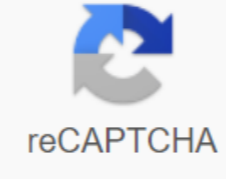




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This article is about the novel from 1819 attributed to John William Polidori. For the 1932 film *Vampire*. For 2018 video games, see *Vampire* (video game). 1816 short story by John William Polidori The Vampires1819 title page, Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, London.AuthorJohn William PolidoriCountryEnglandLanguageEnguageEnglishGenre(s)Horror novellePublication typeMagazinePublisherThe New Monthly Magazine and Universal Register; In 1814 he was 1814–1820. Vol. 1, No. 63.Media typePrint (Journal and Paperback)Publication date1 April 1819 The Vampires is a short work of prose fiction written in 1819 by John William Polidori as part of a competition among Polidori, Mary Shelley, Lord Byron, and Percy Shelley. The same competition produced the novel *Frankenstein*; or, the Modern Prometheus. The vampire is often seen as the ancestor of the romantic vampire genre of fantasy fiction. [2] The work is described by Christopher Frayling as the first story successfully to blend the various elements of vampirism into a coherent literary genre. [3] The characters Lord Ruthven: a suave British nobleman, the vampire Aubrey: a wealthy young gentleman, an orphan Ianthe: a beautiful Greek woman Aubrey meets on her travels with Ruthven Aubrey's sister: who becomes engaged to the Earl of Marsden Earl of Marsden: who is also Lord Ruthven Plot Aubrey, a young Englishman, meets Lord Ruthven, a man of mysterious origin who has entered the London community. Aubrey follows Ruthven to Rome, but leaves him after Ruthven seduces the daughter of a mutual acquaintance. Aubrey travels to Greece, where he is attracted to Ianthe, a custodian's daughter. Ianthe tells Aubrey about the vampire legends. Ruthven arrives at the scene and soon after Ianthe is killed by a vampire. Aubrey does not associate Ruthven with the murder and joins him on his travels. The couple are attacked by bandits and Ruthven is mortally wounded. Before he dies, Ruthven Aubrey swears an oath that he won't mention his death or anything else he knows about Ruthven for a year and a day. Looking back, Aubrey realizes that everyone that Ruthven met ended up suffering. Aubrey returns to London and is surprised when Ruthven shows up shortly afterwards, alive and well. Ruthven reminds Aubrey of his oath to keep his death a secret. Ruthven then begins to seduce Aubrey's sister, while Aubrey, helpless to protect her sister, has a nervous breakdown. Ruthven and Aubrey's sister is engaged to marry on the day the oath ends. Just before he dies, Aubrey writes a letter to his sister revealing Ruthven's story, but it doesn't arrive in time. Ruthven marries Aubrey's sister. On her wedding night, she is discovered dead, drained of blood — and Ruthven has disappeared. Publication the new monthly magazine. 1 April 1819. The Vampire was first released on 1 May 2015, with the false attribution A Tale by Lord Byron. The name of the work's protagonist, Lord Ruthven, added this assumption, for that name was originally used in Lady Caroline Lamb's novel *Glenarvon* (from the same publisher), in which a thinly disguised Byron figure was called Clarence de Ruthven, Earl of Glenarvon. Despite repeated denials by Byron and Polidori, the authorship often went unresolved. The story was first published in book form by Sherwood, Neely and Jones in London, Paternoster-Row, in 1819 in octavo as *The Vampires*; An 84-page story. The notation on the front page noted that it was: Inn at Stationers' Hall, March 27, 1819. Initially, the author was given as Lord Byron. Later prints removed Byron's name and added polidori's name to the title page. The story was an instant popular success, partly because of the Byron attribution and partly because it exploited the Gothic horror proclives of the audience. Polidori transformed the vampire from a character in folklore into the form recognized today - an aristocratic fiend that preys among high society. [3] The story originated in the summer of 1816, the year without summer, when Europe and parts of North America underwent severe climate anomalies. Lord Byron and his young doctor John Polidori lived at Villa Diodati on Lake Geneva and were visited by Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mary Shelley and Claire Clairmont. Kept indoors of the incessant rain of the wet, ungenial summer,[4] over three days in June, the five turned to tell amazing stories, and then write their own. Driven by ghost stories such as *Fantasmagoriana*, William Beckford's *Vathek*, and multitudes of laudanum, Mary Shelley produced what would become *Frankenstein*, or *The Modern Prometheus*. Polidori was inspired by a fragmentary story about Byrons, *Fragment of a Novel* (1816), also known as *A Fragment and The Burial*: A Fragment, and in two or three inactive mornings produced *The Vampire*. [6] The influence of Polidori's work had a huge impact on contemporary sensibilities and ran through a number of editions and translations. This influence has stretched into the current era as the text is seen as canonical and - along with Bram Stoker's *Dracula* and others - is often even cited as almost folkloric sources of vampirism. [2] An adaptation appeared in 1820 with Cyprien Bérard's novel *Lord Ruthven ou les Vampires*, mistakenly attributed to Charles Nodier, who even then wrote his own dramatic version, *Le Vampire*, a play that had enormous success and triggered a vampire craze across Europe. This includes operatic adaptations by Heinrich Marschner (see *Der Vampire*) and Peter Josef von Lindpaintner (see *Der Vampire*), both published the same year. Nikolai Gogol, Alexandre Dumas and Aleksey Tolstoy all produced vampire stories, and themes in Polidori's story would continue to Bram Stoker's *Dracula* and finally the whole vampire genre. Dumas explicitly refers to Lord Ruthven in the *Count of Monte Cristo*, and goes so far as to say that his character *The Comtesse G ...* had become personally acquainted with Lord Ruthven. [7] In Kim Newman's *Anno Dracula* series, the character of Lord Ruthven is a prominent figure. In the *Anno Dracula* universe, he becomes a prominent figure in British politics after the ascent of *Dracula* to power. He is the Conservative prime minister during the period of the first novel and continues to be in power throughout the 19th century. He was described as the great political survivor, and in 1991 succeeded Margaret Thatcher as prime minister (as opposed to John Major). In 1819, *The Black Vampires*, an American novel by Uriah D'Arcy, was published, exploiting the popularity of vampires. [8] Film adaptation In 2016, it was announced that the studio Britannia Pictures would release a full-screen adaptation of *Vampires*. Production for the film was scheduled to begin at the end of 2018, with filming taking place in the UK, Italy and Greece. Directed by Rowan M. Ashe, the film is scheduled to be released in October 2019. Also *Vampire: A Soap Opera*, based on the opera *Der Vampire* by Heinrich Marschner and the Polidori story, was filmed and broadcast on BBC Two on December 2, 1992, with the Lord Ruthven character's name changed to Ripley, which is frozen at the end of the 700s but revives in modern times and becomes a successful businessman. In England, James Planché's play *The Vampire, or The Bride of the Isles*, was first performed in London in 1820 at the Lyceum Theatre[11] based on Charles Nodier's *Le Vampire*, which was again based on Polidori. [12] Such melodramas were saturated in Ruddigore, by Gilbert and Sullivan (1887), a character named Sir Ruthven must abduct a virgin, otherwise he will die. [13] In 1988, American playwright Tim Kelly created a salon adaptation of *Vampires* for the Stage, popular with community theaters and high school drama clubs. [14] References ^ ^ a b Jøn, A. Asbjørn (2003). In 1999, 100,000 people were visited on December 21, 2017. ^ a b Frayling, Christopher (1992). *Vampires: Lord Byron to Count Dracula*. London: Faber & Faber. p. 108. ISBN 0-571-16792-8. ^ Shelley, Mary (1831). *Frankenstein* (introduction to third ed.). ^ O'wchar, Nick (October 11, 2009). *The Siren's Call: An epic poet as Mary Shelley's co-author*. A new edition of *Frankenstein* shows contributions from her husband, Percy, Los Angeles Times Rhodes, Jerry (September 30, New paperback by the UJ professor offers two versions of the *Frankenstein* narrative. UDaily, University of Delaware. Charles E. 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