

# Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870)

## Author Biography

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### Early Life and Family Heritage

Alexandre Dumas was born on July 24, 1802, in Villers-Cotterêts, a small town in northern France. His full birth name was Alexandre Dumas Davy de la Pailleterie. Dumas came from a remarkable and diverse background that profoundly influenced his life and work.

His father, General Thomas-Alexandre Dumas, was born in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (now Haiti) to a French nobleman, the Marquis Alexandre Antoine Davy de la Pailleterie, and an enslaved woman of Afro-Caribbean descent named Marie-Cessette Dumas. Thomas-Alexandre took his mother's surname when he enlisted in the French military, and this became the family name.

General Dumas had an extraordinary military career, rising to become a general in Napoleon's army by age 31, making him the first person of African descent to reach such a high rank in a European army. He was known for his exceptional bravery and military skill, earning the nickname "The Black Devil" from his enemies.

### Childhood Struggles

Alexandre's childhood was marked by financial hardship after his father's death in 1806, when Alexandre was only four years old. General Dumas had fallen out with Napoleon over disagreements about the Egypt campaign and had been imprisoned for nearly two years, which damaged his health. He died shortly after his release, leaving the family in dire financial straits with no military pension.

Alexandre's mother, Marie Louise Labouret, struggled to provide for her son. Despite their poverty, she worked hard to ensure he received some education. However, Alexandre's formal schooling was limited and sporadic. He attended Abbé Grégoire's school but eventually had to leave to help support the family. At age fourteen, he began working as a clerk for a local notary. Despite his limited formal education, young Alexandre was an avid reader and developed a passionate interest in theater and literature.

### Move to Paris and Early Career

In 1822, at age twenty, Dumas moved to Paris to pursue his literary dreams. Through family connections and his father's former military reputation, he secured a position as a scribe in the household of Louis-Philippe, Duke of Orléans, who would later become King of France. This position provided Dumas with financial stability and, more importantly, access to the libraries and cultural life of Paris.

While working for the Duke, Dumas began writing articles for magazines and plays for the theater. He immersed himself in the literary and artistic circles of Paris, befriending actors and poets of the Romantic

movement. His natural charisma, wit, and storytelling ability made him popular in these circles despite his mixed-race heritage, though he still faced racism throughout his life.

## **Literary Success and the Romantic Movement**

Dumas' breakthrough came in 1829 when his play "Henry III and His Court" was produced to great acclaim when he was 27 years old. The play was a triumph of the Romantic movement, featuring historical drama, passion, and theatrical spectacle. His second play, "Christine" (1830), was equally successful. These theatrical successes gave Dumas enough income to become a full-time writer.

In 1830, Dumas participated in the July Revolution that overthrew King Charles X and installed his former employer, the Duke of Orléans, as King Louis-Philippe. Throughout the 1830s, Dumas continued writing successful plays while also beginning to write novels. Life in France during this period was politically unstable, with frequent riots and upheavals, but the end of press censorship and an improving economy created ideal conditions for popular literature to flourish.

## **The Historical Novels and Literary Fame**

In the late 1830s and 1840s, Dumas turned his attention to historical novels, which would become his greatest legacy. He often worked with collaborators, most notably Auguste Maquet, who helped him plot and research his works. Between 1839 and 1841, Dumas compiled "Celebrated Crimes," an eight-volume collection of essays on famous criminals from European history.

His most famous works were published in the 1840s as serial novels in newspapers, which had become a popular medium. "The Three Musketeers" was published in 1844, followed immediately by "Twenty Years After" and later "The Vicomte de Bragelonne." Also in 1844-1846, he published "The Count of Monte Cristo" serially in the *Journal des Débats*. The novel became an immediate sensation, with readers eagerly awaiting each installment.

## **Personal Life and Extravagance**

Dumas lived life as dramatically as his novels. He was known for his extravagant lifestyle, spending money as quickly as he earned it despite his enormous literary output. He had numerous romantic relationships and fathered at least four children, including his son Alexandre Dumas fils, who also became a successful writer, famous for "The Lady of the Camellias."

In 1840, Dumas married actress Ida Ferrier, though he continued his affairs with other women. He built an elaborate mansion called the Château de Monte-Cristo near Paris, a Gothic-Renaissance hybrid that reflected his taste for the dramatic. He filled it with friends and hangers-on who took advantage of his generosity. In 1847, he founded the Théâtre Historique to produce his own plays, but the theater went bankrupt in 1850.

## **Financial Troubles and Later Years**

By the 1850s, Dumas faced severe financial problems due to his extravagant spending, failed business ventures, and numerous creditors. He was forced to sell the Château de Monte-Cristo and flee to Belgium in 1851 to

escape his debts. Despite these setbacks, Dumas continued writing prolifically, producing historical novels, travel books, and essays.

He traveled extensively throughout Europe, Russia, and even visited North Africa. In 1858, he traveled to Russia where he was received enthusiastically. In 1860, he went to Italy where he became involved with Garibaldi's movement for Italian unification. He founded a newspaper to support the cause and even participated in some military activities. In his later years, Dumas returned to Paris but never regained his former financial stability or social position. His health began to decline in the late 1860s, likely due to a series of strokes.

## Death and Legacy

Alexandre Dumas died on December 5, 1870, at his son's home in Puys, near Dieppe, at the age of 68. He died during the Franco-Prussian War while Paris was under siege. Due to the circumstances of his death and his financial troubles, his funeral was modest. However, his literary legacy was already secure.

During his lifetime, Dumas wrote approximately 100,000 pages, including novels, plays, magazine articles, and travel books. His works have been translated into nearly 100 languages and adapted countless times for film, television, and theater.

In 2002, on the bicentennial of his birth, Dumas was reinterred in the Panthéon in Paris, France's highest honor for distinguished French citizens, with a ceremony attended by President Jacques Chirac. His coffin was carried by four men dressed as musketeers, a fitting tribute to his most famous creation.

Dumas' influence on popular literature cannot be overstated. He essentially created the template for the modern adventure novel, combining historical settings with fast-paced action, romance, and larger-than-life characters. His works continue to captivate readers and inspire writers around the world, cementing his place as one of the greatest storytellers in literary history.

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