Eureka—Edgar Allan Poe 2017-04-18 Eureka (1848) is a lengthy non-fiction work by American author Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849) which he subtitled "A Prose Poem", though it has also been subtitled as "An Essay on the Material and Spiritual Universe". Adapted from a lecture he had presented, Eureka describes Poe's intuitive conception of the nature of the universe with no antecedent scientific work done to reach his conclusions. He also discusses man's relationship with God, whom he compares to an author. It is dedicated to the German naturalist and explorer Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859). Though it is generally considered a literary work, some of Poe's ideas anticipate 20th century scientific discoveries and theories. Indeed a critical analysis of the scientific content of Eureka reveals a non-causal correspondence with modern cosmology due to the assumption of an evolving Universe, but excludes the anachronistic anticipation of relativistic concepts such as black holes. Eureka was received poorly in Poe's day and generally described as absurd, even by friends. Modern critics continue to debate the significance of Eureka and some doubt its seriousness, in part because of Poe's many incorrect assumptions and his comedic descriptions of well-known historical minds. It is presented as a poem, and many compare it with his fiction work, especially science fiction stories such as "The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar". His attempts at discovering the truth also follow his own tradition of "ratiocination", a term used in his detective fiction tales. Poe's suggestion that the soul continues to thrive even after death also parallels with works in which characters reappear from beyond the grave such as "Ligeia". The essay is oddly transcendental, considering Poe's disdain for that movement. He considered it his greatest work and claimed it was more important than the discovery of gravity. Eureka is Poe's last major work and his longest non-fiction work at nearly 40,000 words in length.

Edgar Allan Poe, Eureka, and Scientific Imagination—David N. Stamos 2017-02-28 Explores the science and creative process behind Poe's cosmological treatise. In 1848, almost a year and a half before Edgar Allan Poe died at the age of forty, his book Eureka was published. In it, he weaved together his scientific speculations about the universe with his own literary theory, theology, and philosophy of science. Although Poe himself considered it to be his magnum opus, Eureka has mostly been overlooked or underappreciated, sometimes even to the point of being thought an elaborate hoax. Remarkably, however, in Eureka Poe anticipated at least nine major theories and developments in twentieth-century science, including the Big Bang theory, multiverse theory, and the solution to Olbers' paradox. In this book—the first devoted specifically to Poe’s science side—David N. Stamos, a philosopher of science, combines scientific background with analysis of Poe’s life and work to highlight the creative and scientific achievements of this text. He examines Poe’s literary theory, theology, and intellectual development, and then compares Poe’s understanding of science with that of scientists and philosophers from his own time to the present. Next, Stamos pieces together and clarifies Poe’s
theory of scientific imagination, which he then attempts to update and defend by providing numerous case studies of eureka moments in modern science and by seeking insights from comparative biography and psychology, cognitive science, neuroscience, and evolution. “Edgar Allan Poe, Eureka, and Scientific Imagination is the most comprehensive treatment of Eureka that has yet been published. It is staggeringly thorough in its analysis of Poe’s book, but it also shows how Poe’s theories of cosmogony and cosmology ramify into his fiction and poetry, especially the tales of ratiocination. Stamos takes Eureka seriously, and he does so with the empirical undergirding of vast amounts of scientific scholarship and literary criticism.” — James M. Hutcheson, author of Poe

**Poetry and Tales**—Edgar Allan Poe 1984 Gathers all of Poe’s poetry, tales, short stories, and general essays in chronological order

**Eureka**—Edgar Allan Poe 2016-05-13 Con Poe nacería el terror como género, fruto de sus obsesiones y de su corta vida errante. Transmutó el gótico alemán utilizando las claves del Romanticismo, anticipándose un siglo a los miedos y a los deseos más íntimos del hombre moderno. Las maldiciones ancestrales, las fuerzas ingentes y desatadas de la naturaleza, son elementos con los que el autor tratará de contagiar al lector para enfrentarlo al pavor de sus miedos más profundos. Edgar Allan Poe nos lega una obra inmortal, catálogo de sus propios terrores, pero muestra, además, el fino hilo que separa la realidad de la locura.

**Darkness at Night**—Edward Robert Harrison 1987 Traces the development of theories to explain why the night sky is dark, looks at modern theories of cosmology, and includes brief profiles of past astronomers

**The Science Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe**—Harold Beaver 2006-07-27 One of the greatest of all horror writers, Edgar Allan Poe (1809-49) also composed pioneering tales that seized upon the scientific developments of an era marked by staggering change. In this collection of sixteen stories, he explores such wide-ranging contemporary themes as galvanism, time travel and resurrection of the dead. 'The Unparalleled Adventure of One Hans Pfaff' relates a man's balloon journey to the moon with a combination of scientific precision and astonishing fantasy. Elsewhere, the boundaries between horror and science are elegantly blurred in stories such as 'The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar', while the great essay 'Eureka' outlines Poe's own interpretation of the universe. Powerfully influential on later authors including Jules Verne, these works are essential reading for anyone wishing to trace the genealogy of science fiction, or to understand the complexity of Poe's own creative vision

**The Oxford Handbook of Edgar Allen Poe**—J. Gerald Kennedy 2019-01-08 No American author of the early 19th century enjoys a larger international audience than Edgar Allan Poe. Widely translated, read, and studied, he occupies an iconic place in global culture. Such acclaim would have gratified Poe, who deliberately wrote for "the world at large" and mocked the provincialism of strictly nationalistic themes. Partly for this reason, early literary historians cast Poe as an outsider, regarding his dark fantasies as extraneous to American life and experience. Only in the 20th century did Poe finally gain a prominent place in the national canon. Changing critical approaches have deepened our understanding of Poe’s complexity and revealed an author who defies easy classification. New models of interpretation have excited fresh debates about his essential genius, his subversive imagination, his cultural insight, and his ultimate impact, urging an expansive reconsideration of his literary achievement. Edited by leading experts J. Gerald Kennedy and Scott Peeples, this volume presents a sweeping reexamination of Poe's work. Forty-five distinguished scholars address Poe's troubled life and checkered career as a "magazinist," his poetry and prose, and his reviews, essays, opinions, and marginalia. The chapters provide fresh insights into Poe’s lasting impact on subsequent literature, music, art, comics, and film and illuminate his radical conception of the universe, science, and the human mind. Wide-ranging and thought-provoking, this Handbook reveals a thoroughly modern Poe, whose timeless fables of peril and loss will continue to attract new generations of readers and scholars.
Poe and the Remapping of Antebellum Print Culture-Jerome McGann 2012-12-19 Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849) has long occupied the position of literary outsider. Dismissed as unrepresentative of the main currents of antebellum culture, Poe commented incisively -- in fiction and nonfiction -- on nationalism, science, materialism, popular taste, and cultural ideology. Opposing the pressure to write nationalistic “American” tales or from a restricted New England perspective, he produced a body of work held in greater international esteem than that of any of his U.S. contemporaries. In Poe and the Remapping of Antebellum Print Culture, scholars explore Poe's anti-nationalistic Americanism as they redefine the outlines of antebellum print culture and challenge ideas that situate Poe at the margins of national thought and cultural activity. The contributors offer fresh perspectives on an often-maligned author, including essays on Poe's preoccupation with celebrity, his fascination with metropolitan crime and mystery, his impact as an observer of racial fear, his role as an eccentric cultural icon, and his fluctuating reputation in our own era. They also argue for new digital approaches that facilitate remapping of print culture. Contributors: Anna Brickhouse, Betsy Erkkila, Jennifer Rae Greeson, Leon Jackson, J. Gerald Kennedy, Maurice S. Lee, Jerome McGann, Scott Peeples, Leland S. Person, and Eliza Richards

The Science Fiction of Edgar Allan Poe-Edgar Allan Poe 1976 Sixteen stories and speculative essays, each critiqued and annotated, reveal Poe's interest in electro-magnetism, mechanical invention, galvanism, mesmerism, time travel, bodily resurrection, and demonic possession

Poe-Edgar Allan Poe 1967 Critical analysis of Poe's works by eminent critics such as Joseph Wood Krutch, Aldous Huxley, Sidney Kaplan and Richard Wilbur

Poe's Eureka, Erasmus Darwin, and Discourses of Radical Science in Britain and America 1770-1850-Robert J. Scholnick 2018-09-15 The author clarifies the background of Poe's great "prose poem" and enriches our understanding of the prescient work by discerning intellectual history that both recovers and illuminates the work.

Politian-Edgar Allan Poe 1923

The Masque of the Red Death-Edgar Allan Poe 2021-09-02 The Masque of the Red Death Edgar Allan Poe - The story is said in the most enthralling manner that it makes it very interesting as well as introspective. Even though it appears to be very literal but the crux of the matter is all about the inevitability of death. The prince thought that with his power and position he could defy the plague that caused death in his kingdom. But eventually even he is not spared because on the figurative level it is not a plague but death itself, that does not spare anyone. Prince Prospero's intentions and preparations did not stand a chance when death decided to take him on.

THE JOURNAL OF JULIUS RODMAN-Edgar Allan Poe 2017-12-14 The Journal of Julius Rodman is an unfinished serial novel by American author Edgar Allan Poe published in 1840. It is a fictionalised account of the first expedition across the Western Wilderness, crossing the Rocky Mountains. The journal chronicled a 1792 expedition led by Julius Rodman up the Missouri River to the Northwest. This extraordinary Journal details events of the most surprising nature, and recounts the unparalleled vicissitudes and adventures experienced by a mere handful of men in a country which, till then, had never been explored by civilized man. Julius Rodman was an English emigrant who first settled in New York, then moved to Kentucky and Mississippi. Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American short-story writer, poet, critic, and editor. Edgar Allan Poe's tales of mystery and horror initiated the modern detective story, and the atmosphere in his tales of horror is unrivaled in American fiction.

Edgar Allan Poe-Jeffrey Meyers 2000-01-01 A biography of the creator of the horror and detective genres in fiction chronicles his life of wealth and poverty, fame and obscurity, his fevered imagination, and his paranoiac
The Complete Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe-Edgar Allan Poe 1902

The Raven-Edgar Allan Poe 1898

Edgar Allan Poe was a master of tales of the mysterious and macabre. From the eerie incantations of “The Raven” to the persistent fright of “The Tell-Tale Heart,” his stories and poems are unforgettable explorations of the darker side of life that still offer lessons and insight into human behavior today, making them an integral component of just about any library. This Canterbury Classics edition of Edgar Allan Poe collects some of his best-known work—from “Annabel Lee” to “The Fall of the House of Usher,” “Lenore” to “The Pit and the Pendulum,” and many, many more. With an essay by a Poe scholar, this is the perfect introduction for new readers and the perfect resource for devoted fans. Poe's writings were truly original—and this unique book is the perfect look at his uncommon genius.

Poetry of Contemplation-Arthur L. Clements 1990-01-01 This is the first systematic and thorough study of mysticism or contemplation in these three seventeenth-century poets and in three modern writers. It not only clarifies the very confused issue of mysticism in seventeenth-century poetry but also connects seventeenth-century poets with modern literature and science through the contemplative tradition; from the Bible and Plato and Church fathers and important mystics of the Middle Ages through Renaissance and modern contemplatives. The transformative and redemptive power of contemplative poetry or "holy writing" (regardless of genre or discipline) is prominent throughout the book, and the relevance, indeed the vital necessity, of such poetry and of the living contemplative tradition to our apocalyptic modern world is discussed in the last chapter. In this chapter, attention is given to modern science, especially to the new physics, and to philosophical and mystical writings of eminent scientists.

Tamerlane and Other Poems-Edgar Allan Poe 2010-03-16 Tamerlane and
Other Poems is the first published work by American writer Edgar Allan Poe. The short collection of poems was first published in 1827. Today, it is believed only 12 of approximately 50 copies of the collection still exist. The poems were largely inspired by Lord Byron, including the long title poem "Tamerlane", which depicts a historical conqueror who laments the loss of his first romance. Like much of Poe's future work, the poems in Tamerlane and Other Poems include themes of love, death, and pride.

**Genesis of the Big Bang**-Ralph A. Alpher 2001-02-08 The authors of this volume have been intimately connected with the conception of the Big Bang model since 1947. Following the late George Gamow's ideas in 1942 and more particularly in 1946 that the early universe was an appropriate site for the synthesis of the elements, they became deeply involved in the question of cosmic nucleosynthesis and particularly the synthesis of the light elements. In the course of this work they developed a general relativistic model of the expanding universe with physics folded in, which led in a progressive, logical sequence to our prediction of the existence of a present cosmic background radiation some seventeen years before the observation of such radiation was reported by Penzias and Wilson. In addition, they carried out with James W. Follin, Jr., a detailed study of the physics of what was then considered to be the very early universe, starting a few seconds after the Big Bang, which still provides a methodology for studies of light element nucleosynthesis. Because of their involvement, they bring a personal perspective to the subject. They present a picture of what is now believed to be the state of knowledge about the evolution of the expanding universe and delineate the story of the development of the Big Bang model as they have seen and lived it from their own unique vantage point.

**Edgar Allan Poe**-Arthur Hobson Quinn 1997-11-25 Renowned as the creator of the detective story and a master of horror, the author of "The Red Mask of Death," "The Black Cat," and "The Murders of the Rue Morgue," Edgar Allan Poe seems to have derived his success from suffering and to have suffered from his success. "The Raven" and "The Tell-Tale Heart" have been read as signs of his personal obsessions, and "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Descent into the Maelstrom" as symptoms of his own mental collapse. Biographers have seldom resisted the opportunities to confuse the pathologies in the stories with the events in Poe's life. Against this tide of fancy, guesses, and amateur psychologizing, Arthur Hobson Quinn's biography devotes itself meticulously to facts. Based on exhaustive research in the Poe family archive, Quinn extracts the life from the legend, and describes how they both were distorted by prior biographies.

**Literature and Science**-Charlotte Sleigh 2010-11-17 A lively overview of science and literature, arguing their relationship is best understood by an emphasis on literary form.

**The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket**-Edgar Allan Poe 2012-02-29 From the author who introduced readers to chilling tales of murder comes a novella based on factual accounts of a haunting, mutinous high-seas adventure. For fans of Poe as well as maritime enthusiasts.

**The Life and Poems of Edgar Allan Poe**-Edgar Allan Poe 1877

**Edgar Allan Poe**-Paul Collins 2014 Describes the personal and professional life of the master of the horror genre behind "The Raven," including a discussion of his rocky relationship with his wealthy adoptive father and his time spent working as an editor and reviewer. 15,000 first printing.

**Poe and Place**-Philip Edward Phillips 2018-10-23 This collection of fifteen original essays and one original poem explores the theme of "place" in the life, works, and afterlife of Edgar A. Poe (1809-1849). Poe and Place argues that "place" is an important critical category through which to understand this classic American author in new and interesting ways. The geographical "places" examined include the cities in which Poe lived and worked, specific locales included in his fictional works, imaginary places featured in his writings, physical and imaginary places and spaces from which he departed and those to which he sought to return, places he claimed to have gone, and places that have embraced him as their own. The geo-critical and geo-
spatial perspectives in the collection offer fresh readings of Poe and provide readers new vantage points from which to approach Poe’s life, literary works, aesthetic concerns, and cultural afterlife.

**Psychology in Edgar Allan Poe** - Gerardo Del Guercio 2019-08-20 This collection offers six critical essays on the topic of psychology in Edgar Allan Poe. It came together as a response to a visible absence of this subject in recent scholarship. The volume presents Edgar Allan Poe as one of the pioneers in psychology, who often anticipated major theoretical trends and ideas in psychology in his incessant explorations of the relationship between behavior and the psyche. Scrutinizing serial killer narratives, obsessive narratives through Jungian unconscious, Lacanian Das Ding, doppelgängers, intersubjectivity, and the interrelationship between the material world and imaginative faculties, the essays reveal the richness and the complexity of Poe’s work and its pertinence to contemporary culture. With contributions by Gerardo Del Guercio, Phillip Grayson, Sean J. Kelly, Rachel McCoppin, Tatiana Prorokova, and Karen J. Renner.

**The Poetic Principle.** - Edgar Allan Poe 2018-05-02 Edgar Allan Poe born Edgar Poe; January 19, 1809 - October 7, 1849) was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. He is widely regarded as a central figure of Romanticism in the United States and American literature as a whole, and he was one of the country's earliest practitioners of the short story. Poe is generally considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre and is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction. He was the first well-known American writer to try to earn a living through writing alone, resulting in a financially difficult life and career. Poe was born in Boston, the second child of two actors. His father abandoned the family in 1810, and his mother died the following year. Thus orphaned, the child was taken in by John and Frances Allan of Richmond, Virginia. They never formally adopted him, but Poe was with them well into young adulthood. Tension developed later as John Allan and Edgar repeatedly clashed over debts.

**Works of Edgar Allan Poe** - Edgar Allan Poe 1849

**Cosmology and Controversy** - Helge Kragh 2021-03-09 For over three millennia, most people could understand the universe only in terms of myth, religion, and philosophy. Between 1920 and 1970, cosmology transformed into a branch of physics. With this remarkably rapid change came a theory that would finally lend empirical support to many long-held beliefs about the origins and development of the entire universe: the theory of the big bang. In this book, Helge Kragh presents the development of scientific cosmology for the first time as a historical event, one that embroiled many famous scientists in a controversy over the very notion of an evolving universe with a beginning in time. In rich detail he examines how the big-bang theory drew inspiration from and eventually triumphed over rival views, mainly the steady-state theory and its concept of a stationary universe of infinite age. In the 1920s, Alexander Friedmann and Georges Lemaître showed that Einstein's general relativity equations possessed solutions for a universe expanding in time. Kragh follows the story from here, showing how the big-bang theory evolved, from Edwin Hubble's observation that most galaxies are receding from us, to the discovery of the cosmic microwave background radiation. Sir Fred Hoyle proposed instead the steady-state theory, a model of dynamic equilibrium involving the continuous creation of matter throughout the universe. Although today it is generally accepted that the universe started some ten billion years ago in a big bang, many readers may not fully realize that this standard view owed much of its formation to the steady-state theory. By exploring the similarities and tensions between the theories, Kragh provides the reader with indispensable background for understanding much of today's commentary about our universe.

**The Life and Works of Edgar Allan Poe** - Marie Bonaparte 1949

**Edgar Allan Poe: Poetry and Tales** (LOA #19) - Edgar Allan Poe 2015-09-22 In this complete and uniquely authoritative Library of America collection, Edgar Allan Poe's well-known tales of "mystery and imagination" and his best-known verse are collected with early poems, rarely published
stories and humorous sketches, and the ecstatic prose poem Eureka. Poe's poetry is famous both for the musicality of "To Helen" and "The City in the Sea" and for the hypnotic, incantatory rhythms of "The Raven" and "Ulalume." "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Cask of Amontillado" show his mastery of Gothic horror; "The Pit and the Pendulum" is a classic of terror and suspense. Poe invented the modern detective story in "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and developed the form of science fiction that was to influence, among others, Jules Verne and Thomas Pynchon. Poe was also adept at the humorous sketch of playful jeu d'esprit, such as "X-ing a Paragraph" or "Never Bet the Devil Your Head." All his stories reveal his high regard for technical proficiency and for what he called "rationation." Poe's fugitive early poems, stories rarely collected (such as "Bon-Bon," "King Pest," "Mystification," and "The Duc De L'Omelette), his only attempt at drama, "Politian"—these and much more are included in this comprehensive collection, presented chronologically to show Poe's development toward Eureka: A Prose Poem, his culminating vision of an indeterminate universe, printed here for the first time as Poe revised it and intended it should stand. A special feature of this volume is the care taken to select an authoritative text of each work. The printing and publishing history of every item has been investigated in order to choose a version that incorporates all of Poe's own revisions without reproducing the errors or changes introduced by later editors. Here, then, is one of America's and the world's most disturbing, powerful, and inventive writers published in "the first truly dependable collection of Poe's poetry and tales." LIBRARY OF AMERICA is an independent nonprofit cultural organization founded in 1979 to preserve our nation's literary heritage by publishing, and keeping permanently in print, America's best and most significant writing. The Library of America series includes more than 300 volumes to date, authoritative editions that average 1,000 pages in length, feature cloth covers, sewn bindings, and ribbon markers, and are printed on premium acid-free paper that will last for centuries.

**Evolution and the Big Questions**
David N. Stamos 2011-09-23

This provocative text considers whether evolutionary explanations can be used to clarify some of life's biggest questions. Examines topics of race, sex, gender, the nature of language, religion, ethics, knowledge, consciousness and ultimately, the meaning of life Each chapter presents a main topic, together with discussion of related ideas and arguments from various perspectives.

**Tales and Poems of Edgar Allan Poe**
Edgar Allan Poe 2013-09

This companion volume to Tales of Mystery & Imagination contains Poe's best-known poetry and a selection of his very best stories, including some fine tales from the last decade of his tragically short life. Many of these stories and poems reflect familiar Poe themes of murder, obsession and love, but there are also tales of the fantastic, black comedies, parodies and hoaxes. With an Afterword by David Pinching.

**The Bells and Other Poems**
Edgar Allan Poe 2013-10-17

With their evocations of romantic longing and the transience of beauty and life itself, the poems of Edgar Allan Poe have captivated readers around the world. This lavish hardcover volume features the best of Poe's verse, including "The Raven," "Annabel Lee," "To Helen," and other favorites. The poems are enhanced by 28 color plates and numerous black-and-white images by Edmund Dulac, one of the foremost artists from the Golden Age of Illustration.

**Eureka**
Chad Orzel 2014-12-09

When it comes to science, too often people say "I just don't have the brains for it" -- and leave it at that. Why is science so intimidating, and why do people let themselves feel this way? What makes one person a scientist and another disinclined even to learn how to read graphs? The idea that scientists are people who wear lab coats and are somehow smarter than the rest of us is a common, yet dangerous, misconception that puts science on an intimidating pedestal. How did science become so divorced from everyday experience? In Eureka, science popularizer Chad Orzel argues that even the people who are most forbbright
about hating science are doing science, often without even knowing it. Orzel shows that science is central to the human experience: every human can think like a scientist, and regularly does so in the course of everyday activities. The common misconception is that science is a body of (boring, abstract, often mathematical) facts. In truth, science is a process: Looking at the world, Thinking about what makes it work, Testing your mental model by comparing it to reality, and Telling others about your results -- all things that people do daily. By revealing the connection between the everyday activities that people do -- solving crossword puzzles, playing sports, or even watching mystery shows on television -- and the processes used to make great scientific discoveries, Eureka shows that this process is one everybody uses regularly, and something that anyone can do.