

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910503401203321
	Titolo	Mrs. Grundy of Grundy
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tracy City, Tenn. : , : The Grundy Publishing Company
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource
	Disciplina	071
	Soggetti	Newspapers. Tracy City (Tenn.) Newspapers Grundy County (Tenn.) Newspapers Tennessee Grundy County Tennessee Tracy City
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Periodico
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910971074003321
	Autore	Musselman Elizabeth Green <1971->
	Titolo	Nervous conditions : science and the body politic in early industrial Britain / / Elizabeth Green Musselman
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Albany, : State University of New York Press, c2006
	ISBN	9780791482063 0791482065 9781429411752 1429411759
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (290 p.)
	Collana	SUNY series, studies in the long nineteenth century SUNY series in science, technology, and society
	Disciplina	616.8/001/9
	Soggetti	Scientists - Mental health - Great Britain - History - 19th century Nervous system - Philosophy - History - 19th century Science - Philosophy - History - 19th century
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 229-266) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Embodied epistemology -- The nervous man of science -- The social hierarchy of subjectivity -- The nervous conditions -- Provincialism and color blindness -- Mental governance and hemiopsy -- Rational faith and hallucination.
Sommario/riassunto	Nervous Conditions explores the role of the body in the development of modern science, challenging the myth that modern science is built on a bedrock of objectivity and confident empiricism. In this fascinating look into the private world of British natural philosophers—including John Dalton, Lord Kelvin, Charles Babbage, John Herschel, and many others—Elizabeth Green Musselman shows how the internal workings of their bodies played an important part in the sciences' movement to the center of modern life, and how a scientific community and a nation struggled their way into existence. Many of these natural philosophers endured serious nervous difficulties, particularly vision problems. They turned these weaknesses into strengths, however, by claiming that their well-disciplined mental skills enabled them to transcend their bodily frailties. Their adeptness at transcendence, they asserted, explained why men of science belonged at the heart of modern life, and qualified them to address such problems as unifying the British provinces into one nation, managing the industrial workplace, and accommodating religious plurality.