple beauties of the land: "This is the taste of spring," her father tells Ivy, and she never forgets it, even when the family must move to the boom town of Majestic after her father's death. Ivy's talent as a budding writer is recognized early on, but just as she is about to realize her dream of going North to school, she is betrayed by her passionate nature. Though pregnant and "ruined," she marries a childhood friend who takes her back to the family homestead, where she bears several children and endures the endless toil of a farmer's wife.

103-Stegner, Wallace. *Wolf Willow: A History, A Story, and a Memory of the Last Plains Frontier*. Viking Press. 1962. [CANADA]

A collection of stories concerning the development of a region of Saskatchewan, Canada just north of the Montana border.

104-Stegner, Wallace. *Big Rock Candy Mountain*. Sagamore Press. NY. 1943. [WA]

A story of a rural family in Washington.

- 105-Steinbeck, John. *The Grapes of Wrath*. Viking Press. NY. 1939. [CA]  
 The story of the century of the trials of the migrants moving out of the southern plains to California during the depression. A 1950 Pulitzer prize winner. The Joads and thousands like them lose their farms to homes and are driven out of Oklahoma by drought and depression. Big fruit growers in California print misleading flyers claiming to have well-paying jobs available. The "Okies" find out differently when they arrive in California and must live in abject poverty.
- 106-Stong, Philip Duffield. *State Fair*. New York: Century Co. 1932. [IA]  
 First of Stong's several novels about farm life in Iowa. The plot of *State Fair* is simple. Each member of the Frake family attends the fair with a purpose. Father Abel Frake, farmer and stock breeder, wants his Hampshire boar "Blue Boy" to win the sweepstakes. Abel's wife Melissa wants to win blue ribbons for her pickles. Son Wayne wants revenge at the hoopla stand, a carnival game in which prizes are won by tossing rings. And daughter Margy wants some fun. Wayne and Margy are also looking for romantic adventures.
- 107-Stowe, Harriet Beecher. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. New York: Collier. 1962. [KY][LA]  
 A novel first published in 1852 dealing with plantation and slave life in Kentucky and Louisiana and having a profound effect on the North's view of slavery. Indeed when President Lincoln met Stowe at the start of the Civil War, he is quoted as having declared, "So this is the little lady who made this big war." The story focuses on the tale of Uncle Tom, a long-suffering black slave and the central character around whose life the other fellow slaves and slave owner characters in the book revolve. The novel depicts the harsh reality of slavery while also showing that Christian love and faith can overcome even something as evil as slavery.
- 108-Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnot. *The Prairie Wife*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1915. [CANADA]  
 The chief merit of the book is its treatment of the setting, the prairies of the northwest (Alberta), and the life led by the inhabitants of that region.
- 109-Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnot. *The Prairie Mother*. Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1920. [CANADA]  
 This is a strange story of rural life in the Northwest – probably Canada. After the birth of twins, the husband runs off and falls in love with his cousin while the wife and mother runs the farm and raises the three babies. The husband's name is Dinky-Dunk, and the children's names are Dinky, Popsy and Pee-Wee – now do you believe this is a strange story? In the end, of course, husband and wife get back together for good and all is well.
- 110-Suckow, Ruth. *Country People*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1924. [IA]  
 Account of the lives of August and Emma Kaetterhenry, farmers in northeastern Iowa of German descent. "It is a simple story illuminated with detail. The houses, the building of the barns, the thrifts, the illnesses, retirements, death – all of it is looked at with a resigned affection." This story is told primarily from the perspective of Emma Kaetterhenry although it is not really a story about pioneering women.
- 111-Taylor, Alan. *William Cooper's Town: Power and Persuasion on the Frontier of the Early American Republic*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1995. [NY]  
 This book "... is a hybrid of three usually distinct genres: biography, social history, and literary analysis. First, it is a biography of Judge William Cooper (James Fenimore Cooper's father), with particular emphasis on his relationships with his family and with important allies and rivals. Second, this book is a social history – a community study of Cooperstown, New York, and its Otsego County hinterland from the village's founding in 1786 by William Cooper to the publication of *The Pioneers* by his son in early 1823. This analysis and narrative consider hundreds of settlers and villagers whose lives and aspirations interacted with those of the Cooper family. Unlike many community studies that are relentlessly local, this book examines the play within Otsego of regional, national, and international forces. . . . My quarry is not the elusive essence and operation of "community" but the local ramifications of institutions and movements that affected the nation. Third, I reassess the production and meanings of *The Pioneers*, in which the novelist recorded in fiction his childhood memories of the frontier village of Cooperstown."
- 112-Walker, Mildred. *Winter Wheat*. New York: Harcourt, Brace. 1944. [MT]  
 A novel set in the dryland wheat country of central Montana in the early 1940s, just after America entered World War II. It is a captivating story of a year and one-half in a life of a young girl, Ellen Webb, born to a Russian WWI war bride and a Vermonter who homesteaded to Montana after the war.
- 113-Wilson, Margaret. *The Able McLaughlins*. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1923. [IA]  
 Romantic, entertaining story of a Scottish colony in Iowa in the period during and after the Civil War. Wully McLaughlin comes home wounded from the Civil War and while there falls in love at first sight with Christie. The last time Wully saw Christie she was a small girl but now she's an all grown up beauty. Wully secures her promise to marry him after the war so he returns to his unit. After the war is over Wully comes home to find Christie distant and cold - and soon finds out why. She is pregnant with another man's child. The rest of the novel is about how Wully and Christie deal with these scandalous events in this very rural, very close knit community.
- 114-Wister, Owen. *The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains*. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. [WY]  
 This is an "historical novel" about country life in Wyoming between 1874 and 1890 based on the author's experiences. The Virginian, set in Medicine Bow, Wyoming, was the first Western ever written. It brought world wide recognition to Medicine Bow and made famous the phrase "When you call me that, smile." Legend has it that Owen Wister overheard these words when James Davis, one time deputy sheriff of Carbon County, was engaged in a poker game in Medicine Bow. One of the other players called Davis an S.O.B. and Davis replied, "When you call me that, smile."

## VIII-Historical Treatises on Early Rural Life in the United States

- 1-Adams, Jane. *The Transformation of Rural Life: Southern Illinois, 1890-1990*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1994. [IL]

This book is about change in rural life in Union County, Illinois based on the author's extensive study of seven families in the county and interviews with many individuals in the county. The meat of the book begins with a discussion of self-sufficiency vs. commercial farming, rural schools and churches as the most obvious community institutions, relationships among neighbors, and trading among farmers. It reviews the hard work of farm families (in and out of the house); poverty and wealth among the farm families; class structure and social relations; the New Deal era; part-time farming; off-farm work of the farm wife as the market for her poultry and dairy products dried up; general change in the structure of the farm house itself; retirees coming back home, etc.

- 2-Berger, Michael L. *The Devil Wagon in God's Country: The Automobile and Social Change in Rural America, 1893-1929*. Hamden, CT: Archon. 1979.

This book explores the relationships between the automobile and social change in rural America during the years 1893-1929. It relates, analyzes, and synthesizes contemporary observations of the motor car's impact on the family, the community, leisure activities, the church, the schools, health care, and the environment. The first chapter provides a useful, general overview. The remaining chapters deal in turn with the farm family, the rural community, leisure, religion, education, and health and the environment.

- 3-Botkin, B. A. (ed.) *Lay My Burden Down: A Folk History of Slavery*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1945. [SOUTH]

In the 1930's the New Deal's Federal Writing Project sent interviewers to ask African-American survivors "What does it mean to be free and how does it feel to be free?" In this book, Botkin compiled nearly three hundred of these narratives.

- 4-Calkins, Earnest Elmo. *They Broke the Prairie: Being Some Account of the Settlement of the Upper Mississippi Valley by Religious and Educational Pioneers, Told in Terms of one City, Galesburg, and of one College, Knox*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1939. [IL]

This book covers the historical development of Galesburg, Illinois, Knox College which is located in Galesburg, and the surrounding rural area. This area was developed from land purchased from the Illinois Military Tract. There is also considerable discussion of Oquawka (aka, Yellow Banks), Quincy, and Henderson Grove (aka, Log City). The book has chapters under the general headings: Contemporary Portrait. The Founding. Log City. On the Prairie. The Town Finds Itself. Schism. Burlington Route. The Gay Fifties. Lincoln. County Seat Fight. The Eighteen Eighties. Knox College Grows Up. and The Twentieth Century. There is some very good discussion of what pioneering life was like in this period – i.e., the early 1800s.

- 5-Cashin, Joan E. *A Family Venture: Men and Women on the Southern Frontier*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1991. [SOUTH]

This book is about the different ways that planter men and women experienced migration from the Southern seaboard (Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina) to the frontiers of the Old Southwest (states and territories west of the Alabama-Georgia state line, as well as frontier areas in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Florida) in the years between 1810 and 1860. Migration was a family venture in the sense that men and women both took part in it, but they went to the frontier with competing agendas. Many men tried to escape the intricate kinship networks of the seaboard, while women tried to preserve them if they could.

- 6-Clark, Thomas D. *Pills, Petticoats and Plows: The Southern Country Store*. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1944. [SOUTH]

This is a history of the country store in the South from 1865 to 1915. It is an account of an institution which played a major role in the lives of rural people of the region. The store was more than a place where merchandise was sold. It was, in fact, a community clearinghouse. In the records of the stores there is a vast amount of evidence of the part which they played in the affairs of churches, schools, lodges, banking, politics and farming.

- 7-Cleaveland, Agnes Morley. *No Life For A Lady*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1941. [NM]

A collection of stories about life on a cattle ranch in New Mexico as related by Agnes Morley-Cleaveland over the course of her life on the ranch from 1884 to the 1940s.

- 8-Drache, Hiram M. *The Challenge of the Prairies: Life and Times of Red River Pioneers*. Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies. 1970. [ND]

This book is a story about the development of and life in the Red River Valley area of North Dakota based in large part on Randolph Probstfield's records during the late 1800s. It is an exceptional tale! A must read for anyone interested in the history of agriculture in America. It covers most of the issues involved in pioneer life: the lure of the land, the pioneer home, the practice of farming, livestock and poultry and wild game, the drudgery of the housewife's toils, the food they ate, travel (or the lack of travel), the weather, family and hired labor, social life, the monotony of life on the prairie, religion, health, liquor problems, schooling, gardening, farm costs and incomes, etc. The book also points out some of the conflicts between the Homesteader and the bonanza farmer.

- 9-Egan, Timothy. *The worst hard time : The Untold Story of Those Who Survived the Great American Dust Bowl*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 2006. **[GREAT PLAINS]**  
 This book traces the consequences of poor farming practices in the Central Plain States prior to the 1930s – in particular, plowing up sod so as to plant more wheat in an attempt to recoup a decline in farm income due to the rapidly falling price of wheat from the highs of the earlier period. It traces the human, animal, and place costs associated with the struggles against droughts and dust storms in the 1930s made worse, of course, by the Great Depression. The book depicts the suffering of farmers who attempted to ride out the dust storms. It does so by following the desperate attempts of a half-dozen or so families and their communities to carry on through blinding dust storms, crop failures, and the deaths of loved ones.
- 10-Federal Writers' Project. *These Are Our Lives*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1939. **[SOUTH]**  
 This book consists of 35 stories about the lives of poor, mostly black families from North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia as recorded by interviewers with the Federal Writers' Project in North Carolina in the late 1930s.
- 11-Fink, Deborah. *Agrarian Women: Wives and Mothers in Rural Nebraska, 1880-1940*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1992. **[NE][FARM WOMEN]**  
 This book is about rural women who lived in east-central Nebraska between 1880 and 1940. "Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the position of farm women and grounds the inquiry in the particularity of eastern Nebraska in the late nineteenth century. Chapter 2 outlines agrarianism and the ways in which women were included or excluded from this philosophical underpinning of family farming. Chapter 3 places the settlement of Boone County [Nebraska] in the context of agrarian development as a whole and details specific environmental and economic conditions that colored women's family lives. . . . Chapter 4 discusses the early period of settlement and Chapter 5 details the period from 1930 to 1940. Chapters 6 and 7 concern the experiences of women as mothers. [Chapter 8 offers] an overview of agrarianism as a factor in the history of Boone County and thoughts on the construction of a more inclusive ideological grounding for rural development."
- 12-Fink, Deborah. *Open Country Iowa: Rural Women, Tradition and Change*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press. 1986. **[IA][FARM WOMEN]**  
 Chapters include: The Family in Open Country before World War II. The Scope of Women's Work before 1940. Woman to Woman. World War II and Rural Women. Eggs: A Case in Point. Women's Work after World War II. Women, Power, and Class in Open Country.
- 13-Foster, Emily (ed.). *American Grit: A Woman's Letters from the Ohio Frontier*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky. 2002. **[OH] [FARM WOMEN]**  
 This is the story of Anna Briggs Bentley who with her husband, both Quakers, left Maryland for a pioneering homestead in eastern Ohio. The story is based on letters Anna wrote to her family in Maryland about her life on the frontier. It begins in 1826 and ends in the 1880s. Anna passed away in 1890.
- 14-Gibson, James R. *Farming the Frontier: The Agricultural Opening of the Oregon Country, 1786-1846*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1985. **[OR]**  
 This book traces the agricultural activity in the Oregon Country before the boundary treaty of 1846 as influenced by the Russians, the British, and the Americans.
- 15-Gjerde, Jon. *The Minds of the West: Ethnocultural Evolution in the Rural Middle West, 1830-1917*. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill. 1997. **[MIDWEST]**  
 Gjerde discusses the differences in and tensions created by the different views of the European immigrants and the "Yankee" immigrants to the Middle West.
- 16-Hagood, Margaret Jarman. *Mothers of the South: Portraiture of the White Tenant Farm Woman*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press. 1939. **[SOUTH] [FARM WOMEN]**  
 Hagood describes how the Southern tenant farm women lived. She argues that they bore many of the heaviest social and economic burdens of cotton and tobacco tenant farming in the South. The book resulted from interviews and is a major source of primary material for the social historian. It contains three sections: Farms which describes the farms on which the interviewees lived. Mothers which includes chapters: Of Tenant Women. Of Field Work. Of Housekeeping. Of Childbearing. Of Child "Raising". Of Wifehood. Of Community Participation. Of the Tenant Child as Mother to the Woman. Of Middle Age and Mother Worries. Meanings which attempts at finding the answers and interpreting the facts discovered.
- 17-Hanson, Victor Davis. *Fields Without Dreams: Defending the Agrarian Idea*. New York: The Free Press. 1996. **[CA]**  
 A treatise on the passing of the "agrarian ideal" and of the "family farm" illustrated with raisin farming, and alternatives to raisin farming, in the San Joaquin Valley of California in the 1980s and 1990s.

- 18-Hildebrand, John. *Mapping the Farm: The Chronicle of a Family*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1995. [MN]  
A collection of stories about a farm family near Rochester, Minnesota.
- 19-Hurt, R. Douglas. *Agriculture and Slavery in Missouri's Little Dixie*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press. 1992. [MO]  
Missouri's Little Dixie consists of a 7-county area in north central Missouri. This book traces the economic development of antebellum agriculture, slavery, and rural life in this portion of the Upper South from the first immigration to the region after the War of 1812 to the eve of the Civil War in 1860. Chapters include Land Fever. The Tobacco Planters. The Hemp Industry. Commercial Livestock Raising. Agricultural Improvements. Rural Life. Farmers and Slaves. Slave Management and Control. and The Political Protection of Slavery.
- 20-Isern, Thomas D. *Bull Threshers and Bindlestiffs: Harvesting and Threshing on the North American Plains*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1990.  
The author's intent is to tell what harvesting and threshing were like before the combine. In the title, 'bull thresher' represents capital, particularly machine capital, and 'bindlestiff' represents human labor.
- 21-Jellison, Katherine. *Entitled to Power: Farm Women and Technology, 1913-1963*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1993. [MIDWEST] [FARM WOMEN]  
Jellison examines midwestern farm women's response to new labor-saving devices. Federal farm policy at mid-century treated farm women as consumers, not producers. New technologies, as promoted by agricultural extension agents and by home appliance manufacturers, were expected to create separate spheres of work in the field and in the house. These innovations, however, enabled women to work as operators of farm machinery or independently in the rural community. Jellison finds that many women preferred their productive roles on and off the farm to the domestic ideal emphasized by contemporary prescriptive literature. A variety of visual images of farm women from advertisements and agricultural publications serve to contrast the publicized view of these women with the roles that they chose for themselves.
- 22-Jensen, Joan M. *Loosening the Bonds: Mid-Atlantic Farm Women, 1750-1850*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 1986. [PA] [FARM WOMEN]  
This book investigates the rich and complex lives of rural women during the late colonial period in the Philadelphia hinterland and shows how they became an essential part of that area's rise to agricultural prominence. Jensen examines not only the Quakers, who formed the dominant group in the region, but also black and other ethnic groups. She provides details on the ways farm women functioned in the varied spheres of their lives.
- 23-Jordan, Terry G. *German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth-Century Texas*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. 1966. [TX]  
This book focuses attention on the Germans, the largest of the groups of European immigrant farmers that settled in nineteenth-century Texas. The significance of the European farming heritage of the Germans in shaping the agriculture of the area in which they settled is evaluated. The study involves a rather detailed description and analysis of the changing farming practices of the Germans during their first half-century or so in Texas. During this period, all major adaptations and changes were accomplished.
- 24-Kephart, Horace. *Our Southern Highlanders: A Narrative of Adventure in the Southern Appalachians and a Study of Life Among the Mountaineers*. New York: The MacMillan Company. 1913. [APPALACHIA]  
This is a story about Mountaineers in the Great Smokey Mountains area of the Appalachians written in the mountaineer's vernacular for the most part and by one who knew the mountaineers intimately. Much of the book deals with moonshining but basically it is a book about the people, their language, their habits, their foibles, their poorness, their feuding, etc.
- 25-Kulikoff, Allan. *Tobacco and Slaves: The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake, 1680-1800*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press. 1986. [VA]  
This book contains chapters as follows: 1. From Outpost to Slave Society, 1620-1700. 2. Land and Labor in the Household Economy, 1680-1800. 3. The Troubles with Tobacco, 1700-1750. 4. The Perils of Prosperity, 1740-1800. 5. The Origins of Domestic Patriarchy among White Families. 6. From Neighborhood to Kin Group: The Development of a Clan System. 7. The Rise of the Chesapeake Gentry. 8. From Africa to the Chesapeake: Origins of Black Society. 9. Beginnings of the Afro-American Family. 10. Slavery and Segregation: Race Relations in the Chesapeake, as well as an Afterword: The Birth of the Old South.
- 26-Lange, Dorothea and Paul Schuster Taylor. *An American Exodus: A Record of Human Erosion*. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. 1939.  
This is largely a book of pictures with brief text highlighting the significance of the pictures covering the Old South, Plantation Under the Machine, Mid-continent, Plains, Dust Bowl, Last West, and End of the Road: The City.



- 27-Lettermann, Edward J. *Farming in Early Minnesota*. St. Paul, MN: Ramsey County Historical Society. 1966. [MN]  
This book describes the tools and machinery used by Minnesota farmers during the period from about 1870 to 1935 when power was supplied by man, horses or oxen. Although the setting for this book is Minnesota, it is equally applicable to any of the states of the Nation.
- 28-Lindgren, H. Elaine. *Land in Her Own Name: Women as Homesteaders in North Dakota*. Fargo, ND: The North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies. North Dakotas State University. 1991. [ND] [FARM WOMEN]  
This book provides information about women who filed claims in North Dakota under their own names. It was done in an effort to provide information that could be used to better understand the contributions made by these women, contributions that furthered agricultural development and the growth of new communities in this region during the settlement period. It is based on 306 case study files. It is divided into 8 chapters: They Staked Their Claims. The Land and The Law. The Shack: A Home on the Plains. Patterns of Life. Fear, Frustration, Fun. Returns on the Investment. The Gender Factor. The Legacy: Strong Minds and a Sense of Humor.
- 29-Lord, Russell and Paul H. Johnstone. *A Place on Earth: A Critical Appraisal of Subsistence Homesteads*. USDA. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Washington D.C. 1942.  
A study of nine subsistence-homesteads sponsored by the Federal Government under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act during the Great Depression. The study includes a brief history of the development of subsistence homesteads as well as an analysis of what worked and what did not work on these farms.
- 30-McGinnis, R. J. *The Good Old Days: An Invitation to Memory*. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1960. (Edited and compiled by R. J. McGinnis in cooperation with the staff of The Farm Quarterly.)  
A nostalgic one or two page description of several of the institutions, customs, events, etc. in rural America that have long since disappeared. Included here are such things as The Little Red Schoolhouse, R.F.D., Covered Bridges, Rabbit Hunting, Pennsylvania Barns, The Bath, Ash Pit Soap, The Gentle Art of Bundling, The Shivaree, and the Country Doctor.
- 31-McWhiney, Grady, Warner O. Moore, Jr., and Robert F. Pace (eds.). *"Fear Good and Walk Humbly" The Agricultural Journal of James Mallory, 1843-1877*. Tuscaloosa, AL: The University of Alabama Press. 1997. [AL]  
The edited journal of Alabama planter James Mallory born in Orange County, Virginia, in 1807.
- 32-McWilliams, Carey. *Factories in the Field: The Story of Migratory Farm Labor in California*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1939. [CA]  
"This book was the first broad exposé of the social and environmental damage inflicted by the growth of corporate agriculture in California. *Factories in the Field*--together with the work of Dorothea Lange, Paul Taylor, and John Steinbeck--dramatizes the misery of the dust bowl migrants hoping to find work in California agriculture. McWilliams starts with the scandals of the Spanish land grant purchases, and continues on to examine the experience of the various ethnic groups that have provided labor for California's agricultural industry--Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Filipinos, Armenians--the strikes, and the efforts to organize labor unions."
- 33-McWilliams, Carey. *Ill Fares the Land: Migrants and Migratory Labor in the United States*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1942. [CA]  
"Book I is concerned with the La Follette Committee findings on changes in California agriculture; with the arrival of the Joads in California and the Northwest and their attempts to find, in new lands, a place for themselves as farmers; and, also, with a study of one of the typical "way stations" through which migrants pass on their way to the coast. Book II is devoted to a demonstration [via transcripts of the La Follette and Tolan Committee hearings] that what has happened in California is not an isolated phenomenon . . . Book III is devoted to a study of migrants and of the changes worked by the industrial revolution, in certain areas of heavy out-migration. Book IV is concerned with the general aspects of industrial change in agriculture, with agricultural migration in general, and with a consideration of ways and means of coping with the problem."
- 34-Matthews, Elmora Messer. *Neighbor and Kin: Life in a Tennessee Ridge Community*. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University Press. 1965. [TN]  
A sociological study of family relations since the late 1700s in a Tennessee community. According to the foreword, this study makes three important contributions to sociology: The description of a community wherein conflict is an essential social condition for stability and continuity, the analysis of the social effects of bilateral kindreds under conditions where marriage choice is restricted to members of a closed community adds to our understanding of family structure, and the challenge to the general theory of stratification in sociology which claims that no community can exist without stratification.
- 35-Meyers, Kent. *Light in the Crossing: Stories*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1999. [MN]  
Stories about family, social life and customs, and country life in Minnesota.

- 36-Mills, Kay. *This Little Light of Mine: The Life of Fannie Lou Hamer*. New York. A Dutton Book. 1993. [MS]  
A review and account of Fannie Lou Hamer's role in the civil rights movements of the 1960s. Mrs. Hamer was the wife of a poor, black share-cropper in northwestern Mississippi.
- 37-Miner, Craig. *West of Wichita: Settling the High Plains of Kansas, 1865-1890*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1986. [KS]  
Miner deals with the cultural history of the individuals who attempted to settle this difficult land and how they interacted with the environment, the government and the Indians. Miner helps to dispel many of the myths about the "Wild West" in North America.
- 38-Nelson, Paula M. *After the West Was Won: Homesteaders and Town-Builders in Western South Dakota, 1900-1917*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press. 1986. [SD]  
This book tells the story of the last great land rush on the Northern Plains, when more than 100,000 homesteaders flooded into the west river country of South Dakota (the Lakota Region). The severe drought of 1910-1911 winnowed out many of the speculators and faint of heart. Those who remained in the region abandoned their founding hopes of quick success and substituted a new ethos of "wait until next year". The author details life of the pioneers in this region prior to, during, and after, the drought of 1910-11. It describes the pioneers as a family, how they lived and survived or did not survive, their farming methods, their social life, their school issues, their church issues, their town issues, and how they dealt with failure.
- 39-Nelson, Paula M. *The Prairie Winnows Out Its Own: The West River Country of South Dakota in the Years of Depression and Dust*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press. 1996. [SD]  
This book picks up the story started in Nelson's previous book at the end of World War I with the next great crisis of west river life, the crash of the agricultural economy in the early twenties. The rise of radio and mass culture during this period increased rural folks' awareness of national trends and tastes, a development which increased their sense of remoteness and isolation. The failure of the farm economy to recover to any substantial degree in the twenties caused a less dramatic, but cumulatively greater impact on the west river country's population and prospects than had the drought of 1910-11.
- 40-Neugebauer, Janet (ed). *Plains Farmer: The Diary of William G. DeLoach, 1914-1964*. Texas A&M University Press. College Station. 1991. [TX]  
William DeLoach was a farmer in the Texas Plains just south of the Panhandle. He made daily entries into a diary he kept from 1914 until he became infirmed. This book is a good source of minutiae about a farm family's life from 1914 on.
- 41-Osterud, Nancy Grey. *Bonds of Community: The Lives of Farm Women in Nineteenth-Century New York*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. 1991. [NY] [FARM WOMEN]  
Chapters include: The Nanticoke Valley. The Power of Kinship. Courtship. Childbearing. Women without Husbands. The Gender Division of Labor. Work Relationships between Women and Men. Work Relationships among Women. Valuing Women's Work. Visiting with Folks and Friends. Community Organizations.
- 42-Ostergren, Robert C. *A Community Transplanted: The Trans-Atlantic Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Settlement in the Upper Middle West, 1835-1915*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press. 1988. [MIDWEST]  
The Trans-Atlantic experience of a Swedish Immigrant settlement in the Upper Middle West during 1835 – 1915. Chapters include: Immigration, Community, and the Agricultural Settlement of the Upper Middle West. Kinship, Village, and Church at Mid-Century. Economy in the Land They Left at Mid-Century. Pattern and Selection, 1864-1889. Settlement Processes. The Formative Years, 1865-1889. Land and Family in the Post-Settlement Period, 1890-1915. Post-Migration Adjustment and Change in the Old Community, 1885-1915.
- 43-Pederson, Jane Marie. *Between Memory and Reality: Family and Community in Rural Wisconsin, 1870-1970*. Madison, WI: The University of Wisconsin Press. 1992. [WI]  
A study of a largely Norwegian rural population in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. Chapters include: On Being "Left Behind". Between Memory and Reality. The Men and the Mentality of Main Street. The Home Town and the Home Place: To Leave or Stay? Salvation and Social Rituals of Community. Work: The Ethic and the Reality. Woman's Place, Woman's Work. The Country Visitor: Patterns of Rural Hospitality. From Peasant Pleasures to Victorian Virtues.
- 44-Perrin, Noel. *Third Person Rural: Further Essays of a Sometime Farmer*. Boston, MA: David R. Godine. 1983. [VT]  
A collection of humorous stories about rurality in Vermont.

- 45-Pickle, Linda Schelbitzki. *Contented Among Strangers: Rural German-Speaking Women and Their Families in the Nineteenth-Century Midwest*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. 1996. **[FARM WOMEN] [MIDWEST]**  
This book examines German-speaking women's actions and reactions before, during, and after immigration to America. It focuses on people who settled in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.
- 46-Rendleman, Edith Bradley. *All Anybody Ever Wanted of Me Was to Work: The Memoirs of Edith Bradley*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press. 1996. **[IL] [FARM WOMEN]**  
This book contains the memoirs of Edith Bradley Rendleman. It is an account of the life of a rural woman in the early twentieth century in the hills and Mississippi bottoms of Union County, in deep southern Illinois. This book captures the joys and pains of growing up and maturing during this era and emphasizes the woman's role in farm life during this era.
- 47-Riley, Glenda. *Frontierswomen: The Iowa Experience*. Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press. 1981. **[IA] [FARM WOMEN]**  
Riley reconstructs frontier women's roles and concerns from census data, legal proceedings, newspaper accounts, local histories, essays, sermons, novels, photographs, works of art, diaries, day books, journals, letters, memoirs, reminiscences, and interviews. These women include the barely literate and the educated, the young and the old, single and married, white and black, native-born and immigrant. What emerges is a new understanding of the experiences of frontier women. Chapters include: Bending the Grass. Women's Workplaces. "Not Gainfully Employed". A Variety of Heritages. Women in Wartime. Strong-Minded Women. Myths and Realities.
- 48-Riney-Kehrberg, Pamela. *Rooted in Dust: Surviving Drought and Depression in Southwestern Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1994. **[KS]**  
An historical account of the life, times, and political reactions to the dust-bowl and depression years in southwestern Kansas.
- 49-Riney-Kehrberg, Pamela (ed.). *Waiting On The Bounty: The Dust Bowl Diary of Mary Knackstedt Dyck*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press. 1999. **[KS] [FARM WOMEN]**  
The diary of a Kansas farm wife over the years 1936 through 1941.
- 50-Rhodes, Richard. *Farm: A Year in the Life of an American Farmer*. New York: Simon and Shuster. 1989. **[MO]**  
This book is a story based on detailed notes the author kept during most of a year spent visiting and working on a family farm in central Missouri. Nothing is made up except names, including some place names. It is a story including tales about modern farming methods, care of animals, dealings with the farm service industry, farm policy and dealings with the ASCS and SCS offices, plus family activities. It takes place during the period of the late 1980s and early 1990s.
- 51-Rogers, William Warren and Erica R. Clark. *The Croom Family and Goodwood Plantation: Land, Litigation, and Southern Lives*. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press. 1999. **[SOUTH]**  
This book deals with one large family of planters, the Crooms, and their lives and deaths in frontier Florida and the South. It is also the story of other planter families and of slaves, slave drivers, overseers, yeoman farmers, judges, lawyers, preachers, businessmen, and professional people. It addresses religious commitment, farming and plantation management, slavery, business, social life, money, and education. The book's major concerns are people and the attendant forces of ambition, rivalry, success, failure, and tragedy.
- 52-Roland, Charles P. *Louisiana Sugar Plantations During the American Civil War*. Leiden, Netherlands: E. J. Brill. 1957. **[LA]**  
A book about plantation life in the sugar parishes of Louisiana just before and during the Civil War. Much of the book is concerned with slaves and slavery during this period of time.
- 53-Rosengarten, Theodore. *All God's Dangers: The Life of Nate Shaw*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. **[AL]**  
An autobiography of an illiterate, black tenant farmer from east-central Alabama who grew up in the society of former slaves and slaveholders and reached maturity during the advent of segregation law. This autobiography is based on interviews with Nate Shaw just after he turned eighty-four years old. It is a remarkable and captivating story about how such a person coped and provides a good summary of farming in that region.
- 54-Rubin, Louis D. Jr. (ed.) *I'll Take My Stand: The South and the Agrarian Tradition*. New York: Harper Torchbooks. 1930. **[SOUTH]**  
This book was written by a group of twelve Southerners who were poets, novelists, a professor of English, historians, a journalist, and a psychologist. The United States of the 1920's seemed increasingly devoted to material things, dedicated to a boom-or-bust economy. Industrial and commercial preoccupations were reducing the fine arts to the status of diversionary, non-essential activities.

Postwar American life was given over to the pursuit of profits. Aesthetic and religious considerations were all but ignored. What was wrong with the South was not that it was backward and agricultural, but that it was failing to cherish its own highly civilized customs and attitudes. The authors argue it was the South, not the industrial Northeast, that still retained a manner of living in which grace, leisure, spiritual, and aesthetic experience were possible.

55-Rubin, Morton. *Plantation County*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press. 1951. [SOUTH]

This book provides a study of life in the plantation area of the Black Belt from a social anthropological perspective. The author spent one year in Plantation Town studying his subjects. The main occupation of the people was agriculture, with cotton culture and the plantation system predominating. Chapters include: Operating a Plantation. The Changing Plantation. Small Farmers Try to Make Good. Factories to Balance Farms. When Whites and Negroes Come Together. Status in Negro and in White Society. The Church and the Belief System. Growing Up in Plantation County. Adulthood and Old Age. and Plantation Area Culture.

56-Rugh, Susan Sessions. *Our Common Country: Family Farming, Culture, and Community in the Nineteenth-Century Midwest*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. 2001. [IL]

This book explores the farm culture of Fountain Green Township in Hancock County of Illinois which includes Nauvoo, Illinois.

57-Rusk, Ralph Leslie. *The Literature of the Middle Western Frontier*. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co. Vol. I & Vol. II. 1925. [MIDWEST]

Includes chapters on (1) Cultural Beginnings, (2) Travel and Observation, (3) Newspapers and Magazines, (4) Controversial Writings, (5) Scholarly Writings and Schoolbooks, (6) Fiction, (7) Poetry, (8) Drama, and (9) The Vogue of British and Eastern Writers. The chapter on Cultural Beginnings includes sections as follows: Romantic and cynical views of the West, the French element, main currents of immigration to the West, means of communication, growth of the towns as cultural centers, the influence of religious sects, the growth of educational institutions, the founding of libraries and publishing houses, anti-cultural influences, and literature as a mirror of frontier civilization.

58-Salamon, Sonya. *Prairie Patrimony: Family, Farming, and Community in the Midwest*. University of North Carolina Press. 1992. [IL]

This book focuses on ordinary family practices involved in kin and gender relations, domestic organization, child socialization, and lifecourse development. It is an anthropological approach to the study of farm families in Illinois.

59-Sandoz, Mari. *The Buffalo Hunters*. Lincoln, Nebr.: University of Nebraska Press. 1954. [WEST]

Not much agricultural history, but a good account of buffalo hunting and the demise of the buffalo herd in the late 1800s as well as a good account of the conflicts between the buffalo hunters and Indians.

60-Sandoz, Mari. *The Cattlemen*. Lincoln, Nebr.: University of Nebraska Press. 1958. [WEST]

A very well done narrative of the development of cattle ranching in America and of the trials and tribulations and outlawish nature of the cattleman in America.

61-Sandoz, Mari. *Old Jules*. Little, Brown, and Company. Boston. 1946. [NE]

A biography of the author's father, Jules Ami Sandoz, who settled in the upper Niobrara country in Western Nebraska. Sandoz follows the life of Old Jules through his involvement in land speculation, agriculture, political dealings, community building, and family life in order to acclimate the reader to the multifaceted realities of frontier life. Jules was a pioneer, settler, entrepreneur, agricultural and horticultural experimenter, area enthusiast and developer, friend of Indians, and enemy of entrenched cattlemen. He immigrated to the U. S. from Switzerland in search of his fortune.

62-Schlissel, Lillian. *Women's Diaries of the Westward Journey*. New York: Schocken Books. 1982. [FARM WOMEN]

This book permits the reader to experience through the writings of more than a hundred women what it was like to make the trip across the continent to Oregon or California between 1840 and 1870. Women were essential to the success of the overland journey as they later were to the settlement of the coastal areas toward which they traveled.

63-Schlissel, Lillian, Byrd Givvens, and Elizabeth Hampsten. *Far From Home: Families of the Westward Journey*. New York: Schocken Books. 1989. [OR, CO, SD]

This book chronicles the immense suffering of three families who left home (Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia, and czarist Russia) for the pioneer life in Oregon, Colorado, and South Dakota respectively.

64-Schwieder, Dorothy Hubbard. *Growing Up With The Town: Family & Community on the Great Plains*. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press. 2002. [SD]

This book is a family history (the author's family) of the Hubbard family in Presho, South Dakota during the early 1900s. It offers some insight into the life of a pioneering family but it is really more about the family than about pioneering and/or farming in the region.

65-Shackelford, Laurel and Bill Weinberg (eds.). *Our Appalachia: An Oral History*. New York: Hill and Wang. 1977. [APPALACHIA]

This book is a collection of recollections of mountain residents throughout Central Appalachia recorded by interviewers from the Oral History Project, a five-year, four-school consortium initiated in 1971. According to the editors, "*Our Appalachia* portrays the people, the life, the history, and the culture of a region of America that is both little known and little understood. We call the region Central Appalachia but its name and its boundaries are suggestive only. [The book] is about people – mountain people – the hills of eastern Kentucky and southwestern Virginia and the ranges and valleys of western North Carolina. . . . The first section, 'A Simpler Time', deals with life in the mountains before extensive railways were built or the coal industry and tourism became important. . . . The second section, 'A Culture under Attack,' deals with the social transition that occurred as the early struggle of men against nature was replaced by a more devastating one: The struggle of man against man, and man against society. . . . In the short final section, 'Digging In,' those who are involved in the making of the region's future discuss the issues mountain residents are facing and must continue to face."

66-Stack, Carol. *Call to Home: African Americans Reclaim the Rural South*. New York: Basic Books. 1996. [SOUTH]

A documentary of the reverse migration of Blacks to the rural South following the 1970s.

67-Stratton, Joanna L. *Pioneer Women: Voices from the Kansas Frontier*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1981. [KS] [FARM WOMEN]

Stratton re-discovered the oral histories of 800 Kansas pioneer women collected by her great-grandmother in the 1920s and has organized this material into 15 chapters giving background on each theme and quoting the pioneer women. Chapters (or themes) include: To the Stars Through the Wilderness: The Journey. Homes of Punccheon, Homes of Sod: The Settlement. Aprons and Plows: Daily Life on the Prairie. Days of Valor: Fighting the Wild. Days of Darkness: Fighting the Elements. The Clashing of Cultures: Indians. A Social People. A Prairie Childhood. Classrooms and Schoolmarms. The Frontier Church. The Frontier Town. The Cow Town. The Immigrant Community: Victoria. The Wounds of War. The Woman Crusaders: Temperance and Suffrage.

68-Svobida, Lawrence. *Farming the Dust Bowl: A First-Hand Account from Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas. 1940. [KS]

This is a story of a farmer (the author) who attempted to grow wheat in southwestern Kansas during the decade of the 1930s. He chronicles his trials and tribulations dealing with the gale-force winds. The author also provides insights into problems farmers have in dealing with neighbors who were not very respectful of others and who were greedy when it came time to make claims for government payments. Svobida eventually left the Great Plains having suffered too many defeats and deteriorating health. He predicted this area of Kansas would become a desert, although that was before irrigation and the introduction of new farming methods.

69-Taylor, Henry C. *Tarpleywick: A Century of Iowa Farming*. Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press. 1966. [IA]

Tarpleywick comes from Tarpley Early Taylor, the father of the author. The author -- an agricultural economist of great fame -- wrote this book when he was 93. He obviously still had his faculties about him. He could remember when expansions took place on the farm, how lye soap was made, all about butchering hogs, what other activities took place in the "woodyard", how plows and harrows were made and operated, how crops were harvested, how early corn planters operated, how produce was marketed, etc. This is a very interesting book giving a lot of insight into early farming methods in the U. S. Good description of the construction and/or use of a moldboard plow, a single-shovel plow, cradle scythe, fanning mill, corn sheller, split rail fence, Osage orange hedge fence, making apple butter, hog butchering, soap making, the "A" harrow, a hand corn planter, Brown corn planter, double-shovel cultivator, tongueless cultivator, tongued one-row corn cultivator, sulky plow, section harrow, wooden hay rake, steel-toothed hay rake, reaping machine, McCormick reaping machine, self-binding reaping machine, horse-drawn mower.

70-Terrill, Tom E. and Jerrold Hirsch. (eds.). *Such As Us: Southern Voices of the Thirties*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press. 1978. [SOUTH]

Stories as told by various individuals interviewed by those working on the Federal Writers' Project.

71-Thomas, Norman. *The Plight of the Share-Cropper*. New York: League for Industrial Democracy. 1934. [SOUTH]

This is a pamphlet in which Thomas argues for a Socialist solution to the problems facing the poor share-cropper trying to make a living on small cotton acreage in the South. It is a gripping story of the condition of and lack of sympathy for the poor share-cropper (black or white) in the South. Thomas is convinced that the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1934 calling for cotton acreage reductions does nothing to solve the problem. This pamphlet also includes as Part II a Report of A Survey on The Social and Economic Consequences of the Cotton Acreage Reduction Program

72-Tunis, Edwin. *Frontier Living*. New York: The World Publishing Company. 1961.

This book details in short vignettes "... the conditions of daily living, changing materially as men and women moved the frontier westward, met new conditions, and at the same time, settled new bases behind it and gradually improved communication with them and with the old ones." Topics include: In The Piedmont - The Flintlock Rifle, The Log Cabin, Household Articles, Food, Clothes, Hunting, Medicine and Witchcraft, Justice, Childhood and Sports; The Great Salient - Daily Life in the Clearings, Linen, Wool, Weaving, Dyeing, and Pulling, Housekeeping, Sweet'nin', Outdoor Work, Beef Cattle, Farming, Villages and Trades; Road and River - The Floating Forts, Navigation, Trade on the Rivers, Pirates, Keelboats, The Rivermen; The Old Northwest - Public Land, The National Road, The Freight Wagons, The Coach Lines, Inns, Farms, The Barn, Corn, Scythe and Cradle, Water, Housekeeping, Clothes, People, Religion, Money; The Cotton Frontier; Shrinking Distances; Beyond the Mississippi; Caravans to Santa Fe; The

Fur Trade and The Mountain Men; The Bitter Road to Oregon; The Harried Saints – The Prophet, Exodus, The Promised Land; Two Thousand Miles – Stages in California, Freight and Mail, The Overland Mail, The Concord Coach, The Pony Express, Thirty Miles and Hour, Laying the Rails, The Golden Spike; The Cow Hunt and the Cowhand; The Sodbusters and the Cattle Drives.

73-Vincent, Stephen A. *Southern Seed, Northern Soil: African-American Farm Communities in the Midwest, 1765-1900*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press. 1999. [IN]

This book describes the experiences of a group of men and women of mixed Native American, African, and European ancestry who migrated from North Carolina and Virginia to two communities in central Indiana. Their aim was to leave the area of the old South in an effort to seek a better life. Chapters include: Southern Origins, ca. 1760-1830. Migration to the Frontier, ca. 1820-1840. Pioneer Life, ca. 1830-1850. From Frontier to Mature Farm Settlements, 1850-1870. Settlements in Decline, 1870-1900.

74-Waldrep, Christopher. *Night Riders: Defending Community in the Black Patch, 1890-1915*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press. 1993. [KY, TN]

The “Black Patch” is an agricultural region of Kentucky and Tennessee so-named because of the dark variety of tobacco grown there. This book documents the efforts of Black Patch farmers to break the chains of slavery imposed by a monopolistic market place controlled by “the trust” who controlled all aspects of the tobacco market in the U. S. and Europe. Chapters include: The Black Patch. The Tobacco Trust. Farmers Respond. Local Problems, Federal Help. “Hillbillies” and “Possum Hunters”. Night Riders. Local Law. State Law. Federal Law, Local Order. “Shirt-Tail” Night Riders. “No Longer the Cockey Gentleman of Yore”.

75-Walter, Melissa. *All We Knew Was to Farm: Rural Women in Upcountry South, 1919-1941*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 2000. [FARM WOMEN]

The role of women on the farm just prior to and during the Great Depression in eastern Tennessee, southwestern Kentucky, and northwestern North Carolina.

76-Webb, Walter Prescott. *The Great Plains*. New York: Ginn and Company. 1931. [WEST]

This book is about how the Great Plains region of the United States developed – i.e., how the pioneers conquered the frontier. Webb traces the history of the Indians who peopled the Plains, and explains why the Spanish did not develop the Plains but the Americans did. He argues that a significant role was played by the introduction of horses, the six-shooter, the development of the cattle kingdom, the introduction of fencing and railroads, and the development of the windmill. Chapters include: The Physical Basis of the Great Plains. The Plains Indians. The Spanish Approach to the Great Plains. The American Approach. The Cattle Kingdom. Transportation and Fencing. The Search for Water. and New Laws for Land and Water.

77-Western Literature Association. *A Literary History of the American West*. Fort Worth, TX: Texas Christian University Press. 1987. [WEST]

This is a *tour de force* covering some 1300+ pages. A great book for the individual who wants a good overview of the full range of various authors’ works focused on the development of the rural West. There is, for example, a chapter on each of: John Steinbeck, Larry McMurtry, Hamlin Garland, Willa Cather, Rølvaag, Mari Sandoz, and Wallace Stegner.

78-Woodward, Mary Dodge. *The Checkered Years: A Bonanza Farm Diary, 1884-88*. Minnesota Historical Society Press. 1937. [ND]

This is a record of a frontier woman’s life. “Mary Dodge Woodward, a fifty-six-year-old widow, moved from Wisconsin with her two grown sons and a daughter to a 1,500 acre bonanza wheat farm in Dakota Territory’s Red River valley in 1882. For five years she recorded the yearly farm cycle of plowing and harvesting as well as the frustrations of gardening and raising chickens, the phenomenon of mirages on the plains, the awesome blizzard of 1888, her reliance on her family, and her close relationship with her daughter. She noted ‘blots, mistakes, joys, and sorrows’ in her ‘old friend’.”

## IX-Bibliographies of U. S. Agricultural History

1-Bowers, Douglas, and James G. Hoehm. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Midwest: 1840-1900*. Agricultural History Center. University of California at Davis. 1973.

Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General. States. Agricultural Education. Agricultural Organizations and Agrarian Discontent. Commodities. Government and Agriculture. Land. Marketing. Pests and Natural Disasters. Technological Developments.

2-Bowers, Douglas. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the United States, 1790-1840*. Agricultural History Center. University of California at Davis. 1969.

Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General. Regions and States – Northeast, Old Northwest, South, Pacific States. Commodities, Moving West, Improving Agriculture, Trade and Transportation.

3-Bowers, Douglas. *A List of References of the Farmer and the Revolution, 1763-1790*. Agricultural History Center. University of California at Davis. 1971.

Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: Introduction. General. Colonies. Agricultural Societies. Land and the Westward Movement. Trade.

- 4-Dethloff, Henry C. *A List of References of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Party*. Agricultural History Center. University of California at Davis. 1973.  
A largely non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: The Agrarian Movement. Farmers' Alliance and Populist Party. Bryan and the Populists, Labor and the Populists. Negroes and Populists. Press and the Populists. Radicalism and Populism. Railroads and Farmers. Silver and Gold. States.
- 5-Edwards, Everett E. *A Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States*. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 84. Washington, D.C. 1930.  
This is for the most part an annotated bibliography prepared for use in a course on the history of agriculture offered in the graduate school of the USDA. An oldie, but a very complete bibliography. Sections include: General. Geographic Factors in American History. Indian Contributions to American Agriculture. Colonization and Settlement in America. Land Policies and the Public Domain. Agriculture: General Historical Summaries. Agriculture on the Colonial Period. Agriculture from the American Revolution to the American Civil War. Agriculture and the Sectional Struggle. Agricultural Revolution. Agriculture by Regions Chiefly Since 1860. Agriculture in the States. Agriculture During the World War. The Agricultural Problem: Analyses and Proposed Solutions. Agricultural Cooperative Movement. Agriculture in the Life of the Nation. Transportation and Markets. Farm Implements and Machinery. Agencies Promoting Agriculture. Agricultural Lenders. Federal, Regional, and State Projects Designed to Aid Agriculture. Farmers and Political Activity Since the American Revolution. Farmers and Political Activity Since the American Revolution.
- 6-Edwards, Everett E. *References on American Colonial Agriculture*. Washington: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bibliographical Contributions 30. 1938.  
An annotated bibliography. Sections include: American Indian Contributions. English Agricultural Practices. Dutch Influences. French Contributions. Spanish Contributions. Agriculture of the Thirteen English Colonies. Land Policies to 1776.
- 7-Edwards, Helen H. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Southern United States: 1865-1900*. Agricultural History Center. University of California at Davis. 1971.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General -- Land Resources and Land Policy, Farm Production and Management. Agricultural Economy -- General and Financial History, Labor, Tenancy and Crop-lien System, Trade-Transportation-Markets, Industry. Farmers Organizations, Movements, and Politics. Efforts for Agricultural Improvement. Rural People and Rural Life. States.
- 8-Fusonie, Alan M. and Marilyn Jacobs. *The Land-grant Colleges: A Selected Historical Bibliography and Legislative Chronology*. Beltsville, MD: National Agricultural Library. 1983.  
"This [non annotated] compilation is a selective list of articles and books, as well as a legislative chronology, relating to the historical development of the land-grant colleges. The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a list of printed source materials which, to varying degrees, contains useful information concerning the historical development of the land-grant system." It includes nearly 60 articles and nearly 80 book titles. The legislative chronology covers the period from 1857 to 1862.
- 9-Pursell, Carroll W., Jr. and Earl M. Rogers. *A Preliminary List of References for the History of Agricultural Science and Technology in the United States*. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1966.  
Partially annotated bibliography with sections as follows: The Animal Sciences. Veterinary Medicine. The Plant Sciences. Plant Introduction. Soil Science. Patent System. Agricultural Engineering. Ditching and Draining. Fences. Fertilizer. Soil Preparation Equipment and Cultivators. Planting Equipment. Harvesting Equipment. Small Gain Harvesters. Threshing Machines. The Combine. Cotton Harvesting. Cotton Gins. Haying Equipment. Dairy Technology. Mechanical power, Misc. -- Wind Mills, Steam Power, Tractors, Electricity, Aircraft. Wagons. Farm Structures. Farm Houses. Agricultural Equipment Industry. Technological Innovation and Productivity. Museums and Libraries.
- 10-Orsi, Richard J. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in California*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1974.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: California Agriculture, General. Sub-Regions. Geographic Conditions. Production. Crops. Apiculture and Sericulture. Livestock. Science and Technology. Economics and Distribution. Processing. Public Agencies. Rural Population and Institutions. Farmers' Movements and Politics. Leaders.
- 11-Rogers, Earl M. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in Iowa*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1979.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General. Counties. Land. Crops. Livestock. Technology. Economics. Organizations and Movements. Institutions. Leaders. Literature. Soil, Water and Fire.
- 12-Rogers, Earl M. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Mountain States*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1973.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General and Regional. Indian Agriculture. Land and Land Use. Crops. Livestock. Movements. Institutions. States.

- 13-Rogers, Earl M. *A List of References for the History of Agriculture in the Great Plains*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1976.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: Regional. Land Policy and Use. Resources. Crops. Livestock. Technology. Economics and Business. Organizations and Politics. Institutions. States and Territories.
- 14-Schmidt, Louis Bernard. *Topical Studies and References on the Economic History of American Agriculture*. Philadelphia: McKinley Publishing Co. 1923.  
This report includes a short article by the author entitled "The Economic History of American Agriculture." The non-annotated bibliography includes sections: The Foundations of American Agriculture, 1492-1763. The Westward Movement of the Pioneer and Planter into the Mississippi Valley, 1763-1860. The Agrarian Revolution and the Opening of the Far West, 1860-1914. The Reorganization of American Agriculture, 1914-1923.
- 15-Schlebecker, John T. comp. *Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets on the History of Agriculture in the United States, 1607-1967*. Santa Barbara, CA: American Bibliographical Center. 1969.  
"This bibliography is intended to help anyone who wants to find out something about the past agriculture of the United States." (author). This bibliography is one of the best, in terms of completeness, that will be found. It lists 2,042 titles. It is not divided into sections so it is somewhat hard to use although there is a very good index. Works cited include narrative histories (but not *belles lettres*), statistical works, biographies, autobiographies, novels, stories and poetry, rural social history or life on the farm, political and governmental activity, animal and plant science, technology, and history of forests and forestry. There are many works cited describing the origins and culture of the various livestock and crop enterprises.
- 16-Smith, Maryanna S. *A List of References of the United States Department of Agriculture*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1974.  
Non-annotated bibliography. Sections include: General. Administration and Organization. Programs—General. Programs—Commodities. Biographies. Agencies; AMS, ARS, ASCS, War Relations, Animal Industry, Biological Survey, Chemistry and Soils, CCC, Commodity Exchange, CMS, CSRS, ERS, Extension Service, FCA, FCS, FHA, FCIC, Food and Drug, FNS, FAS, Forest Service, Graduate School, National Agricultural Library, Personnel, Public Roads, REA, SCS, SRS, War Food Administration, Weather Bureau.
- 17-Turner, F. J. and Frederick Merk. *List of References on the History of the West*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1922.  
Sections include: Significance of the Frontier. Significance of Geographic Sections. Significance of Indian Occupation. The Atlantic Plains. The Occupation of New England to 1700. The Occupation of the Old West, 1700-1770. The French and Indian Barriers, 1600-1765. British Western Policy, 1763-1775. The Crossing of the Alleghenies and Beginnings of Settlement of the Alleghany Plateaus, 1769-1775. The West in the Revolutionary War, 1774-1783. Government of the West, 1774-1789. The West in American Diplomacy and the Louisiana Purchase, 1763-1804. Land Policy and the Settlement of Western New York and the Ohio Valley, 1785-1800. Indians and the Foreign Relations of the West, 1804-1815. The Settlement of the North Central States, 1800-1850. The Settlement of the South Central States to 1850. Government in the West, 1800-1850. Slavery in the West, 1787-1850. The Public Domain, 1800-1850. Internal Commerce, 1815-1850. Transportation and Internal Improvement, 1816-1850. The Tariff and the West, 1816-1850. Western Aspects of Currency and Banking, 1810-1850. Jackson Democrats, Clay Whigs, and Harrison Whigs. Development of Society in the Mississippi Valley, 1830-1850. Geographic Provinces West of the Mississippi. Western Indians. Exploration of the Far West. Trans-Mississippi Trade. The Army on the Frontier. The Mississippi Valley Frontier about 1840. Settlement, Independence, and Annexation of Texas. The Occupation of Oregon. The Mormon Migration to the Interior Basin. The Occupation of California. The Mexican War. Government and Slavery in the New Territories: Compromise of 1850. The West and Slavery. The West in the Civil War. Development of the Mining Frontier. The Indians and the Army on the Frontier. The Pacific Railways to 1870. Lands and Agriculture in the Middle West. Grangers and Greenbackers to 1880. The Great Lakes and the New Northwest. The Great Plains and the Southwest. The Populists. The New West. Combinations and the Development of the West.
- 18-Whitehead, Vivian B. *A List of References of Agricultural Technology*. Agricultural History Center. Davis, CA: University of California at Davis. 1979.  
A largely non-annotated bibliography with sections as follows: General. Plows. Cultivators. Planting Equipment. Harvesting Equipment. Threshing Machines. Combines. Cotton Gins. Cotton Pickers. Haying Equipment. Dairy Machinery. Steam Engines. Tractors. Windmills. Electricity. Aircraft. Fences. Fertilizer. Technological Assessment and Innovation.