

Chapter 1 : The Portable Henry James by Henry James | theinnatdunvilla.com

Henry James (), born in New York City, was the son of noted religious philosopher Henry James, Sr., and brother of eminent psychologist and philosopher William James.

Henry James, age 11, with his father, Henry James Sr. His father was intelligent, steadfastly congenial, and a lecturer and philosopher who had inherited independent means from his father, an Albany banker and investor. Mary came from a wealthy family long settled in New York City. Her sister Katherine lived with her adult family for an extended period of time. His younger sister was Alice. His education was calculated by his father to expose him to many influences, primarily scientific and philosophical; it was described as "extraordinarily haphazard and promiscuous. Henry studied primarily with tutors and briefly attended schools while the family traveled in Europe. Their longest stays were in France, where Henry began to feel at home and became fluent in French. He was afflicted with a stutter, which seems to have manifested itself only when he spoke English; in French, he did not stutter. There Henry became a friend of the painter John La Farge , who introduced him to French literature, and in particular, to Balzac. James later called Balzac his "greatest master," and said that he had learned more about the craft of fiction from him than from anyone else. This injury, which resurfaced at times throughout his life, made him unfit for military service in the American Civil War. In Henry attended Harvard Law School , but realised that he was not interested in studying law. His first published work was a review of a stage performance, "Miss Maggie Mitchell in Fanchon the Cricket," published in He wrote fiction and non-fiction pieces for The Nation and Atlantic Monthly , where Fields was editor. In he published his first novel, Watch and Ward , in serial form in the Atlantic Monthly. The novel was later published in book form in Rome impressed him profoundly. When these efforts failed he returned to New York City. During this early period in his career he was influenced by Nathaniel Hawthorne. There he established relationships with Macmillan and other publishers, who paid for serial installments that they would later publish in book form. Aside from two trips to America, he spent the next three decadesâ€”the rest of his lifeâ€”in Europe. In England he met the leading figures of politics and culture. He continued to be a prolific writer, producing The American , The Europeans , a revision of Watch and Ward , French Poets and Novelists , Hawthorne , and several shorter works of fiction. In Daisy Miller established his fame on both sides of the Atlantic. It drew notice perhaps mostly because it depicted a woman whose behavior is outside the social norms of Europe. He also began his first masterpiece, [10] The Portrait of a Lady , which would appear in He was much inspired by the darkly romantic Abbey and the surrounding countryside, which features in his essay Abbeys and Castles. Their stylistic methods influenced his own work in the years to come. He visited America in â€”, then returned to London. The period from to was marked by several losses. His mother died in , followed by his father a few months later, and then by his brother Wilkie. Emerson, an old family friend, died in His friend Turgenev died in Middle years, â€”[edit] In James made another visit to Paris. There he met again with Zola, Daudet, and Goncourt. He had been following the careers of the French "realist" or "naturalist" writers, and was increasingly influenced by them. Critical reaction and sales were poor. He wrote to Howells that the books had hurt his career rather than helped because they had "reduced the desire, and demand, for my productions to zero". His third novel from the s was The Tragic Muse. In the last quarter of , he started translating "for pure and copious lucre" [16] Port Tarascon, the third volume of Alphonse Daudet adventures of Tartarin de Tarascon. After the stage failure of Guy Domville in , James was near despair and thoughts of death plagued him. As he moved into the last phase of his career he found ways to adapt dramatic techniques into the novel form. He spent a long stay in Italy in In he revisited America and lectured on Balzac. In â€” he published The American Scene and edited the " New York Edition ", a volume collection of his works. After the outbreak of the First World War in he did war work. In he became a British subject and was awarded the Order of Merit the following year. He died on 28 February , in Chelsea, London. As he requested, his ashes were buried in Cambridge Cemetery in Massachusetts. Dupee , in several volumes on the James family, originated the theory that he had been in love with his cousin Mary "Minnie" Temple, but that a neurotic fear of sex kept him from admitting such affections: As more material became available to scholars, including the diaries of

contemporaries and hundreds of affectionate and sometimes erotic letters written by James to younger men, the picture of neurotic celibacy gave way to a portrait of a closeted homosexual. It was a view first propounded by critic Saul Rosenzweig in Novick published *Henry James: The Young Master*, followed by *Henry James: The First Book* "caused something of an uproar in Jamesian circles" [24] as it challenged the previously received notion of celibacy, a once-familiar paradigm in biographies of homosexuals when direct evidence was non-existent. Novick also criticised Edel for following the discounted Freudian interpretation of homosexuality "as a kind of failure. He became our contemporary. James met the year-old Andersen in Rome in , when James was 56, and wrote letters to Andersen that are intensely emotional: In a letter of 6 May , to his brother William, James referred to himself as "always your hopelessly celibate even though sexagenarian Henry". Meanwhile I can only try to live without you. In a letter to Howard Sturgis, following a long visit, James refers jocularly to their "happy little congress of two" [33] and in letters to Hugh Walpole he pursues convoluted jokes and puns about their relationship, referring to himself as an elephant who "paws you oh so benevolently" and winds about Walpole his "well meaning old trunk". What shall I say? Therefore I think thatâ€”if you want it made clear to the meanest intelligenceâ€”I love you more than I love Others. Henry James bibliography Style and themes[edit] James is one of the major figures of trans-Atlantic literature. His works frequently juxtapose characters from the Old World Europe , embodying a feudal civilisation that is beautiful, often corrupt, and alluring, and from the New World United States , where people are often brash, open, and assertive and embody the virtuesâ€”freedom and a more highly evolved moral characterâ€”of the new American society. James explores this clash of personalities and cultures, in stories of personal relationships in which power is exercised well or badly. His protagonists were often young American women facing oppression or abuse, and as his secretary Theodora Bosanquet remarked in her monograph *Henry James at Work: Portrait of Henry James*, charcoal drawing by John Singer Sargent When he walked out of the refuge of his study and into the world and looked around him, he saw a place of torment, where creatures of prey perpetually thrust their claws into the quivering flesh of doomed, defenseless children of light His novels are a repeated exposure of this wickedness, a reiterated and passionate plea for the fullest freedom of development, unimpered by reckless and barbarous stupidity. Finally, in his third and last period he returned to the long, serialised novel. Beginning in the second period, but most noticeably in the third, he increasingly abandoned direct statement in favour of frequent double negatives, and complex descriptive imagery. Single paragraphs began to run for page after page, in which an initial noun would be succeeded by pronouns surrounded by clouds of adjectives and prepositional clauses, far from their original referents, and verbs would be deferred and then preceded by a series of adverbs. The overall effect could be a vivid evocation of a scene as perceived by a sensitive observer. Wells as a hippopotamus laboriously attempting to pick up a pea that had got into a corner of its cage. While he came from middle-class and provincial beginnings seen from the perspective of European polite society he worked very hard to gain access to all levels of society, and the settings of his fiction range from working class to aristocratic , and often describe the efforts of middle-class Americans to make their way in European capitals. He confessed he got some of his best story ideas from gossip at the dinner table or at country house weekends. He was furthermore a man whose tastes and interests were, according to the prevailing standards of Victorian era Anglo-American culture, rather feminine, and who was shadowed by the cloud of prejudice that then and later accompanied suspicions of his homosexuality. These poets are not, like Dickens and Hardy , writers of melodramaâ€”either humorous or pessimistic, nor secretaries of society like Balzac , nor prophets like Tolstoy: They do not indict society for these situations: They do not even blame God for allowing them: In his preface to the New York edition of *The American* he describes the development of the story in his mind as exactly such: In many of his tales, characters seem to exemplify alternative futures and possibilities, as most markedly in " *The Jolly Corner* ", in which the protagonist and a ghost-doppelganger live alternative American and European lives; and in others, like *The Ambassadors* , an older James seems fondly to regard his own younger self facing a crucial moment. The style of these novels is generally straightforward and, though personally characteristic, well within the norms of 19th-century fiction. The story is of a spirited young American woman, Isabel Archer, who "affronts her destiny" and finds it overwhelming. She inherits a large amount of money and subsequently becomes the

DOWNLOAD PDF PORTABLE HENRY JAMES.

victim of Machiavellian scheming by two American expatriates. The narrative is set mainly in Europe, especially in England and Italy. Generally regarded as the masterpiece of his early phase, *The Portrait of a Lady* is described as a psychological novel, exploring the minds of his characters, and almost a work of social science, exploring the differences between Europeans and Americans, the old and the new worlds. It was the second-written of the books, *The Wings of the Dove* that was the first published because it attracted no serialization. Some of these people befriend Milly with honourable motives, while others are more self-interested. James stated in his autobiographical books that Milly was based on Minny Temple, his beloved cousin who died at an early age of tuberculosis. He said that he attempted in the novel to wrap her memory in the "beauty and dignity of art". James was particularly interested in what he called the "beautiful and blest nouvelle", or the longer form of short narrative. Still, he produced a number of very short stories in which he achieved notable compression of sometimes complex subjects.

Chapter 2 : The portable Henry James | Open Library

Henry James, OM, son of theologian Henry James Sr., brother of the philosopher and psychologist William James and diarist Alice James, was an American-born author, one of the founders and leaders of a school of realism in fiction.

Chapter 3 : The Portable Henry James - San Francisco Public Library - OverDrive

Gift Certificates/Cards International Hot New Releases Best Sellers Today's Deals Sell Your Stuff.

Chapter 4 : The Viking Portable Library | Awards | LibraryThing

The Portable Henry James (Penguin Classics Series) by Henry James Henry James wrote with an imperial elegance of style, whether his subjects were American innocents or European sophisticates, incandescent women or their vigorous suitors.

Chapter 5 : Editions of The Portable Henry James by Henry James

Henry James wrote with an imperial elegance of style, whether his subjects were American innocents or European sophisticates, incandescent women or their vigorous suitors. His omniscient eye took in the surfaces of cities, the nuances of speech, dress, and manner, and, above all, the microscopic interactions, hesitations, betrayals, and self.

Chapter 6 : The Portable Henry James | UVA Library | Virgo

About The Portable Henry James. Henry James wrote with an imperial elegance of style, whether his subjects were American innocents or European sophisticates, incandescent women or their vigorous suitors.

Chapter 7 : The Portable Henry James () READ ONLINE FREE book by Henry James in EPUB,TXT.

Editions for The Portable Henry James: (Paperback published in), (Paperback published in), (Paperback published in).

Chapter 8 : The Portable Henry James by Henry James

Buy a cheap copy of The Portable Henry James book by Henry James. Henry James wrote with an imperial elegance of style, whether his subjects were American innocents or European sophisticates, incandescent women or their vigorous.

Chapter 9 : - The Portable Henry James by Henry; Powers, Lyall H. P. James

DOWNLOAD PDF PORTABLE HENRY JAMES.

Henry James (), born in New York City, was the son of noted religious philosopher Henry James, Sr., and brother of eminent psychologist and philosopher William James. He spent his early life in America and studied in Geneva, London and Paris during his adolescence to gain the worldly experience so prized by his father.