

Chapter 1 : Conrad, Joseph (-) - Credo Reference

Author. Born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski in Berdyczów, now in the Ukraine, he changed his name to Joseph Conrad in when he became a British citizen, and gained his Master Mariner's Certificate. He retired from the sea in , after various adventures including gun-running and duelling.

His father Apollo Korzeniowski was an aristocrat without lands, a poet and translator of Shakespeare and Dickens and French literature. The family estates had been confiscated in following an anti-Russian rebellion. As a boy the young Joseph read Polish and French versions of English novels with his father. After being imprisoned for six months, Joseph Conrad was sent to exile with his family to Volgoda, northern Russia, in Two years later the family was allowed to move to Kiev. In the mids he joined the French merchant marine as an apprentice, and made between and three voyages to the West Indies. During his youth Conrad also was involved in arms smuggling for the Carlist cause in Spain. After being wounded in a duel or of a self-inflicted gunshot in the chest, Conrad continued his career at the seas in the British merchant navy for 16 years. He had been deeply in debt, but his uncle helped him out. This was a turning point in his life. In the same year he was given British citizenship and he changed officially his name to Joseph Conrad. Witnessing the forces of the sea, Conrad developed a deterministic view of the world, which he expressed in a letter in To be part of the animal kingdom under the conditions of this earth is very well-but soon as you know of your slavery, the pain, the anger, the strife, the tragedy begins. In he sailed in Africa up the Congo River. The journey provided much material for his novel Heart of Darkness. However, the fabled East Indies particularly attracted Conrad and it became the setting of many of his stories. During the long journeys he had started to write and Conrad decided to devote himself entirely to literature. At the age of 36 Conrad settled down in England. Although Conrad is mostly known as a novelist, he tried his hand also as a playwright. His first one-act drama was not a success-the audience rejected it. But after finishing the text he learned the existence of the Censor of the Plays, which inspired his satirical essay about an obscure civil servant. Conrad was an Anglophile, who regarded Britain as a land which respected individual liberties. Conrad married in Jessie George, an Englishwoman, by whom he had two sons. He moved to Ashford, Kent. It was followed by An Outcast of the Islands , less assured in its use of English. Lord Jim, narrated by Charlie Marlow, told about the fall of a young sailor and his redemption. The book was written in and published in Joseph Conrad Study Center.

Chapter 2 : Joseph Conrad () - Find A Grave Memorial

Joseph Conrad (Polish: [jɔzɛf kɔndrɛ] calendrierdelascience.com); born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski; 3 December - 3 August) was a Polish-British writer regarded as one of the greatest novelists to write in the English language.

It was as though a veil had been rent. Did he live his life again in every detail of desire, temptation, and surrender during that supreme moment of complete knowledge? He has also been grouped with other such esteemed authors as his friend Stephen Crane and Robert Louis Stevenson. He gained by his own sweat and blood as a seaman the life experience and sensitivity for insight into the human condition needed to produce the dozens of famous short stories and novels he wrote, many that are still in print today. They and four-year old Joseph were exiled to the province of Vologda in Northern Russia. He was celebrated at his death by the Poles in patriotic honour. Shaken from their deaths and also suffering from various health problems that would plague him for the rest of his life, at the age of twelve Joseph became the ward of his maternal uncle Tadeusz Bobrowski d. He would be a great support to Joseph morally and financially for many years to come. He was then sixty-two years old and had been for a quarter of a century the wisest, the firmest, the most indulgent of guardians, extending over me a paternal care and affection, a moral support which I seemed to feel always near me in the most distant parts of the earth. Durand and received some schooling from his father. Now his uncle hired a student from Cracow University to continue his education, tutoring him in Latin, Greek, geography, and mathematics although Joseph disliked the formality of lessons. He was by nature full of nervous energy and physically active. As an important hub of the French Merchant Marine, Conrad was soon able to find employment with several French vessels over the next four years. It was the beginning of his fifteen year career as seaman during which he would meet so many of the men who would figure largely in his works. Life at sea was challenging but full of thrills and adventure and suited Conrad well who at times had a tempestuous personality. He was involved with gunrunning and smuggling for a time, and in the off hours incurred a number of gambling debts. When he could not repay them he attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the chest. It was at this time that he changed his name to Joseph Conrad. His next few years of service took him to various ports of call including the Malay Archipelago, the Gulf of Siam and the Belgian Congo. He suffered gout and had periods of depression for many years. He returned to England weakened and suffering from fever and was hospitalised. While his sense of humour and irony was intact, the Congo had also caused a profound effect on his emotional health. A Personal Record, Ch. Having now retired from the sea he settled in Kent County, England. In March of he married Jessie Emmeline George with whom he would have two sons, Borys b. Although he was now receiving a pension Conrad suffered financial difficulties for a number of years; it was with the immediate commercial success of *Chance* that was a turning point for him. In he was offered a Knighthood but politely declined. He had become friend to many public figures and fellow authors including John Galsworthy and H. On 3 August Joseph Conrad died at home of a heart attack. Although a sceptic much of his life he was given a Roman Catholic service at St. His name is carved into the massive rough-hewn grave stone as was given at his birth, Joseph Teodor Conrad Korzeniowski. Merriman for Jalic Inc. The above biography is copyrighted. Do not republish it without permission. How far is the meaning of the story concerned with the evil of man in his essential nature? How far is it a story about the disease of modern, social man in history? Posted By Yvonne Sturgeon in Conrad, Joseph 55 Replies Provide one example of imperialism in the world today, whether it be an actual government body or country, or just an example on a smaller scale. Include your thoughts on imperialism and the effect s it has on society How can you reconcile this statement? The background was sombre- almost black. The movement of the woman was stately, and the effect of the torchlight on the face was sinister. Consider carefully what significant theme or idea this painted figure may symbolize Then consider why it seems appropriate for Kurtz to have painted this particular sketch In what ways may Kurtz be regarded as representative of European attitudes and of European colonizing efforts? What self-contradictory aspects of so-called Western civilization does Conrad stress in his story? I have just finished reading this, well, great I think, story. I was reading along and I thought following along pretty well but then when it ended, I felt as

though I missed the point. The black mate, a blue-eyed, raven haired young man, Winston Bunter by name seemed like a guy who could handle anything. Posted By Captain Pike in Conrad, Joseph 0 Replies themes, symbols, atmosphere and other features Hi, please, can anybody help me to analyze this text which comes from Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. I need to say what is the content, themes, symbols, atmosphere or other features prominent in this text: Anything approaching the change that came over his features I have never seen before, and hope never to see again. I saw on that ivory face the expression of sombre pride, of ruthless power, of craven terror--of an intense and hopeless despair. He cried in a whisper at some Posted By kachacha in Conrad, Joseph 0 Replies themes, motifs, etc of this text from Heart of darkness Conrad can be considerate a writer of: I also found the imagery in the beginning the husband and the mirror images to be remarkably good. I could see this in a movie format for sure. Anyway, I would love to get some feedback on other thoughts, questions, comments, etc So far i have how his perspective changes from thinking it will be easy like his aunt getting him the job to how diffucult it is by getting sick and how he soon relizes that its not all that hw rho it would be after meeting and talking to kurtz. Should we questio the status of the novella as canonical classic literature? I need so help putting some of this information into a essay form help please: Posted By countryunder in Conrad, Joseph 2 Replies.

Chapter 3 : Chance : Joseph Conrad () : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

Joseph Conrad, Conrad is regarded as one of the great novelists in English. He wrote stories and novels, predominantly with a nautical setting, that.

Conrad was born on 3 December in Berdychiv Polish: This led to his imprisonment in Pavilion X [note 7] of the Warsaw Citadel. However, on 18 April Ewa died of tuberculosis. Most of all, though, he read Polish Romantic poetry. A few months later, on 23 May, Apollo Korzeniowski died, leaving Conrad orphaned at the age of eleven. Conrad was not a good student; despite tutoring, he excelled only in geography. Since he showed little inclination to study, it was essential that he learn a trade; his uncle saw him as a sailor-cum-businessman who would combine maritime skills with commercial activities. He stayed with us ten months Intellectually he was extremely advanced but [he] disliked school routine, which he found tiring and dull; he used to say He disliked all restrictions. At home, at school, or in the living room he would sprawl unceremoniously. On 13 October Bobrowski sent the sixteen-year-old to Marseilles, France, for a planned career at sea. He was well read, particularly in Polish Romantic literature. He belonged to only the second generation in his family that had had to earn a living outside the family estates: The Polish szlachta and I never wished you to become naturalized in France, mainly because of the compulsory military service I thought, however, of your getting naturalized in Switzerland On 2 July he applied for British nationality, which was granted on 19 August To achieve the latter, he had to make many visits to the Russian Embassy in London and politely reiterate his request. A trace of these years can be found in the northern Corsica town of Luri, where there is a plaque to a Corsican merchant seaman, Dominique Cervoni, whom Conrad befriended. Conrad visited Corsica with his wife in, partly in search of connections with his long-dead friend and fellow merchant seaman. He had spent just over 8 years at sea—9 months of this as a passenger. For his fictional characters he often borrowed the authentic names of actual persons. During a brief call in India in 1886, year-old Conrad sent five letters to Joseph Spiridion, [note 11] a Pole eight years his senior whom he had befriended at Cardiff in June just before sailing for Singapore in the clipper ship Tilkhurst. His English is generally correct but stiff to the point of artificiality; many fragments suggest that his thoughts ran along the lines of Polish syntax and phraseology. More importantly, the letters show a marked change in views from those implied in his earlier correspondence of 1883 He had departed from "hope for the future" and from the conceit of "sailing [ever] toward Poland", and from his Pan-Slavic ideas. He was left with a painful sense of the hopelessness of the Polish question and an acceptance of England as a possible refuge. While he often adjusted his statements to accord to some extent with the views of his addressees, the theme of hopelessness concerning the prospects for Polish independence often occurs authentically in his correspondence and works before During this period, in in the Congo, Conrad encountered and befriended the Irish Republican and advocate for human rights, Sir Roger Casement. Jacques encouraged Conrad to continue writing the novel. Conrad Korzemowin" per the certificate of discharge debarked. When the Torrens had left Adelaide on 13 March, the passengers had included two young Englishmen returning from Australia and New Zealand: They were probably the first Englishmen and non-sailors with whom Conrad struck up a friendship; he would remain in touch with both. At Cape Town, where the Torrens remained from 17 to 19 May, Galsworthy left the ship to look at the local mines. Sanderson continued his voyage and seems to have been the first to develop closer ties with Conrad. According to Najder, Conrad, the exile and wanderer, was aware of a difficulty that he confessed more than once: At the same time, the choice of a non-English colonial setting freed him from an embarrassing division of loyalty: He "was apparently intrigued by The prolific and destructive richness of tropical nature and the dreariness of human life within it accorded well with the pessimistic mood of his early works. Though his talent was early on recognised by English intellectuals, popular success eluded him until the publication of *Chance*, which is often considered one of his weaker novels. He scorned sentimentality; his manner of portraying emotion in his books was full of restraint, scepticism and irony. A newspaper review of a Conrad biography suggested that the book could have been subtitled *Thirty Years of Debt, Gout, Depression and Angst*. He also complained of swollen hands "which made writing difficult". In one letter he remarked that

every novel he had written had cost him a tooth. In his letters he often described symptoms of depression; "the evidence", writes Najder, "is so strong that it is nearly impossible to doubt it. One of these would be described in his story "A Smile of Fortune", which contains autobiographical elements e. The narrator, a young captain, flirts ambiguously and surreptitiously with Alice Jacobus, daughter of a local merchant living in a house surrounded by a magnificent rose garden. Research has confirmed that in Port Louis at the time there was a year-old Alice Shaw, whose father, a shipping agent, owned the only rose garden in town. An old friend, Captain Gabriel Renouf of the French merchant marine, introduced him to the family of his brother-in-law. A couple of days before leaving Port Louis, Conrad asked one of the Renouf brothers for the hand of his year-old sister Eugenie. She was already, however, engaged to marry her pharmacist cousin. After the rebuff, Conrad did not pay a farewell visit but sent a polite letter to Gabriel Renouf, saying he would never return to Mauritius and adding that on the day of the wedding his thoughts would be with them. The elder, Borys, proved a disappointment in scholarship and integrity. To his friends, she was an inexplicable choice of wife, and the subject of some rather disparaging and unkind remarks. However, according to other biographers such as Frederick Karl, Jessie provided what Conrad needed, namely a "straightforward, devoted, quite competent" companion. As the city lay only a few miles from the Russian border, there was a risk of being stranded in a battle zone. With wife Jessie and younger son John ill, Conrad decided to take refuge in the mountain resort town of Zakopane. Conrad aroused interest among the Poles as a famous writer and an exotic compatriot from abroad. He charmed new acquaintances, especially women. So many characteristics that had been strange and unfathomable to me before, took, as it were, their right proportions. I understood that his temperament was that of his countrymen. Moreover, Conrad himself came from a social class that claimed exclusive responsibility for state affairs, and from a very politically active family. Norman Douglas sums it up: These are his fundamentals. His Polish experience endowed him with the perception, exceptional in the Western European literature of his time, of how winding and constantly changing were the front lines in these struggles. Conrad regarded the formation of a representative government in Russia as unfeasible and foresaw a transition from autocracy to dictatorship. He saw western Europe as torn by antagonisms engendered by economic rivalry and commercial selfishness. In vain might a Russian revolution seek advice or help from a materialistic and egoistic western Europe that armed itself in preparation for wars far more brutal than those of the past. He thought that, in view of the weakness of human nature and of the "criminal" character of society, democracy offered boundless opportunities for demagogues and charlatans. This had been accompanied by a faith in the Panslavic ideologyâ€”"surprising", Najder writes, "in a man who was later to emphasize his hostility towards Russia, a conviction that We must drag the chain and ball of our personality to the end. This is the price one pays for the infernal and divine privilege of thought; so in this life it is only the chosen who are convictsâ€”a glorious band which understands and groans but which treads the earth amidst a multitude of phantoms with maniacal gestures and idiotic grimaces. Which would you rather be: The only remedy for Chinamen and for the rest of us is [a] change of hearts, but looking at the history of the last years there is not much reason to expect [it], even if man has taken to flyingâ€”a great "uplift" no doubt but no great change Through control of tone and narrative detail To be ironic is to be awakeâ€”and alert to the prevailing "somnolence. Sleep after toyle, port after stormie seas, Ease after warre, death after life, doth greatly please [15]: His old friend Edward Garnett recalled bitterly: A few old friends, acquaintances and pressmen stood by his grave. In his grave was designated a Grade II listed structure. He used his sailing experiences as a backdrop for many of his works, but he also produced works of similar world view, without the nautical motifs. The failure of many critics to appreciate this caused him much frustration. Behind the concert of flattery, I can hear something like a whisper: Mencken was one of the earliest and most influential American readers to recognise how Conrad conjured up "the general out of the particular". Scott Fitzgerald, writing to Mencken, complained about having been omitted from a list of Conrad imitators. Thatâ€”and no more, and it is everything. If I succeed, you shall find there according to your deserts: Conrad used his own memories as literary material so often that readers are tempted to treat his life and work as a single whole. His "view of the world", or elements of it, are often described by citing at once both his private and public statements, passages from his letters, and citations from his books. Najder warns that this approach produces an incoherent and

misleading picture. Conrad used his own experiences as raw material, but the finished product should not be confused with the experiences themselves. Stewart , "appears to have attached some mysterious significance to such links with actuality.

Chapter 4 : Conrad, Joseph [WorldCat Identities]

Joseph Conrad (), Polish-born English author and master mariner wrote Heart of Darkness (); No, it is impossible; it is impossible to convey the life-sensation of any given epoch of one's existenceâ€”that which makes its truth, its meaningâ€”its subtle and penetrating essence.

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Chapter 5 : Joseph Conrad Books - Biography and List of Works - Author of 'A Conrad Argosy'

Joseph Conrad, born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski, was a Polish-British writer regarded as one of the greatest novelists to write in the English language. He joined the British merchant marine in 1878, and was granted British nationality in 1889.

When the boy was seven his mother died of tuberculosis; his father lived in exile until 1857, when Czarist authorities permitted him to move south; however, after that removal, when young Conrad was just eleven, his father died. At the age of seventeen he began a long period of adventure at sea. As a member of the French merchant marine sailing out of Marseilles, young Conrad was implicated in a Carlist conspiracy to place the Duke of Madrid on the Spanish throne. After a suicide attempt, Conrad joined the British merchant service in 1878. In the ten years that followed, he sailed between Singapore and Borneo, voyages that gave him an unrivaled background of mysterious creeks and jungle for the tales that he would write after 1890, when he retired from the sea to settle in Ashford, Kent, with his new wife, Jessie Chambers. In *Tales of Unrest*, *"Youth"* and *Other Tales*, and *Twixt Land and Sea* appeared such outstanding short stories as *"Typhoon"* and *"The Shadow-Line"* that describe the testing of human character under conditions of extreme danger and difficulty. Throughout his fiction Conrad is concerned with moral dilemmas, the isolation of the individual to be tested by experience, and the psychology of inner urges in both groups and individuals. Conrad did not find shore-life easy. His expedition to the Belgian Congo had left him with malarial gout, which afflicted his wrist so much that he often found writing painful. He was never a quick or fluent writer; he thought it a good day when he could produce as little as words with which he was satisfied. Although perceptive judges such as John Galsworthy and H. Wells praised him, the English reading public was slow to recognize the merit of his work. As a young merchant sailor Conrad had been cut off from family, friends, and country; this essential loneliness he conveys in his tales set on the sea and in exotic locales. His sense of isolation stems from the fundamental differences that existed between himself and his fellow seamen--in age, culture, language, education, and experience. However, his remoteness from the British reading public, and his consequent lack of knowledge about what makes a popular novel, makes his stories all the more real. Conrad often maneuvers to keep the reader at a distance from the characters in order to view them objectively. Conrad implies that a man is already dead if he has lost his ideals and visions. Conrad shows how superficial are rational control and civilisation. Youth, full of romantic visions and idealism, encountering the sheer corruption of the Darwinian jungle, may be overwhelmed by the experience, as Tuan Jim is at the start of *Lord Jim* on board the *Patna*. Harper and Row,

Chapter 6 : Joseph Conrad (Conrad, Joseph,) | The Online Books Page

Chronology Jozef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski born December 3 in Berdichev (or vicinity) to Apollo Nalecz Korzeniowski and Evelina (Ewa) Bobrowska.

Language English Although this story is written in fairly simple language it is strangely difficult to follow. The language slides between the two men, lighting pipes, making and answering comments, and so forth, and then back into the detail of the story, and sometimes deeper still, into conversations that take place in the story. This has its effect on the use of quotation signs. This is the hardest part of this book to edit. There are rules involving the use of these signs, and most books obey them all the way through, but in this book either the author was being experimental, or the typesetter was a bit confused. Because of the sliding in and out of the depth of the story, the quotes rules often vary from one paragraph to the next. What we have done is to make the quotes rules hold true for each individual paragraph right through the book, and as far as possible we have made the rules consistent from paragraph to paragraph. This is the second time that we have scanned the same copy of this book, and we just hope that we have made a good job of it. In Joseph joined an English merchant ship and was naturalised in when he gained his certificate as a master. In the ten years that followed, he sailed between Singapore and Borneo, and this gave him an unrivalled background of mysterious creeks and jungle for the tales to follow. There was also an interlude in the Belgian Congo which provided exotic colour for his Heart of Darkness, one of his three finest short stories, the others being Youth and Typhoon. In he married and settled at Ashford in Kent, where he lived in seclusion for the rest of his days. It was only then that Lord Jim was recognised as a masterpiece. His semi-autobiographical The Mirror and the Sea and his Personal Record testify to his high artistic aims. He also wrote Victory , but his later works, The Arrow of Gold and The Rescue , owed their popularity largely to his earlier work. With acknowledgements to Chambers Biographical Dictionary. We also provide a plain TEXT version and full instructions for using this to make your own audiobook. These transcriptions of books by various nineteenth century authors of instructive books for teenagers, were made during the period to the present day by Athelstane e-Books. Most of the books are concerned with the sea, but in any case all will give a good idea of life in the nineteenth century, and sometimes earlier than that. This of course includes attitudes prevalent at the time, but frowned upon nowadays. We then made a pdf which we used to assist with editing the OCRed text. The last step enables us to hear and correct most of the errors that may have been missed by the other steps, as well as entertaining us during the work of transcription. The resulting text can be read either here at the Internet Archive or at www. In this version the entire book appears in the one file, which also includes the style-sheet and any pictures, and is written in xhtml. The smaller of the two TXT files contains full instructions for doing so.

Chapter 7 : Joseph Conrad - IMDb

Conrad by William Rothenstein. [Click on image to enlarge it.] A member of an eminent group of fin de siècle writers that includes Stephen Crane, Robert Louis Stevenson, H. G. Wells, and Henry James, the British short story writer and novelist Joseph Conrad was born in Russian-occupied Polish Ukraine in , the son of Polish aristocrat and militant nationalist Count Apollo Korzeniowski.

Chapter 8 : Joseph Conrad - Oxford Reference

Joseph Conrad was born Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski on December 3, , to Polish parents in Berdichev (now Berdychiv), Ukraine, and was raised and educated primarily in Poland.

Chapter 9 : Joseph Conrad - Biography and Works. Search Texts, Read Online. Discuss.

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