

Chapter 1 : Daisy Miller Quotes by Henry James

Daisy Miller is a novella by Henry James that first appeared in Cornhill Magazine in June-July , and in book form the following year. It portrays the courtship of the beautiful American girl Daisy Miller by Winterbourne, a sophisticated compatriot of hers.

Development[edit] Peter Bogdanovich had a production deal with The Directors Company at Paramount Studios under which he could make whatever film he wanted provided it was under a certain budget. This company was the idea of Charles Bluhdorn , chairman of Gulf and Western, who owned Paramount at the time. Peter Bart , then working at Paramount, remembers: Bogdanovich called me soon after completing Paper Moon to tell me he was going to introduce me to a filmmaker whose work the company should next foster. He appeared a day later in the presence of Orson Welles , corpulent and glowering, who, at the time, was neither young nor promising Bogdanovich felt Welles had one more Citizen Kane in him; the other directors disagreed, as did I. Welles and Bogdanovich had formed a bond, however, and during their lengthy conversations, Welles had spoken glowingly of a novel by Henry James called Daisy Miller, which he felt was a romantic classic. The prediction proved to be correct. Friedkin later wrote that Coppola "remained neutral" on the idea of making Daisy Miller but Friedkin was opposed. We had promised Bluhdorn "commercial" films. Friedkin later said he was encouraged to do this by Frank Yablans of Paramount, who never liked the idea of the Directors Company and wanted it to fail. This is not a good way to think. It seems fairly obvious, but I should have listened to him I thought it was rather a touching story. In retrospect, I should have probably done Rambling Rose which was a possibility at that time. He encouraged me to do it which maybe was a double-edged sword but anyway Barry Brown was so right for the part that it was scary. He killed himself really, with booze He had a kind of intelligence and he was a very bright kid but he was so self-destructive. But he was very much like Winterbourne, he was definitely "winter born. They thought it was a kind of a vanity production to show Cybill off. That was a pretty difficult role, and I thought she was awfully good in it. She was from New York, she was a provincial girl. If you read the original novel we hardly added anything. The movie is exactly the book. I added one sequence that I wrote that Freddy Raphael had nothing to do with. In fact Freddy Raphael had nothing to do with that script, it was so funny. One idea was the little miniature painter and the other thing was having that scene play in the baths Yablans, the new head of the studio came over to me and I said "What do you think? It was not a picture that was ever going to be a big hit unless you released it today. It got very good notices. People remember it as having gotten bad notices but the truth is that Paper Moon got fairly mixed notices. On the other hand The New York Times raved about Daisy Miller, but it was just not a commercial picture in its day plus at that point Paramount changed hands, Barry Diller came in, Frank was out, it fell between the cracks, and nobody really pushed it. I like the picture. I think it was pretty daring. The period production by Peter Bogdanovich is handsome. But his direction and concept seem uncertain and fumbled. Supporting performances by Mildred Natwick, Eileen Brennan and Cloris Leachman are, respectively, excellent, outstanding, and good. She also manages to be thoughtless without playing dumb or dizzy, and to convey that mixture of recklessness and innocence that bewildered the other Jamesian characters.

Chapter 2 : Daisy Miller (Audiobook) by Henry James | blog.quintoapp.com

Henry James, OM, son of theologian Henry James Sr., brother of the philosopher and psychologist William James and diarist Alice James, was an American-born author, one of the founders and leaders of a school of realism in fiction.

She unwittingly defies the moral code of European society, never realizing it until the very end when she dies. To the world around her she is a young girl, an American girl, she represents a society and a sex. She Book Review 4 of 5 stars to Daisy Miller by Henry James , a story about a free and unattached American girl who is spending some time in Europe after being removed from American society for some time. In America, Daisy was free to roam about, flirting occasionally with the men. James sets up the plot of the story by having Daisy run into a man who is also an American transplant. Frederick Winterbourne, a kind free-spirited and unemployed gigolo, has lived in Europe for quite a few years searching for an older, rich woman to marry. When he attempts to classify her, she undermines all of his stuffy and inapplicable generalizations. Daisy and Winterbourne have now established their relationship at this point; They are attracted to one another and would like to go and see the Chateau de Chillon. Winterbourne responds by respectfully inviting her mother along also. The process in which Daisy loses her innocence begins here. After Winterbourne leaves town to care for his aunt, he and Edna find their way back to each other. However, Winterbourne is non-committal to Daisy because of her flirtatious behavior with him and other men. Nevertheless, Daisy is not alone when they meet up this time. She is dating an Italian man named Giovanelli, who is obviously only after her money. Daisy continues to see Giovanelli, but she also spends some time with Winterbourne. Society begins to see that she is involved with both of these two men, quite intimately apparently. Daisy later focuses her thoughts on Giovanelli, and ignores Winterbourne even though he has always believed in her innocence and cared for her. After losing track of Daisy for quite some time, Winterbourne runs across her at the Colosseum in Rome. The Colosseum was known to be a place where young lovers would go to experience passion and love. Daisy and Giovanelli are standing in the arena when Winterbourne notices them. Winterbourne tries to leave without making his presence known, but Daisy sees him. He asks her if she is engaged to Giovanelli, and Daisy tells him that she is. It was also very dangerous for one to go near the Colosseum at such late hours because it was common for people to catch Roman Fever, a form of malaria. When Winterbourne tells Daisy this, she seems to hardly care at all about getting sick, and her actions even lead the readers to believe that she is going there purposely. Shortly after, Daisy takes ill and begins to die. On her death bed, she can only think of telling Winterbourne that she really is not engaged to Giovanelli, who skips out on her once she gets sick. Daisy eventually dies from the Roman Fever. It is sad that it has to come to this, but society binds women to the strict standards of what they can and cannot do. If Daisy was in America, she would have gotten away with her behavior, but she was in Europe. European culture expects women to conform to specific standards. About Me For those new to me or my reviews I read A LOT. I write A LOT. First the book review goes on Goodreads, and then I send it on over to my WordPress blog at <https://www.quintoapp.com>: Leave a comment and let me know what you think. Vote in the poll and ratings. Thanks for stopping by. All written content is my original creation and copyrighted to me, but the graphics and images were linked from other sites and belong to them. Many thanks to their original creators.

Chapter 3 : Daisy Miller - Wikipedia

Daisy Miller is a novella by Henry James that was first published in Get ready to write your paper on Daisy Miller with our suggested essay topics, sample.

In the books of Henry James, born in New York but later an expatriate in England, fiction took a different pathway. Like realists and naturalists of his time, he thought that fiction should reproduce reality. He conceived of reality, however, as twice translated—first, to the English language, and then to the English mind. Early life and works Henry James was named for his father, a prominent social theorist and lecturer, and was the younger brother of the pragmatist philosopher William James. The young Henry was a shy, book-addicted boy who assumed the role of quiet observer beside his active elder brother. They were taken abroad as infants, were schooled by tutors and governesses, and spent their preadolescent years in Manhattan. Returned to Geneva, Paris, and London during their teens, the James children acquired languages and an awareness of Europe vouchsafed to few Americans in their times. His first story appeared anonymously two years later in the *New York Continental Monthly* and his first book reviews in the *North American Review*. Critics, however, deplored his tendency to write of the life of the mind, rather than of action. The stories of these early years show the leisurely existence of the well-to-do at Newport and Saratoga. He wrote stories, reviews, and articles for almost a decade before he attempted a full-length novel. Two years in Boston, two years in Europe, mainly in Rome, and a winter of unremitting hackwork in New York City convinced him that he could write better and live more cheaply abroad. With these three substantial books, he inaugurated a career that saw about volumes through the press during the next 40 years. During 1876 James lived in Paris, writing literary and topical letters for the *New York Tribune* and working on his novel *The American*, the story of a self-made American millionaire whose guileless and forthright character contrasts with that of the arrogant and cunning family of French aristocrats whose daughter he unsuccessfully attempts to marry. Much as he liked France, James felt that he would be an eternal outsider there, and late in he crossed to London. There, in small rooms in Bolton Street off Piccadilly, he wrote the major fiction of his middle years. In he achieved international renown with his story of an American flirt in Rome, *Daisy Miller*, and further advanced his reputation with *The Europeans* that same year. A great social lion, James dined out times during and visited in many of the great Victorian houses and country seats. He was elected to London clubs, published his stories simultaneously in English and American periodicals, and mingled with George Meredith, Robert Louis Stevenson, Edmund Gosse, and other writers, thus establishing himself as a significant figure in Anglo-American literary and artistic relations. As a picture of Americans moving in the expatriate society of England and of Italy, this novel has no equal in the history of modern fiction. It is a remarkable study of a band of egotists while at the same time offering a shrewd appraisal of the American character. Career—middle phase In the 1880s James wrote two novels dealing with social reformers and revolutionaries, *The Bostonians* and *The Princess Casamassima*. In the novel of Boston life, James analyzed the struggle between conservative masculinity embodied in a Southerner living in the North and an embittered man-hating suffragist. His dramatization of *The American* in 1880 was a modest success, but an original play, *Guy Domville*, produced in 1882, was a failure, and James was booed at the end of the first performance. Crushed and feeling that he had lost his public, he spent several years seeking to adapt his dramatic experience to his fiction. The result was a complete change in his storytelling methods. In these novels James pointed the way for the 20th-century novel. He had begun as a realist who describes minutely his crowded stage. He ended by leaving his stage comparatively bare, and showing a small group of characters in a tense situation, with a retrospective working out, through multiple angles of vision, of their drama. In addition to these technical devices he resorted to an increasingly allusive prose style, which became dense and charged with symbolic imagery. The first of the three novels was *The Ambassadors*. This is a high comedy of manners, of a middle-aged American who goes to Paris to bring back to a Massachusetts industrial town a wealthy young man who, in the view of his affluent family, has lingered too long abroad. The novel is a study in the growth of perception and awareness in the elderly hero, and it balances the relaxed moral standards of the European continent against the parochial rigidities of New England. The second of this series of novels

was *The Wings of the Dove*, published in 1902, before *The Ambassadors*, although written after it. This novel, dealing with a melodramatic subject of great pathos, that of an heiress doomed by illness to die, avoids its cliché subject by focusing upon the characters surrounding the unfortunate young woman. They intrigue to inherit her millions. Told in this way, and set in London and Venice, it becomes a powerful study of well-intentioned humans who, with dignity and reason, are at the same time also birds of prey. In its shifting points of view and avoidance of scenes that would end in melodrama, *The Wings of the Dove* demonstrated the mastery with which James could take a tawdry subject and invest it with grandeur. His final novel was *The Golden Bowl*, a study of adultery, with four principal characters. The first part of the story is seen through the eyes of the aristocratic husband and the second through the developing awareness of the wife. As a critic, James tended to explore the character and personality of writers as revealed in their creations; his essays are a brilliant series of studies, moral portraits, of the most famous novelists of his century, from Balzac to the Edwardian realists. In his later years, James lived in retirement in an 18th-century house at Rye in Sussex, though on completion of *The Golden Bowl* he revisited the United States in 1905. James had lived abroad for 20 years, and in the interval America had become a great industrial and political power. The materialism of American life deeply troubled James, and on his return to England he set to work to shore up his own writings, and his own career, against this ephemeral world. For this edition James wrote 18 significant prefaces, which contain both reminiscence and exposition of his theories of fiction. A master of prose fiction from the first, he practiced it as a fertile innovator, enlarged the form, and placed upon it the stamp of a highly individual method and style. He wrote for 51 years—20 novels, tales, 12 plays, several volumes of travel and criticism, and a great deal of literary journalism. His works were translated in many countries, and he was recognized in the late 20th century as one of the subtlest craftsmen who ever practiced the art of the novel.

Read Daisy Miller by author Henry James, FREE, online. (Table of Contents.) This book and many more are available.

Autobiography, Princeton University Press, Leon Edel, Henry James: A Life, HarperCollins, Philip Horne ed , Henry James: Fred Kaplan, Henry James: Bell, Henry James and the Past, London: Harvard University Press, Harold Bloom ed , Modern Critical Views: Henry James, Chelsea House Publishers, Donald Crowley and Richard A. Norton and Company, The Embroidery on the Canvas, Madison Wis: University of Wisconsin Press, Judith Fryer, The Faces of Eve: The Critical Heritage, London: Barbara Hardy, Henry James: A study of the short fiction, New York: Donatella Izzo, Portraying the Lady: Oxford University Press, The story, the play, the critics, New York: Ruth Yeazell ed , Henry James: A Collection of Critical Essays, Longmans, She is rather reserved, but has a handsome young suitor. However, her father disapproves of him, seeing him as an opportunist and a fortune hunter. There is a battle of wills – all conducted within the confines of their elegant New York town house. Who wins out in the end? You will probably be surprised by the outcome. An elderly lady, ex-lover of the writer, seeks a husband for her daughter. But the potential purchaser of the papers is a dedicated bachelor. Money is also at stake – but of course not discussed overtly. There is a refined battle of wills between them. Who will win in the end? As usual, James keeps the reader guessing. The novella is a masterpiece of subtle narration, with an ironic twist in its outcome. Buy the book from Amazon US The Spoils of Poynton is a short novel which centres on the contents of a country house, and the question of who is the most desirable person to inherit it via marriage. The owner Mrs Gereth is being forced to leave her home to make way for her son and his greedy and uncultured fiancée. But things do not go quite according to plan. There are some very witty social ironies, and a contest of wills which matches nouveau-riche greed against high principles.

Chapter 5 : Daisy Miller, Henry James - Essay - blog.quintoapp.com

Daisy Miller is the first book that started what became a minor obsession for our friend Henry James: comparing the New World (America) to the Old World (Europe). People liked reading about this contrast in the 19th century, but James might be even more famous now than he was then.

Plot summary[edit] Annie "Daisy" Miller and Frederick Winterbourne first meet in Vevey , Switzerland, in a garden of the grand hotel, [2] where Winterbourne is allegedly vacationing from his studies an attachment to an older lady is rumoured. Randolph considers their hometown of Schenectady, New York , to be absolutely superior to all of Europe. Daisy, however, is absolutely delighted with the continent, especially the high society she wishes to enter. Winterbourne is at first confused by her attitude, and though greatly impressed by her beauty, he soon determines that she is nothing more than a young flirt. He continues his pursuit of Daisy in spite of the disapproval of his aunt, Mrs. Costello, who spurns any family with so close a relationship to their courier as the Millers have with their Eugenio. Winterbourne then informs Daisy that he must go to Geneva the next day. Daisy feels disappointment and chaffs him, eventually asking him to visit her in Rome later that year. In Rome, Winterbourne and Daisy meet unexpectedly in the parlor of Mrs. Walker, an American expatriate, whose moral values have adapted to those of Italian society. Rumors about Daisy meeting with young Italian gentlemen make her socially exceptionable under these criteria. Daisy is undeterred by the open disapproval of the other Americans in Rome, and her mother seems quite unaware of the underlying tensions. Walker attempt to persuade Daisy to separate from Giovanelli, but she refuses. One night, Winterbourne takes a walk through the Colosseum and sees a young couple sitting at its centre. He realises that they are Giovanelli and Daisy. Winterbourne, infuriated with Giovanelli, asks him how he could dare to take Daisy to a place where she runs the risk of catching " Roman Fever ". Daisy says she does not care and Winterbourne leaves them. Daisy falls ill and dies a few days later. Key themes[edit] This novella serves as both a psychological description of the mind of a young woman and as an analysis of the traditional views of a society where she is a clear outsider. In a letter, James said that Daisy is the victim of a "social rumpus" that goes on either over her head or beneath her notice. Daisy is a flower in full bloom, without inhibitions and in the springtime of her life. Daisy contrasts sharply with Winterbourne. Flowers die in winter and this is precisely what happens to Daisy after catching the Roman Fever. As an objective analogue to this psychological reality, Daisy catches the very real Roman fever, the malaria that was endemic to many Roman neighbourhoods in the 19th century. The issue on which the novella turns is the "innocence" of Daisy, despite her seemingly scandalous behaviour. She was a young lady whom a gentleman need no longer be at pains to respect. Critics have generally praised the freshness and vigor of the storytelling. He altered the tone of the story, and many modern editions Penguin; Broadview prefer to print the original edition, their editors believing that the later edition is a diminution of the original, rather than an improvement. Derivative works[edit] James converted his story into a play that failed to be produced. He published the play in The Atlantic Monthly in , and it showed many changes from the original story. In particular, a happy ending was inserted to please what James believed to be the preferences of theatre-goers. Giovanelli, and Eileen Brennan as Mrs.

Chapter 6 : Daisy Miller Study Guide from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

Note to the reader: Henry James revised almost all of his work for a final edition. Therefore, sometimes Daisy Miller appears with four sections, as is found in the following analysis. But it is just as possible to find it divided in only two sections.

During the course of their conversation, she mentions her desire to visit the castle across the lake. Winterborne declares that he would be delighted to accompany her. A few days later, Daisy introduces him to her mother, and Winterborne fears that Mrs. Miller will deeply disapprove of his invitation. Miller readily agrees as long as she does not have to go along. That night Daisy suggests a boat ride on the lake. Even though it would be improper, Daisy insists, but she suddenly changes her mind on learning that her brother is in bed. Winterborne is perplexed and confused by her actions. Winterborne is aware that it was highly indiscreet for Daisy to go with him to the castle, but he is so charmed and pleased by her spontaneity and gaiety that he is willing to overlook everything else. Furthermore, he is convinced she was acting with perfect innocence. Winterborne wants to introduce Daisy to his aunt, a Mrs. Costello, but this elderly lady has heard enough about the young American girl to think her common and vulgar, and consequently, refuses to meet her. During the visit to the castle, Daisy learns that Winterborne has to leave the next day. After teasing him about being under the influence of some woman, she makes him promise to visit her in Rome that winter. Some months later, Winterborne does go to Rome and immediately hears that Miss Daisy Miller is being "talked about. At the house of a mutual friend, Mrs. Walker, Daisy meets and teases Winterborne again. Soon she mentions that she is going for a walk in order to meet a Mr. Walker is shocked and tries to tell Daisy how improper it would be to be seen walking the streets. Daisy solves this by asking Winterborne to accompany her. After Daisy meets her companion, the three of them stroll about for a while. In a few minutes, Mrs. Walker drives up in her carriage and tries to convince Daisy to come with her. She lets the girl know how improper it is to be seen walking along the street with a man. Daisy thinks that if what she is doing is improper, then she is completely improper and asks the others to forget about her. Later, at a party given by Mrs. Walker, Daisy offends her hostess by coming very late with her Italian friend. When Daisy leaves, Mrs. Walker snubs her and later tells Winterborne that Daisy will never again be allowed at her home. For some time, Winterborne hears additional stories about Daisy, but he still maintains that she is an innocent but impetuous girl. He even tries to warn her about her indiscretions, but she is unconcerned. He enters to observe the arena and accidentally sees Daisy with her Italian friend. Then he realizes that she is not a young lady that a gentleman need be respectful to. A few days after this, Daisy catches the Roman fever, which causes her death. Three times during a period of consciousness, Daisy sent Winterborne a message that he could only interpret at a later date. *Note to the reader: Henry James revised almost all of his work for a final edition. Therefore, sometimes Daisy Miller appears with four sections, as is found in the following analysis. But it is just as possible to find it divided in only two sections. In this division, Section 1 combines the first two sections, that is, the episodes that take place in Switzerland, and Section 2 handles the Italian episodes.*

Chapter 7 : Henry James | American writer | blog.quintoapp.com

Daisy Miller, novel by Henry James, published in Cornhill Magazine in and published in book form in The book's title character is a young American woman traveling in Europe with her mother.

He and his brothers received a somewhat haphazard schooling as a result of this constant movement. He began to publish stories during the Civil War, and also began contributing to magazines and journals like *The Nation* at this time. In he settled in Italy to write a novel, and then moved to Europe definitively in James never married, and was certainly attracted to men, although his homosexuality remained hidden from nearly everyone in his life. After returning to New York in , he began to heavily revise a number of his works and to write literary introductions to them, which are considered exemplary essays in their own right. But despite his critical acclaim, approval from the general public continued to elude him, and he began to be deeply depressed. Historical Context of *Daisy Miller* The last thirty years or so of the nineteenth century in the United States are known as the Gilded Age, a term coined by Mark Twain, who was referring to the thin sheen of wealth and extravagance covering a reality of corruption and desperation. During this time, industrialization increased rapidly in the country, along with the expansion of railroads, corporations, and American imperial ventures. At the same time, many writers and thinkers began to critique what they saw as a culture of excess, not to mention the many poor and ethnic minorities left out of such growth. *Daisy Miller* evidently stems from one of the families that benefited from Gilded Age production—her father is a businessman in upstate New York—and yet were often considered to wear their wealth too openly, without proper discretion. He particularly focused on the trope of a young American lady facing an unknown society and culture in Europe. Edith Wharton was another novelist during this era who forged intricate cultural and psychological portraits of women—particularly women who are foreign or who have spent time abroad—including *The House of Mirth* and *The Age of Innocents*. Wharton and James began corresponding at the beginning of the 20th century. He drew on their stylistic innovations and developed a mode of psychological realism in which readers could witness action through the consciousness of one character in particular, like *Winterbourne* in *Daisy Miller*. *Daisy Miller* When Written: In serialized magazine form between June and July ; in book form later that year. Vevay, Switzerland and Rome, Italy Climax: *Winterbourne* discovers *Daisy* with her Italian admirer, Mr. Giovanelli, wandering the Coliseum late at night, risking illness in addition to her reputation. But *Daisy* herself can also be seen as an antagonist to the very way of life sketched out by Henry James in the novella. Extra Credit for *Daisy Miller* Upstaged: Henry James attempted to gain wider public success by writing for the stage, but his play, *Guy Domville*, was a disaster. It was ridiculed by the public when it was staged in *All in the Family*: Cite This Page Baena, Victoria. Retrieved November 11,

Chapter 8 : *Daisy Miller*, by Henry James; Part I Page 1

Daisy Miller is one of Henry James's most famous stories. It was first published in the Cornhill Magazine in by Leslie Stephen (Virginia Woolf's father) and became instantly popular. It was reprinted several times within a couple of years, and it was even pirated in Boston and New York.

Chapter 9 : *Daisy Miller* - a tutorial, study guide, and critical commentary

Daisy Miller Henry James Publicly accessible Daisy Miller 11 "I haven't had any for ever so long— for a hundred weeks!" cried the boy, still jumping about.