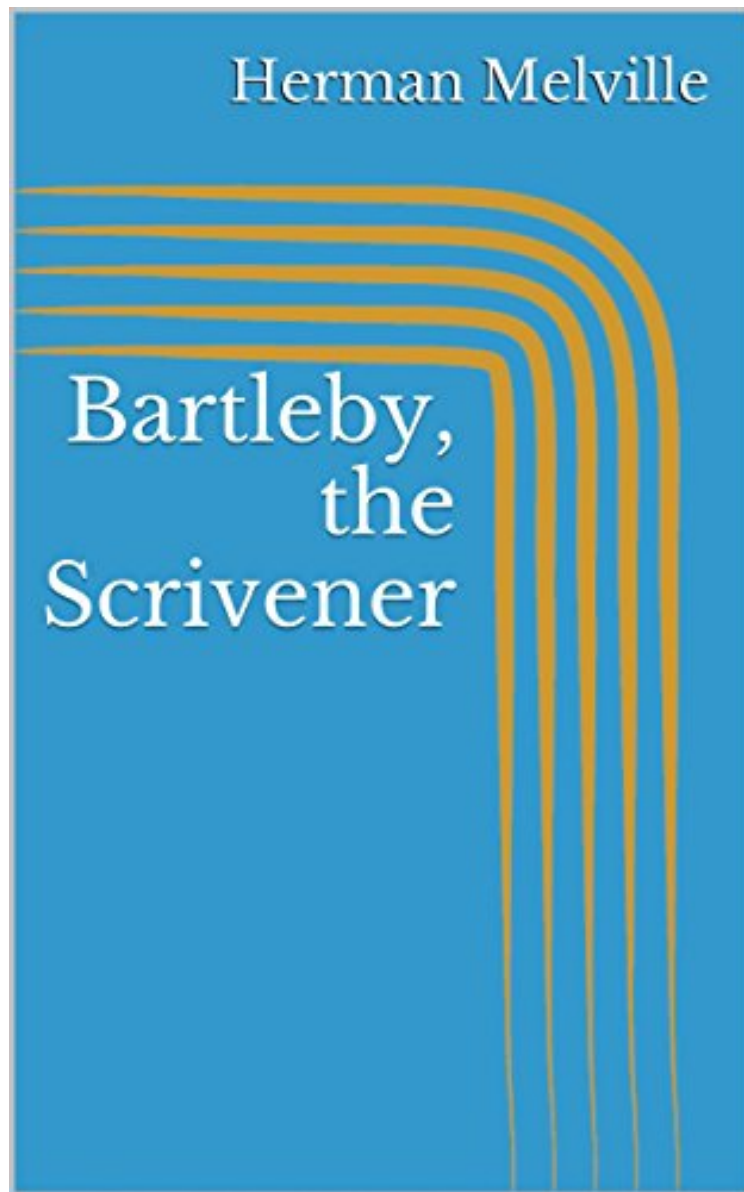


(Ebook free) Bartleby, the Scrivener

Bartleby, the Scrivener

Von Herman Melville

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Von Herman Melville : Bartleby, the Scrivener before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Bartleby, the Scrivener:

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. The scrivener prefers not to go on.Von HorstExcellent novel. Melville seems to have foreseen the destructive elements of

capitalism. Bartleby simply says no to the daily rat race.

Kurzbeschreibung "Bartleby, the Scrivener: A Story of Wall Street" (1853) is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December editions of "Putnam's Magazine", and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his "The Piazza Tales" in 1856. Numerous essays are published on what according to scholar Robert Milder "is unquestionably the masterpiece of the short fiction" in the Melville canon. Kurzbeschreibung "Bartleby, the Scrivener: A Story of Wall Street" (1853) is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December editions of "Putnam's Magazine", and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his "The Piazza Tales" in 1856. Numerous essays are published on what according to scholar Robert Milder "is unquestionably the masterpiece of the short fiction" in the Melville canon.

ber den Autor und weitere Mitwirkende Herman Melville (August 1, 1819 September 28, 1891) was an American novelist, writer of short stories, and poet from the American Renaissance period. The bulk of his writings was published between 1846 and 1857. Best known for his sea adventure "Typee" (1846) and his whaling novel "Moby-Dick" (1851), he was almost forgotten during the last thirty years of his life. Melville's writing draws on his experience at sea as a common sailor, exploration of literature and philosophy, and engagement in the contradictions of American society in a period of rapid change. Melville's way of adapting what he read for his own new purposes, scholar Stanley T. Williams wrote, "was a transforming power comparable to Shakespeare's". Born in New York City, he was the third child of a merchant in French dry-goods who went bankrupt. After the death of his father in 1832, his formal education stopped abruptly and the young man briefly became a schoolteacher. He then signed on as a common sailor for a merchant voyage to Liverpool in 1839. A year and a half into his first whaling voyage, in 1842 he jumped ship in the Marquesas Islands, where he lived among the natives for a up to a month. He described these experiences in his first book, "Typee" (1846), a best-seller, as was the sequel, "Omoo" (1847). The same year Melville married Elizabeth Knapp Shaw; their four children were all born between 1849 and 1855. In August 1850, Melville moved to a farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he established a profound but short-lived friendship with Nathaniel Hawthorne. "Moby-Dick" (1851) was not welcomed by readers or reviewers, and the cool reception of "Pierre" (1852) put an end to his career as a popular author. From 1853 to 1856 he wrote short fiction for magazines, collected as "The Piazza Tales" (1856). In 1857, Melville voyaged to England and the Near East and "The Confidence-Man" appeared, the last prose work published during his lifetime. From then on Melville turned to poetry. Having secured a position of Customs Inspector in New York, his poetic reflection on the Civil War appeared as "Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War" (1866).