

Style Dodo Press

[#Dodo Press style](#) [#unique editorial design](#) [#vintage publication aesthetic](#) [#creative press media](#) [#fashion publishing trends](#)

Discover the distinctive voice of Style Dodo Press, a platform dedicated to unique editorial design and timeless vintage publication aesthetics. We explore creative press media and delve into the latest fashion publishing trends, offering a fresh perspective on style and content creation.

You can freely download papers to support your thesis, dissertation, or project.

We truly appreciate your visit to our website.

The document Unique Dodo Publishing Trends you need is ready to access instantly. Every visitor is welcome to download it for free, with no charges at all.

The originality of the document has been carefully verified.

We focus on providing only authentic content as a trusted reference.

This ensures that you receive accurate and valuable information.

We are happy to support your information needs.

Don't forget to come back whenever you need more documents.

Enjoy our service with confidence.

Across digital archives and online libraries, this document is highly demanded.

You are lucky to access it directly from our collection.

Enjoy the full version Unique Dodo Publishing Trends, available at no cost.

Style in Singing

In listening to a Patti, a Kubelik, a Paderewski, the reflective hearer is struck by the absolute sureness with which such artists arouse certain sensations in their auditors. Moreover, subsequent hearings will reveal the fact that this sensation is aroused always in the same place, and in the same manner. The beauty of the voice may be temporarily affected in the case of a singer, or an instrument of less [sthetic tone-quality be used by the instrumentalist, but the result is always the same.

A Collection of Short Stories

Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol (1809-1852) was a Russian writer of Ukrainian ethnicity and birth. Often called the father of modern Russian realism, he was one of the first Russian authors to criticize his country's way of life. Although his early works were heavily influenced by his Ukrainian upbringing, he wrote in Russian and his works belong to the tradition of Russian literature. Gogol was one of the first masters of short prose, alongside Pushkin, Merimee, Hoffmann, and Hawthorne. The main and most persistent characteristic of Gogol's style is its verbal expressiveness. He wrote with a view not so much to the acoustic effect on the ears of the listener as to the sensuous effect on the vocal apparatus of the reciter. The other main characteristic of his genius is the extraordinary intensity and vividness of impressionist vision, sometimes skirting expressionism. The Dead Souls (1842), The Inspector-General and The Overcoat (1842) are among his masterpieces.

Fashion

Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie (1819-1870) was an American author, playwright, public reader, and actress. Her first book, Pelay; or, The Cavern of Covadonga, was published in 1836, then Reviewers Reviewed in 1837. She also wrote articles which were published in The Ladies Companion and Sargent's Magazine. She wrote a six act play, Gulzara, which was published in The New World. She wrote two novels: The Fortune Hunter (1844) and Evelyn (1845) using the pseudonym aHelen Berkleya. In 1841, due to financial problems, she became a public reader. In 1845, her best known work, the play Fashion was published. In 1845, she made another career move to acting, she debuted at the Park Theatre as

Pauline in *The Lady of Lyons* with great success. In 1853, her book *Autobiography of an Actress* was published. Her last appearance on the public stage was in 1854. During the next few years she wrote few more novels including: *Mimic Life* (1855), *Twin Roses* (1857), and *Fairy Fingers* (1865).

The Hooligan Nights; Being the Life and Opinions of a Young and Unrepentant Criminal

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1899 edition. Excerpt: ... CHAPTER XXII HOLY MATRIMONY A Dishevelled London. A London that had gone late to bed, and was yet scarcely fit to be seen. A London that blinked at me with eyes but half open. Such was the London that faced me as I waited for the omnibus that should convey me to Westminster, whence another would pass me on to the turning which led to the church whither I was bound. For it was the morning of Boxing day. Christmas day was over; so much you could see by the orange peel; and Boxing day was not yet really begun. A strong wind was blowing; not a cold wind, but a wind that sought out every stray piece of paper, and made it caper and dance and twirl. The street was empty but for myself; the shops were shuttered; and it was altogether rather depressing, until the omnibus lumbered up, and the driver, slowing down, from mere force of habit, lashed the window with his whip. At present I was the only passenger. The conductor clambered on to the roof to take my fare. When he had given me my ticket, he stood for a few moments contemplating the back of the driver. "Bangkoldy, Bill, Bangkoldy! Well, it fair knocks me," he said, jerking his head backwards, with the air of one who finds fortune fall below his hopes. "Bit off, eh?" said the driver, looking over his shoulder. We were not a cheerful party. We had some difficulty, too, in keeping our hats on. "Blows like rain," I remarked. The conductor was swinging himself down again, but he halted on his way, and put a red face over the rail--a face designed for cheerfulness, but depressed by circumstances. "Seems to me," he said, "the majority of people I've sin this mornin' wouldn't be much worse for a dash of cold water." "I'm just going to see a friend married," I said; "I hope the rain will hold off...."

The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Literature

This title investigates literature as a form of attention to human life. Various forms of attention are considered and in each case, the effort is to track and evaluate how specific modes and works of imaginative literature answer to important needs of human subjects.

Dickens's Style

Charles Dickens, generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian age, was known as 'The Inimitable', not least for his distinctive style of writing. This collection of twelve essays addresses the essential but often overlooked subject of Dickens's style, with each essay discussing a particular feature of his writing. All the essays consider Dickens's style conceptually, and they read it closely, demonstrating the ways it works on particular occasions. They show that style is not simply an aesthetic quality isolated from the deepest meanings of Dickens's fiction, but that it is inextricably involved with all kinds of historical, political and ideological concerns. Written in a lively and accessible manner by leading Dickens scholars, the collection ranges across all Dickens's writing, including the novels, journalism and letters.

Tailored Pockets (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press)

Mary Brooks Picken (1886-1981) was an influential American author of numerous books on needle-work, sewing, and textile arts. She founded the Women's Institute of Domestic Arts and Sciences in Scranton, PA. A fashion expert and author, Picken was an authority on dress, fabric, design, and sewing. She taught "Economics of Fashion" at Columbia University and was one of the five founding directors of the Costume Institute. She was the first woman to be named a trustee of the Fashion Institute of Technology. She was a member of the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council Advisory Committee on Women's Clothing that selected Hattie Carnegie as the designer of the United States Army's women's uniform and provided advice and assistance on all elements of the women's uniform beginning in 1949. She was a founder of the Fashion Group and served as its Chairman of the Board. Among her ninety-six books on sewing and fashion, she is notable for being the first female author of a dictionary in the English language: *The Fashion Dictionary* (1957). Her other works include: *Underwear and Lingerie* (1921) and *Tailored Pockets* (1922).

The Mysterious Affair at Styles

Written in 1916 and published in 1920, this is a detective fiction novel by Agatha Christie. It is her first novel, and introduces Hercule Poirot, Chief Inspector Japp and Captain Arthur Hastings.

John Lyly

John Lyly (Lilly or Lylie) (c. 1553 or 1554 - November 1606) was an English writer, best known for his books *Euphues*, *The Anatomy of Wit* and *Euphues and His England*. Lyly's linguistic style, originating in his first books, is known as Euphuism.

Nonsense Novels

Something Childish and Other Stories is a collection of short stories by Katherine Mansfield. Mansfield was a New Zealand writer, essayist and journalist. Excerpt: "Pearl Button swung on the little gate in front of the House of Boxes. It was the early afternoon of a sunshiny day with little winds playing hide-and-seek in it. They blew Pearl Button's pinafore frill into her mouth, and they blew the street dust all over the House of Boxes. Pearl watched it—like a cloud—like when mother peppered her fish and the top of the pepper-pot came off. She swung on the little gate, all alone, and she sang a small song."

A Night in the Snow; Or, a Struggle for Life

As a rule, books of etiquette are written from the standpoint of the ultra-fashionable circle. They give large space to the details of behavior on occasions of extreme conventionality, and describe minutely the conduct proper on state occasions. But the majority in every town and village are people of moderate means and quiet habits of living, to whom the extreme formalities of the world of fashion will always remain something of an abstraction, and the knowledge of them is not of much practical use except to the few who are reflective enough to infer their own particular rule from any illustration of the general code.

Something Childish and Other Stories

Selfhood, Identity and Personality Styles is an interdisciplinary study that describes a new perspective on psychopathology based on the search for the source of personal meaning and identity. The opening section develops a first-person approach to selfhood and personal identity, discussing relevant topics in personality and social psychology, developmental psychology, psychology of emotions and neuroscience. The second part presents five different personality styles distinguished on the basis of their emotional inclinations: Eating Disorder-prone, Obsessive-Compulsive prone, personalities prone to Hypochondria-Hysteria, Phobia-prone and Depression-prone. The classification based on affectivity makes it possible to illustrate the continuity between the study of personality and that of psychopathology. One distinctive feature of this extraordinary book is a discussion of recently published evidence that functional magnetic resonance imaging can show how brain activity may be related to personality styles. With a new Foreword by Shaun Gallagher, Professor of Philosophy, University of Central Florida. Praise for *Selfhood, Identity and Personality Styles*: "This is a scholarly book which will provide the reader with plenty to chew on. This book will make you think, will illuminate how people function and will help you understand how self-disordered experience, such as the feeling that one disappears or doesn't exist when another leaves, occurs. The authors tackle with great sophistication, the big questions of how sameness, changing experience and temporality are woven together by language and narrative. Refusing to be reduced to the simplicity of objectivist account of functioning they offer profound phenomenological views on identity and emotion that show a deep appreciation of the complexity of what it is to be a person. Their analysis of functioning leads to the specification of inward and outward dispositional dimensions and using clinical and literary examples they provide descriptions of different styles of personality along this continuum ranging from eating disorder prone personalities, focused on the other at one end of the continuum and depression prone personalities focused excessively inwardly, at the other end." Leslie Greenberg, Professor of Psychology, York University, Canada "Arciero and Bondolfi have written a timely, thought-provoking and challenging book, providing the reader with a refreshingly new account of Self-identity and its disorders. A cogent and novel contribution to psychiatric thought that wonderfully integrates philosophy, psychopathology and contemporary neuroscience. This book will push psychiatry in new directions. A must read." Vittorio Gallese, Professor of Human Physiology, University of Parma, Italy "Selfhood, Identity, and Personality Styles is a highly ambitious work of theoretical synthesis: neuroscience, phenomenology, and social constructionism are joined together with the study of both literature and psychopathology. Arciero and

Bondolfi offer sophisticated and intriguing discussions not only of mirror neurons and developmental psychology, but also of ideas from Aristotle, Kant, and Heidegger, of characters from Dostoevsky, Kleist, and Pessoa, and of patients from clinical practice. A ground-breaking, first attempt to show the relevance of the interdisciplinary study of basic self-experience for our understanding of character styles and personality disorders." Louis A. Sass, Professor of Clinical Psychology, Rutgers University Winner of third prize in the 'Specialist Readership' section of the UK Medical Journalists' Association Open Book Awards, 2010.

Etiquette

DEAR ALLAN QUATERMAIN, You, who, with others, have aided so manfully in the Restoration of King Romance, know that His Majesty is a Merry Monarch. You will not think, therefore, that the respectful Liberty we have taken with your Wondrous Tale (as Pamela did with the 137th Psalm) indicates any lack of Loyalty to our Lady Ayesha. Her beauties are beyond the reach of danger from Burlesque, nor does her form flit across our humble pages. May you restore to us yet the prize of her perfections, for we, at least, can never believe that she wholly perished in the place of the Pillar of Fire! Yours ever, TWO OF THE AMA LO-GROLLA.

Selfhood, Identity and Personality Styles

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) was a prominent American writer of the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. He initially studied as a painter but quickly turned to writing. He established an early reputation with his first novel *The Lay Anthony* in 1914. *The Three Black Pennys*, which followed in 1917, cemented the author's style of dealing with upper-class characters through a floridly descriptive style he referred to as "aestheticism." Hergesheimer also received critical recognition for his novels *Java Head* (1918), *Linda Condon* (1919), and *Balisand* (1924). His last novel *The Foolscap Rose* appeared in 1934. Amongst his other works are *The Happy End* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *From an Old House* (1925), *Quiet Cities* (1928), *Swords and Roses* (1929) and *The Party Dress* (1930).

Decorative Needlework

Daisy Ashford (1881-1972), full name Margaret Mary Julia Ashford was an English writer who is most famous for writing *The Young Visitors, or, Mister Salteena[s Plan*, a novella parodying the upper class society of late 19th century England, when she was just nine years old. The novella was published in 1919, preserving her juvenile spelling and punctuation, including [Visitors] in the title. It had a foreword by J. M. Barrie and remains in print in the United Kingdom to this day. Ashford[s name was also sometimes used as a way to criticize adult authors of the 1920s if their style was deemed too childish or nave; Edmund Wilson referred to the novel *This Side of Paradise* by his friend F. Scott Fitzgerald as [a classic in a class with *The Young Visitors*. [Ashford wrote one other short novel, *The Hangman[s Daughter*, as well as several short stories. She stopped writing as a teenager.

He (Dodo Press)

"The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams" Eleanor Roosevelt Get ready to meet some incredible young women who made their mark on the world before turning twenty and prove that when it comes to having an impact, there's no such thing as too young! Whether designing famous momuments, fighting for their countries' freedom or being political pioneers these gutsy girls have changed the way we view the world and ourselves. From Florence Nightingale to Anna Pavlova, Coco Chanel to Eva Peron, The Bronte Sisters to Indira Gandhi, this book features women from across history and around the globe, who have all achieved remarkable things. Interspersed with the amazing accounts of girls throughout history are stories of powerful young women who are changing the world right now - girls like Winter Vinecki, the creator of the non-profit organization Team Winter, and Jazmin Whitley, the youngest designer to show at L.A. Fashion Week. It's never too soon to start making a difference - be inspired and empowered by this fun collection that shows girls really can rock the world!

Linda Condon (Dodo Press)

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) was a prominent American writer of the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. He initially studied as a painter but quickly turned to writing. He established an early reputation with his first novel *The Lay Anthony*

in 1914. *The Three Black Pennys*, which followed in 1917, cemented the author's style of dealing with upper-class characters through a floridly descriptive style he referred to as "aestheticism." Hergesheimer also received critical recognition for his novels *Java Head* (1918), *Linda Condon* (1919), and *Balisand* (1924). His last novel *The Foolscap Rose* appeared in 1934. Amongst his other works are *The Happy End* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *From an Old House* (1925), *Quiet Cities* (1928), *Swords and Roses* (1929) and *The Party Dress* (1930).

Daisy Ashford

Folk tales from Australia, Africa, Persia and other places.

Girls Who Rocked The World

Abraham Merritt (1884-1943), who published under the byline A. Merritt, was an American editor and author of works of fantastic fiction. Originally trained in law, he turned to journalism, first as a correspondent, and later as editor. He was assistant editor of *The American Weekly* from 1912 to 1937 under Morrill Goddard, then its editor until his death. He was a major influence on H. P. Lovecraft, and highly esteemed by his friend and frequent collaborator Hannes Bok. Merritt's stories typically revolve around conventional pulp magazine themes: lost civilizations, hideous monsters, etc. His heroes are gallant Irishmen or Scandinavians, his villains treacherous Germans or Russians and his heroines often virginal, mysterious and scantily clad. What sets Merritt apart from the typical pulp author, however, is his lush, florid prose style and his exhaustive, at times exhausting, penchant for adjective-laden detail. His fondness for micro-description nicely complements the pointillistic style of Bok's illustrations. He wrote *Through the Dragon Glass* (1917), *The People of the Pit* (1918), *The Moon Pool* (1918), *The Metal Monster* (1920), and *The Face in the Abyss* (1923).

Java Head

Jack London (1876-1916), was an American author and a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction. He was one of the first Americans to make a lucrative career exclusively from writing. London was self-educated. He taught himself in the public library, mainly just by reading books. In 1898, he began struggling seriously to break into print, a struggle memorably described in his novel, *Martin Eden* (1909). Jack London was fortunate in the timing of his writing career. He started just as new printing technologies enabled lower-cost production of magazines. This resulted in a boom in popular magazines aimed at a wide public, and a strong market for short fiction. In 1900, he made \$2,500 in writing, the equivalent of about \$75,000 today. His career was well under way. Among his famous works are: *Children of the Frost* (1902), *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *The Sea Wolf* (1904), *The Game* (1905), *White Fang* (1906), *The Road* (1907), *Before Adam* (1907), *Adventure* (1911), and *The Scarlet Plague* (1912).

The Brown Fairy Book

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) was a prominent American writer of the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. He initially studied as a painter but quickly turned to writing. He established an early reputation with his first novel *The Lay Anthony* in 1914. *The Three Black Pennys*, which followed in 1917, cemented the author's style of dealing with upper-class characters through a floridly descriptive style he referred to as aestheticism. Hergesheimer also received critical recognition for his novels *Java Head* (1918), *Linda Condon* (1919), and *Balisand* (1924). His last novel *The Foolscap Rose* appeared in 1934. Amongst his other works are *The Happy End* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *From an Old House* (1925), *Quiet Cities* (1928), *Swords and Roses* (1929) and *The Party Dress* (1930).

The Moon Pool

Darwin and Theories of Aesthetics and Cultural History is a significant contribution to the fields of theory, Darwin studies, and cultural history. This collection of eight essays is the first volume to address, from the point of view of art and literary historians, Darwin's intersections with aesthetic theories and cultural histories from the eighteenth century to the present day. Among the philosophers of art influenced by Darwinian evolution and considered in this collection are Alois Riegl, Ruskin, and Aby Warburg. This stimulating collection ranges in content from essays on the influence of eighteenth-century aesthetic

theory on Darwin and nineteenth-century debates circulating around beauty to the study of evolutionary models in contemporary art.

A Daughter of the Snows

Laurence Housman (1865-1959) was an English playwright. He was born in Worcestershire. After education at local schools, he went to study art at the Lambert School of Art and the Royal College of Art in London. He first worked as a book illustrator with London publishers, illustrating such works as Christina Rossetti's *Goblin Market* (1893) and Jane Barlow's *The End of Elfintown* (1894) in an intricate Art Nouveau style. But he also wrote and published several volumes of poetry in the 1890s, and when his eyesight began to fail, he turned more and more to writing. Housman's first success came with the novel *An Englishwoman's Love-letters* (1900), published anonymously. He then turned to drama with *Bethlehem* (1902) and was to become best known and remembered as a playwright. His other dramatic works include *Angels and Ministers* (1921), *Little Plays of St. Francis* (1922) and *Victoria Regina* (1934) which was even staged on Broadway. Amongst his other works are *The Field of Clover* (1898), *The Blue Moon* (1904) and *King John of Jingalo* (1912).

The Three Black Pennys

Jack London (1876-1916), was an American author and a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction. He was one of the first Americans to make a lucrative career exclusively from writing. London was self-educated. He taught himself in the public library, mainly just by reading books. In 1898, he began struggling seriously to break into print, a struggle memorably described in his novel, *Martin Eden* (1909). Jack London was fortunate in the timing of his writing career. He started just as new printing technologies enabled lower-cost production of magazines. This resulted in a boom in popular magazines aimed at a wide public, and a strong market for short fiction. In 1900, he made \$2,500 in writing, the equivalent of about \$75,000 today. His career was well under way. Among his famous works are: *Children of the Frost* (1902), *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *The Sea Wolf* (1904), *The Game* (1905), *White Fang* (1906), *The Road* (1907), *Before Adam* (1907), *Adventure* (1911), and *The Scarlet Plague* (1912).

Darwin and Theories of Aesthetics and Cultural History

L. T. Meade was the pseudonym of Elizabeth Thomasina Meade Smith (1854-1914), a prolific writer of girls stories in late 19th century England. She began writing at 17 and produced over 300 books in her lifetime. Her most famous book was, *A World of Girls*, published in 1886. She was also the editor of a popular girl's magazine *Atlanta*. She also co-authored a number of notable mystery novels. With Robert Eustace, she wrote *The Brotherhood of the Seven Kings*, which featured a gang headed by a female criminal mastermind, Madame Koluchy. She wrote also, with Eustace, *The Sorceress of the Strand* that had another female criminal, Madame Sara, and with Clifford Halifax, M.D., she wrote *Stories from the Diary of a Doctor*. Amongst her other works are *How it All Came Round* (1883), *The Palace Beautiful* (1887), *Polly: A New-Fashioned Girl* (1889), *A Girl of the People* (1905), *The Girl and Her Fortune* (1906), *Turquoise and Ruby* (1906), *The Little School-Mothers* (1907), *Three Girls from School* (1907) and *The Court-Harman Girls* (1908).

The Rookeries of London

This famous work from the 'French' classical author (although by birth a foreigner) details life in the court of Charles II. Philibert, Comte de Grammont (1621-1707), the subject of the famous *Memoirs*, was of a noble Gascon family, said to have been of Basque origin. He was eighty years old when he supplied his brother-in-law, Antoine Hamilton, with the materials for his *Memoires*. They were said to have been written at Grammont's dictation, but it is very evident that Hamilton's share is the most considerable. Moreover Grammont, though he had a reputation for wit, was no writer, and there is no reason to suppose that he was capable of producing a work which remains a masterpiece of style and witty portraiture.

The Blue Moon

Friedrich Heinrich Karl de La Motte, Baron Fouque (1777 - 1843), was a German writer of the romantic movement. He was born in Brandenburg. Although not originally intended for a military career, he ultimately gave up his university studies at Halle to join the army. The rest of his life was devoted

mainly to literary pursuits. August Wilhelm Schlegel published Fouque's first book, *Dramatische Spiele von Pellegrin*, in 1804. His next work, *Romanzen vom Tal Ronceval* (1805), showed more plainly his allegiance to the romantic leaders, and in the *Historie vom edlen Ritter Galmy* (1806) he versified a 16th century romance of medieval chivalry. Between 1810 and 1815, Fouque's popularity was at its height; his works appealed exactly to the mood of the hour. The earliest of these are the best-*Undine* (1811) which is the only work by which Fouque's memory still lives today. The book concerns Undine, a water spirit who marries a Knight named Huldebrand in order to gain a soul. It is an early German romance, which has been translated into English and other languages. The novel served as inspiration for two operas in the romantic style by Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann and Albert Lortzing, respectively.

The Little Lady of the Big House

Wilhelm Richard Wagner (1813-1883) was a German composer, conductor, music theorist, and essayist, primarily known for his operas (later called "music dramas"). Wagner's musical style is often considered the epitome of classical music's Romantic period, due to its unprecedented exploration of emotional expression.

Out of the Fashion

Henry Duff Traill (1842-1900) was a British author and journalist. His playful humour and his ready wit were only given full scope when he was writing to please himself. One of his most brilliant *jeux daesprit* was a pamphlet which was published without his name soon after he had begun to write for the newspapers. It was called *The Israelitish Question and the Comments of the Canaan Journals Thereon* (1876). This told the story of the Exodus in articles which parodied very cleverly the style of all the leading journals of the day, and was at once recognized as the work of a born humourist. He sustained this reputation with *The New Lucian* (1884), but for the rest his labours were upon more serious lines. He directed the production of a vast work on *Social England* in 1893-1898; he wrote, for several series of biographies, studies of various great men; he compiled a biography of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer (1896); and after a visit to Egypt he published a volume on the country. In conjunction with Robert Hichens he wrote *The Medicine Man*, produced at the Lyceum in 1898.

Memoirs of Count Grammont

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) was a prominent American writer of the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. He initially studied as a painter but quickly turned to writing. He established an early reputation with his first novel *The Lay Anthony* in 1914. *The Three Black Pennys*, which followed in 1917, cemented the author's style of dealing with upper-class characters through a floridly descriptive style he referred to as aestheticism. Hergesheimer also received critical recognition for his novels *Java Head* (1918), *Linda Condon* (1919), and *Balisand* (1924). His last novel *The Foolscap Rose* appeared in 1934. Amongst his other works are *The Happy End* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *From an Old House* (1925), *Quiet Cities* (1928), *Swords and Roses* (1929) and *The Party Dress* (1930).

Undine (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press)

Jack London (1876-1916), was an American author and a pioneer in the then-burgeoning world of commercial magazine fiction. He was one of the first Americans to make a lucrative career exclusively from writing. London was self-educated. He taught himself in the public library, mainly just by reading books. In 1898, he began struggling seriously to break into print, a struggle memorably described in his novel, *Martin Eden* (1909). Jack London was fortunate in the timing of his writing career. He started just as new printing technologies enabled lower-cost production of magazines. This resulted in a boom in popular magazines aimed at a wide public, and a strong market for short fiction. In 1900, he made \$2,500 in writing, the equivalent of about \$75,000 today. His career was well under way. Among his famous works are: *Children of the Frost* (1902), *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *The Sea Wolf* (1904), *The Game* (1905), *White Fang* (1906), *The Road* (1907), *Before Adam* (1907), *Adventure* (1911), and *The Scarlet Plague* (1912).

My Life

Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) was a prominent American writer of the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. He initially studied as a painter

but quickly turned to writing. He established an early reputation with his first novel *The Lay Anthony* in 1914. *The Three Black Pennys*, which followed in 1917, cemented the author's style of dealing with upper-class characters through a floridly descriptive style he referred to as aestheticism. Hergesheimer also received critical recognition for his novels *Java Head* (1918), *Linda Condon* (1919), and *Balisand* (1924). His last novel *The Foolscap Rose* appeared in 1934. Amongst his other works are *The Happy End* (1919), *Cytherea* (1922), *From an Old House* (1925), *Quiet Cities* (1928), *Swords and Roses* (1929) and *The Party Dress* (1930).

Sterne (Dodo Press)

Giles Lytton Strachey (1880-1932) was a British writer and critic. He is best known for establishing a new form of biography in which psychological insight and sympathy are combined with irreverence and wit. From time to time throughout his life Strachey studied Italian, German, and French. *Landmarks in French Literature* was published in 1912. By 1916 Strachey's theory of biography was fully developed and mature. He was being greatly influenced by Dostoevsky. His first great success, and his most famous achievement, was *Eminent Victorians* (1918), a collection of four short biographies of Victorian heroes. This work was followed in the same style by *Queen Victoria* (1921). Amongst his other works are *Books and Characters: French and English* (1922), *Elizabeth and Essex: A Tragic History* (1928), *Portraits in Miniature* (1931) and *Characters and Commentaries* (1933).

Mountain Blood

Style plays a major role in the translation of literary as well as non-literary texts, and *Translation and Style* offers an updated survey of this highly interdisciplinary area of translation studies. Jean Boase-Beier examines a variety of disciplines and theoretical approaches including stylistics, literary criticism, and narratology to investigate how we translate style. This revised and expanded edition of the 2006 book *Stylistic Approaches to Translation* offers new and accessible explanations on recent developments in the field, notably in the areas of Relevance Theory and cognitive stylistics. With many authentic examples to show how style affects translation, this book is an invaluable resource for both students and scholars working in translation studies and comparative literature.

The Call of the Wild

Cytherea