Mountains on the Market
Walking in the Mountains
New York Magazine
American Motorist
Chambers's Encyclopædia
Make Your Own Maps
Appalachia in the Making
New York Magazine
Making Mountains
Cultivating Nature
New York Teachers' Monographs
High Mountains Rising
My Side of the Mountain
Dearborn Independent
New Outlook
Day Hiking in the Western Maine Mountains
The Outlook
The Strange Adventures of a Pebble
Genesis, Structure, and Meaning in Gary Snyder's Mountains and Rivers Without End
Recreation
Closing of Veterans' Administration Hospitals, Domiciliaries, and Regional Offices
Native Seattle
Moon Blue Ridge & Smoky Mountains
New York Magazine
Fodor's Where to Weekend Around New York City
The Environmental Advantages of Cities
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Empire of Water
The Catskills
Wilderburbs
Portrait of Betsy
The Mining American
The History of Our Country
Chambers' Encyclopædia
The Nature of New York
The American Hebrew
Make It Real
The Automobile
2015 Writer's Market
This multimedia book and DVD kit covers the entire world! Featuring 160 ready-made maps of every country and major geographical area, it's a revolutionary new resource for the home (to remember a vacation, for example) and the classroom. The DVD contains the maps themselves, each in the form of a PC and Mac-friendly Photoshop file. Inside the book, there are simple instructions for adapting those maps to your own requirements, and then printing them out, distributing them, or publishing them online. All the maps contain 15 different Photoshop layers, offering a wide choice of cartographic styles, and you can turn country borders, place names, and other elements on or off at will. Every map will print perfectly on a desktop printer, fits on letter-sized paper, and can easily accommodate added graphics, photos, or text. A guide to sights, activities, restaurants, and accommodations in different areas of the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains, with maps and photographs. Should appeal to all rugged individualists who dream of escape to the forest.
"The New York Times Book Review Sam Gribley is terribly unhappy living in New York City with his family, so he runs away to the Catskill Mountains to live in the woods—all by himself. With only a penknife, a ball of cord, forty dollars, and some flint and steel, he intends to survive on his own. Sam learns about courage, danger, and independence during his year in the wilderness, a year that changes his life forever. An extraordinary book . . . It will be read year after year." —The Horn Book
Though this book was written with women in mind (there is a section on hiking while pregnant, for example), men will enjoy the ins and outs of proper equipment and how to use it, difficulty level of various mountains, the kinds of terrain a child may or may not be able to handle, and the health and spiritual benefits of walking in the mountains. Addressing both the unrepentant couch potato as well as the absurdly fit, the author prescribes various exercise regimes according to the fitness level of the individual. Subsequent chapters explain map reading, what to wear, what to carry in a backpack, and recommended treks in the U.S., Himalayas, and Europe; a comprehensive appendix lists climbing clubs and rental opportunities. When Gary Snyder's long poem Mountains and...
Rivers Without End was published in 1996, it was hailed as a masterpiece of American poetry. Anthony Hunt offers a detailed historical and explicative analysis of this complex work using, among his many sources, Snyder's personal papers, letters, and interviews. Hunt traces the work's origins, as well as some of the sources of its themes and structure, including Nō drama; East Asian landscape painting; the rhythms of storytelling, chant, and song; Jungian archetypal psychology; world mythology; Buddhist philosophy and ritual; Native American traditions; and planetary geology, hydrology, and ecology. His analysis addresses the poem not merely by its content, but through the structure of individual lines and the arrangement of the parts, examining the personal and cultural influences on Snyder's work. Hunt's benchmark study will be rewarding reading for anyone who enjoys the contemplation of Snyder's artistry and ideas and, more generally, for those who are intrigued by the cultural and intellectual workings of artistic composition.

New York magazine was born in 1968 after a run as an insert of the New York Herald Tribune and quickly made a place for itself as the trusted resource for readers across the country. With award-winning writing and photography covering everything from politics and food to theater and fashion, the magazine's consistent mission has been to reflect back to its audience the energy and excitement of the city itself, while celebrating New York as both a place and an idea. This collection is the first comprehensive, cohesive volume to unite Appalachian history with its culture. Richard A. Straw and H. Tyler Blethen's High Mountains Rising provides a clear, systematic, and engaging overview of the Appalachian timeline, its people, and the most significant aspects of life in the region. The first half of the fourteen essays deal with historical issues including Native Americans, pioneer settlement, slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction, industrialization, the Great Depression, migration, and finally, modernization. The remaining essays take a more cultural focus, addressing stereotypes, music, folklife, language, literature, and religion. Bringing together many of the most prestigious scholars in Appalachian studies, this volume has been designed for general and classroom use, and includes suggestions for further reading.

The Catskills as a popular attraction in the 1800s, with the construction of the Catskill Mountain House and its rugged imitators that offered WASP guests "one-hundred percent restricted" accommodations ("Hebrews will knock vainly for admission"), a policy that remained until the Catskills became the curative for tubercular patients, sending real-estate prices plummeting and the WASP enclave on to richer pastures. The 1970s classic that sparked the homebrewing revolution in Vermont Long before Heady Topper or Hill Farmstead, Vermont was already at the forefront of the American beer revolution. In the 1970s, the big-name brews like Bud and Coors ruled the roost, and homebrewed beer was still as illegal as moonshine. But a small group of Vermonters—people like Tim Matson and Lee Anne Dorr—weren't the kind to let a little thing like the law stop them from enjoying their own brews. They shared their concoctions with friends and family and then went a step farther: publishing the first homebrewer's guide since Prohibition and selling it out of the back of their truck. Now, forty years later, that groundbreaking book is back. Featuring a brand-new introduction, Mountain Brew shows you how to produce homemade malt, grow your own hops, and keep away thirsty neighbors who want to steal your hooch. Through recipes and colorful stories from their day, let these Green Mountain boys (and girls) show you how to make better beer than you'd ever find at the local watering hole.
pushed the United States to the forefront of industrialized nations during the early
nineteenth century; the South, however, lacked the large cities and broad consumer
demand that catalyzed changes in other parts of the country. Nonetheless, in contrast to
older stereotypes, southerners did not shun industrial development when profits were
possible. Even in the Appalachian South, where the rugged terrain presented particular
challenges, southern entrepreneurs formed companies as early as 1760 to take advantage of
the region's natural resources. In Mountains on the Market: Industry, the Environment, and
the South, Randal L. Hall charts the economic progress of the New River Valley in the
Blue Ridge Mountains of southwestern Virginia, which became home to a wide variety of
industries. By the start of the Civil War, railroads had made their way into the area, and the
mining and processing of lead, copper, and iron had long been underway. Covering 250
years of industrialization, environmental exploitation, and the effects of globalization,
Mountains on the Market situates the New River Valley squarely in the mainstream of
American capitalism.

If there nothing was you back, what dream would you chase? For a young snail named John Scotland, traveling is the impossible aspiration that he decides to
make a reality. After leaving the only town he'd ever known, John meets a variety of
colorful characters along his path to New York City who inspire and teach him some of
life's most important lessons through their own unique experiences. Inspired by a real life
adventure, the story of John Scotland will take you on a journey that will open your mind
and free your spirit to achieve your biggest dreams.

New York magazine was born in 1968

Where to Weekend Around New York City includes: Cape May, NJ, Spring Lake, NJ, Atlantic City; NJ, Bucks County and Lambertville, PA/NJ; The Poconos, PA; Fire Island, LI; Montauk (including East Hampton and Amagansett), LI; Shelter Island and the North Fork, LI; Southampton, LI; Cold Spring, NY; New Paltz (including Mohonk and Minnewaska), NY; High Falls/Rosendale/Stone Ridge, NY; Kingston and Saugerties, NY; Woodstock and Phoenicia (including Hunter and other ski resorts), NY; Rhinebeck (including Culinary Institute and Hyde Park), NY; Millbrook and New York Hunt Country, NY; Red Hook/Tivoli/Hudson, NY; Northern Columbia County, NY; Saratoga Springs, NY; Cooperstown, NY; The Berkshires, MA; Litchfield County, CT; Mystic (plus New London, Old Lyme, and Foxwoods), CT, Block Island, RI; Newport, RI

For over two hundred years, the Catskill Mountains have been repeatedly and dramatically transformed
by New York City. In Making Mountains, David Stradling shows the transformation of the
Catskills landscape as a collaborative process, one in which local and urban hands, capital,
and ideas have come together to reshape the mountains and the communities therein. This
collaboration has had environmental, economic, and cultural consequences. Early on, the
Catskills were an important source of natural resources. Later, when New York City
needed to expand its water supply, engineers helped direct the city toward the Catskills,
claiming that the mountains offered the purest and most cost-effective waters. By the
1960s, New York had created the great reservoir and aqueduct system in the mountains
that now supplies the city with 90 percent of its water. The Catskills also served as a
critical space in which the nation's ideas about nature evolved. Stradling describes the
great influence writers and artists had upon urban residents - especially the painters of the
Hudson River School, whose ideal landscapes created expectations about how rural
America should appear. By the mid-1800s, urban residents had turned the Catskills into an
important vacation ground, and by the late 1800s, the Catskills had become one of the
premiere resort regions in the nation. In the mid-twentieth century, the older Catskill resort
region was in steep decline, but the Jewish "Borscht Belt" in the southern Catskills was
thriving. The automobile revitalized mountain tourism and residence, and increased the
threat of suburbanization of the historic landscape. Throughout each of these significant
incarnations, urban and rural residents worked in a rough collaboration, though not without
conflict, to reshape the mountains and American ideas about rural landscapes and
nature.Supplying water to millions is not simply an engineering and logistical challenge.
As David Soll shows in his finely observed history of the nation's largest municipal water
system, the task of providing water to New Yorkers transformed the natural and built
environment of the city, its suburbs, and distant rural watersheds. Almost as soon as New
York City completed its first municipal water system in 1842, it began to expand the
network, eventually reaching far into the Catskill Mountains, more than one hundred miles
from the city. Empire of Water explores the history of New York City's water system from
the late nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century, focusing on the geographical,
environmental, and political repercussions of the city's search for more water. Soll vividly
recounts the profound environmental implications for both city and countryside. Some of
the region's most prominent landmarks, such as the High Bridge across the Harlem River,
Central Park's Great Lawn, and the Ashokan Reservoir in Ulster County, have their origins
in the city's water system. By tracing the evolution of the city's water conservation efforts
and watershed management regime, Soll reveals the tremendous shifts in environmental
practices and consciousness that occurred during the twentieth century. Few episodes
better capture the long-standing upstate-downstate divide in New York than the story of
how mountain water came to flow from spigots in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Soll
concludes by focusing on the landmark watershed protection agreement signed in 1997
between the city, watershed residents, environmental organizations, and the state and
federal governments. After decades of rancor between the city and Catskill residents, the
two sides set aside their differences to forge a new model of environmental stewardship.
His account of this unlikely environmental success story offers a behind the scenes
perspective on the nation's most ambitious and wide-ranging watershed protection
program.Since the 1950s, the housing developments in the West that historian Lincoln
Bramwell calls "wilderburbs" have offered residents both the pleasures of living in nature
and the creature comforts of the suburbs. Remote from cities but still within commuting
distance, nestled next to lakes and rivers or in forests and deserts, and often featuring
spectacular views of public lands, wilderburbs celebrate the natural beauty of the
American West and pose a vital threat to it. Wilderburbs tells the story of how roads and
houses and water development have transformed the rural landscape in the West.
Bramwell introduces readers to developers, homeowners, and government regulators, all of
whom have faced unexpected environmental problems in designing and building
wilderburb communities, including unpredictable water supplies, threats from wildfires,
and encounters with wildlife. By looking at wilderburbs in the West, especially those in
Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, Bramwell uncovers the profound environmental consequences of Americans’ desire to live in the wilderness. The mountains and foothills of western Maine are a hiker’s paradise, featuring some of the finest hiking terrain in the Eastern United States. Join Registered Maine Guide Doug Dunlap on more than two dozen excursions. Hikes range from quiet stream-side rambles and waterfall hikes to gut-busting ascents to high peaks with breezy open summits. There are short walks that will take an hour or less, and there are day-long treks, all rounded out with maps, practical tips and safety advice, and even suggestions for hiking with kids and dogs. This updated edition of Native Seattle brings the indigenous story to the present day and puts the movement of recognizing Seattle’s Native past into a broader context. Native Seattle focuses on the experiences of local indigenous communities on whose land Seattle grew, accounts of Native migrants to the city and the development of a multi-tribal urban community, as well as the role Native Americans have played in the narrative of Seattle. Presents an environmental history of New York State, from the first contact of the region’s indigenous inhabitants with Europeans to the present day. Appalachia first entered the American consciousness as a distinct region in the decades following the Civil War. The place and its people have long been seen as backwards and 'other' because of their perceived geographical, social, and economic isolation. She wasn’t a dog anyone wanted. Bald from the nape of her neck to the tip of her tail, she was a scrawny little black dog with little to recommend herself to anyone other than the little tricks she used to perform to amuse people. A loser dog. But then, I wasn’t a person anyone wanted either. A loser in the eyes of the world. A neer do well named Jamie Fairchild, who, at the age of forty-one, had tried his luck in many places and invariably had failed. For twenty years, I had become a stranger even to the members of my own immediate family. I didn’t want a dog. I wasn’t even looking for one. But God has a way of intervening, regardless of our hopes, dreams, and personal wills, not necessarily giving one what one wants but what one needs. Th ey tol’ me you needed me, Betsy told me. Who told you? My superior off’cers, she smiled, elevating her chin toward heaven. Th ings hasnt been goin so well with ya these past twenty years. I hear tell ya had big dreams once, but you went bust, was homeless jes like me fer awhiles. I also hear tell them folks of yourn aint much of a family. But then, mine twerent neither. I hears ya likes adventure, aint afeerd of takin risks. I aint either. I also hear tell ya likes to perform. I does too. But ya lost your confi dence along the way. Well, Im here to give it back to ya. Before long, Betsy was putting me through my paces. Ah-ten-tion! shed bark at me. Th ats what our C.O. always barked at the fellas I worked with in New Guinea. Saunders was his name. Man, he was a doll, but he could also be one mean sonofabitch, let me tell ya. When Saunders barked them orders, them guys all shot up straight as ramrods. Shoulders up, ass in, chest out. Now, lissen up, Pop. Ah-ten-tion! Git that chin up! What goods it doin hangin down thataways on your collarbone? Well, no one would be able to cuff me under it if its hanging down. Lissen, Pop, she would say. No ones gonna cuff you under the chin. And if they does, Ill take care of em so good, they wont need to wear no shoes! No one messes with a Marine. Not if they know whats good for em. Now lissen up! Chin up! Shoulders back! Ass in! Awkward as these unaccustomed positions felt to me, I complied with her commands. Yeah, her muzzle widened into a grin. Th ats more like it, Daddy. If Betsy had set me onto the road of physical exercise, she also corrected my posture. If it hadnt been for the disciplines that she imposed upon me, Id now
be a walking question mark. Why are ya walkin with your shoulders down on your chest? shed bark. You wanna be a hunchback one day? No, I said. Th en stand straight and stop hangin your head, she said. How are ya ever goin to see where youre a-goin lookin down at the ground all the time? You look at the ground when you sniff , Id say. Yeah, but thats only to get the smell of direction. Its in the dog world what you call a map in the human one. But ya caint go nowheres by always lookin at the map. Time comes when youve gotta keep your eye on the road. Th is was the army now, and I had become Private Jamie to Sergeant Betsy. When I would slump down into that easy chair, one of whose armrests she had completely disemboweled, and had sunk into those pointless ruminations about what I should or should not have done so many years before, Betsy would approach my feet and deposit at them the tug o war rope, fall back on her rear haunches, her big brown eyes shining with excited anticipation, her muzzle dropped open in an eager smile. Come on, Dad, lets play. Oh, please, not now, Betsy, Id say. Oh yes, now, she insisted. Come on. What goods settin there goin over things you caint do nuthin bout? When you does stuff like this, youre like me when a fl ea gets on my tail and I keep tryin to bite it off of it, but the more I turns around, that tail jes keep gittin further away from me. Memories is like fl eas, Dad. You chew on em too long, they gets your tail sore. Ya gotta keep your eye on your star. Th eres one up yonder thats yourn and yourn alone. Keep your eye on it, and it wont be forgettin ya. You jes take a hold on my tail, Pop, and Ill take ya to your highest dreams.An analysis that offers evidence to challenge the widely held assumption that urbanization and environmental quality are necessarily at odds. Conventional wisdom about the environmental impact of cities holds that urbanization and environmental quality are necessarily at odds. Cities are seen to be sites of ecological disruption, consuming a disproportionate share of natural resources, producing high levels of pollution, and concentrating harmful emissions precisely where the population is most concentrated. Cities appear to be particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, to be inherently at risk from outbreaks of infectious diseases, and even to offer dysfunctional and unnatural settings for human life. In this book, William Meyer tests these widely held beliefs against the evidence. Borrowing some useful terminology from the public health literature, Meyer weighs instances of urban penalty against those of urban advantage. He finds that many supposed urban environmental penalties are illusory, based on commonsense preconceptions and not on solid evidence. In fact, greater degrees of urbanness often offer advantages rather than penalties. The characteristic compactness of cities, for example, lessens the pressure on ecological systems and enables resource consumption to be more efficient. On the whole, Meyer reports, cities offer greater safety from environmental hazards (geophysical, technological, and biological) than more dispersed settlement does. In fact, the city-defining characteristics widely supposed to result in environmental penalties do much to account for cities' environmental advantages. As of 2008 (according to U.N. statistics), more people live in cities than in rural areas. Meyer's analysis clarifies the effects of such a profound shift, covering a full range of environmental issues in urban settings. The watery terrain of the Albufera Natural Park, an area ten kilometers south of Valencia that is widely regarded as the birthplace of paella, has long been prized by residents and visitors alike. Since the twentieth century, the disparate visions of city dwellers, farmers, fishermen, scientists, politicians, and tourists have made this working landscape a site of ongoing conflict over environmental
conservation in Europe, the future of Spain, and Valencian identity. In Cultivating Nature, Sarah Hamilton employs the Albufera’s contested lands and waters, which have supported and been transformed by human activity for a millennium, as a lens bringing regional, national, and global social histories into sharp focus. She argues that efforts to preserve biological and cultural diversity must incorporate the interests of those who live within heavily modified and long-exploited ecosystems such as the Albufera de Valencia. Shifting between local struggles and global debates, this fascinating environmental history reveals how Franco’s dictatorship, Spain’s integration with Europe, and the crisis in European agriculture have shaped the Albufera, its users, and its inhabitants. New York magazine was born in 1968 after a run as an insert of the New York Herald Tribune and quickly made a place for itself as the trusted resource for readers across the country. With award-winning writing and photography covering everything from politics and food to theater and fashion, the magazine’s consistent mission has been to reflect back to its audience the energy and excitement of the city itself, while celebrating New York as both a place and an idea. The most trusted guide to getting published! Want to get published and paid for your writing? Let the 2015 Writer’s Market guide you through the process with thousands of publishing opportunities for writers, including listings for book publishers, consumer and trade magazines, contests and awards, and literary agents. These listings include contact and submission information to help writers get their work published. Beyond the listings, you’ll find all-new editorial material devoted to the business and promotion of writing, including advice on pitching to agents and editors, managing your freelance business, and building a readership. This edition also includes the ever popular--and updated--pay-rate chart, plus dozens of articles and essays like these: ● Kate Meadows, freelance writer and editor, shares seven habits of financially savvy writers. ● Carol Tice, professional writer, teaches you how to build your writing career with social media. ● Dana W. Todd, public relations professional, explains how to successfully pitch you and your work like a PR pro. You also gain access to: ● Lists of professional writing organizations ● Sample query letters ● A free digital download of Writer’s Yearbook featuring the 100 Best Markets Finally, NEW TO THIS YEAR’S EDITION is an exclusive webinar "How to Find More Success Freelancing," taught by Robert Lee Brewer, editor of Writer’s Market. It takes a lot more than flawless writing to be a freelance writer. This hour-long webinar will help you to increase your chances of success. You’ll learn the current freelance landscape, how to find freelance opportunities, how to secure assignments, negotiating strategies, and more. Whether the goal is to publish a book, write a magazine article, or freelance for local businesses, this webinar is for writers looking to find more success with their freelancing and ultimately make more money. "Every writer needs a toolbox filled with craft, a drop of talent, and hope. Successful writers know they must add the Writer’s Market. You should too." -Barbara O'Neal, author of The All You Can Dream Buffet, 7-time RITA award-winner, and RWA Hall of Fame member "The business of writing is unnecessarily intimidating. Editors want good writing, so why can it be so hard to get published. Writer's Market helps make sense of that big question, offering the kind of straight-shooting advice writers needs. I bought my first copy over a decade ago and still feel grateful that I was able to send my first submissions without embarrassing myself. Writer's Market is an invaluable tool that I find myself recommending again and again." -Erica Wright, author of the novel The Red Chameleon and poetry collection Instructions
for Killing the Jackal, as well as Senior Editor for Guernica Magazine
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