

The purpose of this thesis is to show and prove by the testimony of competent authorities, the influence of Poe on French literature in general, and to trace his special influence on French poetry. After this will come a study of the significant part Poe had in the development of several literary.

The tragedies during his life, such as the death of his biological and adoptive moms, followed by the death of his young wife Virginia were important factors which formed his gothic style. Those habits had a big influence in his life and in his works. Family members, classmates, depression and disasters influenced Poe to use alcohol. The possibilities of Poe been an alcoholic increased because of the environment and the society in which he grew up Scharf, Douglas 3. Genetics probabilities were really high to him too, once his father, David Poe, and his brother Henry Poe had hard drinking problems Poe, Drugs and Alcohol 7. His addiction to alcohol started while he was attending the University of Virginia and was introduced to it by classmates Poe, Drugs and Alcohol 9. Was extremely hard for him to handle with his emotional and physical weaknesses, so to relief his pain he used alcohol as anesthetic Black, Jamee A. His carrier was one of the first affected starting in June , when the editor of the Southern Literary Messenger gave an opportunity to Poe to work helping with this paper. The madness and depression that Poe felt were increasing as increased his over drinking Black, Jamee A. Poe went so far that he got into a point that he drank absinthe and brandy which is a really dangerous mixture Poe, Drugs and Alcohol Even though Poe was completely addicted to alcohol, many times, he tried very hard to fight against his alcoholism. Right after his first long drinking experience, during college, he tried to stay away from it Black, Jamee A. His drinking times were intermittent and he stayed abstain from alcohol for months in some of those periods Poe, Drugs and Alcohol 8. Promises were made and repeatedly times he said that would never drink again. As one side of Poe tells him that he should stop with alcohol, the other side tells that he should drink to relief his emotional pains and usually he followed this last side once is a lot easier to deal with it Black, Jamee A. After this event he could stop drinking alcohol anymore Poe, Drugs and Alcohol Other important characteristic of his life is the use of drugs. Some evidences show that Poe really used drugs but for medical benefits in which the doctors gave to him as a medicine Scharf, Douglas 4. Few doctors believed that Poe was not addicted to drugs and that he just used as written on the medical prescription Poe, Drugs and Alcohol 4. The problems and pains that Poe felt were so hard for him to deal with that he used drugs to forget about all these trouble Black, Jamee A. Opium was the main drug used by Poe, it made him get it the dream-world Hennelly, Mark M. While Poe was trying to get away from alcohol were times when he used uncontrolled amounts of Opium Poe, Drug and Alcohol 2. Roderick Usher, the narrator of the short story The Fall of the House of Usher, was a depressed man addicted to drugs which cause one of the strongest suspicions of bonds between Poe and his characters Scharf, Douglas 4. He had a tendency for gothic style after all the tragedies during his life, and he appeared with an irregular behavior when related with women after the death of Virginia Poe, Edgar Allan 6. An example of his personal life in his work is showed at the beginning of the poem The Raven when the narrator is reading a book to try to forget someone who he loved and that he lost. Edgar Allen Poe was a great writer of his   Drug Synergism: Synergistic Interaction between Alcohol and other Drugs Pages: Alcohol is a depressant that slows the function of the central nervous system.

Chapter 2 : Charles Baudelaire - Wikipedia

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Introduction Edgar Allan Poe was one of the most important authors of his time. That is definitely right. Nevertheless he led a miserable and unhealthy life, like Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart for example, and died very early. He did not live to see his work being successful in his native country. Decades after his death the significance of his work was discerned even more. Likewise I will explain his way to success in Europe. Starting with the reception of E. But also in Germany he attracted the interest of its greatest writers. Here, Rilke, Nietzsche and Kafka occupied themselves with Poe and his imaginative power and also his escape into the imagination. In Germany Poe met with little positive response on the level of serious literature, although publishers earned themselves a lot of money with a high number of sold copies. But there is a lot more to discover than the famous horror fictions. In the USA it was more difficult for Poe to establish his works. Because of personal enemies slandering his name, and with the background of his way of life, other critics and writers branded him as a failure. Charles Baudelaire said that Edgar Poe and his fatherland were not at the same level: I will also give an overview of the American background to make clear the problems in his native country. Despite a lot of people who made up their opinion too quickly, Poe kept a good reputation across the country. In Great Britain he did not have any personal enemies and here he was supported by Charles Dickens. Dickens tried to find a publisher for him. In the English poet Algernon C. Poe and showed understanding for his manner of life. He even could see himself in Poe. Baudelaire took the first step to make Poe familiar in France. His translations are still considered among the best in any language.

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Early life This plaque in Boston marks the approximate location [4] where Edgar Poe was born. Poe was then taken into the home of John Allan, a successful Scottish merchant in Richmond, Virginia who dealt in a variety of goods, including tobacco, cloth, wheat, tombstones, and slaves. John Allan alternately spoiled and aggressively disciplined his foster son. There he studied at a boarding school in Chelsea until summer In , Poe served as the lieutenant of the Richmond youth honor guard as Richmond celebrated the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette. It had strict rules against gambling, horses, guns, tobacco, and alcohol, but these rules were generally ignored. Jefferson had enacted a system of student self-government, allowing students to choose their own studies, make their own arrangements for boarding, and report all wrongdoing to the faculty. The unique system was still in chaos, and there was a high dropout rate. Poe claimed that Allan had not given him sufficient money to register for classes, purchase texts, and procure and furnish a dormitory. He traveled to Boston in April , sustaining himself with odd jobs as a clerk and newspaper writer. Poe was unable to support himself, so he enlisted in the United States Army as a private on May 27, , using the name "Edgar A. He claimed that he was 22 years old even though he was Poe was promoted to "artificer", an enlisted tradesman who prepared shells for artillery , and had his monthly pay doubled. He revealed his real name and his circumstances to his commanding officer, Lieutenant Howard. Howard would only allow Poe to be discharged if he reconciled with John Allan and wrote a letter to Allan, who was unsympathetic. Frances Allan died on February 28, , and Poe visited the day after her burial. On February 8, , he was tried for gross neglect of duty and disobedience of orders for refusing to attend formations, classes, or church. Poe tactically pleaded not guilty to induce dismissal, knowing that he would be found guilty. They may have been expecting verses similar to the satirical ones that Poe had been writing about commanding officers. Corps of Cadets this volume is respectfully dedicated". The book once again reprinted the long poems "Tamerlane" and "Al Aaraaf" but also six previously unpublished poems, including early versions of " To Helen ", " Israfel ", and " The City in the Sea ". His elder brother Henry had been in ill health, in part due to problems with alcoholism, and he died on August 1, He chose a difficult time in American publishing to do so. They were married for eleven years until her early death, which may have inspired some of his writing. After his early attempts at poetry, Poe had turned his attention to prose. He placed a few stories with a Philadelphia publication and began work on his only drama Politian. Found in a Bottle ". Kennedy , a Baltimorean of considerable means. He helped Poe place some of his stories, and introduced him to Thomas W. White, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger in Richmond. Poe became assistant editor of the periodical in August , [45] but was discharged within a few weeks for having been caught drunk by his boss. He was reinstated by White after promising good behavior, and went back to Richmond with Virginia and her mother. He remained at the Messenger until January During this period, Poe claimed that its circulation increased from to 3, He published numerous articles, stories, and reviews, enhancing his reputation as a trenchant critic which he had established at the Southern Literary Messenger. Around this time, he attempted to secure a position within the Tyler administration , claiming that he was a member of the Whig Party. Poe described it as breaking a blood vessel in her throat. He returned to New York where he worked briefly at the Evening Mirror before becoming editor of the Broadway Journal and, later, sole owner. A Whig Journal under the pseudonym "Quarles". That home, since relocated to a park near the southeast corner of the Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road, is now known as the Poe Cottage. Nearby he befriended the Jesuits at St. The circumstances and cause of his death remain uncertain. Walker who found him. He is said to have repeatedly called out the name "Reynolds" on the night before his death, though it is unclear to whom he was referring. It was soon published throughout the country. The piece began, "Edgar Allan Poe is dead. He died in Baltimore the day before yesterday. This announcement will startle many, but few will be grieved by it. For example, it is now known that Poe was not a drug addict. This occurred in part because it was the only full biography available and was widely reprinted, and in part because

readers thrilled at the thought of reading works by an "evil" man. For comic effect, he used irony and ludicrous extravagance, often in an attempt to liberate the reader from cultural conformity. Works with obvious meanings, he wrote, cease to be art. It has been questioned whether he really followed this system, however. Literary influence During his lifetime, Poe was mostly recognized as a literary critic. Fellow critic James Russell Lowell called him "the most discriminating, philosophical, and fearless critic upon imaginative works who has written in America", suggesting "rhetorically" that he occasionally used prussic acid instead of ink. Poe accused Longfellow of "the heresy of the didactic", writing poetry that was preachy, derivative, and thematically plagiarized. Auguste Dupin laid the groundwork for future detectives in literature. Where was the detective story until Poe breathed the breath of life into it? Wells noted, "Pym tells what a very intelligent mind could imagine about the south polar region a century ago. Traven , and David Morrell. The compositions were re-workings of famous Poe poems such as " The Bells ", but which reflected a new, positive outlook. This is partly because of the negative perception of his personal character and its influence upon his reputation. Capitalizing on public interest in the topic, he wrote " The Gold-Bug " incorporating ciphers as an essential part of the story. His keen analytical abilities, which were so evident in his detective stories, allowed him to see that the general public was largely ignorant of the methods by which a simple substitution cryptogram can be solved, and he used this to his advantage. Edgar Allan Poe in popular culture and Edgar Allan Poe in television and film The historical Edgar Allan Poe has appeared as a fictionalized character, often representing the "mad genius" or "tormented artist" and exploiting his personal struggles. The collection includes many items that Poe used during his time with the Allan family, and also features several rare first printings of Poe works. Its upkeep is now overseen by a group of students and staff known as the Raven Society. Poe is believed to have lived in the home at the age of 23 when he first lived with Maria Clemm and Virginia as well as his grandmother and possibly his brother William Henry Leonard Poe. Of the several homes that Poe, his wife Virginia, and his mother-in-law Maria rented in Philadelphia, only the last house has survived. The winning design by Stefanie Rocknak depicts a life-sized Poe striding against the wind, accompanied by a flying raven; his suitcase lid has fallen open, leaving a "paper trail" of literary works embedded in the sidewalk behind him. A plaque suggests that Poe wrote "The Raven" here. The drinking establishment is now known as "The Horse You Came In On", and local lore insists that a ghost whom they call "Edgar" haunts the rooms above. Taken probably in June in Lowell, Massachusetts. Poe Toaster Main article: On August 15, , Sam Porpora, a former historian at the Westminster Church in Baltimore where Poe is buried, claimed that he had started the tradition in Porpora said that the tradition began in order to raise money and enhance the profile of the church. His story has not been confirmed, [] and some details which he gave to the press are factually inaccurate.

Chapter 4 : Influence of Edgar Allan Poe on American Culture | Pen and the Pad

In Europe, Edgar Allan Poe was of high reputation. In France Baudelaire and Valéry were highly interested in his writings. In Great Britain Swinburne, Dickens or Wilde thought highly of him, just to name a few.

The following year, Caroline married Lieutenant Colonel Jacques Aupick, who later became a French ambassador to various noble courts. He stated in a letter to her that, "There was in my childhood a period of passionate love for you. Baudelaire was educated in Lyon, where he boarded. At fourteen he was described by a classmate as "much more refined and distinguished than any of our fellow pupils. He began to frequent prostitutes and may have contracted gonorrhea and syphilis during this period. He also began to run up debts, mostly for clothes. His mother later recalled: If Charles had let himself be guided by his stepfather, his career would have been very different. He would not have left a name in literature, it is true, but we should have been happier, all three of us. The trip provided strong impressions of the sea, sailing, and exotic ports, that he later employed in his poetry. On returning to the taverns of Paris, he began to compose some of the poems of "Les Fleurs du Mal". At 21, he received a sizable inheritance but squandered much of it within a few years. His family obtained a decree to place his property in trust, [10] which he resented bitterly, at one point arguing that allowing him to fail financially would have been the one sure way of teaching him to keep his finances in order. Baudelaire became known in artistic circles as a dandy and free-spender, going through much of his inheritance and allowance in a short period of time. During this time, Jeanne Duval became his mistress. She was rejected by his family. His mother thought Duval a "Black Venus" who "tortured him in every way" and drained him of money at every opportunity. He took part in the Revolutions of 1848 and wrote for a revolutionary newspaper. However, his interest in politics was passing, as he was later to note in his journals. In the early 1850s, Baudelaire struggled with poor health, pressing debts, and irregular literary output. He often moved from one lodging to another to escape creditors. He undertook many projects that he was unable to complete, though he did finish translations of stories by Edgar Allan Poe. Upon the death of his stepfather in 1842, Baudelaire received no mention in the will but he was heartened nonetheless that the division with his mother might now be mended. At 36 he wrote her: Many of his critical opinions were novel in their time, including his championing of Delacroix, and some of his views seem remarkably in tune with the future theories of the Impressionist painters. In 1845, Baudelaire wrote his second Salon review, gaining additional credibility as an advocate and critic of Romanticism. His continued support of Delacroix as the foremost Romantic artist gained widespread notice. However, he was often sidetracked by indolence, emotional distress and illness, and it was not until 1857 that he published his first and most famous volume of poems, *Les Fleurs du mal* *The Flowers of Evil*. However, greater public attention was given to their subject matter. You are as unyielding as marble, and as penetrating as an English mist. He also touched on lesbianism, sacred and profane love, metamorphosis, melancholy, the corruption of the city, lost innocence, the oppressiveness of living, and wine. Some critics called a few of the poems "masterpieces of passion, art and poetry," but other poems were deemed to merit no less than legal action to suppress them. Habas writing in *Le Figaro*, led the charge against Baudelaire, writing: Beauty of conception and style is enough for me. But this book, whose title *Fleurs du mal* says everything, is clad, as you will see, in a cold and sinister beauty. It was created with rage and patience. Besides, the proof of its positive worth is in all the ill that they speak of it. The book enrages people. Moreover, since I was terrified myself of the horror that I should inspire, I cut out a third from the proofs. They deny me everything, the spirit of invention and even the knowledge of the French language. Gautier and even Byron. They were fined, but Baudelaire was not imprisoned. Another edition of *Les Fleurs du mal*, without these poems, but with considerable additions, appeared in 1858. Many notables rallied behind Baudelaire and condemned the sentence. Victor Hugo wrote to him: I applaud your vigorous spirit with all my might. Nearly years later, on May 11, 1857, Baudelaire was vindicated, the judgment officially reversed, and the six banned poems reinstated in France. If rape or arson, poison or the knife Has wove no pleasing patterns in the stuff Of this drab canvas we accept as life— It is because we are not bold enough! But at last, his mother relented and agreed to let him live with her for a while at Honfleur. Baudelaire was productive and at peace in the seaside town, his poem *Le Voyage*

being one example of his efforts during that time. His financial difficulties increased again, however, particularly after his publisher Poulet Malassis went bankrupt in 1842. In 1845, he left Paris for Belgium, partly in the hope of selling the rights to his works and also to give lectures. He smoked opium, and in Brussels he began to drink to excess. Baudelaire suffered a massive stroke in 1846 and paralysis followed. After more than a year of aphasia, he received the last rites of the Catholic Church. Poetry[edit] Who among us has not dreamt, in moments of ambition, of the miracle of a poetic prose, musical without rhythm and rhyme, supple and staccato enough to adapt to the lyrical stirrings of the soul, the undulations of dreams, and sudden leaps of consciousness. This obsessive idea is above all a child of giant cities, of the intersecting of their myriad relations. His poetry is influenced by the French romantic poets of the earlier 19th century, although its attention to the formal features of verse connects it more closely to the work of the contemporary "Parnassians". As for theme and tone, in his works we see the rejection of the belief in the supremacy of nature and the fundamental goodness of man as typically espoused by the romantics and expressed by them in rhetorical, effusive and public voice in favor of a new urban sensibility, an awareness of individual moral complexity, an interest in vice linked with decadence and refined sensual and aesthetic pleasures, and the use of urban subject matter, such as the city, the crowd, individual passers-by, all expressed in highly ordered verse, sometimes through a cynical and ironic voice. Beyond his innovations in versification and the theories of symbolism and "correspondences", an awareness of which is essential to any appreciation of the literary value of his work, aspects of his work that regularly receive much critical discussion include the role of women, the theological direction of his work and his alleged advocacy of "satanism", his experience of drug-induced states of mind, the figure of the dandy, his stance regarding democracy and its implications for the individual, his response to the spiritual uncertainties of the time, his criticisms of the bourgeois, and his advocacy of modern music and painting e. He made Paris the subject of modern poetry. As critic and essayist, he wrote extensively and perceptively about the luminaries and themes of French culture. He was frank with friends and enemies, rarely took the diplomatic approach and sometimes responded violently verbally, which often undermined his cause. Edgar Allan Poe[edit] In 1837, Baudelaire became acquainted with the works of Poe, in which he found tales and poems that had, he claimed, long existed in his own brain but never taken shape. Baudelaire saw in Poe a precursor and tried to be his French contemporary counterpart. Baudelaire was not the first French translator of Poe, but his "scrupulous translations" were considered among the best. As Baudelaire elaborated in his "Salon of 1857", "As one contemplates his series of pictures, one seems to be attending the celebration of some grievous mystery This grave and lofty melancholy shines with a dull light I believe that the artist can not find all his forms in nature, but that the most remarkable are revealed to him in his soul. In gratitude for their friendship and commonality of vision, Baudelaire dedicated *Les Fleurs du mal* to Gautier. In the early 1850s, Baudelaire accompanied Manet on daily sketching trips and often met him socially. Manet also lent Baudelaire money and looked after his affairs, particularly when Baudelaire went to Belgium. Baudelaire encouraged Manet to strike out on his own path and not succumb to criticism. But he has a weak character. He seems to me crushed and stunned by shock. When Baudelaire returned from Belgium after his stroke, Manet and his wife were frequent visitors at the nursing home and she would play passages from Wagner for Baudelaire on the piano. Baudelaire admired Nadar, one of his closest friends, and wrote: Baudelaire became interested in photography in the 1850s and, denouncing it as an art form, advocated its return to "its real purpose, which is that of being the servant to the sciences and arts". Photography should not, according to Baudelaire, encroach upon "the domain of the impalpable and the imaginary". He wrote on a wide range of subjects, drawing criticism and outrage from many quarters. Love[edit] "There is an invincible taste for prostitution in the heart of man, from which comes his horror of solitude. Only the brute is good at coupling, and copulation is the lyricism of the masses. To copulate is to enter into another's life and the artist never emerges from himself. In his journals, he wrote, "There is no form of rational and assured government save an aristocracy. A monarchy or a republic, based upon democracy, are equally absurd and feeble. The immense nausea of advertisements. There are but three beings worthy of respect: To know, to kill and to create. The rest of mankind may be taxed and drudged, they are born for the stable, that is to say, to practise what they call professions. Give them only carefully selected garbage. Eliot, while asserting that Baudelaire had not yet

received a "just appreciation" even in France, claimed that the poet had "great genius" and asserted that his "technical mastery which can hardly be overpraised In the late s, Benjamin used Baudelaire as a starting point and focus for his monumental attempt at a materialist assessment of 19th-century culture, Das Passagenwerk. Poetry Collection in memory of Baudelaire. The anime was aired in and drew attention due to its heavy use of rotoscope animation. The protagonist in both manga and the anime, Takao Kasuga, is a bookworm whose favorite book is Les fleurs du mal, translated in Japanese as Aku no Hana. Salon de ,

Chapter 5 : Edgar Allan Poe - Wikipedia

À-page 1:] *The Influence and Reputation of Edgar Allan Poe in Europe.* B Y W ILLIAM T. B ANDY. *I SHOULD LIKE TO SAY, first of all, that I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to revisit Baltimore, one of the few American cities with a truly distinctive personality and one of which I have long been extremely fond.*

Download this Research Paper in word format. Watson, and his several forays into the real world to solve mysteries that confounded others. In this regard, Magistrale reports that, "Dupin solves crimes in part from his ability to identify with the criminal mind. He is capable of empathizing with the criminal psyche because Dupin himself remains essentially isolated from the social world" In fact, Dupin also has a "sidekick" who serves as his narrator. Auguste Dupin, whose adventures are narrated by an unnamed American friend. The principal motivating factor for their crime -solving for both Holmes and Dupin were similar as well. The detective is essentially disinterested in what happens to the criminal after he is caught, that is, whether he is rehabilitated or even put in prison. There remains some controversy, though, concerning the actual impact that the Dupin character would have on the overall detective genre, Durham argues that Poe was solely responsible for the creation of the detective genre in its literary manifestations. These are also important points because they highlight some of the defining characteristics of many of the detective characters that would become popular in the following years. Indeed, while Sherlock Holmes was certainly not the only detective character to have been heavily influenced by Poe, he was probably the most famous and further influenced other authors who would employ these devices as well. For instance, according to Magistrale, "The literary detectives that follow Dupin make up a long list. Likewise, Febles cites the analytical abilities of Dupin as being one of the defining characteristics of the modern detective genre: Similarly, in his analysis of the modern detective genre, Braham argues that all of the defining features that make up the genre are attributable solely to Poe: Detective literature explores the relationship between authority and justice. While classic detective stories present crime as the transgression of norms in an essentially just system, hard-boiled stories present the pursuit of justice itself as a transgression of norms in an essentially corrupt system. The detective genre is a product of the conditions of nineteenth century modernity: Crediting Poe with influencing the larger detective genre, therefore, demands some additional contributions but modern analysts do not have to look far to find these as well. Over time, these early influences of Poe on the detective genre would become even more apparent, due in large part to the increasingly massive audiences that were involved. It is the reporting of such detailed information that helped to define the detective story, and this is evident in all of the Sherlock Holmes stories where it is possible to "work backwards" in solving otherwise-inscrutable mysteries by following the clues provided by the author. In this regard, Magistrale reports that: To do so, Graham descends into the darkest regions of his own psyche, forging an intense Dupin-like identification with the criminal in order to apprehend him. Conclusion The research showed that Edgar Allan Poe lived a short and tragic but colorful and productive life and wrote many classic tales of mystery and terror that continue to delight modern readers. While he may be best known for works such as "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "The Raven," many modern observers may not realize the significant contributions that Poe made to the detective genre that includes motion pictures, television series, and written works of every form and type. While some authorities credit Poe with creating the detective genre single-handedly, others suggest that Poe stood on the shoulders of earlier giants but he did lay the foundation for the modern detective genre that would emerge during the 20th century and become refined by the 21st century into its countless manifestations today. Works Cited Braham, Persephone. *Crimes against the State, Crimes against Persons: Detective Fiction in Cuba and Mexico.* University of Minnesota Press,

Chapter 6 : The Influence of Edgar Allan Poe by Gracie Basic on Prezi

Edgar Allan Poe was never able to find this substitute and an underlying denial for death apparently influenced his work. 11 Maybe writing was the only way Poe could balance over his problems. It seems as if he was only able to manage his life in fiction.

Free online reading 1. The Romantic spirit and its influence on America During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, romanticism was the dominant literary mode in Europe. The inspiration for the romantic approach initially came from two great creators of thought, French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau and German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. As the romantic movement spread from France and Germany to England and Europe to America, certain themes and moods became the concern of almost all Nineteenth-century writers. In reaction to the Enlightenment and its emphasis on reason, romanticism stressed emotion, the imagination and subjectivity of approach. Until about 1800, romanticism influenced all major forms of American prose. As an American version of the romanticism, an intellectual movement known as transcendentalism developed in New England. Like romanticism, transcendentalism rejected both, Eighteenth-century rationalism and established religion which for the transcendentalists meant the Puritan tradition in particular. They were influenced by romanticism, especially by such aspects as self examination, the emphasis of individualism and the praise of the beauty of nature and humankind and found their chief source of inspiration in nature. The self-confidence and nationalism of the newly created United States of America gave a boost to historical fiction, which was an expression of romanticism and its probings of human nature and emotions as well as romanticising the American. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a master of historical fiction, was influenced to some extent by transcendentalism, but his work with its deep ethical concern about sin and punishment is less optimistic than most transcendental writing. In his disturbing prose and poetry, Poe explored the nature of humanity and frightened readers with what he found. His tales are obsessed with death, madness and violence. After his father has deserted the family and his mother died of tuberculosis, Edgar went to live with his uncle, John Allan, a tobacco exporter from Virginia. In February 1827, Edgar A. Poe registered at the University of Virginia. The young student made a rather brilliant record in his studies but also began to gamble heavily, lost and used his credit with local shopkeepers recklessly. At this young age the effects of his discovering alcohol were obviously devastating as he appears to have been a brilliant, but rather eccentric and decidedly nervous youth. Another cause of tension at this period was the unhappy "progress" of his love affair with Sarah Elmira Royster. Her Parents were evidently aware of the fact that young Poe was no longer regarded as an heir by his foster-father John Allan. Consequently they brought pressure to break off the match. In the meantime Mr. Allan was informed of the financial difficulties of his ward and his anger became so extreme that, upon the return of Poe to Richmond to spend the Christmas holidays of 1827, he informed his ward that would not return to the University. The opening weeks of 1828 were spent in Richmond in the most strained relation between young Poe and Mr. Allan refused to pay any debts of ward, which seriously reduced the proud spirit of the youngster, and used the opportunity to insist on his reading law and abandoning all literary ambitions. On this affair they finally split. Seeing that his guardian would be willing to let him return home, Poe conceived the idea of entering the U. Military Academy West Point. His letters to his foster-father pleaded for him to come home and at the same time Mrs. Allan prayed to see her "dear boy" before she died. When John Allan finally sent for Edgar, it was too late. Allan died before Poe arrived home, and despite her dying request not to be buried until her foster-son returned, her husband proceeded with the funeral. His agony at the grave is said to have been extreme. In 1830 Poe married his cousin Virginia Following his marriage he worked as an editor for several magazines. After five years of suffering, Virginia died of tuberculosis in 1835 and Poe turned to alcohol to ease his despair. In 1836, the poet became engaged to his youthful flame Sarah Elmira Royster but on the way to their wedding he stopped in Baltimore and was later found lying on the street in a horrible condition. He died in hospital four days later, cause of death unknown. Hear the sledges with the bells-- Silver bells -- What a world of merriment their melody foretells! How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, In the icy air of night! While the stars that oversprinkle All the heavens, seem to twinkle With a crystalline delight; Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of

Runic rhyme, To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells From the bells, bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells,-- From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells. Hear the mellow wedding-bells, Golden bells! What a world of happiness their harmony foretells! Through the balmy air of night How they ring out their delight From the molten-golden notes! And all in tune, What a liquid ditty floats To the turtle-dove that listens, while she gloats On the moon! Oh, from out the sounding cells, What a gust of euphony voluminously wells! How it dwells On the Future! Hear the loud alarum bells -- Brazen bells! What a tale of terror, now, their turbulency tells! In the startled ear of night How they scream out their affright! Too much horrified to speak, They can only shriek, shriek, Out of tune, In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire, In a mad expostulation with the deaf and frantic fire Leaping higher, higher, higher With a desperate desire, And a resolute endeavor, Now--now to sit or never, By the side of the pale-faced moon. Oh, the bells, bells, bells! What a tale their terror tells Of despair! How they clang, and clash, and roar! What a horror they outpour On the bosom of the palpitating air! Yet the ear, it fully knows, By the twanging How the danger ebbs and flows; Yet the ear distinctly tells, In the jangling How the danger sinks and swells, By the sinking of the swelling in the anger of the bells-- Of the bells -- Of the bells, bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells,-- In the clamor and the clangor of the bells! Hear the tolling of the bells-- Iron bells! What a world of solemn thought their monody compels! In a silence of the night How we shiver with affright At the melancholy menace of their tone! For every sound that floats From the rust within their throats, Is a groan: And the people--ah, the people-- They that dwell up in the steeple, All alone, And who, tolling, tolling, tolling, In that muffled monotone, Feel a glory in so rolling On the human heart a stone-- They are neither man nor woman-- They are neither brute nor human-- They are Ghouls! And their king it is who tolls; And he rolls, rolls, rolls, rolls, A paean from the bells! And his merry bosom swells With the paean of the bells! And he dances and he yells; Keeping time, time, time In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the paean of the bells-- Of the bells; Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the throbbing of the bells-- Of the bells, bells, bells, To the sobbing of the bells; Keeping time, time, time, As he knells, knells, knells, In a happy Runic rhyme, To the rolling of the bells,-- Of the bells, bells, bells -- To the tolling of the bells, Of the bells, bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells,-- To the moaning and the groaning of the bells. This poem seems to echo with the chiming of metallic instruments. The basic effect is provided by sounds of the words. As an editor he was able to choose and publish certain types of literature, which was his main influence during his lifetime. It was in this review that he gave his famous theory of the modern short story. If wise, he has not fashioned his thoughts to accommodate his incidents; but having conceived, with deliberate care, a certain unique or single effect to be wrought out, he then invents such incidents--he then combines such events as may best aid him in establishing this preconceived effect. If his very initial sentence tend not to the outbringing of this effect, then he has failed in his first step. In the whole composition there should be no word written, of which the tendency, direct or indirect, is not to the one pre-established design. And by such means, with such care and skill, a picture is at length painted which leaves in the mind of him who contemplates it with a kindred art, a sense of the fullest satisfaction. His stories can be divided into three groups.: The agonising deaths of these women, who gave him security and comfort, surely marked his imagination in ways reflected in his tales and poems. According to their point of view his fixation with death is closely related to the many personal losses he experienced during his lifetime. Poe was seen as using death as a welcoming thing when wanting to rebel against the boring routines that limit the soul, meaning everyday life can also be seen in his works. Some biographers go even further and see detailed symbolism in this story. There are several similarities between the old man and Allan, for example both men had blue eyes. According to Bonaparte, much like the old man had never wronged the narrator, Allan had never wronged Poe. Similarities abound between Poe and the narrator, as well. The style of Poe symbolises the incomprehensible terrors and obsessions that Poe as the author must have lived through to be able to formulate such an account. This obsession with death is hard to explain, but adults seem to learn to live with the loss of someone by gradually withdrawing their involvement with the person, while children have difficulties in understanding death and tend to look for a substitute. Edgar Allan Poe was never able to find this substitute and an underlying denial for death apparently influenced his work. It seems as if he was only able to manage his life in fiction. After all his writing is clearly structured, while his life was basically insecure and highly emotional.

DOWNLOAD PDF INFLUENCE OF EDGAR ALLAN POE IN FRANCE.

Actually with his writing he emphasised rationality, exactly what the romantic movement rejected. He advocated classical norms and emphasised rationality while he believed in individual creativity. With these Paradoxes Poe reflects the paradoxical time: Prose," Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia [http:](http://)

Chapter 7 : Edgar Allan Poe's Influence On Research Paper - Words

The influence of Edgar Allan Poe on Charles Baudelaire Chiabrandi, Ada Pierina Publications of Poe in France 10 2. calendrierdelascience.comckhisimagination,anewassofireday.

That Gomez Addams-looking guy who wrote about premature burials and black cats and a talking raven. And, yes—Edgar Allan Poe was that guy. But he was much, much more. For which we can all be thankful. The Innovation Edgar Poe was born on January 19, Only two years old when he was orphaned, young Edgar was taken in by John Allan, a wealthy Virginia merchant. Allan himself never did—in fact, Allan never even formally adopted him. As Poe matured into manhood, the two quarreled constantly. Poe saw Allan as cold and stingy. Allan considered Poe self-indulgent and irresponsible. Not long after Frances died, Poe found himself penniless and adrift. He tried to keep himself afloat the only way he knew how: After self-publishing his first books poetry collections that barely made a ripple before sinking into obscurity , he began selling stories to newspapers and magazines. Instead, they often took a psychological approach to stories of crime and tragedy. As Bayard notes, Poe seemed obsessed with obsession. He just pushed the envelope. Or, as it later came to be called, the mystery. A mother and daughter are found horribly mutilated in a locked room. The police are baffled. Only a brilliant amateur, C. Auguste Dupin, can provide an explanation, which he arrives at purely through the application of cold, precise logic. The character of Dupin, the structure of the stories and the idea of proving oneself to be the intellectual champ—that stuff is intrinsic to Poe. That detective, of course, was Sherlock Holmes. Holmes and his sidekick, Dr. Erratic behavior exacerbated by alcohol and the long decline and death of his wife and a string of literary feuds fueled by his insightful but often vicious reviews had all but wrecked his career. The sordid, murky details of his death were, appropriately enough, the last nail in the coffin for his literary reputation. Some accounts say he was drunk, others say he was delirious. Either way, no one knows what exactly killed him. Had he been beaten? Bitten by a rabid cat? A new theory seems to emerge every year. Even dead, however, Poe had to withstand one final stab in the back. He died in Baltimore the day before yesterday. This announcement will startle many, but few will be grieved by it. Poe had been expelled from the University of Virginia for debauchery, Poe was an army deserter, Poe seduced and blackmailed respectable women, Poe was addicted to opium, Poe was insane. For decades, it was effective. It was largely pushed aside in the United States and England for 50 years. The French poet Charles Baudelaire came to worship Poe, seeing in him not only a kindred spirit but a victim of parochialism and hypocrisy. Poe was, to him, the classic Misunderstood Genius. Which, if you think about it, is exactly the sort of image some PR-savvy horror or crime writers would kill to have today. More recently, Pearl and Louis Bayard both released Poe-focused books last year—on the same day, in fact. Which is no guarantee of immortality given the complete lack of enthusiasm the typical teenager brings to reading assignments. Could Poe have been rescued from obscurity only to be forgotten all over again by the next generation? Stephen King would like to think not. The idea of setting the mood is something they need to understand. He is our father and our symbol.

Chapter 8 : Edgar Allan Poe's stranglehold on popular culture - Telegraph

Edgar Allan Poe (/ p oÉŠ /; born Edgar Poe; January 19, - October 7,) was an American writer, editor, and literary calendrierdelascience.com is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre.

Chapter 9 : How Did Edgar Allan Poe Influence Literature

As one of the most enduring authors in American literature, Edgar Allan Poe is most often associated with Gothic tales such as "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "The Masque of the Red Death."