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FRANKENSTEIN: INTRODUCTION

© 2008 by WILLIAM B. JONES JR.

Author of Classics Illustrated: A Cultural History

The most famous horror story ever written began, naturally enough, as a nightmare. It happened this way. In 1816, eighteen-year-old Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (later Shelley) and her future husband, the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, joined the poet Lord Byron and his physician-friend, Dr. John Polidori, in Switzerland, near Lake Geneva. When bad weather kept them housebound for several days, they passed the time by reading ghost stories.

Lord Byron suggested that each of the four friends Mary Shelley (1840) by Rothwell should write a ghost story. As Mary Shelley later wrote, "I



busied myself to think of a story.... One which would speak to the mysterious fears of our nature and awaken thrilling horror—one to make the reader dread to look round, to curdle the blood, and quicken the beatings of the heart." For several days she was unable to report any progress with her tale. One night, however, she listened to a scientific conversation between Byron and Shelley about the possibility of reanimating a corpse.

"Night waned upon this talk," Mary Shelley remembered. "When I placed my head on my pillow I did not sleep.... I saw-with shut eyes, but acute mental vision-I saw the pale student of unhallowed arts kneeling beside the thing he had put together. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, and then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life and stir with an uneasy, half-vital motion. ... His success would terrify the artist; he would rush away from his odious handiwork, horror-stricken. ... He sleeps; but he is awakened; he opens his eyes; behold, the horrid thing stands at his bedside, opening his curtains and looking on him with yellow, watery, but speculative eyes."

The next morning, Mary recalled, "I announced that I had thought of a story. ... At first I thought but of a few pages, of a short tale, but Shelley urged me to develop the idea at greater length." Frankenstein or, The Modern Prometheus was published in January 1818, when the author (now married to the poet) was twenty. The novel was an immediate best-seller, and its popularity has continued to grow during the past two centuries. Numerous films have been inspired by the book, including James Whale's Frankenstein (1931) and Bride of Frankenstein (1935)—both featuring Boris Karloff as the monster—as well as Mel Brooks's brilliant parody Young Frankenstein (1974).

In popular culture, the name "Frankenstein" is often confused with the nameless "creature." Yet the common misidentification reinforces novelist Muriel Spark's contention that the creator, Victor Frankenstein, and "the miserable monster whom I had created" are each halves of one being. In the process of creating "the wretch," Frankenstein seems to become less human, while his creation grows in intellect and moral capacity, becoming, in the end, somehow more human than his maker. Even when the creature commits the most horrid deeds, he never entirely loses the reader's sympathy. The characters are locked for much of the novel in a revolving pattern of pursuer and pursued, ending only in the death of one and the disappearance of the other, "lost in darkness and distance."

CLASSIC COMICS, Frankenstein, Number 26 by Mary Shelley

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FRANKENSTEIN









FRANKENSTEIN



Mary Shelley

FROM earliest childhood Mary Shelley was under the personal influence of the literary great of her time. Lamb was a frequent visitor at her father's house. Coleridge came and read in his hypnotically persuasive voice from "The Ancient Mariner."

William Godwin, Mary's father, was born of a staid, conservative family. Early in life he showed an interest in religion and as a young man was a minister. He did not remain long in this profession. A volume of sermons, followed by some serious philosophical writings gained him a position of respect in the literary world.

Godwin married Mary Wollstonecraft, who was herself a writer of no mean ability. Her book, "Vindication of the Rights of Women," calling for equality of education and opportunity in the commercial world for her sex, brought fame.

Mary Shelley was born on August 30th, 1797. Her mother died ten days later. Perhaps much of the sorrow of Mary's life would have been avoided had her liberally-minded and strong-willed mother survived.

Codwin struggled to care for Mary and her older halfsister, but feared that his bachelor home was not the proper surroundings. A few years after the death of his first wife, he remarried. This second marriage does not seem to have been fortunate, for his wife had no understanding of the theories and philosophies of Godwin and his associates. Poor financial circumstances only served to place an extra strain upon the family.



At the age of 17, Mary eloped with Percy Bysshe Shelley to Switzerland. It was on this trip that she undertook her first serious literary venture, a travelbook of the journey.

Shelley, though in line to inherit a baronetcy, had little money. He was an almost unknown poet. (Shelley never hecame popular until long after his death.) His family supplied a small allowance, but Shelley was for years on the verge of bankruptcy, mainly due to loans he secured for Godwin's publishing business. Godwin, though borrowing money through Shelley, never forgave him for eloping with Mary. Shelley's family regarded him as a black-sheep. His anti-religious writings soon brought him into disfayor in England. Seeking more pleasant surroundings, the young couple went to Italy. It was here, while visiting with Byron, that the idea for Frankenstein was born.

A discussion of Darwin's experiments, then conjectures on the possibility of restoring life to dead bodies appealed to Mary Shelley's fertile imagination. A nightmare on the subject convinced her that this was material for a novel that would terrify the reader.

It was not until sometime later that the novel was completed and published. It brought almost immediate fame. Though she wrote several other novels, all of them well-received by the public at that time, only Frankenstein has stood the test of time.

Shelley died in a boat wreck off the Italian coast in 1822 and Mary made her way back to England. Poverty followed her almost to her grave. Shelley's family settled a small pension on her. In 1844 the family title and estate passed to her son, Percy Florence, the only one of her many children who survived.

Mary Shelley died quietly on February 21st, 1851, at the age of fifty-three.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

(April 18-19, 1775)

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

Listen, my children, and you shall hear Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere, On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five; Hardly a man is now alive Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march By land or sea from the town tonight, Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch Of the North Church tower as a signal light— One, if by land, and two, if by sea; And I on the opposite shore will be, Ready to ride and sprend the alarm Through every Middlesex village and farm, For the country folk to be up and to arm."

> Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore, Just as the moon rose over the bay, Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somerset, British man-of-war; A phantom ship, with each mast and spar Across the moon like a prison bar, And a huge black hulk, that was magnified By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile, his friend, through alley and street. Wanders and watches with eager ears, Till in the silence around him he hears The muster of men at the barracks door, The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet, And the measured tread of the grenadiers, Marching down to their boats on the shore.

> Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church, By the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread, To the belfry tower overhead, And startled the pigeons from their perch On the somber rafters, that round him made Masses and moving shapes of shade— By the trembling ladder, steep and tall, To the highest window in the wall, Where he paused to listen and look down A moment on the roafs of the town, And the moonlight moving over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead, In their night-encompment on the hill, Wrapped in silence so deep and still That he could hear, like a sentine's tread, The watchful night-wind, as it went Creeping along from tent to ten!, And seeming to whisper, "All is well!" A moment only he feels the spell Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread Of the lonely belfry and the dead; For suddenly all his thoughts are bent On a shadowy something far away, Where the river widens to meet the bay-A line of black that bends and floats On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride, On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere. Now he patted his horse's side, Now gazed at the landscape far and near,

Then, impetuous, stamped the earth, And turned and straightened his saddle-girth; But mostly he watched with eager search The beltry-tower of the Old North Church, As it rose above the graves on the hill, Lonely and spectral and somber and still. And lol as he looks, on the belfry's height A glimmer, and then a gleam of light! He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns, But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in a village street, A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark, And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet; That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light, The fate of a nation was riding that night; And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight, Kindled the land into flame with its heat. He has left the village and mounted the steep, And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep. Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides; And under the alders that skirt its edge, Now soft on the samk, now loud on the ledge, Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock, When he crossed the bridge into Bedford Town. He heard the crowing of the cock, And the barking of the farmer's dog, And felt the damp of the river's fog, That rises after the sun goes down.



pt. t was one by the village clock, when he galloped into Lexington.

When he galloped into Lexington. He saw the gilded weathercock Swim in the moonlight as he passed, And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare, Gaze at him with a spectral glare, As if they already stood aghast At the bloody work they would look upon

It was two by the village clock, When he came to the bridge in Concord Town. He heard the bleating of the Rock, And the twitter of birds among the trees. And felt the breath of the morning breeze Blowing over the meadows brown. And one was safe and asleep in his bed Who at the bridge would be first to fall. Who that day would be Iying dead, Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In books you have read, How the British Regulars fired and fled-How the farmers gave them ball for ball, From behind each fence and farm-yard wall, Chasing the red-coats down the lane, Then crossing the fields to emerge again Under the trees at the turn of the rond, And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere; And so through the night went his cry of alarm To every Middlesex village and farm— A cry of defiance and not of fear, A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door, And a word that shall echo forcvermore! For, borne on the night wind of the past, Through all our history, to the last, In the hour of darkness and peril and need, The people will waken and listen to hear The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed, And the midnight message of Paul Revere,

THE "GHOST OF CORREGIDOR" By GEORGINA CAMPBELL



The boy from Brooklyn who was Corregidor's last link with the United States is free again — Sergeant Irving Strobing, the "ghost of Corregidor."

He'll never forget, the day the Japanese

took over in Manila Bay. And the men who were his comrades, those who have survived, will never forget "the ghost."

May 6, 1942... in the tunnels of Corregidor ... the weary, discouraged American garrison waited for the Japanese to arrive ... Shells screamed overhead ... the hot sun glazed down on the blood and slaughter littering the battered fortress in Manila Bay ... Here a man sobbed quietly to himself, his thoughts turned inward to the past ... Another sat just staring ahead, seeing nothing, scarcely able to remember what life had been like back in the good old U.S.A.

Without hope, the Americans were indeed lost. Something had to be done. There wasn't much time, and there wasn't much to do, but Strobing saw what should be done, and did it.

Suddenly his radio transmitter crackled to life, and with the sound, the men raised their heads again.

"My name is Irving Strobing. Get this to my mother, Mrs. Minnie Strobing, 605 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, New York . . ."

Hunched over his radio, young Strobing doggedly refused to say die. The handsome, dark-eyed soldier had graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School when he was 16. He spent a year in Brooklyn College, and then quit because he could think of nothing except an army career. He wanted to go to West Point, but there wasn't enough money for that. At 19, he enlisted in the army on July 9, 1939. "You'll be proud of me!" he told his parents as they signed his papers. "Maybe I'll still get to West Point." He got to the Philippines and fought under General Wainwright. Until today.

Today he was captured, in the blistering heat of Manila Bay. He fought till the last second of time allowed him by his captors—fought not with ammunition, for he had none, but with words, with courage and satire and hope. He became known as the "ghost of Corregidor." Never was a ghost so popular; never was a group of men happier to see and hear this friendly spirit, who filled them with new hope and new courage.

"They are not here yet. We are waiting for God only knows what. How about a chocolate soda?" He tapped the words out, and their message brought a rueful cackle of laughter to the parched lips of his comrades.

"We've got only an hour and twenty minutes" was the young radioman's next message. The men in Malinta Tunnel stretched their weary bodies and thought: "We can make out somehow." They looked about them and saw their rifles, silenced now, lying on the ground. They used the little energy they had left to smash these rifles, so that the Japs wouldn't get them ... "They are breaking up the rifles!" reported Strobing.





"My love to Pa, Joe, Sue, Mac, Carry, Joy and Paul . . ." The Japanese were getting closer now, and Strobing's thoughts inevitably turned to home and family. Joe, his older brother, a staff sergeant on Luzon . . . "Give 'em hell for us!" Strobing's radio begged . . . Sue, his sister, who then had not yet graduated from Hunter's College . . . Mac and Carry, his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, who lived upstairs. Would he ever see upstairs again? Joy and Paul, their kids who'd bragged about Irving from the second he entered the army. Would they say in the future: "He was our cousin and a brave soldier?" And his father: he was alive when Irving sent that message, and smiled in pride when he got that message. He is dead now.

"General Wainwright is a right guy" Strobing's radio said after that. "We are willing to go on for him."

When the Japanese arrived, the Americans were willing to march bravely, heads high, for Wainwright; and, too, for Corporal (now Sergeant) Strobing.

The supple fingers which had tapped out words of cheer grew scrawny and calloused as Strobing worked in a Japanese quarry day after day. "It was work or starve." he recalled over three years

later; "Or probably both. Youfilled your ten cars of rocks every day or you missed your food and your rest periods."

Back in Brooklyn, at 605 Barbey Street, Mrs. Minnie Strobing waited for her son to return. "I never could realize that I mightn't be seeing him again!" she said; "I always knew he would come home." A small, plump, brighteyed woman, she found the waiting hard, but she had much of the courage that



After three and a half years of prison, the "ghost" was finally freed in September, 1945. He was flown in from the far Pacific with about 80 other prisoners of war. They came in three big transport planes and were welcomed by over a thousand relatives and friends in San Francisco. Many other thousands lined the streets to cheer wildly as they paraded along Market Street.

High-ranking officers of the Army and Navy met them at Hamilton Field. Honor guards and Army and Navy bands escorted them. The cheering was silenced as messages of gratitude and pride were read.

"You return as conquerors and as heroes and we hail you with the gratitude which your gallantry so richly deserves," said a message from James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy.

Robert Patterson, Secretary of War, said: "You were our farthest outpost in time of great national peril. You stood firm and heroic in the face of certain defeat. We honor you as we wel-

come you back."

Strobing and his comrades were pleased by all this. But the message they will treasure forever came from that "right guy," Jonathan Wainwright, to the men he described as "my comrades."

"In future years our greatest pride will be these words," said the General's message, 'I was at Bataan and then I was at Corregidor.""

Mary Shelley's subtitle, *The Modern Prometheus*, evoked the Greek myth of Prometheus, who created humankind out of clay. On the title page of the first edition the following lines from John Milton's *Paradise Lost* appeared: "Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay / To mould me man? Did I solicit thee / From darkness to promote me?" *Frankenstein* raises questions of continuing relevance that address the ethical boundaries of scientific research and the moral responsibilities of the scientific community.

But before anything else, the book is, as its author intended, a scary story. It is the horror element of the novel that dominates the *Classics Illustrated* adaptation by Ruth A. Roche and the film-inspired artwork by Robert Hayward Webb (CI 25, 34, 46, 132) and Ann Brewster (a female comics-industry pioneer). Published in December 1945 as *Classic Comics* No. 26, *Frankenstein* was one of most popular titles in the series, running through nineteen printings by 1971. Mike Benton, in *Horror Comics* (1991), lauded the *Classics* version of Mary Shelley's tale of terror as "probably the most faithful adaptation of the original novel—movies included." Donald F. Glut called it "a veritable storyboard for the definitive movie version..., if it is ever filmed."

Webb and Brewster obviously relied on Boris Karloff's film persona for their conception of "the creature." By the time *Frankenstein* was added to the *Classic Comics* roster, the Karloff image of the monster was so indelibly fixed in the collective imagination that it is unlikely readers would have accepted a substitute. Beyond the obligatory nod to the movie, the artists display a striking originality in their vision of the story, maintaining a tension in the linework between a sturdy realism and a sinuous undercurrent that contributes to a haunted, otherworldly atmosphere.

The original line-drawing cover by Webb and Brewster depicts the creature raging against his fate against a lightning-filled night sky. It was replaced in September 1958 with a painted cover by the legendary Norman B. Saunders showing a distant Victor Frankenstein chasing the creature across the Arctic ice. Saunders also supplied painted covers for *Classics Illustrated* editions of *A Journey to the Center of the Earth* (CI 138), *The Crisis* (CI 145), and *The Buccaneer* (CI 148). His *Frankenstein painting* is a "classic" in its own right.



Classic Comics #26 *Frankenstein* cover by Webb and Brewster (December 1945).