Record Nr. UNINA9910524877903321 Autore Moore Sean D Titolo Swift, the Book, and the Irish Financial Revolution: Satire and Sovereignty in Colonial Ireland / / Sean D. Moore Baltimore:,: Johns Hopkins University Press,, 2010 Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2010 **ISBN** 0-8018-9924-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xi, 268 p.) Disciplina 828/.509 Soggetti Book industries and trade - Ireland - History National characteristics, Irish English literature - Irish authors - History and criticism Satire, English - History and criticism Electronic books. Ireland Economic conditions Ireland History Autonomy and independence movements Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto God knows how we wretches came by that fashionable thing a national debt: the Dublin book trade and the Irish financial revolution --Banking on print: the Bank of Ireland, the South Sea bubble, and the bailout -- Arachne's bowels: scatology, enlightenment, and Swift's relations with the London book trade -- Money, the great divider of the world, has, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a most divided people: from minting to printing in the Drapier's letters --Devouring posterity: a modest proposal, empire, and Ireland's debt of the nation -- A mart of literature: the 1730s and the rise of a literary public sphere in Ireland -- Epilogue: a brand identity crisis in a national literature? Sommario/riassunto In the 1700s, not all revolutions involved combat. Jonathan Swift, proving the pen is mightier than the sword, wrote scathing satires of England and, by so doing, fostered a growing sense of Irishness among

the people who lived on the large island to the left of London. This sense of Irish nationalism, Moore argues, led to a greater sense of

being independent from the mainland and, in what might be a surprise, more autonomy for Ireland than one might imagine. And so, when the good times rolled, Ireland got to keep much of its newly generated wealth. This was in sharp contrast to another British territory, consisting of thirteen colonies, where taxes tended to be increased with somewhat unpleasant consequences. What begins with a look at Swift's satiric writings ends up being a fascinating study of Colonialism and post-Colonialism--ever a subject of interest--allowing thoughtful and provocative insights into Irish and American history.