This companion serves both as an introduction for the interested reader and as a source of the best recent scholarship on the author and his works. In addition to analyzing his major texts, these chapters provide insight into Hemingway’s relationship with gender history, journalism, fame, and the political climate of the 1930s. The essays are framed by an introductory chapter on Hemingway and the costs of fame and an invaluable conclusion providing an overview of Hemingway scholarship from its beginnings to the present. Students will find the selected bibliography a useful guide to future research.
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THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO
HEMINGWAY

EDITED BY
SCOTT DONALDSON

College of William and Mary
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CONTRIBUTORS

quences: Composite Fictions and Fictive Communities (Cambridge University Press, 1995).

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James Nagel, J. O. Eidson Distinguished Professor of American Literature at the University of Georgia, edited Ernest Hemingway: The Writer in Context (University of Wisconsin Press, 1984), and with Henry S. Villard wrote Hemingway in Love and War: The Lost Diary of Agnes von Kurowsky (Northeastern University Press, 1989), in addition to other books on American writers from Crane to Hemingway.

Michael Reynolds, Professor of English and Associate Dean at North Carolina State University, is writing a multi-volume literary biography of Hemingway, the first three volumes of which are The Young Hemingway (Basil Blackwell, 1986), Hemingway: The Paris Years (Basil Blackwell, 1989), and Hemingway: The American Homecoming (Basil Blackwell, 1992). Among his other publications on this subject are Hemingway's First War: The Making of A Farewell to Arms (Princeton University Press, 1976), and Hemingway's Reading: 1910–1940 (Princeton University Press, 1981).

Rena Sanderson, Assistant Professor of English at Boise State University, edited Blowing the Bridge: Essays on Hemingway and For Whom the Bell Tolls (Greenwood Press, 1992). She is book review editor for the Rocky Mountain Review.

Paul Smith, who is James J. Goodwin Professor of English, Emeritus, at Trinity College, was the founding president of the Hemingway Society. Through his work with the manuscripts at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, he has established himself as the leading authority on Hemingway’s short fiction, culminating in his Reader's Guide to the Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway (G. K. Hall, 1989).

Thomas Strychacz, Assistant Professor of English at Mills College, is the author of Modernism, Mass Culture, and Professionalism (Cambridge University Press, 1993) and of several articles on Hemingway.

Bickford Sylvester, Associate Professor of English at the University of British Columbia, has written widely on Hemingway’s stories and novels, paying scrupulous attention to the connotations and implications of the language.

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CHRONOLOGY

1899  Ernest Miller Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, the second child of Dr. Clarence Edmonds Hemingway and Grace Hall Hemingway, a talented singer and music teacher.

1900  Goes with his family to their summer cottage called Windermere in northern Michigan, where he was to learn fishing and hunting and the lessons of nature from his father, a devoted outdoorsman.

1905  Enters first grade in same class with year-older sister Marcelline.

1913  Attends Oak Park and River Forest high school, where he distinguishes himself as an aspiring journalist/writer.

1917  Graduates from high school in June, takes job as cub reporter on the Kansas City Star in October.

1918  On May 23 sails to Europe to assume duties as Red Cross ambulance driver in Italy; badly wounded in Fossalta July 8 while distributing chocolate and cigarettes to troops; meets and falls in love with nurse Agnes von Kurowsky while recuperating in Milan.

1919  Returns to the United States, rejected by Agnes as too young.

1920  Quarrels with mother, who banishes him from Windermere shortly after his twenty-first birthday.

1921  Marries Hadley Richardson September 3; provided with letters of introduction from Sherwood Anderson, the newlyweds leave for Paris after Thanksgiving, where Hemingway writes dispatches for the Toronto Star and begins to hone a distinctive American prose style.

1922  In Paris meets expatriates Ezra Pound – “he’s teaching me to write,” Hemingway reported, “and I’m teaching him to box” – and Gertrude Stein, who reads a fragment of his novel-in-progress and advises him to “Begin over again and concentrate.”
In December Hadley takes the train to Lausanne where he is on assignment and en route loses a valise containing the manuscripts of all of Ernest’s unpublished fiction.

1923 Goes to Spain for the bullfights at Pamplona; briefly returns to Toronto for the birth of his son John Hadley (Bumby) in October; publishes *Three Stories and Ten Poems* in limited edition.

1924 Assists Ford Madox Ford in editing the *transatlantic review,* which prints “Indian Camp” and other early stories; brings out slim *in our time* volume.

1925 *In Our Time* appears, containing several stories set in Michigan about the maturation of a semiautobiographical character named Nick Adams and concluding with “Big Two-Hearted River”; in May meets and befriends the somewhat older and more established writer F. Scott Fitzgerald.

1926 Fitzgerald sends him to Scribner’s and editor Maxwell Perkins for a career-long association, beginning with *The Torrents of Spring,* a satiric attack on Anderson, and *The Sun Also Rises,* his famous novel about expatriate life in Paris and Pamplona.

1927 Publishes *Men without Women,* a story collection including “Hills Like White Elephants” and “The Killers”; divorced by Hadley, marries Pauline Pfeiffer.

1928 Leaves Paris, moves to Key West; son Patrick born; Dr. Hemingway kills himself with a .32 revolver.

1929 *A Farewell to Arms* – a novel of love and war in Italy during World War I – published in September to good reviews and sales, despite Boston censorship of the serialized version in *Scribner’s* magazine.

1930 Breaks arm in auto accident near Billings, Montana, one in a series of many injuries to his arms, legs, and head.

1931 Son Gregory Hancock born.

1932 Brings out his book on bullfighting, *Death in the Afternoon.*

1933 Publishes *Winner Take Nothing,* a book of stories including “A Clean, Well-Lighted Place”; goes on safari to Africa, the setting for his two long stories “The Snows of Kilimanjaro” and “The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber” (both published in 1936).

1935 *Green Hills of Africa,* an account of adventures on safari.

1937 Serves as war correspondent during Spanish civil war; works on propaganda film *The Spanish Earth,* contributes funds to the
CHRONOLOGY

Loyalist cause; publishes *To Have and Have Not*, his most overtly political novel.

1938 Publishes *The Fifth Column and the First Forty-nine Stories*, comprising a play about the war in Spain and his stories to date.

1939 Separates from Pauline; moves to Finca Vigia, a house near Havana, Cuba.

1940 Marries writer Martha Gellhorn; publishes *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, his best-selling novel about a band of guerrillas during the war in Spain.

1942 Outfits his boat the *Pilar* to hunt down German submarines in the Caribbean; none found.

1944 As correspondent, observes D-day and attaches himself to the 22nd Regiment, 4th Infantry Division for operations leading to the liberation of Paris and the battle of Hürtgenwald; begins relationship with newswoman Mary Welsh.

1945 Divorced by Martha in December.

1946 Marries Mary in March; they live in Cuba and in Ketchum, Idaho.

1950 Publishes *Across the River and into the Trees*, a novel about a December–May romance widely attacked by critics.

1952 *The Old Man and the Sea*, his short book about the trials of the Cuban fisherman Santiago, printed in its entirety in a single issue of *Life* magazine.

1953 Returns to Africa for safari with Mary.

1954 In January, severely injured by two successive plane crashes in Africa, reported dead in some erroneous accounts; awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

1959 In declining health, follows the Ordoñez–Dominguín bullfights and observes his sixtieth birthday in Spain.

1961 Undergoes shock treatment for depression; on July 2, kills himself with shotgun; buried in Sun Valley, Idaho.

1964 *A Moveable Feast* is published, with vivid and sometimes abusive sketches of people Hemingway knew in Paris during the 1920s such as Stein and Fitzgerald.

1970 *Islands in the Stream*, a semiautobiographical novel about the painter Thomas Hudson and his family relationships.

1972 *The Nick Adams Stories*, gathering in one volume all of the fiction about Nick, including several previously unpublished stories and fragments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td><em>Ernest Hemingway: Selected Letters</em>, edited by Carlos Baker, containing some of the most interesting of Hemingway’s vast correspondence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td><em>The Dangerous Summer</em>, an account of the Ordoñez–Dominguín bullfight rivalry; <em>Dateline Toronto: The Complete Toronto Star Dispatches</em>, bringing together the journalistic work Hemingway did during the apprenticeship years 1920–24.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td><em>The Garden of Eden</em>, a substantially cut and rearranged version of the manuscript Hemingway left behind, recounting love affairs involving two women and one man, and causing many to revise their opinions about the writer’s macho image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td><em>The Complete Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway</em>, assembling the first forty-nine stories and a number of other, previously uncollected ones.</td>
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