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Parnassus on the Mississippi—Thomas W. Cutrer 1984-06-01 Parnassus on the Mississippi is a history of the short-lived yet remarkable productive epoch when, in the words of C. Vann Woodward, “the center of the avant-garde of American literary criticism shifted temporarily to the banks of the Mississippi at Baton Rouge.” Beginning with the establishment of the Southern Review at Louisiana State University in 1935, Baton Rouge became the home not only to a brand of criticism that would reshape the teaching of literature in America but also to a community of scholars and artists that included Cleanth Brooks, Robert Penn Warren, Katherine Anne Porter, Robert Lowell, Jean Stafford, and Peter Taylor. Thomas Cutrer chronicles how the Southern Review, created in the midst of the Depression by the largess of Louisiana governor Huey P. Long, quickly rose to the position of the finest American literary journal of its day. Under the joint editorship of Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren, the journal published criticism, poetry, and short fiction by writers as eminent as R.P. Blackmur, Kenneth Burke, T.S. Elliott, and Wallace Stevens. The editors also encouraged and published works by such young talented, and at the time unknown writers as Nelson Algren, Randall Jarrell, Mary McCarthy, and Eudora Welty. During these same years, Brooks and Warren collaborated on three textbooks—An Approach to Literature, Understanding Poetry, and Understanding Fiction—which would revolutionize college English by emphasizing the study of a literary work itself, in concrete and precise terms, over the study of the biographical, historical, and moral issues surrounding it. Brooks also wrote his influential critical works Modern Poetry and Tradition and The Well Wrought Urn, while Warren wrote two novels and some of his finest poems and stories, and absorbed material from the political tumult around him for the work that would later become All the King’s Men. The stature of the Southern Review and the vitality of the literary community that it spawned were both, to a great extent, born of the dedication and creativity of Books and Warren, but in other very tangible ways, they were also by-products of the ambition of Huey Long; ironically, it was the actions of one of the assassinated governor’s loyalists that brought an end to Baton Rouge’s time as a Parnassus. After a financial scandal rocked the university, a reform administration was appointed which, in its zeal to curb a runaway budget, stopped the funding for the review. Soon after, Brooks and Warren both left the faculty. The Southern Review itself would lie dormant until its revival two decades later.

A Place Like Mississippi—W. Ralph Eubanks 2021-03-16 “This is the book all of us Mississippi writers, dead and alive, need to read. It is indeed a strange but glorious sensation to see your literary and geographic lineage so beautifully and rigorously explored and valued as it’s still being created.” —Kiese Laymon, author of Heavy: An American Memoir The South has produced some of America’s most celebrated authors, and no state more so than Mississippi. Names as diverse as Faulkner, Welty, and Bellow have created a literary legacy spanning decades and stretching across lines of class, gender, and race. One thing binds together these wide-ranging perspectives—the land itself. In A Place Like Mississippi, W. Ralph Eubanks explores those ties and the ways in which the Magnolia State has fostered such a bounty of expression. The stories haven’t always been easy to tell; even beautiful landscapes can’t obscure a complicated history. The state’s African American writers have long recounted the fight for equality, forming a lineage of powerful Black voices that continue to speak with urgency in our tumultuous times. Yet, underlying those truths is also a deep affection for Mississippi’s places. With the love of a native son, Eubanks pays tribute to the inspiration that can come from the lay of the land, proving that a journey through one state’s literary terrain can help us better understand America as a whole.

The Fleming Lectures, 1937–1990—Burl Noggle 1992-10-01 As a quintessentially southern campus, Louisiana State University has logically spawned some of the most important regional scholars of southern history. During the century stretching from the golden age of the 1930s and 1940s, when the university’s most celebrated professors were at the height of their careers, the Fleming Lectures, named after LSU alumnus and history professor Walter Lynwood Fleming, brought to the campus scholars of note who have studied the South in its various aspects. Now considered one of the most distinguished lecture series of its kind, the Fleming series has brought to the LSU campus scholars of note who have studied the South in its various aspects. Lecturers ranging from C. Vann Woodward and Lewis P. Simpson to Eric Foner and Drew Gilpin Faust have presented a wide panorama of views and methodological approaches. In this book the LSU history faculty for more than thirty years, Noggle has heard most of the Fleming lectures delivered and has participated in the selection of lecturers. He thus brings a rather special perspective to his subject—a scholar who has been intimately involved in the series itself—as well as the broader understanding of a mature scholar who has devoted a substantial portion of his career to the analysis of American historiography. Noggle focuses on two aspects of the Fleming series. On one level, he discusses the history of the lectures themselves—what lectured on what topic, why each lecturer was chosen, what general historiographical trends prevailed at the time, and how each speaker’s lectures were related to scholarly currents within the profession. On another level, Noggle discusses just what the lecturers said about southern history and how they contributed to, qualified, refuted, or revised existing conceptions about southern history. The Fleming Lectures, 1937–1990 is, therefore, both a history of the lecture series and an analysis of the history contained in the lectures.
Lost Puritan—Paul L. Mariani 1994 Traces the life and career of the Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, discusses his influence on modern poetry, and looks at the manic depression and alcoholism that marred his personal life.

Selected Letters of Robert Penn Warren—Robert Penn Warren 2013-12-16 In the last decade of his life, Robert Penn Warren remained a vibrant force in American literature, producing new works of poetry and nonfiction while also dealing courageously with the gradual decline of his health and the diminishment of his poetic powers.

Superfluous Southerners—John J. Langdale 2012-11-01 In Superfluous Southerners, John J. Langdale III tells the story of traditionalist conservatism and its boundaries in twentieth-century America. Because this time period encompasses both the rise of the modern conservative movement and the demise of southern regional distinctiveness, it affords an ideal setting both for observing the potentiality of American conservatism and for understanding the fate of the traditionalist “man of letters.”

The Southern Connection—Robert Bechtold Heilman 1991-04 This book collects the papers, together with the transcript of a panel discussion, that were features of a conference held at Louisiana State University in 1985 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the “Southern Review.” The book offers a fascinating commentary on various aspects not only of one of the South’s most important literary quarterly butes of twentieth-century southern writing in the broad context of the history of modern literature.

The American Vision of Robert Penn Warren—William Bedford Clark 2021-12-14 In 1976—the bicentennial year—Robert Penn Warren told Bill Moyers that he was “in love with America” but his love for the nation was more than not troubled and angry. Warren once remarked that “any intelligent person is inclined to criticize his country more strongly than he will criticize anything else. And he should It’s a way of criticizing himself, too....

The Fugitive Legacy—Charlotte H. Beck 2001-01-01 Previously, the protégés of John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Donald Davidson, and Melvin Bradford—to explore these issues. Langdale begins his study with some observations on the nature of American exceptionalism and the intrinsic barriers which it presents to the traditionalist conservative. In the final chapter of Robert Penn Warren’s professional and personal life, making it an essential resource for understanding the full scope of the author’s contribution to American letters.


Reviewing the South—Sarah Gardner 2017-04-24 The American South received increased attention from national commentators during the interwar era. Beginning in the 1920s, the proliferation of daily book columns and Sunday book supplements in newspapers reflected a growing audience of educated readers and its demand for books and book reviews. This period of intensified scrutiny coincided with a boom in the publishing industry, which, in turn, encouraged newspapers to pay greater attention to the world of books. Reviewing the South shows how southern critics were as much involved in this phenomenon as their northern counterparts and how southern critics. Southern writing, Gardner argues, served as a linchpin to gauge Southern exceptionalism. For critics and their readers, nothing less than the region’s ability to contribute to the vibrancy and growth of the nation was at stake.

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speech." Read in this light, Warren's vision offers a set of possibilities for renegotiating America's covenant with its Founders on new and pragmatic terms. Based solidly on the best previous commentary on Warren and his work, Clark's study represents a new approach to its subject and incorporates insights and information garnered from the Warren Papers at Yale. A wide-ranging account of the interplay between an author's imagination and contemporary history, this book should prove of interest to all students of American culture, especially those concerned with the interrelationships of literature, politics, and ideology. Written in a lively and direct style, it will appeal to specialists and general readers alike.

The South - Rebecca Mark 2004 An exploration of the history and culture of the South includes alphabetical entries on the architecture, art, ecology, folklore, food, religion, and recreation of the region.

Library Partnerships with Writers and Poets - Vera Cubuńska 2017-02-19 Libraries and writers have always had a close working relationship. Rapid advances in technology have not changed the nontechnical basis of that cooperation: author talks, book signings and readings are as popular as ever, as are workshops and festivals. This collection of 29 new essays from nearly 50 contributors from across the United States presents a variety of projects, programs and services to help librarians establish relationships with the literary world, promote literature to the public and foster creativity in their communities.

The Language of Vision - Joseph R. Millichap 2016-06-06 The Language of Vision celebrates and interprets the complementary expressions of photography and literature in the South. Southern imagery and text affect one another, explains Joseph R. Millichap, as intertextual languages and influential visions. Focusing on the 1930s, and including significant works both before and after this preeminent decade, Millichap uncovers fascinating convergences between mediums, particularly in the context of documentary realism and subjective modernism. Millichap's subjects range from William Faulkner's fiction, perhaps the best representation of literary and graphic tensions of the period, and the work of other major figures like Robert Penn Warren and Eudora Welty to specific novels, including Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man and James Agee's Let Us Now Praise Famous Men. Fleshing out historical and cultural background as well as critical and theoretical context, Millichap shows how these texts echo and inform the visual medium to reveal personal insights and cultural meanings. Warren's fictions and poems, Millichap argues, redefine literary and graphic tensions throughout the late twentieth century; Welty's narratives and photographs reinterpret gender, race, and class; and Ellison's analysis of race in segregated America draws from contemporary photography. Millichap also traces these themes and visions in Natasha Tretiakewy's contemporary poetry and prose, revealing how the resonances of these artistic and historical developments extend into the new century. This groundbreaking study reads southern literature across time through the prism of photography, offering a brilliant formulation of the dialectic art forms. Falling Up - Thomas Holiday 2013-01-25 The first and only full-length biography (authorized or otherwise) of America's most prolific and awarded native-born composer of opera - Carlisle Floyd.

Twentieth-Century American Fiction in Circulation - Matthew James Vechinski 2019-10-17 Twentieth-Century American Fiction in Circulation is a study of the twentieth-century linked story collection in the United States. It emphasizes how the fictional form grew out of an established publishing model—individual stories printed in periodicals. The book examines textual variants and the role of editorial emendation, drawing on archival records (drafts and correspondence) whenever possible. It also considers how the pages of magazines create a context for the reception of short stories that differs significantly from that of the single-author book. The chapters explore how short stories, appearing separately then linked together, excel at representing the discontinuity of modern American life; convey the multifaceted identity of a character across episodes; mimic the qualities of oral storytelling; and illustrate struggles of belonging within and across communities. The book explains the appearance and prevalence of these narrative strategies at particular cultural moments in the evolution of the American magazine, examining a range of periodicals such as The Masses, Saturday Evening Post, Partisan Review, Esquire, and Ladies’ Home Journal. The primary linked story collections studied are Sherwood Anderson’s Winesburg, Ohio (1919), William Faulkner’s The Unvanquished (1938), Mary McCarthy’s The Company She Keeps (1942), John Barth’s Lost in the Funhouse (1968), and Amy Tan’s The Joy Luck Club (1988).


The Oxford Critical and Cultural History of Modernist Magazines - Peter Brooker 2012-07-05 This book contains forty-four original essays on the role of periodicals in the United States and Canada. Over 120 magazines are discussed by expert contributors, completely reshaping our understanding of the construction and emergence of modernism. The chapters are organised into thirteen sections, each with a contextual introduction by the editors, and consider key themes in the landscape of North American modernism such as: ‘free verse’, drama and criticism; regionalism; exiles in Europe; the Harlem Renaissance; and radical politics. In incisive critical essays we learn of familiar ‘little magazines’ such as Poetry, Others, transition, and The Little Review, as well as less well-known magazines such as Rogue, Palms, Harlem, and The Modern Quarterly. Of particular interest is the placing of ‘little magazines’ alongside puls, slugs, and middlebrow magazines, demonstrating the rich and varied periodical field that constituted modernism in the United States and Canada.

Wild Rose - Louise O'Connor 2018-09-26 During much of his brief and troubled life, Victor Marion Rose was a walking anomaly. The scion of a venerable Texas farming and ranching family, he was widely reported to be unable to distinguish one horse from another. He fought for the Confederate and endured imprisonment at Ohio’s notorious Camp Chase, yet he later bitterly decried the Civil War as utterly foiled for the South. His florid poetry often celebrated the feminine mystique and ideal as he considered it, yet he was infamously unfaithful and sometimes abusive in his relationships with women. He built a respected reputation as a journalist and historian, and at the same time, he struggled with alcoholism and bouts of deep depression. Born in 1842 as the third of thirteen children of a wealthy Victoria, Texas, planter, Victor Marion Rose served as publisher and editor of the Victoria Advocate from 1869 to 1873 before moving to Laredo—reportedly due to a scandalous love affair—where he edited the Laredo Times. He also wrote volumes of poetry and published several histories of South Texas and the biography of Gen. Ben McCulloch. Rose ultimately succumbed to pneumonia in February 1893. Louise S. O'Connor, a descendant of Victor Marion Rose, has mined family records and recorded family traditions about “Uncle Vic.” She carefully reviewed Rose’s collected papers, both in her personal possession and in the archives of the Briscoe Center for American History and other repositories. Wild Rose provides an intimate portrait of a complicated individual who, despite his frequently unsuccessful struggles with his demons, nevertheless left an important mark on Texas history and letters.

Louisiana Culture from the Colonial Era to Katrina - John Lowe 2008-12-15 In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson acquired 828,000 square miles of French territory in what is now known as the Louisiana Purchase. Although today Louisiana makes up only a small portion of this immense territory, this exceptional state embraces a larger-than-life history and a cultural blend unlike any other in the nation. Louisiana Culture from the Colonial Era to Katrina, a collection of fourteen essays compiled and edited by John Lowe, captures all of the flavor and richness of the state’s history, illuminating how Louisiana, despite its differences from the rest of the United States, is a microcosm of key national concerns – including regionalism, race, politics, immigration, global connections, folklore, musical traditions, ethnicity, and hybridity. Divided into five parts, the volume opens with an examination of Louisiana’s origins, with pieces on Native Americans, French and German explorers, and slavery. Two very different but complementary essays follow with investigations into the ongoing attempts to define Creoles and creolization. No collection on Louisiana would be complete without an attention to its remarkable literary traditions, and several contributors offer tantalizing readings of some of the Pelican State’s most distinguished writers—a dazzling array of artists any state would be proud to claim. The volume also includes pieces on “American mythologies” distinct to Louisiana and explorations of Louisiana’s unique musical heritage. Throughout, the international slate of contributors explores the idea of place, particularly the concept of Louisiana as the center of the Caribbean wheel, where Cajuns, Creoles, Cubans, Haitians, Jamaicans, and others are part of a New World configuration, connected by their linguistic identity, landscape and climate, religion, and...
French and Spanish heritage. A poignant conclusion considers the devastating impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and what the storms mean for Louisiana's cultural future. A rich portrait of Louisiana culture, this volume stands as a reminder of why that culture must be preserved.

From Outlaw to Classic—Alan Golding 2009-08-26 From Outlaw to Classic presents a sweeping history of the forces that have shaped, and continue to shape, the American poetry canon. Students, scholars, critics, and poets will welcome this enlightening and impressively documented book. Recent writings by critics and theorists on literary canons have dealt almost exclusively with prose; Alan Golding shows that, like all canons, those of American poetry are characterized by conflict. Choosing a series of varied but representative instances, he analyzes battles and contentions among poets, anthologists, poetry magazine editors, and students of thought in university English departments. The chapters: present a history of American poetry anthologies; compare competing models of canon-formation, the aesthetic (poet-centered) and the institutional (critic-centered); discuss the influence of the New Critics, emphasizing their status as practicing poets, their anti-nationalist reading of American poetry, and the landmark textbook, Understanding Poetry by Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren; examine the canonizing effects of an experimental “little magazine,” Origin; trace how the Language poets, in both their theory and their method, the canonizing institutions and canonical assumptions of the age.

Louisiana Poets—Catharine Savage Brossman 2019-04-10 Louisiana has long been recognized for its production of talented writers, and its poets in particular have shined. From the early poetry of the state to the work crafted in the present day, Louisiana has nurtured and exported a rich and diverse poetic tradition. In Louisiana Poets: A Literary Guide authors Catharine Savage Brossman and Olivia McNeely Pass assess the achievements of Louisiana poets from the past hundred years who, Brossman and Pass assert, deserve both public notice and careful critical examination. Louisiana Poets presents the careers and works of writers whose verse is closely connected to the peoples, history, and landscapes of Louisiana or whose upbringing or artistic development occurred in the state. Brossman and Pass chose poets based on the scope, abundance, and excellence of their work; their critical reception; and the local and national standing of the writer and work. The book treats a wide range of forty poets—from national bestsellers to local celebrities—detailing their histories and output. Intended to be of broad interest and easy to consult, Louisiana Poets showcases the corpus of Louisiana poetry alongside its current profile. Brossman and Pass have created a guide that provides a way for readers to discover, savor, and celebrate poets who have been in and by the Pelican State.

Ford Madox Ford and America—Sara Haslam 2012-09

The Cultural Politics of the New Criticism—Mark Jancovich 1993-11-26 Mark Jancovich examines the development of the New Criticism during the late 1920s and early 1930s, and its establishment within the academy.

Across the Line—Barry Jacobs 2007-11-01 In the 1960s, college sports required more than athletic prowess from its African American players. For many pioneering basketball players on 18 teams in the Atlantic and Southeastern conference, playing ball meant braving sometimes menacing crowds during the tumultuous era of civil rights. Perry Wallace feared he would be shot when he first stepped onto a court in his Vanderbilt uniform. During one road game, Georgia's Ronnie Hogue fended off a hostile crowd with a chair. Craig M defy to flee the Clemson campus, along with other black students. C.B. Claiborne couldn't attend the Duke team banquet when it was held at an all-white country club. Wendell Hudson's mother cried with heartache when her son decided to play at the University of Alabama, and Al Heartley locked himself in a campus dorm at North Carolina State for safety the night Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated. Grounded in the civil rights struggles on campuses throughout the south, the voices of players, coaches, opponents and fans reveal the long neglected story of race, sports and social history. Barry Jacobs has written for The New York Times, The Washington Post, People and other publications. He is the author of several sports books, including Coach K's Little Blue Book. He lives in Hillsborough, North Carolina.

Dictionary of World Biography: The 20th century, O-Z—Frank Northen Magill 1999 Each volume of the Dictionary of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who’s who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the individual’s life and achievements. The extended biography places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual’s place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated bibliography.

The Rebuve of History—William E. Cain 1988 F.O. Matthiessen remains one of America’s leading twentieth-century critics in part because the problems he and his contemporaries struggled with remain ours today. William E. Cain studies Matthiessen’s career with careful attention to biographical, institutional, literary, and political contexts. The margins were his method—both his readers Matthiessen’s many reviews and essays on literature and deals sympathetically, but critically, with Matthiessen’s attitude toward Cold War as revealed in his memoir, From the Heart of Europe. Cain draws connections between Matthiessen’s criticism and the influence of significant political movements like the Popular Front of the 1930s, the Progressive Party, and Henry Wallace’s campaign for the presidency in 1948. Analyzing specific texts by Thoreau, James, Dreiser, and Melville, he confronts the difficult and highly contested relationships between literary criticism and politics, scholarship and the public sphere, pedagogy and social activism. He suggests that critics need to acknowledge the primacy of their political commitments and should proceed to teach and write accordingly. This argument, certain to prove a controversial one, will spark extensive debate and discussion about the theory and practice of intellectual work. All students and scholars of English and American literature, American studies, black studies, and American history will welcome this original and stimulating study, the first to treat Matthiessen in fully detailed social, historical, and political contexts.

Our Trust is in the God of Battles—Robert Franklin Bunting 2006 Robert Franklin Bunting was a Princeton-educated chaplain who served in the Confederate 8th Texas Cavalry, popularly known as Terry’s Texas Rangers, which saw combat at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. The manuscript consists primarily of ninety-five letters that Bunting wrote to a variety of Texas newspapers. Designed primarily to describe the unit’s movements and actions in detail, the letters also strive to maintain morale as the Confederates’ prospects dimmed. Unlike most Civil War soldiers, Bunting wrote with the explicit purpose of publishing his correspondence, seeking to influence congregations of civilians on the home front just as he had done when he wrote them from the pulpit before the Civil War. Bunting’s letters cover military actions in great detail, yet they were also like sermons, filled with inspiring rhetoric that turned fallen soldiers into Christian martyrs, Yankees into godless abolitionists hordes, and Texas Rangers into a noble, oppressed people, and the reader, no matter what his political sentiments, is given the reader an exceptional opportunity to see how Confederates constructed the ideal of a Southern soldier. Taken as a whole, the letters provide a glimpse into a little-understood aspect of Civil War historiography: the war in which religion influenced the ideology of soldiers and civilians. They also provide a rare first-person perspective
on the role of the chaplains in the Confederate Army. Finally, Bunting’s letters display an example of successful wartime propaganda: the consistent optimism maintained in the letters doubtless encouraged soldiers in the ill-fated Army of the Tennessee to remain in the ranks for four long years.


The Fiddler of Driskill Hill—David Middleton 2013-10-07 Deeply rooted in personal and regional history, David Middleton’s The Fiddler of Driskill Hill celebrates a particular place and the universal human experience. While evoking distinctive Louisiana landscapes, both north and south, these poems address the great philosophical and theological questions of the ages. In the title poem, a mysterious fiddler climbs Driskill Hill – the highest point of elevation in Louisiana – under the cover of darkness to practice his craft: “I sing what is and ought to be / And will until I die: // For that’s what bow and strings are for. / To raise things up in song / Between The Fall and Paradise / And urge the world along.” Other poems contemplate loneliness and loss -- a father mourning the death of his ten-year-old daughter, a soldier’s recollections of war, and a woman who, in bidding farewell to the only home she and her husband ever owned, says that she “Must walk one final time these rooms I share / With ghosts that speak and breathe in memory’s breathless air.” This collection reflects on the agrarian way of life, southern historical events, family, racial reconciliation, the relation between language and things, becoming and being a poet, and the experience of tragedy, death, and love.


Rhodes Scholars, Oxford, and the Creation of an American Elite—Thomas J. Schaeper 2010-02-28 Each year thirty-two seniors at American universities are awarded Rhodes Scholarships, which entitle them to spend two or three years studying at the University of Oxford. The program, founded by the British colonialist and entrepreneur Cecil Rhodes and established in 1903, has become the world’s most famous academic scholarship and has brought thousands of young Americans to study in England. Many of these later became national leaders in government, law, education, literature, and other fields. Among them were the politicians J. William Fulbright, Bill Bradley, and Bill Clinton; the public policy analysts Robert Reich and George Stephanopoulos; the writer Robert Penn Warren; the entertainer Kris Kristofferson; and the Supreme Court Justices Byron White and David Souter. Based on extensive research in published and unpublished documents and on hundreds of interviews, this book traces the history of the program and the stories of many individuals. In addition it addresses a host of questions such as: how important was the Oxford experience for the individual scholars? To what extent has the program created an old-boy (-girl since 1976) network that propels its members to success? How many Rhodes Scholars have cracked under the strain and failed to live up to expectations? How have the Americans coped with life in Oxford and what have they thought of Britain in general? Beyond the history of the program and the individuals involved, this book also offers a valuable examination of the American-British cultural encounter.

The Southern Agrarians and the New Deal—Emily Bingham 2001 Underwood’s carefully selected collection of six key Agrarians’ essays, combined with a revealing new introduction, offers a radically revised view of the movement as it was redefined and revived during the New Deal.

The Texas Military Experience—Joseph G. Dawson 2010 In this first scholarly collection to focus on Texas’ military heritage, prominent authors reevaluate famous personalities, reassess noted battles and units, call for new historical points to be considered, and bring fresh perspectives to such matters as the interplay of fiction, film, and historical understanding.

Criticism and Literary Theory 1890 to the Present—Chris Baldick 2014-06-11 Presents a coherent and accessible historical account of the major phases of British and American Twentieth-century criticism, from ‘decadent’ aestheticism to feminist, deconstructivist and post-colonial theories. Special attention is given to new perspectives on Shakespearean criticism, theories of the novel and models of the literary canon. The book will help to define and account for the major developments in literary criticism during this century exploring the full diversity of critical work from major critics such as T S Eliot and F R Leavis to minor but fascinating figures and critical schools. Unlike most guides to modern literary theory, its focus is firmly on developments within the English speaking world.

The 20th Century O-Z—Frank N. Magill 2013-05-13 Each volume of the Dictionary of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who’s who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the individual’s life and achievements. The extended biography places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual’s place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated bibliography.