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Stephen King is a 'New York Times'-bestselling novelist who made his name in the horror and fantasy genres with books like 'Carrie,' 'The Shining' and 'IT.' Much of his work has been adapted for film and TV.Stephen King was born on September 21, 1947, in Portland, Maine. He graduated from the University of Maine and later worked as a teacher while establishing himself as a writer. Having also published work under the pseudonym Richard Bachman, King's first horror novel, Carrie, was a huge success. Over the years, King has become known for titles that are both commercially successful and sometimes critically acclaimed. His books have sold more than 350 million copies worldwide and been adapted into numerous successful films.Stephen Edwin King was born on September 21, 1947, in Portland, Maine. King is recognized as one of the most famous and successful horror writers of all time. His parents, Donald and Nellie Ruth Pillsbury King, split up when he was very young, and he and his brother David divided their time between Indiana and Connecticut for several years. King later moved back to Maine with his mother and brother. There he graduated from Lisbon Falls High School in 1966. King stayed close to home for college, attending the University of Maine at Orono. There he wrote for the school's newspaper and served in its student government. While in school, King published his first short story, which appeared in Startling Mystery Stories. After graduating with a degree in English in 1970, he tried to find a position as a teacher but had no luck at first. King took a job in a laundry and continued to write stories in his spare time until late 1971, when he began working as an English educator at Hampden Academy. It was that year that he also married fellow writer Tabitha Spruce.In 1973, King sold his first novel, Carrie, the tale of a tormented teen who gets revenge on her peers. The book became a huge success after it was published the following year, allowing him to devote himself to writing full time. It was later adapted for the big screen with Sissy Spacek as the title character. More popular novels soon followed, including Salem's Lot (1975), The Shining (1977), Firestarter (1980), Cujo (1981) and IT (1986). While making novels about vicious, rabid dogs and sewer-dwelling monsters — as seen in Cujo and IT, respectively — King published several books as Richard Bachman. Four early novels — Rage (1977), The Long Walk (1979), Roadwork (1981) and The Running Man (1982) — were published under the moniker because of King's concern that the public wouldn't accept more than one book from an author within a year. He came up with the alias after seeing a novel by Richard Stark on his desk (actually a pseudonym used by Donald Westlake) coupled with what he heard playing on his record player at the time — "You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet," by Bachman Turner Overdrive.Although many of King's works were made into film or TV adaptations — Cujo and Firestarter were released for the big screen in 1983 and '84 respectively, while IT debuted as a miniseries in 1990 — the film The Shining, released in 1980 and starring Jack Nicholson and Shelley Duvall, became a renowned horror thriller that has stood the test of time. For a good portion of his career, King wrote novels and stories at a breakneck speed. He published several books per year for much of the 1980s and '90s. His compelling, thrilling tales have continued to be used as the basis of numerous films for the big and small screens. Actress Kathy Bates and actor James Caan starred in the critically and commercially successful adaptation of Misery in 1990, with Bates winning an Oscar for her performance as the psychotic Annie Wilkes. Four years later, The Shawshank Redemption, starring Tim Robbins and Morgan Freeman and based on one of his stories, became another acclaimed outing with multiple Oscar nominations. King's 1978 novel The Stand became a 1994 miniseries with Molly Ringwald and Gary Sinise in the lead, while the mid-'90s serialized outing The Green Mile was turned into a 1999 prison-based film starring Tom Hanks and Michael Clarke Duncan.Scroll to ContinueKing continues to create and be involved in provocative projects. He has worked directly in television, writing for series like Kingdom Hospital and Under the Dome, with the latter based on his 2009 novel. In 2011, he published 11/22/63, a novel involving time travel as part of an effort to stop the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. King also wrote Joyland (2013), a pulp-fiction style thriller that takes readers on a journey to uncovering who's behind an unsolved murder. And he surprised audiences by releasing Doctor Sleep (2013), a sequel to The Shining, with Sleep hitting No. 1 on the New York Times bestseller list.The novelist then published Mr. Mercedes (2014), with Finders Keepers (2015) and End of Watch (2016) rounding out the crime trilogy. In 2017, he teamed with son Owen to deliver Sleeping Beauties, about a mysterious pandemic that leaves women enveloped in cocoons. That year he polished off another collaboration, with Richard Chizmar, on the novella Gwendy's Button Box.Meanwhile, adaptations of King's works have continued to populate the big and small screens. In 2017, the first season of Mr. Mercedes began airing on the Audience Network, while a remake of the horror classic IT enjoyed a hefty box-office haul. In 2019, an adaptation of Doctor Sleep and IT Chapter Two hit theaters, along with a reboot of another signature King property, Pet Sematary.That year also brought the publication of the tireless writer's 61st novel, The Institute, about children with supernatural abilities who are taken from their parents and incarcerated by a mysterious organization.King and his novelist wife divide their time between Florida and Maine. They have three children: Naomi Rachel, a reverend; Joseph Hillstrom, who writes under the pen name Joe Hill and is a lauded horror-fiction writer in his own right; and Owen Phillip, whose first collection of stories was published in 2005.In honor of his prolific output and success in his craft, King was among the recipients of the National Medal of Arts in 2015. Outside of writing, King is a music fan. He even sometimes plays guitar and sings in a band called Rock Bottom Remainers with fellow literary stars like Dave Barry, Barbara Kingsolver and Amy Tan. The group has performed a number of times over the years to raise money for charity. According to books by Tyson Blue (The Unseen King),[1] Stephen J. Spignesi (The Lost Work of Stephen King),[2] and Rocky Wood et al. (Stephen King: Uncollected, Unpublished), there are numerous unpublished works by Stephen King that have come to light throughout King's career. These allegedly include novels and short stories, most of which remain unfinished. Most are stored among Stephen King's papers in the special collections of the Raymond H. Fogler Library at the University of Maine, some of which are freely accessible to the library's visitors. However, others require King's permission to read. Additionally, there are a number of uncollected short stories, published throughout King's long career in various anthologies and periodicals, that have never been published in a King collection. Unpublished works (Partial list) 1959 Charlie (unpublished short story) The manuscript of Charlie is held at the Raymond H. Fogler Library in box 1010 of the special collections. Thus, it is inaccessible without written permission from King himself. The story consists of six pages (3,900 words), but ends mid-paragraph. A note states that pages are missing from the manuscript. The story concerns an asteroid miner who discovers a pink cube. A black substance starts to come out of the cube, driving the miner back to his small hut. As the mysterious black substance reaches the hut, it breaches the air locks and proceeds to consume the miner. 1960 People, Places and Things (unpublished short story collection) People, Places and Things is a self-published, magazine-sized collection of short stories written in 1960 together with King's friend Chris Chesley. The collection was published using King's brother's small printing press. It consists of a mere 18 hand-bound pages, and King estimates that only 10 copies were printed. Copies were sold to school friends for about \$0.10 to \$0.25 each. The original collection consists of eight short stories by King and nine by Chesley. According to King, the only surviving copy is in his possession. The stories I'm Falling (lost) The Dimension Warp (lost) The Hotel at the End of the Road: Two gangsters, Tommy Riviera and Kelso Black, take refuge in an old hotel whose ominous proprietor does not want money. He wants the men themselves - as part of his private museum of the dead. I've Got to Get Away!: The narrator awakens, having no idea who he is. Shocked, he realizes that he is working at a conveyor belt and that he must get away. He attempts to escape, but is immediately captured by guards who reprogram him. The narrator is revealed to be a faulty robot who occasionally believes that it is a human. The story implies that the robot has experienced this consciousness many times before, only to forget it upon being reprogrammed. The Thing at the Bottom of the Well: A small boy enjoys torturing animals; he tears out the wings of flies, kills worms, and mistreats a dog with needles. One day, he is lured into a well by a strange voice. When his body is found, his arms are severed from the body and there are needles in his eyes. The Stranger: A thief and murderer are waylaid by the Grim Reaper. The Cursed Expedition: Two astronauts land on Venus, finding an Earth-like atmosphere: the temperature is perfect, and delicious fruit grows. The two astronauts believe they have discovered the Garden of Eden. But when one of the crew is found dead, the survivor is too late in realizing that the planet itself is alive and hungry. The survivor and his rocket are eaten by the planet. The Other Side of the Fog: A mysterious fog serves as a door between dimensions. Pete Jacobs involuntarily travels into the future (the year 2007), and eventually arrives in a world inhabited by dinosaurs. Helpless, he wanders from one dimension to the next, searching for his own kind. Never Look Behind You!: This short story, written together with a friend, tells about a mysterious woman killing in a peculiar way. 1963 The Aftermath (unpublished novella) The Aftermath is a 50,000 word manuscript that describes life after a nuclear war, suggesting the Armageddon was August 14, 1967, at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis. King began the novella at the same time he was beginning Getting It On (the story that would later become Rage). The Aftermath is currently stored among Stephen King's papers in the special collections of the Raymond H. Fogler Library at the University of Maine.[3] 1964 The Star Invaders (unpublished novel)[4] 1970 Sword in the Darkness (unpublished novel) Novella in the Darkness is the longest of King's unpublished works, at approximately 150,000 words. Upon its completion in April 1970, it was rejected by 12 publishers. King has said that he now considers it unpublishable and intends for it never to be released to the public. The book's plot includes a character dealing with the suicide of his pregnant sister and the death of his mother from a brain tumor, as well as another character, a black activist lawyer, who incites a riot after speaking at a local high school. In 2006, a lengthy excerpt from the book was published in Stephen King: Uncollected, Unpublished, by Rocky Wood et al. (Cemetery Dance Publications, March 2006). The excerpt related the backstory of one character, a teacher named Edie Rowsmith. It is effectively a stand-alone horror story in the style of the early Stephen King. 1974 The House on Value Street (unpublished and unfinished) The House on Value Street is the title of an unpublished novel. In his 1981 treatise on the horror genre, Danse Macabre, King describes his attempts to write a fictionalized novel about the kidnapping of Patty Hearst by the Symbionese Liberation Army. King talks about attempting multiple drafts from various angles, before deciding he could not finish the novel to his satisfaction. King does not describe the plot in any detail, except that the fictionalized SLA's headquarters would be in the eponymous house on Value Street. In Danse Macabre, King examines how the seeds of effective horror fiction may be found in the cultural climate and political current events. He also credits his failure to complete The House on Value Street as the genesis of his apocalyptic best-seller The Stand. As King tells it, he began free-associating on his SLA research, and typed the sentence "Donald DeFroze is a dark man." This first evocation of his recurring villain Randall Flagg, and the societal malaise at the center of Value Street, gave King the core ideas he needed to begin The Stand. 1976 Welcome to Clearwater (unpublished and unfinished) 1976 The Corner (unpublished and unfinished) 1977 Wimsey (unpublished and unfinished): In an attempt to write an English novel, King moved to England, but the idea failed. In the small segment that exists, we see Wimsey and his driver going to a party at an estate which seems to be in the middle of nowhere. On their way, they have an accident on a bridge that is seemingly on the verge of collapse. The segment ends here. 1983 The Leprechaun (unpublished and unfinished): This story was written for King's son Owen King. In the story, Owen is playing in a garden when he sees his cat attacking what seems to be a small animal, only to discover that the cat is attacking a tiny man. At that point, the story ends. According to King, the rest of the story was lost from the back of his motorcycle, so there is no chance of the remainder being discovered. The remains of the story are available within the online King community. The story has similarities to the third and final segment "General" of the 1985 anthology film Cat's Eye directed by Lewis Teague and screenplay by King himself. 1983 The Cannibals (a.k.a. Under the Dome) (unpublished and unfinished): This unfinished story eventually developed into Under the Dome, published in 2009. 1984 Keyholes (unpublished and unfinished): In the existing short fragment, King describes a concerned father talking to a psychiatrist about examining his son. The story circulates freely in the Stephen King internet community. 1987 Phil and Sundance (unpublished and unfinished): This 80-page story, unearthed by a French Stephen King fan site, was written for a boy with muscular dystrophy. The terminally ill child was granted a wish from the Make-a-Wish Foundation and requested to meet Stephen King, who gave him this story. Little is known about the story itself. Phil and Sundance is now owned by Cemetery Dance, and there has been no talk of its publication. Hatchet Head (date unspecified) Comb Dump (unpublished and unfinished) The Doors (unpublished, possibly unfinished) George D.X. McArdle (unpublished and unfinished) On the Island (unpublished and unfinished) Pinfall (date unspecified, unpublished, possibly unfinished) Unnamed story (unpublished), written in collaboration with Stephen R. Donaldson and several other writers to raise money for charity at a science fiction and fantasy convention. With no prior discussion, each wrote for 30 to 45 minutes, then folded the sheet so that the next writer had only their final line for context. Donaldson, who had to follow King's final line, called the resulting story "hysterically surreal".[5] But Only Darkness Loves Me (unpublished, unfinished and date unspecified): Today, only two pages of the typed and handwritten manuscript remain. The first page was typewritten, while the second was handwritten. Both pages can be found in box 1012 in the Raymond H. Fogler Library, and are freely accessible to the public. The first and only part of the story (named "The Most Beautiful Girl in the World") concerns a boy who is talking to a beautiful girl in a bar in Ledge Cove, Maine. She is apparently too beautiful to look any other way but indirectly. She then invites the boy back to her hotel room, but he ends up leaving her in the lobby and not going to her room. This tale was written with King's eldest son Joseph (Joe Hillstrom King). I Hate Mondays (unpublished and date unspecified): This is one of 10 stories, including "But Only Darkness Loves Me", that were rediscovered by author Rocky Wood. The stories were discovered during a 17-day trip, during which Wood was conducting research for his book Stephen King: Uncollected, Unpublished. The completed five-page story was written with King's youngest son, Owen, and is held in box 1010 at Raymond H. Folger Library's Special Collections Unit. It is only accessible with King's written permission. Uncollected works Short stories (Partial list) The following works may have been published in magazines, but not in book form: 1965 I Was a Teenage Grave Robber 1965 Code Name: Mouse Trap 1966 The 43rd Dream 1967 The Glass Floor: King's first published story, which he sold for \$35.00. The story concerns a man who goes to meet the grieving husband of his dead sister. The sister's husband explains that the woman died while working on a ladder in a room with a glass floor. Looking down, she became disoriented and fell from her ladder. The door to the room has since been plastered over to prevent more tragic accidents. The woman's brother breaks open the sealed door and walks into the glass-floored room, where he experiences a strange, trance-like vertigo from which he himself must be rescued. 1970 A Possible Fairy Tale 1970 Slade 1971 The Old Dude's Ticker 1974 The Float: original version of The Raft (revised 2010) 1976 Weeds 1977 Before the Play and After the Play: uncollected original prologue and original epilogue to The Shining 1977 The King Family and the Wicked Witch: In this short story written for the amusement of King's children, a jealous witch has cast a spell on the (then-four) members of the King family. The cursed family rescues an injured woodchuck that reveals itself to be a magical prince who was another of the witch's victims. The prince frees the family of their curse, then gives them enchanted cookies, which they trick the witch into eating. The cookies cause the witch to fart so violently that she blasts herself to the moon, and the family's happiness is restored. 1978 Man with a Belly 1978 The Night of the Tiger 1979 The Crate 1971 The Blue Air Compressor (revised 1981) 1985 The Replods 1986 For the Birds 1994 The Killer: a rewrite of I've Got to Get Away! 1994 Jhonathan and the Witches: An early short story written by a nine-year-old King. A poor cobbler's son named Jhonathan sets off to seek his fortune. On the way to visit the King to seek work, Jhonathan rescues a fairy and is given three magical wishes. The King tasks Jhonathan with destroying three witches, each of whom can only be killed in a certain way. Jhonathan uses his wishes to destroy the witches and is rewarded. 2012 A Face in the Crowd with Stewart O'Nan 2020 The Fifth Step 2021 Red Screen: A short story exclusive to those who purchased it from a Humble Bundle; concerns a detective investigating a plumber for his wife's murder. Poems 1968 Harrison State Park '68 1969 The Dark Man 1970 Donovan's Brain 1970 She Has Gone to Sleep While 1971 Silence 1971 Woman with Child 1972 In the Key Chords of Dawn 1972 The Hardcover Speaks 1988 Dino 2009 Mostly Old Men References ^ Blue, Tyson (1989). The Unseen King. Borgo Press. ISBN 1-55742-073-4. ^ \*Spignesi, Stephen (1998). The Lost Work of Stephen King. Birch Lane Press. ISBN 1-55972-469-2. ^ "Fogler Library: Finding Guide to the Stephen Edwin King Papers". umaine.edu. Retrieved 7 April 2015. ^ "The Star Invaders". fantastfiction.co.uk. Retrieved 7 April 2015. ^ "Gradual Interview (February 2007)". stephenrdonaldson.com. February 13, 2007. Retrieved May 31, 2014. 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