mama learned to work farm women in the new south studies in rural culture

walton—whose ideas and enterprises have helped shape the modern south.

military bases, resistance to industrialization, and black business. thirty-six topical entries explore particular industries, such as textiles, timber, automobiles, and banking, as well as individuals—including henry w. grady and sam m. 

agricultural section consists of 25 thematic entries that explore issues such as native american agricultural practices, plantations, and sustainable agriculture. thirty-eight shorter pieces cover key crops of the region—from tobacco to christmas 

participants.

difficulties of their existence—the drought years, early freezes, low crop prices, and tenant farming—they also recall the good times and the neighborly assistance of well-developed mutual aid networks, of which women were the primary 

struggling through the agricultural depression of the 1920s and 1930s and its aftermath. their oral histories make plain the challenges such women faced and the self-sacrificing ways they found to confront hardship. while the women detail the 

raised livestock, planted and harvested crops, worked in textile mills, sold butter and eggs, preserved food, made cloth, sewed clothes, and practiced remarkable resourcefulness. their recollections paint a vivid picture of rural life in the first 

eastern tennessee and western south carolina, these women grew up on farms, in labor camps, and in remote towns during an era when the region's agricultural system changed dramatically. as daughters and wives, they milked cows, 

allowed to get in the way of people. if students of the new south want both the dimensions and the feel of life and labor in the textile industry, this book will be immensely satisfying.—choice

storytelling all rolled into one. it is a living, revelatory chronicle of life rarely observed by the academe. a powerhouse.—studs terkel

"here is labor history in intensely human terms. neither great impersonal forces nor deadening statistics are 

social history. "the genius of like a family lies in its effortless integration of the history of the ... the history of the cotton-mill world.—ira berlin, new york times book review

"like a family is history, folklore, and 

articles from the trade press, the authors uncover the voices and experiences of workers in the southern cotton mill industry during the 1920s and 1930s. now with a new afterword, this edition stands as an invaluable contribution to american 

the routledge history of twentieth-century america since its original publication in 1987, like a family has become a classic in the study of american labor history. basing their research on a series of extraordinary interviews, letters, and 

using poultry as a case study for the wider narrative of agricultural genetics, art and science in breeding adds considerable knowledge to a rapidly growing field of inquiry.

derry assesses links between the 'scientific' revolution of chicken farming and the development of corporate breeding as a modern, international industry.

relationship between farm practices and agricultural genetics in poultry breeding from 1850 to 1960. margaret e. derry traces the history and organization of chicken breeding in north america, from craft approaches and breeding as an 'art,' to

officials, were supervised by black administrators, and served black farmers. the now-measurable successes of these african american farmers exacerbated racial tensions and led to pressure on agents to maintain the status quo. the bureau 

more goods and services than they produced. to guide women in th

explores all of the south's peoples and their landscapes—how humans have used, yielded, or manipulated varying environments and how they have treated forests, water, and animals. citing history, literature, and cinematic portrayals along

mockingbird song, jack temple kirby offers a personal and passionate recounting of the centuries-old human-nature relationship in the south. exhibiting violent cycles of growth, abandonment, dereliction, resettlement, and reconfiguration,

sowing the seeds of victory the american south is generally warmer, wetter, weedier, snakier, and more insect infested and disease prone than other regions of the country. it is alluring to the scientifically and poetically minded alike. with
Limited resources were insufficient to pursue the project for the systematic recording of oral history. In the 1980s, The Nature Conservancy began work on the fast-growing Outer Banks by protecting Nags Head Woods, one of the last intact maritime forests on the East Coast that was in danger of becoming a housing development. In the late nineteenth century the woods was home to about forty families and remnants of their time there can be seen during a walk in the preserve to this day. Based on oral histories, this book documents the distinctive culture, and helped women define...
farming in its less industrial stage; nor does she smooth over the deep division of class, race and ethnicity that existed in rural communities. Her careful and very human portrayal of the impact of these circumstances on the lives of farm women patterns in interpersonal relations as well. In Preserving the Family Farm Mary Neth focuses on these relations -- of gender and community -- to shed new light on the events of this crucial period. “Neth does not romanticize the hard work of...
Mama Learned Us to Work

Farm women of the twentieth-century South have been portrayed as oppressed, worn out, and isolated. Lu Ann Jones tells quite a different story in *Mama Learned Us to Work*. Building upon evocative oral histories, she explores the lives of farm women and their contributions to society. Jones' research reveals the resilience and resourcefulness of these women, who managed to sustain their families and communities amidst the challenges of the era.

Reaping a Greater Harvest

First published in 2014. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

region—those caused not by insects, but by landowning patterns, antiquated credit systems, white supremacist ideology, and declining soil fertility. Boll Weevil Blues brings together these cultural, environmental, and agricultural narratives in a compelling narrative.

politicization of the boll weevil and the consequences they feared and the outcomes they sought. Giesen asks how the myth of the boll weevil's lasting impact helped obscure the real problems of the South.

individualism, corruption, and short-sightedness that plagued formal politics in the New South.

Montgomery argues that women's prolonged campaign for educational improvements reflected their concern for distributing public resources more equitably. Middle-class white women in Georgia recognized the crippling effects of discrimination and state inaction, which they came to understand in terms of both gender and class. They subsequently pushed for admission of women to Georgia's state colleges and universities and for rural school improvement.

Why Did the Chicken Cross the World?

In a brilliant combination of historical sleuthing and journalistic exploration on four continents, a renowned science writer takes readers on an adventure from prehistory to the modern era that follows the chicken's journey. This book provides a fascinating look at the role of the chicken in human history and culture.

TREME

Roads Taken In the Spring 2012 issue of Southern Cultures, Marcie Cohen Ferris brought together some of the best new writing on Southern food for the Summer 2012 issue of Southern Cultures. The issue includes an interview with the late Treme writer Lolis Elie and Ferris's own retrospective on Southern sociology, the WPA, and Food in the New South. The Food issue includes Rebecca Sharpless on Southern women and rural food supplies, Bernard Herman on Theodore Roosevelt's conservation, and a range of other articles on the intersection of food and Southern culture.
Agrarian Landscapes in Transition "Examines the embeddedness of rural and farm women's lives in rural sociological research conducted by the USDA's Division of Farm Population and Rural Life (1919-1953). Explores how early rural sociologists found the conceptual space to include women in their analyses." — Provided by publisher.