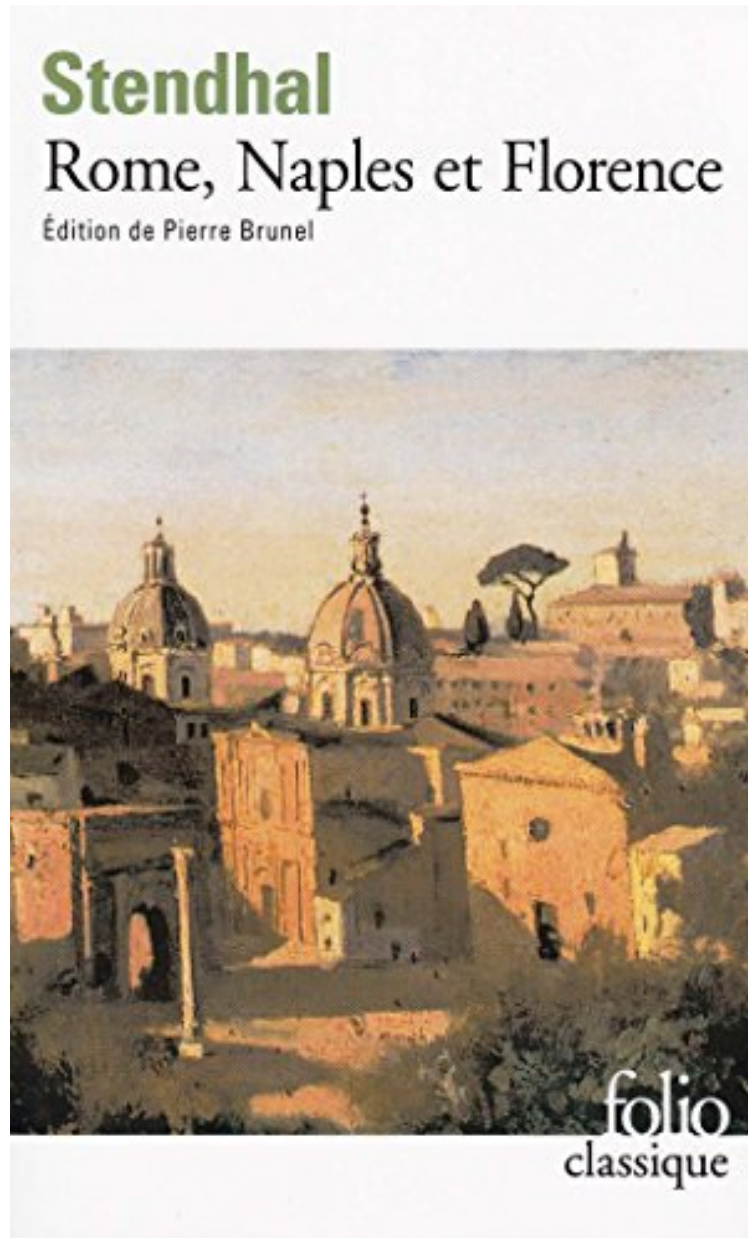


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## Rome, Naples Et Florence (Folio Ser. : No 1845) (Folio (Gallimard)) (French Edition)

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(Folio Ser. : No 1845) (Folio (Gallimard)) (French Edition):

This vintage book contains Stendhal's 1826 work; "Rome, Naples et Florence". Living and travelling around Italy from the age of seventeen - until just a few months prior to his death, Stendhal had a profound and authentic knowledge of the country. This fascinating and insightful account of the people and places of Italy is unparalleled in its detail, and is highly recommended for those with an interest in the country. Marie-Henri Beyle (1783 - 1842), commonly known by his pseudonym "Stendhal", was a French writer of the nineteenth century. He is famous for his unique psychoanalyses of his fictional characters, and is hailed as one of the pioneering practitioners of realism. Many antiquarian texts such as this, especially those dating back to the 1900s and before, are increasingly hard to come by and expensive, and it is with this in mind that we are republishing this book now in an affordable, modern, high quality edition. It comes complete with a specially commissioned new biography of the author. This book is in the French language.

About the Author 1783 - 1842. Officier de dragons, puis intendant militaire pendant les guerres de la Revolution et de l'Empire, il decouvre l'Italie, qui marque profondement sa sensibilite. A la chute de l'Empire, il va vivre a Milan et ecrit des opuscules sur la musique et la peinture ainsi qu'un recit de voyage, "Rome, Naples et Florence" (1817-1826), qu'il signe du nom de -Stendhal-. Il publie ensuite "De l'amour" (1822) et un essai sur le romantisme, ou il defend la tragedie en prose et prone l'abandon des regles classiques ("Racine et Shakespeare, " 1823-1825). Meconnu, il fait paraître "Armance" (1827), "le Rouge et le Noir" (1830), puis il retourne en Italie comme consul a Civitavecchia, persuade que son oeuvre ne peut etre immediatement comprise. Pendant un conge a Paris, il publie "les Memoires d'un touriste" (1838), "la Chartreuse de Parme" (1839) et les "Chroniques italiennes" (1839). Son oeuvre posthume l'a definitivement consacre ("Lamiel, " 1889; "Vie de Henry Brulard, " 1890; "Lucien Leuwen, " 1894). Son style nerveux anime dans une action rapide des heros lyriques (Julien Sorel) qui dissimulent une grande sensibilite sous un apparent cynisme.