

On Racine

Was he her protector? Or a predator... It was the final glimpse Erin Ramsey would have of her sister: Megan's body, drained of blood, lying lifeless in a New York alley. Tormented by the fact that she hadn't been there when her sister needed her, Erin promises herself that she'll find Megan's killer. Detective Nicholas Slade tells Erin to go home, back to California. He says he doesn't want her to be the murderer's next victim. But his warning comes too late. Erin is already in danger, in thrall to a man who cloaks himself in shadows and haunts her nightmares. Erin is desperate to find her sister's murderer—and desperate to avoid becoming his prey—but she feels her own life spinning out of control as the silver-eyed specter from her dreams lures her deeper into his world. Nick may be the only one who can help her, but she's afraid to trust him. Her deep attraction to the secretive detective is tinged with fear. He only works the night shift. He wears sunglasses in the dark. And he may have been the last person to see Megan alive... Previously published.

Literary historians and critics who have written on the influence of Racine in England during the neoclassical period apparently have assumed that the English translators and adapters of Racine's plays in general succeeded in presenting the real Racine to the English public. Katherine Wheatley here reveals the wide discrepancy between avowed intentions and actual results. Among the English plays she compares with their French originals are Otway's *Titus and Berenice*, Congreve's *The Mourning Bride*, and Philips's *The Distrest Mother*. These comparisons, fully supported by quoted passages, reveal that those among the English public and contemporary critics who could not themselves read French had no chance whatever to know the real Racine: "The adapters and translators, so-called, had eliminated Racine from his tragedies before presenting them to the public." Unacknowledged excisions and additions, shifts in plot, changes in dénouement, and frequent mistranslation turned Racine's plays into "wretched travesties." Two translations of *Britannicus*, intended for reading rather than for acting, are especially revealing in that they show which Racinian qualities eluded the British translators even when they were not trying to please an English theatergoing audience. Why it is, asks the author, that no English dramatist could or would present Racine as he is to the English public of the neoclassical period? To answer this question she traces the development of Aristotelian formalism in England, showing the relation of the English theory of tragedy to French classical doctrine and the relation of the English adaptations of Racine to the English neoclassical theory of tragedy. She concludes that "deliberate alterations made by the English, far from violating classical tenets, bring Racine's tragedies closer to the English neoclassical ideal than they were to begin with, and this despite the fact that some tenets of English doctrine came from parallel tenets widely accepted in France." She finds that "in the last analysis, French classical doctrine was itself a barrier to the understanding of Racinian tragedy in England and an incentive to the sort of change English translators and adapters made in Racine." This paradox she explains by the fact that Racine himself had broken with the classical tradition as represented by Corneille.

Contains more than 2,000 entries that supply information on the mythological, historical, geographical, and literary references contained in western art song. This lexicon helps singers and accompanists enhance their performances of songs, by providing them with the background on the many references embedded in this vast repertoire.

Problems of Tragic Form

Jean Racine: Four Greek Plays

Andromache-Iphigenia, Phaedra-Athaliah

We Winna Be Dauntit! The History of the Racine Kilties Drum and Bugle Corps 1934 - 1992

Racine and the French classical drama

Launched in 1919 by William Horlick, the inventor of malted milk, Horlick Athletic Field has hosted two NFL teams, the Racine Belles professional women's baseball team (immortalized in "A League of Their Own") and thousands of semiprofessional- and industrial-league games.

Where To Download On Racine

But it is the drum and bugle corps shows that have made the stadium one of the most iconic landmarks in its corner of the state. From an archive of fond recollection and painstaking record, Alan Karls has pieced together a history of Horlick Athletic Field that justifies the reverence that drum and bugle corps have felt for the place for almost a century.

In two of his most celebrated plays, *Britannicus* and *Bérénice*, Racine depicts the tragedies of characters trapped by the ideals, desires, and cruelties of ancient Rome. This international collection of essays deploys cutting-edge research to illuminate the plays and their contexts.

Combining the insights of present-day biblical studies with those of Handelian studies, this book examines the libretti of ten of Handel's Israelite oratorios and evaluates the relationship between each libretto and the biblical story on which it is based.

Sacred Drama and Biblical Exegesis

Drums Along the Foundries

Essays on *Britannicus* and *Bérénice*

A Computer-assisted Study

Racine's Roman Tragedies

Were you ever a member, instructor or a fan of the Racine Kilties Junior Drum and Bugle Corps? If so, then "We Winna Be Dauntit! The History of the Racine Kilties Drum and Bugle Corps 1934 - 1992" is for you! Through deep and extensive research this remarkable book chronicles the history of the Kilties during all three phases of their existence: the parade corps years from 1934 through 1947, the competitive years from 1948 through 1982 and the alumni corps years of 1986 and 1992. Inside you will find: 133 photographs How and when the Kilties were organized Rosters for every year from 1947 through 1986 Repertoires for every year from 1952 through 1992 Parent's Club Officers listed for nearly all years Schedules and turn-out information for all years Scores or placements for most of the contests entered Details about every Kiltie Kapers and every "Drum Corps Day" Fund raising methods used by the Parent's Club to support the Kilties How, when and why the Kilties disbanded This study highlights that both Corneille and Racine were living writers, struggling to create developing forms within the strait-jacket of neo-classical decorum.

A Study Guide for Jean Racine's "Andromache," excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Drama For Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Drama For Students for all of your research needs.

Barthes Philosophy Insights

Absences and Displacements

Racine Traffic Survey: Traffic information accompanying the report of the Racine traffic survey

Literary Rehearsal and Tragic Recognition

Racine: Phèdre

On RacineOlympic Marketing CorporationRacineFrom Ancient Myth to Tragic ModernityU of Minnesota Press

This is the best translation into English of *Andromache*, *Iphigenia*, *Phaedra* and *Athaliah*.

Unlock the more straightforward side of *Andromaque* with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of *Andromaque* by Jean Racine, which tells the tragic story of the passion of four characters who fall into unrequited love, leading to their despair and, eventually, untimely demise. It remains Racine's most-performed play and a pioneering work of the tragic genre. Racine is one of France's most renowned dramatists and is still considered a revolutionary genius in the literary domain. Find out everything you need to know about *Andromaque* in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you:

- A complete plot summary
- Character studies
- Key themes and symbols
- Questions for further reflection

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A Study Guide for Jean Racine's "Andromache"

Racine Harbor Interim II Small Boat Harbor
Life and Legend

Racine

Translated into English rhyming verse, with introductions, by Lacy Lockert, the four plays included in this volume are Berenice, Bajazet, Mithridate, and Iphigenie. They are significant for their inherent excellence, and for what they reveal about the development of a great dramatist. Originally published in 1958. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

When Gilbert Knapp founded Racine in 1834 and the first pioneers settled there, no one had the remotest idea that the wilderness would one day transform into a thriving city. Ideally situated on Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Root River, the site was chosen by Knapp because of its harbor potential. The prospect of farming on the level

prairies surrounding Racine also attracted many of the area's first settlers. Racine County is especially suited for growing wheat, which immediately became the county's leading agricultural product. The town of Racine quickly became a prosperous center serving the needs of the area's farm population. Even Racine's industrial base was founded on wheat; in 1842, J.I. Case invented a wheat thresher that helped Racine to grow into one of the foremost industrial centers in the United States."

"An English translation, in iambic pentameter couplets, of The Fratricides, a play by seventeenth-century French playwright Jean Racine"--Provided by publisher.

Environmental Impact Statement

Public Documents of the State of Wisconsin

Language, Violence and Power

Racine's Iphigénie

Andromaque by Jean Racine (Book Analysis)

A study of all of the major tragedies of Jean Racine, France's preeminent dramatist-and, according to many, its greatest and most representative author-Mitchell Greenberg's work offers an exploration of Racinian tragedy to explain the enigma of the plays' continued fascination. Greenberg shows how Racine uses myth, in particular the legend of Oedipus, to achieve his emotional power. In the seventeenth-century tragedies of Racine, almost all references to physical activity were banned from the stage. Yet contemporary accounts of the performances describe vivid emotional reactions of the audiences, who were often reduced to tears. Greenberg demonstrates how Racinian tragedy is ideologically linked to Absolutist France's attempt to impose the "order of the One" on its subjects. Racine's tragedies are spaces where the family and the state are one and the same, with the result that sexual desire becomes trapped in a closed, incestuous, and highly formalized universe. Greenberg ultimately suggests that the politics and sexuality associated with the legend of Oedipus account for our attraction to charismatic leaders and that this confusion of the state with desire explains our continued fascination with these timeless tragedies.

In November 1834, Capt. Gilbert Knapp staked a claim to 141 acres at the mouth of the Root River, naming it Port Gilbert. This site became the city of Racine. During the pioneer years, Racine was dubbed "the Belle City" of the Great Lakes (from the French word *belle*, meaning "beautiful"). The growth of this beautiful city and its harbor was captured in vintage postcards at a time when people sent little notes and messages to friends and family the way people use e-mail and cell phones today. These cards are like vignettes showing the changes that have taken place since one century ago--a pictorial documentation of Racine preserved for future generations to enjoy.

This first biography of Racine in over half a century for an English-language readership also traces the impact of Racine over three centuries in England as well as France. The plays and their reception are reviewed, using contextual approaches as part of each phase of Racine's life-story, with excerpts and quotations translated. Racine's upbringing and work as poet and historiographer are related to the France of Louis XIV, to audiences and to advancement for this 'man from nowhere', with parallels in Britain and elsewhere. Changing attitudes to Racine are traced across the centuries, across literary movements and on stage, including recent productions. The book provides insights in the specialist field of Racine studies and seventeenth-century French literature and theatre, in comparative literary studies,

particularly between France and Restoration England, and to the interaction of Racine and European cultural movements to the present day.

Racine's Mid-Career Tragedies

Jean Racine

Racine's Andromaque

House Documents

A Statement of the Indebtedness and Assets of the City Racine, Together with "An Act to Enable the City of Racine to Re-adjust and Arrange Its Bonded Indebtedness."

Sentence structure in Racine is demonstrated to be a powerful tool for characterization, and here, basic features are explored in the seven tragedies of Racine--terminal punctuation, sentence length, sentence type, use of questions and the conditional, and rapid-fire exchanges between characters. Key stages in Barthes's intellectual itinerary are discussed in seven core chapters: Mythologies; Semiology; New criticism; Structuralism; Reader writer and text; Pleasure, the body and the self; and Photography. In each chapter concepts are contextualised so that the reader may understand the issues debated during the period under scrutiny, and the strength and originality of Barthes's contribution to those debates surrounding cultural forms. The successive shifts in Barthes's thought are also carefully explained and highlighted to avoid any confusion in the readers mind between concepts or theories developed at different stages. Another three chapters (Barthes in perspective; Barthes's legacy; and Paradox: a way of thinking) offer an overview of Barthes's career and a general assessment of his place in the intellectual landscape of the last fifty years.

Racine's Andromaque: Absences and Displacements casts a new look at the dynamism, richness, and complexity of Racine's first major tragedy, through a collection of articles specially commissioned by the editors Nicholas Hammond and Joseph Harris.

Sentence Structure and Characterization in the Tragedies of Jean Racine

Racine county in the world war

From Ancient Myth to Tragic Modernity

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide

Researching the Song:A Lexicon

What is the nature of power in Racinian tragedy? This study looks beyond the conventional pageant of political power in the plays by exploring tensions inherent in the very concept of power, with each chapter elucidating how Racine's power relationships are concentrated in the question of language.

This introductory study presents Phèdre as an example of the culmination of French classical tragedy--taking into consideration the play's historical, literary

and theatrical context, its relationship to other tragedies of Racine, and its influence on later European literature.

Handel's Israelite Oratorio Libretti

Corneille and Racine

Dark Obsession

Congressional-legislative-judicial Apportionment Maps and Descriptions

Racine and English Classicism