

## Chapter 1 : List of American expatriate writers - Wikipedia

*List of American expatriate writers. Jump to navigation Jump to search. This article is an orphan, as no other articles link to it. Please introduce links to this.*

Background During the s, a group of American expatriate authors became quite prominent members of the European literary scene. Scott Fitzgerald , and John Dos Passos. Through the plot of and characterization within *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway develops the feeling of despondency and alienation. The main character is a veteran soldier whose depression results from the psychological and physical injuries which he endured during the war. A majority of the expatriates, as well as other disillusioned authors, expressed their frustrations through their writing. Most of the expatriates congregated in Paris , France where they lived for several weeks, months, years, or even for the rest of their lives. During the s, Paris was a bustling cosmopolitan hub where a rich history converged with a blossoming artistic community. It was considered to be the cultural capital of the early twentieth century. Attracted by this atmosphere, the expatriates settled in Paris hoping to establish their literary identities and find a market for their work. Nevertheless, each author found a varying degree of success while living and writing in Paris. Scott Fitzgerald, as compared to his friend and fellow author Ernest Hemingway, was much less productive in the mids. Each author had different, specific reasons for leaving America. They protested the "wealth and complacency" which was exhibited by many Americans Cowley Additionally, writers lamented the lack of adventure and excitement in their lives after a war which had "immensely widened their horizons [and] sharpened their enjoyment of life by the real or imagined nearness of death" and then suddenly ended A large literary community existed in Paris, which boasted publishers, bookshops, and eager audiences Fitch Many of the expatriate writers paid homage to and became friends with Stein, Pound, and T. Furthermore, the French had different moral standards than those held by the Americans in the years after the war. This generation of writers decided to "revolt against American puritanism" and traditional middle class values For instance, Hemingway was annoyed by American prohibition. The French also held more liberal ideas concerning sexuality and were not disturbed by the illicit love affairs in which many expatriates were engaged. In general, the expatriates of the Lost Generation were "dissatisfied with American civilization" As Earnest explains, "[n]ever before had the expatriates tried so hard to shake off the dust of their native land; yet perhaps no group of expatriates were so thoroughly American" His decision was a quest for purpose, belonging, and appreciation which he could not find in America. Although the expatriate authors had their own personal, unique reasons for relocating, dissatisfaction with America was the underlying, universal cause which motivated them to depart from their homeland. Two literary magazines of that time, *The Little Review* and *The Dial*, published many pieces written by the expatriates. Since many publishers were not willing to print the work of relatively unknown and unconventional authors and poets, the expatriates were forced to establish their own presses in Paris. The members of the Lost Generation became associated with the modernist period not only because of their work, but also their rejection of American values and culture.

### Chapter 2 : Expatriate | Define Expatriate at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*As it relates to literature, the Lost Generation was a group of American writers, most of whom immigrated to Europe and worked there from the end of World War I until the Great Depression.*

From Freer Gallery of Art. An American in London: An American In Paris: The collection offers a fascinating insight into the teaching methods employed by the 19th century French atelier, most prominently the use of the plaster cast as a means of heightening observational skills and the precise rendering of value. Includes link to Wall Street Journal article July 17, Discovering the Addison Collection, explores how artists have documented place, conveyed the nuances of space, and extracted meaning from their surroundings. Her most active professional period, from to , was one of political and cultural upheaval, punctuated by World War I. His two years in Italy were among his most productive. His drawings from that period are considered among his most beautiful and reflected his deep response to the historic landscapes there. For the rest of his career, Cropsey would create oil paintings of Italian scenes based on the many sketches and studies he did during this time. In the Studios of Paris: James Abbott McNeill Whistler: American Art from the Graham D. The 71 works in oil painting, watercolor, etching, and oil on paper connect the lands, sea and people of another time with an American view of the Mediterranean. This exhibition looks at how they captured the diversity and distinctiveness of certain places that make up the Mediterranean region such as Italy, Spain, the Middle East, and North Africa. This website does not provide URLs for past exhibits. Accessed October, Off the Beaten Path: Art Gallery at Fairfield University. Includes video and audio tours. His arrangement of the old master miniatures within his own painting was done to demonstrate differences in style and technique among the artists Turner found that the artist enjoyed a highly respected career. Partners include a number of museums, colleges, universities and other cultural organizations. See listings of related videos in this catalogue indexed by partner name. Morse Gallery, 2 hours, 10 minutes American Artists and the Louvre: Paul Staiti and Jean-Philippe Antoine discuss early nineteenth-century American artists who sought training in Paris and the artistic practice of copying. TFAO is saving the citation for use by researchers. Americans in Paris, 30 minute DVD published in They flocked there in their thousands, eager to establish their artistic credentials. As their letters home prove, initial impressions of Paris were overwhelming: This fascinating film, much of it shot on location, captures the excitement that Paris conveyed to its American visitors, and provides a vivid sense of what American artists retained of their experience, and brought back with them to America. Pictures at an Exhibition, by Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky.

**Chapter 3 : Expatriate Writers in Paris During the s: A Lost Generation | Owlcation**

*I had a cousin who was an expatriate writer in Paris: Irwin Shaw (February 27, Brooklyn, New York - May 16, Davos, Switzerland). He was a novelist, playwright, short story writer, and screenwriter. He was best known for his novel The Young Lions (), which was made into a movie starring Marlon Brando.*

Allston pioneered Americas Romantic movement of landscape painting and he was well known during his lifetime for his experiments with dramatic subject matter and his bold use of light and atmospheric color. Allston was born on a plantation on the Waccamaw River near Georgetown. Flagg, the son of a shipping merchant from Newport. He was admitted to the Royal Academy Schools in London in September, from to , he visited the great museums of Paris and then, for several years, those of Italy, where he met Washington Irving in Rome and Coleridge, his lifelong friend. Morse was one of Allstons art pupils and accompanied Allston to Europe in After traveling throughout western Europe, Allston finally settled in London, Allston was also a published writer. In London in , he published The Sylphs of the Seasons, with Other Poems, republished in Boston, Massachusetts and his wife died in February , leaving him saddened, lonely, and homesick for America. In , he published Monaldi, a romance illustrating Italian life, and in , a volume of his Lectures on Art, Allston died on July 9,, at age Allston is buried in Harvard Square, in the Old Burying Ground between the First Parish Church and Christ Church, Allston was sometimes called the American Titian because his style resembled the great Venetian Renaissance artists in their display of dramatic color contrasts. His work greatly influenced the development of U. The influential critic and editor Rufus Wilmot Griswold dedicated his famous anthology The Poets, poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 17 years after Allstons death, wrote that, One man may sweeten a whole time. I never pass through Cambridge Port without thinking of Allston and his memory is the quince in the drawer and perfumes the atmosphere. Washington Allston was the first to use the term Objective Correlative in which subsequently revived, the west Boston, Massachusetts neighborhood of Allston is named after him 2. Maya Angelou â€” Maya Angelou was an American poet, memoirist, and civil rights activist. She published seven autobiographies, three books of essays, several books of poetry, and was credited with a list of plays, movies and she received dozens of awards and more than 50 honorary degrees. Angelou is best known for her series of seven autobiographies, which focus on her childhood, the first, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, tells of her life up to the age of 17 and brought her international recognition and acclaim. She was an actor, writer, director, and producer of plays, movies, in , she earned the first lifetime Reynolds Professorship of American Studies at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. With the publication of I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings and she was respected as a spokesperson for black people and women, and her works have been considered a defense of black culture. Her works are used in schools and universities worldwide although attempts have been made to ban her books from some U. Angelous most celebrated works have been labeled as fiction. She made an attempt to challenge the common structure of the autobiography by critiquing, changing and expanding the genre. Her books center on themes such as racism, identity, family and travel. Marguerite Annie Johnson was born in St. Angelous older brother, Bailey Jr. At the age of eight, while living with her mother, Angelou was sexually abused and raped by her mothers boyfriend and she told her brother, who told the rest of their family. Freeman was found guilty but was jailed for one day. Four days after his release, he was murdered, probably by Angelous uncles, Angelou became mute for almost five years, believing, as she stated, I thought, my voice killed him, I killed that man, because I told his name. And then I thought I would never again, because my voice would kill anyone. Shortly after Freemans murder, Angelou and her brother were sent back to their grandmother, Angelou credits a teacher and friend of her family, Mrs. Bertha Flowers, with helping her speak again. When Angelou was 14, she and her brother moved in with their once again 3. James Baldwin â€” James Arthur Baldwin was an American novelist, essayist, playwright, poet, and social critic. An unfinished manuscript, Remember This House, was expanded upon and adapted for cinema as the Academy Award nominated documentary film, such dynamics are prominent in Baldwins second novel, Giovanni Room, written in , well before the gay liberation movement. Baldwin was born after his mother, Emma Berdis

Jones, left his father because of his drug abuse and moved to Harlem. There, she married a preacher, David Baldwin, Baldwin spent much time caring for his several younger brothers and sisters. At the age of 10, he was teased and abused by two New York police officers, an instance of racist harassment by the NYPD that he would experience again as a teenager and document in his essays. His adoptive father, whom Baldwin in essays called simply his father and his stepfather died of tuberculosis in summer of just before Baldwin turned 24. The quest to answer or explain family and social rejection<sup>24</sup> on th Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues in Harlem, where he wrote the school song, which was used until the school closed down. He then went on to DeWitt Clinton High School, in the Bronx Bedford Park section, there, along with Richard Avedon, Baldwin worked on the school magazine as literary editor but disliked school because of the constant racial slurs. The difficulties of his life, including his stepfathers abuse, led Baldwin to seek solace in religion, at the age of 14 he attended meetings of the Pentecostal Church and, during a euphoric prayer meeting, he converted and became a junior Minister. Before long, at the Fireside Pentecostal Assembly, he was drawing larger crowds than his stepfather had done in his day. At 17, however, Baldwin came to view Christianity as based on false premises, Baldwin once visited Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam, who inquired about Baldwins religious beliefs. He answered, I left the church 20 years ago and havent joined anything since, Elijah asked, And what are you now. Still, his church experience significantly shaped his worldview and writing, Baldwin reflected that being in the pulpit was like working in the theatre, I was behind the scenes and knew how the illusion was worked. Baldwin accused Christianity of reinforcing the system of American slavery by palliating the pangs of oppression, Baldwin praised religion, however, for inspiring some American blacks to defy oppression. He once wrote, If the concept of God has any use, it is to make us larger, freer, If God cant do that, its time we got rid of him. Baldwin publicly described himself as not religious, a recording of him singing Precious Lord, Take My Hand a cappella was played at his funeral. When Baldwin was 15, his high-school running buddy, Emile Capouya, skipped school one day and, in Greenwich Village, met Beauford Delaney, Capouya gave Baldwin Delaneys address and suggested paying him a visit 4. Djuna Barnes <sup>4</sup> Djuna Barnes was an American writer and artist best known for her novel *Nightwood*, a cult classic of lesbian fiction and an important work of modernist literature. During the s, Barnes spent time in England, Paris, New York and it was during this restless time that she wrote and published *Nightwood*. Her paternal grandmother Zadel Barnes was a writer, journalist, and her father, Wald Barnes, was an unsuccessful composer, musician, and painter. An advocate of polygamy, he married Barnes mother Elizabeth in , his mistress Fanny Clark moved in with them in and they had eight children, whom Wald made little effort to support financially. As the second oldest child, Barnes spent much of her childhood helping care for siblings and half-siblings and she received her early education at home, mostly from her father and grandmother, who taught her writing, art, and music but neglected subjects such as math and spelling. She claimed to have had no schooling at all, some evidence suggests that she was enrolled in public school for a time after age ten. At the age of 16 she was raped, apparently by a neighbor with the knowledge and consent of her father and she referred to the rape obliquely in her first novel *Ryder* and more directly in her furious final play *The Antiphon*. Shortly before her 18th birthday she reluctantly married Fanny Clarks brother Percy Faulkner in a ceremony without benefit of clergy. The match had been promoted by her father, grandmother, mother, and brother. In Barnes family, facing financial ruin, split up, Elizabeth moved to New York City with Barnes and three of her brothers, then filed for divorce, freeing Wald to marry Fanny Clark. Much of Barnes journalism was subjective and experiential, writing about a conversation with James Joyce, she admitted to missing part of what he said because her attention had wandered, though she revered Joyces writing. For a *New York World* magazine article she submitted to force-feeding and she concluded, I had shared the greatest experience of the bravest of my sex. It was their mistreatment which motivated Barnes to experience for herself the torture of being force-fed, Barnes immersed herself in risky situations in order to access experiences that a previous generation of homebound women had been denied 5. Burroughs was a figure of the Beat Generation and a major postmodernist author whose influence is considered to have affected a range of popular culture as well as literature. Burroughs wrote eighteen novels and novellas, six collections of short stories, five books have been published of his interviews and correspondences. He also collaborated

on projects and recordings with numerous performers and musicians and he was also briefly known by the pen name William Lee. He was born into a family in St. Burroughs began writing essays and journals in early adolescence, but did not begin publicizing his writing until his thirties and he left home in to attend Harvard University, studied English, and anthropology as a postgraduate, and later attended medical school in Vienna. Burroughs had one child, William S. William Burroughs died at his home in Lawrence, Kansas, after suffering an attack in His was a prominent family of English ancestry in St. Burroughss mother was the daughter of a minister whose family claimed to be related to Robert E. Lee and his maternal uncle, Ivy Lee, was an advertising pioneer later employed as a publicist for the Rockefellers. His father ran an antique and gift shop, Cobblestone Gardens, first in St. Louiss Central West End. He attended John Burroughs School in St. Louis where his first published essay and he then attended the Los Alamos Ranch School in New Mexico, which was stressful for him. The school was a school for the wealthy, where the spindly sons of the rich could be transformed into manly specimens. Burroughs kept journals documenting an erotic attachment to another boy, according to his own account, he destroyed these later, ashamed of their content. He became a well-known homosexual writer after the publication of *Naked Lunch* in , some say that he was expelled from Los Alamos after taking chloral hydrate in Santa Fe with a fellow student. Yet, according to his own account, he left voluntarily, Burroughs finished high school at Taylor School in Clayton, Missouri, and in , left home to pursue an arts degree at Harvard University, where he was affiliated with Adams House 6. Caresse Crosby

Caresse Crosby was the first recipient of a patent for the modern bra, an American patron of the arts, publisher, and the literary godmother to the Lost Generation of expatriate writers in Paris. In , she married Richard R. Peabody, another blue blooded Bostonian whose family had arrived in New Hampshire in and they had two children, but following Richards service in World War I, he became a drunk who loved to watch buildings burn. She met Harry Crosby, who was 7 years her junior, at a picnic in while her husband was still with the army in Europe and their public relationship scandalized proper Boston society. Two years later, Richard granted her a divorce, and Harry and Mary were married and they immediately left for Europe, where they joined the Lost Generation of American expatriates. In , they re-christened the business as the Black Sun Press, in , one of her husbands affairs culminated in his death as part of a murder-suicide or double suicide. His death was marked by scandal as the newspapers speculated wildly about whether Harry shot his lover or not, Caresse returned to Paris, where she continued to run the Black Sun Press. With the prospect of war looming, she left Europe in and married Selbert Young and they lived on a Virginia plantation they rehabilitated outside Washington, D. She moved to Washington, D. When rebuffed by Greek authorities, she purchased Castello di Rocca Sinibalda, a 15th-century castle north of Rome and she died of pneumonia related to heart disease in Rome, in Her ancestry included a knight of the Crusades and the Allardyce family in the War of the Roses and her family was descended from a prominent New England family, Puritans. On her mothers side her seventh great-grandfather, William Phelps, departed from Plymouth, England in and founded Dorchester and she was the granddaughter of General Walter Phelps, who commanded troops at the Civil War Battle of Antietam. In , she was presented to the King of England at a garden party, and in keeping with the American aristocratic style of the times, she was even photographed as a child by Charles Dana Gibson. She grew up, she said, in a world where only good smells existed. What I wanted, she said of her childhood, usually came to pass 7. Eliot

Thomas Stearns Eliot OM was a British essayist, publisher, playwright, literary and social critic, and one of the twentieth centurys major poets. He moved from his native United States to England in at the age of 25, settling, working and he eventually became a British subject in at the age of 39, renouncing his American citizenship. Eliot attracted widespread attention for his poem *The Love Song of J.* He was also known for his seven plays, particularly *Murder in the Cathedral* and he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in , for his outstanding, pioneer contribution to present-day poetry. Louis, Missouri to establish a Unitarian Christian church there.

**Chapter 4 : Advice for Writers: How to Be an American Writer, Part 2: Henry James and the Expatriates**

*Photographic portrait of Edith Wharton/ Unknown - Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University/ Public Domain. An inveterate francophile who first traveled to France at the age of four, moved there permanently in , and was laid to rest there in , Edith Wharton enjoyed a life of privilege.*

However, lifestyles which had developed among European colonials continued to some degree in expatriate communities. Remnants of the old British Empire, for example, can still be seen in the form of gated communities staffed by domestic workers. Homesick palates are catered for by specialist food shops , and drinkers can still order a gin and tonic , a pink gin , or a Singapore Sling. Although pith helmets are mostly confined to military ceremonies, civilians still wear white dinner jackets or even Red Sea rig on occasion. The use of curry powder has long since spread to the metropole. From the s, scheduled flights on jet airliners further increased the speed of international travel. This enabled a hypermobility which led to the jet set , and eventually to global nomads and the concept of a perpetual traveler. Worldwide distribution of expats[ edit ] Further information: List of sovereign states and dependent territories by immigrant population and List of countries by foreign-born population In recent years, terrorist attacks against Westerners have at times curtailed the party lifestyle of some expatriate communities, especially in the Middle East. Expatriate employees allow a parent company to more closely control its foreign subsidiaries. They can also improve global coordination. Expatriate salaries are usually augmented with allowances to compensate for a higher cost of living or hardships associated with a foreign posting. Other expenses may need to be paid, such as health care, housing, or fees at an international school. There is also the cost of moving a family and their belongings. Another problem can be government restrictions in the foreign country. These are chief reasons given for foreign assignments ending early. Some corporations have begun to include spouses earlier when making decisions about a foreign posting, and offer coaching or adjustment training before a family departs. One study found that the expatriate failure rate is put at 20 to 40 per cent by 69 per cent of executives with multinational corporations. Children or young adults like this are called Third culture kids. This means that they have essentially two cultures within themselves- the country in which they are living and the country they identify with as their passport country. This creates an assortment of issues- including the fact that they do not have an exact culture. Therefore, this creates a middle zone called the "third culture. There are many questions third culture kids face, such as the most commonly struggled with one- "Where are you from? Even expat parents may not be able to answer the burning questions they have been asked by their children. Students living abroad also have to choose schools- often opting for international schools , due to the fact that the environment is an area that is practically a habitat to cultivate understanding between third culture kids. Students going to international schools often feel understood more deeply by going to the school- rather than how understood they would feel at any other school that is on their passport. This is simply because of the subconscious understanding between children who are struggling in the same ways with their identity. There are also downsides to expatriate life, however. Expatriate life is difficult- it is not for the faint of heart. Because of the trauma of moving from place to place; young children, specifically between the ages , experience what is called Expat Child Syndrome. Expat Child Syndrome is defined as ". Some children may be more affected by it than others. The more severe cases include behavior of seclusion, loneliness, withdrawn behavior and uncooperative or even disruptive behavior. Nevertheless, abrupt movement between cultures and communities is uprooting and terrifying for children and young adults. Reluctance by employees to accept foreign assignments, due to spouses also having a career. Reluctance by multinational corporations to sponsor overseas assignments, due to increased sensitivity both to costs and to local cultures. They can include specific projects, technology transfer, or problem-solving tasks. Also, spouses of SIEs are less reluctant to interrupt their own careers, at a time when dual-career issues are arguably shrinking the pool of willing expatriates. This usually occurs on a weekly or biweekly rotation, with weekends spent at home. These assignments are usually of several weeks duration each. Their irregular nature can cause stress within a family. The home of expatriate management research.

**Chapter 5 : Edith Wharton in Paris: American Expat Writers**

*Like moths to a flame (or the lights of le Tour Eiffel), Americans have long been drawn to the city of Paris.. From the Founding Fathers to the writers of the Lost Generation, the City of Light has historically served as a refuge, a muse for American arbiters of culture.*

From the Founding Fathers to the writers of the Lost Generation, the City of Light has historically served as a refuge, a muse for American arbiters of culture. Though 20th-century writers like Ernest Hemingway, F. All synopses in this post were provided by Goodreads or Amazon. Gopnik is a longtime New Yorker writer, and the magazine has sent its writers to Paris for decadesâ€”but his was above all a personal pilgrimage to the place that had for so long been the undisputed capital of everything cultural and beautiful. As Gopnik describes in this funny and tender book, the dual processes of navigating a foreign city and becoming a parent are not completely dissimilar journeysâ€”both hold new routines, new languages, a new set of rules by which everyday life is lived. With singular wit and insight, Gopnik weaves the magical with the mundane in a wholly delightful, often hilarious look at what it was to be an American family man in Paris at the end of the twentieth century. In the last few years, a flood of new ideas and creative locals has infused a once-static, traditional city with a new open-minded sensibility and energy. Journalist Lindsey Tramuta offers detailed insight into the rapidly evolving worlds of food, wine, pastry, coffee, beer, fashion, and design in the delightful city of Paris. *The Only Street in Paris: While many cities suffer from the leveling effects of globalization, the rue des Martyrs maintains its distinct allure. On this street, the patron saint of France was beheaded and the Jesuits took their first vows. She learns to gut her first fish with a little help from Jane Austen , soothe pangs of homesickness with the rise of a chocolate soufflé and develops a crush on her local butcher who bears a striking resemblance to Matt Dillon. Elizabeth finds that the deeper she immerses herself in the world of French cuisine, the more Paris itself begins to translate. French culture, she discovers, is not unlike a well-ripened cheese-there may be a crusty exterior, until you cut through to the melting, piquant heart. Then she decided to make it a challenge. Over the next few months, with a little math and a lot of determination, she saved up enough to buy two years of freedom in Europe. But she had only been in Paris for a few days when she met a handsome butcher with a striking resemblance to Daniel Craig â€”and never went home again. Realizing that her Parisian love affair would be forever, MacLeod began her own business on Etsy, creating beautifully-illustrated letters from Paris inspired by artists like Percy Kelly and Beatrix Potter. She now paints and writes full-time, bringing beautiful things to subscribers around the world and reviving the lost art of letter-writing.* *The Sweet Life in Paris: Finally, after a nearly two-decade career as a pastry chef and cookbook author, he moved to Paris to start a new life. Having crammed all his worldly belongings into three suitcases, he arrived, hopes high, at his new apartment in the lively Bastille neighborhood. Or perhaps the time he went to a bank with euros in hand to make a euro payment, was told the bank had no change that day, and thought it was completely normal. Or when he found himself dressing up to take out the garbage because he had come to accept that in Paris appearances and image mean everything. Charmingly illustrated throughout by Jessie Kanelos Weiner, this practical guide will transport readers to the delightful sites and discoveries of Paris. Cultural musings, accessible histories, anecdotes, and informative details accompany the illustrations throughout, making this volume truly as practical as it is beautiful. The book features seven specially curated daylong walking tours. Did we miss any of your favorite books about Americans in Paris? Share them with us in the comments!*

### Chapter 6 : List of American expatriate writers - WikiVisually

*Djuna Barnes - Djuna Barnes was an American writer and artist best known for her novel Nightwood, a cult classic of lesbian fiction and an important work of modernist literature. In , Barnes began her career as a freelance journalist, by early , Barnes was a highly sought feature reporter, interviewer, and illustrator whose work appeared in the city's leading newspapers and periodicals.*

Advice for Writers This blog provides advice to writers on their literary work. See end of this post for links on these topics: How can you get the full benefit of workshops? How can you work best with your mentor? What, when, and how should you publish? Henry James and the Expatriates Leaving the U. One way is just to get out, otherwise known as being an expatriate, living outside the U. But leaving the country is not just a form of escape. It gives an author an alternative framework and value system to evaluate U. Well, if the lever in this case is literature, certain authors need a place to stand outside our society in order to have leverage to budge it. Expatriates Outside England and France U. The poet Cid Corman lived for many decades in Kyoto, Japan, running an ice cream and cake store with his wife. I had a letter of introduction to Cid Corman when I visited Japan in , and he asked me to meet him at the store, where I was hoping to learn from his many years of experience as a writerâ€”mostly I learned about ice cream. But, in general, the refined and urbane cultures of the U. James, who was born in , spent much of his life in Europe, including a lot of his childhood. He came from a stellar family. His older brother was the philosopher of spirituality William James. His younger sister was the diarist Alice Jamesâ€”the literary press Alice James Books is named for her. Henry James Henry James ultimately purchased and renovated an eighteenth century house in the town of Rye in Sussex in the U. Henry James wrote twenty-three novels, scores of short stories, many books of criticism and travel writing, and several plays. When I was assigned his novel The Ambassadors in college, I dismissed him as something of a fuddy-duddy. James writes in a way that can seem overly formal these days. Few of his sentences would fit on the screen of a smartphone or a phablet. His plots move as slowly as a rowboat crossing the Atlantic Ocean. In this engaging memoir, Nafisi tells the story of a secret study group of Muslim women who met in her home in Iran after the Islamic Revolution in the late s, defying the like rules of a government that literally burns books. These women risked prison merely by taking part in a reading group. Interestingly, one of the writers who spoke most directly to these young women who were forced to wear the burka in the streets, was Henry James. The penalty in Iran if caught was to be whipped and ostracized from society. For the women of this reading group, Henry James was a profoundly revolutionary writer. In reading about the lives of these women in Iran, I realized how shocking James was for the readers of his dayâ€”not that whipping was a common penalty in New England in , but ostracism was certainly a danger. Maria is a free spirit, a woman in her thirties who lives by herself in England. Chad has spent entirely too much time sipping delicious burgundies, eating triple cream cheeses, browsing painting exhibitions, and worst of all, consorting with a widowed French woman who is older than he is. When Strether first meets the freewheeling Maria Gostrey, there is an interesting culture clash, where American enterprise meets the good life of Europe. He looked repeatedly at his watch, and when he had done so for the fifth time Miss Gostrey took him up. It has nothing to do with me. It has to do with yourself. I think James hit the nail on the head there. The problem with puritanical, entrepreneurial culture in the U. I recommend it if you are at all interested in James. Other recent posts about writing topics:

**Chapter 7 : Americans and Paris ; writers and American literature in Paris**

*Matthew Joseph Bruccoli was an American professor of English at the University of South Carolina. He was the preeminent expert on F. Scott Fitzgerald. He also wrote about writers such as Ernest Hemingway, Thomas Wolfe and John O'Hara, and was editor of the 'Dictionary of Literary Biography'.*

Contact Author All of you young people who served in the war. You are a lost generation You have no respect for anything. You drink yourselves to death. One day I was browsing through the shelves I think it was at Pages which used to be on Queen St. I think I felt that somehow their talent would rub off on me. Little did I know that this volume would start me off on a year obsession with the works of the Lost Generation. I became very interested in reading all I could about these authors and started collecting books by the various authors or books about that time in history. Many of this generation who considered themselves writers and artists ended up living in Paris during the 20s and 30s. The term Lost Generation was coined by Gertrude Stein. They also lived a largely Bohemian lifestyle on the Paris left bank; there were many lesbians among this group, affairs were rampant, open relationships abounded, and it was all fuelled by copious amounts of alcohol. The bookstore was also a lending library; Ernest Hemingway and other writers made great use of the library. James Joyce, while not an official member of the Lost Generation, became very close to Sylvia Beach; it was she who first published his novel Ulysses. Many writers of the Lost Generation met each for the first time in Shakespeare and Company. Sylvia Beach herself was an American expatriate. She had lived in Paris as a child and fell in love with the city. It was published in after his death and describes his life and the lives of his friends in Paris during the 20s. It also gives some excellent insights into how the author wrote his classic novels and what motivated him to write them. In addition to Hemingway, some of the writers who are considered to have been a part of the Lost Generation of writers are Djuna Barnes, F. During World War I, he worked as an ambulance driver in Spain. In he married Hadley Richardson, the two moved to Paris shortly after. He was working as a foreign correspondent for the Toronto Star newspaper. He and Hadley had one son named Jack who they called Bumpy. A recent novel referred to Hadley as his "Paris wife"; Hemingway and his new wife left Paris in the late 20s to return to the US. Hemingway eventually married 4 times before he killed himself in Kay Boyle Kay Boyle was born in in St. She married Richard Brault and the two moved to France. During her marriage, Boyle had an intimate relationship with Ernest Walsh which produced a daughter in During her time in Paris, Boyle wrote the novel Process and a collection called Short Stories Long before moving to Paris, Djuna Barnes was an eccentric and had a larger-than-life personality that was noticed by The New Yorker magazine. Barnes came to Paris in the s with a letter of introduction to James Joyce. Novels she wrote during this time were Ryder and the Ladies Almanack Her best known work is Nightwood He finally made it to Paris in Glassco wrote an autobiography of his time in Paris called Memoirs of Montparnasse which was published in During his career, Glassco was a poet and a translator. He also wrote several pornographic novels. Scott Fitzgerald Source F. Scott Fitzgerald was born in in St. Along with Ernest Hemingway, he is one of the best-known of the Lost Generation authors. In , Fitzgerald married Zelda Sayre. They had one daughter, Scottie. Scott became very friendly with Ernest Hemingway. The two had a falling out when Hemingway accused Fitzgerald of being a mercenary writer. Morley Callaghan Morley Callaghan was born in in Toronto. He spent one summer in Paris during In , he wrote a memoir of his time in Paris called That Summer in Paris. During the s he wrote and published Strange Fugitive and Anative Argosy An often told story about his time in Paris is about the time Callaghan knocked Ernest Hemingway out while boxing with him. Callaghan eventually became a leading light in Canadian literature. Even though she was bisexual, Flanner married William Rehm in She also had a long-term relationship with Solita Solano. Flanner was the Paris correspondent for the New Yorker magazine. This allowed her to introduce her fellow writers to the general public back home. In , Flanner published a memoir called Paris was Yesterday, A Community of Writers The above mentioned were just a few of the many writers who are considered a part of the Lost Generation. Most of the better-known writers had long careers and went on to write classic novels and memoirs. Of course, as with any movement, there were those who were basically hacks who were more

interested in the "cafe society" than in producing anything. The 20s in Paris seemed to have been an almost magical time; the cost of living was inexpensive, the alcohol was cheap, and the lifestyle was free of the restraints many of these writers had felt stifled under in their home countries.

### Chapter 8 : Writers in Paris

*expatriates, however, were ones without expatriation; thus, shifting the understanding of expatriation "as a legal category of citizenship loss and the expatriate as simply a citizen abroad," (Green, ). The Lost Generation The cultural influence of American expatriates can be measured through their literature.*

### Chapter 9 : engl / American Expatriates in Europe

*What drew so many American writers to the City of Lights? Whether escaping problems back home, becoming an exile, or just enjoying the mystery and romance of The City of Lights, these books explore the stories, letters, memoirs, and journalism from American writers in Paris.*