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to Use Voice, Point of View, Details and Images, Rhythms of Language, Scene and Summary, and Quotations and Transcripts in Effective Legal Storytelling; I. Backstory: Grading Law School Examinations; II. Preliminary Note: "Voice" and "Style"; III. Voice and Rhythm: "Staying on the Surface"; IV. The Use of Scene and Summary: "Showing and Telling"; V. Telling in Different Voices; VI. Perspective or Point of View VII. Several Functions of Perspective: How Does Perspective (Point of View) Work, and What Work Does It Do? VIII. Concluding Observations; 7. A Sense of Place: Settings, Descriptions, and Environments; I. Introduction; II. Dangerous Territory: Contrasting Settings Evoking Danger and Instability in Joan Didion's "The White Album" and the Judicial Opinion in a Rape Case; III. More Dangerous Places Where Bad Things Happen: Use of Physical Descriptions and Factual Details to Create Complex Environments in W. G. Sebald's *The Emigrants* and the Petitioners' Briefs in Two Coerced Confession Cases IV. Settings and Environment as Villains and Villainy in the Mitigation Stories of Kathryn Harrison's *While They Slept* and the Petitioner's Brief in *Eddings v. Oklahoma* V. Concluding Observations; 8. Narrative Time: A Brief Exploration; I. Introduction; II. The Ordering of Discourse Time; III. Concluding Observations; 9. Final Observations: Beginnings and Endings; Notes; Index

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## Sommario/riassunto

Good lawyers have an ability to tell stories. Whether they are arguing a murder case or a complex financial securities case, they can capably explain a chain of events to judges and juries so that they understand them. The best lawyers are also able to construct narratives that have an emotional impact on their intended audiences. But what is a narrative, and how can lawyers go about constructing one? How does one transform a cold presentation of facts into a seamless story that clearly and compellingly takes readers not only from point A to point B, but to points C, D, E, F, and G as well? In

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