

Clearance And Improvement: Land, Power And People In Scotland, 1700 1900

This is the first study to systematically explore similarities, differences, and connections between the histories of American planters and Irish landlords. The book focuses primarily on the comparative and transnational investigation of an antebellum Mississippi planter named John A. Quitman (1799–1858) and a nineteenth-century Irish landlord named Robert Dillon, Lord Clonbrock (1807–93), examining their economic behaviors, ideologies, labor relations, and political histories. Locating Quitman and Clonbrock firmly within their wider local, national, and international contexts, American Planters and Irish Landlords in Comparative and Transnational Perspective argues that the two men were representative of specific but comparable manifestations of agrarian modernity, paternalism, and conservatism that became common among the landed elites who dominated economy, society, and politics in the antebellum American South and in nineteenth-century Ireland. It also demonstrates that American planters and Irish landlords were connected by myriad direct and indirect transnational links between their societies, including transatlantic intellectual cultures, mutual participation in global capitalism, and the mass migration of people from Ireland to the United States that occurred during the nineteenth century.

Why does a Parisian banker re-enact the medieval wars of Wallace and Bruce in his spare time? Why do more than 20,000 people attend the Schotse Weekend bagpipe competition in Bilzen, Flanders? Why does an entire village in the Italian Alps celebrate a lost Scottish regiment? And why is there a Highland Games circuit of at least 30 kilted strength competitions in Austria, with dedicated athletes tossing hay-balls and pulling tractors? This is the first study of the self-professed ‘Scots’ of Europe. It follows the many thousands of Europeans who are determined to discover their inner Scotsman, and argues that by imitating the Scots of popular imagination, the self-styled European Highlanders hope to reconnect with their own ancestors – their lost songs, traditions and tribes. They approach Scotland as a site of European memory. This book explores issues of performance and celebration, memory and nostalgia, heritage and identity, and will be of interest to specialists on Scottish emigration and diaspora, Scottish history and myth, and to the ‘Scots’ of Europe themselves.

This inter-disciplinary book is the first in an Irish context to address issues connected with the ‘super-diversifying’ of language and society engendered by recent and historical migrations. It analyses novel data from interviews with allochthonous and autochthonous groups of monolingual and plurilingual youngsters living in Northern Ireland. A key aim is to test models within second language acquisition and language variation and change research. Another goal is to examine the extent to which distinctive migratory trends generated changes in the language ecologies of communities on the island of Ireland as well as globally in regions where the Irish settled intensively from the 1700s. The book also compares contemporary migratory experiences with historical records to further our understanding of the dynamics of identification through language across time. The first-ever book devoted to all aspects of the sociolinguistics of globalization and migration in Northern Ireland will be welcomed by scholars interested in the consequences for ethnolinguistic vitality of large-scale population movements. It could not be more timely given the fact that 2.5 million sought asylum in Europe alone during 2016, greatly enhancing its diversity.

"In the seemingly mundane Northern farm of early America and the people who sought to improve its productivity and efficiency, Emily Pawley finds a world rich with innovative practices and marked by a developing interrelationship between scientific knowledge, industrial methods, and capitalism. Agricultural "improvers" became increasingly scientific, driving tremendous increases in the range and volume of agricultural output-and transforming American conceptions of expertise, success, and exploitation. Pawley's focus on soil, fertilizer, apples, mulberries, agricultural fairs, and experimental stations shows each nominally dull subject to have been an area of intellectual ferment and sharp contestation: mercantile, epistemological, and otherwise"--

Annual Report - The Secretary of the Interior

The Big Music

Stepping Westward

Anthropological Perspectives

A Case Study Analysis

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year ...

An introductory textbook charting a global history of modern Britain from 1750 to the present.

More than 12,000 soldiers from the Highlands of Scotland were recruited to serve in Great Britain's colonies in the Americas in the middle to the late decades of the eighteenth century. In this compelling history, Matthew P. Dziennik corrects the mythologized image of the Highland soldier as a noble savage, a primitive if courageous relic of clanship, revealing instead how the Gaels used their military service to further their own interests and, in doing so, transformed the most maligned region of the British Isles into an important center of the British Empire.

Stepping Westward is the first book dedicated to the literature of the Scottish Highland tour of 1720-1830, a major cultural phenomenon that attracted writers and artists like Pennant, Johnson and Boswell, William and Dorothy Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Hogg, Keats, Daniell, and Turner, as well as numerous less celebrated travellers and tourists. Addressing more than a century's worth of literary and visual representations of the Highlands, the book casts new light on how the tour developed a modern literature of place, acting as a catalyst for thinking about improvement, landscape, and the shaping of British, Scottish, and Gaelic identities. It pays attention to the relationship between travellers and the native Gaels, whose world was plunged into crisis by rapid and forced social change. At the book's core lie the best-selling tours of Pennant and Dr Johnson, associated with attempts to 'improve' the intractable Gaidhealtachd in the wake of Culloden. Alongside the Ossian craze and Gilpin's picturesque, their books stimulated a wave of 'home tours' from the 1770s through the romantic period, including writing by women like Sarah Murray and Dorothy Wordsworth. The incidence of published Highland Tours (many lavishly illustrated), peaked around 1800, but as the genre reached exhaustion, the 'romantic Highlands' were reinvented in Scott's poems and novels, coinciding with steam boats and mass tourism, but also rack-renting, sheep clearance, and emigration.

'A superb book ... Anybody interested in Scottish history needs to read it' Andrew Marr, Sunday Times Eighteenth-century Scotland is famed for generating many of the enlightened ideas which helped to shape the modern world. But there was in the same period another side to the history of the nation. Many of Scotland's people were subjected to coercive and sometimes violent change, as traditional ways of life were overturned by the 'rational' exploitation of land use. The Scottish Clearances is a superb and highly original account of this sometimes terrible process, which changed the Lowland countryside forever, as it also did, more infamously, the old society of the Highlands. Based on a vast array of original sources, this pioneering book is the first to chart this tumultuous saga in one volume, with due attention to evictions and loss of land in both north and south of the Highland line. In the process, old myths are exploded and familiar assumptions undermined. With many fascinating details and the sense of an epic human story, The Scottish Clearances is an evocative memorial to all whose lives were irreparably changed in the interests of economic efficiency. This is a story of forced clearance, of the destruction of entire communities and of large-scale emigration. Some winners were able to adapt and exploit the new opportunities, but there were also others who lost everything. The clearances created the landscape of Scotland today, but it came at a huge price.

People, Place and Polity in the later Third Millennium

Public General Statutes Passed by the Parliament of Northern Ireland

Leaving the Cold Country

pt. 1. Government of the district. pt. 2. Civil procedure. pt. 3. Probate law and procedure. pt. 4. Criminal law and procedure

The Scottish Settlers in the Upper Ottawa Valley, 1815–1840

No Stone Unturned

Imperial Immigrants

The story of tweed is tied to a series of social, economic and cultural shifts that have molded its development. This book considers the historical factors that helped to shape the design characteristics and social meanings of the group of fabrics that we call tweed, from their emergence in the 1820s to the present day. Including significant new research on tweeds, from Harris Tweed to the type used by Chanel, this book follows the history of these fabrics from the raw fiber to the finished garment in men's and women's fashion. Exploring rural and urban contexts, this book reveals the important physical and conceptual relationships of tweed with landscape. Anderson shows that, contrary to their strong popular associations with tradition, tweeds emerged in the Romantic era as a response to the dramatic changes associated with industrialization and urbanization. Progressive changes in gender relations are also explored as a major factor in tweed's evolution, from associations with particular ideals of masculinity into what is now a truly adaptable fashion textile worn by both sexes. This is the first book of its kind to recognize the importance of tweed to fashion innovation today. This collection of critical essays considers the criminalisation of squatting from a range of different theoretical, policy and practice perspectives. While the practice of squatting has long been criminalised in some jurisdictions, the last few years have witnessed the emergence of a newly constituted political concern with unlawful occupation of land. With initiatives to address the ‘threat’ of squatting sweeping across Europe, the offence of squatting in a residential building was created in England in 2012. This development, which has attracted a large measure of media attention, has been widely regarded as a controversial policy departure, with many commentators, Parliamentarians, and professional organisations arguing that its support is premised on misunderstandings of the current law and a precarious evidence-base concerning the nature and prevalence of ‘squatting’. Moral Rhetoric and the Criminalisation of Squatting explores the significance of measures to criminalise squatting for squatters, owners and communities. The book also interrogates wider themes that draw on political philosophy, social policy, criminal justice and the nature of ownership, to consider how the assimilation of squatting to a contemporary punitive turn is shaping the political, social, legal and moral landscapes of property, housing and crime.

Clearance and ImprovementLand, Power and People in Scotland, 1700-1900

Epistemology poses particular problems for anthropologists whose task it is to understand manifold ways of being human. Through their work, anthropologists often encounter people whose ideas concerning the nature and foundations of knowledge are at odds with their own. Going right to the heart of anthropological theory and method, this volume discusses issues that have vexed practicing anthropologists for a long time. The authors are by no means in agreement with one another as to where the answers might lie. Some are primarily concerned with the clarity and theoretical utility of analytical categories across disciplines; others are more inclined to push ethnographic analysis to its limits in an effort to demonstrate what kind of sense it can make. All are aware of the much-wanted differences that good ethnography can make in explaining the human sciences and philosophy. The contributors show a continued commitment to ethnography as a profoundly radical intellectual endeavor that goes to the very roots of inquiry into what it is to be human, and, to anthropology as a comparative project that should be central to any attempt to understand who we are.

The Scottish Clearances

Sessional Papers Printed by Order of the House of Lords: Minutes of Proceedings ... Public Bills ... Reports from Committees ... Miscellaneous

Sailor's Hope

Clearance and Improvement

Estate Management and Improvement in Enlightenment Scotland

The Life and Times of William Cooper, Agrarian Radical in an Age of Revolutions

Writing the Highland Tour c. 1720-1830

Includes lists of orders, rules, bills etc.

The Big Music tells the story of John Sutherland of 'The Grey House', who is dying and creating in the last days of his life a musical composition that will define it. Yet he has little idea of how his tune will echo or play out into the world - and as the book moves inevitably through its themes of death and birth, change and stasis, the sound of his solitary story comes to merge and connect with those around him. In this remarkable work of fiction, Kirsty Gunn has created something as real as music or as magical as a dream. One emerges at the end of it altered and changed. Not so much a novel as a place the reader comes to inhabit and know, The Big Music is a literary work of undeniable originality and power.

Why did large numbers of Scots leave a temperate climate to live permanently in parts of the world where greater temperature extreme was the norm? The long nineteenth century was a period consistently cooler than now, and Scotland remains the coldest of the British nations. Nineteenth-century meteorologists turned to environmental determinism to explain the persistence of agricultural shortage and to identify the atmospheric conditions that exacerbated the incidence of death and disease in the towns. In these cases, the logic of emigration and the benefits of an alternative climate were compelling. Emigration agents portrayed their favoured climate in order to pull migrants in their direction. The climate reasons, pressures and incentives that resulted in the movement of people have been neither straightforward nor uniform. There are known structural features that contextualize the migration experience, chief among them being economic and demographic factors. By building on the work of historical climatologists, and the availability of long-run climate data, for the first time the emigration history of Scotland is examined through the lens of the nation's climate. In significant per capita numbers, the Scots left the cold country behind; yet the 'homeland' remained an unbreakable connection for the diaspora.

The Chalcolithic, the phase in prehistory when the important technical development of adding tin to copper to produce bronze had not yet taken place, is not a term generally used by British prehistorians and whether there is even a definable phase is debated. Is there a British Chalcolithic? brings together many leading authorities in 20 papers that address this question. Papers are grouped under several headings. Definitions, Issues and Debate considers whether appropriate criteria apply that define a distinctive period (c. 2450 - 2150 cal BC) in cultural, social, and temporal terms with particular emphasis on the role and status of metal artefacts and Beaker pottery. Continental Perspectives addresses various aspects of comparative regions of Europe where a Chalcolithic has been defined. Around Britain and Ireland presents a series of large-scale regional case studies where authors argue for and against the adoption of the term. The final section Economy, Landscapes and Monuments , looks at aspects of economy, land-use and burial tradition and provides a detailed consideration of the Stonehenge and Avebury landscapes during the period in question. The volume contains much detailed information on sites and artefacts, and comprehensive radiocarbon datasets that will be invaluable to scholars and students studying this enigmatic but pivotal episode of British Prehistory.

Unpacking the Kists

War, Empire, and the Highland Soldier in British America

Linguistic Communities and Migratory Processes

The Long Land War

History, Memory and the Highland Clearances

Clearance and improvement

Tweed

Sailor's Hopeprovides a moving account of a multi-faceted man, tracking his engagement with the extraordinary changes occurring in the Atlantic and Pacific Worlds in the decades after the American and French Revolutions. William Cooper was born in poverty in industrializing Scotland. Without any formal education, he worked his way up through the British merchant marine To The position of captain on voyages linking Britain with Iberia and North America. When Cooper decided to establish a home for his family, he leased land in Prince Edward Island and named his farm "Sailor's Hope." for most of his adult life, Cooper played multiple roles – Prince Edward Island politician and legislative emissary To The UK, husband, father, farmer, merchant, miller, captain, boat builder, and amateur scientist. When his sons sought to establish themselves in life, The family built a boat and sailed from Prince Edward Island to California. Cooper, like many of his nineteenth-century contemporaries, inhabited a larger world than that encompassed by national boundaries. Rusty Bittermann's lucid prose, skillful synthesis of sometimes fragmentary sources, and well-chosen illustrations bring Cooper's world to life.

There has been much academic interest in the role of museums as places where understanding of the past is shaped and legitimised for a wide and increasingly diverse public. This book focuses on the museum representations of the Highland Clearances - a much neglected aspect of one of the most disputed and politically-charged issues in modern Scottish history. Drawing together a range of inter-disciplinary themes and notions, it considers the cultural legacy of the period, brings to light the socially and historically conditioned meanings and values encapsulated in museum narratives of the Clearances, and shows the significance of collective memory in the negotiations inherent in heritage work. Examining both national and local museums in Scotland and concluding with comparisons with Australian museums of migration, Dynamics of Heritage contributes to our understanding of the processes of heritage construction, and its relationship to issues of memory and other modes of engagement with the past.

This volume brings fresh perspectives to the study of James Bond. With a strong emphasis on the process of Bond's incarnation on screen and his transit across media forms, chapters examine Bond in terms of adaptation, television, computer games, and the original novels. Film nonetheless provides the central focus, with analysis of both the corpus as a whole—from Dr. No to Spectre—and of particular films, from popular and much-discussed movies such as Goldfinger and Skyfall to comparatively under-examined texts such as the 1967 Casino Royale and A View to a Kill. Contributors' expertise and interests encompass such diverse aspects of and approaches to the Bond stories as Sound Design, Empire, Food and Taste, Geo-politics, Feminist re-reading, Tarot, Landscape and Sets.

This book examines the structures and texture of rural social relationships, using one type of document found in abundance over all the four component parts of Britain and Ireland: petitions from tenants to their landlords. The book offers unexpected angles on many aspects of society and economy on estates in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Peasant Petitions

The Dynamics of Heritage

Warrior dreams

A History of Farming, Landscape and Environment in the Scottish Highlands and Island

Urban Land Economics and Public Policy

Lords of Land and Labor

The Nature of the Future

Social and economic changes included an increase in production of food and raw materials, in turn sustaining the remarkable growth of towns and cities over this period. However, in the folk memory of Scotland the social and cultural costs of the revolution loom much larger: the loss of land for many thousands of families; the rise of individualism and the decline of neighbourhood; the death of old rural societies which had formed Scotland's character for many generations. The drama and tragedy of Highland history during this period have attracted many authors, whereas the Lowland experience, that of the majority of Scots, hardly any. This book attempts to redress that balance, and in so doing examines why this extraordinary era, inextricably associated with failure, famine and clearance in Gaeldom, is remembered as one of 'improvement' in the Lowlands, where the folk memory of dispossession, if it ever existed, is long lost in collective amnesia.

Written by the cream of academic talent in modern Scottish history and politics, this book provides a comprehensive examination of the past, present and future prospects of the Anglo-Scottish Union. A scholarly but accessible read, its contributors do not shy away from the controversies surrounding the Union. Their cutting-edge research is presented in a lucid style, serving as an excellent introduction to some key aspects of the Anglo-Scottish relationship between 1707 and 2007.Scotland and the Union 1707-2007 covers all the key themes:* Why the Union took place* A growing acceptance of the Union in the 18th century* The impact of Scots' central role in the British Empire* The politics of unionism* The challenge of nationalism* Thatcherism and the Union* Devolution and prospects for the futureNo other volume considers the entire 300-year experience of union - from its origins in the early 18th century to the historic parliamentary victory of the SNP in May 2007.This is the essential text for unders

Historians have suggested that Scottish influences are more pervasive in New Zealand than in any other country outside Scotland, yet curiously New Zealand's Scots migrants have previously attracted only limited attention. A thorough and interdisciplinary work, *Unpacking the Kists* is the first in-depth study of New Zealand's Scots migrants and their impact on an evolving settler society. The authors establish the dimensions of Scottish migration to New Zealand, the principal source areas, the migrants' demographic characteristics, and where they settled in the new land. Drawing from extended case-studies, they examine how migrants adapted to their new environment and the extent of longevity in diverse areas including the economy, religion, politics, education, and folkways. They also look at the private worlds of family, neighbourhood, community, customs of everyday life and leisure pursuits, and expressions of both high and low forms of transplanted culture. Adding to international scholarship on migrations and cultural adaptations, *Unpacking the Kists* demonstrates the historic contributions Scots made to New Zealand culture by retaining their ethnic connections and at the same time interacting with other ethnic groups.

Written during the 1970s, John McGrath's winding, furious, innovative play tracks the economic history and exploitation of the Scottish Highlands from the post-Rebellion suppression of the clans to the story of the Clearances: in the nineteenth century, aristocratic landowners discovered the profitability of sheep farming, and forced a mass emigration of rural Highlanders, burning their houses in order to make way for the Cheviot sheep. The play follows the thread of capitalist and repressive exploitation through the estates of the stag-hunting landed gentry, to the 1970s rush for profit in the name of North Sea Oil. Described by the playwright as having a "ceilidh" format, *The Cheviot, the Stag and the Black, Black Oil* draws on historical research alongside Gaelic song and the Scots' love of variety and popular entertainment to tell this epic story. A totally distinctive cultural and theatrical phenomenon, the play championed several new approaches to theatre, raising its profile as a means of political intervention; proposing a collective, democratic, collaborative approach to creating theatre; offering a language of performance accessible to working-class people; producing theatre in non-purpose-built theatre spaces; breaking down the barrier between audience and performers through interaction; and taking theatre to people who otherwise would not access it. The play received its premiere in 1973 by the agit-prop theatre group 7:84, of which John McGrath was founder and Artistic Director, and toured Scotland to great critical and audience acclaim.

Modern Britain, 1750 to the Present

Agricultural Land Improvement: Amelioration and Reclamation - Volume I

Land, Power and People in Scotland, 1700-1900

The Challenge of Epistemology

Vulnerable Demons?

History of Everyday Life in Scotland, 1800 to 1900

James Bond Uncovered

Over the last three decades major advances in research and scholarship have transformed understanding of the Scottish past. In this landmark study some of the most eminent writers on the subject, together with emerging new talents, have combined to produce a large-scale volume which reconsiders in fresh and illuminating ways the classic themes of the nation's history since the sixteenth century as well as a number of new topics which are only now receiving detailed attention. Such major themes as the Reformation, the Union of 1707, the Scottish Enlightenment, clearances, industrialisation, empire, emigration, and the Great War are approached from novel and fascinating perspectives, but so too are such issues as the Scottish environment, myth, family, criminality, the literary tradition, and Scotland's contemporary history. All chapters contain expert syntheses of current knowledge, but their authors also stand back and reflect critically on the questions which still remain unanswered, the issues which generate dispute and controversy, and sketch out where appropriate the agenda for future research. The Handbook also places the Scottish experience firmly into an international historical perspective with a considerable focus on the age-old emigration of the Scottish people, the impact of successive waves of immigrants to Scotland, and the nation's key role within the British Empire. The overall result is a vibrant and stimulating review of modern Scottish history: essential reading for students and scholars alike.

This volume explores the experience of everyday life in Scotland over two centuries characterised by political, religious and intellectual change and ferment. It shows how the extraordinary impinged on the ordinary and reveals people's anxieties, joys, comforts, passions, hopes and fears. It also aims to provide a measure of how the impact of change varied from place to place. The authors draw on a wide range of primary and secondary sources, including the material survivals of daily life in town and country, and on the history of government, religion, ideas, painting, literature, and architecture. As B. S. Gregory has put it, everyday history is 'an endeavour that seeks to identify and integrate everything - all relevant material, social, political, and cultural data - that permits the fullest possible reconstruction of ordinary life experiences in all their varied complexity, as they are formed and transformed.'

A survey of how Highland society organised its farming communities, exploited its resource base and interacted with its environment from prehistory to 1914

This revised and reset new fifth edition generally follows the structure of the previous edition, although some of the material of the earlier chapters has been rearranged, in addition to being updated and extended. A new feature of this edition is the allocation of a complete chapter to examining the problems of urban decline and renewal. Here the economic and social problems are discussed within the framework of current issues in urban policy, local government and planning. The book will appeal as a basic textbook for undergraduate students of estate management, land economics, building surveying and quantity surveying. It will be valuable to students taking degree or equivalent courses in urban economics, urban geography or town planning; it will also appeal to those preparing for RICS and RTPI examinations.

Third Duke of Buccleuch and Adam Smith

Moral Rhetoric and the Criminalisation of Squatting

Is There a British Chalcolithic?

Titles 1-24

The Oxford Handbook of Modern Scottish History

Newcomers Acquiring Sociolinguistic Variation in Northern Ireland

Weather, Migration and the Scottish Diaspora

The impact of the British Empire on the history of the Upper Ottawa Valley is explored through the experiences of early emigration-assisted 19th-century Scottish immigrants. Between 1815 and 1832, Great Britain settled more than 3,500 Scottish immigrants in the

Lowlands, in the Ottawa Valley. These government-assisted emigrations, which began immediately after the Napoleonic Wars, are explored to reveal their impact on Upper Canada. Seeking to transform their lives and their society, early Scottish immigrants pursued their own purposes. Although they did not blindly serve the interests of empire builders, their settlement led to the dispossession of the original First Nation inhabitants, thus supporting the British imperial government's strategic military goals. In the face of political conflict to the colony, Scottish settlers led the demand for political reform that emerged in the 1830s. As a consequence, their migration and settlement reveals as much about the depth of social conflict in the homeland and in the colonies as it does about the nature of the British imperial state.

Social and economic changes included an increase in production of food and raw materials, in turn sustaining the remarkable growth of towns and cities over this period. However, in the folk memory of Scotland the social and cultural costs of the Clearances included the loss of land for many thousands of families; the rise of individualism and the decline of neighborhood; the death of old rural societies which had formed Scotland's character for many generations. The drama and tragedy of Highland history is often told by authors, whereas the Lowland experience, that of the majority of Scots, hardly any. This book attempts to redress that balance, and in so doing examines why this extraordinary era, inextricably associated with failure, famine and clearance, is remembered as 'improvements' in the Lowlands, where the folk memory of dispossession, if it ever existed, is long lost in collective amnesia. In so doing, Devine addresses an issue which goes right to the heart of the nation's past.

The third duke of Buccleuch (1746-1812) presided over the management of one of Britain's largest landed estates during a period of profound agrarian, social and political change. Tutored by the philosopher Adam Smith, the duke was also a leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment, lauded by the Edinburgh literati as an exemplar of patriotic nobility and civic virtue, while his alliance with Henry Dundas dominated Scottish politics for almost 40 years. Combining the approaches of intellectual, economic and social history, this book explores the duke's life and career of the third duke, focusing in particular on his relationship with Adam Smith and the improvement of his vast Border estates, assessing the influence of Enlightenment thought on agricultural revolution. In its exploration of Improvement and in its assessment of a previously unappreciated aspect of Smith's career, this book has appeal for both specialist scholars and general readers interested in the Scottish Enlightenment and the culture of Improvement.

The Long Land War tells the story of a global struggle to bring food, water, and shelter to all. Reviewing movements for giving reparations in land to formerly colonized people, marches to control the cost of rent for urban tenants, indigent movements, and development analysts, and the squatters who took matters into their own hands, the book traces the origins of modern proposals for state-engineered "land reform" from Ireland in 1881 through their assassination by the United States in 1956. The failure of postcolonial programs to protect small farmers in dialogue with the United Nations, World Bank, private institutions, and grassroots movements alike. Touching on the promise and pitfalls of modern ideologies-including internationalism, feminism, nonviolent protest, and participatory democracy-Jo Guldi provides a definitive narrative of land redistribution and offers an unflinching critique of its failures, working out the promise of politics for how we own property, govern, and adjudicate.

Coordinated Urban Economic Development

Playing Scotsmen in mainland Europe

Social Relations and Economic Life on Landed Estates, 1600-1850

The Cheviot, the Stag and the Black, Black Oil

The Fatal Land

The Global Struggle for Occupancy Rights

The Public General Acts ... and the Church Assembly Measures

Agricultural Land Improvement: Amelioration and Reclamation theme is a component of Encyclopedia of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. The theme on Agricultural Land Improvement: Amelioration and Reclamation has two volumes with contributions from distinguished experts in the field, discusses amelioration practices and measures for radical improvement of unfavorable hydrologic, soil, and agroclimatic conditions, with a view to the most efficient use of land resources. The content of the theme is organized with state-of-the-art presentations covering the following aspects of the subject: Necessity of Development of Land Reclamation; Irrigation; Drainage of Farmlands; Chemical Amelioration of Soils; Biological and Agrotechnical Amelioration, which are then expanded into multiple subtopics, each as a chapter. These volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College Students Educators, Professional Practitioners, Research Personnel and Policy Analysts, Managers, and Decision Makers and NGOs

The Public General Acts

American Planters and Irish Landlords in Comparative and Transnational Perspective

Agriculture, Science, and Capitalism in the Antebellum North

Scotland and the Union 1707-2007

The Scots in New Zealand

A History of the Dispossessed, 1600-1900