

The Castle Of Otranto A Gothic Story 3 E Oxford Worlds Classics

First published pseudonymously in 1764, The Castle of Otranto purported to be a translation of an Italian story of the time of the crusades. Walpole gives us a series of catastrophes, ghostly interventions, revelations of identity, and exciting contexts. Emma Clery's new introduction and notes make this the definitive edition.

Manfred, the lord of the castle of Otranto, has long lived in dread of an ancient prophecy: it's foretold that when his family line ends, the true owner of the castle will appear and claim it. In a desperate bid to keep the castle, Manfred plans to coerce a young woman named Isabella into marrying him. Isabella refuses to yield to Manfred's reprehensible plan. But once she escapes into the depths of the castle, it becomes clear that Manfred isn't the only threat. As Isabelle loses herself in the seemingly endless hallways below, voices reverberate from the walls and specters wander through the dungeons. Otranto appears to be alive, and it's seeking revenge for the sins of the past.

The Castle of Otranto

Gothic Horror from The Castle of Otranto to Alien

a Gothic Story

Out of Time's Abyss

The Castle of Otranto by Horace Walpole

The Castle of Otranto, a novel by Horace Walpole, published under a pseudonym in 1764 (although the first editions are dated the following year). It is considered the first Gothic novel in the English language, and it is often said that it founded the horror story as a legitimate literary form. Walpole presents The Castle of Otranto as the English translation of a recently discovered manuscript. The preface to the first edition suggests that the manuscript was written sometime between 1095 and 1243 (during the Crusades), "or shortly after", and subsequently printed in Naples in 1529. The manuscript tells the story of Manfred, a prince of Otranto. . At the beginning of the story, Manfred eagerly awaits the marriage of his sickly son, Conrad, to Princess Isabella. Manfred's subjects notice his impatience. They suspect that Manfred has arranged the marriage in hopes of avoiding an ancient prophecy that predicted that his castle and his governorate of Otranto "would pass from the present family, provided the royal owner grew too large to inhabit." The wedding date is set for Conrad's birthday. However, on their wedding day, Manfred's son is nowhere to be found. In the courtyard, a servant discovers that a huge helmet fell from the sky and crushed Conrad to death. Realizing that his only male heir is dead and his wife can no longer have children, Manfred decides to marry Isabella. He approaches Isabella with his proposal. When she refuses to marry him, Manfred grabs her, apparently with the intention of raping her. Fortunately, a series of supernatural events, including the appearance of his grandfather's ghost, distracts Manfred, and Isabella manages to break free. As she escapes to the nearby Saint Nicholas Church (with the help of a peasant named Theodore), Manfred confronts his guards, who claim to have seen a giant armored leg in the gallery. Later, he and his guards are joined by a group of knights who seek Isabel on behalf of her father, the Marquis of Vicenza. Outside the castle grounds, Theodore bravely defends Isabella from a knight. She hurts the knight and discovers, to her dismay, that the wounded knight is actually Isabella's father, Frederic. Together, Theodore, Frederic, and Isabella return to the castle. Frederic recovers and explains to Manfred's wife, Hippolita, how exactly he came to be in Otranto: while he was at war, Frederic had a vision that warned him that his daughter was in danger. The vision directed him to a forest where he met a hermit. The hermit directed him towards a gigantic sword with an inscribed prophecy: Manfred, suddenly noticing the resemblance between Theodore and the hero Alfonso, tries again to secure Isabella's hand in marriage. This time he proposes to Frederic that they marry the other's daughters. At first, Frederic agrees, but the ghost of the forest hermit haunts him and he finally decides not to go through with the double marriage. Manfred is furious, and even more so when he learns that Theodore meets a lady at Alfonso's grave. Manfred convinced that Isabella is having an affair with Theodore, sneaks into the grave and fatally stabs the lady. Horrified, Manfred realizes that she has not killed Isabella but her own daughter, Matilda. Moments after Matilda's death, the castle wall behind Manfred collapses, revealing a gigantic vision of Alfonso. Alfonso's image declares that his grandson, Theodore, is the true heir of Otranto. Manfred then reveals that his grandfather poisoned Alfonso and usurped his throne. In an attempt to atone for his wrongdoing, Manfred agrees to abdicate the throne. The novel ends with Frederic offering Isabella's hand in marriage to Theodore. Although he eventually agrees to marry Isabella, Theodore mourns the loss of his true love, Matilda, for many years.

On his wedding day, Conrad, heir to the House of Otranto, is killed under mysterious circumstances. His calculating father, Manfred, fears that his dynasty will now come to an end, and determines to marry his son's bride himself--despite the fact that he already is married. But a series of terrifying supernatural omens soon threaten this unlawful union, as the curse placed on Manfred's ancestor, who usurped the lawful Prince of Otranto, begins to unfold.

The Mysterious Mother. A Tragedy

Classic Gothic

Gothic, Horror Novel... Henry Morley (15 September 1822 - 1894) Was One of the Earliest Professors of English Literature. He Was a Dynamic Lecturer and a Prolific Writer and Editor

Return of the Repressed, The

The Castle of Otranto is a 1764 novel by Horace Walpole. It is generally regarded as the first gothic novel, initiating a literary genre which would become extremely popular in the later 18th century and early 19th century, with authors such as Charles Maturin, Ann Radcliffe, Bram Stoker, Edgar Allan Poe and Daphne du Maurier. *Plot* The Castle of Otranto tells the story of Manfred, lord of the castle, and his family. The book begins on the wedding-day of his sickly son Conrad and princess Isabella. Shortly before the wedding, however, Conrad is crushed to death by a gigantic helmet that falls on him from above. This inexplicable event is particularly ominous in light of an ancient prophecy, *that the castle and lordship of Otranto should pass from the present family, whenever the real owner should be grown too large to inhabit it.* Manfred, terrified that Conrad's death signals the beginning of the end for his line, resolves to avert destruction by marrying Isabella himself while divorcing his current wife Hippolita, who he feels has failed to bear him a proper heir. However, as Manfred attempts to marry Isabella, she escapes to a church with the aid of a peasant named Theodore. Manfred orders Theodore's death while talking to the friar Jerome, who ensured Isabella's safety in the church. When Theodore removes his shirt to be killed, Jerome recognises a marking below his shoulder and identifies Theodore as his own son. Jerome begs for his son's life, but Manfred says Jerome must either give up the princess or his son's life. They are interrupted by a trumpet and the entrance of knights from another kingdom who want to deliver Isabella. This leads the knights and Manfred to race to find Isabella. Theodore, having been locked in a tower by Manfred, is freed by Manfred's daughter Matilda. He races to the underground church and finds Isabella. He hides her in a cave and blocks it to protect her from Manfred and ends up fighting one of the mysterious knights. Theodore badly wounds the knight, who turns out to be Isabella's father, Frederic. With that, they all go up to the castle to work things out. Frederic falls in love with Matilda and he and Manfred begin to make a deal about marrying each other's daughters. Manfred, suspecting that Isabella is meeting Theodore in a tryst in the church, takes a knife into the church, where Matilda is meeting Theodore. Thinking his own daughter is Isabella, he stabs her. Theodore is then revealed to be the true prince of Otranto and Matilda dies, leaving Manfred to repent. Theodore becomes King and eventually marries Isabella because she is the only one who can understand his true sorrow. . Horatio Walpole, 4th Earl of Orford (24 September 1717 - 2 March 1797) - also known as Horace Walpole - was an English art historian, man of letters, antiquarian and Whig politician. He had Strawberry Hill House built in Twickenham, south-west London, reviving the Gothic style some decades before his Victorian successors. His literary reputation rests on his Gothic novel, The Castle of Otranto (1764) and his Letters, which are of significant social and political interest. He was the son of first British Prime Minister Sir Robert Walpole. As he was childless, his barony descended to his cousin of the same surname, who was created the new Earl of Orford.

In "The Castle of Otranto," Manfred is a usurper who wants to consolidate his reign over Otranto by marrying his weak son off to Isabella, heir to a more legitimate prince. But there is an old prophecy which warns against such moves, and on the day of the wedding a gigantic iron helmet falls over Manfred's son's head. This monstrous mishap is only the beginning of this funnily creepy tale. But the plot, though wild and entertaining, is the least important thing about this 1764's novel. The really attractive, entertaining and literarily important thing is the creation of stereotypes: the foul weather; an ancient, dark castle full of closed halls, secret passages, corridors and doors; frightening apparitions; wicked tyrants desperate for fertile women; virtuous and pure ladies; heroic lads; dark and cold forests where ghosts appear, etc. Horace Walpole, who seems to have been an interesting man, must have had enormous fun writing this tone-setting book, which has had plenty of children in literature. Though imperfect in literary terms, "The Castle of Otranto" is well worth reading if for no other reason than to discover where many of the commonplace in Gothic literature come from. The characters in "The Castle of Otranto" are more like "types" than living human beings. That said, the book is a breezy example of an early novel, before the Victorians got hold of the form and made the books longer and more "respectable." Author Horace Walpole was the son of the prominent 18th century politician Robert Walpole, who is satirized in John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" and in a number of works written by Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope. Perhaps fortunately, Robert Walpole passed away before Horace wrote this book!

The Castle of Otranto, By: Horace Walpole, Edited by: Henry Morley

A Gothic Story : with a Biographical Preface

A Story. Translated by William Marshal, Gent. From the Original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto, ...

Science Fiction Stories

In a faraway medieval realm, Manfred, an arrogant and evil prince, rules with an iron fist. Banishing his wife to the castle dungeon, he confines i and plans to wed t the lovely Isabella, fiancée of his recently deceased son. The prince's plans are foiled, however, when a well-meaning peasant helps the young woman escape through the castle's underground passages. Grisly, supernatural events further aid in fulfilling a prophecy that spells doom for the prince and justice for Isabella's rescuer and rightful heir to the throne. One of the first and greatest of Gothic novels, this thrilling tale ranks among the most influential books in litrary history. Serving as the model for plots, characterizations, settings, and tone for hundreds of successors, The Castle of Otranto abounds with colorful scenes, adventure, suspense, and inexplicable phenomena.

Examines the psychological, cultural, and political implications of Gothic fiction, and helps to explain why horror writers and filmmakers have found such large and receptive audiences eager for the experience of being scared out of their wits.

The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story. Translated by William Marshal, Gent. from the Original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto

The Castle of Otranto, a Story, Translated by William Marshal,... from the Original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto,... [two Pseud. of H. Walpole]

The Old English Baron

The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story

Widely considered the first gothic novel, and indeed an initiator of the whole genre, The Castle of Otranto is a 1764 novel by Horace Walpole. It tells the tale of the lord of a castle, Manfred, and his family. Manfred's son Conrad is about to be married to princess Isabella, but Conrad is killed: crushed to death by the fall of a huge helmet from above. In light of an ancient prophesy, this tragic event is especially ominous.

First published pseudonymously in 1764, The Castle of Otranto purported to be a translation of an Italian story of the time of the crusades. In it Walpole attempted, as he declared in the Preface to the second edition, "to blend the two kinds of romance: the ancient and the modern". He gives us a series of catastrophes, ghostly interventions, revelations of identity, and exciting contexts. Crammed with invention, entertainment, terror, and pathos, the novel was an immediate success and Walpole's own favourite among his numerous works. His friend, the poet Thomas Gray, wrote that he and his family, having read Otranto, were now 'afraid to go to bed o'night'. The novel is here reprinted from a text of 1798, the last that Walpole himself prepared for the press.

By the Hon. Horace Walpole

A Gothic Novel : Text and Prefaces Taken from the First Edition of 1765 and from the Second Edition

Valhek

The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic story. (With a critical introduction.)

The novel begins with the impending marriage of Conrad, son the lord of the Castle Otranto, to Isabella. On the day of the marriage, Conrad is mysteriously struck down by a helmet that falls from the sky and crushes his skull and killing him. Remembering the curse set over the inhabitants of Castle of Otranto declaring that, should they become too proud, they will be replaced by another family, Conrad's father Manfred panics. Afraid that his family is about to be ended, he decides to divorce his wife, Hippolita, because she has failed to give him a healthy son. Instead, he will marry Isabella himself and attempt to continue his line. But Isabella escapes. Aided by a peasant, Theodore, she manages to escape to Friar Jerome who gives her sanctuary before Manfred can force her into marriage. Infuriated at her attempt to thwart him, Manfred sets out to get Isabella back, but finds Theodore instead and sentences him to death for aiding Isabella.

This is the tale of Bradley after he left Fort Dinosaur upon the west coast of the great lake that is in the center of the island. Upon the fourth day of September, 1916, he set out with four companions, Sinclair, Brady, James, and Tippet, to search along the base of the barrier cliffs for a point at which they might be scaled. Through the heavy Caspakian air, beneath the swollen sun, the five men marched northwest from Fort Dinosaur, now waist-deep in lush, jungle grasses starred with myriad gorgeous blooms, now across open meadow-land and parklike expanses and again plunging into dense forests of eucalyptus and acacia and giant arboreous ferns with feathered fronds waving gently a hundred feet above their heads. About them upon the ground, among the trees and in the air over them moved and swung and soared the countless forms of Caspak's teeming life. Always were they menaced by some frightful thing and seldom were their rifles cool, yet even in the brief time they had dwelt upon Caprona they had become callous to danger, so that they swung along laughing and chatting like soldiers on a summer hike....

A Story

Annotated

The Italian

Knapp Coll.

The Castle of Otranto is a book by Horace Walpole first published in 1764 and generally regarded as the first gothic novel. In the second edition, Walpole applied the word 'Gothic' to the novel in the subtitle - "A Gothic Story". The novel merged medievalism and terror in a style that has endured ever since. The aesthetics of the book shaped modern-day gothic books, films, art, music and the goth subculture

A Gothic Story ... Last Edition Adorned with Cuts

The Castle of Otranto Illustrated

A Gothic Story. Edited ... by W.S. Lewis

A Gothic Story. With a Memoir of the Author

The Castle of Otranto**Courier Corporation**

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Novel

Or the Confessional of the Black Penitents. A Romance. By Ann Radcliffe, ... In Three Volumes. ...

Gothic Classics: The Castle of Otranto and The Old English Baron

The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story ... Second Edition. By H. W., i.e. H. Walpole, Earl of Orlord. MS. note by the author

The supernatural, things that lurk, unsettling nightmares and brooding landscapes, dark castles and ancient lore. Dark dreams made real. These are the creative maelstrom of gothic writing, shown here with tales from the finest gothic writers.

A Gothic Story. The Castle of Otranto; a Gothic Story

A Gothic Story

A Gothic Novel

The Castle of Otranto .