Citations and Further Reading

Preface

Citations

Robert Frost, “The Death of the Hired Man” (1914).


Raleigh on Commonwealth: Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh: Maxims of State


Abraham Lincoln, “Address before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society”

(Milwaukee, Wisc., September 30, 1859). This is erroneously identified in the text of the book as an 1858 address.


**Further Reading**

To learn more about the ideological rationale for the expropriation of indigenous land and its centrality to the history of American land regimes, I particularly recommend Aziz Rana’s *Two Faces of American Freedom* (2010) and parts of my own *After Nature* (2015). For a contemporary political and cultural of the legacy of these expropriations, readers may turn to Leanne Betasamosake Simpson, *As We Have Always Done* (2017). For an introduction to Pauli Murray’s experience of Durham, which I have found endlessly engaging and instructive, there is no substitute for Murray’s own books: *Song in a Weary Throat* (1987), a memoir, and *Proud Shoes* (1956), a history of her family, including her own Durham childhood.
There is a rich broader literature on landscape, memory, and identity, to which this preface is indebted. Lauret Savoy’s *Trace* (2015) is a gorgeous, troubling, persistently generous and insightful book about the American landscape as viewed through one set of African American eyes. Robin Wall Kimmerer’s *Braiding Sweetgrass* (2013) is an extraordinary treatment of ways of knowing places and the nonhuman, informed by her botanical and ecological training and her deep immersion in Anishinaabe traditions of knowledge. Wendell Berry’s “A Native Hill” (1968) is a precise, sometime quietly rending meditation on the burdens of accepting a place and its history as one’s own, and the legacy of harm, violence, and identity that he carries as the descendant of Kentucky settlers and farmers. I have also learned over the years from Kathleen Norris’s *Dakota* (1993), Wallace Stegner’s *Where the Bluebird Sings to the Lemonade Springs* (1992), Keith Basso’s *Wisdom Sits in Places* (1996), William Kittredge’s *Who Owns the West?* (1995), and of course many, many others.

lived experience of borders owe much to Gloria Anzaldúa’s *Borderlands* (1987), which understands borders as both legal and material realities and symbols of other, more intimate forms of division and seeks to imagine “mestiza” identity beyond those divisions.

### Chapter 1

#### Citations


#### Further Reading

For a deeper understanding of the history of claims on public lands, I recommend Dorceta Taylor, *The Rise of the American Conservation Movement: Power, Privilege, and Environmental*
For ongoing coverage of this issue, *High Country News* is an indispensable source of information. For those who wish to get some sense of the tone of right-wing public lands populism and an understanding of its claims, *Range* magazine is a useful place to start.

On the coalfields, I have learned a great deal from the unpublished doctoral dissertation of the late West Virginia journalist Paul Nyden, which he completed at Columbia University in 1976: “Miners for Democracy: Struggle in the Coal Fields.” Trish Kahle has also done valuable research on the environmental dimensions of miner radicalism, some of it sketched in “Rank-and-File Environmentalism,” *Jacobin*, June 11, 2014.


If you want to understand North Carolina politics, you might start with the deeply knowledgeable political reporter Rob Christensen’s *The Paradox of Tar Heel Politics* (2008). For more recent events, one fine place to begin is in the pages of *Scalawag* magazine, which has worked to highlight radical and dissenting voices from the South.
Chapter 2
Citations


Tomblin: Ward, “Crisis ‘Pulls Back the Curtain.’”


Further Reading
Ronald Eller’s Miners, Millhands, and Mountaineers (1982) remains an invaluable book about the history of Appalachia. There’s a valuable updating of some of its themes in Steven Stoll’s Ramp Hollow (2017). Both works press against a received idea of Appalachia as a timeless backwater or frontier remnant, treating instead its character as an extractive periphery of industrial capitalism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (and of postindustrial capitalism today). Karida Brown’s Gone Home: Race and Roots through Appalachia centers the place of African Americans in the history of Appalachia’s mining regions, which are often wrongly imagined as mainly white. Jessica Wilkerson’s To Live Here, You Have to Fight (2019) brings to life the role of working-class women in the community mobilizations of the region. Any sustained reflection on the role of coal in the region needs to consider Harry Caudill’s Night Comes to the Cumberlands (1962) and My Land Is Dying (1971).

Chapter 3
Citations
Henry David Thoreau, “Slavery in Massachusetts” (1854).
Journal of H. D. Thoreau, June 17, 1854.

“The reason why”: Thoreau, oral version of “A Plea for Captain John Brown” (Boston, November 1, 1859).

“I can almost say, Walden, is it you?”: Thoreau, “The Ponds,” in Walden (1854).

“Maimed and imperfect nature”: Thoreau journal, March 23, 1856.


Thomas Prince, “Earthquakes the Works of God and Tokens of His Just Displeasure” (1727).


Hobbes: This interpretation rests on a reading of all of Hobbes’s Leviathan, but particularly parts 1 and 4. I am glad to share an unpublished manuscript on Hobbes and Montaigne as Epicureans with anyone who is curious.


“Most barbarous”: Montaigne, Essays 3:13, 852.


“We preserve”: Thoreau, “A Plea for Captain John Brown” (1859).

“Quiet diffusion”: Thoreau, “A Plea for Captain John Brown.”

Further Reading

On Thoreau, I cannot say enough good about Laura Dassow Walls’s Thoreau (2017), which does generous justice to its subject. Years ago I greatly admired Stanley Cavell’s very different The Senses of Walden (1972), though I haven’t read it recently. When it comes to Thoreau, like Hobbes and Montaigne, I find that the best approach is just to read and reread them, and to read
around, seeking surprises in the more obscure texts. For someone who really wants to get to know Thoreau, the journals are especially valuable. For what it’s worth, I use Donald Frame’s translation of Montaigne (from Stanford University Press), and I read Richard Tuck’s editions of Hobbes (from Cambridge University Press). As I note in the citations to this chapter, I’m glad to share an unpublished essay on Hobbes and Montaigne as Epicureans, if anyone is curious.

Chapter 4
Citations


Further Reading
The emphasis on the built environment as key to environmental studies has many sources. One that has been relevant to me is Benton MacKaye’s *The New Exploration: A Philosophy of Regional Planning* (1928). Another is William Cronon’s *Nature’s Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (1991). Brett Frischmann’s *Infrastructure* (2012) is closer to some of the definitions I use in this chapter.

Chapter 5

Citations

“Keeping it in the ground”: On November 4, 2015, Senator Sanders introduced the cosponsored Keep It in the Ground Act, which would have banned new fossil fuel leases on federal lands and in federal waters.

Kate Aronoff: “The Best of a Bad Situation,” *n+1*, no. 33 (Winter 2019) (editorial crediting this formulation to Aronoff).


My summary of the development and key arguments of the early environmental justice movement is more fully developed and supported in a scholarly article, which shares its name with this chapter, and in the sources cited therein. “The Long Environmental Justice Movement” is publicly available at https://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2170&context=elq.


“It’s no longer”: Personal correspondence with Mitch Bernard.


“From the point of view”: Grace M. Burnham, “A Health Program for Organized Labor” (pamphlet, 1921).


The historical narrative summarized here is elaborated with supporting references in my article “The Long Environmental Justice Movement,”
https://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2170&context=elq.

Further Reading


Forward Citations


Saint Paul: Romans 7:15.

My discussion of value here is indebted to Martin Hagglund’s *This Life* (2019). I am looking forward to the treatment of the Green New Deal that Kate Aronoff, Alyssa Battistoni, Daniel Aldana Cohen, and Thea Riafrancos will soon publish with Verso.