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## The story of caedmon author

This article is largely or entirely based on a single source. You can find the discussion on the conversation page. Please help improve this article by introducing quotes to additional sources. Find sources: Psycho novel - news · newspapers · books · scientist · JSTOR (September 2016) Psycho First Edition coverAuthorrobertSLockCoversclywomanTorija PalladinoNationalUnited Languages AugustHoronsHorrsvalinPublisherSimon & SchusterPublication date Of April 10, 1959[1] Media typePrint (hardback & paperback) Pages185 (first edition)Followed by ByPsycho II Psycho is a 1959 horror novel by American writer Robert Bloch. The novel tells the story of Norman Bates, a caretaker at an isolated motel who fights with his domineering mother and becomes embroiled in several murders. The novel is considered Bloch's most enduring work and one of the most influential horror books of the 20th century. [2] The story was adapted for Alfred Hitchcock's 1960 film of the same name and loosely adapted for the Bates Motel TV series (2013-2017). Bloch later wrote three sequels that were not related to any of the film's sequels. Plot Norman Bates, a middle-aged bachelor, is dominated by his mother, a mean-hardened, puritanical old woman who forbids him to have a life beyond her. They run a small motel together in the city of Fairvale, but the business has floundered since the state moved the highway. In the midst of a heated argument between them, a client arrives, a young woman named Mary Crane. Mary is on the run after impulsively stealing \$40,000 from a client of a real estate company where she works. She stole the money so her boyfriend, Sam Loomis, could pay off his debts and they could finally marry. Mary arrives at the Bates Motel after accidentally turning off the main highway. Exhausted, she accepts Bates' invitation to dinner with him at his house, an invitation that sends Mrs. Bates into a jealous rage; she screams, I will kill the bitch!, which Mary then hears. During dinner, Mary gently testifies that Bates put his mother in a mental institution, but he denies that there is anything wrong with her; We all go a bit mad sometimes, he says. Mary says goodnight and returns to her room, settle to return the money so she won't end up like Bates. Moments later in the shower, however, the figure resembles an old woman frightened by Mary with a butcher knife, and then beheads her. Bates, who had gone drunk after dinner, returns to the motel and finds Mary's bloody body. He's instantly convinced that his mother is a murderer. He briefly contemplates letting her go to prison, but changes her mind after a nightmare in which she sinks in quicksand, only to turn into her as she goes underneath. His mother comes to comfort him, and he decides to get rid of Mary's body, belongings, and car swamp, and move on with as usual. Meanwhile, Mary's sister, Lyle, tells Sam about her sister's disappearance. They were soon joined by Milton Arbogast, a private investigator hired by Mary's boss to get the money. Sam and Lila agree to let Arbogast lead the search for Mary. Arbogast eventually meets with Bates, who says that Mary had left after one night; when he asks to speak to his mother, Bates refuses. This raises Arbogast's suspicions, and he calls Lila and tells her that he is going to try to talk to Mrs. Bates. When he enters the house, the same mysterious figure who killed Mary ambushes him in the foyer, and kills him with a razor. Sam and Lila go to Fairvale to look for Arbogast, and meet with the city sheriff, who tells them that Mrs. Bates has died for years, having committed suicide, poisoning her lover and herself. The young Norman had a nervous breakdown after finding them and was sent on time to a mental institution. Sam and Lila go to the motel to investigate. Sam eliminates Bates, but Lila is going to get the sheriff, but she actually proceeds up to the house to investigate on her own. There she finds various books on oculism, pathological psychology, metaphysics and the Marquis de Sade in her bedroom. During a conversation with Sam, Bates says that his mother had only pretended to be dead, and contacted him while he was in the office. Bates then tells Sam that Lila tricked him and went to the house and that his mother was waiting for him. Bates then blows Sam unconscious with a drink bottle that he'd been drinking from. At the house, Lila is horrified to discover Mrs. Bates's mummified corpse on the floor of the fruit cellar. As she screams, the figure rushes into the room with a knife norman Bates, dressed in his mother's clothes. Sam regains consciousness, enters the room and subdues Norman before he can harm Lila. At the police station, Sam talks to a psychiatrist who had examined Bates, but the county highway crew is outside the dredging swamp to discover cars, revealing the bodies of Mary and Arbogast; the media frenzy imagines countless additional sacrifices that will be revealed if the swamp is still drained, but the authors of the newspapers did not have to bear the bill for such a project. Sam learns that Bates and his mother had lived together in a state of total codependence since his father left them when he was still a young child. Along the way, introverted, embarrassed, and filled with seething anger, Norman became a secret transvestite, impersonating his mother. A bookworm, he became fascinated by mystical, spiritualism, and Satanism. When his mother had a lover named Joe Considine, Bates walked over the edge with jealousy and poisoned them both, forging a suicide note in his mother's handwriting. To quell matricide guilt, he developed a dissociative identity disorder (split personality) World. He took his corpse from the cemetery and saved it, and when the illusion was threatened, drink heavily, dress her clothes and speak to himself in her voice. The mother personality killed Mary because she was jealous of Norman feeling affection for another woman. Bates is declared psychotic and put in mental institutions for life. Days later, Mother's personality completely takes over Bates' mind; he practically becomes his mother. However, with the double twist ending, Mother discovers she was taking over how Norman's personality was actually a deadly psychotic one, and that she could not actually hurt the fly. Hints in November 1957, two years before Psycho was first published, Ed Gein was arrested in his hometown of Plainfield, Wisconsin for the murders of two women. When the police searched their homes, they found furniture, silverware, and even clothing made of human skin and body parts. Psychiatrists examined him theorized that he was trying to make a woman suitwear so that he could pretend to be his dead mother, whom neighbors described as the puritans that dominated her son. At the time of Gein's arrest, Bloch lived 35 miles (56 km) away from Plainfield Weyauwega. Although Bloch was not aware of the Gein case at the time, he began to write with the view that the man next door may be a monster unusable even in the gossip-ridden microcosm of small town life. The novel, one of several Bloch wrote about insane thugs, was almost finished when Gein and his actions were discovered, so Bloch inserted a line pointing to Gein in one of the last chapters. Bloch was surprised years later when news of Gein living isolated by a religiously fanatical mother came to his attention. Bloch discovered how closely imaginary the character I'd created reminded the real Ed Gein of both open act and apparent motivation. [3] Sequels to Key Articles: Psycho II (novel) and Psycho House Bloch wrote two sequels, Psycho II (1982) and Psycho House (1990); was also not related to the film's sequels. In the novel Psycho II, Bates escapes a sanctuary disguised as a nun and makes his way to Hollywood. Universal Pictures allegedly didn't want to film it because of its social commentary on sputter movies. [quote required] In the novel Psycho House, the murders begin again when the Bates Motel is reopened as a tourist attraction. The fourth installment, titled Robert Bloch's Psycho: Sanitarium written by Chet Williamson, was released in 2016. The book is created between the events of the original novel and Psycho II, recounting the events that took place in a public hospital criminally insane, where Bates is a patient. Adaptations of Film Main Articles: Psycho, Psycho II (film), Psycho III, Psycho IV: Home, and Psycho (1998 movie) This section does not mention any source. Please help improve this section by adding reliable sources. Uneeded material can be challenged and removed. (November 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template report) The Bates Motel Set at Universal Studios, Hollywood, A Bloch novel was adapted in 1960 into a feature film directed by Alfred Hitchcock. It was written by Joseph Stefano and starred Anthony Perkins as Bates and Janet Leigh in an Academy Award-nominated performance as Marion Crane (changed from Mary to the movie because there was Mary Crane in Phoenix at the time). Hitchcock helped develop an advertising and marketing scheme for his film, which insisted that critics could not get pre-screenings, and that no one would be admitted to the theater after the movie had begun. [4] The advertising scheme also encouraged the audience not to discover the end of the bends. Twenty-three years after the release of the Hitchcock movie and three years after the director's death came the first of three sequels, all featuring Perkins. At Psycho III, there was also a television pilot named Bates Motel, where Bates briefly appears to be played by another actor. This is not continuity with the end result of Psycho IV: Home. Gus Van Sant directed the 1998 remake of the original film, in which almost every camera angle and line of dialogue was duplicated from the original. It starred Vince Vaughn as Bates and Anne Heche as Marion Crane. It was reviled by critics and performed badly at the box office. Hitchcock's version of the film is rated number one on the American Film Institute's list of a hundred thrilling films. [5] Reference Novel Portal US Portal 1950 portal ^ Books today. New York Times: April 27, 1959. ^ Stephen Jones and Kim Newman (eds). Horror: 100 Best Books. Running Press, 1993 ^ Behind Bates Motel by Paula Guran. Archived from the original on 8 April 2011. Updated: 2007-03-05. ^ Secrets of the Psycho shower Film The Guardian. 16.02.2019. Archived from the original on 20 February 2019. Updated: 2019-02-16. (with this † Psycho tops AFI movie thrills list - Chicago Tribune. 16.02.2019. Archived from the original on 20 February 2019. Retrieved from Psycho\_.php 33359