

Frankenstein Based On The Novel By Mary Shelley Faber Drama

Tells the tale of Victor Frankenstein and the monster he created.

Frankenstein Collected brings together in one volume the unedited 1818 edition of Frankenstein, as originally written by Mary Shelley, and the later re-edited 1831 edition. Together, these books influenced generations, helped start the science fiction genre, and are among of the most thoughtful horror stories of all-time. Also included in Frankenstein Collected is the play Presumption; or, the Fate of Frankenstein based on the original novel, a review of Frankenstein by Mary’s husband Percy Shelley, and Mary’s own thoughts on Presumption. Illustrations are included both from the original works and events from Mary’s life. Works included in Frankenstein Collected are: Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus (1818) Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus - a review by Mary’s husband Percy Bysshe Shelley Presumption; or, the Fate of Frankenstein - a play based on Frankenstein by Richard Brinsley Peake On Presumption; or, the Fate of Frankenstein - Mary’s thoughts on the play taken from a letter to Leigh Hunt Background on Frankenstein from Wikipedia: Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley (1797-1851) that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a grotesque but sapient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was 18, and the first edition of the novel was published anonymously in London on 1 January 1818, when she was 20. Her name first appeared on the second edition, published in France in 1823. Shelley travelled through Europe in 1814, journeying along the river Rhine in Germany with a stop in Gernsheim which is 17 kilometres (11 mi) away from Frankenstein Castle, where, two centuries before, an alchemist was engaged in experiments. Later, she travelled in the region of Geneva (Switzerland)-where much of the story takes place-and the topic of galvanism and other similar occult ideas were themes of conversation among her companions, particularly her lover and future husband, Percy Shelley. Mary, Percy, Lord Byron and John Polidori decided to have a competition to see who could write the best horror story. After thinking for days, Shelley dreamt about a scientist who created life and was horrified by what he had made; her dream later evolved into the novel’s story. Frankenstein is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. At the same time, it is an early example of science fiction. Brian Aldiss has argued that it should be considered the first true science fiction story because, in contrast to previous stories with fantastical elements resembling those of later science fiction, the central character “makes a deliberate decision” and “turns to modern experiments in the laboratory” to achieve fantastic results. It has had a considerable influence in literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films and plays. Since the novel’s publication, the name ‘Frankenstein’ has often been used to refer to the monster itself. This usage is sometimes considered erroneous, but usage commentators regard it as well-established and acceptable. In the novel, the monster is identified by words such as “creature,” “monster,” “demon,” “wretch,” “abortion,” “fiend” and “it.” Speaking to Victor Frankenstein, the wretch refers to himself as “the Adam of your labours,” and elsewhere as someone who “would have [been] your Adam,” but is instead “your fallen angel” (which ties to Lucifer in Paradise Lost, which

A monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator.

The complete original text of Mary Shelley’s classic novel is accompanied by an introductory essay, contemporary reviews, and modern commentary Annotated for Scientists, Engineers, and Creators of All Kinds

The Graphic Novel

Was Dr. Frankenstein Real?

Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein

A deluxe edition of Mary Shelley’s haunting adventure about ambition and modernity run amok. Nominated as one of America’s best-loved novels by PBS’s The Great American Read Now a Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition with an introduction by Elizabeth Kostova and cover art by Ghost World creator Daniel Clowes, Mary Shelley’s timeless gothic novel presents the epic battle between man and monster at its greatest literary pitch. In trying to create life, the young student Victor Frankenstein unleashes forces beyond his control, setting into motion a long and tragic chain of events that brings Victor to the very brink of madness. How he tries to destroy his creation, as it destroys everything Victor loves, is a powerful story of love, friendship, scientific hubris, and horror. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

From Mary Shelley to H.G. Wells, a collection of the best Victorian science fiction from Michael Sims, the editor of Dracula’s Guest. Long before 1984, Star Wars, or The Hunger Games, Victorian authors imagined a future where new science and technologies reshaped the world and universe they knew. The great themes of modern science fiction showed up surprisingly early: space and time travel, dystopian societies, even dangerously independent machines, all inspiring the speculative fiction of the Victorian era. In Frankenstein Dreams, Michael Sims has gathered many of the very finest stories, some by classic writers such as Jules Verne, Mary Shelley, and H.G. Wells, but many that will surprise general readers. Dark visions of the human psyche emerge in Thomas Wentworth Higginson’s “The Monarch of Dreams,” while Mary E. Wilkins Freeman provides a glimpse of “the fifth dimension” in her provocative tale “The Hall Bedroom.” With contributions by Edgar Allan Poe, Alice Fuller, Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Hardy, Arthur Conan Doyle, and many others, each introduced by Michael Sims, whose elegant introduction provides valuable literary and historical context, Frankenstein Dreams is a treasure trove of stories known and rediscovered.

Frankenstein, based on the novel by Mary ShelleyFaber & Faber

This book is a modern reimagining of ‘Frankenstein’. Originally written in 1818, Mary Shelley’s ‘Frankenstein’ is a novel that contains themes and values still relevant to the society of today. The fears expressed within the original novel about the contrasting morals of groundbreaking scientific endeavours and traditional religious and familial values can be applied to any time period, thus making ‘Frankenstein’ a timeless novel that is relevant to any society. Whilst studying the novel for my A-Levels, I decided to rewrite it, making the time period of the story the present day, to see what would change and what would remain the same. Victor Frankenstein is a man fascinated by science and breaking the boundary between life and death. In doing so, he creates a creature far different from the portrayals of ‘Frankenstein’s Monster’ seen on screen - this creature is intelligent, with a willingness to learn and adapt. He longs for a family and for acceptance into the society which has rejected him based upon appearance alone. In fact, even the title ‘Frankenstein’s Monster’ seems to be at least partially incorrect, because the creature displays the kindness and love characteristics that are traditionally attributed to humanity. Perhaps the real monster of Frankenstein is Victor himself, for rejecting such a vulnerable creature, but the novel makes clear that the moral ambiguity of both Victor and his creation indicates that there may be less difference between humanity and the monstrous unknown than originally suspected.

The Science Behind Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein

What Is the Story of Frankenstein?

Based on Mary Shelley’s ‘Frankenstein’

Frankenstein; Or, The Modern Prometheus: A Gothic Novel by English Author Mary Shelley that Tells the Story of Victor Frankenstein, a Young Scientist

Bernie Wrightson’s Frankenstein, City of Night (Novel), Dead and Alive, Dean Koontz’s Frankenstein, Doc Frankenstein, Emb

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online.
Pages: 54.
Chapters: Bernie Wrightson’s Frankenstein, City of Night (novel), Dead and Alive, Dean Koontz’s Frankenstein, Doc Frankenstein, Embalming (manga), Frankenstein’s Aunt, Frankenstein’s Aunt (novel), Frankenstein’s Aunt Returns, Frankenstein’s Cat, Frankenstein’s Wedding, Frankenstein, Jr. and The Invisible Man, Frankenstein (2011 film), Frankenstein (Dell Comics), Frankenstein (Puze Comics), Frankenstein in popular culture, Frankenstein - A New Musical, Franken Fran, Groovie Goolies, Joined At The Heart, Lost Souls (Dean Koontz novel), Mary Shelley’s Frankentho, Monster Squad, Prodigal Son (novel), The Flintstones Meet Rockula and Frankstone, The Hilarious House of Frightenstein, The Post-Modern Prometheus, The Superman Monster, Young Frankenstein (musical).
Excerpt:
Mary Shelley’s novel Frankenstein, and the famous character of Frankenstein’s monster have influenced popular culture for at least 100 years. The work has inspired numerous films, television programs, video games and derivative works. The character of the monster remains one of the most recognized icons in horror fiction. The first film adaptation of Frankenstein in 1910 by Edison Studios. The first film adaptation of the tale, Frankenstein, was done by Edison Studios in 1910, written and directed by J. Searle Dawley, with Augustus Phillips as Frankenstein, Mary Fuerte as Elizabeth, and Charles Ogle as the Monster. The brief (16 min.) story has Frankenstein chemically create his creature in a vat. The monster haunts the scientist until Frankenstein’s wedding night, when true love causes the creature to vanish. For many years, this film was believed lost. A collector announced in 1980 that he had acquired a print in the 1950s and had been unaware of its rarity. The Edison version was followed soon after by another adaptation entitled Life Without Soul (1915). .

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An abridged version of the novel in which a monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator.

Consisting of sixteen original essays by experts in the field, including leading and lesser-known international scholars, Global Frankenstein considers the tremendous audacity and rich afterlives of Mary Shelley’s iconic novel. Frankenstein, at its bicentenary, in such fields and disciplines as digital technology, film, theatre, dance, medicine, book illustration, science fiction, comic books, science, and performance art. This ground-breaking, celebratory volume, edited by two established Gothic Studies scholars, reassesses Frankenstein’s global impact for the twenty-first century across a myriad of cultures and nations, from Japan, Mexico, and Turkey, to Britain, Iraq, Europe, and North America. Offering compelling critical dissections of reincarnations of Frankenstein, a generically hybrid novel described by its early reviewers as a [bold,] [bizarr,] and [limpious] production by a writer [with no common powers of mind], this collection interrogates its sustained relevance over two centuries during which it has engaged with such issues as mortality, global capitalism, gender, race, embodiment, neoliberalism, disability, technology, and the role of science.

A Play Based on the Novel by Mary Sh

Including the Complete Novel by Mary Shelley

Mary Shelley, Frankenstein

Frankenstein Collected

The Essential Frankenstein

Perhaps best recognized for the horror films it has spawned, Frankenstein, written by 19-year-old Mary Shelley, was first published in 1818. Frankenstein, or, The Modern Prometheus, warns against irresponsible science, technology, and parenting, and made readers reconsider who the world’s monsters really are and how society contributes to creating them. Whether for research or general interest, Bloom’s Modern Critical Interpretations furnishes students with a collection of the most insightful critical essays available on this Gothic thriller, selected from a variety of literary sources. Completely updated and incorporating at least 50 percent new material, this convenient study guide—with chronology, contributor biographical information, and bibliography—is ideal for those working on thematic papers. The original 1818 text of Mary Shelley’s classic novel, with annotations and essays highlighting its scientific, ethical, and cautionary aspects. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein has endured in the popular imagination for two hundred years. Begun as a ghost story by an intellectually and socially precocious eighteen-year-old author during a cold and rainy summer on the shores of Lake Geneva, the dramatic tale of Victor Frankenstein and his stitched-together creature can be read as the ultimate parable of scientific hubris. Victor, “the modern Prometheus,” tried to do what he perhaps should have left to Nature: create life. Although the novel is most often discussed in literary-historical terms—as a seminal example of romanticism or as a groundbreaking early work of science fiction—Mary Shelley was keenly aware of contemporary scientific developments and incorporated them into her story. In our era of synthetic biology, artificial intelligence, robotics, and climate engineering, this edition of Frankenstein will resonate forcefully for readers with a background or interest in science and engineering, and anyone intrigued by the fundamental questions of creativity and responsibility. This edition of Frankenstein pairs the original 1818 version of the manuscript—meticulously line-edited and amended by Charles E. Robinson, one of the world’s preeminent authorities on the text—with annotations and essays by leading scholars exploring the social and ethical aspects of scientific creativity raised by this remarkable story. The result is a unique and accessible edition of one of the most thought-provoking and influential novels ever written. Essays by Elizabeth Bear, Cory Doctorow, Heather E. Douglas, Josephine Johnston, Kate MacCord, Jane Maienschein, Anne K. Mellor, Alfred Nordmann

A monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator. Presented in comic book format.

A monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator. Simultaneous.

Frankenstein: the Modern(er) Prometheus

The 1818 Text

The Experiments of Dr. Victor Frankenstein

Frankenstein, Or, The Modern Prometheus

Frankenstein: The Man and the Monster

You’ve read the novel Frankenstein by Mary Shelley. You thought it was a great sci-fi novel. But what if it wasn’t? What if it was an even better psychological thriller instead? Arthur Belefant did a deep and detailed analysis of the first (1818) and revised (1831) editions of Frankenstein, paying special attention to Mary Shelley’s words, and discovered that Mary Shelley intended her readers to know the Creature did not exist and that instead Victor Frankenstein committed the murders. Read Frankenstein, The Man and the Monster to find out how Belefant discovered that Shelley’s novel is actually a disturbing psychological story based on humanity’s most forbidden passions.

Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus, first published in London in 1818, is a novel infused with some elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. It was also a warning against the “over-reaching” of modern man and the Industrial Revolution. The story has had an influence across literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories and films. Many distinguished authors, such as Brian Aldiss, claim that it is the very first science-fiction novel.

Carefully edited for modern readers to allow for easier reading Obsessed with the secret of creation, Swiss scientist Dr. Victor Frankenstein cobbles together a body he’s determined to bring to life. And one fateful night, he does. When the creature opens his eyes, the doctor is repulsed: his vision of perfection is, in fact, a hideous monster. Dr. Frankenstein abandons his creation, but the monster won’t be ignored, setting in motion a chain of violence and terror that shadows Victor to his death. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, a gripping story about the ethics of creation and the consequences of trauma, is one of the most influential Gothic novels in British literature. It is as relevant today as it is haunting.

MARY SHELLEY’S Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus grew out of a parlor game and a nightmare vision. The story of the book’s origin is a famous one, first told in the introduction Mary Shelley wrote for the 1831 edition of the novel. The two Shelleys, Byron, Mary’s stepsister Claire Clairmont, and John William Polidori (Byron’s physician) spent a “wet, ungenial summer in the Swiss Alps.”

BYRON suggested that “each write a ghost story.” If one is to trust Mary Shelley’s account (and James Rieger has shown the untrustworthiness of its chronology and particulars), only she and “poor Polidori” took the contest seriously. The two “illustrious poets,” according to her, “annoyed by the platitude of prose, speedily relinquished their uncongenial task.” Polidori, too, is made to seem careless, unable to handle his story of a “skull-headed lady.” Though Mary Shelley is just as deprecating when she speaks of her own “lonesome unloquy ghost story,” she also suggests that its sources went deeper. Her truant muse became active as soon as she fastened on the “idea” of “making only a transcript of the grim terrors of my waking dream”: “I have found it! What terrified me will terrify others.”

The twelve essays in this collection attest to the endurance of Mary Shelley’s “waking dream.” Appropriately, though less romantically, this book also grew out of a playful conversation at a party. When several of the contributors to this book discovered that they were all closet aficionados of Mary Shelley’s novel, they decided that a book might be written in which each contributor-contestant might try to account for the persistent hold that Frankenstein continues to exercise on the popular imagination. Within a few months, two films—Warhol’s Frankenstein and Mel Brooks’s Young Frankenstein—and Isherwood-Bachardy television versions of the novel appeared to remind us of our blunted purpose. These manifestations were an auspicious sign and resulted in the book

Endurance of Frankenstein.

Frankenstein: The 1818 Text

the graphic novel : original text

Mary Shelley

Black Frankenstein

The Original Two-volume Novel of 1816-1817 from the Bodleian Library Manuscripts

Themes: Hi-Lo, adapted classics, low level classics, graphic novel.
These literary masterpieces are made easy and interesting. This series features classic tales retold with color illustrations to introduce literature to struggling readers. Each 64-page softcover book retains key phrases and quotations from the original classics. When Victor Frankenstein, a brilliant scientist, tries to create life in his laboratory, the result is an ugly monster. Instantly feared by all who see him, the hated monster is driven into the countryside. Never given a chance at friendship or human companionship, the monster plots a terrible revenge!

A monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator. Kids.

Man has long had the power to take life, but what will happen when he learns to give it? Intrigued by this question, young Victor Frankenstein - a devoted student of science - becomes obsessed with the idea of conjuring life out of 'lifeless matter'. Using his formidable skills in chemistry and other sciences, Victor begins to assemble a being from scavenged and stolen body parts. Once he has fathered a son created by his own science, Victor rejects the hideous creature he has brought to life. Eventually, the creature mounts a campaign of revenge against his creator, struggling to be recognised as a thinking, feeling being. And so begins the battle between father and son... First published anonymously in 1818, Frankenstein was the brainchild of author Mary Shelley. Over the years, this classic tale has been retold many times in several different formats. Campfire’s faithful graphic novel adaptation of Frankenstein brings an important and timeless story back to life.

"Published for the 200th anniversary, this edition is based on the original 1818 text"--Page ii.

Frankenstein

The Cambridge Companion to 'Frankenstein'

The Collected Frankenstein Stories (Illustrated)

Frankenstein, based on the novel by Mary Shelley

The Endurance of Frankenstein

Here is a slightly different take on the classic horror story by Mary Shelley. Instead of tracking down his creation to kill him, Dr. Frankenstein decides to do a brain surgery to cure the "monster" of his homicidal tendencies.

These three classic works by the nineteenth-century English novelist and one of the Romantic era, Frankenstein: The legend of Victor Frankenstein and the wholly monster he brings to life is a masterpiece of Romantic literature and one of the most famous horror stories ever written. Bound to each other by fate, the doctor and his creation engage in an obsessive, murderous pursuit of each other from Switzerland to the North Pole. The Last Man: In this apocalyptic fantasy set at the end of the twenty-first century, a mysterious plague sweeps the globe, drawing ever nearer to England. As war and disease ravage humanity, ideals of fairness and love are quickly supplanted by the urgency of survival. Featuring seniautobiographical characters, this dystopian tale is also a critique of Romanticism. Mathilda: This shocking and tragic tale of a woman haunted by her father’s incestuous love for her is thought to be based on author Mary Shelley’s own life. Written in 1819, her father and publisher, William Godwin, refused to print the story. It was finally published posthumously in 1959.

Frankenstein is a novel written by English author Mary Shelley (1797-1851) that tells the story of Victor Frankenstein, a young scientist who creates a grotesque but sapient creature in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was only 18. Frankenstein is infused with elements of the Gothic novel and the Romantic movement. At the same time, it is an early example of science fiction. It has had a considerable influence in literature and popular culture and spawned a complete genre of horror stories, films and plays.

"Grimly enlivens the prose while retaining its power to both frighten and engage sympathy for the monster-creator Victor Frankenstein. This is a richly moree nightmare of a book, a primer for young readers on the pleasures and dangers of decadent languidness."—New York Times Book Reviewer
Gris Grimly’s Frankenstein is a twisted, fresh, and utterly original full-length, full-color graphic-novel adaptation of Mary Shelley’s original text, brought to life by acclaimed illustrator Gris Grimly. The first fully illustrated version to use the original 1818 text, this handsome volume is destined to capture the imagination of those new to the story as well as those who know it well. New York Times bestselling illustrator Gris Grimly has long considered Frankenstein to be one of his chief inspirations. From the bones and flesh of the original, he has cut and stitched Mary Shelley’s text to his own artwork, creating something entirely new: a stunningly original remix, both classic and contemporary, sinister and seductive, heart-stopping and heartbreaking.

Frankenstein, The Last Man, and Mathilda

Essays on Mary Shelley’s Novel

A Novel

Frankenstein, second edition

Frankenstein (Modern English Translation)

"This Guide encapsulates the most important critical reactions to a novel that straddles the realms of both "high" literature and popular culture. The selections shed light on Frankenstein’s historical and socio-political relevance, its innovative representations of science, gender, and identity, as well as its problematic cultural location between academic critique and creative production.

Sixteen original essays by leading scholars on Mary Shelley’s novel provide an introduction to Frankenstein and its various critical contexts.

For the bicentennial of its first publication, Mary Shelley ’s original 1818 text, introduced by National Book Critics Circle award-winner Charlotte Gordon. Nominated as one of America ’ s best-loved novels by PBS ’ s The Great American Read 2018 marks the bicentennial of Mary Shelley ’ s seminal novel. For the first time, Penguin Classics will publish the original 1818 text, which preserves the hard-hitting and politically-charged aspects of Shelley ’ s original writing, as well as her unflinching wit and strong female voice. This edition also emphasizes Shelley ’ s relationship with her mother—trailblazing feminist Mary Wollstonecraft, who penned A Vindication of the Rights of Woman—and demonstrates her commitment to carrying forward her mother ’ s ideals, placing her in the context of a feminist legacy rather than the sole female in the company of male poets, including Percy Shelley and Lord Byron. This edition includes a new introduction and suggestions for further reading by National Book Critics Circle award-winner and Shelley expert Charlotte Gordon. Literary excerpts and reviews selected by Gordon, and a chronology and essay by preeminent Shelley scholar Charles E. Robinson. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,800 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators. For all the scholarship devoted to Mary Shelley’s English novel Frankenstein, there has been surprisingly little attention paid to its role in American culture, and virtually none to its racial resonances in the United States. In Black Frankenstein, Elizabeth Young identifies and interprets the figure of a black American Frankenstein monster as it appears with surprising frequency throughout nineteenth- and twentieth-century U.S. culture, in fiction, film, essays, oratory, painting, and other media, and in works by both whites and African Americans. Black Frankenstein stories, Young argues, effect four kinds of racial critique: they humanize the slave; they explain, if not justify, black violence; they condemn the slaveowner; and they expose the instability of white power. The black Frankenstein’s monster has served as a powerful metaphor for reinforcing racial hierarchy—and as an even more powerful metaphor for shaping anti-racist critique. Illuminating the power of parody and reappropriation, Black Frankenstein tells the story of a metaphor that continues to matter to literature, culture, aesthetics, and politics.

Gris Grimly’s Frankenstein

Making the Monster

Global Frankenstein

Frankenstein’s Monster

A Connoisseur’s Collection of Victorian Science Fiction

Mary Shelley’s deceptively simple story of Victor Frankenstein and the creature he brings to life, first published in 1818, is now more widely read—and more widely discussed by scholars—than any other work of the Romantic period. From the creature’s creation to his wild lament over the dead body of his creator in the Arctic wastes, the story retains its narrative hold on the reader even as it spins off ideas in rich profusion. Macdonald and Scherf’s edition of Frankenstein has been widely acclaimed as an outstanding edition of the novel—for the general reader and the student as much as for the scholar. The editors use as their copy-text the original 1818 version, and detail in an appendix all of Shelley’s later revisions. They also include a range of contemporary documents that shed light on the historical context from which this unique masterpiece emerged. Macdonald and Scherf have now revised and updated their introduction, notes and bibliography, and have added new documents (including a review of Frankenstein by Percy Shelley).

The Frankenstein monster is an icon of horror. Even the youngest trick-or-treaters recognize Frankenstein’s green-skinned costume. However, many people are surprised to know this monster’s name is not actually Frankenstein. That’s the name of its creator, Dr. Victor Frankenstein, from the nineteenth-century novel written by Mary Shelley. This fictitious doctor, one of the first “mad scientists,” was based on real-life researchers and their experiments. This compelling volume examines the work of Shelley and its possible inspirations in the world of science. The high-interest topic, thought-provoking sidebars, fun fact boxes, and historical images will attract all levels of readers.

Your favorite characters are now part of the Who HQ library! One of the most iconic monsters of all time comes to life in our What Is the Story Of? series. From his origins in Mary Shelley’s 1818 novel, through his many movie portrayals in the twentieth century, Frankenstein is one of the most recognizable characters in the world. His iconic look is a go-to Halloween costume for kids and adults alike. But how did the mad scientist and his creation become so popular? Author Sheila Keenan explains his spooky origin story, the history of the movies, and what lies ahead for this monstrous creature.

A gothic horror story that imagines what happens to Frankenstein’s monster after the death of his creator, Victor. What becomes of a monster without its maker? At the end of Mary Shelley’s classic novel, the creator dies but his creation still lives, cursed to a life of isolation and hatred. Frankenstein’s Monster continues the creature’s story as he’s compelled to discover his humanity, to escape the ship captain who vowed to the dying Frankenstein to hunt him down—and to resist the woman who would destroy them all. This is a tale of passion, revenge, violence, and madness—and the desperate search for meaning in an often meaningless world.

Works Based on Frankenstein

Frankenstein Dreams

Frankenstein, Or the Modern Prometheus (1831) Novel by

The Novels of Mary Shelley

The Making of an American Metaphor

Slowly I learnt the ways of humans: how to ruin, how to hate, how to debase, how to humiliate. And at the feet of my master I learnt the highest of human skills, the skill no other creature owns: I finally learnt how to lie. Childlike in his innocence but grotesque in form, Frankenstein’s bewildered creature is cast out into a hostile universe by his horror-struck maker. Meeting with cruelty wherever he goes, the friendless Creature, increasingly desperate and vengeful, determines to track down his creator and strike a terrifying deal. Urgent concerns of scientific responsibility, parental neglect, cognitive development and the nature of good and evil are embedded within this thrilling and deeply disturbing classic gothic tale. Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, adapted for the stage by Nick Dear, premiered at the National Theatre, London, in February 2011.

A monster assembled by a scientist from parts of dead bodies develops a mind of his own as he learns to loathe himself and hate his creator. In graphic novel format.

A timeless, terrifying tale of one man’s obsession to create life—and the monster that became his legacy. “If ever a book needed to be placed in context, it’s Frankenstein” (The New York Times Book Review). ENDURING LITERATURE ILLUMINATED BY PRACTICAL SCHOLARSHIP A timeless, terrifying tale of one man’s obsession to create life—and the monster that became his legacy. EACH ENRICHED CLASSIC EDITION INCLUDES: • A concise introduction that gives readers important background information • A chronology of the author’s life and work • A timeline of significant events that provides the book’s historical context • An outline of key themes and plot points to help readers form their own interpretations • Detailed explanatory notes • Critical analysis, including contemporary and modern perspectives on the work • Discussion questions to promote lively classroom and book group interaction • A list of recommended related books and films to broaden the reader’s experience Enriched Classics offer readers affordable editions of great works of literature enhanced by helpful notes and insightful commentary. The scholarship provided in Enriched Classics enables readers to appreciate, understand, and enjoy the world’s finest books to their full potential. SERIES EDITED BY CYNTHIA BRANTLEY JOHNSON

The year 1818 saw the publication of one of the most influential science-fiction stories of all time. Frankenstein; Or, Modern Prometheus by Mary Shelley had a huge impact on gothic horror and science-fiction genres, and her creation has become part of our everyday culture, from cartoons to Hallowe’en costumes. Even the name ‘Frankenstein’ has become a by-word for evil scientists and dangerous experiments. How did a teenager with no formal education come up with the idea for an extraordinary novel such as Frankenstein? Clues are dotted throughout Georgian science and popular culture. The years before the book’s publication saw huge advances in our understanding of the natural sciences, in areas such as electricity and physiology, for example. Sensational science demonstrations caught the imagination of the general public, while the newspapers were full of lurid tales of murderers and resurrectionists. Making the Monster explores the scientific background behind Mary Shelley’s book. Is there any science fact behind the science fiction? And how might a real-life Victor Frankenstein have gone about creating his monster? From tales of volcanic eruptions, artificial life and chemical revolutions, to experimental surgery, ‘monsters’ and electrical experiments on human cadavers, Kathryn Harkup examines the science and scientists that influenced Shelley, and inspired her most famous creation.