It will not waste your time. take on me, the e-book will very tone you new thing to read. Just invest little period to edit this on-line pronouncement.

Bartleby, the Scrivener
Bartleby, the Scrivener is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December 1853 issues of Putnam's Magazine, and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his The Piazza Tales in 1856. In the 20th century, the short story has come to be considered one of the masterpieces of the short fiction genre; it is a disturbing moral allegory set in 19th-century New York. In the story, a Wall Street lawyer hires a new scrivener (a kind of human Xerox machine) to join his small firm. Enter Bartleby, a quiet, initially efficient, anti-social young man whose unique personality will come to challenge the firm's business and personal dynamics. The story's themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose are explored through the unique character of Bartleby, who eventually refuses to do the sort of work for which he is hired, saying "I would prefer not to." Melville's treatment of the character is praised for its psychological depth and moral complexity.

Historical Context:
In the early 19th century, the role of the scrivener was critical to the functioning of the legal system. They were responsible for copying legal documents by hand, and their work was essential for the administration of justice. The story is set in the office of a successful lawyer, who has already employed two scriveners, Nippers and Turkey. An increase in business leads him to advertise for a third, and he hires the forlorn-looking Bartleby in the hope that his calmness will soothe the irascible temperaments of the other two. At first, Bartleby produces a large volume of high-quality work. But one day, when asked to help proofread a document, Bartleby answers with what soon becomes his perpetual response to every request: "I would prefer not to." Numerous critical essays have been published about the story, which scholar Robert Milder describes as "unquestionably the masterpiece of the short fiction" in the Melville canon. Also included in this book is Benito Cereno (1855), another short story by Herman Melville, a fictionalized account about the revolt on a Spanish slave ship captained by Don Benito Cereno. "Bartleby, the Scrivener" and "Benito Cereno" are considered two of Melville's greatest works, and are part of the Penguin Classics series. This edition includes critical essays and background information on the period, as well as a biography of the author.

The Plot:
The narrator, an elderly lawyer who has a very comfortable business helping wealthy men deal with mortgages, title deeds, and bonds, relates the story of the strangest man he has ever known. Bartleby, the Scrivener: A Story of Wall Street tells the tale of a young scrivener named Bartleby who becomes the talk of the town when he refuses to continue his job. The lawyer who hires him at first finds him to be a quiet, efficient worker, but soon realizes that he is unique. Bartleby's refusal to work leads to a series of events that challenge the lawyer's assumptions about his new employee.

Themes:
The story explores themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose. Bartleby's refusal to work is symbolic of his alienation from the world around him, and his unique personality challenges the lawyer's assumptions about his new employee.

Summary:
Bartleby, the Scrivener is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December 1853 issues of Putnam's Magazine, and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his The Piazza Tales in 1856. In the 20th century, the short story has come to be considered one of the masterpieces of the short fiction genre; it is a disturbing moral allegory set in 19th-century New York. In the story, a Wall Street lawyer hires a new scrivener (a kind of human Xerox machine) to join his small firm. Enter Bartleby, a quiet, initially efficient, anti-social young man whose unique personality will come to challenge the firm's business and personal dynamics. The story's themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose are explored through the unique character of Bartleby, who eventually refuses to do the sort of work for which he is hired, saying "I would prefer not to." Melville's treatment of the character is praised for its psychological depth and moral complexity.

The Plot:
The narrator, an elderly lawyer who has a very comfortable business helping wealthy men deal with mortgages, title deeds, and bonds, relates the story of the strangest man he has ever known. Bartleby, the Scrivener: A Story of Wall Street tells the tale of a young scrivener named Bartleby who becomes the talk of the town when he refuses to continue his job. The lawyer who hires him at first finds him to be a quiet, efficient worker, but soon realizes that he is unique. Bartleby's refusal to work leads to a series of events that challenge the lawyer's assumptions about his new employee.

Themes:
The story explores themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose. Bartleby's refusal to work is symbolic of his alienation from the world around him, and his unique personality challenges the lawyer's assumptions about his new employee.

Summary:
Bartleby, the Scrivener is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December 1853 issues of Putnam's Magazine, and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his The Piazza Tales in 1856. In the 20th century, the short story has come to be considered one of the masterpieces of the short fiction genre; it is a disturbing moral allegory set in 19th-century New York. In the story, a Wall Street lawyer hires a new scrivener (a kind of human Xerox machine) to join his small firm. Enter Bartleby, a quiet, initially efficient, anti-social young man whose unique personality will come to challenge the firm's business and personal dynamics. The story's themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose are explored through the unique character of Bartleby, who eventually refuses to do the sort of work for which he is hired, saying "I would prefer not to." Melville's treatment of the character is praised for its psychological depth and moral complexity. The story explores themes of alienation, isolation, and the struggle with identity and purpose. Bartleby's refusal to work is symbolic of his alienation from the world around him, and his unique personality challenges the lawyer's assumptions about his new employee.
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. Mostly when he could not find a publisher for his novel-length work on the critical and commercial failure of his seventh novel Pierre. The stories include settings, experiences, and characters drawn from Melville’s own life, including his experiences on a whaling vessel, which informed short story “The Encantada” as well as Melville’s well-known novel Moby Dick. Though critics at the time were not impressed by The Piazza Tales, the modern-day rediscovery of Melville as a literary icon brought with it a renewed appreciation for this collection of shorter works.

Maggie, a Girl of the Streets illustrated -Stephen Crane 2021-02-02 Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is an 1893 novel by American author Stephen Crane (1871-1900). The story centers on Maggie, a young girl from the Bowery who is driven to unfortunate circumstances by poverty and solitude. The work was considered radical for its time, but received positive reviews. However, the novel has since been considered a literary classic. The novel was first published in 1893 and has been reprinted numerous times since then. It is considered one of Crane’s most important works and is an important example of the naturalistic school in American literature.

Bartleby, the Scrivener -Herman Melville 2020-08-18 Bartleby, the Scrivener is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December 1853 issues of Putnam’s Magazine, and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his The Piazza Tales in 1856. 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. Mostly when he could not find a publisher for his novel-length work on the critical and commercial failure of his seventh novel Pierre. The stories include settings, experiences, and characters drawn from Melville’s own life, including his experiences on a whaling vessel, which informed short story “The Encantada” as well as Melville’s well-known novel Moby Dick. Though critics at the time were not impressed by The Piazza Tales, the modern-day rediscovery of Melville as a literary icon brought with it a renewed appreciation for this collection of shorter works.

Maggie, a Girl of the Streets illustrated -Stephen Crane 2021-02-02 Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is an 1893 novel by American author Stephen Crane (1871-1900). The story centers on Maggie, a young girl from the Bowery who is driven to unfortunate circumstances by poverty and solitude. The work was considered radical for its time, but received positive reviews. However, the novel has since been considered a literary classic. The novel was first published in 1893 and has been reprinted numerous times since then. It is considered one of Crane’s most important works and is an important example of the naturalistic school in American literature.

Bartleby, the Scrivener -Herman Melville 2020-08-18 Bartleby, the Scrivener is a short story by the American writer Herman Melville, first serialized anonymously in two parts in the November and December 1853 issues of Putnam’s Magazine, and reprinted with minor textual alterations in his The Piazza Tales in 1856. 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. Mostly when he could not find a publisher for his novel-length work on the critical and commercial failure of his seventh novel Pierre. The stories include settings, experiences, and characters drawn from Melville’s own life, including his experiences on a whaling vessel, which informed short story “The Encantada” as well as Melville’s well-known novel Moby Dick. Though critics at the time were not impressed by The Piazza Tales, the modern-day rediscovery of Melville as a literary icon brought with it a renewed appreciation for this collection of shorter works.

Maggie, a Girl of the Streets illustrated -Stephen Crane 2021-02-02 Maggie: A Girl of the Streets is an 1893 novel by American author Stephen Crane (1871-1900). The story centers on Maggie, a young girl from the Bowery who is driven to unfortunate circumstances by poverty and solitude. The work was considered radical for its time, but received positive reviews. However, the novel has since been considered a literary classic. The novel was first published in 1893 and has been reprinted numerous times since then. It is considered one of Crane’s most important works and is an important example of the naturalistic school in American literature. The novel was first published in 1893 and has been reprinted numerous times since then. It is considered one of Crane’s most important works and is an important example of the naturalistic school in American literature. The novel was first published in 1893 and has been reprinted numerous times since then. It is considered one of Crane’s most important works and is an important example of the naturalistic school in American literature.