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Twain's dazzling experiments with the vernacular helped inspire writers around the world to create art out of the language spoken by their countrymen—writers like Johannes V. Jensen, considered the first great modern Danish author, who went on to win the Nobel Prize for literature. Twain's other works shaped world literature, too. Joseph Conrad often thought of Life on the Mississippi when he was in command of a steamer in the Congo and stood straining in the night looking for snags, while Borges used it as a source for the book in which he made his debut as a storyteller. Twain's works have been translated into over 75 languages, and editions have been published in virtually every country in which books are printed. Mark Twain travelled a lot during his lifetime not only round the USA but also to Europe and the Holy Land. He naturally began writing books about his travels. “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” was published in 1876, and soon after he began writing a sequel, “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. It took Mark Twain longer to write “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” than any of his other books. He started writing in 1876, but put the story away after about two years of work. He returned to it in 1883, and the following year it was published. Mark Twain’s first great success as a writer which brought him national attention was the short story The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. He then wrote The Innocents Abroad, which is one of the best-selling travel books of all time; and followed it with another non-fiction work titled Roughing It. Mark Twain co-authored this novel with his friend, the American essayist Charles Dudley Warner. The book primarily focuses on the lust for getting rich through land speculation that pervades society in post Civil War America. It has two parallel stories that satirize greed and political corruption in the era.