

history of vampires in literature

****The Enchanting History of Vampires in Literature****

History of vampires in literature is a fascinating journey that stretches back centuries, weaving through folklore, gothic tales, and contemporary novels. Vampires have captivated human imagination, embodying everything from fear and death to allure and immortality. This intricate tapestry of stories reveals how the vampire myth evolved and adapted, reflecting changing societal fears, desires, and cultural shifts. Whether you're a devoted fan of Bram Stoker's **Dracula** or intrigued by the modern vampire romances, understanding the origins and development of vampires in literature offers a rich glimpse into storytelling's dark and thrilling corners.

Origins of the Vampire Myth in Literature

Before vampires became iconic figures in gothic fiction, their roots lay deeply embedded in folklore and oral traditions from various cultures. The idea of bloodsucking creatures predates written literature, with tales emerging from Eastern Europe, Asia, and even ancient Mesopotamia. These early legends often portrayed vampires as restless spirits or demonic beings rising from the dead to torment the living.

Folklore Foundations and Early Texts

In the Slavic regions, stories about the **upir** or **vampir** circulated widely. These creatures were believed to return after death to cause sickness or death among their families and neighbors. Similarly, Eastern Mediterranean cultures had tales of entities like the **strigoi** and **lamia**, which shared vampire-like qualities. These myths often served as cautionary tales, warning communities about death, disease, and the unknown.

The first literary references began to appear in the 18th century, coinciding with the Enlightenment and increased interest in the supernatural. One of the earliest known vampire tales in English was Heinrich August Ossenfelder's 1748 poem "The Vampire," which portrayed a seductive yet deadly figure. Soon after, fictional accounts such as John Polidori's **The Vampyre** (1819) popularized the vampire in English literature, introducing aristocratic and charismatic traits that would become staples of the genre.

The Gothic Era and the Rise of the Vampire Novel

The 19th century marked a turning point in the history of vampires in literature, as the gothic novel brought intense atmosphere, mystery, and psychological depth to vampire stories. This era solidified many of the vampire tropes we recognize today.

Bram Stoker's Dracula and Its Impact

No discussion of vampire literature is complete without Bram Stoker's **Dracula** (1897). This novel synthesized folklore, gothic horror, and Victorian anxieties into a compelling narrative that has influenced countless adaptations and interpretations. Stoker's Count Dracula was a foreign invader, a predator who threatened the purity and stability of English society. Through epistolary storytelling, the book combined suspense, romance, and horror in a way that resonated deeply with readers.

Stoker's work not only popularized the vampire figure but also introduced iconic elements such as the vampire's aversion to sunlight, garlic, crosses, and wooden stakes. These characteristics became part of the collective imagination, shaping how vampires were portrayed across all media.

Other Notable Gothic Vampire Works

Besides *Dracula*, the 19th century featured other vampire stories that enriched the genre:

- *Carmilla* (1872) by Sheridan Le Fanu: One of the earliest female vampire protagonists, exploring themes of sexuality and forbidden desire.
- *Varney the Vampire* (1845-1847): A serialized Victorian penny dreadful that established many vampire clichés.
- *The Vampyre* (1819) by John Polidori: Often credited as the first vampire story in English prose, introducing the aristocratic vampire archetype.

These works collectively contributed to the gothic sensibility—dark, mysterious, and tinged with melancholy—that defines much of vampire literature.

20th Century Transformations: From Horror to Romance

As the 20th century unfolded, vampires transcended their purely monstrous origins to become complex characters capable of eliciting empathy and fascination. This shift mirrored broader cultural changes, including evolving attitudes toward sexuality, mortality, and identity.

Modern Interpretations and the Romantic Vampire

The mid-20th century saw vampire stories branching into new genres and tones. Anne Rice's *The Vampire Chronicles* (starting with *Interview with the Vampire* in 1976) revolutionized vampire literature by focusing on the vampire's inner life and existential struggles. Rice's vampires were tragic, philosophical, and deeply human, blurring the line between monster and protagonist.

This era also witnessed the rise of vampire romance, where vampires became symbols of forbidden love and eternal passion. This subgenre exploded in popularity with series like *Twilight* by Stephenie Meyer, which introduced younger audiences to vampire lore with a contemporary, emotional twist. The history of vampires in literature thus includes this dynamic evolution from terrifying creatures to figures

of desire and identity exploration.

Vampires in Popular Culture and Media

The 20th century also saw vampires dominate not just literature but film, television, and comics. From classic horror films like *Nosferatu* (1922) to modern TV shows such as *Buffy the Vampire Slayer* and *The Vampire Diaries*, vampire narratives expanded their reach and diversity.

This multimedia presence reinforced many established vampire tropes while allowing for fresh reinterpretations. The adaptability of vampire stories speaks to their deep psychological resonance—they can represent fears of death, otherness, and the unknown, or symbolize eternal youth and power.

Why Do Vampire Stories Endure? Insights from the History of Vampires in Literature

Understanding the history of vampires in literature reveals why these dark beings continue to captivate readers and audiences worldwide. Their enduring appeal lies in their versatility and symbolic richness.

- **Exploration of mortality:** Vampires embody the tension between life and death, immortality and decay, making them perfect for stories about human fears and desires.
- **Reflection of societal anxieties:** From Victorian xenophobia to modern questions of identity and morality, vampire tales adapt to address contemporary concerns.
- **Blend of horror and romance:** The vampire's dual nature as predator and lover creates compelling narrative conflicts and emotional depth.

- **Myth and mystery:** Rooted in ancient folklore, vampires carry an aura of mystery that invites endless reinterpretation and creativity.

For writers and enthusiasts, appreciating this rich history can offer inspiration and insight into crafting vampire stories that resonate on multiple levels.

Tips for Writing Vampire Literature Inspired by History

If you're inspired to dive into vampire storytelling yourself, consider these pointers drawn from the history of the genre:

1. **Research folklore:** Incorporate lesser-known vampire myths or cultural variations to add authenticity and freshness.
2. **Balance fear and empathy:** Create vampires who are both terrifying and relatable, tapping into the duality that makes them compelling.
3. **Use setting effectively:** Gothic castles, misty forests, or modern urban landscapes can enhance atmosphere and mood.
4. **Explore themes:** Consider what vampires symbolize in your story—immortality, alienation, power dynamics, or forbidden love.
5. **Innovate with tropes:** While classic vampire traits are useful, don't be afraid to subvert expectations to surprise your audience.

The Ever-Evolving Vampire: Literature's Darkest Icon

From ancient superstitions to blockbuster novels, the history of vampires in literature is a testament to humanity's fascination with the macabre and mysterious. These creatures have transcended time and culture, continually reinvented to reflect changing values and fears. Whether lurking in the shadows of gothic mansions or walking among us in modern cities, vampires remain one of the most enduring and versatile figures in storytelling.

As new generations of writers and readers engage with vampire lore, this rich history provides a foundation for innovation and exploration, ensuring that the legend of the vampire will continue to thrive in literature for years to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is considered the first literary work to feature a vampire?

The first literary work to feature a vampire is generally considered to be 'The Vampyre,' a short story written by John Polidori in 1819.

How did Bram Stoker's 'Dracula' influence vampire literature?

'Dracula,' published in 1897 by Bram Stoker, popularized many vampire tropes such as the vampire's aristocratic nature, vulnerability to sunlight, and the use of garlic and crucifixes, deeply influencing subsequent vampire literature and media.

What role did folklore play in the development of vampire literature?

Folklore from Eastern Europe, including tales of revenants and blood-drinking spirits, heavily influenced the creation and characteristics of vampires in early literature, providing a foundation for the mythos explored in later works.

How did vampire literature evolve during the 20th century?

During the 20th century, vampire literature diversified, exploring themes of romance, horror, and psychology, with works like Anne Rice's 'The Vampire Chronicles' blending gothic elements with complex character development.

What are some notable vampire literary works besides 'Dracula'?

Notable vampire literary works include John Polidori's 'The Vampyre,' Sheridan Le Fanu's 'Carmilla,' Anne Rice's 'Interview with the Vampire,' and Stephen King's 'Salem's Lot,' each contributing uniquely to the genre.

How has the portrayal of vampires in literature reflected societal changes?

Vampire portrayals often mirror societal anxieties and cultural shifts, such as fears of disease, sexuality, and otherness, evolving from monstrous villains to complex antiheroes or romantic figures reflecting changing attitudes.

Additional Resources

The Enduring Allure: A Deep Dive into the History of Vampires in Literature

history of vampires in literature traces a fascinating evolution that mirrors societal fears, cultural shifts, and the human psyche's dark curiosities. From mythic folklore to gothic novels and contemporary urban fantasy, the portrayal of vampires has undergone significant transformations. This article examines the origins, milestones, and literary significance of vampire narratives, shedding light on how these immortal creatures have captivated readers across centuries.

Origins and Early Depictions of Vampires

The concept of vampires predates modern literature, rooted deeply in ancient folklore and mythologies from various cultures. However, the history of vampires in literature begins in earnest during the 18th century, when Eastern European vampire legends made their way into Western consciousness. These early tales often depicted vampires as grotesque, bloodthirsty revenants—undead beings who returned from the grave to prey upon the living, embodying societal anxieties about death and disease.

One of the earliest literary mentions can be found in Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "The Bride of Corinth" (1797), which introduced a poetic and tragic vampire figure. Shortly thereafter, the 1819 publication of John Polidori's "The Vampyre" marked a pivotal moment. Polidori's work is widely regarded as the first prose vampire story in English literature and introduced the aristocratic and charismatic vampire archetype, diverging from the monstrous folklore of previous centuries. This shift laid groundwork for future exploration of vampires as complex characters rather than mere monsters.

The Gothic Era and the Rise of the Vampire Novel

The early 19th century's Gothic literary movement provided fertile ground for the vampire mythos to flourish. Gothic novels capitalized on themes of horror, the supernatural, and forbidden desires—elements inherently tied to vampire lore. The publication of Bram Stoker's "Dracula" in 1897 is perhaps the most defining event in the history of vampires in literature. Stoker's novel synthesized various vampire traits and popularized them globally, cementing Dracula as an iconic figure.

"Dracula" combined folklore with Victorian anxieties about sexuality, immigration, and modernity, making the vampire not only a monster but a symbol of broader cultural tensions. The character's aristocratic status, hypnotic power, and predatory nature established a template that many subsequent vampire stories would follow or react against. Moreover, Stoker's work expanded the vampire's narrative potential—from purely horrifying entities to figures capable of eliciting sympathy and fascination.

Evolution Through the 20th Century

Following Stoker's success, the 20th century saw an explosion of vampire representations across various literary forms. Early cinema adaptations, such as F.W. Murnau's "Nosferatu" (1922), were influenced by the literary tradition and helped embed the vampire in popular culture. At the same time, authors began to experiment with the vampire archetype, exploring new dimensions of morality, romance, and existentialism.

Vampires as Romantic and Tragic Figures

The mid-20th century introduced a significant shift wherein vampires began to embody romantic and tragic qualities. Anne Rice's "The Vampire Chronicles," beginning with "Interview with the Vampire" (1976), revolutionized the genre by delving into the inner lives of vampires. Rice's vampires were existential beings wrestling with immortality, loneliness, and identity, offering readers a nuanced perspective far removed from the purely villainous portrayals of earlier times.

This evolution broadened the vampire's appeal, especially among younger audiences, and paved the way for the proliferation of vampire stories in young adult fiction and popular media. The depiction of vampires as alluring, conflicted anti-heroes tapped into contemporary themes of alienation and desire, reflecting changing societal attitudes toward morality and otherness.

From Horror to Urban Fantasy and Beyond

The late 20th and early 21st centuries witnessed the vampire's transition from Gothic horror to urban fantasy and paranormal romance genres. Authors like Charlaine Harris with her "Sookie Stackhouse" series and Stephenie Meyer's "Twilight" saga introduced vampires in modern settings, blending supernatural elements with everyday life and romantic drama.

This trend capitalized on and contributed to the phenomenon of vampire fandoms, with literary vampires becoming cultural icons beyond their original horror roots. The blending of genres also sparked debates among critics and fans regarding the dilution of vampire mythology and the balance between traditional horror elements and the commercialization of vampire stories.

Literary Features and Recurring Themes in Vampire Narratives

Throughout the history of vampires in literature, certain features and themes have consistently emerged, evolving to suit the cultural context and audience expectations:

- **Immortality and Death:** Vampires' eternal life often prompts reflections on mortality, the passage of time, and the human condition.
- **Blood and Consumption:** The act of blood-drinking symbolizes various things—from life-force and power to taboo and transgression.
- **Otherness and Alienation:** Vampires frequently embody societal outsiders, exploring themes of exclusion, identity, and difference.
- **Sexuality and Desire:** The seductive nature of vampires often serves as a metaphor for forbidden or repressed desires.
- **Morality and Redemption:** Modern vampire literature frequently grapples with ethical dilemmas, blurring the lines between good and evil.

These recurring motifs demonstrate the adaptability of vampire stories, allowing authors to address contemporary issues while maintaining ties to traditional folklore.

Comparative Impact on Literature and Popular Culture

The history of vampires in literature reveals their dual role as both literary figures and cultural symbols. While early vampire tales were primarily intended to horrify, later iterations have served as vehicles for exploring human psychology, social norms, and existential questions. The vampire's enduring popularity reflects its capacity to evolve alongside cultural values and fears.

Comparatively, vampire literature has influenced genres beyond horror—impacting romance, fantasy, and even science fiction. The cross-media proliferation of vampire stories, including films, television, and graphic novels, underscores their broad appeal and the importance of literary roots in shaping these adaptations.

As vampire narratives continue to develop, they remain a rich subject for literary analysis and cultural critique. Their ability to embody complex themes while captivating audiences ensures that the history of vampires in literature will remain a dynamic and influential field for years to come.

[History Of Vampires In Literature](#)

history of vampires in literature: The Vampire in Folklore, History, Literature, Film and Television , 2015-10-07 This comprehensive bibliography covers writings about vampires and related creatures from the 19th century to the present. More than 6,000 entries document the vampire's penetration of Western culture, from scholarly discourse, to popular culture, politics and cook books. Sections by topic list works covering various aspects, including general sources, folklore and history, vampires in literature, music and art, metaphorical vampires and the contemporary vampire community. Vampires from film and television--from Bela Lugosi's Dracula to Buffy the Vampire Slayer, True Blood and the Twilight Saga--are well represented.

history of vampires in literature: The Vampire in Folklore, History, Literature, Film and Television , 2015-09-18 This comprehensive bibliography covers writings about vampires and related creatures from the 19th century to the present. More than 6,000 entries document the vampire's penetration of Western culture, from scholarly discourse, to popular culture, politics and cook books. Sections by topic list works covering various aspects, including general sources, folklore and history, vampires in literature, music and art, metaphorical vampires and the contemporary vampire community. Vampires from film and television--from Bela Lugosi's Dracula to Buffy the Vampire Slayer, True Blood and the Twilight Saga--are well represented.

history of vampires in literature: The Everything Vampire Book Barb Karg, Arjean Spaite, Rick Sutherland, 2008-12-17 • An affordable, accessible companion to vampire literature, films, and TV • Several vampire movies are due out in 2008 and 2009: Twilight, Underworld: Rise of the

Lycans, and The Historian • Vampire communities are flourishing on the Internet—a simple “vampire societies” search on Google yields over 580,000 results • Everything reference books have sold more than 575,000 copies! Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* Anne Rice’s *Lestat* Stephenie Meyer’s *Edward* Who can resist these erotic, exotic creatures of the night? And who wants to? In *The Everything® Vampire Book*, readers unearth all the secrets of this beautiful, terrible underworld, including: • How vampires live, hunt, and endure • Why they refuse to die • How to destroy a vampire—from holy water to decapitation • The best—and worst—vampire books, TV shows, and films • What constitutes the “vampire lifestyle” and blood fetish practices • All the incarnations of vampires—from the Greek Lamia to the Indian Churel • Real-life encounters with vampires Vampire aficionados will enjoy sinking their teeth into the notorious history and bewitching tales in *The Everything® Vampire Book*!

history of vampires in literature: *The Universal Vampire* Barbara Brodman, James E. Doan, 2013-03-08 Since the publication of John Polidori’s *The Vampyre* (1819), the vampire has been a mainstay of Western culture, appearing consistently in literature, art, music (notably opera), film, television, graphic novels and popular culture in general. Even before its entrance into the realm of arts and letters in the early nineteenth century, the vampire was a feared creature of Eastern European folklore and legend, rising from the grave at night to consume its living loved ones and neighbors, often converting them at the same time into fellow vampires. A major question exists within vampire scholarship: to what extent is this creature a product of European cultural forms, or is the vampire indeed a universal, perhaps even archetypal figure? In this collection of sixteen original essays, the contributors shed light on this question. One essay traces the origins of the legend to the early medieval Norse draugr, an “undead” creature who reflects the underpinnings of *Dracula*, the latter first appearing as a vampire in Anglo-Irish Bram Stoker’s 1897 novel, *Dracula*. In addition to these investigations of the Western mythic, literary and historic traditions, other essays in this volume move outside Europe to explore vampire figures in Native American and Mesoamerican myth and ritual, as well as the existence of similar vampiric traditions in Japanese, Russian and Latin American art, theatre, literature, film, and other cultural productions. The female vampire looms large, beginning with the Sumerian goddess Lilit, including the nineteenth-century *Carmilla*, and moving to vampiresses in twentieth-century film, literature, and television series. Scientific explanations for vampires and werewolves constitute another section of the book, including eighteenth-century accounts of unearthing, decapitation and cremation of suspected vampires in Eastern Europe. The vampire’s beauty, attainment of immortality and eternal youth are all suggested as reasons for its continued success in contemporary popular culture.

history of vampires in literature: *The Origins of the Literary Vampire* Heide Crawford, 2016-08-30 The long and distinguished tradition of the literary vampire began in Germany during the Age of Enlightenment. German literature was the first to adapt the vampire figure from central European folklore and superstition and give it literary form. Despite these German origins, scholarly attention devoted to literary vampires has consistently focused on a select set of sources: British and French literature, Bram Stoker’s *Dracula*, and the phenomenon of the vampire superstition in general. While there have been many illuminating studies of pre-literary vampires and vampires that have already been firmly established as literary figures, the story of the crucial moment of transition from folkloric figure to literary subject has not yet been told. In *The Origins of the Literary Vampire* Heide Crawford redirects scholarly attention to the body of German poetry and prose where vampire folklore becomes vampire literature. This book focuses on the adaptation of the vampire superstition from central European folklore by German poets in the 18th and early 19th centuries for an audience that had become increasingly interested in superstition and occult phenomena in an Age of Enlightenment. In addition to establishing that the origins of the literary vampire in 18th and 19th century German poetry and prose were informed by the stories and reports of vampires from Central Europe, Crawford argues that the German poets who adapted this figure from superstition for their creative work immediately molded it into a metaphor for contemporary cultural anxieties and fears—a connection that would inspire horror literature in general and the traits of the literary

vampire in particular for the 19th century and beyond. Contemporary culture has exhibited a marked fascination with eroticized and politicized applications of the vampire. This volume traces these erotic motifs, common political motifs and others to the first vampire poems that were written by German poets. Consequently, this book answers three central questions: What were the origins of the literary vampire; how was the vampire of folklore and superstition adapted for literature; and how did German poets contribute to the development of the vampire and Gothic horror literature? By answering these and other questions, *The Origins of the Literary Vampire* explains how the literary vampire became the ubiquitous horror figure it is today.

history of vampires in literature: *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Vampires* Jay Stevenson PhD, 2009-01-21 Vampires are the hottest topic in popular culture today. From the now classic novels of Anne Rice, to the mega-selling series by Stephanie Meyer to the hit HBO series *True Blood* based on the bestselling novels of Charlaine Harris, the undead are certainly not dead in terms of books sales. Now, those curious about the history and lore of these creatures can get up to speed in the refreshed edition of *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Vampires*. It provides a detailed explanation of the origins of vampires and insight into the fascination they hold in literature and belief. Complete history and origins of this mythic creature. An explanation of the various rules that vampires exist by. A lively and exhaustive literary discussion of vampires and their importance in fiction.

history of vampires in literature: *A History of the Vampire in Popular Culture* Violet Fenn, 2021-05-12 An exploration of the continuing appeal of vampires in cultural and social history. Our enduring love of vampires—the bad boys (and girls) of paranormal fantasy—has persisted for centuries. Despite being bloodthirsty, heartless killers, vampire stories commonly carry erotic overtones that are missing from other paranormal or horror stories. Even when monstrous teeth are sinking into pale, helpless throats—especially then—vampires are sexy. But why? In *A History Of The Vampire In Popular Culture*, author Violet Fenn takes the reader through the history of vampires in “fact” and fiction, their origins in mythology and literature, and their enduring appeal on TV and film. We’ll delve into the sexuality--and sexism--of vampire lore, as well as how modern audiences still hunger for a pair of sharp fangs in the middle of the night.

history of vampires in literature: *Vampires in Literature* Kris Hirschmann, 2011 Vampires have haunted humankind's nightmares for thousands of years but it was only about 200 years ago that they first appeared in works of literature. The undead have been a staple of fiction ever since and are likely to continue their hold on the reading public's imagination for years to come.

history of vampires in literature: *War Gothic in Literature and Culture* Steffen Hantke, Agnieszka Soltysik Monnet, 2015-12-07 In the context of the current explosion of interest in Gothic literature and popular culture, this interdisciplinary collection of essays explores for the first time the rich and long-standing relationship between war and the Gothic. Critics have described the global Seven Year's War as the crucible from which the Gothic genre emerged in the eighteenth century. Since then, the Gothic has been a privileged mode for representing violence and extreme emotions and situations. Covering the period from the American Civil War to the War on Terror, this collection examines how the Gothic has provided writers an indispensable toolbox for narrating, critiquing, and representing real and fictional wars. The book also sheds light on the overlap and complicity between Gothic aesthetics and certain aspects of military experience, including the bodily violation and mental dissolution of combat, the dehumanization of others, psychic numbing, masculinity in crisis, and the subjective experience of trauma and memory. Engaging with popular forms such as young adult literature, gaming, and comic books, as well as literature, film, and visual art, *War Gothic* provides an important and timely overview of war-themed Gothic art and narrative by respected experts in the field of Gothic Studies. This book makes important contributions to the fields of Gothic Literature, War Literature, Popular Culture, American Studies, and Film, Television & Media.

history of vampires in literature: *The Vampire in Science Fiction Film and Literature* Paul Meehan, 2014-07-07 Vampires have been a popular subject for writers since their inception in 19th century Gothic literature and, later, became popular with filmmakers. Now the classical vampire is

extinct, and in its place are new vampires who embrace the hi-tech worlds of science fiction. This book is the first to examine the history of vampires in science fiction. The first part considers the role of science and pseudo-science, from late Victorian to modern times, in the creation of the vampire, as well as the sensation fiction of J. Sheridan Le Fanu, Bram Stoker, Arthur Conan Doyle and H.G. Wells. The second part focuses on the history of the science fiction vampire in the cinema, from the silent era to the present. More than sixty films are discussed, including films from such acclaimed directors as Roger Corman, David Cronenberg, Guillermo del Toro and Steven Spielberg, among others.

history of vampires in literature: *Slayers and Their Vampires* Bruce McClelland, 2006-07-28 The first book to explore the origins of the vampire slayer "A fascinating comparison of the original vampire myths to their later literary transformations." —Adam Morton, author of *On Evil* "From the Balkan Mountains to Beverly Hills, Bruce has mapped the vampire's migration. There's no better guide for the trek." —Jan L. Perkowski, Professor, Slavic Department, University of Virginia, and author of *Vampires of the Slavs* and *The Darkling: A Treatise on Slavic Vampirism* "The vampire slayer is our protector, our hero, our Buffy. But how much do we really know about him—or her? Very little, it turns out, and Bruce McClelland shows us why: because the vampire slayer is an unsettling figure, almost as disturbing as the evil she is set to destroy. Prepare to be frightened . . . and enlightened." —Corey Robin, author of *Fear: The History of a Political Idea* "What is unique about this book is that it is the first of its kind to focus on the vampire hunter, rather than the vampire. As such, it makes a significant contribution to the field. This book will appeal to scholars and researchers of folklore, as well as anyone interested in the literature and popular culture of the vampire." —Elizabeth Miller, author of *Dracula* and *A Dracula Handbook* "Shades of Van Helsing! Vampirologist extraordinaire Bruce McClelland has managed that rarest of feats: developing a radically new and thoroughly enlightening perspective on a topic of eternal fascination. Ranging from the icons of popular culture to previously overlooked details of Balkan and Slavic history and folk practice, he has rethought the borders of life and death, good and evil, saint and sinner, vampires and their slayers. Excellent scholarship, and a story that never flags." —Bruce Lincoln, Caroline E. Haskell Professor of History of Religions, University of Chicago, and author of *Theorizing Myth: Narrative, Ideology, and Scholarship*, *Authority: Construction and Corrosion*, and *Death, War, and Sacrifice: Studies in Ideology and Practice*

history of vampires in literature: *The Vampire in Literature: A Comparison of Bram Stoker's Dracula and Anne Rice's Interview with the Vampire* Janina Nußbaumer, 2013-09 The figure of the vampire has been around for centuries, and has lost none of its fascination. Although, the portrayal of the vampire in literature today has not much in common with its historical origins, the vampire belief is based on true events. Bram Stoker's novel 'Dracula' laid the foundation for the success story of the vampire. He created something sinister, a monster in the shape of a gentleman. The evil of the Victorian society was personified in the form of the revenant. Boundaries between good and evil, human and non-human, death and life are blurred and unrecognizable in his book. In contrast, Anne Rice creates a world where humans and vampires live next to each other. Her vampires resemble human beings not only in terms of their bodies, but also in terms of their minds. There is no horror detectable, but amazement and identification with the revenants by the reader. In this context, the differentiation of the constructed images of the vampires in the two novels, 'Dracula' by Bram Stoker and 'Interview with the Vampire' by Anne Rice, is analyzed. Thereby, the study investigates those elements that have been adopted, those ones that have developed over the time, and the consequences that go along with the manner of construction.

history of vampires in literature: *A Brief History of Vampires* M.J. Trow, 2013-02-07 A historical journey in pursuit of the history, legend and lore of vampires. Where do they come from? Why do they have so much appeal today? As *Twilight* hits the book charts and billboards, and *True Blood* is on TV there are vampires in downtown clubs and never has it been more fashionable to be pale. M J Trow looks at the story of vampires and charts its origins a long way from the shopping mall in the story of the warrior prince, Vlad of Wallachia.

history of vampires in literature: World of Vampires: The Bloodline Pasquale De Marco, 2025-05-11 **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is the definitive guide to the world of vampires. In this book, Pasquale De Marco explores the history, culture, and society of vampires. Pasquale De Marco also takes a close look at the vampire psyche, exploring their motivations and fears. Whether you are a fan of vampire fiction or simply curious about these enigmatic creatures, **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is the perfect book for you. Pasquale De Marco provides a comprehensive overview of the vampire world, from their origins to their place in modern society. **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is also a valuable resource for writers who want to create their own vampire characters. Pasquale De Marco provides detailed information on vampire physiology, psychology, and behavior. This information can help writers create vampires that are both believable and compelling. If you are fascinated by vampires, then you need to read **World of Vampires: The Bloodline**. This book is the most comprehensive and up-to-date guide to the vampire world available. Pasquale De Marco provides a wealth of information on vampire history, culture, society, and psychology. **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is a must-read for anyone who wants to learn more about these enigmatic creatures. **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is a groundbreaking book that will change the way we think about vampires. Pasquale De Marco provides a fresh perspective on these creatures, exploring their history, culture, and society in a way that is both informative and engaging. **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is a must-read for anyone who is interested in vampires or the supernatural. **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is a fascinating and informative book that will appeal to a wide range of readers. Whether you are a fan of vampire fiction, a student of the supernatural, or simply someone who is curious about these enigmatic creatures, **World of Vampires: The Bloodline** is a book that you will not want to miss. If you like this book, write a review on google books!

history of vampires in literature: A Clutch of Vampires, 1974 Vampires--those horrifying creatures which are neither dead nor alive--date back to primeval times. Today they are in vogue as never before, hovering on movie and TV screen, flying through the pages of short stories, novels, and cartoons, and capturing the imagination of both painter and sculptor. Some of the best vampires recorded or invented during the past two thousand years appear in this new anthology. Dr. McNally begins this book with an essay on the evolution of the vampire. Then he presents the most diversified collection of vampire accounts yet published in English. The historical vampirana includes accounts by such persons as a first-century Roman historian, a twelfth-century bishop, a Cambridge philosopher in the 1600s, the two major vampire experts--Calmet and Summers, and a nineteenth-century Yankee journalist. The literary pieces include: Carmilla, a classic tale by Le Fanu; a short story by Bram Stoker which was originally intended as the first chapter of Dracula; a moving tale by Lawrence Durrell; and several thrillers by such masterful writers as Robert Bloch and Richard Matheson. The numerous illustrations show that the walking dead has been a lively theme for artists working in various media, and they include stills from favorite vampire films. Borrowing from Shakespeare, one can sum up this anthology as good proof that age cannot wither, nor custom stale, the infinite variety of the vampire. --Book jacket.

history of vampires in literature: The Origins of the Literary Vampire Heide Crawford, 2016 The long and distinguished tradition of the literary vampire began in Germany during the Age of Enlightenment. German literature was the first to adapt the vampire figure from central European folklore and superstition and give it literary form. Despite these German origins, scholarly attention devoted to literary vampires has consistently focused on a select set of sources: British and French literature, Bram Stoker's Dracula, and the phenomenon of the vampire superstition in general. While there have been many illuminating studies of pre-literary vampires and vampires that have already been firmly established as literary figures, the story of the crucial moment of transition from folkloric figure to literary subject has not yet been told. In The Origins of the Literary Vampire Heide Crawford redirects scholarly attention to the body of German poetry and prose where vampire folklore becomes vampire literature. This book focuses on the adaptation of the vampire superstition from central European folklore by German poets in the 18th and early 19th centuries for an

audience that had become increasingly interested in superstition and occult phenomena in an Age of Enlightenment. In addition to establishing that the origins of the literary vampire in 18th and 19th century German poetry and prose were informed by the stories and reports of vampires from Central Europe, Crawford argues that the German poets who adapted this figure from superstition for their creative work immediately molded it into a metaphor for contemporary cultural anxieties and fears—a connection that would inspire horror literature in general and the traits of the literary vampire in particular for the 19th century and beyond. Contemporary culture has exhibited a marked fascination with eroticized and politicized applications of the vampire. This volume traces these erotic motifs, common political motifs and others to the first vampire poems that were written by German poets. Consequently, this book answers three central questions: What were the origins of the literary vampire; how was the vampire of folklore and superstition adapted for literature; and how did German poets contribute to the development of the vampire and Gothic horror literature? By answering these and other questions, *The Origins of the Literary Vampire* explains how the literary vampire became the ubiquitous horror figure it is today.

history of vampires in literature: *Vampires in Literature* Kris Hirschmann, 2011

Throughout the whole vast shadowy world of ghosts and demons, Montague Summers wrote in his 1928 book *Vampire: His Kith and Kin*, there is no figure so terrible, no figure so dreaded and abhorred, yet dight [adorned] with such fearful fascination, as the vampire. The fearful fascination that Summers refers to has not waned. In fact, vampire lore abounds—in books and movies, in history and in contemporary life—and today's teens are among the driving forces in what could be called vampire mania. *The Vampire Library* examines the world of vampires from a variety of perspectives including history, contemporary life, literature, and film. Lively narrative, personal accounts from the past and present, and strange facts will appeal to casual readers and student researchers alike. Source notes, a bibliography for further research, and index provide additional tools for readers and report writers.

history of vampires in literature: *The Vampire in Contemporary Popular Literature* Lorna Piatti-Farnell, 2013-11-07 Prominent examples from contemporary vampire literature expose a desire to re-evaluate and re-work the long-standing, folkloristic interpretation of the vampire as the immortal undead. This book explores the new vampire as a literary trope, offering a comprehensive critical analysis of vampires in contemporary popular literature and demonstrating how they engage with essential cultural preoccupations, anxieties, and desires. Drawing from cultural materialism, anthropology, psychoanalysis, literary criticism, gender studies, and postmodern thought, Piatti-Farnell re-frames the concept of the vampire in relation to a distinctly twenty-first century brand of Gothic imagination, highlighting important aesthetic, conceptual, and cultural changes that have affected the literary genre in the post-2000 era. She places the contemporary literary vampire within the wider popular culture scope, also building critical connections with issues of fandom and readership. In reworking the formulaic elements of the vampiric tradition — and experimenting with genre-bending techniques — this book shows how authors such as J.R. Ward, Stephanie Meyers, Charlaine Harris, and Anne Rice have allowed vampires to be moulded into enigmatic figures who sustain a vivid conceptual debt to contemporary consumer and popular culture. This book highlights the changes — conceptual, political and aesthetic — that vampires have undergone in the past decade, simultaneously addressing how these changes in vampire identity impact on the definition of the Gothic as a whole.

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history of vampires in literature: Horror Literature through History Matt Cardin, 2017-09-21 This two-volume set offers comprehensive coverage of horror literature that spans its deep history, dominant themes, significant works, and major authors, such as Stephen King, Edgar Allan Poe, and Anne Rice, as well as lesser-known horror writers. Many of today's horror story fans—who appreciate horror through movies, television, video games, graphic novels, and other forms—probably don't realize that horror literature is not only one of the most popular types of literature but one of the oldest. People have always been mesmerized by stories that speak to their deepest fears. *Horror Literature through History* shows 21st-century horror fans the literary sources of their favorite entertainment and the rich intrinsic value of horror literature in its own right. Through profiles of major authors, critical analyses of important works, and overview essays focused on horror during particular periods as well as on related issues such as religion, apocalypticism, social criticism, and gender, readers will discover the fascinating early roots and evolution of horror writings as well as the reciprocal influence of horror literature and horror cinema. This unique two-volume reference set provides wide coverage that is current and compelling to modern readers—who are of course also eager consumers of entertainment. In the first section, overview essays on horror during different historical periods situate works of horror literature within the social, cultural, historical, and intellectual currents of their respective eras, creating a seamless narrative of the genre's evolution from ancient times to the present. The second section demonstrates how otherwise unrelated works of horror have influenced each other, how horror subgenres have evolved, and how a broad range of topics within horror—such as ghosts, vampires, religion, and gender roles—have been handled across time. The set also provides alphabetically arranged reference entries on authors, works, and specialized topics that enable readers to zero in on information and concepts presented in the other sections.

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