

Cinderella Charles Perrault

'Perrault's Fairy Tales' is a wonderful collection of some true classics of children's literature. Perrault (1628 – 1703) was among the first writers to bring magical children's stories into the literary mainstream, proving to his original seventeenth century readers that such works were important, enjoyable, as well as thought-provoking. They remain as popular today, as they were then. He is responsible for such famous works as 'Cinderella', 'Little Red Riding Hood', 'Sleeping Beauty', and 'Puss in Boots'. 'Perrault's Fairy Tales' are accompanied by the dazzling illustrations of a master of the trade; Honor C. Appleton (1879 – 1951). Appleton illustrated over one-hundred-and-fifty books during the course of her career, with her most famous works including Our Nursery Rhyme Book (1912), Charles Perrault's Fairy Tales (1919), and the collected stories of Hans Christian Andersen (1922). As her career progressed, she began producing bolder images for literary classics – but her best-loved drawings remain those for the children's market. Presented alongside the text, Appleton's enchanting creations serve to further refine and enhance Perrault's magical storytelling Pook Press celebrates the great 'Golden Age of Illustration' in children's classics and fairy tales – a period of unparalleled excellence in book

illustration. We publish rare and vintage Golden Age illustrated books, in high-quality colour editions, so that the masterful artwork and story-telling can continue to delight both young and old.

HarperCollins is proud to present its incredible range of best-loved, essential classics. 'She promised her godmother that she would not fail to leave the ball before midnight, and away she went, beside herself with delight ...' Charles Perrault's time-honoured stories have been passed down from the seventeenth century to the present day, giving us the classic fairy tales that people of all ages know and adore: Cinderella, with the glass slipper that will fit her foot alone; the princess who is cursed to sleep for a hundred years until true love's kiss wakes her; Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf, and many, many more. Like the Brothers Grimm after him, Perrault took childhood fears and turned them into inspiring fantasies. Full of humanity and a surprising wit, the impact these fables has had on imaginations young and old cannot be overstated.

"Retelling of the classic story, set in New Orleans during the Civil War -- Anne Marie Luise deVille, helps win a battle for the Confederacy and then disappears. The governor announces a ball to celebrate the victory. The fairy godmother, a Jamaican woman, flies in and does a sprightly calypso number."--Publisher. This ebook is based on the work of Charles Perrault "Cinderella, or the Little

"Glass Slipper" (Cendrillon ou la petite pantoufle de verre, 1697) Illustrations by Jean-Charles Pellerin English translation by Charles Welsh (1901) Cendrillon ou la Petite Pantoufle de verre est un conte écrit par Charles Perrault à partir de retranscription de versions orales du conte de Cendrillon. Il fut publié en 1697. «Cinderella» by Charles Perrault, Charles Welsh and illustrated by Michael Bychkov.

Illustrated electronic edition of the fairy tale by Charles Perrault prepared in accordance with the principles of The World in Pictures project, providing a complete set of illustrations, among them 38 illustrations by outstanding painters, with a comprehensive rendering of the plot. The publication uses painted engravings from French and English editions of Charles Perrault's fairy tale "Cinderella" of the 19th century, illustrations from the fairy tale "Cinderella" of the trading house "Evdokia Konovalova and Co", as well as illustrations by artists C. Lendsy, A. Rackem, K. Offterdinger F. Grotjohana.

DIVThis comprehensive text for students of French language or literature includes 3 tales in verse as well as much-loved prose favorites such as "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella." Excellent English translations appear on facing pages.

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Her godmother, who was a Fairy, said, "You would like to go to the ball, is that

not so?” When her father remarries, his daughter is mistreated and labelled a Cinder-maid by her two new stepsisters. However, when the King’s son announces a ball, Cendrillon finds her life forever changed by the appearance of her Fairy Godmother, who just might be able to make all her dreams come true... Enjoy this new translation of the most famous and beloved version of the Cinderella fairytale in all its original glory with silhouette illustrations by Arthur Rackham. [Folklore Type: ATU-510A (Persecuted Heroine)]

Charles Perrault published *Histoires ou Contes du temps passé* (“Stories or Tales of the Past”) in France in 1697 during what scholars call the first “vogue” of tales produced by learned French writers. The genre that we now know so well was new and an uncommon kind of literature in the epic world of Louis XIV’s court. This inaugural collection of French fairy tales features characters like Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, and Puss in Boots that over the course of the eighteenth century became icons of social history in France and abroad. Translating the original *Histoires ou Contes* means grappling not only with the strangeness of seventeenth-century French but also with the ubiquity and familiarity of plots and heroines in their famous English personae. From its very first translation in 1729, *Histoires ou Contes* has depended heavily on its English translations for the genesis of character names and enduring recognition. This dependability makes new, innovative translation challenging. For example, can Perrault’s invented name “Cendrillon” be retranslated into anything other than “Cinderella”? And what would happen to our understanding of the tale if it were? Is it possible to sidestep the Anglophone tradition and view the seventeenth-century French anew? Why not leave

Cinderella alone, as she is deeply ingrained in cultural lore and beloved the way she is? Such questions inspired the translations of these tales in *Mother Goose Refigured*, which aim to generate new critical interest in heroines and heroes that seem frozen in time. The book offers introductory essays on the history of interpretation and translation, before retranslating each of the *Histoires ou Contes* with the aim to prove that if Perrault's is a classical frame of reference, these tales nonetheless exhibit strikingly modern strategies. Designed for scholars, their classrooms, and other adult readers of fairy tales, *Mother Goose Refigured* promises to inspire new academic interpretations of the Mother Goose tales, particularly among readers who do not have access to the original French and have relied for their critical inquiries on traditional renderings of the tales.

A newly translated collection of subversive French fairy tales by writers from the Belle Époque. The wolf is tricked by Red Riding Hood into strangling her grandmother and is subsequently arrested. Sleeping Beauty and Cinderella do not live happily ever after. And the fairies are saucy, angry, and capricious. *Fairy Tales for the Disillusioned* collects thirty-six tales, most newly translated, by writers associated with the decadent literary movement that flourished in late nineteenth-century France. These enchanting yet troubling stories reflect the concerns and fascinations of a time of great political, social, and cultural change. Recasting well-known favorites from classic French fairy tales, as well as Arthurian legends and English and German tales, these decadent fairy tales feature perverse settings and disillusioned perspectives, underlining such themes as the decline of civilization, the degeneration of magic and the unreal, gender confusion, and the incursion of the industrial. Complete with an informative introduction, biographical notes for each author, and explanatory notes throughout, these

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subversive tales will entertain and startle even the most disenchanted readers.

A new version of the fairy tale by Charles Perrault.

With the help of her fairy godmother, a kitchen maid mistreated by her stepmother and stepsisters attends the palace ball where she meets the prince of her dreams.

Forced to live like her stepsisters' servant and not allowed to go to the royal ball, Cinderella turns to her fairy godmother for help.

Ten beloved fairy tales, given new life by the one and only Angela Carter Little Red Riding Hood. Cinderella. Sleeping Beauty. Bluebeard. The Fairies. Many classic fairy tale characters might not have survived into the present were it not for Charles Perrault, a seventeenth-century French civil servant who rescued them from the oral tradition and committed them to paper. Three centuries later, Angela Carter, widely regarded as one of England's most imaginative writers, adapted them for contemporary readers. The result is a cornucopia of fantastic characters and timeless adventures, stylishly retold by a modern literary visionary. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators. How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Illustrated About Cinderella by Charles Perrault A young woman, mistreated by her stepmother and stepsisters, but carrying within her a good and gracious heart, wins the love of prince with the help of her fairy godmother. The original tale of Cinderella was written by

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Charles Perrault, inventor of the modern fairy tale and creator of such timeless characters as Little Red Riding Hood, Sleeping Beauty, and Puss in Boots. It is among the most beautiful and enduring of all stories, and has inspired hundreds of adaptations, including two Disney films and hundreds of plays and books. Charles Perrault's story of a sweet-tempered young girl, forced into servitude by her evil stepmother and stepsisters, who finds true love with a handsome prince (with the help of a fairy godmother), has enchanted readers for more than 300 years. Extract: Once there was a gentleman who married, for his second wife, the proudest and most haughty woman that was ever seen. She had, by a former husband, two daughters of her own, who were, indeed, exactly like her in all things. He had likewise, by another wife, a young daughter, but of unparalleled goodness and sweetness of temper, which she took from her mother, who was the best creature in the world. No sooner were the ceremonies of the wedding over but the stepmother began to show herself in her true colors. She could not bear the good qualities of this pretty girl, and the less because they made her own daughters appear the more odious. She employed her in the meanest work of the house. She scoured the dishes, tables, etc., and cleaned madam's chamber, and those of misses, her daughters. She slept in a sorry garret, on a wretched straw bed, while her sisters slept in fine rooms, with floors all inlaid, on beds of the very newest fashion, and where they had looking glasses so large that they could see themselves at their full l

Perrault's Fairy Tales was originally written in 1697 by Charles Perrault. He was a French author and member of the Académie française. He laid the foundations for a new literary genre, the fairy tale, with his works derived from pre-existing folk tales. The Thirty Four Illustrations by Gustave Dore from the 'Volume Les Contes de Perrault Dessins' by Gustave

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Dore, 1867. The best known of his tales include *Le Petit Chaperon rouge* (Little Red Riding Hood), *Cendrillon* (Cinderella), *Le Chat Botté* (Puss in Boots) and *La Barbe bleue* (Bluebeard). Many of Perrault's stories were rewritten by the Brothers Grimm, continue to be printed and have been adapted to opera, ballet (such as Tchaikovsky's *The Sleeping Beauty*), theatre, and film (Disney). Perrault was an influential figure in the 17th century French literary scene, and was the leader of the Modern faction during the Quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns. Explore eight of Charles Perrault's most cherished fairy tales. Meet Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella and many more delightful characters that have enchanted readers for generations. This beautifully illustrated edition from 1911 includes "The Sleeping Beauty", "Little Red-Riding Hood", "Bluebeard", "Puss in Boots", "The Fairies", "Cinderella", "Riquet of the Tuft", and "Little Thumbling". With illustrations by Honor C. Appleton. Charles Perrault (1628-1703) was a French author. He is known for being a pioneer of the fairy tale genre, deriving his stories from traditional folk tales. His most famous stories include "Puss in Boots", "Little Red Riding Hood", "Sleeping Beauty", and "Cinderella". His stories have been adapted to stage and screen countless times, most notably by Disney with classic animated films like "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella". His story "Puss in Boots" was the basis for the character from the animated films "Shrek 2" and "Puss in Boots". From acclaimed illustrator and author G. Brian Karas comes a witty tale about navigating family and finding one's voice-based on Greek mythology! This is the story of how young Zeus, with a little help from six monsters, five Greek gods, an enchanted she-goat, and his mother, became god of gods, master of lightning and thunder, and ruler over all. In doing so, he learned a lot about family. Who knew that having relatives could be so complicated, even for a

god?

- Black & White illustrated- Three versions: Perrault, Hewet and the Brothers Grimm Cinderella, is part myth, part folk-tale. The story is iconic. This story is a classic. It has been retold again and again. New generations and cultures add something special, something unique with each retelling. Now you can read three of the original versions of Cinderella. Included herein are the versions of this tale by Charles Perrault, Henry W. Hewet and the Brothers Grimm. There is something about Cinderella that will always remain timeless. This is the story of a young woman who loses everything. But she doesn't give up hope. She doesn't surrender. She will never yield because she knows that her inner strength will see her through every challenge. At the same time, she has come to represent the unrecognized. So often, we feel as though we are not seen. We are not recognized by the rest of society. Cinderella embodies that sense of isolation. This is a story of good and evil, of hope and redemption. So often, we think of strength as the ability to change the world around us. But sometimes, simple endurance is what we need to succeed. From the glass slipper to the wicked stepsisters, this story of Cinderella will challenge modern readers. It will revive a new perspective and a new understanding of these classic characters. Delve into a new world, one of ancient myth. Explore an old telling of a favorite story. So many tales pass into obscurity, but Cinderella isn't one of them. The story may be old, yet we never let it go.

Cinderella is one of the world's most beloved fairy tales thanks to the heroine's inspirational "rags to riches" story. The figure Cinderella has been known by many names, such as Aschenputtel in German, Cendrillon in French, and Cenerentola in Italian. Fairy tale scholars believe there may be over 1,000 versions of the Cinderella story from around the world.

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Fairytales has gathered a wonderful collection of the beloved classic familiar Cinderella stories by Charles Perrault, and the Grimm Brothers, but also other tales from other corners of the world. Enjoy this wonderful collection of Cinderella stories from all over the world and find your own personal favorite Cinderella tale. List of stories, including author/editor and origin: Cinderella or the Little Glass Slipper, Charles Perrault, France Cenerentola, Giambattista Basile, Italy Aschenputtel, Brothers Grimm, German The Hair of the Orphan Girl, Ferencz Aureliu Pulszky, Hungary The Three Girls Who Went as Servants to the King's Palace, G.A. Aberg, Sweden Rhodopis and Her Little Gilded Sandals, Olive Beaupre Miller, Egypt The Wonderful Birch, Andrew Lang, Slavic Region Mdjaveig, Daughter of Mani, Jon Arnason, Iceland The Green Knight, Andrew Lang, Denmark The Hearth Cat, Zófimo Consiglieri Pedroso, Portugal The Indian Cinderella, Cyrus MacMillan, Canada

In her haste to flee the palace before the fairy godmother's magic loses effect, Cinderella leaves behind a glass slipper. The illustrations set the story in 1920s London.

A compilation of children's tales such as "Little Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," and "Little Tom Thumb."

In *Screenplay: The Foundations of Screenwriting* (1979), Syd Field first popularized the Three-Act Paradigm of Setup, Confrontation and Resolution for conceptualizing and creating the Hollywood screenplay. For Field, the budding screenwriter needs a clear screenplay structure, one which includes two well-crafted plot points, the first at the end of Act I, the second at the end of Act II. By focusing on the importance of the four essentials of beginning and end, and the two pivotal plot points, Field did the Hollywood film industry an enormous service.

Nonetheless, although he handles the issue of overall structure expertly, Field falls down when

offering the screenwriter advice on how to successfully build each of the three individual Acts. This is because Field did not recognize the importance of another layer of analysis that underpins the existence of plot points. This is the level of the plot genotype. This book will offer you a richer theory of plot structure than the one Field outlines. It will do this not by contradicting anything Field has to say about the Hollywood paradigm, but by complementing it with a deeper level of analysis. Plot genotypes are the compositional schemas of particular stories. They are sets of instructions, written in the language of the plot function, for executing particular plots. This book outlines the plot genotypes for The Frog Prince, The Robber Bridegroom, Puss-in-Boots, and Little Red Riding Hood and then shows how these genotypes provide the underpinnings for the film screenplays of Pretty Woman, Wrong Turn, The Mask, and Psycho. By means of a detailed study of these four Hollywood screenplays, you will be able to offer a much richer description of what is going on at any particular point in a screenplay. In this way, you will become much sharper at understanding how screenplays work. And you will become much better at learning how to write coherent screenplays yourself.

"more forgetting time. more midnight dances with yourself." amanda lovelace, the bestselling & award-winning author of the "women are some kind of magic" poetry series, presents a new companion series, "you are your own fairy tale" the first installment, break your glass slippers, is about overcoming those who don't see your worth, even if that person is sometimes yourself. in the epic tale of your life, you are the most important character while everyone is but a forgotten footnote. even the prince.

"What would the world look like if girls grew up reading fairytales made from the

magic they carry inside themselves? Breathtakingly beautiful, is what.” —Lidia Yuknavich, national bestselling author In her debut children’s book, Rebecca Solnit reimagines a classic fairytale with a fresh, feminist Cinderella and new plot twists that will inspire young readers to change the world, featuring gorgeous silhouettes from Arthur Rackham on each page. In this modern twist on the classic story, Cinderella, who would rather just be Ella, meets her fairy godmother, goes to a ball, and makes friends with a prince. But that is where the familiar story ends. Instead of waiting to be rescued, Cinderella learns that she can save herself and those around her by being true to herself and standing up for what she believes. “Being a princess is absolutely fine if that’s what you choose. It’s having those choices taken away from you that make for big problems. Cinderella in Solnit’s book is given that choice. She’s allowed to say what her dreams are, and then she goes out and attains them. And they’re not huge ridiculous dreams but small, happy, manageable ones. Ultimately, that’s the gift Ms. Solnit is giving kids with this book.” —School Library Journal “This is a reminder of hope and possibility, of kindness and compassion, and—perhaps most salient—imagination and liberty. Through the imaginations of our childhoods, can we find our true selves liberated in adulthood?” —Chelsea Handler “This is, hands down, a wonderful book—one that even the jaded reader will clasp upon

completion with a contented sigh.” —The New York Times

29 versions of Cinderella in one volume: 'The Cat Cinderella, ' 'The Little Glass Slipper, ' 'Aschenputtel, "The Baba Yaga, ' 'The Little Glass Slipper, ' 'Katie Woodencloak, ' 'Tattercoats, "Ashley Pelt, ' 'The Sharp Grey Sheep, "Rashin-Coatie, ' 'Cap O'Rushes, "The Hearth Cat, "The Princess and The Golden Shoes, ' 'The Twelve Months, ' 'Yeh-Shen, ' 'Kongji and Patzzi, ' 'Bawang Putih And Bawang Merah, ' 'The Story of T_m and Cam, ' 'Fair, Brown, and Trembling, Experience the timeless classic, Cinderella, with this 8 x 8 storybook and read-along CD that features the voices of the beloved characters from the film as well as dazzling sound effects! The word-for-word narration will also help build vocabulary and encourage independent reading. NOTE: Original Read-Along CD ISBN from ToyBox Innovations edition: 0-7634-2171-5

In her haste to flee the palace before the fairy godmother's magic loses effect, Cinderella leaves behind a glass slipper.

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 13, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen (Anglistik), course: Cultural Studies, language: English, abstract: The study examines the changing images and the modern role and self-understanding of women through analyzing motifs in Charles Perrault's

Cinderella or The Little Glass Slipper and in the short video clip Cinderella, written and conceptualized by Emily Axford. Cinderella was chosen because of the high number of gender-related aspects it contains. A comparison with Cinderella seems useful since it constitutes an example of a woman with a rather modern lifestyle. To give an overview about the debate on the exploiting effect of fairy tales, I like to introduce scholarly work concerning the topic by the authors Marcia R. Lieberman (Someday My Prince Will Come) and Linda T. Parsons (Ella Evolving: Cinderella Stories and the Construction of Gender-Appropriate Behavior). The expected result would be a clear demonstration of changing gender identity and sexual self-determination. The examination of this topic is important since we are confronted with the current debate on gender identity and gender-related education. Our society recently discusses whether we need gendered roles and have to make a differentiation between sexes with regard to several social issues. Therefore, it is interesting to examine a possible influence on the origins of gender theories and their progress.

In Eighteenth Century France, Charles Perrault Rescued From The Oral Tradition Fairy Tales That Are Known And Loved Even Today By Virtually All Children In The West. Angela Carter Came Across Perrault'S Work And Set Out To Adapt The Stories For Modern Readers Of English. In Breathing New Life Into These

Classic Fables, She Produced Versions That Live On As Classics In Their Own Right, Marked As Much By Her Signature Wit, Irony, And Subversiveness As They Are By The Qualities That Have Made Them Universally Appealing For Centuries.

Once upon a time, there lived in a certain village, a little country girl, the prettiest creature was ever seen. Her mother was excessively fond of her; and her grandmother doated on her much more. This good woman got made for her a little red riding-hood; which became the girl so extremely well, that every body called her Little Red Riding-Hood. One day, her mother, having made some girdle-cakes, said to her: "Go, my dear, and see how thy grand-mamma does, for I hear she has been very ill, carry her a girdle-cake, and this little pot of butter." Little Red Riding-Hood set out immediately to go to her grand-mother, who lived in another village. As she was going thro' the wood, she met with Gaffer Wolf, who had a very great mind to eat her up, but he durst not, because of some faggot-makers hard by in the forest. He asked her whither she was going. The poor child, who did not know that it was dangerous to stay and hear a Wolf talk, said to him: "I am going to see my grand-mamma, and carry her a girdle-cake, and a little pot of butter, from my mamma."

The classical version of the most famous and beloved of all fairy tales is the one

C.S. Evans adapted and then expanded in order to give his brilliant illustrator, Arthur Rackham, maximum opportunity to exercise his gifts. The product of their collaboration is one of the most wonderful editions we have of this, or any other, fairy tale.

One king, his queen and their daughter lived once in a big castle which was so rich because of the magical golden donkey they had. One day the queen died. Her last wish was that the king would remarry only if he found someone as beautiful as her. But it was not an easy task because such beauty was nowhere to be seen. Eventually the king realized that his own daughter was as magnificent as her own mother, so he decided to marry her. The poor girl however was not willing to marry her own father so she sought advice from her fairy godmother. The girl had to make impossible demands and if she was granted all of them, the king was going to get her consent. One of the conditions was the skin of the king's precious golden donkey. Do you think the king will sacrifice the source of the kingdom's wealth? Find out in "Donkey Skin". Charles Perrault (1628-1703) was a French author. He is known for being a pioneer of the fairy tale genre, deriving his stories from traditional folk tales. His most famous stories include "Puss in Boots", "Little Red Riding Hood", "Sleeping Beauty", and "Cinderella". His stories have been adapted to stage and screen countless times, most notably

by Disney with classic animated films like "Sleeping Beauty" and "Cinderella". His story "Puss in Boots" was the basis for the character from the animated films "Shrek 2" and "Puss in Boots".

An illustrated collection of eleven tales including such familiar titles as "Cinderella" and "Sleeping Beauty" and less familiar ones such as "Tufty Ricky" and "The Fairies."

Selected works of Charles Perrault from the series "Best of the Best" is the book that everyone should read to understand themselves and each other. The authors and works for this book series were selected, as a result of numerous studies, analysis of the texts over the past 100 years and the demand for readers. It must be read in order to understand the world around us, its history, to recognize the heroes, to understand the winged expressions and jokes that come from these literary works. Reading these books will mean the discovery of a world of self-development and self-expression for each person. These books have been around for decades, and sometimes centuries, for the time they recreate, the values they teach, the point of view, or simply the beauty of words. This volume of the Best of the Best series includes: • Little Red Riding-Hood • The Fairy • Blue Beard • The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood • The Master Cat or Puss in Boots • Cinderilla or The Little Glass Slipper • Riquet with the Tuft • Little

Thumb • The Ridiculous Wishes • Donkey-skin • Princess Rosette

How is this book unique? Font adjustments & biography included Unabridged (100% Original content) Formatted for e-reader Illustrated About Cinderella by Charles Perrault A young woman, mistreated by her stepmother and stepsisters, but carrying within her a good and gracious heart, wins the love of prince with the help of her fairy godmother. The original tale of Cinderella was written by Charles Perrault, inventor of the modern fairy tale and creator of such timeless characters as Little Red Riding Hood, Sleeping Beauty, and Puss in Boots. It is among the most beautiful and enduring of all stories, and has inspired hundreds of adaptations, including two Disney films and hundreds of plays and books. Charles Perrault's story of a sweet-tempered young girl, forced into servitude by her evil stepmother and stepsisters, who finds true love with a handsome prince (with the help of a fairy godmother), has enchanted readers for more than 300 years. Extract: Once there was a gentleman who married, for his second wife, the proudest and most haughty woman that was ever seen. She had, by a former husband, two daughters of her own, who were, indeed, exactly like her in all things. He had likewise, by another wife, a young daughter, but of unparalleled goodness and sweetness of temper, which she took from her mother, who was the best creature in the world. No sooner were the ceremonies of the wedding

over but the stepmother began to show herself in her true colors. She could not bear the good qualities of this pretty girl, and the less because they made her own daughters appear the more odious. She employed her in the meanest work of the house. She scoured the dishes, tables, etc., and cleaned madam's chamber, and those of misses, her daughters. She slept in a sorry garret, on a wretched straw bed, while her sisters slept in fine rooms, with floors all inlaid, on beds of the very newest fashion, and where they had looking glasses so large that they could see themselves at their full length from head to foot.

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