Roberto Calasso

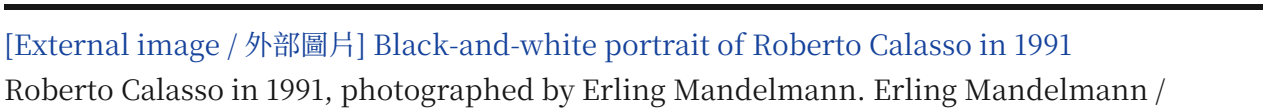
Writer and publisher whose intellectual practice shaped Adelphi

A consolidated study of his intellectual formation, Adelphi, publishing practice, writings, networks, economics, and historical conditions

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[External image / 外部圖片] Black-and-white portrait of Roberto Calasso in 1991

Roberto Calasso in 1991, photographed by Erling Mandelmann. Erling Mandelmann / photo©ErlingMandelmann.ch · CC BY-SA 3.0 · Image source

1. A composite vocation

Roberto Calasso is easiest to misunderstand if one begins with the finished image: the immensely learned European publisher in the Milan office, moving between Sanskrit ritual, Kafka, Tiepolo, Baudelaire, Simenon, Nietzsche, and the typography of an Adelphi cover as though these naturally belonged to a single life. They did not. The significant thing is how they were made into one.

Calasso occupied several positions that modern cultural institutions usually separate. He was a controlling publisher, an acquiring editor, a close reader of translations, a writer of jacket copy, a selector of images, an interpreter of authors, an author whose own books belonged to the catalogue he directed, and eventually a majority owner whose financial exposure was tied to his editorial judgment. He entered Adelphi in 1962 at twenty-one, became editorial director in 1971, managing director in 1990, president in 1999, and majority owner in 2015.[1]

The chronology matters. His first book did not appear until 1974, more than a decade after he had entered publishing. La rovina di Kasch, the first major volume of the long sequence for which he became internationally famous, appeared in 1983. The mature writer therefore developed inside editorial work rather than alongside it.

By the time his own characteristic prose emerged, Calasso had already spent years doing the things that editors do: evaluating manuscripts, thinking across complete oeuvres, comparing editions, discussing rights, working with translators, composing paratext, choosing images, deciding print runs, and seeing how the position of a book within a list changes what readers think it is. In his long Paris Review interview, he described

attempting to preserve mornings for his writing and afternoons for Adelphi, though the two activities constantly contaminated each other. His own books were composed non-linearly from thousands of handwritten notes and fragments that were later arranged into mosaics.[2]

That last fact is more than a biographical curiosity. Selection and arrangement were Calasso's fundamental intellectual operations. They governed his prose, his library, his cover choices, the shape of Adelphi's catalogue, and his conception of history. His career is therefore best understood not as two careers - publisher and writer - but as one immense experiment in editorial montage.

A publishing house, in his mature conception, was not primarily a company that manufactured discrete products. It could become a work whose units happened to be books by many different people. A forgotten Mitteleuropean novelist beside a Vedic text beside a work of ethology beside Simenon could create an intellectual landscape that none of the books contained by itself. Calasso's own writings operate similarly. The Ruin of Kasch, Ka, K., La Folie Baudelaire, and Ardor create knowledge by placing myths, quotations, images, ritual systems, political forms, and literary works into relations whose force is often greater than any explicit argument connecting them.

The medium changes. The operation does not.

2. Florence: family, books, and historical memory

Calasso was born in Florence in 1941 into a family in which scholarship, publishing, political history, and old books were ordinary domestic facts rather than remote aspirations. His father, Francesco Calasso, was a distinguished historian of medieval law. His mother, Melisenda Codignola, had studied Greek literature and worked on Hölderlin's translations of Pindar. His maternal grandfather Ernesto Codignola was a philosopher, educational reformer, founder of the experimental Scuola-Città Pestalozzi, and founder of the publishing house La Nuova Italia. His uncle Tristano Codignola participated in the Resistance and later entered educational and parliamentary politics.[3]

This was not merely a family that valued reading. Publishing was already one imaginable form of adult intellectual life.

The material environment mattered. Calasso later remembered his father's library as filled with sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century legal folios, many in Latin. His grandfather's library constituted another world; Florence's Gabinetto Vieusseux constituted a third. He grew up with books before he learned to think of them as cultural products. They had weight, paper, bindings, provenance, typography, and physical adjacency. That early material familiarity helps explain why the later publisher never considered design a cosmetic layer added after editorial work.[4]

The political and historical environment was equally significant. Francesco Calasso was an anti-Fascist. In 1944, after Giovanni Gentile's assassination, he was among professors

arrested and threatened with execution in reprisal; the family subsequently had to hide. Calasso's earliest memories included wartime Florence, concealed spaces, and gunfire.[5]

It would be reductive to derive his later obsession with sacrifice, sovereignty, and violence psychologically from childhood. But it is important that the European catastrophe was not initially an intellectual topic for him. It belonged to the biographies of the adults who formed him. Fascism and anti-Fascism, German culture and German catastrophe, Jewish and Central European intellectual displacement, the postwar struggle over Nietzsche, and the political passions of the Italian Republic entered his later work through living networks as much as through books.

This gives Calasso's later distance from conventional political alignments a more precise genealogy. It was not the distance of someone innocent of politics. It emerged within a family intensely embedded in political and intellectual history.

3. Rome: classics, cinema, Proust, and Germany

The family moved to Rome in 1954 when Francesco Calasso took up a university position there. The adolescent Roberto then acquired another formation altogether.

One part of it was surprisingly cinematic. He later remembered going to the cinema once or twice a day, becoming fascinated by Hollywood genres and Marlon Brando, and even writing a screenplay based on Lord Jim. At school, meanwhile, Maria Di Porto gave him a serious education in Greek and Latin.[6]

This double formation - classical philology and moving images - is worth retaining. The later Calasso was never simply a textual scholar. Images possessed autonomous cognitive force for him. His dissertation would concern hieroglyphs; his books on Tiepolo and Baudelaire would be organized around visual constellations; Adelphi covers would become one of the most recognizable image archives in European publishing.

At twelve he also met Enzo Turolla, ten years his senior, whom Calasso later described as perhaps the finest reader he had known. Their friendship began through a disagreement about Croce's treatment of Baudelaire. Turolla led him deeply into Proust; Calasso read À la recherche du temps perdu in French while still very young and continued returning to it throughout his life.[7]

This reveals a characteristic feature of his formation: his decisive teachers were often readers rather than professors. What mattered was not merely possession of knowledge but a nearly tactile ability to discriminate among books, passages, editions, and styles.

Calasso also opened what Andrea Lee called his German channel: Romanticism, Nietzsche, Adorno, the Frankfurt School, and related worlds. His curiosity often preceded Italian availability. He learned enough German to read works that had not yet entered convenient Italian circulation. His first published essay concerned Adorno and Surrealism.[8]

By early adulthood, the constellation already contained much of the later Adelphi world: Greek and Latin antiquity, Proustian modernity, German philosophy, Central Europe, Symbolism, psychoanalysis, cinema, image culture, and traditions that did not fit comfortably into a single academic department.

Calasso's future institution would provide such a department.

4. Browne, hieroglyphs, and the Warburg formation

Calasso studied English literature at the University of Rome under Mario Praz. His thesis concerned Sir Thomas Browne's theory of hieroglyphs and was eventually published much later as I geroglifici di Sir Thomas Browne.[9]

The choice was extraordinarily diagnostic. Browne stands at a hinge between empirical knowledge and inherited cosmology, classification and marvel, philology and image, modern scientific curiosity and older symbolic systems. For Calasso, the hieroglyph meant more than Egyptology. It represented the possibility of a language of images whose relation to meaning precedes or exceeds ordinary discursive explanation.

While researching in London, he divided his time between the British Museum Library and the Warburg Institute.[10] One should be careful about calling Calasso a Warburgian in a strict disciplinary sense. He was not a scholar formed within Warburg studies. But the resemblance of intellectual morphology is profound.

Warburg's Mnemosyne Atlas generates historical knowledge through juxtaposition, recurrence, migration, and interruption. An image carries an afterlife across time; meaning appears through adjacency rather than linear exposition. Calasso's mature books similarly allow Talleyrand, Vedic sacrifice, Kafka, Baudelaire, Léon Bloy, Greek gods, hunters, painters, and anthropologists to illuminate one another across enormous distances.

Adelphi eventually operates in a comparable way at catalogue scale.

The Browne dissertation is therefore not youthful trivia. It contains an early version of the entire later project: images and texts as mobile signs; meaning created by relation; modernity inhabited by survivals it cannot completely recognize.

5. Bobi Bazlen: judgment as a vocation

Calasso met Roberto "Bobi" Bazlen around 1960. Bazlen, born in Trieste in 1902 into a German-Italian milieu, belonged to a nearly vanished type: a multilingual reader, scout, mediator, and adviser whose influence on publishing greatly exceeded his desire to become an author. He had played an important role in the reception of Italo Svevo and Central European modernism and spent much of his life recommending books, introducing people, and identifying neglected works.[11]

Calasso later described Bazlen as something like a Taoist master: someone who taught by refusing the recognizable posture of teaching. Bazlen distrusted the assumption that an intelligent person necessarily ought to produce books.[12]

This was decisive. Before Calasso became a professional author, he encountered a model of intellectual life in which judgment itself could constitute a vocation.

Bazlen's most famous editorial category was the libro unico, the "unique book." This did not simply mean a masterpiece. It meant something more like a work in which an experience, sensibility, or mode of knowledge had crystallized so completely that ordinary genre and market categories became secondary. Alfred Kubin's The Other Side, Edmund Gosse's Father and Son, and Jan Potocki's Manuscript Found in Saragossa became emblematic cases in the early Adelphi imagination.[13]

The principle was not "publish difficult books." It was publish books whose necessity can be perceived before their market category can.

Bazlen's gift was singular recognition. Calasso's later achievement would be to transform that private readerly capacity into an industrially viable institution.

6. Adelphi before Calasso: the collective prehistory

The mature Calasso's recollections can make Adelphi's foundation sound almost mythological: Bazlen tells the twenty-one-year-old Calasso that a publishing house will be created where they can publish only the books they truly like; the young man joins; the rest follows. Something like this happened, but archival research makes the history richer and less solitary.

Anna Ferrando's Adelphi. Le origini di una casa editrice (1938-1994) traces the prehistory of the house back into relationships formed from the late 1930s onward. Lodovica Braida's historiographical discussion of Ferrando makes the correction explicit: Adelphi emerged from exchanges among Bazlen, Luciano Foà, Alberto Zevi, Ernst Bernhard, Giorgio Colli, Erich Linder, and other figures whose networks included anti-Fascism, Central European literature, psychoanalysis, Jewish intellectual life, publishing, finance, and literary mediation.[14, 15]

This makes Calasso more interesting, not less. He did not create the ecology ex nihilo. He entered an ecology and eventually learned to synthesize its functions.

Luciano Foà: institution

Foà supplied something Bazlen largely did not: institutional intelligence. He had worked at Einaudi and understood contracts, rights, production, finance, organization, and the practical vulnerabilities of publishing. The celebrated story of Adelphi's genesis partly turns on Einaudi's reluctance to undertake Giorgio Colli and Mazzino Montinari's

monumental critical Nietzsche edition. Foà left; the Nietzsche project became foundational to Adelphi.[16]

Bazlen could imagine the impossible catalogue. Foà knew invoices had to be paid.

Calasso learned between them.

Colli and Montinari: philology

The Nietzsche edition established another foundational pole: exact scholarship. Colli and Montinari's work on Nietzsche's manuscripts in Weimar challenged inherited editorial distortions and required extraordinary philological discipline.

This is why the cliché of Adelphi as merely a house of esotericism is misleading. Its appetite for myth, mysticism, Jung, heterodox psychology, and religious traditions coexisted from the beginning with a severe concern for textual accuracy.

The combination - philology plus the supposedly irrational - is far closer to Calasso than either side alone.

Ernst Bernhard: psychoanalysis and symbolic worlds

Ernst Bernhard, the German-Jewish Jungian analyst who settled in Italy, supplied another channel: Jung, psychoanalysis, religious symbolism, and cosmopolitan Roman intellectual networks. It was at Bernhard's villa at Bracciano, in Calasso's recollection, that Bazlen first spoke to him about the projected publishing house.[17]

Bernhard is a reminder that Adelphi's interest in material considered "irrational" by postwar rationalists had a concrete social infrastructure. It was not an abstract programme invented by Calasso.

Editors, translators, agents, and patrons

Piero Bertolucci, Renata Colorni, Claudio Rugafiori, Giuseppe Pontiggia, Roberto Olivetti, Elena Croce, Alberto Zevi, Erich Linder, and many others supplied parts of the apparatus. Ferrando emphasizes the early house's striking lack of professional specialization: individuals often combined production, editorial, administrative, and publicity responsibilities. Women who worked as editors, translators, patrons, and mediators are particularly liable to disappear behind the later one-man story.[18]

The right image of early Adelphi is therefore not a court orbiting Calasso. It is a small, undercapitalized, unusually cultivated workshop whose competencies were distributed across a network.

The later Calasso became powerful partly because he spent three decades absorbing that network's capacities.

7. Why 1962 mattered: postwar Italy and the opening in the field

Adelphi's founding coincided with a transformation of Italian reading. The economic boom, mass secondary education, university expansion, urbanization, television, and rising cultural consumption widened the public for books. Publishers such as Einaudi, Feltrinelli, Il Saggiatore, Laterza, Mondadori, Bompiani, Garzanti, and il Mulino were developing sharply differentiated identities. Treccani describes the period as the high age of the Italian editore protagonista: publishers who articulated recognizable cultural programmes through their lists.[19]

Calasso therefore came of age in a peculiar historical interval. The old European publisher as cultural personality had not yet disappeared, while the potential audience for difficult translated literature was expanding.

The Italian field was also ideologically organized. Marxist and Communist intellectual culture was powerful; Catholic institutions formed another large sphere; secular liberal and socialist traditions another. Adelphi found negative space between them.

Whole territories sat awkwardly inside prevailing classifications: Nietzsche after Fascist appropriation; Jung and heterodox psychoanalysis; Central European writers; mystical texts; fantastic literature; anthropology; ethology; ancient religious traditions; difficult modernists; and books that did not accept the reigning division between rational seriousness and "irrational" experience.

Adelphi could initially specialize in things other institutions had trouble placing.

Its "apoliticism," later claimed strongly by Calasso, was never literally outside politics. But there was a genuine editorial insight: an intellectual field organized by powerful ideologies necessarily leaves blind spots. Those blind spots can become a publisher's territory.

8. Patient capital and the long years of loss

The romantic story of Adelphi risks obscuring an elementary fact: it lost money for a long time.

Ferrando's archival research shows red accounts across much of the early history. The Nietzsche project was expensive; distribution was weak; the catalogue required investment before it could generate stable returns. The acquisition of the Frassinelli catalogue in 1965 broadened the commercial base, while later access to stronger national distribution and promotional infrastructure helped transform the company's prospects.[20]

This changes how one should understand Calasso's famous idea that a publisher should publish only books it deeply believes in. Such freedom was not immaterial. It depended on

infrastructure.

Early shareholders and supporters included people connected to industrial and financial worlds. Roberto Olivetti, Alberto Zevi, members of the Falck milieu, Carlo Caracciolo, and later relations around the Agnelli sphere mattered at different moments. Capital allowed the house to survive while its identity accumulated.[21]

The freedom was therefore financed freedom.

That does not make it fraudulent. It makes it institutional.

One of the most revealing documents in Ferrando's reconstruction, quoted in Bruno Simili's review of her book, is a July 1968 letter from Foà to Elena Croce: prize-driven sales could reduce the money requested from shareholders and with it their leverage. Editorial independence grows when the house can finance itself.[22, 23]

This is a much more useful account of autonomy than romantic purity.

Calasso's great institutional achievement was not simply selecting strange books. It was making strangeness economically cumulative.

By 1992, The New Yorker reported Adelphi turnover of roughly 32 billion lire, approximately US$21 million at contemporary exchange rates.[24] The fragile workshop had become a substantial business without abandoning the logic that had made it distinctive.

9. From the libro unico to the Adelphi book

Bazlen's libro unico implied that rarity resided in the individual work. Calasso gradually performed a subtle inversion.

By the 1980s and 1990s, readers increasingly trusted Adelphi itself. Ferrando describes the transformation precisely: the publisher's mark came to confer a kind of uniqueness upon each volume. Graphic identity, paratext, translation, selection, and accumulated reader experience meant that an unfamiliar author no longer arrived alone. The whole preceding catalogue silently vouched for it.[25]

This is brand formation in an unusually intellectual sense.

Most brands reduce uncertainty by promising sameness. Adelphi reduced uncertainty while promising difference.

A reader did not know whether the next book would be Austrian fiction, a study of animal behavior, an Indian scripture, Simenon, Nabokov, a forgotten memoir, or an eccentric religious text. What was predictable was a certain quality of encounter.

Calasso repeatedly described the publisher's list as something like a single book written through many books by other people. That metaphor has a business mechanism beneath it. If readers buy the next "chapter" partly because they trust the preceding chapters, the

catalogue acquires compound value.

This is one of the key differences between Adelphi and a merely prestigious imprint. The list did not simply certify quality. It taught readers to move laterally.

10. Series, covers, and the material form of the catalogue

The catalogue became legible through series architecture. The Biblioteca Adelphi provided the most famous visual system, while Il ramo d'oro, Piccola Biblioteca Adelphi, and other series created distinct but related zones. Scholarship on Adelphi's design history makes clear that these systems had collective origins, including important work by Michele Ranchetti, Nino Cappelletti, and others before Calasso's later dominance.[26, 27]

A series does several things at once. It gives a book a recognizable home, creates family resemblance across radically different contents, communicates expectations of format and price, encourages collecting, and turns each new title into an addition to an existing intellectual world.

Calasso became increasingly involved in cover images. His preference was generally not for commissioned illustrations that explained a book. He wanted pre-existing images capable of entering into an oblique relation with the text. He often avoided excessively familiar masterpieces, because familiarity could kill the small shock of recognition he wanted. Artists repeatedly useful to the Adelphi image-world included William Blake, Léon Spilliaert, Félix Vallotton, Vilhelm Hammershøi, George Tooker, and Alex Colville.[28]

The cover therefore did not ordinarily say, "This is what happens in the book." It said something closer to: this image seems to have been waiting for this book.

That is precisely Calassian. The cover is another montage operation.

Typography and paper mattered for the same reason. When Calasso bought control of Adelphi in 2015, he described his role not merely as deciding which titles to publish, but as deciding covers, paper, typefaces, language, and print runs.[29]

Notice the last item. The aesthete is simultaneously doing inventory economics.

11. The risvolto: one thousand miniature acts of mediation

An especially revealing part of Calasso's work is easy to miss outside Italy: the risvolto, the jacket-flap text.

He wrote enormous numbers of them - eventually well over a thousand. For Calasso, this was not disposable marketing copy. The risvolto occupies an exact threshold between interpretation and sale. It must say something nontrivial about a book while making a stranger want to open it.

The collection Cento lettere a uno sconosciuto takes its title from this premise: each text is a letter to an unknown reader. Adelphi's own description presents the catalogue itself as a "possible world" produced through a mixture of intention and chance.[30]

The risvolto may be the smallest unit of the Calasso vocation.

Scholarship has a known reader: another specialist. Advertising has a statistical reader: a target segment. Calasso's jacket copy addresses a reader who does not yet know that a particular appetite exists.

That is also how he conceived publishing.

The publisher does not merely satisfy demand. The publisher can discover a demand by giving it an object.

12. Translation as infrastructure

A house built so heavily on foreign literatures stands or falls with translation.

Renata Colorni gives unusually concrete testimony about how this worked. Calasso and Foà recruited her in 1979 after noticing the literary quality of her translation work on Freud. She subsequently translated and revised authors including Canetti, Thomas Bernhard, Dürrenmatt, Joseph Roth, Schnitzler, Werfel, and others. She recalled Adelphi's willingness to spend not only money but time on translation: the line-by-line revision of Karl Kraus's vast The Last Days of Mankind could occupy months without management insisting that the book be rushed out.[31]

Her Joseph Roth example is particularly important. Major Roth works had already appeared in Italian. Adelphi nevertheless made him feel newly discovered through retranslation, redesigned editions, sequencing, and repositioning.

That reveals the true unit of the Adelphi product.

It was not merely a copyright. It was an edition.

An edition is a compound object: author + translation + editorial apparatus + material form + image + publisher + series + catalogue context + timing.

Adelphi's durability came partly from unusually high control over all of those variables.

13. Backlist economics: the hidden machine

Calasso was often presented as though he defeated commerce through taste. In fact he understood a particular form of commerce exceptionally well.

By 2015 he said Adelphi had published roughly 2,500 titles and that an extraordinary proportion remained available.[32] Whatever qualifications one makes about formats and

edition status, the point is unmistakable: Adelphi was a backlist-oriented institution.

A long-lived backlist changes the economics of risk.

A new title that performs modestly need not be a failure if it remains in circulation for decades. A commercial success need not be isolated from the “serious” catalogue; its profits can enlarge the ecology. Translation, editing, and design investments can amortize over long periods. An author’s readership can be built across several books rather than judged title by title.

The crucial principle is therefore not “never publish a bestseller.” It is never require every book to justify the company’s existence on the same timescale.

The catalogue, not the season, becomes the economic unit.

This produces a flywheel:

good catalogue -> reader trust -> willingness to attempt unfamiliar books -> long sales lives -> stronger backlist -> more freedom to publish unfamiliar books.

Adelphi’s beautiful design is therefore not separable from its economics. Visual coherence is an information architecture for reader trust.

14. Simenon: discovery by re-description

Nothing explains Calasso’s commercial intelligence better than Georges Simenon.

Simenon was hardly an obscure author. He was one of the most prolific and widely read writers in Europe. The editorial opportunity was not discovery in the ordinary sense. It was reclassification.

Italian publishing had tended to concentrate on Maigret while allowing Simenon’s non-Maigret novels to recede. Calasso approached Simenon in the early 1980s and proposed beginning precisely with the material the incumbent framework had undervalued. Adelphi’s first Simenon appeared in 1985; the house eventually obtained the Maigret books as well.[33]

By the late 2000s, Adelphi had sold millions of Simenon volumes, with substantial sales both for Maigret and the so-called romans durs.[34]

The accomplishment was not “selling popular fiction in elegant covers.” Adelphi re-described Simenon.

Readers were invited to stop seeing two separate products - a detective-series manufacturer and a serious novelist - and encounter one oeuvre. Translation, sequencing, design, and the prestige accumulated elsewhere in the catalogue changed the literary object.

This is quintessential Calasso publishing.

Sometimes the unknown book is literally unknown.

Sometimes the unknown book has been sitting in front of everyone under the wrong description.

15. The networked publisher: authors, agents, translators, and private sociability

As Adelphi’s reputation grew, Calasso’s social world extended across a remarkable international republic of letters. Contemporary accounts place him in relation with Elias Canetti, Milan Kundera, Joseph Brodsky, Bruce Chatwin, Oliver Sacks, Pierre Klossowski, Derek Walcott, and many others.[35]

The list of names can make the scene resemble literary celebrity culture, but its more important function was informational.

Authors recommend authors. Translators identify neglected works. Agents carry manuscripts between languages. Foreign editors supply context. Friendships reveal books that no market report can identify. A quiet recommendation can alter an acquisition programme years later.

This was an analogue discovery system before searchable abundance.

The scarce resource was not content. It was reliable judgment transmitted through relationships.

Calasso’s unusual sociability therefore coexisted with his reputation for privacy. He did not build a confessional public personality in the contemporary sense, but he inhabited dense private networks of writers, editors, artists, translators, collectors, and agents.

His marriage to Fleur Jaeggy belongs to this ecology. Jaeggy was an important writer in her own right, and their domestic life was saturated with literary work. The 1993 New Yorker profile famously describes the two working at opposite ends of their Milan apartment - Jaeggy on her compressed fiction, Calasso moving between manuscripts, translators, authors, accounts, and his own writing.[36]

There was almost no border between intellectual life and publishing life.

16. Calasso the writer emerges inside Calasso the editor

Chronology matters again.

Calasso entered Adelphi in 1962. He became editorial director in 1971. His first book appeared in 1974. La rovina di Kasch arrived in 1983.[37]

So the writer emerges after more than a decade of editorial labor.

That helps explain why his prose does not resemble normal academic scholarship or normal narrative nonfiction. His daily intellectual environment already consisted of introductions, afterwords, translations, reports, complete oeuvres, strange editions, rights catalogues, jacket copy, and conversations about books.

The natural unit of his writing was not the argument.

It was the fragment in a constellation.

He wrote by hand, often composing sections without knowing their eventual position. Thousands of cards accumulated under the deliberately unspecific name "the material." [38]

The procedure is almost editorial before it is literary:

write the pieces; recognize hidden relations; determine the sequence.

17. L'impuro folle: law, madness, and invisible order

Calasso's first book, L'impuro folle (1974), grew out of work connected to Daniel Paul Schreber, the German judge whose memoir of psychosis became canonical through Freud.

The subject is revealing. Schreber lies at the intersection of law, paranoia, divine command, interpretation, bureaucracy, sexuality, sovereignty, and private cosmology. For the son of a historian of law who would later write repeatedly about invisible orders and sacrificial systems, he is an uncannily appropriate beginning.

The book also demonstrates Calasso's refusal of disciplinary boundaries before that refusal became his signature. It does not fit neatly into a single disciplinary category: Adelphi calls it a novel in the form of a delirium, while the critical description it reproduces follows its movement across psychology, history, myth, and images.[39] It asks, implicitly, what happens when the invisible order governing a world becomes perceptible only in a distorted and unbearable form.

That question never really leaves him.

18. The Ruin of Kasch: the system appears

La rovina di Kasch (1983) is the real beginning of the mature project.

Italo Calvino's famous joke that the book concerns Talleyrand and everything else is accurate because the book uses Talleyrand as one node in a vast inquiry into sacrifice, revolution, legitimacy, anthropology, political order, and the destruction of older symbolic systems.

The title derives from an African story transmitted through Leo Frobenius: Kasch is a kingdom sustained by ritual regicide, a system eventually interrupted and transformed. Calasso turns this narrative into a machine for thinking about modernity.

The transition that interests him is not simply "religion becomes secular." It is the stranger possibility that modern institutions inherit structures from sacrifice while becoming increasingly unable to recognize them as such.

The French Revolution, Talleyrand, ritual kingship, mass political society, and anthropological speculation can therefore inhabit the same book without being forced into an ordinary causal history.

This is the point at which Calasso's technique becomes fully visible. Quotation is not merely supporting evidence attached to an argument. Quotation is an actor.

Modernity becomes a field of surviving forms.

19. The unnamed work

Calasso eventually understood many of his major books as components of one immense work for which he never supplied an overall title. The posthumous Opera senza nome reflects explicitly on that structure: eleven independent books, each complete in itself but connected like islands subjected to the same currents.[40]

Year / Book / Dominant world / Principal operation

Year: 1983
Book: La rovina di Kasch
Dominant world: Talleyrand, sacrifice, revolution
Principal operation: Establishes sacrifice and modernity as intertwined problems

Year: 1988
Book: Le nozze di Cadmo e Armonia
Dominant world: Greek myth
Principal operation: Retells myth as a network of recurring forms rather than a dead mythology

Year: 1996
Book: Ka
Dominant world: Indian myth
Principal operation: Moves toward consciousness, creation, divine multiplicity, and Vedic-Brahmanical speculation

Year: 2002
Book: K.
Dominant world: Kafka
Principal operation: Reads bureaucratic modernity as a world whose hidden law remains theological in structure

Year: 2006
Book: Il rosa Tiepolo
Dominant world: Venetian painting
Principal operation: Treats images, sprezzatura, eroticism, and eighteenth-century pictorial imagination as thought

Year: 2008
Book: La Folie Baudelaire
Dominant world: Paris, Baudelaire, Ingres, Delacroix
Principal operation: Reconstructs modern aesthetic consciousness through literature and images

Year: 2010
Book: L’ardore
Dominant world: Vedic ritual
Principal operation: Places sacrificial action, order, mind, and ritual exactitude at the center of civilization

Year: 2016
Book: Il Cacciatore Celeste
Dominant world: Prehistory, hunting
Principal operation: Pushes inquiry behind agriculture toward predation, imitation, guilt, and representation

Year: 2017
Book: L’innominabile attuale
Dominant world: Contemporary secular society
Principal operation: Examines modernity after the disappearance of publicly acknowledged ritual categories

Year: 2019
Book: Il libro di tutti i libri
Dominant world: Hebrew Bible
Principal operation: Reads election, law, sacrifice, and narrative through the biblical world

Year: 2020
Book: La Tavoletta dei Destini
Dominant world: Mesopotamian myth
Principal operation: Returns to primordial sovereignty, divine order, and the possibility of possessing fate

The sequence is not a universal history. It is more like an extended investigation of recurring operations: sacrifice, representation, divine presence and absence, sovereignty, consciousness, imitation, ritual exactitude, the origin of narrative, and the unstable border between visible and invisible orders.

The apparent encyclopedism is therefore deceptive. Calasso is in fact remarkably repetitive. He keeps returning to a relatively small group of problems through radically different archives.

20. The Marriage of Cadmus and Harmony: myth without decoding

Le nozze di Cadmo e Armonia transformed Calasso from an unusual Italian intellectual into an internationally translated writer. Ferrando records strong Italian sales in its first year and rapid translation into many languages.[41]

Its formal innovation is easy to miss because the surface is pleasurable. Calasso does not explain Greek mythology by translating it into something supposedly more intelligible.

The gods are not merely psychological symbols, social structures, primitive science, coded political institutions, or literary residues.

Instead, he reactivates myth’s internal cross-references. A figure returns in another story; one divine episode changes the meaning of another; genealogies generate contradictions rather than resolving them. Myth becomes a mode of cognition through recurrence.

This distinguishes Calasso from conventional mythography. He borrows from scholarship but refuses the assumption that modern explanatory prose stands outside myth in a position of epistemic superiority.

The wager is that another mode of thought becomes available if the myths are allowed to behave as a living network rather than as evidence for a theory.

That wager can be exhilarating.

It can also become one of the vulnerabilities of the later work.

21. Ka and India: comparative imagination and its risks

Ka extends the procedure into Indian material on a much larger scale.

The shift is significant. Greek myth belonged to the European classical tradition Calasso inherited. Indian textual worlds required a different kind of acquisition. He learned Sanskrit, read widely in Vedic and later materials, and eventually built both Ka and Ardor out of long engagement with them.

What attracted him was not generic “Indian spirituality.” It was an intricate world in which mind, sacrifice, speech, creation, ritual procedure, gods, correspondences, and cosmological order could not be divided neatly among the modern categories of religion, philosophy, literature, and technique.

For Calasso, such worlds reveal the contingency of our own conceptual partitions.

Here, however, the power and risk of his method become especially visible. He is extraordinarily sensitive to conceptual structures that ordinary retellings flatten: mind preceding object, creation as self-division, sacrifice as cognitive action, the unstable relation between gods and ritual operations.

But ancient India can become a radical other to secular modernity. David Shulman, reviewing Ardor, admired the scale and intelligence of Calasso's reconstruction while registering the romantic tendency to make the Vedic world almost unimaginably remote from our own.[42]

That criticism reaches beyond Indology. Calasso repeatedly needs the ancient to be genuinely other so that it can expose what modernity has forgotten.

The technique produces some of his strongest insights and some of his most questionable civilizational contrasts.

22. K.: modern mythology without named gods

K. may be the most revealing hinge in the sequence.

Greek and Vedic material contain named gods and explicit rituals. Kafka appears to belong to the opposite world: rooms, offices, documents, messengers, legal proceedings, inaccessible authorities.

Calasso refuses the opposition.

He reads Kafka's fictional systems almost as one might read a sacred textual corpus, not by decoding them into social allegory but by taking their internal laws with absolute seriousness. Adelphi's own description emphasizes that the book does not seek to dissolve Kafka's mystery through explanation, but to allow the works to be illuminated by their own internal light.[43]

That formulation could describe Calasso's editorial ideal as well.

Do not explain the strange book until it becomes ordinary. Construct the conditions under which its strangeness becomes exact.

Kafka reveals something central to Calasso's understanding of secularization: the gods can vanish while the structure of their demands remains.

The court remains. Nobody can tell you where its legitimacy comes from.

23. Tiepolo and Baudelaire: images become protagonists

Il rosa Tiepolo and La Folie Baudelaire make explicit something latent since Browne.

Images are not illustrations of Calasso’s thought. They think.

Tiepolo’s skies, pinks, figures, Punchinelli, and capricci become evidence of an eighteenth-century imagination poised before modernity. Critics have reasonably objected that Calasso sometimes moves from acute perception into belletristic certainty without the evidentiary discipline an art historian would require.[44]

But the book clarifies why visual choice mattered so deeply at Adelphi. Calasso approaches paintings almost as he approaches manuscripts: What kind of intelligence is this? What does it permit us to see that existing categories conceal?

La Folie Baudelaire broadens the operation. Baudelaire appears amid Ingres, Delacroix, Degas, and the emergence of modern aesthetic consciousness. Baudelaire is less an isolated biographical subject than a node inside a visual-literary field.[45]

Here writer Calasso and publisher Calasso come exceptionally close.

The book itself behaves like an Adelphi catalogue. Texts and pictures encounter one another across borders they were not designed to cross.

24. Ardor: ritual exactitude and the theory of form

If Kasch announces the project, L’ardore may contain its theoretical center.

Its subject is Vedic sacrifice. Yet sacrifice, in Calasso, is not primarily ritual slaughter. It is an operation through which connections are established among mind, action, cosmos, and order.

What fascinates him about the Vedic ritualists is their procedural exactitude. A gesture matters because the world is conceived as a web of correspondences in which action has consequences before those consequences can be redescribed as “belief.”

This resonates with his editorial temperament more than one might expect.

A letterspace, translation choice, cover image, paper stock, or sequence of publication does not merely ornament meaning.

The arrangement is meaning.

One way to understand Calasso’s attraction to ritual systems in which tiny formal decisions bear immense ontological weight is through the analogous - though entirely secular and commercial - faith in exact form that organized his own practice.

It would be reductive to call Adelphi a substitute religion. But his publishing practice and his writing share a deep commitment to the idea that form acts before explanation catches up with it.

25. Absolute literature and the sovereign reader

Outside the eleven-book sequence, La letteratura e gli dèi provides something like Calasso’s poetics.

His concept of “absolute literature” describes writing that cannot be justified through an external social usefulness and that treats literature itself as a form of knowledge. The works he values most escape secure genres and refuse the subordinate role of illustrating philosophical or historical theses.[46]

This is the theoretical counterpart to Bazlen’s libro unico.

Bazlen’s category is editorial. Calasso’s is literary. Both seek works whose justification lies internally in the intensity and necessity of their form.

And both produce an immediate problem: who recognizes this necessity?

Calasso’s answer is ultimately the reader with judgment.

His system depends heavily on cultivated discrimination and relatively little on criteria that can be made procedural or democratic.

That is its great attraction and its institutional vulnerability.

26. The publisher as author

In L’impronta dell’editore, translated as The Art of the Publisher, Calasso finally states what his career had long implied: publishing can be an art of form.

Individual books matter, but so do their relations, chronology, covers, translations, repetitions, contrasts, and silences. A catalogue can be judged much as one judges a literary work. Adelphi’s own presentation of Calasso’s publishing essays emphasizes his conviction that the history and theory of this art remained curiously underdeveloped despite its cultural importance.[47]

Historical precedents for Calasso included figures such as Aldus Manutius, Kurt Wolff, Gaston Gallimard, Ernst Rowohlt, and other publishers whose lists created recognizable intellectual worlds rather than merely servicing existing markets.

The proposition is broader than publishing: curation can become authorship when relations among selected objects become sufficiently intentional.

Museums, playlists, feeds, digital collections, and recommendation systems all operate through selection. Calasso’s version differs because one identifiable intelligence accepts responsibility for the coherence of the whole.

The catalogue has an author-function.

And therefore someone is responsible for its failures.

27. Management: institutionalizing taste

The rhetoric surrounding Calasso can make Adelphi sound like a temple in which exquisite intuitions materialized into books. Daily operations were more mundane.

Calasso calculated print runs. He monitored accounts. He attended sales meetings. He had to explain forthcoming books to sales representatives who would then explain them rapidly to booksellers. He handled agents, translators, authors, manuscripts, publicity, production, and schedules while running a company publishing dozens of titles annually.[48]

This matters because his achievement was not simply having taste.

Thousands of people have taste.

He learned to translate judgment through an organization.

A book he liked had to survive acquisition costs, translation, editing, production, inventory, distribution, sales representation, bookseller attention, reviews, reprints, and cash-flow timing.

Taste is private. Publishing requires the organizational transmission of taste.

That chain is the true medium of the publisher.

28. Ownership and the concentration of responsibility

Calasso’ s 2015 purchase of the RCS stake in Adelphi is therefore more than corporate trivia.

When RCS prepared to sell its book businesses to Mondadori, its controlling interest in Adelphi was excluded from the deal. Calasso personally financed the reacquisition and emerged with a clear majority holding alongside minority partners.[49]

His interpretation was revealing. When the person deciding what to publish also owns the majority of the company, editorial judgment reaches a maximum level of exposure to financial risk. There is no distant owner to blame.

This completes the fusion of roles.

Calasso moved from young reader to editor, from editor to director, from director to president, and from president to controlling owner.

The publisher-as-author metaphor became legally embodied.

There is something admirable in this. There is also something structurally dangerous.

An institution so closely identified with one intelligence can become exceptionally coherent and exceptionally dependent on one intelligence at the same time.

29. The problem of “apolitical” publishing

The most difficult part of the Calasso inheritance concerns Adelphi’s claim to stand outside conventional ideological alignments.

There was a genuine intellectual insight here. The postwar field could be constricting, and Adelphi’s willingness to publish material that crossed Marxist, Catholic, liberal-rationalist, and disciplinary boundaries expanded what Italian readers could encounter.

But “apolitical” is historically unstable.

Adelphi emerged partly through anti-Fascist networks. Publishing Nietzsche after Fascist appropriation was culturally consequential. Decisions about psychoanalysis, religion, Jewish Central European literature, or supposedly irrational thought intervened in existing struggles over the shape of knowledge.

Selection is never neutral simply because it is not partisan.

The tension became acute in 1994 over Calasso’s decision to publish Léon Bloy’s Le Salut par les Juifs. Luciano Foà objected strongly to the publication in that historical moment and believed it violated the house’s older conception of political nonalignment. The conflict exposed a deeper divergence between Foà’s sense of editorial responsibility and Calasso’s increasingly centralized conception of editorial freedom. Foà withdrew; other historic collaborators had left or would leave around the same period.[50]

One need not reduce the episode to a retrospective verdict in order to see what it reveals.

The freedom to publish is itself an exercise of power.

Calasso emphasized freedom from externally prescribed ideological frameworks. Foà emphasized responsibility for the historical effects of editorial choice.

Adelphi’s mythology had long allowed those principles to coexist. In the 1990s their tension became explicit.

30. 1994 and the consolidation of Calasso

The rupture also marks an organizational change.

Bazlen had died in 1965. Giorgio Colli died in 1979, Sergio Solmi in 1981, Erich Linder in 1983, Alberto Zevi in 1993; Giuseppe Pontiggia had left in 1989. Foà then departed amid the 1994 dispute. Ferrando sees this period as the moment when Calasso effectively became the solitary leader with whom the house would thereafter be identified.[51]

This is the historical basis of the “Calasso = Adelphi” impression.

It was not entirely false.

It was late.

By the time international profiles presented Calasso as a one-man literary institution, he had spent more than thirty years metabolizing a collective institution whose founders and elder collaborators were gradually disappearing.

The result was a form of generational succession.

Bazlen supplied the anti-careerist reader.

Foà supplied the publisher-manager.

Colli supplied philosophical and philological severity.

Translators supplied linguistic exactness.

Designers supplied the visual grammar.

Financiers supplied patient capital.

Calasso gradually incorporated their functions into a singular public role.

His genius was partly synthetic.

31. The self-mythology of Adelphi

Calasso eventually became not only Adelphi’s dominant figure but one of its principal historians.

L’impronta dell’editore narrates and theorizes the publishing philosophy. Bobi narrates Bazlen. Late autobiographical works return to childhood. Opera senza nome interprets the internal architecture of his own books.

This produced a peculiar historiographical effect. The person who inherited the institution also became the person who explained its origins.

Braida’s discussion of Ferrando explicitly describes the resulting “myth of origins.” Calasso’s late accounts increasingly make the Adelphi enterprise coincide retrospectively with his own trajectory, whereas archival work restores Foà, Zevi, Bernhard, the earlier networks, and many less visible collaborators to the story.[52]

This should not be reduced simply to vanity.

It is almost the final Calassian gesture.

He edited the memory of his publishing house as he edited its catalogue.

The history acquired a form.

Historians then had to reopen the discarded material.

32. The common grammar of publishing and writing

The continuity between Calasso’s publishing and his writing can now be stated precisely.

They share at least five operations.

Retrieval

Find something that has fallen outside current visibility: Potocki, a neglected Simenon, a strange passage in the Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa, a painting that has escaped mass reproduction.

Recontextualization

Move it into a constellation that changes its meaning.

Adjacency

Let one object illuminate another without reducing either to a single explanatory scheme.

Formal exactitude

Sequence, typography, translation, quotation, paper, and image placement matter because relations are cognitive.

Delayed recognition

Trust that the significance of a connection may become evident to the reader only later.

This is why simply calling Calasso “erudite” misses the point.

Erudition is possession of material.

Calasso’s characteristic gift was topological: deciding what should be placed next to what.

33. Calasso’s modernity: neither simple nostalgia nor simple conservatism

Calasso often sounds hostile to modernity. Secularization, technical society, bureaucratic rationality, and the disappearance of ritual repeatedly appear as losses. Yet calling him merely nostalgic is inaccurate.

He did not propose returning to Vedic sacrifice, Greek civic religion, or eighteenth-century Europe.

What he suspected was that modernity misunderstands itself whenever it imagines that it has simply abolished the archaic.

Sacrifice migrates.

Ritual becomes procedure.

Divine command returns as impersonal authority.

Sovereignty changes vocabulary.

Representation persists.

Kafka's bureaucracies begin to look strangely theological.

His target is therefore less modernity itself than modernity's belief in its own transparency.

This places him near a heterogeneous twentieth-century family - Nietzsche, Warburg, Freud, Benjamin, Adorno, Lévi-Strauss, and others - whose work keeps discovering supposedly superseded structures inside modern reason.

Calasso is not reducible to any of them. But Adelphi becomes the physical place where the family resemblance can be staged.

34. Where the method becomes vulnerable

Calasso's form of intelligence has predictable failure modes.

Analogy can become evidence

His prose can move so persuasively between remote materials that rhetorical fit begins to do work that historical demonstration ordinarily would. A ritual, painting, myth, and modern institution suddenly align; the reader feels the pattern before being able to establish whether the relation is historical, structural, metaphorical, phenomenological, or simply beautiful.

Calasso often leaves that distinction deliberately unresolved.

The ambiguity can be productive. It can also become evasive.

Civilizational romanticism

The archaic can become too pure an opposite to the present. Vedic exactitude appears integrated where contemporary life appears diffuse; ancient ritual consciousness seems coherent where secular consciousness seems fragmented. Shulman's response to Ardor is valuable precisely because it admires Calasso while registering this tendency.[53]

The sovereign reader problem

Because Calasso distrusts externally imposed criteria, so much finally depends on taste that disagreement becomes difficult to adjudicate. “I recognize the unique book” works magnificently when the recognizer is right. It provides few safeguards when he is wrong.

Centralization

The remarkable coherence of mature Adelphi coincided with increasing concentration of authority. Ferrando’s reconstruction of the 1994 rupture makes explicit the tension between collective deliberation and Calasso’s directorial centralization.[54]

The institution’s aesthetic strength and governance vulnerability arise from the same source.

Historical compression

Calasso’s comparative imagination can sometimes make distance too easy to cross. The same ability that lets him illuminate Vedic ritual through modern problems can also underdescribe political, social, linguistic, and historical specificity.

He is strongest when juxtaposition produces a question. He is weakest when juxtaposition quietly becomes an answer.

35. What made a Calasso possible

If the question shifts from “what did Calasso accomplish?” to “what had to be true for a Calasso to become possible?”, the answer becomes more structural.

First was inherited cultural capital in an unusually literal form: multilingual books, scholarly family members, a publishing grandfather, classical languages, and early familiarity with intellectual life.

Second was a system of informal apprenticeship that still allowed figures such as Turolla and Bazlen to become more formative than a graduate programme. They transmitted tacit standards rather than curricula.

Third was the survival of dense European cultural networks in which an editor could move among translators, émigrés, analysts, writers, collectors, agents, and industrial families.

Fourth was the postwar Italian expansion of readership. A larger educated public could sustain books that an earlier market might have confined to tiny circles.[55]

Fifth was the existence of enormous gaps in the available canon: works untranslated, poorly translated, out of print, misclassified, or ideologically neglected.

Sixth was patient capital. Adelphi could remain unprofitable while building an identity.[56]

Seventh was eventual distribution. Taste without distribution remains a coterie.

Eighth was backlist economics. Books could accumulate instead of vanishing seasonally.

Ninth was Calasso’s longevity inside one institution. He entered at twenty-one and remained until his death at eighty. Nearly sixty years of accumulated relations between decisions is impossible to manufacture quickly.

Tenth was historical timing. Calasso matured during one of the last periods in which the European publisher-personality could plausibly combine cultural authority, business control, and personal editorial judgment. From the later twentieth century onward, consolidation increasingly separated ownership, management, sales, and editorial authority.[57]

Calasso survived that transition partly by moving in the opposite direction.

He eventually bought the company.

36. Why “Renaissance man” is the wrong model

The phrase is tempting because Calasso could move among Sanskrit, Greek myth, modern European literature, visual art, psychoanalysis, anthropology, philosophy, and publishing finance.

But it obscures more than it reveals.

A Renaissance polymath suggests a universal individual accumulating domains of knowledge.

Calasso was something more distinctly twentieth-century: a node in an enormous translation apparatus.

His knowledge came through editions, archives, translators, philologists, agents, libraries, foreign publishers, letters, conversations, and other writers. His own books depend incessantly on other books. His institutional achievement consisted in building machinery through which one intelligence could encounter thousands of other intelligences without pretending to supersede them.

He is therefore closer to a human cultural switchboard than to a universal sage.

This is what makes publishing such a revealing medium for his intelligence. Publishing is one of the few intellectual professions in which not being the primary expert can become an advantage if one is exceptionally good at recognizing experts, works, relations, and missing connections.

37. Adelphi as an anti-algorithm

There is a contemporary analogy for this structure, provided it remains an analogy rather than a claim about how recommendation systems generally work.

Imagine a recommendation rule based only on resemblance to a reader's previous choices. Calasso's catalogue suggests another editorial possibility: establishing enough trust for the reader to accept productive deviation from previous preference.

You liked Joseph Roth. The system does not necessarily give you another Central European novelist. It may give you an ethologist, an Upanishadic text, Simenon, a forgotten memoir, Nabokov, or an eccentric religious document.

The reader's loyalty can attach not only to a content category but to an expectation of being convincingly surprised. This was not an exclusive rule: Adelphi also built loyalty by repeatedly publishing established authors, as Braida's discussion of the catalogue makes clear.[58]

The question is how unfamiliar books become approachable, not whether human judgment invariably outperforms an algorithm.

It also explains why Adelphi's visual identity mattered so much. The recognizable cover made extreme intellectual heterogeneity navigable.

The brand became a passport.

The useful term is trusted exploration—an interpretation of the catalogue's appeal, not a measured optimization objective.

38. Succession, durability, and the problem of the house after Calasso

The greatest institutional question implicit in Calasso's career is succession. After his death in July 2021, the offices did pass to named successors: Adelphi's publisher profile for Testo 2026 records Teresa Cremisi as board president and Roberto Colajanni as managing director and editorial director from September 2021.[59] Those appointments establish who held the offices, not how ownership or day-to-day editorial authority was distributed.

An institution built around a powerful individual intelligence can remain coherent for decades. But if its coherence has not been translated into distributed practices, the death of the individual creates a discontinuity.

Adelphi's survival after Calasso therefore tests the degree to which his apparent personal taste was actually encoded in:

- editors;

- translators;
- contracts and rights relationships;
- series design;
- archives;
- backlist economics;
- production standards;
- author relationships;
- image-selection habits;
- and tacit criteria learned by collaborators.

This is where the earlier collective history matters again. Calasso himself was the product of a house whose competencies were distributed before they became concentrated. The durability of Adelphi after him depends on the reverse operation: whether a strongly Calassian institution can once again distribute what had come to look like one person's judgment.

The existence of a deep backlist gives it an unusual advantage. The dead continue to generate cash flow and identity. The catalogue is not simply a legacy archive; it is active institutional capital.

39. The late books and the closing recursion

Calasso's final years are striking because several works turn back toward the conditions that produced him.

Come ordinare una biblioteca examines the impossible task of ordering books.

Bobi returns explicitly to Bazlen and the beginning of Adelphi.

Memè Scianca returns to childhood.

Posthumous works continue to extend the archive, while Opera senza nome retrospectively discloses the architecture of the eleven-book sequence.[60, 61]

There is a circularity here that need not be sentimentalized.

The man who spent decades arranging other people's books eventually arranged his own oeuvre.

The publisher who believed a catalogue could become one book presented his own books as one unnamed work.

The historian of survivals constructed a survival system for himself.

Publisher and author become nearly indistinguishable.

40. Network map

Calasso’s vocation becomes clearer if the surrounding worlds are mapped as distinct but overlapping infrastructures.

World / Key figures / institutions / What it supplied

World: Family and Florence
Key figures / institutions: Francesco Calasso, Melisenda Codignola, Ernesto Codignola, Tristano Codignola, La Nuova Italia, Gabinetto Vieusseux
What it supplied: Books as material environment; legal-historical scholarship; anti-Fascist memory; publishing as imaginable vocation

World: Rome and formative reading
Key figures / institutions: Enzo Turolla, Maria Di Porto, Mario Praz
What it supplied: Proust; Greek and Latin; exact reading; comparative literary formation

World: Image and intellectual history
Key figures / institutions: Sir Thomas Browne, Warburg Institute
What it supplied: Hieroglyph, survival, image-thinking, juxtaposition

World: Adelphi prehistory
Key figures / institutions: Bobi Bazlen, Luciano Foà, Alberto Zevi, Ernst Bernhard
What it supplied: Unique-book principle; management; finance; psychoanalysis; Mitteleuropean networks

World: Philology and philosophy
Key figures / institutions: Giorgio Colli, Mazzino Montinari
What it supplied: Nietzsche; manuscript scholarship; suspicion of received editions

World: Literary mediation
Key figures / institutions: Erich Linder, agents, foreign publishers, translators
What it supplied: Rights; international circulation; discovery network

World: Editorial and production labor
Key figures / institutions: Piero Bertolucci, Renata Colorni, Claudio Rugafiori, Giuseppe Pontiggia, designers and copy editors
What it supplied: Translation quality; production; series; textual and material exactness

World: Capital and distribution
Key figures / institutions: Roberto Olivetti, Zevi and Falck networks, Carlo Caracciolo, later RCS-related structures
What it supplied: Patient capital; national reach; room for long-term editorial strategy

World: Author world
Key figures / institutions: Canetti, Kundera, Brodsky, Chatwin, Sacks, Jaeggy, Simenon and many others
What it supplied: Manuscripts; recommendations; prestige; cross-border intellectual exchange

World: Calasso’s own intellectual archive
Key figures / institutions: Greek myth, Vedic texts, Kafka, Baudelaire, Tiepolo, Bible, Mesopotamia
What it supplied: The “unnamed work”; comparative morphology of sacrifice, representation, sovereignty, and the sacred

The important point is not that Calasso “knew important people.” It is that each network performed a different function. His career became possible where these functions overlapped.

41. A reading architecture for the career

If the goal is to understand Calasso as a vocation rather than merely to sample his most famous books, chronological reading is not the most illuminating route.

1. The Art of the Publisher (L’impronta dell’editore)

Begin with the explicit institutional grammar: the publisher’s mark, the unique book, the catalogue as form, the relation between economics and editorial judgment.

2. The Ruin of Kasch

Then read the book in which the intellectual machinery becomes visible in full. It is difficult, discontinuous, and foundational.

3. The Marriage of Cadmus and Harmony

Here the same relational method becomes narrative and sensuous. It shows why Calasso could reach beyond specialists.

4. La Folie Baudelaire

This is perhaps the cleanest demonstration of how literature, visual art, quotation, urban modernity, and curatorial juxtaposition belong together.

5. Ardor

Read it for the theory of ritual exactitude that lies beneath much of Calasso’s thinking about form.

6. Bobi

Only then read the late portrait of Bazlen. It is invaluable testimony, but it should be read as both memory and construction.

7. Anna Ferrando, Adelphi. Le origini di una casa editrice (1938-1994)

This is the archival counter-history. It restores the collective institution that Calasso’s late self-narration partly absorbs.[62]

8. Lodovica Braida on the “myth of origins”

Braida offers the most concise scholarly guide to what Ferrando’s archival work changes in the received story.[63]

9. Opera senza nome

Finish with Calasso interpreting the architecture of his own long sequence.[64]

Alongside these, the long Paris Review interview is indispensable for working habits, memory, and intellectual formation; Andrea Lee’s 1993 New Yorker profile remains unusually valuable for the texture of Adelphi at the height of Calasso’s international reputation.[65, 66]

42. Conclusion: selection as a generative act

The strongest way to understand Calasso is not as the survivor of some lost quantity of European culture that contemporary people no longer possess. That turns him into a monument.

His more consequential achievement was methodological and institutional.

He demonstrated that a publishing company could be commercially competent without allowing projected market segments to determine every acquisition; visually coherent without making its contents homogeneous; intellectually opinionated without limiting itself to a single doctrine; international without becoming placeless; scholarly without being an academic press; popular without accepting a fixed division between “serious” and “commercial” books; and cumulative, so that decades of decisions increased the value of later decisions.

There was no magic in this.

There was family privilege, intellectual inheritance, extraordinary talent, social networks, industrial capital, distribution infrastructure, translators and editors whose labor could disappear beneath the Calasso name, and unusually favorable historical timing.

There were also real limitations: romantic treatments of archaic worlds, a tendency to allow analogy to outrun demonstration, enormous faith in personal judgment, late institutional centralization, and an autobiographical narrative that partially obscured Adelphi's collective origins.

Once these conditions and limitations are restored, however, the achievement becomes more rather than less interesting.

The central Calassian invention was not the pastel cover, the rediscovery of any individual writer, or even the eleven books of the unnamed work.

It was a way of making selection itself generative.

He inherited an unfinished constellation from Bazlen, Foà, Colli, Montinari, Bernhard, Zevi, translators, designers, agents, and financiers. He learned to make that constellation reproduce itself economically. He then made the process visible as an aesthetic theory. Finally, in his own writing, he extended the same procedure across millennia of symbolic life.

Adelphi is a work assembled from books.

The unnamed work is a work assembled from civilizations.

Both depend on retrieval, juxtaposition, recurrence, formal exactitude, and delayed recognition.

Calasso's vocation was the attempt to discover what becomes thinkable when the right things are placed beside one another - and then to build an institution capable of sustaining that discovery over time.

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43. Sources and further reading

The following sources are particularly useful for separating Calasso's own self-narration from the archival and institutional history of Adelphi.

Scope of the literary evidence. The book discussions are interpretive introductions. The public sources checked for this revision—not a new reading of the complete books—include Adelphi's descriptions of L'impuro folle, The Ruin of Kasch, The Marriage of Cadmus and Harmony, Ka, Ardor, K., and Opera senza nome, alongside the critical reviews identified below.[67] Publisher descriptions and critics' readings are not interchangeable with the full works. The connections drawn here between literary form and editorial

practice remain this profile’s critical argument, rather than claims demonstrated passage by passage.

1. Roberto Calasso, “The Art of Fiction No. 217,” The Paris Review. Long interview on childhood, Bazlen, reading, writing method, publishing, and the organization of his working life.
   https://www.theparisreview.org/interviews/6168/roberto-calasso-the-art-of-fiction-no-217-roberto-calasso

2. Andrea Lee, “The Prince of Books,” The New Yorker, 1993. A detailed period portrait of Calasso, Jaeggy, Adelphi’s business, author networks, and the mature house before the later founder mythology fully solidified.
   https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1993/04/26/the-prince-of-books

3. Treccani, “Roberto Calasso.” Concise biographical chronology and institutional roles.
   https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/roberto-calasso/

4. Anna Ferrando, Adelphi. Le origini di una casa editrice (1938-1994). The major archival reconstruction of the house’s collective origins, networks, economics, and early institutional history. Author interview.

5. Interview with Anna Ferrando on Letture.org, summarizing the archival findings of the book and the roles of Foà, Bazlen, Zevi, editors, translators, finance, and the 1994 rupture.
   https://www.letture.org/adelphi-le-origini-di-una-casa-editrice-anna-ferrando

6. Lodovica Braida, “‘Memory plays strange tricks’: Adelphi publishing house and the myth of origins,” Bibliothecae.it. A historiographical discussion of Ferrando and Calasso’s retrospective self-narration.
   https://bibliothecae.unibo.it/article/view/19975

7. Treccani, “Editoria,” for the postwar Italian publishing field, the editore protagonista, market expansion, and later concentration.
   https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/editoria_%28Enciclopedia-Italiana%29/

8. Roberto Calasso interview on the 2015 Adelphi ownership restructuring, la Repubblica. Useful for his conception of ownership, editorial responsibility, paper, typography, print runs, and the scale of the backlist.
   https://www.repubblica.it/cultura/2015/10/06/news/roberto_calasso_ma_quali_soci_occulti_l_adelphi_l_ho_ricomprata_io_-124452073/

9. Renata Colorni interview, la Repubblica, on translation as a craft and on the time Adelphi devoted to literary revision.
   https://www.repubblica.it/venerdi/2020/12/30/news/renata_colorni_intervista_mestiere_ombra_traduzione_meridiani-279422435/

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