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	Autore	Hughes, Quentin
	Titolo	The building of Malta durin the period of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem 1530 1795 / Quentin Hughes
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : Tiranti, 1956
	Descrizione fisica	241 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
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	Collocazione	RARI B 546
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	Formato	Materiale a stampa
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2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910788510603321
	Autore	Dierks Konstantin
	Titolo	In my power [[electronic resource]] : letter writing and communications in early America / / Konstantin Dierks
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : University of Pennsylvania Press, c2009
	ISBN	1-283-89006-2 0-8122-0175-2
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 p.)
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	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Communications and empire -- Letter writing and commercial revolution -- Migration and empire -- Letter writing and consumer

revolution -- Revolution and war -- Universalism and the epistolary divide -- Conclusion -- Afterword : the burden of early American history.

Sommario/riassunto

In My Power tells the story of letter writing and communications in the creation of the British Empire and the formation of the United States. In an era of bewildering geographical mobility, economic metamorphosis, and political upheaval, the proliferation of letter writing and the development of a communications infrastructure enabled middle-class Britons and Americans to rise to advantage in the British Atlantic world. Everyday letter writing demonstrated that the blessings of success in the early modern world could come less from the control of overt political power than from the cultivation of social skills that assured the middle class of their technical credentials, moral deserving, and social innocence. In writing letters, the middle class not only took effective action in a turbulent world but also defined what they believed themselves to be able to do in that world. Because this ideology of agency was extended to women and the youngest of children in the eighteenth century, it could be presented as universalized even as it was withheld from Native Americans and enslaved blacks. Whatever the explicit purposes behind letter writing may have been-educational improvement, family connection, business enterprise-the effect was to render the full terms of social division invisible both to those who accumulated power and to those who did not. The uncontested power that came from letter writing was, Konstantin Dierks provocatively argues, as important as racist violence to the rise of the white middle class in the British Atlantic world.
