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[November Memoirs of a Madman](#) and [November November The Greatest Works of Gustave Flaubert](#) **The Greatest Novels & Novellas of Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** *Three Tales* **MADAME BOVARY** by [Gustave Flaubert](#) **French Classics in French and English** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** *The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert* *The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert* *The Letters of Gustave Flaubert: 1857-1880* *The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert: Embracing Romances, Travels, Comedies, Sketches and Correspondence;* **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** *November Gustave Flaubert* *The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert* **Sentimental Education** **The Collected Works of Gustave Flaubert: Madame Bovary.;** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **Flaubert-Sand Madame Bovary** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **Madame Bovary** by [Gustave Flaubert](#) **Uvres Compltes De Gustave Flaubert** **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** **Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert** **Unabridged 1857 Original Version** **The Selected Letters of Gustave Flaubert** *The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert* **Collected Works of Gustave Flaubert** *Best Known Works of Gustave Flaubert* **The Complete Works of Gustave Flaubert** *Madame Bovary* **The Complete Works Of Gustave Flaubert**

The classic book, Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert! There's a reason why Madame Bovary is one of the best books of all time. If you haven't read this classic, then you'd better pick up a copy of Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert today! An acknowledged master of translation, Francis Steegmuller has given us by far the most generous and varied selection of Flaubert's letters in English. He presents these with an engrossing narrative that places them in the context of the writer's life and times. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. 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Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Spanning Flaubert's life from adolescence to his years of fame as a writer, this collection of letters is a compelling portrait of the artist. Letters to Victor Hugo, Balzac, Turgenev, Zola, and Maupassant offer glimpses into 19th-century literary life; those to George Sand bring to light a deep, abiding friendship; and correspondence between Flaubert and his lover, Louise Colet, are highly charged with the emotions of an illicit relationship. *Reproduktion des Originals in Grossdruckschrift* This carefully crafted ebook: "The Greatest Works of Gustave Flaubert: Madame Bovary, Sentimental Education, November, A Simple Heart, Herodias and more" is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. Gustave Flaubert (1821–1880) was an influential French writer who was perhaps the leading exponent of literary realism of his country. Table of Contents: Novels: Madame Bovary Salammbô Bouvard and Pécuchet Sentimental Education The Temptation of Saint Anthony Short Stories: November A Simple Heart Saint Julian the Hospitalier Herodias The Dance of Death Studies and Literary Criticism: Gustave Flaubert: A Study by Guy de Maupassant Extracts from Virginia Woolf's diary Extract from 'Essays in London and Elsewhere' by Henry James Extracts from 'Phoenix: The Posthumous Papers' by D.H. Lawrence Extract from 'Figures of Several Countries' by Arthur Symons Madame Bovary is the French writer Gustave Flaubert's debut novel. The story focuses on a doctor's wife, Emma Bovary, who has adulterous affairs and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. Salammbô is a historical novel, set in Carthage during the 3rd century BC, immediately before and during the Mercenary Revolt which took place shortly after the First Punic War. Sentimental Education is an autobiographical novel, considered one of the most influential novels of the 19th century, being praised by contemporaries George Sand, Émile Zola, and Henry James. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. 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Lawrence Extract from 'Figures of Several Countries' by Arthur Symons Madame Bovary is the French writer Gustave Flaubert's debut novel. The story focuses on a doctor's wife, Emma Bovary, who has adulterous affairs and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. Salammbô is a historical novel, set in Carthage during the 3rd century BC, immediately before and during the Mercenary Revolt which took place shortly after the First Punic War. Sentimental Education is an autobiographical novel, considered one of the most influential novels of the 19th century, being praised by contemporaries George Sand, Émile Zola, and Henry James. Acclaimed by Italo Calvino as "one of the most extraordinary spiritual journeys ever accomplished outside any religion," *Three Tales* (1877) was the last of Flaubert's works published during his lifetime. The ambitious range of the stories -- "A Simple Heart," "The Legend of Saint Julian the Hospitaller," and "Herodias" -- reaches from the author's own century back to the Middle Ages and to ancient Israel. "A Simple Heart," in Flaubert's own words, "is just the account of an obscure life, that of Felicie a poor country girl, pious but mystical, quietly devoted, and as tender as fresh bread... I want to arouse people's pity, to make sensitive souls weep, since I am one myself." The middle story, "The Legend of Saint Julian the Hospitaller," tells of a bloodthirsty hunter and warrior whose attempts to escape a dire prophecy ultimately lead to a state of grace. "Herodias," the final tale, is based on the legends surrounding King Herod, Salome, and John the Baptist. It served as the inspiration for later interpretations, including Oscar Wilde's *Salome* and Jules Massenet's opera *Herodiade*. "To any modern writer, in whatever language," remarked Anthony Burgess of *Three Tales*, "these are recommended as a fundamental textbook of style." Book jacket. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. 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Wrestling with the agony of loneliness, a young man withdraws deeper into himself, believing he has now reached the autumn of his life. His increasing hopelessness gives way to a yearning for romance--surely the love of a woman can deliver him the purpose he so craves? Convinced of the truth of this, he visits Marie, a kindhearted prostitute--yet Marie, too, is starved of love and longs for acceptance. Together, they form a tragic portrait of personal anguish, heralding the extraordinary outpouring of romantic longing found in Flaubert's later novels. Most famous for Madame Bovary and Sentimental Education: The Story of a Young Man, Gustave Flaubert is one of the undisputed masters of 19th-century fiction. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. A selection of Flaubert's letters, with a fascinating look at his life and work by Caroline Commanville. Why buy our paperbacks? Standard Font size of 10 for all books High Quality Paper Fulfilled by Amazon Expedited shipping 30 Days Money Back Guarantee BEWARE of Low-quality sellers Don't buy cheap paperbacks just to save a few dollars. Most of them use low-quality papers & binding. Their pages fall off easily. Some of them even use very small font size of 6 or less to increase their profit margin. It makes their books completely unreadable. How is this book unique? Unabridged (100% Original content) Font adjustments & biography included Illustrated About Madame Bovary by Gustave Flaubert Madame Bovary (1856) is the French writer Gustave Flaubert's debut novel. The story focuses on a doctor's wife, Emma Bovary, who has adulterous affairs and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. Though the basic plot is rather simple, even archetypal, the novel's true art lies in its details and hidden patterns. Flaubert was a notorious perfectionist and claimed always to be searching for le mot juste ("the precise word"). When the novel was first serialized in La Revue de Paris between 1 October 1856 and 15 December 1856, public prosecutors attacked the novel for obscenity. The resulting trial in January 1857 made the story notorious. After Flaubert's acquittal on 7 February 1857, Madame Bovary became a bestseller in April 1857 when it was published as a single volume. The novel is now considered Flaubert's masterpiece, as well as a seminal work of literary realism and one of the most influential novels. British critic James Wood writes in *How Fiction Works*: "Flaubert established for good or ill, what most readers think of as modern realist narration and his influence is almost too familiar to be visible". This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. 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Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. Madame Bovary is the debut novel of French writer Gustave Flaubert, published in 1856. The eponymous character lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. When the novel was first serialized in La Revue de Paris between 1 October 1856 and 15 December 1856, public prosecutors attacked the novel for obscenity. The resulting trial in January 1857 made the story notorious. After Flaubert's acquittal on 7 February 1857, Madame Bovary became a bestseller in April 1857 when it was published in two volumes. A seminal work of literary realism, the novel is now considered Flaubert's masterpiece, and one of the most influential literary works in history. The British critic James Wood writes: "Flaubert established, for good or ill, what most readers think of as modern realist narration, and his influence is almost too familiar to be visible." About Flaubert: Gustave Flaubert was born December 12, 1821, in Rouen, France, and died May 8, 1880. He was the fourth child of a distinguished doctor who was the head of the hospital in that city. Gustave was a sensitive and quiet boy; he read a lot, and since the family lived in a house on the hospital grounds, he early gained a knowledge of scientific techniques and ideas. He attended a secondary school in Rouen, and in 1841 was sent, against his will, to study law in Paris. In the capital he made new friends and moved in literary circles. His talent for writing was stimulated by these experiences. In 1844, Flaubert became the victim of a serious nervous illness, which cannot be identified precisely, but which was probably related to epilepsy In 1862 Gustave Flaubert published Salammbô, his novel of ancient Carthage. It met with a

largely unenthusiastic response from the critics. One of the few who admired it was George Sand, then at the height of her popularity as a novelist and playwright, and she wrote a review championing the book. Flaubert wrote to thank her and thus began a correspondence and a friendship that were to last until Sand's death in 1876. In this correspondence, 'one of the great literary exchanges,' as Julian Barnes has called it, two writers of genius set down their thoughts on an enormous variety of subjects, from their views on the craft of fiction and on the Paris theatre to their reactions to public events such as the Franco-Prussian War and the conflict between monarchists and republicans. In their letters Flaubert and Sand created a masterpiece as compelling as any of their novels. Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880) was an influential French writer who was perhaps the leading exponent of literary realism of his country. He is known especially for his first published novel, *Madame Bovary* and for his scrupulous devotion to his style and aesthetics. The celebrated short story writer Maupassant was a protégé of Flaubert. Table of Contents: Introduction: Gustave Flaubert: A Study by Guy de Maupassant Novels: *Madame Bovary* *Salammbô* *Bouvard and Pécuchet* *Sentimental Education* *The Temptation of Saint Anthony* *Short Stories: November* *The Dance of Death* *Three Tales: A Simple Heart* *Saint Julian the Hospitalier* *Herodias* *Plays: The Castle of Hearts* *The Candidate* *Memoirs and Letters: Over strand and Field* *Aboard the Cange* *The George Sand-Gustave Flaubert Letters* *The Public vs. M. Gustave Flaubert* *Selected Correspondence and Intimate Remembrances of Gustave Flaubert* *Literary Writings: Rabelais* *Preface to the Last Songs* *Letter to the Municipality of Rouen* *Biography: The Life-Work of Flaubert* *Original French Texts: Madame Bovary* *Salammbô* *L'éducation Sentimentale* *Bouvard et Pécuchet* *Trois Contes* *La Tentation De Saint Antoine* *Le Candidat* *Le Chateau Des Coeurs* *Par Les Champs et Par Les Greves* *Literary Essays on Flaubert: Extract from 'Essays in London and Elsewhere' by Henry James* *Extracts from Virginia Woolf's diary* *Extracts from 'Phoenix: The Posthumous Papers' by D.H. Lawrence* *Extract from 'Figures of Several Countries' by Arthur Symons* "The classic book has always read again and again." "What is the classic book?" "Why is the classic book?" "READ READ READ.. then you'll know it's excellence." This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. 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We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. One of Flaubert's earliest writings, but published only after his death, *Memoirs of a Madman* presents us with a young man as he reflects - alternating between musings on the present and memories of the past - on the years that have brought him to 'madness', recalling the innocence of his boyhood, the first stirrings of sexual awakening and his abrupt initiation into the adult world. Also included in this volume is another, similarly themed early work, the autobiographical novella *November*, which Nadine Gordimer called 'an unsurpassed testament of adolescence'. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant. This carefully edited collection has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880) was an influential French writer who was perhaps the leading exponent of literary realism of his country. Table of Contents: *Novels: Madame Bovary, Salammbô, Bouvard and Pécuchet, Sentimental Education, The Temptation of Saint Anthony; Short Stories: November, A Simple Heart, Saint Julian the Hospitalier, Herodias, The Dance of Death; Studies and Literary Criticism: Gustave Flaubert: A Study by Guy de Maupassant, Extracts from Virginia Woolf's diary, Extract from 'Essays in London and Elsewhere' by Henry James, Extracts from 'Phoenix: The Posthumous Papers' by D.H. Lawrence, Extract from 'Figures of Several Countries' by Arthur Symons.* *Madame Bovary* is the French writer Gustave Flaubert's debut novel. The story focuses on a doctor's wife, *Emma Bovary*, who has adulterous affairs and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life. *Salammbô* is a historical novel, set in Carthage during the 3rd century BC, immediately before and during the Mercenary Revolt which took place shortly after the First Punic War. *Sentimental Education* is an autobiographical novel, considered one of the most influential novels of the 19th century, being praised by contemporaries *George Sand*, *Émile Zola*, and *Henry James*. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. 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Weaving a poignant love story into his account of the 1848 revolution, Flaubert shows a society in the grip of stereotypes, on every level. There is something farcical in his depiction of characters who aspire to act but are dogged by cliché at every turn. To a greater extent even than *Madame Bovary*, 'Sentimental Education' is an indictment of modern consumerism, contrasting the hollowness of material achievement with the lasting beauty of the ideal. Flaubert's study of success and failure offers us a terrible sadness in a terrible beauty, yet is one of the world's great comic masterpieces. AUTHOR: Gustave Flaubert (1821-1880) achieved instant success and fame, indeed notoriety, with his first novel, 'Madam Bovary', published in 1857. He was prosecuted on the basis that the novel was 'offensive to public morality and religion'. Although found not guilty, Flaubert earned a lecture from the judge on the dangers of 'realism'. The book was a huge success, and Flaubert came to be considered one of the great novelists of Western literature. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. 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Die Liebe zur unerreichbaren Frau ergießt sich in einer phantasierenden, bilderreichen Sprache, die alles, Naturerlebnisse und überschwängliche Liebe, in einem breiten reißenden Strom vereint. Dieses Jugendwerk...

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