

henry james the art of fiction

Henry James and The Art of Fiction: Exploring the Craft of Storytelling

henry james the art of fiction is a phrase that resonates deeply within literary circles, representing not just a seminal essay by the renowned American-British author but also a profound meditation on what it means to craft a novel. Henry James, one of the towering figures of 19th-century literature, fundamentally reshaped the way fiction was understood and appreciated. His essay, "The Art of Fiction," published in 1884, remains a cornerstone for anyone interested in the theory and practice of novel-writing.

In this article, we'll explore Henry James's insights on fiction, unpack the key ideas from his essay, and see how his thoughts continue to influence modern storytelling. Along the way, we'll touch on related concepts such as narrative technique, realism, character development, and the evolving role of the novelist.

The Genesis of "The Art of Fiction" and Its Literary Context

To truly appreciate Henry James's "The Art of Fiction," it helps to understand the literary environment of his time. The late 19th century was a period of intense debate about the novel's purpose and form. Critics and writers alike were questioning what subjects fiction should address and how faithfully it should mirror reality.

James wrote "The Art of Fiction" in response to a critical article by British writer Walter Besant, who argued that novels should be morally instructive and adhere to certain rigid rules. James took issue with this prescriptive stance. Instead, he championed artistic freedom and the novelist's prerogative to explore any subject matter, provided the work was true to life and skillfully executed.

Why the Novel Deserves Respect as an Art Form

One of James's central arguments is that fiction should not be dismissed as mere entertainment or moralizing. He asserted that the novel is a serious art form on par with poetry and painting. Unlike the shorter forms of literature, the novel allows for a detailed exploration of human experience, capturing the complexities of life in ways other genres cannot.

James wrote:

> “The only obligation to which in advance we may hold a novel, without incurring the accusation of being arbitrary, is that it be interesting.”

This statement reflects his belief that novels should engage readers through compelling storytelling and believable characters, rather than conforming to outdated rules or didactic aims.

Key Principles from Henry James’s “The Art of Fiction”

James’s essay is rich with ideas that have shaped literary criticism and creative writing theory. Here are some of the core principles he laid out:

1. Artistic Freedom and Subject Matter

Henry James argued that the novelist should have the freedom to choose any subject. Whether the story deals with grand historical events or the minutiae of everyday life, what matters is the truthful and skillful representation of human experience. He rejected the notion that fiction must always teach a moral lesson or have a “purpose” beyond storytelling.

2. Truth to Life, Not Mere Facts

James made an important distinction between literal truth and artistic truth. A novel does not have to be factually accurate in every detail, but it must ring true emotionally and psychologically. This idea helped elevate psychological realism in literature, where the inner lives of characters are portrayed with depth and nuance.

3. The Importance of Point of View

One of James’s most lasting contributions is his emphasis on point of view as a central element of fiction. He believed the way a story is told—through whose eyes and with what degree of omniscience—is crucial to its artistic success. His own novels often employ a limited, subjective point of view, inviting readers to experience events through the consciousness of particular characters.

4. The Role of the Writer’s Craft

James stressed that good fiction is the product of meticulous craftsmanship.

The novelist must carefully shape plot, character, style, and structure to create a coherent and compelling whole. This view encourages writers to pay close attention to every aspect of their work, recognizing that the art of fiction is a complex and demanding craft.

Henry James's Influence on Modern Narrative Techniques

The ideas put forth in "The Art of Fiction" have had a profound and lasting impact on how novels are written and studied. Let's look at some ways his thinking continues to resonate.

Psychological Realism and Character Complexity

James's insistence on emotional truth paved the way for the psychological novel, where characters are more than just plot devices—they are fully realized individuals with inner conflicts, desires, and contradictions. Writers such as Virginia Woolf and James Joyce took this approach even further, exploring consciousness and perception in innovative ways.

Subjectivity and the Stream of Consciousness

James's focus on point of view anticipated later narrative experiments with subjectivity. By showing how perception shapes reality, he opened the door to techniques like stream of consciousness, where the narrative closely follows a character's thoughts and feelings.

Blurring the Boundaries Between Art and Life

Henry James believed fiction could illuminate the subtleties of everyday life, elevating the mundane into art. This ethos encouraged writers to explore modern life in all its complexity, influencing movements such as literary realism and modernism.

Practical Tips for Writers Inspired by Henry James's "The Art of Fiction"

If you're a writer looking to deepen your craft, James's essay offers valuable guidance that remains relevant today.

Focus on What Makes Your Story Interesting

As James said, the primary obligation of the novelist is to be interesting. This doesn't mean resorting to sensationalism. Instead, find the unique perspectives, conflicts, or emotional truths that will engage readers.

Choose Your Point of View Carefully

Consider how the point of view shapes the reader's experience. Will your story benefit from an omniscient narrator, or is it stronger through the eyes of a single character? Experimenting with perspective can add richness and depth.

Embrace the Complexity of Characters

Avoid one-dimensional characters. Instead, develop personalities that embody contradictions and complexities. This will help your fiction feel authentic and compelling.

Prioritize Craft Over Formula

Rather than following rigid rules or trends, focus on honing your craft. Pay attention to language, structure, pacing, and coherence. The art of fiction is a skill developed through practice and reflection.

Understanding the Legacy of Henry James and "The Art of Fiction"

More than a century after its publication, "The Art of Fiction" remains a touchstone for writers, critics, and readers alike. Henry James's ideas challenge us to rethink what fiction can achieve. He invites us to appreciate novels not just as stories but as carefully constructed works of art that reflect the complexities of life.

Exploring Henry James the art of fiction is not just an academic exercise; it's a journey into the heart of storytelling itself. His vision encourages creativity, depth, and honesty in fiction, qualities that continue to inspire and guide the ever-evolving craft of narrative writing. Whether you're a seasoned author or an avid reader, returning to James's insights offers a richer understanding of what makes fiction enduring and transformative.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the central thesis of Henry James's essay 'The Art of Fiction'?

The central thesis of Henry James's essay 'The Art of Fiction' is that the novel as a literary form should be free from rigid rules and conventions, allowing the author to represent life and human experience authentically and with artistic freedom.

How does Henry James define the role of the novelist in 'The Art of Fiction'?

Henry James defines the novelist's role as an artist who must faithfully portray the complexity of life and human nature, emphasizing psychological depth and detailed character development over adherence to traditional plot structures.

What was Henry James's response to critics who believed novels should follow strict moral and structural guidelines?

Henry James argued against the idea that novels should conform to strict moral and structural guidelines, advocating instead for artistic freedom and originality, and insisting that the novelist's responsibility is to truthfully represent life rather than to teach moral lessons.

In 'The Art of Fiction,' how does Henry James view the relationship between fiction and reality?

Henry James views fiction as an art form that should closely mirror reality, capturing the nuances and complexities of real life, rather than presenting idealized or didactic stories.

What impact did Henry James's 'The Art of Fiction' have on modern narrative theory?

'The Art of Fiction' significantly influenced modern narrative theory by challenging conventional storytelling norms and promoting a more psychological and realistic approach to character and plot, paving the way for modernist literature.

Why is Henry James's 'The Art of Fiction' considered

a foundational text in literary criticism?

'The Art of Fiction' is considered foundational because it articulates key principles about the nature and purpose of the novel, advocating for artistic freedom and complexity, which have shaped subsequent literary criticism and theory.

How does Henry James address the importance of reader interpretation in 'The Art of Fiction'?

Henry James acknowledges that while the novelist provides a detailed and truthful representation of life, readers play an active role in interpreting and engaging with the narrative, making the experience of fiction a collaborative interaction between author and reader.

Additional Resources

****Henry James and The Art of Fiction: A Masterclass in Literary Realism****

henry james the art of fiction stands as a seminal essay that continues to influence the study and practice of narrative art. First published in 1884, this essay by Henry James not only critiques conventional storytelling but also elevates the novel form to an artistic craft demanding both precision and depth. As a foundational text for understanding literary realism, James' insights delve into the responsibilities of the novelist, the nature of truth in fiction, and the subtle mechanics that differentiate superficial storytelling from profound art.

The essay has remained a pivotal reference among literary scholars, writers, and critics who seek to grasp the evolving role of fiction in society. Through a meticulous examination of narrative techniques and authorial intentions, Henry James the art of fiction challenges readers to reconsider the boundaries between imagination and reality, thus enriching the broader discourse on narrative ethics and aesthetics.

Contextualizing Henry James' The Art of Fiction

Henry James, an American-born writer who spent much of his life in Europe, was deeply invested in the psychological and social complexities of his characters. His essay, "The Art of Fiction," was originally delivered as a lecture and later published in The Nation magazine. It emerged at a time when the novel was still fighting for recognition as a serious art form, often dismissed as mere entertainment or moral instruction.

James' argument is fundamentally a defense of the novel's artistic legitimacy. He addresses the common criticism that fiction is inherently deceptive or trivial by asserting that good fiction offers a unique kind of

truth through its imaginative reconstruction of life's intricacies. He famously critiques the rigid rules imposed by earlier literary critics, advocating instead for freedom and authenticity in narrative creation.

Key Themes in Henry James the Art of Fiction

One of the core themes in James' essay is the emphasis on the writer's responsibility to depict life "truthfully." This does not mean literal accuracy but an artistic fidelity to the nuances of human experience. For James, the novel's power lies in its ability to represent the interior lives of characters with complexity and subtlety, an approach that was innovative compared to the plot-driven, often moralizing fiction of his time.

Another significant aspect is his rejection of formulaic storytelling. He argues that the novel should not be constrained by prescriptive rules such as "a story must have a beginning, middle, and end" or "characters must be types." Instead, the writer must cultivate originality and depth, tailoring the narrative to the demands of the subject matter and the characters' psychological realities.

Comparative Insights: James vs. Contemporary Critics

In juxtaposition to critics like Walter Scott, who championed the historical novel and structured plot, Henry James the art of fiction promotes a more fluid, character-driven approach. Scott's emphasis was often on external events and moral lessons, whereas James centers the internal perception and consciousness of individuals. This shift marked a crucial development in literary modernism and influenced later authors such as Virginia Woolf and Marcel Proust.

Moreover, James' essay implicitly dialogues with French naturalism, represented by Émile Zola, who advocated for an almost scientific approach to novel-writing. While James admired Zola's commitment to realism, he diverged by emphasizing the artistic and subjective elements of fiction over deterministic or purely observational methods.

The Craft of Fiction According to Henry James

Henry James the art of fiction extensively discusses the technical and ethical facets of storytelling. His insights can be categorized into several key areas essential for contemporary writers and literary analysts:

1. The Importance of Point of View

James stresses that the choice of narrative perspective is critical in shaping the reader's experience. He argues that the author must maintain consistency in viewpoint to preserve the story's credibility and emotional impact. This focus on point of view prefigures later narrative experiments and highlights the novel's capacity to explore subjective realities.

2. The Role of Detail and Description

The essay underscores the significance of precise and evocative description. According to James, details are not mere decorations but integral to conveying the truth of a scene or character. His own fiction exemplifies this technique through intricate depictions of social settings and psychological states.

3. Moral Ambiguity and Complexity

Contrary to didactic fiction, Henry James advocates for moral complexity. Characters should not be reduced to simplistic binaries of good and evil; instead, the novelist's task is to reflect the ambiguity of real life. This approach encourages readers to engage critically and empathetically with the narrative.

4. The Freedom of Artistic Expression

James champions freedom from dogmatic constraints. He insists that the "laws" of fiction are not universal but must evolve with artistic innovation. His essay serves as an early call for creative autonomy, which resonates with the experimental tendencies of 20th-century literature.

Legacy and Influence of Henry James the Art of Fiction

The impact of Henry James the art of fiction extends well beyond its 19th-century origins. It has influenced literary theory, creative writing pedagogy, and the broader appreciation of the novel as an art form. The essay is frequently cited in academic curricula and continues to inspire novelists who grapple with the balance between artistic freedom and narrative coherence.

In the digital age, where storytelling spans multiple media, James'

insistence on authenticity and depth remains remarkably relevant. His ideas encourage creators to prioritize nuanced character development and truthful representation over formulaic plots, a principle that applies across novels, films, and interactive narratives.

Pros and Cons of James' Approach

- **Pros:** Emphasizes psychological depth, encourages narrative innovation, promotes moral complexity, and enhances the artistic status of the novel.
- **Cons:** Some critics argue that James' focus on subtlety can lead to overly dense prose and slow pacing, potentially alienating readers seeking straightforward storytelling.

Henry James the art of fiction thus represents both a challenge and an inspiration. While his ideal of the novel as a refined, introspective art form may not cater to all tastes, it undeniably enriches the literary landscape by demanding thoughtful engagement from both writer and reader.

Ultimately, Henry James' essay invites ongoing reflection about what fiction can and should accomplish. By merging artistic imagination with a commitment to representing life's complexities, he sets a standard that continues to shape the evolution of narrative art.

Henry James The Art Of Fiction

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henry james the art of fiction: Henry James's "The Art of Fiction" , 1957*

henry james the art of fiction: Henry James' "The Art of Fiction" and the application of his theory in "What Maisie knew" Sebastian Frese, 2008-09-12 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,3, University of Freiburg (Englisches Seminar), course: The Art of Fiction in 1890s Britain , language: English, abstract: Introduction Henry James is known not only as a novelist but also for his work as literary critic. In his famous essay "The Art of Fiction" (1884), he reacted on a pamphlet that the British author Walter Besant had published under the same title earlier that year. In fact, a discussion and controversy on the novel had already been started in 1882 with Howells' "Henry James Jr." and Stevenson's "A Gossip of Romance". James used the opportunity to present his ideas on the novel of

fiction: "A novel is in its broadest definition a personal, a direct impression of life" 1. It is very important for him to stress that life is personally -and therefore subjectively- received by an author who then tries to represent life in his work. James offers in his essay various new aspects that a novelist should be aware of and make use of if he wants to write a realistic and true novel. This essay deals with the novel *What Maisie Knew* (first published in 1897) which is one of the less known and less studied novels written by Henry James. Critics see it as a work in which James has left the 'mainstream literature' that the literary market asked for and has realised some of his ideas he had coped with in theory already in the 1880's when he wrote "The Art of Fiction". Most of these critics have studied the morality in *What Maisie Knew* and the innovation to present the story from a child's consciousness. This essay is not interested in the moral aspect of the novel but raises the question if Henry James put into practice his own theory when he wrote *Maisie* more than ten years after his "Art of Fiction". After presenting the main arguments of James' theory, I will scrutinise whether James really has put his theory into practice. Most attention will be turned to his ideas of a realistic writing, looking not only at the aspect of how to write a realistic novel but also of how to create a realistic atmosphere. This essay will try to prove that Henry James did practise his own preaching at least to a certain degree in *What Maisie Knew* and show where James' realistic fiction might reach its limits.

henry james the art of fiction: *The Art of Fiction* Henry James, 2019-06-06 *The Art of Fiction* by Walter Besant and Henry James: Immerse yourself in the craft of storytelling and narrative technique with *The Art of Fiction* by Walter Besant and Henry James. Through this collaborative work, readers are invited to explore the nuances of creating compelling and resonant narratives. Key Aspects of the Book *The Art of Fiction* by Walter Besant and Henry James: Writing Craft: Besant and James delve into the art and technique of fiction writing, offering insights into character development, plot construction, and the complexities of crafting engaging narratives. Authorial Perspective: The narrative provides a glimpse into the minds of two authors as they discuss their approaches to storytelling, shedding light on the decisions and considerations that shape their work. Literary Analysis: *The Art of Fiction* offers a blend of practical advice and literary analysis, providing readers with tools to enhance their appreciation for the storytelling process. Walter Besant was an English novelist known for his contributions to fiction and social commentary. Henry James was an American novelist and literary critic known for his exploration of psychological and moral complexities. Through *The Art of Fiction*, Besant and James engage in a dialogue about the craft of writing and its intricacies.

henry james the art of fiction: *The Problem of American Realism* Michael Davitt Bell, 1993-04-15 Ever since William Dean Howells declared his realism war in the 1880s, literary historians have regarded the rise of realism and naturalism as the great development in American post-Civil War fiction. Yet there are many problems with this generalization. It is virtually impossible, for example, to extract from the novels and manifestoes of American writers of this period any consistent definitions of realism or naturalism as modes of literary representation. Rather than seek common traits in widely divergent realist and naturalist literary works, Michael Davitt Bell focuses here on the role that these terms played in the social and literary discourse of the 1880s and 1890s. Bell argues that in America, realism and naturalism never achieved the sort of theoretical rigor that they did in European literary debate. Instead, the function of these ideas in America was less aesthetic than ideological, promoting as reality a version of social normalcy based on radically anti-literary and heavily gendered assumptions. What effects, Bell asks, did ideas about realism and naturalism have on writers who embraced and resisted them? To answer this question, he devotes separate chapters to the work of Howells and Frank Norris (the principal American advocates of realism and naturalism in the 1880s and 1890s), Mark Twain, Henry James, Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, and Sarah Orne Jewett. Bell reveals that a chief function of claiming to be a realist or a naturalist was to provide assurance that one was a real man rather than an effeminate artist. Since the 1880s, Bell asserts, all serious American fiction writers have had to contend with this problematic conception of literary realism. The true story of the transformation of American

fiction after the Civil War is the history of this contention - a history of individual accommodations, evasions, holding actions, and occasional triumphs.

henry james the art of fiction: *The Art of Fiction* Henry James, Walter Besant, 2018-11-10
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henry james the art of fiction: *The Novelist in the Novel* Elizabeth King, 2023-11-14
Why do writers so often write about writers? This book offers the first comprehensive account of the phenomenon of the fictional novelist as a character in literature, arguing that our notions of literary genius - and what it means to be an author - are implicitly shaped by and explicitly challenged in novels about novelists, a genre that has been critically underexamined. Employing both close and distant reading techniques to analyse a large corpus of author-stories, *The Novelist in the Novel* explores the forms and functions of author-stories and the characters within them, offering a new theory that frames these works as textual sites at which questions of literary value and the cultural conceptions around authorship are constantly being negotiated and revised in a form of covert criticism aimed directly at readers. While nineteenth-century novels about novelists reveal a pervasive frustration with the market - a starving artist vs. commercial sell-out dichotomy - modernist examples of the genre focus on the development of the individual author-as-artist, entirely aloof from the marketplace and from the literary sphere at large. Yet, each of these dynamics is gendered, with women denigrated to commercial producers and men elevated to artists, and while the canon has largely supported the male view of authorship, a closer look at the work of women writers from this period reveals concerted attempts to counteract it. Silly Lady Novelists are pitted against serious male modernists in a battle to define what it means to be a literary genius.

henry james the art of fiction: *The Nineteenth-century Novel* Dennis Walder, 2001
The essays in this collection show how the conventions of realism were transformed by new ideas about gender and race.

henry james the art of fiction: *Realismstheorien in England (1692-1919)* Walter F. Greiner, Fritz Kemmler, 1997

henry james the art of fiction: *Ökologien des Lesens* Hanjo Berressem, 2022-11-07
Wie kann ein ökologisches Denken sowohl die Theorie als auch den Prozess des Lesens beschreiben und nachhaltig verändern? Was bewirkt es, von einer Leseökologie oder einem Lesemilieu zu reden? Und was genau ist aus ökologischer Perspektive der Bezug von Lesen und Leben? Im Licht dieser Fragen entwickelt Hanjo Berressem das Konzept des Lesens in einem Feld heterogener, sich überlagernder Leseszenen und -situationen. Ein solches »Lesen im erweiterten Feld« adressiert nicht mehr vornehmlich die Entzifferung von Bedeutung, sondern die gelebte Erfahrung einer als generalisierte Ökologie gedachten, in Textproduktionen und Leseprozessen ausgedrückten Welt: unserer Welt.

henry james the art of fiction: *The Nineteenth-Century Novel: Identities* Dennis Walder, 2013-05-13
The Nineteenth-Century Novel: Identities provides an ideal starting point for understanding gender in the novels of this period. It explores the place of fiction in constructing gender identity within society at large, considering *Madame Bovary*, *Portrait of a Lady* and *The Woman in White*. The book continues with a consideration of the novel at the fin de siècle, examining *Dracula*, *The Awakening* and *Heart of Darkness*. These fascinating essays illuminate the ways in which the conventions of realism were disrupted as much by anxieties surrounding colonialism, decadence, degeneration and the 'New Woman' as by those new ideas about human psychology which heralded the advent of psychoanalysis. The concepts which are crucial to the understanding of

the literature and society of the nineteenth century are brilliantly explained and discussed in this essential volume.

henry james the art of fiction: Die Wahrheit der Täuschung Susanne Rohr, 2004 Susanne Rohrs Buch betritt sowohl theoretisch als auch textanalytisch Neuland: ein ambitioniertes Projekt, das eine Reinterpretation der amerikanischen Literaturgeschichte auf der Basis der semiotischen Theorie des amerikanischen Pragmatisten Charles Sanders Peirce wagt. Es untersucht literarische Werke vom ausgehenden 19. bis zum ausgehenden 20. Jahrhundert aus einer neuen, semiotisch-erkenntnistheoretischen Perspektive. Gegenstand der Interpretationen sind Texte, die als repräsentativ für wichtige literaturgeschichtliche Phasen angesehen werden können: Nach William Dean Howells' klassischem realistischen Roman *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1889) und Henry James' großem späten Roman *The Golden Bowl* (1904) durchstreift es die Moderne mit Gertrude Steins einzigem Kriminalroman *Blood on the Dining-Room Floor* (1948) in Richtung Postmoderne und Vladimir Nabokovs *Lolita* (1955), hin zu Thomas Pynchons Kultbuch *Gravity's Rainbow* (1973), um schließlich in der Diagnose eines neuen Realismus in Paul Austers *Moon Palace* (1989) zu enden. Die minutiösen Textanalysen gewinnen diesen wichtigen Texten der amerikanischen Literaturgeschichte spannende und ungewohnte Sichtweisen ab, die der Literaturwissenschaft neue Wege zeigen können.

henry james the art of fiction: The Form of American Romance Edgar Dryden, 2019-12-01 Originally published in 1988. Edgar Dryden challenges recent criticism that has tended to discredit—or at least devalue—the importance of romance as a thematic and generic category of American fiction. In *The Form of American Romance*, he examines its evolution and meaning through readings of five exemplary texts: Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*, Melville's *Pierre*, James's *Portrait of a Lady*, Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!*, and Barth's *Letters*. Each of these novels treats the problems of reading and writing in a self-referential way that reflects on the questions they dramatize, and Dryden has chosen each with the others in mind. Taken together, they chart a line of development with representative examples of what literary history calls romanticism, realism, modernism, and postmodernism, and thus they suggest a certain story about the continuity of the American novel.

henry james the art of fiction: The Female Performer between Exhibitionism and Feminism in Novels by James, Hawthorne, and Zola Nodhar Hammami Ben Fradj, 2021-03-11 This book is concerned with the figure of the female performer in nineteenth-century fiction. It explores the attitudes of Henry James, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Emile Zola towards women's appearances on political daises and theatrical stages. Literature as a cultural force can either boost women's participation in public life or bolster the patriarchal ideology. The book verifies Henry James's feminist ideology that lies behind the positive representation of women's political activism and acting, as two different modes of performance, through a comparative study between him and two of his contemporary novelists. It reflects the clash of opinions among nineteenth-century American and French authors on the issue of women's public manifestation as caught between the spectacular and the political. While some writers have deemed it an exhibitionist demeanour, others have considered it a commitment to the feminist project. The first section shows how a feminist reading in the history of European and American female performers as emerging figures in the nineteenth century can help to understand the position of the figure in the literary works of the period. Nathaniel Hawthorne is shown to be an author who holds the same feminist temperament as James through his portrayal of a talented political rhetorician in his novel *The Blithedale Romance*, which is compared to James's *The Bostonians* in the second section. The final part conducts a study in contrasts between James's supportive rendering of the actress in *The Tragic Muse* and Emile Zola's derogatory stereotyping of the female performer as a prostitute in his novel *Nana*.

henry james the art of fiction: Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, and the Place of Culture Julie Olin-Ammentorp, 2019-10-01 Edith Wharton and Willa Cather wrote many of the most enduring American novels from the first half of the twentieth century, including Wharton's *The House of Mirth*, *Ethan Frome*, and *The Age of Innocence*, and Cather's *O Pioneers!*, *My Ántonia*, and *Death*

Comes for the Archbishop. Yet despite their perennial popularity and their status as major American novelists, Wharton (1862–1937) and Cather (1873–1947) have rarely been studied together. Indeed, critics and scholars seem to have conspired to keep them at a distance: Wharton is seen as “our literary aristocrat,” an author who chronicles the lives of the East Coast, Europe-bound elite, while Cather is considered a prairie populist who describes the lives of rugged western pioneers. These depictions, though partially valid, nonetheless rely on oversimplifications and neglect the striking and important ways the works of these two authors intersect. The first comparative study of Edith Wharton and Willa Cather in thirty years, this book combines biographical, historical, and literary analyses with a focus on place and aesthetics to reveal Wharton’s and Cather’s parallel experiences of dislocation, their relationship to each other as writers, and the profound similarities in their theories of fiction. Julie Olin-Ammentorp provides a new assessment of the affinities between Wharton and Cather by exploring the importance of literary and geographic place in their lives and works, including the role of New York City, the American West, France, and travel. In doing so she reveals the two authors’ shared concern about the culture of place and the place of culture in the United States.

henry james the art of fiction: The Works of Robert Louis Stevenson Stevenson, 1894

henry james the art of fiction: Die literarische Moderne in Europa Hans Joachim Piechotta, Ralph-Rainer Wuthenow, Sabine Rothemann, 2013-03-13 Eine Geschichte der europäischen Literatur der Moderne ist etwas anderes als eine Geschichte der modernen europäischen Literatur. Nicht, was man oft unbestimmt 'moderne Literatur' im Sinn der neuzeitlichen, gar der Gegenwart zugehörigen Literatur nennt (dies im Gegensatz zur älteren, der der Aufklärung, der sog. Klassik, der Romantik etc.) ist der Gegenstand, der hier in einem Gemeinschaftswerk zur Debatte gestellt wird, sondern die der Moderne, die weit in das 19. Jahrhundert zurückreicht, wie es umgekehrt zeitgenössische Werke gibt, die, ohne deswegen auch als Mißlungen gelten zu müssen, nicht als 'modern' bezeichnet werden können. Das hat einerseits mit dem Verlust von literarischer Tradition, von Verbindlichkeit der klassischen topoi, Sinnstiftung, der Bedeutung von Mimesis, Programatik, Didaxe, Weltanschauung, Weltvergegenwärtigung und generalisierender Zeitkritik zu tun, andererseits aber mit zunehmender Fremdheit, Künstlichkeit, ja Bedrohlichkeit der Welt verhältnisse, mit der Verabschiedung des überkommenen 'Schönen' und der Verselbständigung der Kunst, der Umgestaltung der langgültigen Vorstellungen von Kunstwerk und Künstler, mit der Verfügbarkeit der Zeichen, die nicht mehr auf ein Bezeichnetes hin verbindlich ausgerichtet sind. Nur so wird verständlich, was Friedrich Nietzsche als Artistenmetaphysik bezeichnet hat, die weitreichende Nachwirkung Arthur Schopenhauers, die neue Sehweise in der Malerei des 20. Jahrhunderts, die Ästhetik der neuen Tonkunst, die ihres einst scheinbar festen Grundes nicht mehr gewisse Erzählhaltung. Das Subjekt selbst ist so wenig fest gelegt, wie die Dinge noch als feststellbar gelten dürfen; das eine droht wie das andere zu verschwinden.

henry james the art of fiction: Literature in the Making Nancy Glazener, 2016 In the eighteenth century, literature meant learned writings; by the twentieth century, literature had come to be identified with imaginative, aesthetically significant works, and academic literary studies had developed special protocols for interpreting and valuing literary texts. *Literature in the Making* examines what happened in between: how literature came to be more precisely specified and valued; how it was organized into genres, canons, and national traditions; and how it became the basis for departments of modern languages and literatures in research universities. Modern literature, the version of literature familiar today, was an international invention, but it was forged when literary cultures, traditions, and publishing industries were mainly organized nationally. *Literature in the Making* examines modern literature's coalescence and institutionalization in the United States, considered as an instructive instance of a phenomenon that was going global. Since modern literature initially offered a way to formulate the value of legacy texts by authors such as Homer, Cervantes, and Shakespeare, however, the development of literature and literary culture in the U.S. was fundamentally transnational. *Literature in the Making* argues that Shakespeare studies, one of the richest tracts of nineteenth-century U.S. literary culture, was a key domain in which literature

came to be valued both for fuelling modern projects and for safeguarding values and practices that modernity put at risk—a foundational paradox that continues to shape literary studies and literary culture. Bringing together the histories of literature's competing conceptualizations, its print infrastructure, its changing status in higher education, and its life in public culture during the long nineteenth century, *Literature in the Making* offers a robust account of how and why literature mattered then and matters now. By highlighting the lively collaboration between academics and non-academics that prevailed before the ascendancy of the research university starkly divided experts from amateurs, *Literature in the Making* also opens new possibilities for envisioning how academics might partner with the reading public.

henry james the art of fiction: *Pragmatism, Law, and Literature* David Kenny, 2024-08-06
This book uses literary examples to make the case for understanding law and the legal system through the lens of philosophical pragmatism. For pragmatists, experience is everything; they argue against understanding the world through any abstraction, maintaining that it is simply too complicated to fit into categories or theories. Legal pragmatism is the application of this philosophy to the making of law, the practice of law, and the practice of judging. This book maintains that the best way to understand legal pragmatism is not through bare theoretical exegesis but through literature: that is, through stories that cast light on various pragmatic aspects of law. Engaging a range of literary sources, including works by Seamus Heaney, Hilary Mantel, Harper Lee, and Ian McEwan, the book makes a compelling case for the contemporary relevance of pragmatism. This book will appeal to legal theorists, law and literature/humanities scholars, readers of literary criticism, and those with interests in pragmatist philosophy.

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Armstrong suggests that James's perspective is essentially phenomenological—that his understanding of the process of knowing, the art of fiction, and experience as a whole coincides in important ways with the ideas of the leading phenomenologists. He examines the connections between phenomenology's theory of consciousness and existentialism's analyses of the lived world in relation to James's fascination with consciousness and what is commonly called his *Originally* published in 1983. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

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