

1.	Record Nr.	UNIBAS000024074
	Autore	Valéry, Paul
	Titolo	Tel quel : choses tues, moralité, littérature, cahier B 1910 / Paul Valéry
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Paris] : Gallimard, c1941
	Edizione	[29. ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	222 p. ; 19 cm
	Collana	Nrf
	Disciplina	848.91202
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910149016603321
	Autore	Caldwell Taylor
	Titolo	Time no longer : a novel / / Taylor Caldwell
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Open Road Integrated Media, , 2016
	ISBN	1-5040-3906-8
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (249 pages)
	Soggetti	Nazis Brothers Germany Fiction
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910696722503321
Titolo	Biomonitoring of Environmental Status and Trends (BEST) Program [[electronic resource]] : field procedures for assessing the exposure of fish to environmental contaminants / / by Christopher J. Schmitt ... [and others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Reston, Va.?] : , : U.S. Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division, , [1999]
Descrizione fisica	67 pages : digital, PDF file
Collana	Information and technology report ; ; 1999-0007
Altri autori (Persone)	SchmittChristopher J
Soggetti	Water quality bioassay Fishes - Effect of pollution on - Measurement
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from title screen (viewed July 16, 2008). "USGS/BRD/ITR."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.

4. Record Nr.	UNINA9910797423203321
Autore	Newell Margaret Ellen <1962->
Titolo	Brethren by nature : New England Indians, colonists, and the origins of American slavery / / Margaret Ellen Newell
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York ; ; London, [England] : , : Cornell University Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-8014-5648-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (328 p.)
Disciplina	974/.01
Soggetti	Enslaved Indians - New England - History - 17th century Enslaved Indians - New England - History - 18th century Slavery - New England - History - 17th century Slavery - New England - History - 18th century New England History Colonial period, ca. 1600-1775 New England Race relations
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Note on Spelling and Dates -- Introduction -- Chapter 1. "Davids warre" -- Chapter 2. "I doe not see how wee can thrive untill wee gett into a stock of slaves" -- Chapter 3. "Indians we have received into our houses" -- Chapter 4. "Such a servant is part of her Master's estate" -- Chapter 5. "An Indian to help in the work" -- Chapter 6. "We sold ... 47 Indians, young and old for 80£. in money" -- Chapter 7. "As good if not better then the Moorish Slaves" -- Chapter 8. "Free men subjects to the king" -- Chapter 9. To be sold "in any part of ye kings Dominyons" -- Epilogue -- Abbreviations -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	In Brethren by Nature, Margaret Ellen Newell reveals a little-known aspect of American history: English colonists in New England enslaved thousands of Indians. Massachusetts became the first English colony to legalize slavery in 1641, and the colonists' desire for slaves shaped the major New England Indian wars, including the Pe" War of 1637, King Philip's War of 1675-76, and the northeastern Wabanaki conflicts of

1676-1749. When the wartime conquest of Indians ceased, New Englanders turned to the courts to get control of their labor, or imported Indians from Florida and the Carolinas, or simply claimed free Indians as slaves. Drawing on letters, diaries, newspapers, and court records, Newell recovers the slaves' own stories and shows how they influenced New England society in crucial ways. Indians lived in English homes, raised English children, and manned colonial armies, farms, and fleets, exposing their captors to Native religion, foods, and technology. Some achieved freedom and power in this new colonial culture, but others experienced violence, surveillance, and family separations. Newell also explains how slavery linked the fate of Africans and Indians. The trade in Indian captives connected New England to Caribbean and Atlantic slave economies. Indians labored on sugar plantations in Jamaica, tended fields in the Azores, and rowed English naval galleys in Tangier. Indian slaves outnumbered Africans within New England before 1700, but the balance soon shifted. Fearful of the growing African population, local governments stripped Indian and African servants and slaves of legal rights and personal freedoms. Nevertheless, because Indians remained a significant part of the slave population, the New England colonies did not adopt all of the rigid racial laws typical of slave societies in Virginia and Barbados. Newell finds that second- and third-generation Indian slaves fought their enslavement and claimed citizenship in cases that had implications for all enslaved peoples in eighteenth-century America.
