

**Henry James: An Expatriate with an Aesthetic
Tendency**

هنري جيمس: المغترب ذو النزعة الجمالية

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Authorization

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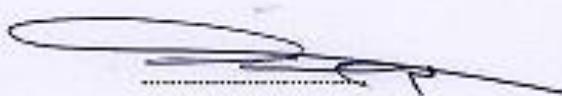
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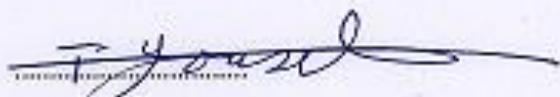
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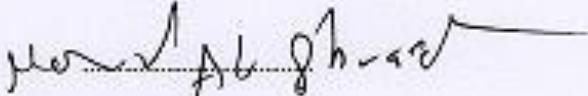
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I want to thank god for granting me patience and ability to complete this study, and I want to thank my supervisor Dr. Mohamad Haj Mohamad for his valuable time in helping me.

Dedication

To my father, may he rest in peace, and to the most precious woman in
the world, my mother.

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Henry James: The expatriate with an Aesthetic Tendency

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Abstract

This study aims at probing the Aesthetic tendency in four selected works of Henry James that includes *The American*, *The portrait of a Lady*, *Daisy Miller* and *The Aspern's Papers*. The study examines the Expatriate life of Henry James abroad in the Old World and the effects that it left upon his works. The study explores the feelings and the behavior of the characters in a society with different values. The findings of the study show how the plot, the character and the setting is effected by the writer's expatriate American point of view. The study reveals the clash of values and how the American expatriate characters maintain their values and the traditions that they were brought up with in a foreign society, the study also demonstrates how the interior thoughts and behavior of characters reflect on the writer's personal experience in the Old World. Finally, the study demonstrates the Aesthetic tendency that is presented through the fictional characters and the course of events in the plot.

Keywords: Aesthetic, Old World, Tendency.

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الملخص

تهدف الدراسة إلى التحقيق بالنزعه الجمالية في أربعة أعمال مختارة للكاتب هنري جيمس والتي تتضمن رواية الأمريكي، صورة السيدة دايزي ميلر و أوراق اسبرن. تفحص الدراسة حياة هنري جيمس كمغترب في العالم القديم و الأثر الذي تركته على مؤلفاته. تستكشف الدراسة الأحساس و التصرفات للشخصيات في مجتمع ذو قيم مختلفة. تظهر نتائج الدراسة كيف أن نص و شخصيات و حبكة القصة تأثرت بوجهة النظر الأمريكية المغتربة للكاتب. تظهر الدراسة أيضاً الصراع ما بين القيم و كيف أن الشخصيات الأمريكية المغتربة حافظت على القيم و العادات التي تربت عليها في مجتمع غريب، كما تظهر الدراسة أن الأحساس الداخلية و التصرفات لهذه الشخصيات هي انعكاس لخبرة الكاتب الشخصية في العالم القديم. تظهر الدراسة أخيراً النزعة الجمالية المقدمة من خلال الشخصيات الخيالية و من خلال أحداث القصص في الحبكة.

كلمات مفتاحية: النزعة، الجمالية، العالم القديم.

Henry James: The Expatriate with an Aesthetic Tendency

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Study Background:

Aesthetics is derived from a Greek word that indicates sensing or perceiving something and it refers to anything of value. By the late 18th Century, the term was narrowed down to indicate the perception of beauty in anything and everything. In literature, the term is widely used to refer to the works of scholars and novelists that used the aesthetic value of a certain matter to portray the beauty in characters, plot and themes. Many of their works reflect on the aesthetic value of certain cultures and social behaviors.

Henry James is one of the writers of the 19th century who has made good use of the aesthetic material. He was an expatriate who has lived in the Old World for many years writing and editing novels through his travels. The aesthetic tendency in James's writings is obvious as he depicts various aspects of what is known as the "Old world".

The term "Old World" is used in literature to refer to the older cultures of the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa in contrast to the term "New World" that represents North and South American cultures in the continents that were discovered later, (Bradbury: 1978).

Henry James tried to approach the French novelists and literature, that made a deep impact upon his writings. Part of his attraction to the aesthetic material was a result of

Gustave Flaubert's influence as a French novelist upon him as he read and criticized his works trying to learn from his mistakes.(Boer: 2004)

As an expatriate who has been influenced by the values of the Old world, Henry James introduces expatriate characters that embrace the lifestyle and the aesthetical values of Europe during the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. As can be seen in his *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), *The American* (1877), *Daisy Miller* (1879), *The American Scene* (1905), *The Ambassadors* (1903), *The Aspern Papers* (1888), and many other works of his where the expatriate characters are well integrated within the European community, following its beliefs and values.

Mendelssohn (2007) claims that James's philosophy of aesthetics surrounding culture could be shared with the theories of aesthetics that he learned from the movement's predecessors with a wider audience. James immersed himself in writing, editing, and theatre production, he has also promoted his ideals through his lecture tour, social activity and published works.

James's writings mainly tend to cover international themes including the relations between the Americans and the Europeans, and how these cultures interact or collide with their different values of the two worlds. In his writings, James asserts the typical appearance of the ignorant, innocent, inexperienced Americans within the sophisticated classy Europe, and how these two different cultures are constantly criticized by the expatriate Americans. According to Marcus Munch in his work The International Theme 1999, Europe is presented as a sinful and corrupted place suffering the loss of religion, tradition and the meaning of life in general. It is considered dangerous for the naïve innocent Americans that chose it as their destination to rebalance their emotions. The stereotyping of the Old World is notable in his works by loss of innocence in it.

The notable effects of James's residence in Europe can be seen through his works; the way in which he portrays characters living abroad and getting exposed to another civilization. This can only show that he presented a certain number of novels based on his own experiences. The cultural aspects that he is acquainted with contribute to shaping his way of thinking. James realizes that people and their social beliefs are affected by the material world away from morals and religious beliefs, (Wegelin: 1958).

1.2. Statement of the Problem:

Through reviewing other researches and studies, the researcher found that there is a shortage in the studies that explore the aesthetic tendency mostly related to the selected works of Henry James: '*The American*', '*Daisy Miller*', '*The Portrait of a Lady*' and '*The Aspern Papers*'.

Since the study is about the sense of expatriatism and aesthetic tendency in James's writings, the research will focus on the writer's attitudes and reasons for selecting a specific point of view for characters and plot in general. It is important to go further and find out the reasons that contribute to the way that James presents the selected novels and the characters.

1.3. Objectives of the Study:

This study aims at:

- Exposing the effects of the expatriate life of Henry James upon his novels.
- Looking deeper into the impact of his expatriate life in the Old World upon the characters within these novels.
- Revealing the character's point of view and whether they represent the writer's perspective.

1.4. Significance of the Study:

Although many studies have been made concerning various life aspects and their effect upon scholars of the 19th-20th century, few have tackled the role of expatriate aesthetic tendency in James's writings. Therefore, this study will try to fill a gap in literature focusing on the expatriate aesthetic tendency that would benefit the researchers in this field.

1.5. Questions of the Study:

This study tries to investigate the psychological factor upon living abroad in a society that has different values and beliefs on novels and characters within these novels. Therefore this study attempts to answer these questions:

- What are the effects of living abroad upon Henry James's novels?
- At what extent does it shape his characters within these novels?
- Do the main characters show a reflection of the writer's real personality in his point of view?

1.6. Limitation of the study:

The limitation of this study is attributed to the nature of methodology and the study sample. It discusses the selected four novels by Henry James and the characters within these novels, therefore it cannot be generalized to the rest of his novels nor the rest of his characters.

1.7. Definition of Terms:

1. Expatriate:

It is a term used to point out a person who left his homeland to temporarily or permanently to reside in another one. It indicates leaving a native country of origin to live somewhere else, it is also used in literature to denote writers who left their country and went on traveling to write stories, novels, books and letters concerning the new place they live in.

2. The Old World:

The Eastern hemisphere, this term is often used to refer to the European continent in contrast to the New World in the West, the North and South American continents. In literature it is used to denote the older continents of Asia, Africa and Europe that are mentioned and studied by scholars or writers in arts. Many writers mention the term in their works when talking about their travels or comparing between the differences of various life aspects between the two worlds. Henry James lived for a long time in the Old World and recorded his experience in it.

3. Aesthetic:

It is derived from a Greek word that means: ‘things perceptible to the sense’, ‘sensory impressions’. At its broadest, anything could have an aesthetic effect simply by virtue of being sensed and perceived. From the late eighteenth century, however, aesthetics became narrowed to mean not just sense perception in general but ‘perception of the beautiful’ in particular.

Thus by the late nineteenth century aesthetics was chiefly identified with the cultivation of ‘good taste’ in anything and everything from food and clothes to

literature, painting and music. As such, it melded with highly idealized and often socially elitist notions of 'the sublime' and 'the beautiful'. At its crudest, an aesthetic sense was simply a sign of good breeding (Pope: 2002).

6. Tendency:

It is derived from the word "tend", it refers to a certain way of behaving or going towards a certain direction. It may represent a certain point of view or a characteristic pattern. In literature, it indicates a special purpose for the novel where the writer's point of view is noticed and emphasized, it also may emphasize a certain path in which the writer's works aim for.

Chapter Two

Review of literature:

2.1. Theoretical Studies:

Beach (1918) talks about the terms of American faith and European culture, he believes that James is anything but American and that he presented the spirit of England in the aesthetic idea of the nineties. He also believes that when it comes to his Expatriate American character Izabel Archer, his intellectual power is not less American for presenting us with this vision of a wonderful marriage of New World belief and Old World culture.

In accordance with Van Doren (1921) who argues that James hated nationalism, and that he suffered from the sensitivity to national differences that kept him more concerned with them than with the universal human resemblance that rise above nationality. Moreover, he also states that James was less able to forget his American origin , his imaginations proceed worldwide regardless of the national boundaries and cultural differences.

Eliot (1924) believes that Henry James is a difficult author for the English readers because of his American identity, while at the same time he is considered a difficult author for the American readers as a European. He further questions whether he is possible for other readers at all. Elliot argues that the exceptionally responsive reader who is neither American nor English may have a position of bias which is considered as an advantage. A search for aesthetics at this point acquires a credible movement simply because living in a twilight zone between two cultures could help improve understanding the beauty of each.

Williams (1958) points out that intellectuals and writers during the end of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century felt that liberalism and industrialism have caused a fall of society and human values, forcing them to resort to values and institutions of older societies in order to draw attention to the faults of capitalism.

Schloss (1992) points out that James believes Americans rely on money rather than the hard work, he also points out that James doubts whether this would work and whether there exists any substitute for indirect experience, for the difficult history of the irreversible process of time.

Lyndall (1999) believes that the real James behind his writings remained an American and a visionary moralist that did not involve in the European archaic for decadence. He also believes that James presented his virtue in a time when art for art's sake exposed the Victorian morality and Modernism.

Izzo & O'Hara (2006) states that James examines the art of fiction as he judges the Victorian readers considering them as shallow readers in search of a good moralistic ending for stories. In the art of fiction he asserts the importance of fact over form showing that the aesthetic life and philosophy are always apparent in James's literary works, he also states that the characters used by James indicate how he tries to restore aestheticism in his works.

Mendelssohn (2007) says that James was mainly interested in the American image in his literary works, he also asserts the interest of James in the idea itself rather than the reality in life surrounding it. He shows how the fail of the "Guy Domville" play left a

deep impact on him and lead him to get into the sexual themes. He implies that "The Turn of the Screw" redefines the aspects of aestheticism and its disconnect from morals. He emphasizes the role of aestheticism in changing the differences between the moral and the immoral.

Haralson & Johnson (2009) claim that "An International Episode" presented by James covered the international themes more than any other work, they also claim that this literary work pointed out the differences between the two different cultures of the Old World and the New World. They further assert that the readers of this novel can clearly understand the mentality of the characters in the plot, and that James successfully blended the characters of both worlds together in a scene where the aristocratic materialistic Europeans are always under the judgment of the moral Americans. They also indicate James's ability to highlight the cultural and moral differences in a dramatic plot where characters are always faced with disappointment of shattered dreams and national differences.

Leavis (2011) believes that James was born in a society that preserved a mature, purified European tradition that is different from the culture of New England. In his view, James's birth place, his experience of Europe and his final settling in England, all have contributed to a certain outcome; a comparison that holds a constant deep seated nature of civilized society, and of the possibility of imagining a better civilization than any he knew before.

Delbaere- Garant (2013) argues that "The American" novel is considered as a new connection between the Old World and America, she further argues that the character of Christopher Newman's interest in arts and cultural aspects of the Old World

indicates James's perspective on that American character. She explains the reasons for James not to conclude the plot with a happy ending due to the differences between the characters. She indicates the existence of a wall image between the characters that affect their relationships.

Pigon (2013) believes that James introduced a beautiful romantic theme in "The Portrait of a Lady" that placed him on the literary map in both Britain and America, she also believes that in this novel he tries to introduce a new figure for the American characters influenced by the French aesthetics. She further states that James's works are drawn from art for art's sake believing that he enjoys the British and the French's aesthetic style, she believes that the elements he demonstrates are defined by the models that he uses.

2.2. Empirical Studies:

Roberts (1946) studied Henry James's criticism of the nineteenth-century America to reveal the peculiar factors that are present in his works which led to his status as a great American novelist. The study showed that James was not only an expatriate, but a realist who criticized the corrupted world in which he lived in, and that he was not an advocate of a conventional morality that included the thought and actions of his countrymen. The study also argued that he possessed a mature vision of the human complexity that would explain the combination of good and evil in his characters. His criticism of the system that is based on the concepts of free will and goodness of the world does not make him a representative of prevailing elements in the nineteenth-century America. The experience that he gained through his travels to different Eastern civilizations made him realize the deficiencies within the older culture. The older culture is suffering from corruption in a materialistic world even when it has much for admiration. According to the study, he views life as an experience and his characters discover the value of experience, making the most and making the least of things as they are.

Lowe (1955) conducted a study to point out the role and effects of Henry James's experience through travels upon his works. It also discussed James the traveler who went in pursuit of scenes, and in search of ideas and characters for his fictions. It argued that his travels helped shaping many of his works through his role in life as an observer and a recorder of what his observations represented. The study proclaimed James as a story seeker even when traveling back to America or visiting Italy and Germany, it sheds light upon his sketches, his letters and his thoughts.

Hallab (1971) studied the psychological criticism of Henry James to search the popularity of psychological theory among modern literary critics, and the variety in their approaches. It was conducted in order to show that the great diversity among the critics in the manner and degree of their applications to James is a result of various factors. The time in which the critic writes, his knowledge and understanding of psychoanalysis, his preference for one approach of psychoanalysis, the influence of other Jamesian critics and his attitudes towards Henry James. Psychoanalytic critics have shown how James, by treating the universal human themes, creates an emotional response in his readers. His greatness is due to his understanding of the human nature and access to the universal mind that was gained through his travels. He understood the mentality and the values of the other cultures and deployed his understanding of it in his literary works.

Crowley (1980) conducted a study to explore the identity themes and the human consciousness for both Henry James and James Joyce. The psychoanalytic research for the writers focused on the identity of both the writer and the characters including a deep analysis of myth and archetype. The study focused on the divided identity of the intellectual and emotional sides of James where focusing on East is meant to start that beauty of emotions. It concluded that the loss of belief in external forms created identity crises for both the writer and his characters. It further stated that in his search for his own identity as an artist in exile, James had developed many ideas that became the key elements for modernism. He became the ambassador of culture and the Expatriate who gave up one world for another that he made. The study showed that many characteristics made James a great writer, such as the use of ancient myths in a special way, his use of the modern characters as archetypes of great importance and

the multiple meanings of experience. James successfully depicts the human consciousness in all of its depths.

Schloss (1986) studied culture and criticism in Henry James, it indicated that the idea of culture in the nineteenth century served as a common platform for both extreme and conservative thinkers to express their criticism of industrialism and liberal democracy. It also showed that the cultural critics appealed to the traditional modes of society deriving them from a standard of what is human. The study discussed the fact that James's fictions portray the workings of hermeneutics of culture and James himself. His characters in the international novels are confronted with a foreign culture that deliver hidden meanings. They discover the reality of that materialistic world where the human ethics are overshadowed by corruption and greed, the characters maintain their values in the face of such reality.

Porsdam (1987) made a study to look into the influence of Henry James's themes upon writers such as Hemingway and Fitzgerald, it focused on the international theme that was set forth by James and taken by those writers. The study concluded that both writers had been influenced by James's international themes in their writings, showing the differences between the American morality and the European experience applying this theme in their fictions. It also concluded that James was in search for his identity in a foreign society that has ignored the morals taken from the bible and the religious teachings.

The study of Woods (1991) examined the male protagonists in four of Henry James's novels including *The American*. The study argued that the character of Christopher Newman, unlike the other characters, is a romantic hero. It further argued that

Newman represents his country as an American hero, full of energy and contradiction. Just like his country, Newman has a depraved dimension that is dangerous to the European world without knowing the ability for destruction that he possesses.

Grant (1992) studied the effects of the first world war upon Henry James's criticism and international themes with a deeper understanding, the study concluded that the international themes in James's fictional writings criticizes the European society as well as the American society, the narratives in his works shows a growth of values. The study also concluded that his narratives views American characters unable to live within European culture at that time.

Skelton (1995) conducted a study on Henry James's expertise of the Aesthetic novel. The study argued that James played a similar role to his creation and that he attempted to set forth a new aesthetical direction for the novel. The study also argued that James's art of fiction earned him praise, and that he created a complicated representation of the characters and consciousness by introducing a unique aesthetic perception into his fiction.

Trask (1997) looked into Henry James's choice of autonomous aesthetic style that is dependent upon his encounters with various transformations that are associated with mass culture. His depictions of the mass culture in his late writings reflect the transformations of subjectivity. Modernism tried to seek refuge in the aesthetic opposition to the economic and social transformations that exist within modernity, succeeding tendencies toward political literature, and the social order that is created by the rise of the modern sophisticated society. The study argued that James attempted to alter the status of the novel according to the innovative world of mass culture and its

changes without rejecting the novel's traditional composition and that is why he crossed in search of new cultural zones. It further demonstrated that his succession in the advancement of a traditional novelistic reader resulted in extreme vision of subjectivity at a time when selfishness became the object of social control.

Ringwelski (2000) conducted a study to look into Henry James's *Daisy Miller*, where he combined both the international theme with the American womanhood and criticized the American society that is too judgmental of those who challenge fixed gender roles and national identities. The study argued that the failure of the American community in understanding the real meaning in *Daisy Miller* and misinterpreting it caused anger and outrage upon the author. This kind of behavior was the exact American behavior that James criticized in his works. It was the main reason for James to distance himself from the American community as he felt misunderstood by it to find himself in another culture evolving himself to meet and embrace the types that lead to the expatriate world. The study focused in depth on the nature of an expatriate American girl living in the Old World to find her motivation. James criticizes the superficiality and hypocrisy of the American society making a call for it to rescue itself from this judgmental attitude.

O'Donnell (2000) conducted a study to investigate the return of two American expatriates after spending many years abroad, Gertrude Stein and Henry James whose visit to America in (1904) was to revisit the places that once inspired him to write and to see what has become of the Americans back home. James's visit is analyzed in order to find out how his life in America as a celebrity shaped his ideas about the future American art in *The American Scene* (1907). The study argued that James transformed his experience of American travel and architecture into a criticism of the United States

in *The American Scene* that does not differ from the values which made his writings acceptable. The study also argued that Gertrude Stein defined her writings in terms of a modern American logic in contrast to Henry James.

Lisi (2008) highlights the aesthetic pattern that came into existence in the 19th century and clarifies how it is of great importance to the modernist movement at that time and how modernism is effected by the change of experience. The study argues that the new experience produced three aesthetic responses, and that they became a reaction to the crisis that were created by the capitalist change. The study further argues that this change effected the works of Henry James in his literary works.

McElvaney (2008) conducted a study to overlook the international cultural values in *The Portrait of a Lady*, it argued that the characters in *The Portrait of a Lady*, *Daisy Miller* and *The American*, maintain recognizable American values that make it hard for them to accept the European values. The study clarified that the main objective in *The Portrait of a Lady* is to warn about the application of one's cultural values in a foreign culture, it indicated how the expatriate American character Izabel Archer committed that mistake, she thought her principles of independence, freedom, ambition and self reliance would aid her conquest in the Old World but it forced her to imprison herself for life.

Apparently, all the studies mentioned above dealt with some of the aspects of Henry James's novels. This study, however differs from the previous ones in that it concentrates on the writer's aesthetical tendency that shaped his novels, his characters and his perspective.

Chapter Three

Methods and procedure

3.1 Research Methodology:

The researcher will adopt content analysis approach as a part of descriptive analytical methodology to investigate and analyze the selected works of Henry James as an expatriate in the Old World with aesthetic perspective. The researcher will demonstrate how art for art's sake and the aspirations in verse and prose touched upon the works of Henry James. Therefore this thesis will examine the selected works of Henry James That will include *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), *The American* (1877), *Daisy Miller* (1879) and *The Aspern Papers* (1888) as works in which the expatriate life of Henry James helped shaping. The researcher will demonstrate how these works reflect his experience in his travels.

3.2 Methods:

This study tries to utilize Henry James's special experience living abroad in Europe when he tries to use fiction in the depiction of the corrupted and greed status of Europe at that time. The American expatriate travelers in the Old World are faced with such materialistic world and James shows the ability to reflect their feelings and emotions, he tries to involve the reader to participate in the analysis of his novels. This approach implies a close textual reading concentrating on society and social behavior during that period of time.

3.3 Procedure of the Study:

1. Reading the biography of Henry James.
2. Analyzing the characters in Henry James novels, demonstrating his embracement for the Old World novels, also demonstrating the aesthetic tendency in his writings.
3. Exploring previous related studies to the topic.
4. Discussing the findings.
5. Writing a chapter containing the conclusion and the appropriate recommendations.

References are made to the critical approach mentioned earlier. The theoretical background is being utilized in discussing, analyzing and explaining expatriatism and aestheticism that are employed in the selected novels.

Chapter Four

4. Discussion:

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the impact of the expatriate life of Henry James through analyzing his works. The expatriate influence in his writings can be seen as a direct result of his encounters with the civilization of the Old World. His expatriate characters behold aesthetical tendencies. His words show how the characters struggled to keep and maintain their values and ethics even when faced with the cruelty of the Old World. James describes Europe according to his own experience and what he witnessed while living there. The impressive knowledge of how European characters are living a materialistic life can only be known to James by his life abroad, integrating with locals in the Old World.

In one of his famous quotes, James says:

“The only reason for the existence of a novel is that it does compete with life”.

Henry James was born on the 15th of April, 1843 in 2 Washington place, New York City, an American novelist who gained a British citizenship in 1915 after spending many years living in England. His reputation spread as being among the great psychological realists and novelists of our time. He managed to transfer an Aesthetical image of Europe at that time into the readers mind showing people's reaction to different situations and how they deal with their desires. James is considered as one of America's most influential critics and literary theorists. He contributed to literature in his long literary career that spanned for decades right from the end of the American Civil War and down till the beginning of the First World War. During that period,

James presented a number of novels, letters, notebooks and books of criticism. James had received significant changes of influence from his father's expatriate life, an influence coupled with that impact from his stay in Europe where he stayed for an extended period of time. In the following years, he lived in France and then moved to England where he was awarded with a British citizenship in 1915, a year prior to his death. His life in Europe as an American expatriate gave him an insight into European culture and beliefs, he also gained an experience that was employed in his literary works. The clash of values were in most of his fictional themes, the innocence of the New World versus the corrupted materialistic life style of the old one were major themes in his works.

Henry James's literary career is divided into three major periods in his life: his early years, the middle period and his final period that is considered the best in his literary career. During his first, he presented the international theme, the conflict between the Old World experience and values against the New World innocence with their different values and beliefs. He managed to present a number of works such as *The American* (1877), *The Europeans* (1878), *a revision of watch and ward* (1878), *French Poets and Novelists* (1878). *Hawthorne* (1879), along with other works of fiction. *Daisy Miller* (1879) won him considerable recognition and universal acclaim by placing him among the best writers of literature both in Europe and America. Later on, he began working on *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881) which was another major literary work.

James's second period is known to be the period in which he presented social novels. His style of writing departed from the previous international theme to address political and social issues of that time. During this time he was influenced by the

French realist naturalist writers whose impact helped him in producing *The Princess Casamassima* (1886) and *The Bostonians* (1886). These works were met with less success by the public; these works could have had negative effects on his sales and his career. He started to write for the stage where only two out of seven plays went to the market, a different version of *The American* and *Guy Domville*, both of them had weak success. He nevertheless traveled around Europe to try publishing new works. While staying in Italy he wrote *The Aspern Papers* (1888) and *The Reverberator* (1887). Later on, he moved to Rye, Sussex between the years (1897) – (1898) where he wrote *The Turn of the Screw*, *The spoils of Poynton* (1897), *What Maisy Knew* (1897) and between the years (1899) – (1900) he published *The Awkward Age* and *The Sacred Fount*.

His final period is considered to be the best period or the major phase in his career, producing a number of novels such as *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), and *The Golden Bowl* (1904). The main theme in these novels is returning to the international theme but with a deeper emphasis on its implications. Between the years 1906- 1910 he published *The American Scene* and edited the 'New York Edition', a twenty-four volume collection of his works. He wrote his autobiographies *A Small Boy and Others*, and *Notes of a Son and Brother* in 1913. After the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 he did war work. In 1915 he became a British subject and in 1916 he was awarded the Order of Merit, he died the same year, (Kaplan: 2013).

As a novelist, most of his writings discuss the American expatriates that chose Europe as their destination. The researcher will concentrate on four main novels that demonstrate his own experiences. The plot and the characters within these novels

reflect the personalities of the Europeans at that time. The researcher will include *The American* (1877), *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881), *Daisy Miller* (1878) and *The Aspern Papers* (1888) as novels in which the criticism of the expatriate's lives is evident.

James was a complex literary figure with many works and a wide experience. He influenced the works of the twentieth-century literature of many different famous writers. Many of them derived from his techniques and aesthetic ideas to the point that he was called by his fellow novelists a "Master". (Roy: 2006)

4.1. The Portrait of a Lady:

Henry James's experiences can be noted in many of his novels, he was an expatriate who chose the Old World as his destination for his travels. The characters in his novels also choose the Old World as a place to start a new life, look for a new adventure and to search for a better future. In his novel, *The Portrait of a Lady*, the character of Isabel Archer represents a well mannered ambitious, intelligent woman who refuses to live by traditions. She rejects the typical American life and instead she dreams of a better future in Europe. Just like all other American Expatriates, the character of Isabel is a confident, well educated, well mannered American woman. She is looking for her own independence dreaming of a future in a place that is different from her hometown in Albany. The plot takes place in America at first where it shows how the characters there interact with the protagonist. The setting then moves to the Old World where Isabel becomes an American expatriate that seeks a better future in Europe leaving the American life style behind. There, the character is faced with manipulation because of her inherited wealth. Isabel is tricked by the character of Gilbert Osmond with the help of his lover Madame Merle into marriage. Many events take place and Isabel realizes how naive she was to think that she found the life that she was searching for. But

instead, her dreams were shattered and she was faced with aborted ethical values of a beautiful world. Although she feels uncomfortable in her situation, she is still committed to her husband and her new life in Rome. At the end, she accepts her bad decision and her fate knowing that she made a big mistake taking full responsibility for her actions. Henry James was talented at moving the reader's emotions while going through events. He knew exactly how to get the reader's compassion while watching the character of Isabel making bad life choices and being fooled into trusting others around her. The reader feels sympathy and catharsis for Isabel being victimized by her own emotions. James managed to bring about the beauty in Isabel's loyalty to her husband and his daughter by overcoming the feelings of anger, and submitting her lower emotions to her upper values. Her character holds on to the family's morals and values she was brought up to cherish. Her inner feelings and emotions play a role in constituting a beautiful struggle story that gives this novel a beautiful aesthetic tendency of clashing values, manners and behavior. Henry shows how Isabel travels to explore herself and the unknown guided by confidence, her ideals and her search for knowledge. James shows how Isabel embraces her fate in the end even when she is in a great shock for the mistake she committed, knowing that she could have ran away but decided to stay.

Miller (2005) stresses that James involves the readers asking them to evaluate the character's behavior and outcome, he puts the reader on the panel of judgment to evaluate his characters.

According to Hegel (1975) concerning aesthetics, both the inner and the outer aspects around the characters have to be assessed since the outer reality plays a deep

role in defining characters within a plot. The romantic art depends on spirituality and the imagination of the mind that surpasses its own reality.

James presented this character as a civilized woman who passes her time during a period where women did not have many choices in life. Isabel asserts her inherited and developed values of independence in more than one occasion where she declares her independent way of life and freedom of choice:

"she added with a certain visible eagerness of desire to be explicit":

"I'm very fond of my liberty." (chapter2, p.20)

Like James himself, Isabel had high hopes for the future by holding on to high standards of values , she managed to progress during a hard period. Preserving those standards helped her through this crisis where the end justifies the means. Sticking to values is more important than deserting them, hence lies her aesthetic objective of goodness at a time of harshness. She does not compromise on her freedom, that is why she refuses marriage proposals. She valued her independence and personal freedom more than matrimonial life. That sort of confidence coupled with ambition was feared by all those surrounding her. James shows how the American characters suffer in Europe as it differs from their culture. Men at that time viewed women with such high expectations for life as fearful personalities that cannot be controlled. In Henry James's mind, every American with the power of dream would seek out a new adventure and a new life.

James novels rely on both, the dramatic approach and the pictorial approach, his art spreads awareness and facts. In this novel, his art tries to give an insight into morals and increase the human awareness as best as it could.

The character of Madame Merle is set forth by James to represent a manipulative European character that has no fortune and no real status. Madame Merle represents a woman that suffered a lot in life for the sake of her lover Gilbert Osmond and their daughter Pansy. She submits her lower values to appearances and gossips. Merle is seen as a submissive character that falls under acts according to Osmond desires. She wishes to please him and make him happy at any cost. She tries to win fortune and use cunning manipulative ways to achieve that. James's ability to present the reality of how cunning the European characters are is drawn from his own experience while meeting people in Europe. Although she is manipulating Isabel for her fortune, she still is a woman with a weakness point that could be evident by the way Osmond treats her. To Osmond, she is only an object to fulfill the desires he seeks. At first, she hides her suffering behind that well mannered surface but eventually her wickedness gets exposed to Isabel:

"She had desired a large acquaintance with human life, and in spite
of her having flattered herself that she cultivated it with some
success, this elementary privilege had been denied to her. Perhaps
it was not wicked, in the historic sense, to be even deeply false, for
that was what Madame Merle had been." (chapter49, p349)

The character of Ralph Touchett is Isabel's cousin, he is a well mannered, wise and faithful person who seeks Isabel's happiness and companionship. Though his lung disease is hard on him, he still manages to keep in touch with his beautiful cousin advising her all through her life matters. He is the reason why Isabel gained a big fortune after convincing Mr. Touchett to do so, Isabel however realizes that only at the end when he dies. To an extent, he represents the reader's voice and the voice of reality

that see Isabel sliding to her downfall trying to wake her up from getting deep in trouble. In James's mind , he represents the perfect match for his cousin because of his love and support yet he still remains moral enough to admit how his illness would prevent it. Ralph realizes his own miserable situation:

"At present, the fragrance of forbidden fruit seemed occasionally to float past him and remind him that the finest of pleasures is the rush of action. Living as he now lived was like reading a good book in a poor translation" (Chapter5, p31)

Henry James managed to present the character of Ralph Touchett as the true idealistic loyal American lover that makes sacrifices for his loved one. James points the difference between the morals and values of the character of Gilbert Osmond and Ralph Touchett. His love for Isabel surpasses the materialistic world as he genuinely wishes her true happiness in life even without him by her side. Isabel only realizes his love at his death bed while Ralph's last wishes for her is to keep living and loving, he cared for her till the end of his life:

"You won't lose me, you'll keep me. Keep me in your heart, I shall be nearer to you than I've ever been. Dear Isabel, life is better; for in life there's love. Death is good, but there's no love." (Chapter 54, p.387)

The character of Ralph Touchett is a distinguishable one that is well educated and interesting. His American heritage is not apparent due to his stay in England where it affected his manners and his accent, yet he is far from being an Englishman lacking the traditions, the relationships and the social capacities. All this contributes in making

him a man without a clear origin thus helping him to be a critic of values and beliefs, his fatal disease also contributes to his criticism.

Like all other men around him he falls in love with the character of Isabel yet he hides it behind his companionship's mask. James introduced his character as the most appealing one in the plot and that made his death scene the most dramatized scene in the plot as the reader is moved by his death. (Hayes: 1996)

The character of Gilbert Osmond is perhaps one of Henry James's most peculiar characters, as he could be seen by the eyes of both the readers and the other characters. He represents the manipulative person that wants to exploit every chance given in life in order to get luxury and fortune. Not only he sees Isabel as a tool to achieve some of his life goals, but even Madame Merle before her and his own daughter Pansy Osmond. He believes in the materialistic world, a world that considers fortune to be everything. He cares less about the means to get his fortune even if it hurts others . This character in James's view represents the typical European fortune hunter that holds no values and no morals. Like his collection of artistic materials, he seeks not only to get a beautiful wife who has fortune, but also an intelligent educated one. He treats people around him like objects that could be useful to him, his character is a narcissistic self loving character that wants to exploit everything out of others for his interests. In the course of events, he blindly believes that Isabel would become one of his objects acting the way he desires:

"Her mind was to be his, attached to his own like a small garden-plot to a deer-park. He would rake the soil gently and water the flowers; he would weed the beds and gather an occasional nosegay.

It would be a pretty piece of property for a proprietor already far-reaching." (Chapter 42, p.291)

Osmond takes control of Isabel's life to an extent that he decides what friends or life she should have, he cares less about his daughter's feeling and emotions forcing her to follow a materialistic desire. He only shows his real inside personality to Isabel too late only after she got married to him, he acts civil on the outside hiding his inner selfish personality.

The character of Osmond is introduced in the plot as an impressive one with a taste for arts, he appreciates the outer beauty rather than the inner beauty. He is portrayed as a cold person that cannot feel, bearing an ugly bad personality from the inside. His morals and values are based upon his self esteem. His character cares less about the moral conduct when it serves his purpose, Isabel is blinded by his taste for art and his artistic vision. (Kelly: 2015)

The character of Lord Warburton is presented by Henry James as a successful aristocrat who falls in love with Isabel trying very hard to marry her. He even tries to marry Pansy Osmond the daughter of Gilbert just to be close to Isabel, yet Isabel still views him inappropriate as a future husband. His character nevertheless is a powerful social one with many accomplishments and advantages in life, he would have provided social security and brighter future for Isabel. The character of Isabel is intimidated by Lord Warburton as an independent woman who rejects men that would control her freedom, viewing Lord Warburton as a man that would restrict her aspirations. This point shows a clash of values, each believe in a world that suits their own expectations, hence the way they see beauty. This personal approach to the understanding of the self and the other, matches relative beauty that governs the

aesthetic values of unity. Lord Warburton's character relies on reputation, social status and fortune to get Isabel's approval:

" It is the good fortune of a man who for the greater part of a lifetime has abstained without effort from making himself disagreeable to his friends, that when the need comes for such a course it is not discredited by irritating associations."(Chapter12, p.73)

The character of Casper Goodwood like Lord Warburton, is also presented by James as one of the characters who fell in love with Isabel trying to get married to her. But like Lord Warburton, Isabel doesn't see him fitting to her aspirations and ambitious dreams. Isabel is intimidated by the notion of men overpowering her aspirations, Henry James presented those characters as an example of how successful, intelligent and charismatic they could be. Yet he points out the fact that independent women like Isabel fear such power, nevertheless, it is Isabel's aspirations and ambitious desires that make such men love her because they see that such a woman can define their personalities. James points out the clash of values among both women and men in the 19th century as both see their roles in life differently, specially for women like Isabel that is aspiring to go beyond the limits and boundaries of women at the time. Casper's love for Isabel can be obviously seen as he even wants to live only where she lives:

"I came to England simply because you are here; I couldn't stay at home after you had gone; I hated the country because you were not in it. If I like this country at present, it is only because you are here." (Chapter11, p.72)

Henry James also presented the character of Pansy Osmond as the daughter of Gilbert Osmond. Just like Isabel, she is but an object to him and a means for an end to fulfill his desires of wealth and fortune. Gilbert's personality indicates his selfish possessive mentality that cares for no one else, while Pansy, Isabel and Madame Merle's personalities are weak. They allow themselves to become objects or mere games for Gilbert. Although Pansy has her own mind and thoughts about her future, she still follows her father's wishes. James presented her character as an innocent simple character that Isabel falls in love with and tries to help her. Isabel's life with Gilbert becomes for the sake of his daughter Pansy. Osmond thinks of his daughter as a precious person that he tries his best to preserve her purity yet at the same time he controls her life, deciding her identity and future, by overpowering her:

"A young girl should be fresh and fair; she should be innocent and gentle. With the manners of the present time she is liable to become so dusty and crumpled." (Chapter 50, p.358)

In James's mind, women around Osmond fall for him and follow him for his charismatic character, yet he uses his charisma to manipulate them as objects to fulfill his desires. Pansy, just like Madame Merle and Isabel, becomes obedient to Osmond. Her personality and identity is decided by Osmond who overpowers the women around him.

The character of Mrs. Touchett, Ralph's mother, represents the aristocratic American society with all of its beliefs and traditions. She is portrayed by James as an old judgmental character that keeps on giving opinions about Isabel and Madame Merle. Unlike Ralph, her character seems less caring about those around her but prefers to live a wealthy life enjoying the pleasures of fortune. The fact that she is

separated from her husband gives the impression about her view of love and emotions as unimportant issues. Isabel's character seems to differ from that of Mrs. Touchett in terms of life goals. Isabel believes that freedom of choice and ambition is more important than the traditional lifestyle, while Mrs. Touchett believes in living under traditions. When she offers Isabel a chance to go to Europe under her terms Isabel accepts but suggests that she would follow her own way. James imply the difference between the old traditional American characters and the Expatriate ones:

"Well if you'll be very good, and do everything I tell you, I will take you there," Mrs. Touchett rejoined.

The girl's emotions deepened; she flushed a little and smiled at her aunt in silence. "Do everything you tell me? I don't think I can promise that." (Chapter3, p.25)

James presented the character of Henrietta Stackpole as Isabel's loyal friend. Like Isabel, she values the life of independence and freedom of choice. In the course of events, she encourages Isabel at first to pursue her happiness and search for a husband who would accept her ambitious life goals. But she later see Casper Goodwood as the appropriate match for Isabel. After Isabel travels to Europe, Henrietta struggles to convince her friend on keeping her American traditions as she realizes that Isabel's aspirations in a foreign world is against her interest, and that she must choose what is best for her future. Henrietta resembles a good hearted American character that is true to her friend, she tries to awake Isabel from the mistake that she has done:

"I don't know whether I'm too proud. But I can't publish my mistake. I don't think that's decent. I would much rather die"

"You won't think so always," said Henrietta(Chapter47, p.329)

James presents the character of Mr. Touchett at the beginning of the plot as an old aristocratic man who realize that he is dying and is trying to help Ralph pursuing his future wife. His character resembles a wise traditional American one that believes in equality and values. James introduced his character to remind the reader with the wisdom of American old characters that speak from the heart and give advice to their loved ones. Mr. Touchett's character is not only a father figure for Ralph, but also a close friend to him and to Isabel. His character seems the only one that realizes the true emotions between Ralph and Isabel. He gives his wise opinion about people in life and he asserts Isabel's status to him:

"But for me there are only two classes: the people I trust and the people I don't. Of those two, my dear Isabel, you belong to the first." (Chapter6, p.43)

During the course of events, Countess Gemini appears in the plot as a spontaneous funny character. James indicates that though she might be Osmond's sister, she differs from him. She is a goodhearted woman that is so friendly, she becomes Isabel's friend and tells her about Osmond's relationship with Madame Merle. But just like the unfaithful character of Osmond, she is also unfaithful. James wants to show that no matter how good a European character is, it is still caught up in the materialistic corrupted world that brings down the morals of the human nature.

Another character presented in the novel is Edward Rosier, a young American expatriate who spent most of his life in Europe. James portrays how this character falls in love with Osmond's daughter Pansy. He shows how he struggles to convince

Osmond into marrying his daughter. James implies how the character of Osmond is still materialistic and corrupted even when considering his own daughter's future. Though Edward is a genuine man who wants to take a good care of Pansy, Osmond still refuses him and wants to sell his daughter to a wealthy husband. Edward's character is an artistic character that cherishes beauty and purity, that's why he sees Pansy as a perfect wife. His character is an American expatriate that appreciates art and beauty. Like James himself, he appreciates purity and integrity. James implies that the American expatriates like Edward are genuine people who were taught to follow their dreams and emotions rather than money, but they end up facing the cruelty of the materialistic Old World. Though Edward is a sincere character, it is still not enough to win his beloved one. In Europe, he has to be wealthy enough to achieve his life goals.

As seen from the course of events, the characters resemble James's view of the life of American expatriates like Isabel. He thinks of her as a naive person who simply thought she could overcome the traditional American life style of a woman with status. Despite the fact that she is well educated, well mannered, wealthy and ambitious, she still suffered at the end thinking that she chose the best for her life goals. Henry James managed to present the character of Isabel with an aesthetic glamour, even when she confronted such miserable destiny she still preserved her values and acts all the way to the end. She even returned to her husband because of a promise that she made to Pansy making her someone trustworthy that keeps her word.

The choice that Isabel made indicates an ethical act. She became committed to her husband Gilbert even after knowing how he used her to for her wealth. Her loyalty to her new family forbids her from running away and leaving them behind, but feel the need to go back and try to look after her family. Though she is unhappy with her

return, she still follows the path that she first chose taking responsibility for it and remaining faithful . (Jottkandt: 2005).

James's mastery in drama is seen by his ability to portray characters with an aesthetic tendency. A tendency seen in characters like Isabel who is representing the ambitious independent expatriate women. Such women struggle to keep on holding to their values and beliefs even after being struck by the reality of the corruption in the Old World. He also mastered the impressions made about the European characters that depict the reality of the aristocratic materialistic Old World and how they behave. In this novel, a clash of values between the two separated cultures is evident as the American character suffers among the nationals in that part of the world, yet is still able to maintain her identity in a proper way.

Americans dream of freedom and accomplishments in life, but when they are in contact with a corrupted materialistic world like the Old World, they are facing people who only want to take advantage of them. In James's mind, that is the Old World culture, though it has a sophisticated past, people are still belittling American expatriates trying to exploit them, yet they act according to what they were raised upon.

4.2. Daisy Miller:

Daisy Miller is one of Henry James's famous works, a novella that talks about a young American girl who travels to Europe. The character of Daisy is portrayed as a young rich girl that rebel against the traditions of the American society defying all that is considered old and conservative. Her character is a wild one that defies the traditional behavior of women in the 19th century. She has the right to feel and practice

her independence. She rebels against the conservative traditions that restrict women's behavior and lifestyle at the time. On the other hand, the conservative aesthetical values that maps out the way women should behave in a foreign society are well preserved by the expatriate American society and the European locals, leading to a conflict of values between Daisy and that society. James's beautiful psychological approach in describing the actions and feelings of Daisy and those around her is presented in this plot skillfully. Once again the reader's attention is focused during the events happening and the plot becomes intense during the course of events. The character of Daisy is very much criticized by other women in the plot. Her conduct and her misbehavior is questioned a lot by the expatriate society living in Europe. Daisy nevertheless has confidence and a sense of liberty in her attitudes that attracts the opposite sex.

James skillfully presented a change of the aesthetical values between the expatriate society and Daisy's by pointing out the difference between the conservative and liberal values. James aesthetic untraditional point of view for his heroine is ahead of his time. James efficiently introduced her complex character as a woman who seeks independence leading a life by her own choice. He introduced the art of fiction in his international themes for the naturalistic society, trying to establish a community of fiction readers. (James, H., Veeder, W., & Griffin, S. M: 1986).

According to Lustig (2011), Henry James introduces some Gothic touches in his scenes when describing the castle at the Chateau de Chillon and the Colosseum, these Gothic touches do not serve the usual romantic narrative of Henry James, but the sole purpose for them to be introduced in his novels is to provide an image for the sceneries in his plot. In Daisy Miller, James uses figurative speech and images to serve the

romantic aesthetics. The plot in this novel uses the psychological Gothicism for coincidental purposes.

The character of Daisy is presented in this plot as a young American woman from Schenectady, New York traveling to Europe with her mother Mrs. Miller and younger brother Randolph. Her character is presented by James as a spontaneous, beautiful, full of life character. Though one might see her as a spoiled young girl, she still is admired by many men around her. Daisy is presented as a rebellious character that would break the rules concerning the conduct with the opposite sex during that time. She gets to be criticized by people around her especially the expatriate American community living in Europe for the way she acts. The expatriate society is trying hard to preserve their lifestyle and behavior among the locals, but Daisy is acting according to her own desires against the local traditional laws. The plot is focusing on her acts and reputation as Frederick Winterbourne, the man who fell for her, fears for her reputation. She is similar to the character of Isabel in terms of the free will and independent mind that knows no traditional society boundaries. The character of Daisy cares less about traditions and customs as seen in the novel, in their trip to the castle, she seems uninterested in details and the old historical events surrounding the castle. Romance and self fulfillment takes precedence over inherited values:

"Winterbourne told her about the place. But he saw that she cared very little for feudal antiquities and that the dusky traditions of Chillon made but a slight impression upon her." (Part1, p.38)

The character of Daisy looks like a heroine that lives a deep uncontrolled romance. Daisy even refuses to do the simple things according to customs for women at that time, even when taking a walk she is always trying to show off:

"Well, it ought to be, then!" said Daisy. "If I didn't walk I should expire." (Part2, p.56)

To James, the character of a female American expatriate is always reckless and wild, following her dreams with no regard to reality and facts. American women in his view want to try something different from the traditional American lifestyle. Daisy is impressed by the locals in Rome, she shows more interest to be with them than to spend her time with the expatriate American society. Going for the others reflects a deep feeling of psychological attention that builds a wall between her and her community. James shows how the Americans regard those who don't follow the traditions of the expatriate society. Daisy is judged by those traditions and is seen as untamed rebel.

Polak (1993) thinks that the character of Daisy in the plot act against the gender roles defying the society regulations of behavior for women in Europe leading to her own fate. Her careless charming character rises above the national limits providing the reader with a fictional, hard to understand character.

The character of Fredrick Winterbourne is presented in this plot as an American expatriate who lived many years in Europe. He seems to be the only one who truly loved Daisy and wanted the best for her. In James's novels, it is always the American expatriate that really cares for the American women in Europe. The Europeans in his novels try to take advantage of those women. In a sense, these American masculine characters resemble Henry James himself as he lived for a very long time in Europe during his life, meeting American Expatriate women there. The character of Winterbourne is an old fashioned gentleman, he resembles a sincere, honest character. Winterbourne resembles the educated Expatriate American who always looks after

Daisy's reputation. To Daisy, he is a bit stiff and old fashioned to be with. Though she cares for him, he still follows the rules and abide by customs too much that she can't stay with him. He is a stubborn person that wants to be with Daisy even when she chooses to flirt with Mr. Giovanelli. Winterbourne is sincere in his emotions to Daisy, he is keen on defending Daisy's reputation and acts even when he is talking to his aunt:

"She has that charming look that they all have," his aunt resumed. "I can't think where they pick it up; and she dresses in perfection no, you don't know how well she dresses. I can't think where they get their taste."

"But, my dear aunt, she is not, after all, a Comanche savage."

(Part1, p.23)

Fredrick Winterbourne is a character that sticks to values and traditions, James implies that this fellow expatriate American maintained his values and customs even when faced with different life situations. He tries to help Daisy maintain her American customs as well. The artistic beauty in James's fiction is presented through this character. A character that is loving, caring and conservative even with the time spent in the Old World.

The character of Mr. Giovanelli is an Italian man that Daisy meets in Rome, she becomes his best friend. The Expatriate American society in Rome are suspicious of their relationship as they spend too much private time together. He represents a regular Italian man with no social status or background which leads the other characters and the readers to assume that he is using Daisy. His character is a manipulative one that seeks to get Daisy's fortune. Winterbourne doesn't trust his intentions believing that he

is a selfish man that doesn't care for her feelings. He is the one responsible for Daisy's death when she went out with him to the Colosseum and caught the Roman fever. Nevertheless, at the end of the novel he seems to feel guilt for her death admitting that she was the most beautiful most innocent girl. James tried to show that even if he is a manipulative character, he had good qualities after all:

"At last Giovanelli said, "She was the most beautiful young lady I ever saw, and the most amiable"; and then he added in a moment, "and she was the most innocent." (Part 2, p.82)

In comparing the character of Winterbourne from *Daisy Miller* and the character of Maria Gostrey from *The Ambassadors*, we find that Winterbourne's character criticizes Daisy and abides by his morals and values as a gentleman that could not approve of her conduct. As for the character of Maria, she is a genuine person who supports Lambert the person that she cares for assisting him to find the moral approach. (Schoenbach: 2012)

Mrs. Costello's character is Fredrick Winterbourne's aunt, she is of a high class society that has few houses in Italy. She represents the American expatriate society living abroad in Europe. James illustrates how they are judgmental about Daisy's relationship with Mr. Giovanelli, implying that her reputation would affect theirs as well. Henry James shows how the aristocratic class looks upon acts of its members carefully. Her character always tells Winterbourne and the readers of the novel about the gossip and the impression that Daisy makes within the expatriate society. Like the expatriate society, she is too judgmental about Daisy. She tells Winterbourne what the other Americans think of her. James indicates that for Mrs. Castello, the best way to

socialize in Rome is to live by the old values of the Italians and not to spend time walking with them like Daisy does:

"The vesper service was going forward in splendid chants and organ tones in the adjacent choir, and meanwhile, between Mrs. Costello and her friends, there was a great deal said about poor little Miss Miller's going really "too far".' (Part2, p.70)

Henry James presented the character of Mrs. Miller, Daisy's mother, as a weak character that has no control over her children. Her character seems to be unable to control Daisy's behavior, she doesn't seem to have raised her children in a good manner. Henry presented this fictional character in an artistic way to imitate the reality of parenthood. He suggests that the behavior of children has much to do with the parent's way in teaching and taking care of them in life. In the plot she seems more concerned about her health than her children. She is displeased with the life in Rome in general.

Mrs. Walker is another American expatriate character of the American society living in Europe, a wealthy widow living in Rome. Her relationship with Winterbourne goes back to Geneva and her children also study in Geneva. James places this character along with Mrs. Costello as the main voice of the American expatriate wealthy society that is annoyed by Daisy's relationship with the locals in Rome. Like Mrs. Costello, she is a judgmental person regarding conduct and behavior. She shares Winterbourne's fear for Daisy's reputation among the Italians in Rome. Although she becomes Daisy's friend, she still tries to convince her about the outcome of her behavior among the locals but Daisy knows what reputation she might get with the way she acts and doesn't seem to care:

"You are old enough to be more reasonable. You are old enough, dear Miss Miller, to be talked about."

Daisy looked at Mrs. Walker, smiling intensely. "Talked about? What do you mean?" (Part2, p.56)

Another character presented in this plot by James is Randolph Miller, a character that gives the patriotic impression about the American lifestyle. Like his sister, he is wild careless kid who sleeps whenever he wants and eats candy all the time. He is loud most of the time talking about America, his character is symbolic. James wanted to prove a point with Randolph's patriotism. He talks so much about America and compares everything in Italy with his homeland. James wanted to show how ignorant Americans sometimes get having much pride in their country to the point that it becomes annoying. For characters like Randolph, America is the ultimate beautiful value. James also points out Mrs. Miller weakness with Randolph's character as she can't control him. He is pointing the difference between the way European children and American children are raised. James fictional art in presenting the character of Randolph imitates reality about the expatriate Americans who believe they are a bit superior to others in the Old World:

"I can't get any candy here, any American candy. American candy's the best candy."

"And are American little boys the best little boys?" asked Winterbourne.

"I don't know. I'm an American boy," said the child. (Part1, p.9)

Eugenio is a character presented in the plot as the Miller's family guide. A character that has much more insight and reason than Daisy, Randolph and Mrs. Miller. He represents the voice of wisdom as he gives pieces of advice and makes sure Daisy and her family are behaving in an appropriate manner. His character is portrayed by James as a strict well behaved guard that tries to keep everything under control. He pays attention mostly to Daisy and her companions, always giving his opinions about her actions as if he tries to maintain the family's reputation pure:

"I think you had better not go out in a boat, mademoiselle,"

Eugenio declared." (Part1, p.35)

Henry James's art in presenting the plot of the expatriate American girl Daisy can be noted by the amount of credit his novel gained among the audience of both Europe and America. His plot and sequence of events present the reader with an interesting emotional story. He produced fictional characters that imitate reality in the 19th century based on his own experience of living in the Old World. The atmosphere, the setting and the circumstances surrounding the characters spots light onto the foreign world that the American public don't know about. James attempts to deliver messages to the American public with his plots informing them about the life in the Old World. This can be seen through the type of characters that he choose. They depict real life issues when it comes to Womanhood, values and foreign life matters. His art perfected the cultural aspects found in the Old World during that time, the way the locals think and act around foreigners. James also mastered the impressions of the expatriate American society at that time indicating their traditional lifestyle and the rules that they live by. His characters expressed the opinions and thoughts of the bourgeois society during that time. James's creativity is notable in the character of Daisy,

addressing various life issues that restricted women's role in the 19th century. The plot and the character of Daisy Miller defies a society where male dominance is apparent. It sheds light upon the feminist lifestyle of locals in a foreign society.

Henry James's fiction focuses on women's rights at a period when they did not have much rights. The rebellious character of Daisy defies a patriarchal masculine society going against the traditions and values that are defined by that society. (Rowe: 1998).

4.3.The American:

Henry James presents this plot telling a story about an American expatriate called Christopher Newman visiting Paris. Like all of his other works, his hero is in search for a better future in Europe. His character portrays a wealthy successful American business man who meets people of different social backgrounds in Europe. James shows how he is astonished by the behavior of other characters who search for wealth and success at any cost. Claire de Cintre whom he falls in love with is manipulated by her family to marry against her own wishes for the sake of wealth. James brilliantly shows how the characters react to certain situations they are faced with according to their own traditions and values. His plot shows the difference between the values of Europeans and those of Americans. The reader is just like Christopher, amazed by the materialistic culture in Europe and how people are willing to do anything for money. Henry James demonstrates how his fiction could resemble the best and the worst in the human nature and how real life issues in his plot governs characters.

James indicates that the form of fiction and character is drawn from the critical atmosphere around it. His aesthetics of the clash of values are clear as he asserts the

seriousness of the novel by the public. His French experience gave his literary career an advantage to his artistic efforts. (Roy: 2006)

The character of Christopher Newman is presented in this novel by James as a successful young American expatriate who managed to make the best out of his life. His self made fortune indicates the qualities that he obtains. James's aesthetical beauty is demonstrated in this character. James wanted to prove once again how the American characters maintain their values and appreciate the good things in life as Christopher has a sense for the beautiful things in life. He loves beautiful art and appreciates talents. When facing the hypocrisy of the Bellegarde family, he still shows his gentleman personality refusing to expose the letter that would incriminate Madame Bellegarde for murdering her husband. James wants to show how Christopher is an example of a fine American gentleman:

"The gentleman on the divan was a powerful specimen of an American. (Chapter1,2)"

Christopher Newman appears in the plot as a character that resembles the good hearted American expatriate. He becomes Valentin's friend. Valentin even helps his friend when it comes to Claire which indicates how close they became and how he considers Christopher a good man. Christopher believes in giving and taking, he considers wealth a necessity in life. But he also believes that charity is an important deed. In James's view, Newman is not only a gentleman, but an art collector as well. He loves the prettiest women considering them as a precious gift to successful wealthy men:

"All this, as I have affirmed, made her seem rare and precious, a very expensive article, as he would have said, and one which a man with an ambition to have everything about him of the best would find it highly agreeable to possess." (Chapter9,2)

Henry James presents the character of Claire De Cintre in the plot as a reflection to what women experienced in the 19th century. Her character was forced into marriage at a young age thus deprived of any credible sense of beauty. She lived a sad life being sold to Count De Cintre as a teenager to get wealth and fortune yet he died and she got nothing. Henry James sheds light once again upon the suffering of women at that time showing how they were mistreated and used as objects to fulfill selfish desires. He also points out how women were oppressed in the Old World during that time and how the Character of Christopher, like the other Americans, hated that. The Bellegarde family control Claire even after she becomes a widow, they approve or disapprove of men who ask for her hand. Her character is intelligent yet discreet and silent most of the time, she recognizes her own destiny and abides to her family's choices. Claire as an aristocratic woman that follows cultural values of her family, refuses to pursue her own happiness with Christopher, instead she follows her family wishes. Her character is shown by James to be a beautiful special character that Christopher Newman appreciates and falls in love with. Christopher Newman falls in love with Claire to the point that he even tries to take revenge for what her family did to her. Her suffering is indicated by James mostly because of her loyalty to her family wishes. James shows how the traditions that she lives by control her:

"To see you will be nothing but a distress for me; there is no need therefore, to wait for what you call brighter days." (Chapter20,2)

Valentin De Bellegarde is Claire's young brother. His character is presented by James as an example of an aristocratic reckless French character yet a good hearted one. He tries to help Christopher marry his sister. James points out how not all aristocratic men who lived during that time were as stiff as Urbain, Claire's big brother, but some were easy outgoing and lovable like Valentin. Although he looks spoiled, he turns out to be the only real friend for Christopher. Even at his death scene he tells him the family secret to help him marry Claire. Valentin's character is shown in this plot as a loyal person that cares for his friends and his sister. He takes pride in his family roots asserting his loyalty to his aristocratic heritage, but at the same time he recognizes the cruelty of his family to force his sister Claire into marriage for wealth. He is in between justifying his family's actions and condemning them:

"She made at eighteen a marriage that was expected to be brilliant,
but that turned out like a lamp that goes out; all smoke and bad
smell." (Chapter8,14)

Henry James presents the character of Noemie Noiche in an aesthetic fictional way to represent the European women who seek money and fortune. Her character is seen as an intelligent, beautiful, charismatic character that Christopher understands. Noemie and her father both see Christopher as an opportunity, which gives clues to how materialistic her character is. James shows how she treats Valentin who fell in love with her. She sees him as a way to improve her image and status. Noemie at the end of the plot chooses Lord Deepmere, the old wealthy man that Claire's family wanted her to marry. Noemie even considers the duel between Stanislas and Valintin over her as a way to boost her social status. James portrays her character as seen from Christopher's point of view who thinks of her as a beautiful manipulative women. He recognizes

how a beautiful woman in Paris gets what she desires. She is proud of her paintings and her ability to attract wealthy aristocratic men when she spots them:

"ask him, then if he would not like to learn French."

(Chapter1,41)

Newman's interest in the character of Noemie does not go beyond the sexual interest as he sees an attractive woman that he fast forgets about after being with her. James indicates the American expatriate masculine interest in sexual activities. He also indicates how European females recognize that need using it for their interest as well.

The character of Mrs. Bread as presented in the plot by James is a peculiar character. She is the Bellegarde's family long time loyal servant that knows many of their secrets. During the events of the plot, the reader notices how she cares for Claire's fate and is protective of her. She helps Newman trying to marry Claire after recognizing him as an honest person with good qualities. James's skill in depicting this character is obvious as he presents a working class personality that possesses values and loyalty, unlike the aristocratic class in Europe that is lost to the materialistic world. Her character is a trustworthy, sincere character that looks after Claire and Valentin. She raised them and she loves them as her children. Her character, just like Christopher, is disgusted by the murder of the Marquis yet still cannot harm the family out of loyalty and values:

"My grudge has faded, too; the red has all gone out of it; but it lies here yet."

(Chapter22,9)

James presented the character of Urbain De Bellegarde, Claire's older brother, as an example of a European aristocratic man who believes in male dominance and the

pursue of wealth. He is an example of how men at that time used women as objects to achieve their purpose, in this case the woman is his own sister Claire. Standing by his mother's side, he cares less about her own happiness and feelings but rather believes a wealthy husband is a better choice. Like his mother, he is a materialistic character. James points out the clash of values of an expatriate American character like James and a European character like Urbain. While Christopher seeks Claire's happiness and freedom of choice, Urbain dominates his sister's desires and is overprotective of her. James demonstrates how Urbain's character would reach the point of conspiring with his mother to hide the murder of his father in order to gain wealth out of Claire's marriage. James demonstrates how his character is terrifying to Christopher and to the readers. He is implying how his character is a strong one that takes charge and control of situations.

Like other previous novels, James introduces American expatriate characters in the plot to represent the voice of reality and wisdom. They represent the voice of the reader. Mr. Tristram and Mrs. Tristram are two American expatriate characters whom are friends with Christopher Newman. Tom Tristram is an old war friend of Newman who has served with him in the civil war few years back. He moved to Paris living a luxurious life with his wife Lizzie Tristram. James shows how the character of Lizzie becomes friends with Newman. She guides him and gives him advice on marrying Claire. James point out the way these characters hold American values while in Europe. He shows how reckless the American male characters such as Tom become, while asserting the maintenance of values for female American expatriate characters like Lizzie. She lives by her traditions, all through the course of events she advices her friend on various matters. Although James indicates that she is not as beautiful as

other women, he still points out her sharp intelligent character. He turns focus on her opinion and her analysis of European characters. Tom on the other hand prefers to enjoy everyday life in clubs smoking cigars and playing cards. James indicates the difference between male and female American expatriate characters. Female characters seem to have more clear life goals than males. James point is to shed light on other American characters and their behavior within the expatriate American society and how they act according to their values that always differ from those of the European's.

A European character represented in the plot is Monsieur Nioche, Noemie's father. An aristocratic character that has became poor and in need for money. James introduces this character to point out the way European aristocrats behave and deal with situations at hard times. He tries to help his daughter sell her paintings to gain fortune, his aims of doing that is to retake his rich stature among the other European aristocrats. In the plot, James indicates how his situation as an aristocratic man who has been through bad times is. He shows how the other characters look down on him as he has no value among wealthy aristocrats. This character is also symbolic, it symbolizes the materialistic Old World society that evaluates people according to how much money they have. His status is presented in the plot to the reader through the eyes of Christopher Newman:

"His little ill-made coat, desperately brushed, his darned gloves, his highly polished boots, his rusty shapely hat, told a story of a person who had losses." (Chapter1,29)

The character of The Comte de Cintre is perhaps the most important character in the plot, even when the events of the plot revolve around Claire and Christopher. It is the

character that caused so much pain for Clair. He was the rich old man who married Claire against her will. This character symbolizes the corrupted status of Europe where James indicates how Claire as a woman had no choice and was forced to marriage. His wealthy character indicates how The Bellegarde family and the European aristocratic society in general view him as a prize to win with no regard to his age, morals or even personality. James presents an aesthetic beautiful struggling story concerning Claire's relationship with her husband as she even refuses his wealth after his death. This would only indicate how Claire hated him yet at the same time cared for her family and her traditions.

The character of Lord Deepmere is also presented in the plot by James to indicate the corrupted society of Europe. He is the wealthy far cousin of the Bellegarde's family, he is the man whom the Bellegarde wanted Claire to marry. His character is portrayed in the plot as a reckless one that has no taste in art. He does not appreciate beauty and looks upon other characters as people who could easily be bought. James shows how his wealth pleases Madamme de Bellegarde. James indicates the mentality of the aristocratic European society and how it differs from that of the Americans by comparing the character of Christopher Newman to Lord Deepmere. While Christopher cares and loves Claire, The Bellegarde family wants to use Claire as an object to fulfill their aims of fortune. Once again James proves how male dominance within the society of Europe prevails over the feminist aspirations. He draws a picture in his fictions to where women stand helpless against material societies even if they are of aristocratic origins.

The character of Stanislas Kapp in the plot is the character that shot Valentin in a duel. He represents a proud rude European character that appreciates traditions and

aristocratic circles. His duel with Valentin is for taking his place next to Noeime and his desire to win her. In the plot, he is not much to blame as James indicates, but the blame is put upon Noeime for her selfish desires.

James presents another character in the plot to portray American expatriates in his international themes. The character of Benjamin Babcock represents an American expatriate character traveling to Europe that becomes friends with Christopher. His character like all other American expatriates has a taste for arts and beautiful sceneries. He criticizes the corruption of Europe and the way people behave according to their pleasures. James indicates once again how moral and ethical the American characters are in compare to European ones. James also indicates how Americans take pride in following their fellow American brothers in a foreign country by the way Babcock follows Christopher and admire him.

Other European characters in the plot set by James like Madame Dandelard emphasize the Old World community view on womanhood as she struggles to live in Paris after her divorce. James includes this character to further demonstrate how a woman that has not real wealth or stature would consider practicing prostitution in order to get by her daily life. He points out the way Europeans look upon such women when he shows how the character of Valentin is interested in only knowing her fate. He reminds the reader how women are neglected in the unjust feminist community in Europe.

In *The American*, Henry James creates American fictional characters like Christopher Newman that resemble the reality of an American Caucasian male. He speaks English and follows the protestant religion. His character acts and behaves exactly the way real American male of similar background do. He tried to demonstrate

and answer the questions concerning the American identity and the values of the American society. James presented the other characters in the plot with a skilful aesthetic portrayal. He presents the character of Claire as a European character with American attitudes. In his mind she is the appropriate heroine for his expatriate hero, yet the differences they both have and the fictional circumstances that they both face lead to their despair. This plot successfully involves the reader into the intense events that the hero of the story faces. The characters depict real life personalities and situations in a beautiful Aesthetic plot. The clash of values is once again apparent in this plot as he points the way Americans maintain what they were raised upon in the face of the realistic corruption of Europe. Henry James mastered the beautiful dramatic plot presenting an aesthetic beautiful scene. The criticism in Henry James's plots does not only include the European characters with their misbehavior but also extends to the American expatriate characters as well. He sometimes previews the ignorance of the American characters and their reckless actions that dazzles the European community.

The international theme that he presents in his fictions covers the clash of two different cultures and the misunderstanding that both suffer from. He switches the readers point of view between those two cultures. (Munch: 1999)

Banta(1987) believes that James helped in shaping the fictional literary movement presenting both a romantic and a realistic image of the American lifestyle and culture at the time. He created a plot depicting how a fictional American expatriate like Newman during that time would act all through the course of events. He approached the novel driven by the French aesthetical influence of art for art's sake, demonstrating the relationship between an American democracy and Parisian aristocracy. James's

plot emphasizes the clash of those two cultures and how the romance is doomed to fail in a materialistic society that is blinded by wealth and fortune.

4.4. The Aspern Papers:

Like all the other previous Henry James's novels and short stories, this one also covers the international theme and the expatriate American life in the Old World. In this novella, Henry James presents an unknown narrator of the story that travels all the way to Venice in order to meet an old woman by the name Juliana Bordereau, the ex lover of a famous American expatriate poet named Jeffery Aspern. In the plot, James indicates how this narrator tries to gain access to some of his papers that are left with Juliana and his use of a cunning way to achieve that. Though he tries cleverly to gain access to Juliana's life by manipulating her niece Miss. Tita, he gets to be manipulated himself. James wants to prove with this short story again that no matter how much Americans think they are clever and cunning, they are still no match for the greedy Old World settlers whom have learned the materialistic life of Europe and the way to deprive people their money. The setting takes place in Venice with a precise detail of the house in which the plot takes place. James skillfully introduced the international theme into this plot to give the reader the ability to imagine the scene using precise details for the place. The characters once again show the clash of civilizations where the narrator is interested in gaining Aspern's letters and papers but the Old World settlers are interested in money. James's main aim in this plot is to show the narrator's disappointment and the Old World experience in extracting money from foreigners. He also demonstrates the old traditions that they live under and obey by showing the way Miss. Tita abides by her aunt's desires. James shows the gap between the

American characters and the Old World characters as they never trust each other and have many differences.

The plot is a complex one where the reader find it hard to determine the true hero in the story. The characters presented in the plot act closely and have the same beliefs. Miss. Tita becomes the manipulator at the end of the plot and the narrator becomes the manipulated. The plan of the narrator turns against him as he spends too much money and too much time in a way that Miss. Tita becomes the final beneficiary of the situation. (Walther: 2010)

In the plot, James refers to Jeffery Aspern, the famous poet as a godly figure turning away from the values of the religious teachings and showing the human love for celebrities. James emphasizes the rise of curiosity as the new enthusiasm that steers people's actions and desires. The use of an unnamed narrator feeds the plot with more thrill as the reader find the story told by the character himself more exciting.

This plot indicates the rise of a new cultural tradition that goes far beyond the personal psychology at the beginning of the 20th century. This cultural trend represents a new approach in the way the writer and the reader connect to each other. The narrator's character in this plot is the one that tries to be manipulative while Miss Tita is the innocent one, but at the end the narrator is the one that pays dearly for his mistrust of her. (James & Poole: 2013)

James presents the narrator's character in this plot as a vague unknown American character that travels to Venice, Italy in order to follow his passion of reading the letters of a deceased famous American poet named Jeffery Aspern. The character introduced by James justifies any way in order to achieve what he aims for. In

contradiction to most of his other plots, in this one it is the American character that is a manipulative cunning one thinking of immoral ways to get what he wants even using a false name. In the plot however, the character shows emotions of remorse and understanding for the other characters and especially for Miss. Tita where the reader can sense that he still obtains good qualities and moral values to appreciate and respect others in the plot. James also portrays the narrator as a person who values arts and poetry considering them as precious items that one would try everything he can think of to get them. James's Aesthetic beauty of this character appears by the way he describes the beautiful scenery in Italy and the way he appreciates the traditional beautiful places that he sees. He even has a passion for time as he appreciates the beautiful night time in that place. There is an irony in the narrator's character as James implies that he does moral acts even when his whole aim is anything but moral. He is compassionate with Miss. Tita and her aunt at some points, but wants to use her at others to get close to Juliana and get the Aspern's letters. James's Aesthetic skill is noted in this plot through the narrator's character. He portrays how a character is willing to change his name and do immoral acts to get some information on his idol by any means:

" I am prepared to roast all summer, as well as hereafter, perhaps you'll say! Meanwhile, John Cumnorwill bombard me with letters addressed, in my feigned name, to the care of the pardona."

(Chapter1. 15)

This character represents the modernized American culture at the end of the 19th century that looks upon the acts and behaviors of Europeans as old fashioned and

different. Yet like all other American expatriates, he accepts these cultural aspects even when they are different to him:

"Though she had looked down at me first from an upper window, dropping the inevitable challenge which in Italy precedes the hospitable act. As a general thing I was irritated by this survival of medieval manners." (Chapter2, 1)

The beauty in presenting this character is that at the end of the narrative he chooses to pay money for Miss. Tita as a moral act even when she admits burning the Aspern's letters. This indicates James's ability to present an ironic civilized American personality incapable of committing immoral acts, but only using cunning ways to get the documents needed to write and present a fellow American literary artist.

Another character presented in the plot is the character of Mrs. Prest that only appears on few occasions in the plot. James introduces this character to echo the reader's curiosity in finding out what the narrator is planning. Her character helps providing the narrator with hints concerning his plan to get close to Juliana. James demonstrates how a fellow American is wary when it comes to using the cunning ways and is feeling uncomfortable when recognizing an act that would go against her morals and beliefs. Her character keeps questioning the narrator's plan and weather it would succeed, indicating a weak personality that feels remorse over wrongful acts:

"The aunt will refuse; she will think the whole proceeding very louche!" Mrs. Prest declared shortly after this, when I had resumed my place in her gondola. She had put the idea into my head and

now (so little are women to be counted on) she appeared to take a despondent view of it." (Chapter2. 18)

Henry James presents the character of Miss Tita in the plot as Juliana Brodereau's niece, an intelligent shy young woman that lives with her aunt. In the course of the events, Henry James indicates how the narrator tries to get close to this character by wooing her. In this plot, James points out the innocence of the European character instead of the American expatriate that is usually the innocent moral person. Miss Tita resembles purity and dignity. Her character is an obedient character that abides by traditions of the Old World. This can be noted by the way she answers to her aunt's wishes. James indicated that she even doesn't go out of the house if her aunt doesn't want her to. The character of Miss. Tita is a compassionate character that helps the narrator when he tries to gain access to her aunt's letters even when she feels that she is betraying her by doing so. This would only indicate how Miss. Tita likes helping others. Her character is a one that preserves the values and the traditions in which she was raised upon. She only accompanies the narrator to the Piazza when her aunt gives her the permission to do so. James asserts the innocence of this young character:

"Her attitude was perpetually a sort of prayer for assistance, for explanation; and yet no woman in the world could have been less of a comedian. From the moment you were kind to her she depended on you absolutely, herself consciousness dropped from her and she took the greatest intimacy, the innocent intimacy".

(Chapter6, 25)

The character of Miss. Tita is at first of the novel presented as a minor character whose main role is to be manipulated by the narrator of the story, but at the end her character transforms into a heroine in the story.

According to Walther (2010), The narrator plays a big role in converting Miss. Tita's character in the course of events as he becomes an influence for her change. He fails to see her as a person at the beginning but instead views her as an object to use in order to gain his interests. He thinks of her at first as a simple weak character that could become subordinate, but at the end of the novella he recognizes her transformation into a strong independent personality.

Miss Tita has a trusting character that made her fall in love with the narrator believing that the only reason for him to get close to her is to marry her. She believes in goodness in others because of her good nature. James introduced her beautiful character in the scene to show how men always take advantage of trusting weak women and to defend the conception about the treatment of women in general. The narrator refused to marry Miss Tita after her aunt's death leaving her with a big disappointment and in tears, yet James proves his narrator's remorse and feeling of guilt over what he has done portraying a moral person that feels guilt:

"As the day went on I grew to wish that I had never heard of Aspern's relics, and I cursed the extravagant curiosity that had put John Cumnor on the scent of them. We had more than enough material without them, and my predicament was the just punishment of that most fatal of human follies, our not having known when to stop". (Chapter9, 41)

Henry James introduces the character of Juliana Bordereau as the ex lover and the inspiration for the famous American poet Jeffery Aspern. In the plot, she represents the last person that knew about the inner life of that famous poet. James portrays this character as a very old woman that is over hundred years old and not going to live long. The narrator is intimidated by her character as he finds her very clever and cunning. James indicates how she views the narrator as a tool to gain money even when her house is not that expensive. Her character has got the ability to see the narrator's need for her house and she uses him for it. In the course of events, the narrator pictures her as a character that is full of secrets. She never talks about her ex lover and she never opens up to strangers about that part of her life, she keeps everything for herself. The way that she preserves Jeffery Asper's papers and portrait indicate how she represents an old fashion traditional woman that does not care about fame nor fortune, but instead cares about the sentimental value and the memories that played a major part during her life. James provides hints about her character as an ex American character that moved along time ago to live in the Old World:

" I exclaimed, you don't mean to say you are also by chance American?"

"I don't know; we used to be."

"Used to be? Surely you haven't changed?"

"It's so many years ago, we are nothing." (Chapter2, 9)

She became a European character that forgot all about the American traditions and values. She adopted the traditions and values of the European culture instead. James used her character in the plot to resemble the Old World with all of its cultural aspects and used the narrator to resemble America with its modern American culture that marks the beginning of the 20th century. James portrays the Old World traditional life

throw this character that behaves and acts in a different way from the American characters. The narrator in the plot does not understand the way in which Europeans act, dress or behave feeling they are strange to him:

"The old woman was sitting in the same place in which I had seen her last, in the same position, with the same mystifying bandage over her eyes." (Chapter6, 4)

Juliana Bordereau's character surprises the narrator as a hard character that is safe guarding the Asper's papers with no regard to those who want to view them. She represents a wall that is hard to get rid of between the narrator and the Aspern Papers. James indicates that the papers themselves mean nothing to Juliana while they are of great value to the whole world. Her character represents a very clever woman that knows that her own death is approaching and prefers to pass the papers for her niece to make money out of them. (Monteiro: 2016)

The character of the maid presented in the plot is set by James as a flat character that has no particular meaning, yet he presented that character to indicate the old traditional ways in which the Europeans live by. James describes the way she is dressed and how she looks referring to her behavior as an old traditional Italian behavior, indicating that this family preserves European old values and take pride in them. The narrator questions Juliana's big house and materials that are not made use of and in contrast their need for money. He also questions the purpose of hiring a maid by people who seem to not afford it. In the plot, James indicates the narrator's lack of morals as he views the maid as an object that could be used in order to get close to the family, he wished that his gondolier would fall in love with her:

"I should have been glad if he had fallen in love with Miss Bordereau's maid or, failing this, had taken her in aversion."
 (Chapter4, 3)

As seen from the character analysis of this story, Henry James not only introduced a beautiful aesthetic plot but also marked a historical influence by the way his fictional characters play their part. Unlike all the other stories, he pointed out that the American expatriates are sometimes the people who seek to take advantage of others. Though the narrator tries to manipulate Juliana and her niece Miss. Tita to obtain The Aspern papers, he ends up losing money, time and morals. James points out how the narrator feels the guilt of playing a cunning part affecting and hurting Miss Tita for his own selfish materialistic interests. James also portrays the American point of view for celebrities, fame and fortune and how it changed over the years especially at the end of the 19th century. Fame and fortune became the most important matter to them that they would cross all the red moral lines in order to have them. James points out this moral defect that have struck the American expatriate society. On the other hand, Henry James points out the fact that though Americans became less moral over the years, they still maintain some values and beliefs that are present within their personalities, this could be seen through the narrators feelings of guilt and remorse to Miss. Tita's manipulation. James also points out the old traditional values that the European community holds as rules inseparable from their culture, the way Miss. Tita abides to her aunt's wishes and the way both women behave among locals indicate that. James further points the way they preserve their own assets and never make use of them as a hint to the European cultural aspects of traditional aristocratic residence. The clash of values between the Old World and the new one is demonstrated in this plot like all

other works of Henry James in an aesthetical tendency as the narrator of the plot describes the habits of the locals that are strange to him.

James's interest in Europe included their language, their landmarks, their different cultural aspects and their literature. He paid more focus on their literary works more than any other. The international theme in James's writing almost always include the bewilderment of the American Expatriate characters when it comes to the historical monuments and ruins. He describes the fascination that American expatriates feel when exploring such places. James's characters reaction to those places is a way of identifying the connection between the Old World and the New World which would help in clearing and narrowing the differences between the two cultures.

James provides an aesthetical importance for such places giving more attention to them to point out the time lapse between the values of the past and those of the present. (Tredy, Duperray & Harding: 2011).

Miller (2005) believes that James's written life accounts of other fictional personalities serves as an essential tool to redefine the value of literature. He emphasizes the connection between historical background and the plot. If they are both subjected to truth, responsibility becomes subjected to moral principles and the directions in life as it uses the language instead of being descriptive. In *The Aspern Papers*, James puts emphasizes on the inner feelings of the narrator to give the reader a chance to become judgmental to the plot.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendation

In this chapter, the researcher points out the final conclusion of the study also provides the most important recommendations and the further researches which can be considered for future studies.

5.1 Conclusion:

This study presents an analysis to the influence of the expatriate life of Henry James upon his works with focus on the aesthetic tendency in his writings. The study analysis four works of Henry James mainly "*Daisy Miller*", "*The American*", "*The Portrait of a Lady*" and "*The Aspern Papers*". It provides answers to the three questions of the study. The first question deals with the expatriate life of Henry James, his personal experience living in the Old World and how it shaped his novels. The traditions and values of the Old World during the 19th century can be clearly noted in James's novels as he points out the clash of values between the American Expatriate characters and the locals. The study indicates and assures the impersonations of the lifestyle and morals in which the Old World is governed by. As seen in *The Portrait of a Lady* for example, the theme and the setting describes perfectly the details of the aristocratic life of the European community in a way that can only be noted through experience. The cultural rules and values of that society are drawn from the writer's personal experience and exposure to those aspects, the reader would recognize the experienced writer's knowledge in transferring the exact aristocratic image of Europe. James's aesthetical portrayal of values and traditions in that society is clear to the reader.

The second question of the study deals with the effects of James's experience on the characters and the aesthetical portrayal of these characters in his works. As can be seen in his American expatriate characters, James always tends to present American characters that are faced with the cruel and corrupted Old World. His characters maintain their values and beliefs the way they are brought up with, no matter how the pressure upon them in that society is. They always prevail morally by acting according to the American values. In *The American* for example, the character of Christopher Newman prefers to live far away at the end of the novel without taking his revenge. The reader is impressed by the character's well behavior and maintenance of values. The character's morals and ethics provide the reader with an aesthetic beautiful scene of discipline and order. In *The Aspern Papers* the narrator maintains a sense of morality even when he tries to manipulate the European characters as he shows the feelings of remorse and guilt at the end of the plot. He recognizes his immoral acts of manipulating the character of Miss Tita.

The study dealt with the third question of the study to examine the personal point of view for the writer in his characters. The features of the characters resemble the writer's own American values and traditions. When faced with bad decisions and disappointing reality, the characters maintain their morals the way James believes it should be. As an Expatriate American himself, he has shown how his characters still fight to keep morality in a materialistic world. In *The Portrait of A Lady*, Izabel Archer embraces her fate even after she finds out her misfortune. She goes back to Europe proving her loyalty to her husband and how she preserves her morals at the end.

The study concluded that the features of the American Expatriate characters are the same as the features of the writer himself. It focuses on the aesthetic Tendency in the writer's works displaying its impact to help understand the writer's motivation and point of view in his themes and in his characters. This provides a deeper analysis for the literary works of Henry James concerning his plot, characters and point of view.

5.2 Recommendations

1. The works of Henry James are considered as great literary works that should be examined more focusing on the sociological and psychological factors that played a part in his literary career.
2. The novels and short stories of Henry James should be read and understood according to the American values and traditions in order to understand the behavior of its characters.
3. There is a need to do more research on Henry James's works with focus on the different perspectives for the characters in his works. .

5.3 Further Studies

The researcher suggests the following for doing further studies:

1. The works of Henry James provides good reference into the ethics of the American lifestyle in the 19th century, his novels can be useful for students who wish to do studies on this matter.
2. More studies could include the clash of values between the Old World and America demonstrating the differences between those two civilizations.

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