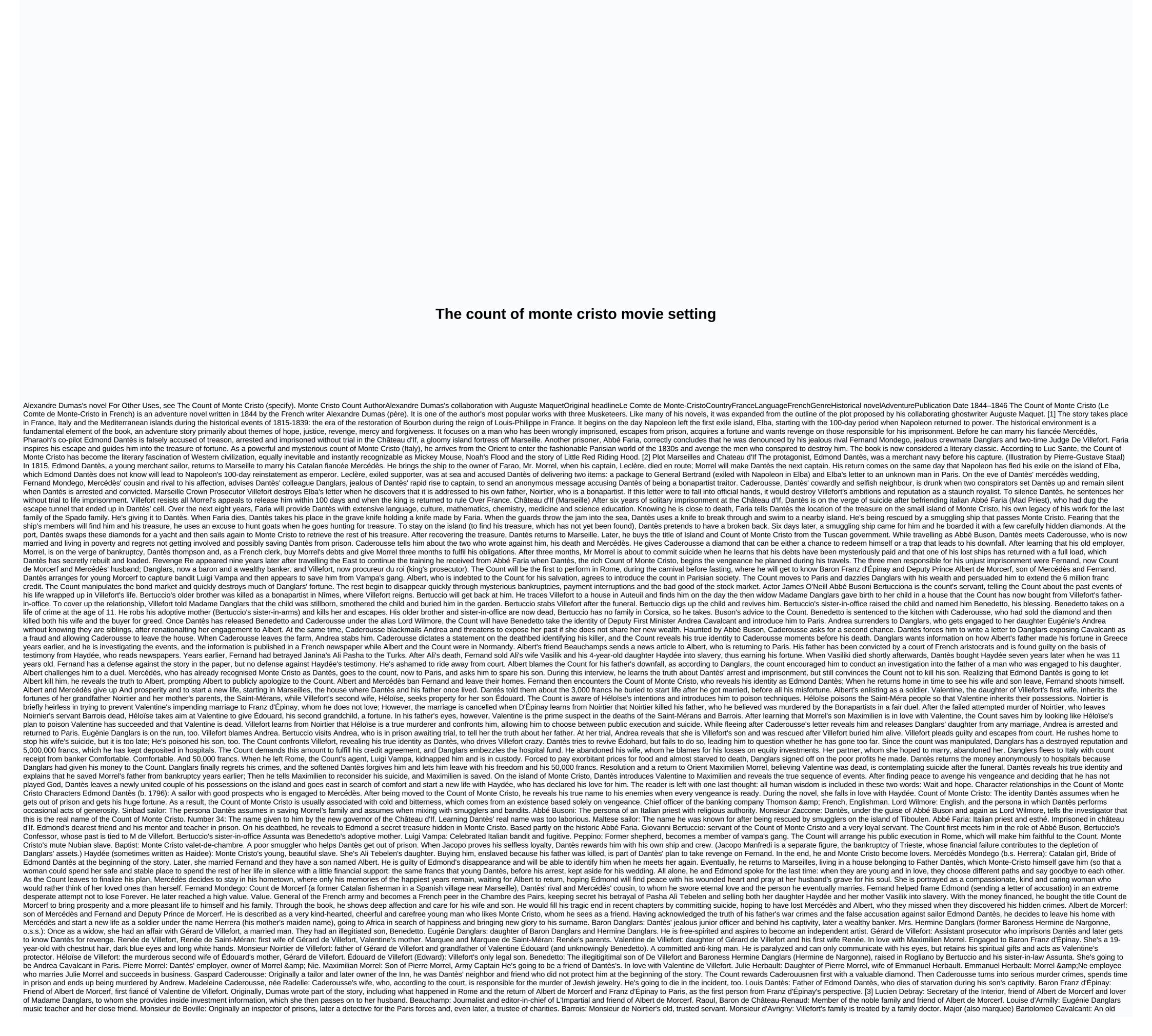
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an who plays prince Andrea Cavalcant's father. Ali Tebelen (ali Tepelini in some versions): Albania's nationalist leader, Yaninan Pasha at the hands of the Turks and the seizure of his empire. Fernand sells his wife Vasilik and daughter Haydée into slavery. Count	
eresa Guiccioli: Her name is not mentioned in the novel. They call her Countess G. Themes Historical environment is a basic element of the book, an adventure story that primarily concerns themes of hope, justice, vengeance, mercy and forgiveness. It focuses on a man who has been wrongly imprisoned, escapes from prison, acqu	
fortune and wants revenge on those responsible for his imprisonment. The background to the plot, Dumas's short novel Georges, was published in 1843, before the Count of Monte Cristo was written. This novel is special. researchers because Dumas reused many of the Ideas and Plot Devices of the Count of Monte Cristo. [4] Dum rote that sprouting the idea of revenge as one of the themes of his novel The Count of Monte Cristo came from an anecdote published in a memoir about events in France in 1838, written by the Archivist of the Paris Police.	ias
chives in English. [7] Dumas included this essay [which?] in one of the editions of his 1846 novel. [8] Peuchet told me about Pierre Picaud, a co-ordinant living in Nîmes in 1807, who was engaged to a rich woman when three jealous friends falsely accused her of spying for England during the wars between France and England. Pic	caud
as placed under house arrest on Fenestrelle's 40-400, where he served as a servant of a wealthy Italian priest. When the priest died, he left his estate to Picaud, whom he had begun to treat as a boy. Picaud spent years planning his revenge on the three men responsible for his misfortune. He stabbed the first with a dagger with the	<b>;</b>
ords Number One printed on it, and then he poisoned the second. The son of a third man he lured to a crime and his daughter into prostitution, eventually stabbing the man himself. This third man, named Loupian, had married Picaud's fiancée while Picaud was in custody. In another true story reported by Ashton-Wolfe, Peuchet escribes poisoning in the family. [8] This story is also mentioned in the Pléiade issue of this novel[6] and probably served as a model for the number of murders within the Villefort family. The introduction to Pleiade magazine mentions other sources in real life: a man named Abbé Faria existed, he was imprisoned, but he did not die in	n
ison; He died in 1819 and left no great inheritance to anyone. [6] Dantès' fate is quite different from that of Peuchet's book, because that model is murdered by the plot Caderousse. The Sound of Monte Cristo was originally published in 18 sections of the Journal des Débats. The serialization lasted from 28 August 1844 to 15 Januar	
346. Pétion published the first edition in book form in Paris in 18 parts, the first two in 1844 and the remaining 16 in 1845. [9] In most Belgian pirated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used instead of Cristo, has been misspelled. The first edition of Paris and Many other illustrated editions of Lécrivain et Toubon in 1860, the title Christo, which is used in the Christo, which i	
th the correct spelling was the illustrated edition of the L'Écho des Feuilletons, Paris 1846. This edition had records by Paul Gavarn and Corrected, although only the structure of the figure appears to have changed la Maison des Allées de Meilhan was founded by splitting Le Dé two. [10] English translations Of The Count of Monte Cristo's debut in English was the first part of W. Francis Ainsworth's 1845 serialization series in Part Vii of Ainsworth's Magazine, although this was an abbreviated summary of the first part of the novel and was titled The Prisoner of If. Ainsworth translated the remaining chapters	
e novel, again in abbreviated form, and published them as the magazine's Viii and IX in 1845 and IX in 1845 and IX in 1846. [10] Another abbreviated serialization appeared in The London Journal between 1846 and 1847. The first English-language single volume translation was geo pierce's abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce's abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce's abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English-language single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English abbreviated single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English abbreviated single volume translation was geo pierce abbreviated january 1846 edition with woodcuts the Prist English abbreviated single volume translation was geo	soner
If or The Revenge of Monte Christo. [10] In April 1846, the third installed part of parlour novelist in Belfast, Ireland: Simms and M'Intyre, London: W S Orr and Company, was the first part of an unabridged rendition of Emma Hardy's novel. The remaining two parts will be issued in Parts 8 and 9 of Monte Christon I and II nitana parlour like the like th	
ovelist. [10] The most common Translation in English is an anonymous translation originally published by Chapman and Hall in 1846. This was originally published in 10 weekly instalments from March 1846 with six pages of letterpress and two pictures of M Valentin. [11] The translation was published in book form in all 20 illustration of parts in May 1846, one month after the publication of the first part of Emma Hardy's aforementioned translation. [10] The translation follows on from the revised French edition of 1846, which has the correct spelling Cristo and an additional chapter, The House on the Allées de Meilhan. Most English editions of the novel follow an	IS III
nonymous translation. In 1889, two major American publishers, Little Brown and T.Y. Crowell, updated the translation, corrected errors and corrected errors and corrected the text to match the original serialized version. This led to a chapter on Allées de Meilhan, The House, whose text was returned to the end of a chapter called The Departure. [12] In 19	
ollins released an updated version of an anonymous translation that cut several points, including an entire chapter called Past, and renamed others re-published this string, including Modern Library, Vintage and the 1998 Oxford World's Classics edition (later editions returned the text) No. Oxford published a revised edition with a translation by David Coward. The 2009 Everyman's Library edition re-prints the original anonymous English translation, which first appeared in 1846, Peter Washington's Amendments and the introduction of Umberto Eco. In 1996, Penguin Classics published Robin Buss' new translation	
anslation of the buses updated the language, making the text more accessible to modern readers and restoring content that was edited in the 1846 translation due to social restrictions in Victorian English (for example, references to Eugénia's lesbian traits and behavior) to match Dumas' original version. In addition to the above, there	
ave also been many abbreviated translations, including the 1892 edition of F.M. Lupton, translated by Henry L. Williams (this translation was also published by M.J. Ivers in 1892 with Williams using the pseudonym of Professor William Thiese). [10] A more recent partnership is Lowell Ber's translation into the Bantam Classics in 1950	
any abbreviated translations omitte the count's enthusiasm for hashish. Serving hasishillo to the young Frenchman Franz d'Épinay, the Count (calls himself the Sinbad Sailor) calls it nothing less than the ambrose hebe served at Jupiter's table. When he arrives in Paris, the Count brands an emerald box in which he carries small greatly less than the ambrose hebe served at Jupiter's table. When he arrives in Paris, the Count brands an emerald box in which he carries small greatly less than the unabridged Pocket Books edition of the 117s.) Dumas was a member of the Club des Hashischins. In June 2017, Manga Classics, a trace of UDON Entertainment, released the Count of Monte Cristo as a faithfull	
lapted Manga edition of the classic novel. [15] Japanese translations Kuroiwa Shūroku's first Japanese translation was called Shigai Shiden Gankutsu-ou (史外史伝巌窟王, historical story of foreign history, King of the Cave), and was serialized in yorozu chouhou newspaper from 1901 to 1902, and published in the form of a book in	
lumes by publisher Aoki Suusandou in 1905. Although later translations use the title Monte Cristo Search (モンテ・クリスト伯, Count of Monte Cristo), the Gankutsu-ou title is still associated with the novel and is often used as an alternative. As of March 2016, all those brought to Japan in the novel's film adaptation used the title and the title exception of the 2002 film, in which it is subtitle (the title itself is simply Monte Cristo). The novel is popular in Japan and has spawned numerous adaptations, the most notable of which are Taijirou Murasame's novels Meiji Gankutsu-ou and Kaitarō Hasegawan Shin Gankutsu-ou. Its impact can also be seen in h	10W
ne of japan's first major legal murder cases, in which an innocent man was charged with murder and imprisoned for half a century, is known in Japanese as Yoshida Gankutsu-ou incident (吉田岩窟王事件). The manga adaptation of the novel Monte Cristo Hakushaku (jap. モンテ・クリスト, 伯爵) was published in November 2015.	IOVV
ninese Translations First in Chinese was published in 1907. The novel had been Jiang Qing's personal favorite, and the 1978 translation became one of mainland China's first mass-favorite foreign novels since the end of the Cultural Revolution. Since then, 22 more Chinese translations have been made. Reception and Heritage The	
iginal work was published in serial form in the Journal des Débats in 1844. Carlos Javier Villafane Mercado described the impact in Europe: the influence of the order that kept huge audiences enchanted Unlike any reading experience, we've probably known ourselves, perhaps something similar to a particularly fascinating televis ries. Day after day, at breakfast, at work or on the street, people talked a little bit about something else. [16] George Saintsbury noted that Monte Cristo is said to have been the most popular book in Europe in its debut and some time later. Perhaps no novel in a few years had so many readers and invaded so many different countries.	
7] This popularity has also extended to modern times. The book was translated into virtually all modern languages and has never been at least twenty-one film images based on it as well as several television series, and many films [have] worked on the name Monte Cristo as their titles. [10]	.6]
tle Monte Cristo lives in a famous gold mine, row of luxury Cuban cigars, a sandwich and any number of bars and casinos – it even lurks in the name of a three-card monte. [18] Vadim Nikolayev, a modern Russian writer and philologist, defined the Count of Monte-Cristo as a megapolyphonic polyphonic and Stephen Fry's recent The Stars My Destination, [21] and Stephen Fry's recent The Stars My Destination, [21] and Stephen Fry's recent The Stars My Destination, [21] and Stephen Fry's recent The Stars My Destination, [21] and Stephen Fry's recent The Stars My Destination, [22] Fantasy writer Steven Brust's Khaavren Romances series has all used Dumas novels	į
specially the Three Musketeers series) as its main inspiration and recast the plots of these novels into the world of brust's established Dragaera. [23] The Baron of his 2020 novel Magister Valley follows suit, using the Count of Monte Cristo as a starting point. [24] [25] Jin Yong has granted some influence from Dumas, his favorite no	on-
ninese writer. [26] Some commentators believe that the plot of A Deadly Secret resembles the Count of Monte Cristo, except that they are located in different countries and historical background The success of the Count of Monte Cristo coincides with the Second French Empire. In the novel, Dumas talks about the	
turn of Napoleon I in 1815 and refers to contemporary events when the governor of the Château d'If is promoted to the post 1] Dumas' attitude to bonapartism was contradictory. His father, Thomas-Alexandre Dumas, a Haitian of mixed descent, became a successful general during the French Revolution. In 1802, new racial scrimination laws were applied [a quote is needed]. Thus, the general was expelled from the army and became deeply bitter with Napoleon. In 1840, napoleon I's body was brought to France and became a matter of respect in les invalides church, renewing popular patriotic support for the Bonaparte family. As the story unfolds, Dani	ıtès is
naware of politics, considers himself simply a good French citizen, and has fallen between the conflicting loyalty of royalist Villefort and Villefort's father, Noirtier's father, Noirtier's father, who is loyal to Napoleon, a firm bonapartist, and the loyalty of his late captain during the rapid french government changes. The isthree of Montecristo, from the nort	th
suseries (1860), Dumas published a short paper on the État civil du Comte de Monte-Cristo, ancestry of the Count of Monte Cristo with members of the Bonaparte family when he lived in Florence in 1841. On a small boat, he sailed around the island of Monte Cristo with sound write a novel with the name of the island in its name. In 1841, when Dumas made his promise, Louis Bonaparte himself was imprisoned in ham fortres	
e place mentioned in the novel. Dumas went there, although Dumas doesn't mention it in etat civil. The chronology of the Count of Monte Cristo and bonapartism during the life of Thomas-Alexandre Dumas: 1793: Thomas-Alexandre Dumas is promoted to general in the French Army of the First Republic. 1794: He resents the	5S –
volutionary terror of western France. 1795–1797: He became famous and fights under Napoleon. 1802: Black officers were discharged from the army. The Empire will restore slavery. 1806: Thomas-Alexandre Dumas died, still bitter about the injustice of the empire. During the life of	
exandre Dumas: 1832: Napoleon's only son I die. 1836: Alexandre Dumas is famous as a writer so far (age 34). 1836: 28-year-old Louis Napoleon I's ashes into France. 1840: Louis Napoleon's second putsch. He has been jailed for life and is known as a candic randing and written. The story was designed and written. The story was designed and written. The story is published in its entirety and became a European bestseller. 1846: Louis Napoleon escaped from his	
ison. 1848: Second French Republic. Louis Napoleon has been elected first president, but Dumas will not vote for him. 1857: Dumas publishes the selected substantial adaptations of the État civil du Comte de Monte-Cristo More information: Count of Monte Cristo (specify) Classic comics, Count of Monte Cristo, Issue #3, published	d in
342. The film Hobart Bosworth (right) in The Count of Monte Cristo (1908) Edmond Dantès (James O'Neill) loose stone before escaping the Cristo, silent film starring Hobart Bosworth in 1913: Count of Monte Cristo, 1918 silent film starring James O'Neill: The Count of Monte Cristo, silent film series starring Léon Mathot in 1922: Monte Cristo, directed by Emmett J. Flynn in 1929: Monte Cristo, directed by Rowland V. Lee in 1940: Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Rowland V. Lee in 1942: Count of Monte Cristo (in Spanish	
monte Cristo, sherit film series starting Leon Mathot in 1922. Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1934. The Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1940. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. The Count of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. Son of Monte Cristo, directed by Romand V. Lee in 1942. So	
risto (in Spanish: El Conde de Montecristo), directed by León Klimovsky and starring Jorge Mistral in 1954: The Count of Monte Cristo, starring Jean Marais in 1958: Vanjikottai Valiban (வஞ்சிக்கோட்டை வாலிபன்), the Tamil film adaptation and its Hindi remake Raaj Tilak 1961: Le comte de Monte Cristo, starring Louis Jourdan,	
rected by Claude Autant-Lara in 1964: The Crafty One [ar] (أمير الدهاء), Egyptian film directed by Henry Barkat, starring Paul Barge, Claude Jade and Anny Duperey, directed by André Hunebelle, and set in 1947 1976: The Circle of Revenge [ar] ((1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)(1)	
eta, Telugu film adaptation 1986: Legacy of Rage, cantonal Hong Kong film adaptation, starring Brandon Lee in 1999: Forever Mine, film starring Joseph Fiennes, Ray Liotta and Gretchen Mol, loosely but clearly based on The Count of Monte Cristo, directed/ written by Paul Schrader in 2002: The Count of Monte Cristo, directed by I	Kevin
eynolds and starring Jim Caviezel, Dagmara Richard Harris and Guy Pearce TBA: David S. Goyer directs the film adaptation The Count of Monte Cristo, a TV series based on the follow-up adventures of Edmond Dantès after the end of the novel 1964: The Count of Monte Cristo, the BBC levision series starring Alan Badel and Natasha Parry in 1966: Il conte di Montecristo, RAI Italian television series, directed by Edmo Fenoglio. starring Andrea Giordana in 1973: The Count of Monte Cristo UK/Italian animated series, produced by Halas and Batchelor and RAI Italy in 1977: The Great Vendetta [zh] (大報復), a Hong K	
levision series starring Adam Cheng, in which the background to the story changes to southern China during the 1979 Republican era: Nihon Gankutsuou [and] (日本巌窟王), a Japanese television series during the Edo era, Starring Masao Kusakari in 1979: Le Comte de Monte-Cristo (1979 miniseries), a French TV series starring	Cong
acques Weber in 1984: La Dueña a 1984 venezuelan telenovela with female version Edmond Dantès 1988: Uznik Zamka If [ru] (litt. The Prisoner of Castle If ), a Soviet miniseries starring Viktor Avilov (Count of Monte Cristo) and Alexei Petrenko (Abbé Faria), music and songs by Alexander Gradsky in 1998: Count of Monte Cristo,	
elevision miniseries starring Gérard Depardieu 2006: Montecristo, Argentine telenovela, starring Pablo Echarri and Paola Krum in 2006: Vingança, telenovela directed by Rodrigo Riccó and Paulo Rosa, SIC Portugal 2010: Ezel, a Turkish-Turkish television series that is the Italian television series loosely in 2011: Revenge, television eries billed as a 2012 adaptation of the Count of Monte Cristo: Antsanoty, an Armenian-Armenian television series that is a loose Mexican remake of The Count of Monte Cristo 2013: La Patrona 1984 telenovela La Dueña 2016: Goodbye Mr. Black, a TV series loosely based on the Count of Monte Cristo in 2016: The Sixth Season of the Count of Monte Cristo 2013 is a contract of the Count of Monte Cristo 2016 is a contrac	
nce Upon a Time stars Count as a character , played by Craig Horner. The story has also been referred to several characters and plot elements[29] 2016: Yago, Mexican telenovela starring Iván Sánchez and Gabriela de la Garza 2018. Count of Monte-Cristo: Gorgeous Revenge [and] (モンテ・クリスト伯 -華麗なる復讐- Monte	
urisuto Search: Karei Naru Fukushu),[30] Japanese TV series starring Dean Fujioka 2018: Wes, Sri Lankan and Sinhala TELEVISION series in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Hanna-Barbera in a film or television series by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo, Animated Short, produced by Ezel in 1973: Count of Monte Cristo	
erally King of the Cave), a Japanese animation adaptation. Produced by Gonzo, directed by Mahiro Maeda in 2007: The Simpsons Episode, Revenge Is a Dish Best Served Three Times is adapted as the Count of Monte Cristo, but is titled The Count (Books) of Monte Fatso Sequels 1853: A Mão do finado, Alfredo Hogan 1881: Son	
onte Cristo, Jules Lermina (1839–1915). In an English translation, this novel was divided into two books: Monte Cristo's wife and Monte Cristo's wife and Monte Cristo's son). Both were published in English in New York in 1884 by Jacob Arbabanell (1852–1922). Lermina also wrote Le Trésor de Monte-Criston (1885) 1884: Edmond Dantès: A sequel to	
exander Dumas's famous novel The Count of Monte Cristo, Edmund Flagg (1815–1890). T.B. Peterson and Brothers published in English in 1886 (no translator) in 1884: Monte-Cristo's daughter in a sequel to Alexander Dumas's great novel The Count of Monte-Cristo and the Conclusion of Edmond Dantès, Edmund Flagg. T.B. eterson and Brothers published in English in 1886 (no translator) 1869: Jean Charles Du Boys (1836-1873) by the Countess of Monte Cristo, written	ı bv
parbanell Plays and musicals The Premiere of Dumas's Monte Cristo in Théâtre Historique (1848) Alexandre Dumas and Auguste Maquet wrote a series of four plays that together told the story of the Count of Monte Cristo: Monte Cristo Part I (1848); Monte Cristo Part II (1848); Le Comte de Morcerf (1851) and Villefort (1851). The	first
o plays were first performed at Dumas' own Théâtre Historique in February 1848, and the performance was divided into two nights, each long-lasting (the first evening lasted from 6 p.m. to 00 a.m.). The play was also not shown unsuccessfully at Drury Lane in London later that year, when riots erupted in protest at French companie and long the play is the adaptation differs from the novel in many respects: several characters, such as Luigi Vampa, are excluded; whereas the novel contains that are put together at the end, the third and fourth plays only deal with the fate of Mondego and Villefort (Danglars' fate is not on display at all); The play is	
st in which Dantès screams the world is mine!, an iconic line used in many upcoming arrangements. Poster of Charles Fechter's 1900 production was published in 1868. The first, Hailes Lacyn, differs only slightly from Dumas's version, and the main chan	
at Fernand Mondego dies in a duel with the Count instead of suicide. Much more radical was Charles Fechter's version, a notable Franco-Anglo actor. The play faithfully follows the first part of the novel, omittees the Roman section and makes several sweeping changes to the third part, the most notable of which is that Albert is actually actual	ally
antès' son. The fates of the three main antagonists have also changed: Villefort, whose fate is discussed quite early in the play, kills himself after encountering Mercedes; Count kills Danglars in duel The rest sees Dantès and Mercedes united, and Haydee's character is not presented at all. The play was first performed at Adelphi in London in October 1868. The original duration was five hours, resulting in Fechter summarizing a play that, despite negative reviews, had a respectable sixteen weeks. Fechter moved to the United States in 1869 and Monte Cristo was	
ducted into the inaugural exhibition at the opening of the Globe Theatre in Boston in 1870. Fechter last played the role in 1878. In 1883, John Stetson, manager of booth theatre and The Globe Theatre, wanted to revive the play and asked James O'Neill (father of playwright Eugene O'Neill) for the lead role. O'Neill, who had never se	een
echter perform, made the role his own role and the play became an advertisement, if not an artistic success. O'Neill made several obstacles to the play, the film, titled O'Neill, was released in 1913, but it was not a huge success. O'Neill died in 1920, two years before the lease of a more successful film produced by Fox and partly based on Fechter's version. O'Neill came to despise the role of Monte Cristo, which he played more artistically rewarding roles. This discontent later became a plot point in Eugene O'Neill's sem	
utobiographical play Long Day's Journey Into Night. The Count of Monte Cristo is a novel-based musical whose influences stem from the book's 2002 film adaptation. The music was written by Frank Wildhorn and the lyrics and the book is by Jack Murphy's. It debuted in Switzerland in 2009. [31] Sound adaptation of newspaper	
divertisement campbell playhouse performance Of The Count of Monte Cristo (1 October 1939) 1938: Mercury Theatre on the Air with Orson Welles (Dantés), Ray Collins (Abbé Faria), George Coulouris (Monsieur Morrel), Edgar Barrier (de Villefort), Eustace Wyatt Paul Stewart (Paul Dantés) Sidney Smith (Mondego), Richard Wilson (Monsieur Morrel), Edgar Barrier (de Villefort), Eustace Wyatt Paul Stewart (Paul Dantés) Sidney Smith (Mondego), Richard Wilson (Monsieur Morrel), Edgar Barrier (de Villefort), Eustace Wyatt Paul Stewart (Paul Dantés) Sidney Smith (Mondego), Richard Wilson (Monsieur Morrel), Edgar Barrier (de Villefort), Edgar	
fficer), Virginia Welles (Mercédès); radio broadcast 29.8.1938[32]:345 1939: Campbell Playhouse with Orson Welles (Dantés), Ray Collins (Caderousse), Everett Sloane (Abbé Faria), Frank Readick (Villefort), George Coulouris (Danglars), Edgar Barrier (Mondego), Richard Wilson (prison guard), Agnes Moorehead (Mercédès); rad oadcast 1.10.1939[32]:354 1939: Robert Montgomery at Lux Radio Theater (radio) 1947–1952: The Count of Monte Cristo radio programme starring Carleton Young 1960s: Paul Daneman for Tale Spinners For Children (LP) UAC 110 44 1961: Louis Jourdan for Caedmon Records (LP) 1964: Per Edström director (radio series in	IU
weden)[33] 1987: Andrew Sachs on BBC Radio 4 (later BBC Radio 7 and BBC Radio 4 Extra), adapted by Barry Campbell and directed by Graham Gould, with Alan Wheatley L'Abbe Faria, Nigel Anthony as de Villefort, Geoffrey Matthews – Danglars and Melinda Walker – Mercedes 1989: Richard Matthews for Penguin Random Ho	
SBN 978-141-591-221-8) 2005: John Lee for Blackstone Audio 2010: Bill Homewood For Naxos Audiobooks (ISBN 978-962-634-134-6) 2012: Iain Glen on BBC Radio 4, adapted by Sebastian Baczkiewicz and directed by Jeremy Mortimer and Sasha Yevtushenko, Richard Johnson as Faria, Jane Lapotaire as the aged Haydee, Tones as Danglars, Zubin Varla Fernandina, Paul Rhys – Villefort and Josette Simon – Mercedes[34] 2017: The Count of Monte Cristo musical adaption by Berry & Monte-Cristo (in Chinese: 基督山基督山 恩仇記; pinyin: Jīdū Shān En Chóu Jì; lit.: 'Monte Christo'), an unauthorized [quo	,
quired] Chinese Nintendo Famicom game produced by ESC Co. Ltd. (mostly known as Waixing Technology). 2014: Number of Monte-Cristo phone app (in English and Romanian). Puzzle game with level editor. 2016: In fate/grand order, Edmond Dantès was available to be called a vigilante class servant. Type-Moon also produced	d an
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