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Environmental Monitoring and Ecological Studies
Program Annual Report for the Monticello Nuclear
Generating Plant, Monticello, Minnesota
Impact of Cesium on Plants and the Environment
Stories of Survival
Environmental Effects of Producing Electric
Power: (vol. I and vol. II) January 27, 28, 29, 30;
February 24, 25, and 26, 1970
Water Resources Research Catalog
Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers in Arkansas
The Exile's Song
Arkansas Nuclear One Unit 2, Operation

Arkansas

Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations
Environmental Quality, Hearings Before the
Subcommittee on Science, Research and
Development...90-2, on H.R. 7796, H.R. 13211,
H.R. 14605, H.R. 14627, January 17, 18, 19, 31;
February 1, 2; March 12, 13, 14, 1968

Dardanelle and the Bottoms

The Long Summer

Arkansas's Gilded Age

Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power
River Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric
Project, Logan County

Educating the Sons of Sugar

Steamboats and Ferries on the White River: a
Heritage Revisited (p)

Arkansas River Navigation Study, Little Rock and
Tulsa Districts

Environmental Protection Research Catalog

A Ticket to the Circus

The Environmental Resource Handbook 2010/11

Arkansas Nuclear Power One, Unit 2, Construction

Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series

Selected Water Resources Abstracts

Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers in Arkansas

Dardanelle and the Bottoms

Environmental Behaviour of Radionuclides
Released in the Nuclear Industry

A Pictorial History

The Dardanelle & Russellville Railroad

Daily Life of Women: An Encyclopedia from

Ancient Times to the Present [3 volumes]
Final Environmental Impact Statement on the
Energy Transportation Systems Inc. Coal Slurry
Pipeline Transportation Project
Environmental Quality
Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers in Arkansas
Chemistry, Man, and Environmental Change
Environmental Protection Research Catalog:
Indexes
McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System
O&M
The Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Arkansas
River Valley Intermodal Facilities, Pope County

MORGAN JAX

Environmental
Monitoring and
Ecological Studies
Program Annual Report
for the Monticello
Nuclear Generating
Plant, Monticello,
Minnesota University of
Alabama Press
Dardanelle and the
Bottoms University of
Arkansas Press
**Impact of Cesium on
Plants and the
Environment**

University of Arkansas
Press

Through dozens of in-
depth interviews
representing all
sections of the state,
farm families recall
their best times, their
worst times, and day-
to-day experiences
such as chores,
washing, bathing,
clothes making,
medical care, home
remedies, spiritual life,
courtship and
marriage, and school

experiences. Their stories reveal how ordinary men and women, frequently living in abject poverty, endured cataclysmic natural disasters and economic collapse with extraordinary courage, faith, resourcefulness, and a good sense of humor.

Stories of Survival
Dardanelle and the Bottoms

In this revealing memoir, told with southern charm and wit, Norris Church Mailer depicts the full evolution of her colorful life—from her childhood in a small Arkansas town all the way through her intense thirty-three-year marriage with Norman Mailer and his heartbreaking death. She met Norman by chance while in her early twenties and they

fell in love in one night. Theirs was a marriage full of friendship, betrayal, doubts, understanding, challenges, and deep, complicated, lifelong passion. The couple's New York parties were legendary, and their social circle included such luminaries as Jacqueline Kennedy, Truman Capote, and Gore Vidal. Complete with the couple's intimate letters, this candid and unforgettable memoir is a great American love story.

Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power: (vol. I and vol. II) January 27, 28, 29, 30; February 24, 25, and 26, 1970 Random House Trade Paperbacks
Beginning with vol. 9, only new and continuing but

modified projects are listed. Vols. 8- should be kept as a record of continuing but unchanged projects.

Water Resources Research Catalog

Springer

Between 1819 and 1970, the town of Dardanelle, Arkansas, located on the south side of the Arkansas River in Yell County, Arkansas, experienced sustained prosperity and growth made possible by the nearby farming community known as the Dardanelle Bottoms. A reciprocal relationship between the town and the Bottoms formed the economic backbone on which the area's well-being was balanced. The country people came to town on Saturdays to buy their groceries and supplies, to shop and

take in a movie or visit the pool halls or barbershops.

Merchants relied heavily on this country trade and had a long history of extending credit, keeping prices reasonable, and offering respect and appreciation to their customers. This interdependence, stable for decades, began to unravel in the late 1940s with changes in farming, particularly the cotton industry. In Dardanelle and the Bottoms, Mildred Diane Gleason explores this complex rural/town dichotomy, revealing and analyzing key components of each area, including aspects of race, education, the cotton economy and its demise, the devastation of floods and droughts, leisure,

crime, and the impact of the Great Depression.

Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in

Arkansas ABC-CLIO Committee Serial No. 2. Explores Federal uses of science resources and technology to support goals for environmental quality.

The Exile's Song

University of Arkansas Press

The Earth's climate has always been in flux: glacial periods and warm ones have slowly and relentlessly alternated for millennia. But the period of global warming of the last 15,000 years is without precedent, and it set the conditions which enabled civilization to arise. It is our 'long

summer'. From the almost unimaginably hostile climate of the late Ice to the onset of 'Little Ice Age', which began in 1315 and lasted half a millennium, this book tells the remarkable story of how human history has been influenced by the planet's ever-changing climate. Confronted with such challenges as severe droughts in southwestern Asia and the ripple effects of the Medieval Warm Period, our ancestors have proved themselves to be at their most resilient and adaptable. Deploying all the resources of new climatology from the past century, from tree rings to deep cores from glaciers, Fagan provides us, for the first time, with an historical context in

which to understand the unprecedented global warming of today, as we try to anticipate an uncertain climatic future.

**Arkansas Nuclear
One Unit 2,**

Operation University of Arkansas Press
A study of Louisiana French Creole sugar planters' role in higher education and a detailed history of the only college ever constructed to serve the sugar elite The education of individual planter classes—cotton, tobacco, sugar—is rarely treated in works of southern history. Of the existing literature, higher education is typically relegated to a footnote, providing only brief glimpses into a complex instructional regime responsive to wealthy planters. R.

Eric Platt's *Educating the Sons of Sugar* allows for a greater focus on the mindset of French Creole sugar planters and provides a comprehensive record and analysis of a private college supported by planter wealth. Jefferson College was founded in St. James Parish in 1831, surrounded by slave-holding plantations and their cash crop, sugar cane. Creole planters (regionally known as the "ancienne population") designed the college to impart a "genteel" liberal arts education through instruction, architecture, and geographic location. Jefferson College played host to social class rivalries (Creole, Anglo-American, and French immigrant),

mirrored the revival of Catholicism in a region typified by secular mores, was subject to the “Americanization” of south Louisiana higher education, and reflected the ancienne population’s decline as Louisiana’s ruling population. Resulting from loss of funds, the college closed in 1848. It opened and closed three more times under varying administrations (French immigrant, private sugar planter, and Catholic/Marist) before its final closure in 1927 due to educational competition, curricular intransigence, and the 1927 Mississippi River flood. In 1931, the campus was purchased by the Society of Jesus (Jesuits) and reopened as a silent religious retreat. It continues to

function to this day as the Manresa House of Retreats. While in existence, Jefferson College was a social thermometer for the white French Creole sugar planter ethos that instilled the “sons of sugar” with a cultural heritage resonant of a region typified by the management of plantations, slavery, and the production of sugar.

Arkansas Univ Central Arkansas Press
Between 1819 and 1970, the town of Dardanelle, Arkansas, located on the south side of the Arkansas River in Yell County, Arkansas, experienced sustained prosperity and growth made possible by the nearby farming community known as the Dardanelle Bottoms. A

reciprocal relationship between the town and the Bottoms formed the economic backbone on which the area's well-being was balanced. The country people came to town on Saturdays to buy their groceries and supplies, to shop and take in a movie or visit the pool halls or barbershops. Merchants relied heavily on this country trade and had a long history of extending credit, keeping prices reasonable, and offering respect and appreciation to their customers. This interdependence, stable for decades, began to unravel in the late 1940s with changes in farming, particularly the cotton industry. In Dardanelle and the Bottoms, Mildred Diane Gleason

explores this complex rural/town dichotomy, revealing and analyzing key components of each area, including aspects of race, education, the cotton economy and its demise, the devastation of floods and droughts, leisure, crime, and the impact of the Great Depression. University of Arkansas Press
This edition is the most up-to-date and comprehensive source for Environmental Resources and Statistics. Section I: Resources, provides detailed contact information for thousands of information sources, including Associations & Organizations, Awards & Honors, Conferences, Foundations & Grants,

Environmental Health, Government Agencies, National Parks & Wildlife Refuges, Publications, Research Centers, Educational Programs, Green Product Catalogs, Consultants and much more. Section II: Statistics, provides statistics on hundreds of important topics, including Children's Environmental Index, Municipal Finances, Toxic Chemicals, Recycling, Climate, Air & Water Quality and more. This kind of up-to-date environmental data, all in one place, is not available anywhere else on the market place today. This new edition is a must-have for all public and academic libraries as well as any organization with a primary focus on the environment.

Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations Environmental Resource Handboo Examines effects on environment resulting from generating electricity from power stations fueled by water power, fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum, and nuclear power. Focuses on waste disposal, power plant siting, and thermal and chemical discharges.

Environmental Quality, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development...90-2, on H.R. 7796, H.R. 13211, H.R. 14605, H.R.

14627, January 17, 18, 19, 31; February 1, 2; March 12, 13, 14, 1968 Yale University Press

This book provides extensive and comprehensive knowledge to the

researchers/academics who are working in the field of cesium contaminated sites, and the impact on plants. This book is also helpful for graduate and undergraduate students who are specializing in radioecology or safe disposal of radioactive waste, remediation of legacies and the impact on the environment. Radiocesium (^{137}Cs and ^{134}Cs) was released into the environment as a result of nuclear weapons testing in 1950s and 1960s ($\sim 1 \times 10^{18}$ Bq), and later due to the Chernobyl accident in 1986 (8.5×10^{16} Bq) and Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in 2011 ($\sim 1 \times 10^{17}$ Bq). ^{137}Cs is still of

relevance due to its half-life of 30 years. The study of radioisotope ^{137}Cs is important, as production and emission rates are high compared to other radioisotopes, due to high fission yield and high volatility. This book contains original work and reviews on how cesium is released into the environment on translocation from soil to plants and further on to animals and into the human food chain. Separate chapters focus on the effective half-life of cesium in plants and on how different cultivars are responding in accumulation of cesium. Other key chapters focus on cesium impact on single cells to higher plants and also on

remediation measures as well as on basic mechanism used for remedial options and analysis of transfer factors. The book rounds off by contributions on cesium uptake and translocation and its toxicity in plants after the Chernobyl and Fukushima accidents. *Dardanelle and the Bottoms* University of Arkansas Press

The Ku Klux Klan established a significant foothold in Arkansas in the 1920s, boasting more than 150 state chapters and tens of thousands of members at its zenith. Propelled by the prominence of state leaders such as Grand Dragon James Comer and head of Women of the KKK Robbie Gill Comer, the Klan established Little Rock

as a seat of power second only to Atlanta. In *The Ku Klux Klan in 1920s Arkansas*, Kenneth C. Barnes traces this explosion of white nationalism and its impact on the state's development. Barnes shows that the Klan seemed to wield power everywhere in 1920s Arkansas. Klansmen led businesses and held elected offices and prominent roles in legal, medical, and religious institutions, while the women of the Klan supported rallies and charitable activities and planned social gatherings where cross burnings were regular occurrences. Inside their organization, Klan members bonded during picnic barbeques and parades and over shared

religious traditions. Outside of it, they united to direct armed threats, merciless physical brutality, and torrents of hateful rhetoric against individuals who did not conform to their exclusionary vision. By the mid-1920s, internal divisions, scandals, and an overzealous attempt to dominate local and state elections caused Arkansas's Klan to fall apart nearly as quickly as it had risen. Yet as the organization dissolved and the formal trappings of its flamboyant presence receded, the attitudes the Klan embraced never fully disappeared. In documenting this history, Barnes shows how the Klan's early success still casts a long shadow on the

state to this day.

The Long Summer

University of Missouri Press

This book is the first devoted entirely to an examination of working-class activism, broadly defined as that of farmers' organizations, labor unions, and (often biracial) political movements, in Arkansas during the Gilded Age. On one level, Hild argues for the significance of this activism in its own time: had the Arkansas Democratic Party not resorted to undemocratic, unscrupulous, and violent means of repression, the Arkansas Union Labor Party would have taken control of the state government in the election of 1888. He also argues that the

significance of these movements lasted beyond their own time, their influence extending into the biracial Southern Tenant Farmers' Union of the 1930s, the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s, and even today's Farmers' Union and the United Mine Workers of America. The story of farmer and labor protest in Arkansas during the late nineteenth century offers lessons relevant to contemporary working-class Americans in what some observers have called the "new Gilded Age."

Arkansas's Gilded

Age University of Arkansas Press
Indispensable for the student or researcher studying women's history, this book

draws upon a wide array of cultural settings and time periods in which women displayed agency by carrying out their daily economic, familial, artistic, and religious obligations. Since record keeping began, history has been written by a relatively few elite men. Insights into women's history are left to be gleaned by scholars who undertake careful readings of ancient literature, examine archaeological artifacts, and study popular culture, such as folktales, musical traditions, and art. For some historical periods and geographic regions, this is the only way to develop some sense of what daily life might have been like for women in a

particular time and place. This reference explores the daily life of women across civilizations. The work is organized in sections on different civilizations from around the world, arranged chronologically. Within each society, the encyclopedia highlights the roles of women within five broad thematic categories: the arts, economics and work, family and community life, recreation and social customs, and religious life. Included are numerous sidebars containing additional information, document excerpts, images, and suggestions for further reading. An introduction provides an overview the daily life of women through history, and a timeline

highlights key events in women's history. Chronologically arranged sections on civilizations from across world history provide information on the daily life of women living in those societies. For each civilization, broad categories of daily life are broken into subsections, with each offering reference entries on specific topics. Photos help users visualize important topics, and sidebars provide interesting tangential information. Bibliographies direct readers to additional resources.

Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power

Cover -- Half-title --
Title -- Copyright --
Contents --
Acknowledgments --

Chapter 1. Lost --
 Chapter 2. A Family
 Long Free -- Chapter 3.
 City of Sound --
 Chapter 4. City of Dust
 -- Chapter 5. City of
 Song -- Chapter 6. City
 of Exile -- Chapter 7.
 The Lost Violin --
 Chapter 8. Found --
 Notes -- Index -- A -- B -
 - C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H
 -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N
 -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S --
 T -- U -- V -- W -- Y -- Z
River Mountain
Pumped Storage
Hydroelectric Project,
Logan County
 As a pictorial narrative,
 this book offers the
 reader a glimpse into
 the diverse life
 experiences of the
 residents of
 Dardanelle, Arkansas,
 and the adjacent
 agricultural region
 known as the Bottoms
 from 1880 to 1980.
 These photographs
 depict an enterprising,

usually courageous,
 sometimes rowdy
 people and their world.
 From Dardanelle
 businesses to the
 Bottoms cotton, this
 world was filled with
 strength, tragedy, and
 beauty. The contours
 of the lives these
 photographs reveal
 expand the historical
 record and
 understanding of a
 world now largely
 gone.
Educating the Sons of
Sugar
 Distilled from
 Arkansas: A Narrative
 History, the definitive
 work on the subject
 since its original
 publication in 2002,
 Arkansas: A Concise
 History is a succinct
 one-volume history of
 the state from the
 prehistory period to the
 present. Featuring four
 historians, each
 bringing his or her

expertise to a range of topics, this volume introduces readers to the major issues that have confronted the state and traces the evolution of those issues across time. After a brief review of Arkansas's natural history, readers will learn about the state's native populations before exploring the colonial and plantation eras, early statehood, Arkansas's entry into and role in the Civil War, and significant moments in national and global history, including Reconstruction, the Gilded Age, the

Progressive Era, the Elaine race massacre, the Great Depression, both world wars, and the Civil Rights Movement. Linking these events together, Arkansas: A Concise History offers both an understanding of the state's history and a perspective on that history's implications for the political, economic, and social realities of today. Steamboats and Ferries on the White River: a Heritage Revisited (p) Arkansas River Navigation Study, Little Rock and Tulsa Districts