
The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat

The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat

Downloaded from evoluir.abar.org.br by Hudson & Alejandro

INTRODUCTION: A HAUNTING TALE OF MEMORY, IDENTITY, AND SURVIVAL

In the vast landscape of Caribbean literature, few novels resonate with the quiet power and haunting beauty of **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat**. Published in 1998, this historical novel transports readers to the Dominican Republic of 1937, a time when the brutal dictatorship of Rafael Trujillo unleashed a wave of violence against Haitian sugarcane workers along the border. More than a simple retelling of historical atrocity, Danticat’s work is a deeply human story about love, loss, memory, and the unbreakable will to survive. Through the eyes of her protagonist, Amabelle Désir, readers are invited into a world where personal grief intertwines with collective trauma, creating a narrative that is as intimate as it is universal. This article explores every layer of this remarkable novel, from its historical roots to its literary brilliance, offering a comprehensive guide for students, book club members, and anyone drawn to stories that challenge and transform.

THE HISTORICAL BACKDROP: THE PARSLEY MASSACRE AND TRUJILLO’S REIGN

To understand the emotional depth of **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat**, one must first understand the historical event that anchors it. In October 1937, the Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo ordered the massacre of thousands of Haitians living near the Dominican-Haitian border. This event, known as the Parsley Massacre, derived its name from the method Trujillo’s soldiers used to identify their victims. Suspected Haitians were asked to pronounce the Spanish word for parsley—*perejil*. The French-Creole pronunciation, which lacked a rolling *r*, was often a death sentence. Estimates of those killed range from 15,000 to 30,000 men, women, and children.

Danticat does not simply report these facts. Instead, she immerses readers in the fear, confusion, and desperation of those who lived through the violence. The novel shows how political power, racial prejudice, and economic exploitation converged to create a tragedy that was deliberately erased from official Dominican history for decades. By centering her story on a Haitian servant woman, Danticat gives voice to those who were silenced by both Trujillo’s regime and later historical narratives. This choice makes **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** not just a novel but an act of historical reclamation.

PLOT OVERVIEW: A STORY OF LOVE AND LOSS

Amabelle’s World Before the Storm

The novel opens on a seemingly ordinary morning. Amabelle Désir, a young Haitian woman, lives and works as a servant in the home of a wealthy Dominican family, the Señora Valencia and her husband, Señor Pico. Amabelle has spent most of her life in the Dominican Republic, having crossed the border as a child after her parents drowned in the Massacre River—an ironic and painful foreshadowing of the violence to come. Her relationship with her employer is complex; Señora Valencia treats Amabelle with a certain fondness, but the power imbalance between them is never forgotten. Amabelle’s life revolves around her love for Sebastien Onius, a Haitian sugarcane worker whose labor sustains the Dominican sugar industry while he himself remains invisible to the society that exploits him.

The Descent into Violence

When Trujillo’s soldiers begin their campaign of terror, Amabelle’s world shatters. She and Sebastien are separated, and she embarks on a harrowing journey to find him. The middle section of **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** is a relentless account of flight, hiding, and witnessing unspeakable acts of cruelty. Danticat does not flinch from showing the brutality of the massacre, but she also never sensationalizes it. The violence is always filtered through Amabelle’s stunned, grief-stricken consciousness, making it feel all the more real and devastating. She escapes to Haiti, crossing the same river where her parents died, but the relief of survival is poisoned by the loss of Sebastien and the countless others she has seen murdered.

Aftermath and the Weight of Memory

The final part of the novel follows Amabelle as she tries to rebuild her life in Haiti. Like many survivors, she is haunted by the past. Her body bears the scars of violence, and her mind is trapped in a cycle of memory and grief. Danticat uses this section to explore the long-term psychological impact of genocide. Amabelle’s struggle is not just about finding physical safety but about reclaiming her identity and finding a reason to continue. The novel ends with a sense of ambiguous hope, or perhaps acceptance—a recognition that some wounds never fully heal, but life, in all its fragility, continues.

- **Amabelle Désir** – The narrator and protagonist. Amabelle represents the countless ordinary people who are caught in the crossfire of history. Her name, meaning "beloved" and "desire," contrasts painfully with the dehumanization she endures. She is a quiet witness, a survivor whose power lies in her ability to remember.
- **Sebastien Onius** – Amabelle’s lover. Sebastien embodies the dignity and strength of Haitian workers. His dreams of a better life are brutally cut short. His absence is the emotional core of the novel.
- **Señora Valencia** – Amabelle’s employer. Valencia is a complex figure; she is kind to Amabelle in a limited, paternalistic way, yet she is also complicit in the system that oppresses her servant. She represents the ambiguity of privilege and ignorance.
- **Papi / Señor Pico** – Valencia’s husband and a military doctor. He is a direct instrument of the Trujillo regime. His character shows how ordinary people can become agents of atrocity, justifying violence through nationalism and duty.
- **Man Rapadou** – A wise elder who helps Amabelle after her escape. She represents the resilience of Haitian culture and the importance of community in the face of catastrophe.

Each character in **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** serves a purpose beyond their individual story. They are archetypes of a society structured by race, class, and power—a society where survival often requires compromise and where love exists in the shadow of violence.

MAJOR THEMES EXPLORED IN THE NOVEL

Memory and Trauma

Memory is the central engine of the novel. The entire story is told through Amabelle’s recollection, and the narrative structure itself mimics the way trauma works: fragmented, repetitive, and emotionally overwhelming. Danticat shows that forgetting is not an option for the survivor. To remember is both a burden and a responsibility. The parsley test itself becomes a metaphor for memory—a single word that carries the weight of life and death. Throughout **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat**, objects, smells, and sounds trigger Amabelle’s flashbacks, illustrating how trauma is stored in the body as much as in the mind.

Identity and Displacement

Amabelle is a Haitian living in the Dominican Republic. She speaks both languages, navigates both cultures, yet belongs fully to neither. This liminal identity is a source of both strength and vulnerability. The novel asks profound questions about what it means to belong to a nation. Is identity determined by blood, by language, or by choice? For the victims of the massacre, their Haitian heritage was used as a reason to kill them, regardless of how long they had lived in the

Dominican Republic. How we see and understand this theme remains painfully relevant in a world still grappling with questions of citizenship, migration, and ethnic violence.

Class and Labor Exploitation

The sugarcane fields of the Dominican Republic are the unseen backdrop of the novel. Haitian workers performed the most brutal labor, cutting cane under a scorching sun for meager wages, often living in conditions of near-slavery. Danticat connects the massacre directly to economic exploitation. The violence was not random; it was a calculated move by Trujillo to consolidate power and eliminate a labor force that could be easily scapegoated. The title itself—**The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat**—suggests that bodies are used up, discarded, and turned into fertilizer for a system that profits from suffering.

Love and Humanity in Inhuman Times

Despite the darkness of the subject matter, the novel is also a powerful love story. Amabelle and Sebastien’s relationship is tender, passionate, and full of small gestures of care. Danticat uses their love to affirm the humanity of her characters in the face of dehumanization. Love does not save them from tragedy, but it gives meaning to their lives and to the story itself. This is one of the reasons why **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** has endured as a classic—it refuses to let its characters be reduced to victims. They are fully realized human beings, capable of joy even in the shadow of death.

LITERARY STYLE AND NARRATIVE CRAFT

Danticat’s prose in this novel is often described as poetic, but it is a poetry born of precision rather than ornament. Her sentences are lean, yet they carry immense emotional weight. She uses repetition, particularly of phrases like "the farming of bones," to create a hypnotic, incantatory effect that mirrors the persistence of memory. The narrative voice is intimate, drawing the reader directly into Amabelle’s consciousness. We feel her exhaustion, her fear, her longing.

The structure of **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** is also noteworthy. The novel moves between a present tense that is fractured and a past tense that is fluid, reflecting Amabelle’s struggle to live in the aftermath of trauma. Danticat also employs a technique of temporal dislocation—events are not always presented in chronological order—which mirrors the way survivors often recall their experiences: not as a linear story but as a series of intense, recurring images. The use of water as a motif—the Massacre River, tears, sweat, the sea—ties the narrative together symbolically, representing both death and the possibility of renewal.

CULTURAL AND POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

When **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** was published, it brought international attention to a historical atrocity that had been largely ignored outside of Haiti and the Dominican

Republic. The novel played a crucial role in encouraging scholarly and public discussion about the Trujillo era and its legacy. It also contributed to a broader conversation about the relationship between the two nations that share the island of Hispaniola—a relationship marked by centuries of conflict, cooperation, and cultural exchange.

Danticat's novel is frequently taught in universities and high schools as an example of postcolonial literature, historical fiction, and Caribbean women's writing. It is often paired with works by other authors who address similar themes, such as Toni Morrison's *Beloved* or Julia Alvarez's *In the Time of the Butterflies*. The novel's influence extends beyond literature into fields such as history, political science, and human rights studies. By telling one woman's story, Danticat illuminates a larger truth about the cost of dictatorship and the resilience of the human spirit.

CONCLUSION: WHY THIS NOVEL ENDURES

The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat is not a comfortable read. It confronts readers with the worst of what humans are capable of—genocide, betrayal, indifference. And yet, it is also a book filled with tenderness, dignity, and a stubborn refusal to look away. Amabelle Désir is one of the most memorable narrators in contemporary literature precisely because she is not a hero in the conventional sense. She is a survivor who carries her wounds openly, who struggles to find meaning, and who ultimately chooses to bear witness.

Nearly three decades after its publication, the novel feels as urgent as ever. In a world still marked by ethnic conflict, forced migration, and the erasure of inconvenient histories, Danticat's novel reminds us of the moral importance of remembering. It asks us, as readers, to listen to voices that have been silenced and to see the humanity in those who have been reduced to statistics. For anyone seeking a deeper understanding of the Caribbean, of the long shadow of colonialism, or simply of what it means to love and lose in a time of cruelty, **The Farming Of Bones By Edwidge Danticat** is an essential, unforgettable work.