

Narcissus

"This book is a worldwide, comprehensive guide to wild and hybrid narcissi, giving both cultural information and historical background of absorbing interest to the grower and hybridizer."--Book jacket.

Originally published in 1985. This investigation of Ovid's fable takes a different tack to previous studies of the love lyric or the themes but looks at the creation of narrative strategies to explain Narcissus' experience. The story has always been understood as literally impossible but invites readers to ask what is meant by the puzzling tale of deception and death. The limits placed on the fable by the commentaries of the medieval

Get Free Narcissus

period allow us to appreciate the narrative expansion of the fable in twelfth and thirteenth-century poetry. Themes in this book are the way the fable is used as a means for knowledge of physical nature and the development of science; the importance of language in the fable and in its settings when rewritten in other texts, and psychoanalytic aspects of Echo and Narcissus. The fable has the capacity to represent mental life and psychological crisis within other narratives and this is also an important discussion point, based around the medieval text *Roman de la Rose*. The book also considers the wider *Metamorphoses* and Ovid's importance for literature.

In *The Pastoral Narcissus*, the only book-length treatment of the First Idyll of Theocritus, Clayton Zimmerman returns to a

Get Free Narcissus

more philological consideration of the major problems in the text, keeping in sight the best recent scholarship. Zimmerman demonstrates that Theocritus is clearly evoking the Narcissus myth, and in doing so provides readers with the first complete study of that myth since 1860. He then uses his reading of Daphnis to inform other bucolic poems in the corpus, and to expose the connections between Daphnis and a Theocritean ideal of poetic composition.

Ye Narcissus Or Daffodyl Flowere, Containing Hys Historie
and Culture, & C

A Novel

Women in the French Récit

The Throats of Narcissus

Get Free Narcissus

An Anita Blake, Vampire Hunter Novel

Five nuns confront nature--physical and human--in a remote Himalayan convent in the bestselling novel that inspired the new FX miniseries. Under the guidance of Sister Clodagh, the youngest Mother Superior in the history of their order, five European Sisters of the Servants of Mary leave their monastery in Darjeeling, India, and make their way to remote Mopu in the foothills of the Himalayan Mountains. There, in the

Get Free Narcissus

opulent, abandoned palace where an Indian general housed his harem, the holy sisters hope to establish a school and a health clinic. Their aim is to help combat superstition, ignorance, and disease among the mistrusting natives in the village below, and to silence the doubts of their royal benefactor's agent, the hard-drinking and somewhat disreputable Mr. Dean. But all too soon, the isolation, the ghosts and lurid history, and the literally

Get Free Narcissus

breathhtaking beauty of this high, lonely place in the Asian mountains begin to take a serious toll on Sister Clodagh and her fellow nuns. And their burdens may prove too heavy to bear, exposing a vulnerable humanity that threatens to undermine the best intentions of the purest hearts. The basis for the Golden Globe and Academy Award-winning motion picture starring Deborah Kerr, as well as the new miniseries on FX starring Gemma

Get Free Narcissus

Arterton, Black Narcissus has been universally praised for its poignancy, passion, and rich evocation of a time and place. An intensely human story of devotion, faith, and madness, this beloved novel by the New York Times-bestselling author of In This House of Brede stands among the finest fiction written in the twentieth century.

"Bears comparison with A Passage to India." --Arthur Koestler

Falling in love with yourself can be

Get Free Narcissus

difficult, with the exception being Narcissus, a figure in Greek mythology known to have fallen for his reflection. Contemptuous towards everyone but himself, the Greek youth realized he was his own true love. Whether he withered away in his longing or drowned in the pool of his reflection, Narcissus became the flower with delicate white and gold petals, staring at itself in the still waters. Like its namesake, Narcissus by Ariel

Get Free Narcissus

Tsai reflects the human condition in all its most beautiful, mundane, and unpleasant forms. Weaving together sharp insights, calculated rhythm, and immersive storytelling, Tsai uses poetry to guide us through growing up in New York and studying in Nanjing to experience the pain, love, vulnerability, and resistance she encountered. Her voice-unadulterated and sensual-sets a mirror on her foundational experiences and allows us

Get Free Narcissus

to find resemblance in our own lives. Narcissus captures human growth, for better or for worse, to reflect on what it means to love oneself- foolishly and wholeheartedly.

The Ontario farmland described with arresting clarity in *White Narcissus* is, despite its beauty and abundance, “a place of choked vistas” where bitterness and rivalry have taken root. Against this backdrop Raymond Knister portrays the triumph of longing over

Get Free Narcissus

despair, as his hero, Richard Milne, struggles to redeem his childhood sweetheart from the spiritual imprisonment of her parents' home. First published in 1929, *White Narcissus* was a groundbreaking work in the development of the Canadian realist novel, fusing Knister's imagistic sensibility with the deeply felt experience of a real time and place. Knister died tragically at the age of thirty-three, before his contribution

Get Free Narcissus

was recognized in his own country and before the full potential of his remarkable talent could be realized. From the Paperback edition.

Generation of Narcissus

Narcissus and Goldmund

Narcissus Leaves the Pool

A Twelwe Night Merriment Played by Youths of the Parish at the Colledge of S. John the Baptist in Oxford, A. D. 1602, with Appendix Echo and Narcissus

Get Free Narcissus

This book explores the emergence and encouragement of the new narcissus in our society and the ways in which this is portrayed in reality television. Through studies of well-known reality shows, including Toddlers and Tiaras, Hoarders, Sister Wives, Catfish: The TV Show, Celebrity Rehab with Dr. Drew and The Real Housewives, the author examines the combined effects of narcissism and consumerism, shedding light on the ways in which people are pushed to

Get Free Narcissus

focus on their own biographies and self-promotion to the point of creating a false self within the individual and the development of a sense of dissatisfaction, dis-ease and unhappiness. Applying Freud's concept of narcissism and tracing it through the work of key social theorists including Durkheim, Lasch, Goffman, Riesman, Baudrillard and Giddens, The New Narcissus in the Age of Reality Television constitutes an insightful analysis of the

Get Free Narcissus

modern ideology of greatness, perfection or 'being the best', that permeates society - an ideology that overwhelms and ultimately drives the individual to dissemble and project an artificial self. A compelling argument for the importance of understanding the persistence of a powerful and dangerous trait in modern society, this book will appeal to scholars of sociology, social theory and cultural and media studies with interests in reality television, celebrity culture and

Get Free Narcissus

modern narcissism.

In Bruce Bond's fourth full-length book, *The Throats of Narcissus*, the myth of Narcissus finds its transfiguring mirror in poems of a contemporary world, a world rendered precarious by literal and metaphysical famine, by the blood of fathers and distant strangers, the charred relics of foreign wars and nearer fires as well--a world wrestling with problems of its own self-regard and the consequent spiritual longing for personal

Get Free Narcissus

communion and creative transformation. Thus the myth of Narcissus resonates not only as a story of self-absorption and demise, but also of life-affirming metamorphosis. As a result, we see not only poems concerning childhood and the dawn of guilt, desire, and self-awareness, but also poems featuring jazz figures of the fifties and sixties, heroes of creative discipline and play who dealt musically with their own narcissistic wounds and addictions,

Get Free Narcissus

leaving a generous legacy of pleasures, however rebellious and private their roots.

In Narcissus Transformed, Gray Kochhar-Lindgren interprets Narcissus as thematizing the tragic situation of the postmodern subject. After showing the connections between Cartesian philosophy and narcissism, he proceeds to lay out the function of Narcissus as a poetic figure of discourse in the fields of psychoanalysis and modern fiction. He

Get Free Narcissus

moves beyond the description of narcissism to an interpretation of the conditions necessary for Narcissus, the beautiful boy captivated by his own image, to become a different kind of subject. The topos of narcissism, which is first articulated by Ovid, always includes within itself a mirror, a gap, self-referential desire, and death--all of which culminate in Narcissus's inability to make space for an Other. Kochhar-Lindgren contends that this is the

Get Free Narcissus

founding topos of modern philosophy, which is then incorporated into and transmuted by the disciplines of psychoanalysis and fiction. With the extensive work of Freud on narcissism, it becomes a central concept for psychoanalysis; and with Lacan's interpretation of the narcissist as phantom, statue, and automaton, narcissism moves into a specifically textual interpretation of subjectivity. Kochhar-Lindgren then provides close

Get Free Narcissus

readings of fictional texts---The Waves by Virginia Woolf, The Ogre by Michel Tournier, and Daniel Martin by John Fowles--to show more explicitly the textual construction of the narcissistic subject and to suggest ways that Narcissus might be transformed into a subject not held in thrall to the "glassy-eyed stare of Thanatos." He concludes with an enactment, from a Lacanian and fictional perspective, of the beginnings of the undoing of the narcissistic topos

of contemporary culture. Narcissus steps from the self-reflective mirror into a theater; he stops longing to be a purely self-reflexive work in order to become part of the play of a text.

Narcissus Wept

The Textual Subject in Psychoanalysis and Literature

With Especial Reference to the Starches and Tissues of Parent-stocks and Hybrid-stocks and the Starches and Hemoglobins of Varieties, Species, and

Genera

Illusion and Spectacle in Ovid's

Metamorphoses

Hamlet and Narcissus

"Narcissus and Echo" is about romantic confessional fiction, in which the woman dies and the man lives to tell "his" tale. Whether femme fatale, nun, sister, aristocrat or fallen women, she is always somehow blamed for her own destruction. What motivates the man's narrative and how does the women's voice, curiously, survive the text? Naomi Segal brings insights from feminist and psychoanalytic theory to bear on writers such as

Get Free Narcissus

Chateaubriand, Musset, Prevost and Gautier. Running throughout this lively and provocative study are dichotomies between speech and sight, male "doubles" and female "mirror", the narcissism of nostalgia and the paradoxes of undesire.

Newly translated into English, Rosati's Narcissus and Pygmalion sheds light on some crucial junctures in the history of reception and aesthetics through an exploration of the eponymous characters as they appear in Ovid's Metamorphoses.

"Since Ernest Jones published Hamlet and Oedipus in 1949, psychoanalytic thinking has changed profoundly.

Get Free Narcissus

This change, however, has not yet been adequately reflected in Shakespeare scholarship. In Hamlet and Narcissus, John Russell confronts the paradigm shift that has occurred in psychoanalysis and takes steps to formulate a critical instrument based on current psychoanalytic thinking. In his introduction, Russell clarifies Freud's assumptions concerning human motivation and development and then discusses, as representative of the new psychoanalytic paradigm, Margaret Mahler's theory of infant development and Heinz Kohut's theory of narcissism. Using these theories as his conceptual framework, Russell proceeds to analyze

Get Free Narcissus

the action of Hamlet, focusing on the play's central problem, Hamlet's delay." "Previous psychoanalytic approaches to Hamlet have failed convincingly to explain the cause of Hamlet's delay because they failed to recognize the profound connection between Hamlet's pre-Oedipal attachment to his mother and his post-Oedipal allegiance to his father. By placing Hamlet's conflict with his parents in the new psychoanalytic framework of narcissism, Russell is able to show that Hamlet's post-Oedipal allegiance to his father and his pre-Oedipal attachment to his mother are driven by the same archaic and illusory needs. Though on the surface seeming to

Get Free Narcissus

contradict one another, at bottom Hamlet's two attachments, to mother and to father, complement one another and work together to produce in Hamlet a conflicted ambivalence that propels him to his self-induced destruction. By clarifying the origin and effects of Hamlet's archaic narcissism, Russell is able to solve the problem of Hamlet's delay and forge a new and fruitful instrument of literary criticism."--BOOK

JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Narcissus

Narcissus and Echo

Get Free Narcissus

And Other Poems

A Study of the First Idyll of Theocritus

*Study Guide to Narcissus and Goldmund by Hermann
Hesse*

Narcissus and Goldmund is the story of a passionate yet uneasy friendship between two men of opposite character. Narcissus, an ascetic instructor at a cloister school, has devoted himself solely to scholarly and spiritual pursuits. One of his students is the sensual, restless Goldmund, who is immediately drawn to his teacher's fierce intellect and sense of discipline. When Narcissus persuades the young student that he is not

Get Free Narcissus

meant for a life of self-denial, Goldmund sets off in pursuit of aesthetic and physical pleasures, a path that leads him to a final, unexpected reunion with Narcissus. In Greek mythology the beautiful Narcissus glimpsed his own reflection in the waters of a spring and fell in love. But his was an impossible passion and, filled with despair, he pined away. Over the years the myth has inspired painters, writers, and film directors, as well as philosophers and psychoanalysts. The tragic story of Narcissus, in love with himself, and of Echo, the nymph in love with him, lies at the heart of this collection of essays exploring the origins of the myth and some of its many cultural manifestations and meanings relating to

Get Free Narcissus

the self and the self's relationship to the other. Through their discussion of the myth and its ramifications, the contributors to this volume broaden our understanding of one of the fundamental myths of Western culture. Narcissus and Daffodil is the first book to provide a complete overview of the genus Narcissus. Prized for centuries in western Europe as an ornamental plant, it has recently attracted attention as a source of potentially valuable pharmaceuticals. In eastern European countries, however, Narcissus and other Amaryllidaceae have been valued as a source

Narcissus and the Invention of Personal History
Its History and Culture with Coloured Plates and

Get Free Narcissus

Descriptions of All Known Species and Principal Varieties

Leaves of Narcissus

A Biochemic Basis for the Study of Problems of Taxonomy, Heredity, Evolution, Etc

Narcissus in Chains

Narcissus and GoldmundBlack NarcissusA

NovelOpen Road Media Books

A first-generation Latino born in Chicago, Rane Arroyo is a leading poeta puertorrique—o and playwright whose readership transcends his ethnicity. In Home Movies of Narcissus, his fourth collection of poetry, he writes more deliberately and

Get Free Narcissus

with greater assurance of his search for identityÑboth cultural/racial and gender/sexualÑand his discovery of it within family and community. Using sophisticated language to inspect life from barrio childhood to cosmopolitan manhood, Arroyo explores themes of gay strength and alienation, linked to his experiences as both a Puerto Rican and an intellectual. Through a variety of approaches, he examines a major recurrent Latino paradox: the need to write about Latino issues while being criticized for being too self-centered. Sometimes reserved, sometimes passionate, Arroyo writes with humor and a remarkable quickness of association,

Get Free Narcissus

moving with a grace that makes seamless use of speech ranging from the formal to the vernacular. Taking in love and sexuality, world literature and history, and the exile's heritage of a shifting geography of identity, he invokes remarkable imagery with language that is economical, fresh, and mischievous. Some of Arroyo's poems take an autobiographical approach and show how poets have both the luxury and necessity of speaking for those in their lives. Others create personas that take in the American experience from a variety of viewpoints—including gays, who are often marginalized by the larger Latino community. "The

Get Free Narcissus

Ponce de León Poems" pit the poet against a ghost who seeks to direct his writing, while a final section, "The Black Moon Poems," deals with the many sleepless nights that Arroyo has spent struggling with questions over the worth of his art and whether he has betrayed those he loves by writing-or not writing-about them. "In his home movies," he writes, "Narcissus is both the seen and the seer." As Arroyo's insightful words demonstrate, the writer must come to value his own image but not fall in love with it, for it will change, age, and, if he is fortunate, finally grow wise. As readers will discover in Home Movies of Narcissus, Rane Arroyo has seen

Get Free Narcissus

past the mirror and charted a new territory of self-discovery.

A profound reading of the Narcissus tale and of the recovery of one's own soul.

Narcissus Dreaming

Poems

The Narcissus

With a Compleat Liste of All the Species and Varieties Known to Englyshe Amateurs ...

The Divine Narcissus

Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, known as "The Tenth Muse" of America, has been widely

Get Free Narcissus

anthologized as a poet, intellectual, and defender of women's rights. Her calling as a nun, often denigrated or overlooked, is clear in The Divine Narcissus, the finest extant example of the auto sacramental, a medieval genre similar to mystery plays. Autos presented a blend of poetry, instrumental and choral music, dance and special effects and were intended to provide theological instruction to a broad audience. The Divine Narcissus is an allegory ostensibly written to explain Christian concepts to the Aztecs

Get Free Narcissus

whose plight under colonization it also dramatizes. It reveals a scintillating display of sacred and secular knowledge. Scholars and students will welcome this drama by America's first feminist in its original Spanish and first English translation.

This novel of home and homelessness, of exile both physical and psychological, centers on Kimi, a fragile heroine suffering from a rift in her persona, unable to distinguish between her own pain and the pain of others. For Kimi it is not a simple case of to be or not to be,

Get Free Narcissus

but rather of how to be in disjointed and contrary times. Leaves of Narcissus, like earlier Arabic novels about East-West encounters by male writers such as Tawfiq al-Hakim, Taha Hussein, and Tayeb Saleh, is about a young Arab student going West in search of education. Here, though, the protagonist is a young woman and her destination is Ireland, a part of the West and at the same time a victim of the ravages of colonialism -- adding ambiguity to the customary representations of the East/West

Get Free Narcissus

dichotomy. In this captivating novel, Somaya Ramadan displays a rare virtuosity in evoking and interlacing literary motifs -- from the popular to the learned, from the folk to the mythic, from the Egyptian to the Irish -- and poses questions rather than answers, questions that hold a mirror to our selves. A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for Hermann Hesse's Narcissus and Goldmund, a literary success upon its first publication in the 1930s. As a novel of the Great Depression,

Get Free Narcissus

Narcissus and Goldmund explores themes of brotherhood in spite of disparity. Moreover, Hesse's prevalent themes of conflict between spirit and flesh continue to ring true for readers throughout history. This Bright Notes Study Guide explores the context and history of Hermann Hesse's classic work, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons it has stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section

Get Free Narcissus

and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

***The New Narcissus in the Age of Reality
Television***

Get Free Narcissus

White Narcissus

The Narcissus: Its History and Culture. With Coloured Plates ... To which is Added ... a Scientific Review of the Entire Genus by J. G. Baker

Women's Voices in Classical Hollywood Cinema

The Nigger of the Narcissus

In de gevangenis leert de Marokkaanse Joshua - die zich voordoet als Israëliër - Klaas kennen, de koning van de Wallen. Hij doet Joshua een voorstel dat hij niet kan weigeren en dat is het begin van het einde. Gedurende een jaar daalt

Get Free Narcissus

Joshua steeds verder af in een wereld die maar weinigen kennen en raakt zo steeds verder verwijderd van de dromen die hij met zijn geliefde Dee wil waarmaken. Narcissus is een roman over de Wallen en de wrijving tussen culturen.

In a sixth collection of personal essays, the editor of *The American Scholar* explores such topics as Gershwin, name-dropping, naps, aging, long books, pet peeves, Anglophilia, talent vs. genius, surgery, and more. Reprint.

The four sections of Dabney Stuart's new book represent a progression toward release from self-preoccupation, both personal and cultural, and a growing intimation of acceptance of the world outside the self. Using language with elasticity and elegance, Stuart is engaged in serious play, usually on more than one level. His familiar wit and subtlety arise in a

Get Free Narcissus

context of good humor and sadness, warmth and reserve. His subject are a deft blend of pop culture (baseball, the movies), family situations, and legends, some old (Hansel and Gretel), some invented (“The Harpist’s Dream”). His is by turns straightforward and surreal. In fact, Stuart’s skillful rendering of dream sequenced is one of the appealing dimension of this work. Stuart is concerned as well with awakenings and with transitions, sometimes intensified into transformations. In “Love Story,” for example, a physical injury becomes the way to talk of psychic development; after a dizzying performance by an unusual broken leg, the poem concludes, Relax said middle age when I woke up, Dreams are for those who never heal. We healed. The title poem is a fresh appearance of Narcissus—not a mere reworking of the legend, but an

Get Free Narcissus

opening out of the present world through the possibilities of the old myth. At the close of the poem, Narcissus, who has been fishing without luck, pulls his reflection from the water: He lower sit into the boat, takes it upon himself, drenched, obscene, a perfectly imperfect fit, leaving the water imageless, opaque, other. Narcissus Dreaming is the work of a mature, accomplished artist, sensitive to psychological nuance and complexity.

An adaptation to Chinese shadows' theatre

Narcissus and Pygmalion

The Genus Narcissus

A Tale of the Forecastle

The Metamorphoses of Ovid

In her tenth adventure, nothing can save vampire hunter

Get Free Narcissus

Anita Blake from a twist of fate that draws her ever closer to the brink of humanity.

Joseph Conrad's *The Nigger of the Narcissus* (1897) is a work of literary impressionism about the decline and salvation of an inscrutable black sailor, Wait, sailing from Bombay to London on board the merchant ship *Narcissus*. Wait falls ill with tuberculosis, and his illness arouses sympathies of several of the crew, while some remain indifferent. Portraying sea-life, the book explores the innate morality of the isolated seamen.

The book you are holding in your hands is a theatricalisation of one of the best-known myths of Ancient Greek culture. Taken from the work "The

Get Free Narcissus

"Metamorphoses" by the Roman author Ovid, this myth is a tale of passion, unrequited love, rejection, pride and revenge and it is believed that this story was aimed at the Greek adolescents of the time with a moralizing objective. Even today, despite the time that has passed since Ovid wrote this story, lessons can still be learned from it. This myth is also a good example of how the Greeks used mythological stories to explain nature and its phenomena. In this case, the myth offers the explanation of the origin of the acoustic phenomenon called echo and the origin of a plant with a beautiful flower that bends elegantly to the ground, the narcissus. This adaptation of the myth becomes at the same time

Get Free Narcissus

an educational resource to work on in class in a multidisciplinary way.

Narcissus and Daffodil

Narcissus Transformed

Echoes of Narcissus

Home Movies of Narcissus

The Death of Narcissus

Do women in classical Hollywood cinema ever truly speak for themselves? In *Echo and Narcissus*, Amy Lawrence examines eight classic films to show how women's speech is repeatedly constructed as a "problem," an affront to male authority. This book expands feminist studies of the representation of women in film, enabling us to see individual

Get Free Narcissus

films in new ways, and to ask new questions of other films. Using *Sadie Thompson* (1928), *Blackmail* (1929), *Rain* (1932), *The Spiral Staircase*, *Sorry, Wrong Number*, *Notorious*, *Sunset Boulevard* (1950) and *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962), Lawrence illustrates how women's voices are positioned within narratives that require their submission to patriarchal roles and how their attempts to speak provoke increasingly severe repression. She also shows how women's natural ability to speak is interrupted, made difficult, or conditioned to a suffocating degree by sound technology itself. Telephones, phonographs, voice-overs, and dubbing are foregrounded, called upon to silence women and to restore the primacy of the image. Unlike the usage of "voice" by feminist and literary critics to discuss broad issues of

Get Free Narcissus

authorship and point of view, in film studies the physical voice itself is a primary focus. Echo and Narcissus shows how assumptions about the "deficiencies" of women's voices and speech are embedded in sound's history, technology, uses, and marketing. Moreover, the construction of the woman's voice is inserted into the ideologically loaded cinematic and narrative conventions governing the representation of women in Hollywood film.

Black Narcissus

The Pastoral Narcissus

The Dilemma of Narcissus