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Titolo	The other daughters of the Revolution : The narrative of K. White (1809) and The memoirs of Elizabeth Fisher (1810) // edited and with an introduction by Sharon Halevi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Albany, : State University of New York Press, c2006
ISBN	9780791481394 0791481395 9781423795308 142379530X
Descrizione fisica	ix, 130 p
Altri autori (Persone)	WhiteK. <1772-.> FisherElizabeth Munro <b. 1759.> HaleviSharon <1958->
Disciplina	973.3092/2 B
Soggetti	Women - United States Women - United States - History - 18th century Women - United States - History - 19th century Women - United States - Social conditions United States Biography
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	First work originally published: Schenectady : Printed for the authoress, 1809. 2nd work originally published: New York : Printed for the author, 1810.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 115-121) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Narrative of the life, occurrences, vicissitudes and present situation of K. White / K. White (1809) -- Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher / Elizabeth Munro Fisher (1810).
Sommario/riassunto	Early in the nineteenth century, New York residents K. White and Elizabeth Fisher wrote and published two of the earliest autobiographies written by American women. Their lives ran along parallel courses: both were daughters of Loyalists who chose to remain in the United States; both found themselves entangled in unhappy marriages, abandoned for extend periods, and forced to take on the

role of sole provider; and both became involved in property disputes with their male kin, which eventually landed them in prison, where they wrote their narratives. White's tale is a highly crafted text, almost an embryonic novel, incorporating several subgenres and interweaving poetry and prose. Fisher's story, while less sophisticated in terms of rhetoric and style, is nevertheless a compelling account of a woman's life and struggles during the Revolution and the early years of the republic. Their narratives, read together, highlight many literary and historical issues. They present an unruly, disobedient, and assertive female subject and illuminate popular attitudes regarding women and marriage. By articulating a consistent and growing unease concerning the institution of marriage and the unlimited power husbands had over their wives, these narratives lay the groundwork for a political critique of marriage and the status of women within it.

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