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Project Gutenberg 63 397 free e-books 40 Giacomo Casanova Author Casanova, Giacomo, 1725-1798 Translator Mahen, Arthur, 1863-1947 Name Memories of Yuaka Casanova de Seingalt, 1725-1798. Full contents of Casanova in Dux - Foreword of the author - Foreword of the translator - Childhood and youth - cleric in Naples - Military career - Return to Venice - Milan and Mantua - Paris - Venice - Monastery Affairs - False nun - Led - Paris and Holland - Return to Paris - and Holland - Switzerland - With Voltaire -- Departure of Switzerland -- Return to Italy -- Return to Naples - Back to Paris -- Milan - south of France - to London -- English -- London to Berlin -- Russia and Poland -- Spain -- Exile from Spain -- Rome -- Florence to Trieste -- Age and death. Language English LoC Class D: History: Common and Eastern Hemisphere Theme casanova, Giacomo, 1725-1798 Theme of Europe - History - 18th Century - Biography Category Text eBook-No. 2981 Release Date November 11, 2004 Copyright Status public domain in the United States. Download 1203 downloads in the last 30 days. The price of the \$0.00 Memories of Casanova, although they are popular with a bad reputation, never had justice made to them serious students of literature, life and history. One English writer, indeed, Mr. Havelock Ellis, realized that there are several delightful books in the world, and he analyzed them in an essay about Casanova, published in Affirmations, with extreme caution and remarkable subtlety. But this essay stands alone, by all means in English, as an attempt to take Casanova seriously, to show it in its attitude to its time and in relation to human problems. Yet these memoirs are perhaps the most valuable document we have in eighteenth-century society; they are the story of a unique life, a unique personality, one of the greatest autobiographies; like a record adventure, they are more entertaining than Gil Blas, or Monte Cristo, or any of the imaginary journeys, and shoots, and masquerades in life that were written in imitation of them. They tell the story of a man who passionately loved life for her own: the one for whom a woman was, in fact, the most important thing in the world, but for whom nothing in the world was indifferent. The bust that gives us the most vivid view of it shows us a great, bright, intelligent face full of fiery energy and calm resource, the face of a thinker and a fighter in one. Scientist, adventurer, perhaps a cabalist, a busy stirrer in politics, a gamer, one born to a representative sex, as he tells us, and born also to be a tramp; this man, who is now remembered for his written account of his own life, was that rarest kind of autobiography, one who did not live to write but wrote because he lived, and when he live to live More. Giacomo Casanova's Autobiography For George Sand's Autobiography, see Histoire de ma vie (George Sand). Memoirs of de J. Casanova de Seingalt, crits pairs Louis-meme Portrait of Giacomo Casanova (made circa 1750-1755) by his brother Francesco Casanova (State Historical Museum, Moscow). The first page of Casanova's manuscript. Histoire de ma vie is a memoir and autobiography by Giacomo Casanova, a famous 18th-century Italian adventurer. The previous, bawdierized version was originally known in English as the memoir of Jacques Casanova (from the French memoir de Jacques Casanova) until the original version was published in 1960. From 1838 to 1960, all editions of the memoirs were obtained from censorship editions produced in German and French in the early nineteenth century. Arthur Machen used one of these inaccurate versions for his English translation, published in 1894, which remained a standard English publication for many years. Although Casanova was a Venetian (born April 2, 1725 in Venice, died June 4, 1798 in Dux, Czech Republic, now Dukov, Czech Republic), the book is written in French, which was the dominant language in the upper class at the time. The book covers the life of Casanova only until 1774, although the full title of the book - Histoire de ma vie jusqu'a l'an 1797 (History of my life until 1797). On 18 February 2010, the National Library of France acquired the 3,700-page manuscript of Histuar de Ma Vv for approximately 7 million pounds (5,750,000 euros). It is believed that the manuscript was handed over to Casanova's nephew, Carlo Angiolini, in 1798. It is believed that the manuscript contains pages that have not been read or published before. Following this acquisition, a new edition of the Pleiades Library was published from 2013 to 2015 on the basis of a manuscript. The book consists of 12 volumes and about 3,500 pages (1.2 million words) covering Casanova's life from birth to 1774. The history of Casanova's manuscript allegedly wrote the first chapters of the book in 1789, during a deep illness. In 1794, Casanova met Charles Joseph, Prince de Linier. They've established a mutual friendship. The prince expressed a desire to read Casanova's memoirs, and Casanova decided to polish the manuscript before sending it to the prince. After reading at least the first three volumes of the manuscript, Charles Joseph offered to show the memoir to the editor in Dresden in exchange for an annuity. Casanova was convinced to publish the manuscript, but chose a different path. In 1797, he asked Marcolini Di Fano, a minister in the Saxon court's office, to help him with the publication. In May 1798 Casanova was alone in Dux. He foresaw his death and asked his family now living in Dresden to come and support him in the last moments of his life. Carlo the husband of Kazanova's niece, traveled without delay from Dresden to Dax. After Casanova's death, he returned to Dresden with a manuscript. Carlo himself died in 1808, and the manuscript passed to his daughter Camilla. Due to the Napoleonic wars, the climate was not conducive to the publication of memoirs of a character belonging to the past era. After the Battle of Leipzig (1813) Marcolini remembered the manuscript and offered 2,500 thalers to Camilla's mentor, who had a twilight offer too modest and refused. A few years later, the recession compromised the wealth of The Camilla family. She asked her brother Carlo to quickly sell the manuscript. In 1821 it was sold to publisher Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus. Brockhaus asked Wilhelm von Schutz to translate the book into German. Some excerpts from the translation and the first volume were published in 1822. The collaboration between Brockhaus and Schutz ceased in 1824, after the publication of the fifth volume. The rest of the volumes were translated by another unknown translator. Thanks to the success of the German edition, the French editor Victor Turnashon decided to publish the book in France. Turnashon had no access to the original manuscript, so the French text of his publication was translated from a German translation. The text was heavily censored. In response to piracy, Brockhaus produced a second French edition edited by Jean Laforgue (1782-1852), which was highly unreliable because Laforgue had changed Casanova's religious and political views and censored sexual references. French volumes were published from 1826 to 1838. These editions were also successful, and another French pirated edition was produced with another translation from the German edition. Since the German edition was not fully published at that time, this edition purportedly contains excerpts invented by the translator. From 1838 to 1960, all editions of the memoirs were withdrawn from one of these publications. Arthur Machen used one of these inaccurate versions for his English translation, published in 1894, which remained a standard English publication for many years. The original manuscript was kept in the editorial office in Leipzig until 1943, when, after the closure of the office, Brockhaus himself secured them in a bank, saving them shortly before the Leipzig bombings in 1943. In June 1945, U.S. troops moved him to a new headquarters in Wiesbaden. In 1960, Brockhaus's collaboration with the French editor Ploon led to the first original edition of the manuscript. In 2010, thanks to the support of an anonymous donor, the manuscript was purchased by the National Library of France for more than \$9 million, which is the most expensive acquisition of the institution to date. This first edition is a censored German translation for (the first half was translated by Wilhelm von Schutz, the rest of the part by an unknown translator). Its original name: Aus den Memoiren des venetiener Jakob Casanova de Seingalt, oder sein Leben, wie er es zu dux in Behmen niederschrieb. Dem Original-Handi bear von Wilhelm von Schutz. Translation of Turnashon-Molina (1825-1829) The success of the first German edition generates the pirated edition of Turnashon-Moline, without access to the original manuscript. The first French edition is translated into German and French from French to German by Schutz, which leads to a very approximate and imperfect text. Laforgue Adaptation (1826-1838) In response to the pirated edition, Brockhaus decided to publish his own French edition. This edition was made with the original manuscript, but is still heavily censored and arranged by Gene Laforgue. Laforgue rewrote parts of the text and even added some others of his own. In addition, the four chapters of the manuscript were not returned to the publisher. The publication was prepared from 1825 to 1831, but difficulties with censors slowed the publication of volumes, especially after the book was included in the Index Librorum Prohibitorium list in 1834. Several editions are actually the pergladding of this edition of Laforgue: Garnier Edition (1880). It is a popular and cheap edition. Siren (1924-1935). The first edition of Piyade (1958-1960). The pirate edition of Busoni (1833-1837) The success of Laforgue spawned a new pirated edition in France. This new edition began as a copy of the first eight published volumes of Laforgue, but due to the fact that other volumes of Laforgue editions slowly appeared (due to censorship), Paulin's publisher asked journalist Philippe Busoni to take over the balance of the project. Busoni wrote the two remaining volumes using a translation of Turnashon-Molina, adding new episodes that he invented. Several re-editions of Busoni are: Rose Reed (1850). Flammarion re-education (1871-1872). The Brockhaus-Plon reference (1960-1952) The manuscript remained hidden for years because Brockhaus did not want it to be pirated further. Then wars and economic crises slowed their production until the late 1950s. The first full and authentic edition of the text was published between 1960 and 1962 (minus four lost chapters, replaced by their version of Laforgue, with Schotz's annotations). Since then, Bukuin's came (1933) has become the first French reference publication. The new edition of Pleiade (2013-2015) After the acquisition of the manuscript by the National Library of France, the new edition of Pliade, based on the manuscript, was published from 2013 to 2015. Wikiquote has quotes related to: Histoire de ma vie Bibliography Jacques Casanova de Seingalt Histoire de ma vie, Wiesbaden et Paris: F.A. Brockhaus and Librair Plon, 12 vol. 6, 1960 The first edition of the original text (4 lost chapters are replaced by text from the edition of Laforgue), with notes coming from Schutz's edition. Jacques Casanova de Seingalt, Histoire de ma vie: Texte int'gral du manuscrit original, suivi de textes indits, ition prete et ttable par Francis Lacassin, Paris: Dicia Robert Laffont, 3 vol., 1993 Reedition of the Brockhaus-Plon edition. This edition has become a de facto reference publication. Translations of Casanova's memoirs were published in more than 20 languages and 400 editions, mostly in French, English and German. The main translations are now based on the Brockhaus-Plon link. The only uncircumcised English translation is so based on what Willard R. Trask is quoted below. For the first part of this work, Trask received the first U.S. National Book Award in the translation category. German Aus den Memoiren des venetiener Jakob Casanova de Seingalt, etc.), Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus, 12 vol. (6227 pages), 1822-1828. Wilhelm von Schutz censored the translation of the original manuscript. He was regularly re-educated in 1850. Geschichte meines Lebens, Berlin: Propylene, 12 vol. (4717 pages), 1964-1967. Heinz von Souter is a complete translation of the original Brockhaus-Plon manuscript. He was re-educated in 1985. English Memoirs by Juak Casanova de Seingalt, London: Private Printing by Bartholomew Robson, 12 vol. (approximately 4000 pages), 1894. Arthur Machen complete translation of censored Laforgue text. Regularly re-educated, including a revised translation of Arthur Simons, in 1902, then in 1940. The Story of My Life, New York: Harcourt, Brace and The World, 12 vol. 6 (4,568 pages), 1966-1971. Willard R. Trask complete translation of Brockhaus-Plon reference. See also Casanova Fellini, the 1976 feature film by Federico Fellini Links - The Manuscript can be viewed on the gallica.bnf.fr website. - b c Simons, Arthur, Casanova in Dux, ebooks.adelaide.edu.au, extracted 2009-06-27, This manuscript, in its original condition, was never printed. (...) Mr. Brockhouse hired a certain Gene Laforgue, a professor of French in Dresden, to revise the original manuscript, correcting the energetic, but sometimes incorrect, and often somewhat Italian, French according to his own notions of elegant writing, suppressing passages that seemed too freely uttered in terms of morality and politics, and changing the names of some of the above. (...) This, however far from representing the real text, is the only authoritative publication, and my references throughout this article will always be in this edition. a b lira (enfin) Casanova: l'original dans la Pliade, The Post, 2013-04-18, extracted 2017-01-14 - b la BNF acquiert de pres manuscrits de Casanova, france24, archived from the original on 2012-10-23, extracted 2010-02-22. Notre-dom d'Edicia -Leipzig Tete ferme en 1943 par-le-Nazi. Mon grand-père a alors pris les manuscrits et les a emportés à vélo pour les déposer dans le coffre de sa banque, a raconté M. Brockhaus. C'est ainsi qu'ils ont pu 'tre sauvés du bombardement de la ville. Ils ont 'te achemin's en 1945 par les am'ricains et Wiesbaden. - Racy Memoirs for the French National Library, The New York Times, 2010-02-21, extracted 2013-01-20, the French National Library bought itself a belated Valentine in the form of handwritten pages at the hands of the world's most famous lover, Giacomo Casanova, reuters reported. BnF - Website. Received on May 22, 2020. - Modern History Source: Index librorum prohibitorium, 1557-1966, fordham.edu extracted 2009-06-27 - b Pons, Alain (1993-12-16). Casanova majesty of nature, L'Express, extracted 2009-06-29 - Histoire de ma vie, Volume I, Casanova en La Pleiades, lacauselitteraire.fr, 2013-10-24, extracted 2017-01-14 - Smith, Dinitsa (1997-10-01). Lover's Training: Is Casanova's reputation as the Boom Rap?, The New York Times, extracted 2009-06-27, but for the most part it was almost impossible to read Casanova's memoir in English. They have long been out of print and hard to get. Now, for the first time in more than 25 years, they are available once again, in an attractively related six-volume edition of Willard R. Traska's 1966 translation - The Story of Casanova My Life National Book Awards 1967 for translation. National Book Fund. Received 2019-07-08. From 1967 to 1983, the Translation Award was awarded. External Commons links have media related to Histoire de ma vie. The French Wikiquote has quotes related to: Histoire de ma vie (Casanova) The original manuscript can be viewed on the website of the National Library of France History of manuscripts by Casanova Gutenberg etexts Memories of Yuak Casanova, Arthur Machen 1894 edition of Memoirs, French Laforgue reprinted the 1880 edition of the Memories of The Juak Casanova public domain audiobook on LibriVox Interview with historian Larry Wolf on Histoire de ma vie extracted from the giacomo casanova memoirs pdf

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