Re-Emergence of Coldness in Black’s “The Coldest Girl in Coldtown”

GS. Deekshitha, M.A., M.Phil
Research Scholar, Department of English (Aided)
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore

Dr. S. Sakthivel, M.A., M.Phil, B.Ed. D.Ted, Ph.D
Supervisor, Assistant Professor of English
Department of English (Un Aided)
Kongunadu Arts and science College, Coimbatore

Abstract
The vampire culture transformed from providing frighten and terrific happenings with hardly romance to solely sexuality and Romance. The concept get reverted through Holly Black’s “The coldest Girl in the Coldestown”. He brought threatening in characterizing the blood sucking creature without giving importance to the fanciful substances. He focused on re-emergence of the coldness by portraying the real vampirism which was lacked in recent decades’ literature works. In this book, the people both get attracted and terrified by the vampire.

The vampire evolution has a great impact in literature. In ancient days, the vampire portrayed to be a fearsome creature. The vampire culture spread over the world through folk tales. Probably, the folk tales were said orally in which they could enhance the tales with their imagination. The oral literature doesn’t have any limitations or restrictions. The writer could bend for own convinces. The works in 17th to 19th century portrayed vampires just as a blood sucking creature. The vampire is a creature with the chilling body temperature, sucks blood from humans, have mesmerizing potency and ability to transform into any forms.

It is not life. It is without breath, without soul, without heart. It has a name that is not spoken yet in this world. It is a vampyre. It feeds on blood, she said, moving towards him. It hunts the humans, takes life or worse, much worse, turns which it hunts and kills into itself. (Web Roberts)

This creature doesn’t have any emotion. Their body temperature reached extreme cold. They can’t feel anything. They were characterized as a terrified creature, only through their blood sucking habit.

If they became hungry, they won’t consider it was family or friends. Simply they want to drain blood and satisfied the hungry. The newly turned vampire was most dangerous and venomous in
nature. They can’t even control themselves from committing murder while draining blood. Those vampires drain last drop of blood from victim. The first taste of blood made them addicted, drowsy and tempted to drain more. Likewise the writers of those centuries portrayed with these usual characterizations and behaviors for vampire. The same vampire culture followed for more than three centuries.

From half of the 19th century the modernism on vampire culture emerged. Still the overview on vampire culture didn’t attain any modification. Sheridan De Fanu’s Carmilla portrayed vampires as monster and the people thought that the vampire can’t interfere in their dreams. Bram Stoker’s Dracula also portrayed vampire as massive threat for humans. They easily hypnotize humans by once interfering their dreams. The cruelty on vampires didn’t attain any development. Anne Rice’s An Interview with a vampire or Ann Radcliffe’s works on vampire had no modifications in character but the way of treating the vampire begins to vary.

In recent decades, the works on vampire said that they were treated as a neighborhood. The vampires came into the friendly atmosphere. The writer created slight innovations in character of vampires. Stephene Meyer’s “Twilight” and L. J. Smith’s “Vampire Dairies” portrayed the vampires with mortal way of living and made them to revolve around the city in day time escaping from sun burn with a magical ring. Even these two works itself paved the separates vampire culture in literature. The vampires became fond of sexuality and romance from the frightened and terrific figure in literature.

The works on vampire certainly undergoes deconstruction process. The writers worked on own imagination which want vampire to be portrayed as a familiar figure among readers. The vampire novels transferred from suspense and thriller to romance criteria. Holly Black revert this vampire culture in his work The Coldest Girl in the Coldest Town. He brought the frighten moments with vampires and fearful experiences of characters. He eventually marked the vampire again as a scary creature which was their prolonged place in literature.

Holly Black recreated the vampire concept which took the reader to extreme cold. His story itself began with the scary deaths committed by vampires. The protagonist caught up with her affected ex-boyfriend and a vampire boy who made her to enter in to the closest Coldtown to rescue herself and those boys from not spreading the infection. The Coldtown was the Quarantine constructed for Vampires and for people who were all infected by vampires only, permitted there.

The book consists of twins, Midnight and Winter. Both were much interested in vampires which made them thirst in knowing about it. They gather information from the Coldtown and telecasted or written in their blog. Their thirst on vampires gave them courage for the transformation by entered the Coldtown. The old vampire culture prevailed vampire with threatening character that made the people to run away from them. But here, the twins eagerly entered the Coldtown and became volunteer for the transformation. They desired for the eternal life.

The folklore people run away from this whimsical creature and protected them from the vampires by using holly water, garlic and certain kinds of flowers. There were vampire hunters who stabbed vampire’s heart or cut down the head from the body wherever they saw that creature. Holly Black made the intension of people totally differed from old one. In his book, he gave a special attention to the vampires. Even with the threatening concept he brought attraction over the people of US. He provided separate city for vampires to survive and not in contrast to destroy. He made two characters willingly have the transformation. His recreation concept on providing frighten creature succeed in delivering terrified moments along with admired experiences.
Work Cited

Primary Source

References