

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455191803321
Autore	Pierson Michael D
Titolo	Mutiny at Fort Jackson [[electronic resource]] : the untold story of the fall of New Orleans / / Michael D. Pierson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chapel Hill, : University of North Carolina Press, c2008
ISBN	1-4696-0618-6 0-8078-8702-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (265 p.)
Collana	Civil War America
Disciplina	973.7/31
Soggetti	Mutiny - Louisiana - New Orleans - History - 19th century Soldiers - Louisiana - New Orleans - Social conditions - 19th century Unionists (United States Civil War) - Louisiana - New Orleans Electronic books. Fort Jackson (La.) History New Orleans (La.) History Civil War, 1861-1865 New Orleans (La.) History Civil War, 1861-1865 Social aspects United States History Civil War, 1861-1865 Social aspects United States History Civil War, 1861-1865 Participation, German American United States History Civil War, 1861-1865 Participation, Irish American
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [233]-246) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; Introduction: Massacre on the Levee; 1 Fort Jackson and the Defense of New Orleans; 2 Confederate New Orleans, February 1861 to May 1862; 3 Cannoneers, Regulars, and Jagers: Inside Fort Jackson before the Mutiny; 4 The Mutiny at Fort Jackson and the Collapse of Confederate Authority; 5 The Many Fates of the Fort Jackson Garrison; 6 Benjamin F. Butler and Unionist New Orleans; Epilogue: Why the Mutiny at Fort Jackson Matters; Notes; Bibliography; Index
Sommario/riassunto	New Orleans was the largest city--and one of the richest--in the Confederacy, protected in part by Fort Jackson, which was just sixty-five miles down the Mississippi River. On April 27, 1862, Confederate

soldiers at Fort Jackson rose up in mutiny against their commanding officers. New Orleans fell to Union forces soon thereafter. Although the Fort Jackson mutiny marked a critical turning point in the Union's campaign to regain control of this vital Confederate financial and industrial center, it has received surprisingly little attention from historians. Michael Pierson examines newly uncovered

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777467703321
Autore	Bourdaghs Michael K
Titolo	The Dawn that never comes : Shimazaki Toson and Japanese nationalism / / Michael K. Bourdaghs
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Columbia University Press, 2003
ISBN	0-231-50341-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (x, 273 pages)
Collana	Studies of the East Asian Institute
Disciplina	895.6/34
Soggetti	Nationalism in literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [247]-263) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Chapter one. Toson, Literary History, and National Imagination -- Chapter two. The Disease of Nationalism, the Empire of Hygiene: The Broken Commandment as Hygiene Manual -- Chapter three. Triangulating the Nation: Representing and Publishing The Family -- Chapter four. Suicide and Childbirth in the I-Novel: "Women's Literature" in Spring and New Life -- Chapter five. The Times and Spaces of Nations: The Multiple Chronotopes of Before the Dawn -- Epilogue. The Most Japanese of Things -- Notes -- Works Cited -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	A critical rethinking of theories of national imagination, The Dawn That Never Comes offers the most detailed reading to date in English of one of modern Japan's most influential poets and novelists, Shimazaki Toson (1872-1943). It also reveals how Toson's works influenced the production of a fluid, shifting form of national imagination that has characterized twentieth-century Japan. Analyzing Toson's major works,

Michael K. Bourdaghs demonstrates that the construction of national imagination requires a complex interweaving of varied-and sometimes contradictory-figures for imagining the national community. Many scholars have shown, for example, that modern hygiene has functioned in nationalist thought as a method of excluding foreign others as diseased. This study explores the multiple images of illness appearing in Toson's fiction to demonstrate that hygiene employs more than one model of pathology, and it reveals how this multiplicity functioned to produce the combinations of exclusion and assimilation required to sustain a sense of national community. Others have argued that nationalism is inherently ambivalent and self-contradictory; Bourdaghs shows more concretely both how this is so and why it is necessary and provides, in the process, a new way of thinking about national imagination. Individual chapters take up such issues as modern medicine and the discourses of national health; ideologies of the family and its representation in modern literary works; the gendering of the canon of national literature; and the multiple forms of space and time that narratives of national history require.
