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978-1-107-67173-7 - All the Sad Young Men: F. Scott Fitzgerald

Edited by James L. W. West III

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THE CAMBRIDGE EDITION OF THE WORKS OF
F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

Cambridge University Press
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(To Be Saved)
DATA ON NEW FITZGERALD BOOKS.
Title
ALL THE SAD YOUNG MEN
(9 short stories)
Print list of previous books, as before with addition of this title under "Stories". Binding uniform with others.
Jacket plain (as you suggest), with text instead of picture.
Dedication: To King and Ellis Lardner
The Stories (now under revision) will reach you by July 15th. No proofs need be sent over here.
It will be fully up to the other collections, and will contain only one of those Post stories that people were so snooty about (You have read only one of the stories ("Absolution") - all the others were so good that I had difficulty in selling them, except two.
They are in approximate publishing order to be used in book:
1. The Rich Boy (Just finished. Serious story and very good) 13,000 words.
2. Absolution (From Mercury) 6,500 "
3. Winter Dreams (A sort of 1st draft of the Gatsby idea from Metropolis 1923) 9,000 "
4. Rags Martin-Jones and the Prince of Wales (Fantastic Jazz, so good that Lorrimer & Long refused it. From Metropolis) 6,000 "
5. The Baby Party (From Hearst's. A fine story) 5,000 "
6. Dice, Brass Knuckles and Guitar (From Hearst's. Exuberant Jazz in my early manner) 8,000 "
7. The Sensible Thing (Story about Zelda & me. All True. From Liberty) 5,000 "
8. Hot & Cold Blood (Good story, from Hearst's) 6,000 "
9. Quitcher's Forty Winks (From Post. Farrow, Christian Gauss and Jesse Williams thought it my best. It isn't.) 7,000 "
Total - about ----- 67,500
(And possibly one other short one)

Detail from F. Scott Fitzgerald to Maxwell Perkins, ca. 1 June 1925.
Charles Scribner's Sons Archives,
Princeton University Libraries.

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ALL THE SAD YOUNG MEN

* * *

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

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Illustrations for this volume are reproduced from the F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers and the Charles Scribner's Sons Archives, Manuscript Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library. The cover of the transcript for the Daddy Browning–Peaches Heenan divorce trial is reproduced, with permission, from the copy in the University of Minnesota Law Library. Page 16 from the typescript of “Magnetism” is reproduced from the F. Scott Fitzgerald Collection, Clifton Waller Barrett Library, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library.

Don C. Skemer, AnnaLee Pauls, and Margaret Sherry Rich at Princeton were unfailingly cheerful and helpful. For assistance in solving two problems of emendation and annotation, I thank Marissa Ain of the Yale Club, New York City, and Scott Surrency of the Department of Italian at Pennsylvania State University. Bryant Mangum and Benita A. Moore, colleagues in the Fitzgerald field, generously made the results of their own research available to me. Richard Buller and Tim Young helped me to acquire the photograph of Lois Moran.

At Penn State I am grateful to Susan Welch, Dean of the College of the Liberal Arts; to Ray Lombra, Associate Dean for Research; and to Robert L. Caserio, Head of the Department of English, for their continuing support. Research assistance was provided by LaVerne Kennevan Maginnis, Jeanne Alexander, Robert R. Bleil, and Gregg Baptista.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

(Beginning on page 495)

Frontispiece. F. Scott Fitzgerald to Maxwell Perkins, ca. 1 June 1925.

1. Front panel of the dust jacket, first edition of *All the Sad Young Men*.
2. Publicity photograph of the movie actress Lois Moran.
3. Cover for transcript of the Daddy Browning–Peaches Heenan divorce trial.
4. Advertising poster for Florenz Ziegfeld’s Midnight Frolic.

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INTRODUCTION

I. BACKGROUND

The first edition of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s short-fiction collection *All the Sad Young Men* (1926) contains nine stories, including three of his best—“The Rich Boy,” “Winter Dreams,” and “Absolution.” The entire collection is strong: its themes are consistent from story to story, its characters are memorable, and its language is pitch-perfect and luminous. Fitzgerald began to assemble and revise the material for the collection in May 1925, a few weeks after formal publication of *The Great Gatsby*. He was in Paris and had recently settled into an apartment at 14 rue de Tilsitt with his wife and daughter. Fitzgerald believed that *Gatsby* would demonstrate to reviewers and readers that he had achieved new maturity and control in his writing. He wanted *All the Sad Young Men* to reinforce this impression.

Early in June, Fitzgerald wrote to Maxwell Perkins, his editor at Charles Scribner’s Sons, giving this tentative table of contents:

ALL THE SAD YOUNG MEN
(9 short stories)

...

1. The Rich Boy (Just finished. Serious story and very good)	13,000 wds.
2. Absolution (From <i>Mercury</i>)	6,500 "
3. Winter Dreams (A sort of 1st draft of the <i>Gatsby</i> idea from <i>Metropolitan</i> 1923)	9,000 "
4. Rags Martin-Jones and the Prince of Wales (Fantastic Jazz, so good that Lorimer + Long refused it. From <i>McCalls</i>)	6,000 "
5. The Baby Party (From <i>Hearsts</i> . A fine story)	5,000 "
6. Dice, Brass Knuckles and Guitar (From <i>Hearsts</i> . Exuberant Jazz in my early manner)	8,000 "

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7.	The Sensible Thing (Story about Zelda + me. All True. From <i>Liberty</i>)	5,000	"
8.	Hot + Cold Blood (Good Story, from <i>Hearsts</i>)	6,000	"
9.	Gretchen's Forty Winks (From Post. Farrar, Christian Gauss and Jesse Williams thought it my best. It isn't.)	<u>7,000</u>	"
	Total – about -----	64,500	
	(And possibly one other short one) [†]		

Perkins was enthusiastic. He cleared the way for *All the Sad Young Men* to pass quickly through production and into print for the fall season—a fairly simple task, since Scribners maintained its own manufacturing plant on West 43rd Street, and the printers there could move the occasional book through on an accelerated schedule. By 9 July, Perkins was having the dust-jacket art prepared; on 27 July he sent the royalty agreement to Fitzgerald, noting in his accompanying letter, however, that the promised manuscript had not yet arrived.² It took Fitzgerald another month to send the manuscript.

¹ *Dear Scott/Dear Max: The Fitzgerald-Perkins Correspondence*, ed. John Kuehl and Jackson R. Bryer (New York: Scribners, 1971): 112–13. Misspellings and other irregularities in Fitzgerald's letters are reproduced without correction in this introduction. George Horace Lorimer was the editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*; Ray Long edited *Hearst's International*. John Farrar, then the editor of *The Bookman*, had reviewed *Tales of the Jazz Age* for the *New York Herald* (8 October 1922), and *The Vegetable* for *The Bookman* (September 1923). Christian Gauss, a professor of modern languages at Princeton, was Fitzgerald's mentor during his undergraduate years at the university. Jesse Lynch Williams, who had co-founded the Triangle Club at Princeton with Booth Tarkington in 1891, was a fiction-writer and playwright whose 1917 drama *Why Marry?* won a Pulitzer Prize.

² In a 9 May letter, Perkins asked Fitzgerald whether he would send typescripts to be used as setting copies by the compositors or whether he, Perkins, should have someone locate the texts in back issues of the magazines in which they had first appeared. Fitzgerald did not answer the question in any letter that has survived, but he revised the stories so heavily for their appearances in *All the Sad Young Men* that he must necessarily have had fresh typescripts made and sent these to Perkins. Whether Fitzgerald began his revising on his own sets of tearsheets or on carbon typescripts is not known, except in the case of "The Rich Boy," which had not yet appeared in *Red Book*, and for which Fitzgerald began revising on a carbon. (Tearsheets are copies of the published serial texts, torn from the magazines in which they appeared.)

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In his cover letter to Perkins, dated 28 August, he explained the delay: “Here’s the stuff,” he wrote. “I’ve been working over it for a month—especially this version of *The Rich Boy*. The Red Book hasn’t yet published it but I have asked them to hurry + they should by November.”³

The problem with the publication date for “The Rich Boy” in *Red Book* ended up delaying the release of *All the Sad Young Men*. Fitzgerald had begun the story in March 1925 and had worked on it during the spring and summer months that followed, sending a version to his literary agent, Harold Ober, in early August. Ober had sold that version to *Red Book* for a high price—\$3,500. The magazine wanted to publish “The Rich Boy” as a two-part story but could not clear the necessary space until January and February 1926. The *Red Book* editors therefore told Perkins and Fitzgerald, with apologies, that Scribners would have to wait until late February to release *All the Sad Young Men*. The magazine wanted to publish the story first, before Fitzgerald put it between hard covers.

Author and editor now relaxed. Fitzgerald had not asked initially to see galleys of the collection, but now there was time for him to do so, even with the proofs passing back and forth across the Atlantic. Galleys were mailed to him in mid-October; he marked them and had them back to Perkins by 25 November. Bound copies of *All the Sad Young Men* were ready in early January, and Fitzgerald had a copy in his hands by the 19th. “It is beautiful,” he wrote to Perkins. “Max, I’m enormously obliged” (*Dear Scott/Dear Max*, 130).

The nine stories that Fitzgerald chose for the Scribners edition of *All the Sad Young Men* had all been published in magazines: “The Rich Boy,” *Red Book*, 46 (January–February 1926); “Winter Dreams,” *Metropolitan Magazine*, 56 (December 1922); “The Baby

³ *Dear Scott/Dear Max*, p. 119. Fitzgerald had withdrawn “Dice, Brassknuckles and Guitar” from the original table of contents, sent to Perkins early in June, and had substituted “The Adjuster.” “Dice,” an early presentation of the poor boy–rich girl theme found in *Gatsby*, has been reprinted in the Cambridge edition of *Tales of the Jazz Age* (2002), pp. 277–97. The version printed there derives from a set of tearsheets revised by Fitzgerald when he meant to include “Dice” in *All the Sad Young Men*. The tearsheets are among his papers at Princeton.

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Party," *Hearst's International*, 47 (February 1925); "Absolution," *American Mercury*, 2 (June 1924); "Rags Martin-Jones and the Prince of Wales," *McCall's*, 51 (July 1924); "The Adjuster," *Red Book*, 45 (September 1925); "Hot and Cold Blood," *Hearst's International*, 44 (August 1923); "The Sensible Thing," *Liberty*, 1 (5 July 1924); and "Gretchen's Forty Winks," *Saturday Evening Post*, 196 (15 March 1924).

All the Sad Young Men was formally published on 26 February 1926 at a price of \$2.00. It sold well: a first printing of 10,100 was quickly exhausted; two more printings followed, one in March of 3,020 copies and another in May of 3,050. This was an unusually strong sale for a collection of short fiction. *The Great Gatsby*, a novel, had only sold around 21,000 copies the previous spring.

The notices for *All the Sad Young Men* were nearly all laudatory. Many reviewers noted that Fitzgerald's writing had become more sophisticated and that a new artistry was apparent in his work. Several critics gave extra praise to "The Rich Boy," "Winter Dreams," and "Absolution." "Mr. Fitzgerald has graduated from the jazz age," wrote Henry F. Pringle in the *New York World* (28 February). "These are splendid pieces of work," said an anonymous reviewer for the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (14 March); "they prove that Fitzgerald's is no mere flashy talent, but a deep and comprehensive one." "The level of achievement is high," wrote James Gray in the *St. Paul Dispatch* (2 March). "Fitzgerald has acquired maturity, a happy profundity," said the anonymous reviewer for the *Milwaukee Journal* (12 March). "It is a joy to read these tales," said Harry Hansen in the *Chicago Daily News* (3 March). A few reviewers hit sour notes: one found the majority of the stories to be "entirely lacking in any real distinction," and another felt that not one of the stories measured "up to standard."⁴ In the main, however, the notices were positive. Fitzgerald must have been pleased.

⁴ These and other reviews of *All the Sad Young Men* have been reprinted in *F. Scott Fitzgerald: The Critical Reception*, ed. Jackson R. Bryer (New York: Burt Franklin, 1978): 253–80. The two disapproving notices are by R. Ellsworth Larsson in the *New York Sun* (27 March) and John McClure in the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (11 April).

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2. ADDITIONAL STORIES

The eleven short stories added to this volume of the Cambridge edition were not collected by Fitzgerald during his lifetime. They are the uncollected stories that he published in magazines between 10 April 1925, the publication date of *The Great Gatsby*, and 28 April 1928, when the first installment of the Basil Duke Lee series, “The Scandal Detectives,” appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*. (The Basil stories will appear in an upcoming volume of the Cambridge edition.) Many of these additional narratives are excellent: “The Dance,” “The Love Boat,” “The Bowl,” and “Magnetism” are as good as all but the best of Fitzgerald’s short fiction; and “Jacob’s Ladder” is one of the dozen or so best stories he ever wrote. If Fitzgerald had lived longer, he would surely have collected some of these stories, but he managed to publish only one more volume of short fiction—*Taps at Reveille* (1935)—before he died in 1940. And, too, some of these stories were so closely related to his novels that he might have hesitated to reprint them until late in his career. “The Love Boat,” for example, echoes many of the themes in *The Great Gatsby*; and both “Jacob’s Ladder” and “Magnetism” were mined for words and phrases that reappear in *Tender Is the Night*.⁵

The Cambridge edition is an *omnium gatherum*: these uncollected stories have been included so that readers can see the full range of Fitzgerald’s production during this period. The eleven additional stories are as follows: “One of My Oldest Friends,” *Woman’s Home Companion*, 52 (September 1925); “A Penny Spent,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 198 (10 October 1925); “Not in the Guidebook,” *Woman’s Home Companion*, 52 (November 1925); “Presumption,”

⁵ It was Fitzgerald’s habit, especially in the middle and late years of his career, to use short stories as dress rehearsals for the characters, themes, and language that would appear in his novels. For the textual borrowing between “Jacob’s Ladder” and *Tender Is the Night*, see George Anderson, “F. Scott Fitzgerald, Emile Zola, and the Stripping of ‘Jacob’s Ladder’ for *Tender Is the Night*,” in Richard Layman and Joel Myerson, eds., *The Professions of Authorship: Essays in Honor of Matthew J. Bruccoli* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996): 169–83. See also Alan Margolies, “Climbing ‘Jacob’s Ladder,’” in *New Essays on F. Scott Fitzgerald’s Neglected Stories*, ed. Jackson R. Bryer (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1996): 89–103.

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Saturday Evening Post, 198 (9 January 1926); “The Adolescent Marriage,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 198 (6 March 1926); “The Dance,” *Red Book*, 47 (June 1926); “Your Way and Mine,” *Woman’s Home Companion*, 54 (May 1927); “Jacob’s Ladder,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 200 (20 August 1927); “The Love Boat,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 200 (8 October 1927); “The Bowl,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 200 (21 January 1928); and “Magnetism,” *Saturday Evening Post*, 200 (3 March 1928).

3. EDITORIAL PRINCIPLES

No copy-texts have been declared for these stories. This editorial procedure has been described by G. Thomas Tanselle in “Editing without a Copy-Text,” *Studies in Bibliography*, 47 (1994): 1–22. Equal authority is vested in serial and collected texts and, where appropriate, in the holographs and typescripts that precede them. Emending decisions are recorded in the apparatus.⁶

This is the first volume of short fiction in the Cambridge edition for which a significant amount of holograph and typescript evidence survives. For the original nine stories a holograph survives for “Rags Martin-Jones,” and typescripts are extant for “The Rich Boy,” “The Adjuster,” “Hot and Cold Blood,” and “Gretchen’s Forty Winks.” For the eleven added stories, typescripts survive for “A Penny Spent,” “Not in the Guidebook,” “The Adolescent Marriage,” “The Dance,” “Your Way and Mine,” “Jacob’s Ladder,” “The Love Boat,” “The Bowl,” and “Magnetism.” The typescripts are quite helpful: most of them bear Fitzgerald’s handwritten revisions, and three of them preserve passages that were expurgated before publication. A description of the evidence that survives for each story appears at the head of the emendations for that story in the apparatus. The authority of each document is commented on there, and the strategy for emendation is described. As in all

⁶ For an elaboration of this approach, see “Editorial Principles” in *This Side of Paradise*, ed. James L. W. West III (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995): xl–xlii.

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collections of this kind, each story represents a separate editorial problem.

For the nine stories chosen by Fitzgerald for the 1926 volume we also have magazine texts which, when collated against the Scribners versions, yield the revising (much of it quite heavy) that Fitzgerald did in the spring of 1925, plus any revisions in proof that he introduced that autumn. These variants can be attributed to Fitzgerald with confidence. The collations have revealed no evidence of unwarranted editorial intrusion at Scribners—no sophistications or expurgations or fancied improvements. The magazine texts, and the holographs and typescripts that precede them, when they survive, sometimes exhibit spelling, punctuation, word division, and capitalization that are more characteristic of Fitzgerald's known usages than are similar features of the Scribners texts. Several of the typescripts, however, were prepared by typists in France or Italy who automatically imposed British forms of spelling, punctuation, and word division on the texts—single instead of double quotation marks in dialogue, for example, or *-ise* and *-our* spellings. Revisions by Fitzgerald in the wording or punctuation of these typescripts carry considerable authority, but, because he could not type, the texture of *typed* accidentals in these same documents has been treated with some skepticism and has not been assigned unduly heavy weight.

Fitzgerald introduced no late revisions into any of the stories in this volume. He kept tearsheets of many of the stories but did not make revisions on them. No copy of the Scribners 1926 edition of *All the Sad Young Men*, with revisions marked by Fitzgerald, is known to survive. Machine collation discloses no plate variants in the second and third impressions. No British edition of the collection was published. Several of the stories were reprinted during Fitzgerald's lifetime in Canadian or British magazines; five were syndicated; three were reprinted in short-fiction anthologies. None of these reprintings contains authoritative revisions.⁷

⁷ See section C of Matthew J. Bruccoli, *F. Scott Fitzgerald: A Descriptive Bibliography*, revised edn. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1987), entries 121, 135, 140, 148, 149, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 168, 169, 175, and 176.

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When Fitzgerald made his initial selections for *Taps at Reveille* in 1934, he included “Jacob’s Ladder” in the collection. Perkins had the story set up in type and mailed the galley proofs to Fitzgerald. So many passages in “Jacob’s Ladder” had been transferred to *Tender Is the Night*, however, that Fitzgerald, when he reread the story in galleys, decided not to include it in *Taps*. The galley proofs survive among his papers at Princeton.

“The Rich Boy”

The history of composition for “The Rich Boy” had a significant effect on its published texts.⁸ Fitzgerald began writing the story in March 1925 while he and his wife, Zelda, were vacationing in Capri. In April he told Ober that he was “stretching” the story “into a three parter called *The Rich Boy* which might bring \$5000.00 or so from College Humor or the Red Book.”⁹ Fitzgerald promised to mail the story to Ober in a week, but illness (his and Zelda’s) slowed his progress. By late May he had returned to Paris and had given the third version of the story to a typist, but that version did not entirely suit him, and he continued to revise the text into July. “*The Rich Boy* has been a scourge of much trouble but its in shape at last,” he told Ober; “I’m rewriting the 3d part this week” (*As Ever, Scott Fitz—*, 79). Finally in early August he sent Ober a complete ribbon typescript bearing heavy handwritten revisions. Ober had the story retyped and sold it to *Red Book*. “The Rich Boy” was published there in two parts, as noted earlier, in January and February 1926.

Fitzgerald, in Paris, had retained a carbon copy of the typescript he had mailed to Ober. Using this carbon he continued to revise “The Rich Boy” for *All the Sad Young Men*, putting the story through at least one more intermediate typescript and arriving at a version that pleased him by late August. This final version was mailed to Perkins

⁸ The account that follows is drawn from James L. W. West III and J. Barclay Inge, “F. Scott Fitzgerald’s Revision of “The Rich Boy,”” *Proof*, 5 (1977): 127–46.

⁹ Fitzgerald to Ober, ca. 6 April 1925, in *As Ever, Scott Fitz—Letters between F. Scott Fitzgerald and His Literary Agent, Harold Ober, 1919–1940*, ed. Matthew J. Bruccoli and Jennifer McCabe Atkinson (Philadelphia and New York: Lippincott, 1972): 77.

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on the 28th, together with setting-copy typescripts for the other stories in the collection.

Four versions of “The Rich Boy” survive today, two of them embodied in a single document: (a) the typed text of the surviving typescript of the *Red Book* version, *before* Fitzgerald revised it by hand; (b) the text of this same typescript *after* Fitzgerald had revised it by hand; (c) the serial text from *Red Book*, and (d) the collected text from *All the Sad Young Men*. Collations among these four versions show that the carbon copy retained by Fitzgerald in Paris did not bear the same late handwritten revisions that he had made on the typescript sent to Ober. (That is to say, Fitzgerald did not transfer these revisions from the ribbon onto the carbon before putting the ribbon copy into the transatlantic mail.) As a consequence, three separate patterns of textual variation emerge:

1. Fitzgerald does not revise a reading on the Ober typescript but does revise it on the carbon, or on a subsequent typescript. The original reading therefore appears in *Red Book*; the revised reading is published in *All the Sad Young Men*.
2. Fitzgerald revises a reading on the Ober typescript but does not revise it on the carbon or on a later typescript. The revised reading therefore appears in *Red Book*; the original reading is printed in *All the Sad Young Men*.
3. Fitzgerald revises a reading on the Ober typescript, then revises it differently on the carbon, or on a subsequent typescript. The first revised reading is published in *Red Book*; the second revised reading appears in *All the Sad Young Men*.

In order to produce an eclectic text (here one might call it a portman-teau text), an editor might theoretically blend the revisions from categories 1 and 2. The readings in category 3, however, would present problems. Which readings should have precedence? Probably those from *All the Sad Young Men*, since that text falls later in the revising process—but should the surviving versions of “The Rich Boy” in fact be merged in this way? If Fitzgerald had wanted to preserve the revisions from the typescript mailed to Ober, he would presumably have done so. After studying the four texts and performing experiments in blending, the editor has decided that it would be a mistake to

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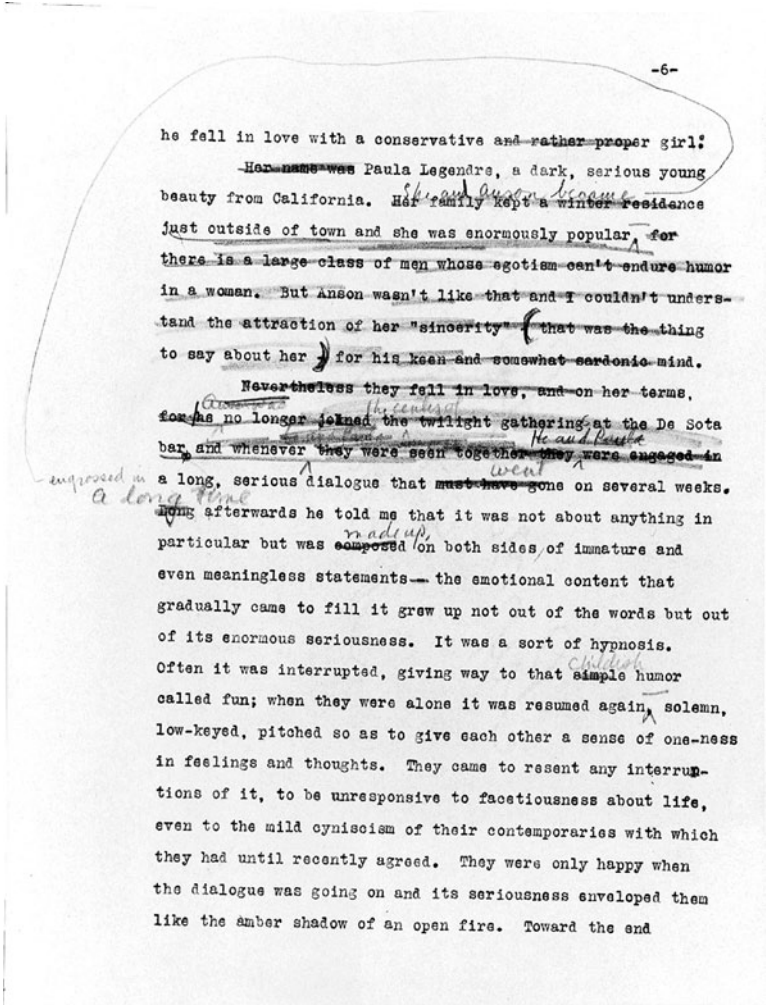
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Page 6 from the revised ribbon typescript of "The Rich Boy," which Fitzgerald mailed to Harold Ober for sale to *Red Book*. The passage that Fitzgerald has deleted does not appear in the magazine text, but because he did not cut it from the carbon copy, it is printed in *All the Sad Young Men*. Fitzgerald Papers, Princeton University Libraries.

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attempt an eclectic text. The two published texts, for *Red Book* and *All the Sad Young Men*, were produced for different appearances in print. Blending these texts produces an unsatisfactory hybrid, especially in sentences that conflate the revising done in different stints of work. The text published in this edition is that of *All the Sad Young Men*.¹⁰

A by-product of this collating has been the discovery that “The Rich Boy” was expurgated before it appeared in *Red Book*. Predictably a “God damned” from the typescript becomes “damned” in the serial text (Cambridge text, 29), but more noteworthy is the removal of references to Paula Legendre’s swollen shape during pregnancy. Readers of “The Rich Boy” will remember that, near the end of the story, on a hot Friday afternoon in May, Anson Hunter (the protagonist) runs into Paula, his earliest love, in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel. She is now Mrs. Peter Hagerty and is expecting her fourth child. The text of the typescript reads: “Near the revolving door the figure of a woman, obviously with child, stood sideways to the light” (Cambridge text, 37). The words “obviously with child” were edited out before the story appeared in *Red Book*.

Paula invites Anson to spend the weekend with her and her husband at their country home, and he accepts. When they arrive at Paula’s house, her three children welcome her by hugging her. The typescript reads: “Abstractedly and with difficulty Paula took each one into her arms, a caress which they accepted stiffly, as they had evidently been told not to bump into Mummy” (Cambridge text, 38). Again the reference to Paula’s shape seems to have been judged improper for *Red Book* readers; the sentence appears in the magazine in truncated form, with a full stop after “arms.” The alteration makes Paula appear cool toward her children, or perhaps clumsy, and the reader has still not been told that she is pregnant.

These editorial excisions make for difficulties when Anson learns, a month later, that Paula has died in childbirth. A copy-editor at *Red*

¹⁰ The surviving typescript of “The Rich Boy” (essentially, the *Red Book* version) is available for comparison and study. It has been facsimiled in *F. Scott Fitzgerald Manuscripts*, vol. 6, part 1, ed. Matthew J. Bruccoli (New York and London: Garland, 1991): 173–233.

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Book must have recognized the problem and tried to make a quick repair by changing “This baby” to “The baby that’s coming,” but the remedy is inadequate. Readers of the *Red Book* text must have been puzzled: Paula dies in childbirth without its having been made clear that she is pregnant. Fortunately the version published in *All the Sad Young Men* was not similarly meddled with. The references to Paula’s pregnancy are published there without alteration, and the reader is not wrong-footed.

Another type of change was requested by Ludlow Fowler, the model for Anson Hunter. Fowler, a classmate of Fitzgerald’s at Princeton, had served as best man when Fitzgerald married Zelda in 1920, and the two men had remained on friendly terms. (Fowler was one of the few people present at Fitzgerald’s funeral in 1940.) While composing “The Rich Boy,” Fitzgerald wrote to Fowler as follows:

I have written a fifteen thousand word story about you called *The Rich Boy*—it is so disguised that no one except you and me and maybe two of the girls concerned would recognize, unless you give it away, but it is in a large measure the story of your life, toned down here and there and simplified. Also many gaps had to come out of my imagination. It is frank, unsparing but sympathetic and I think you will like it—it is one of the best things I have ever [d]one. Where it will appear and when, I don’t as yet know.¹¹

Fitzgerald sent a version of “The Rich Boy” to Fowler in September 1925—likely a carbon copy of the typescript he had mailed to Perkins. After reading the story, Fowler contacted Fitzgerald, asking that two passages be cut before the story was published in *Red Book*. Fitzgerald agreed: on 1 October he wired Ober, “PLEASE CUT AS FOWLER REQUESTS” (*As Ever, Scott Fitz—*, 80). Later that month Fitzgerald wrote in a letter to Ober, “Too bad about the Fowler changes—still the *Red Book* shouldn’t mind making them as they’re both rather realistic, crude statements for a popular magazine. It is the story of his life—he’s an old friend—we went to Princeton

¹¹ Fitzgerald to Fowler, n.d. [March 1925], in *Correspondence of F. Scott Fitzgerald*, ed. Matthew J. Bruccoli and Margaret M. Duggan (New York: Random House, 1980): 152.

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together + he told me those things in confidence” (*As Ever, Scott Fitz—*, 81).

Fitzgerald could not make the cuts himself because he was in Paris. He seems to have assumed that Fowler would go to Ober’s office and indicate which passages he wanted to have removed. Fowler, for his part, apparently believed that Fitzgerald would contact Ober and identify the passages. As it turned out no one made the cuts, and the two passages appeared in the *Red Book* text. Fitzgerald made sure that the cuts were made for *All the Sad Young Men*. When he asked Perkins in October to send him galley proofs, he explained, “The reason I want to get proof on *The Rich Boy* is that the original of the hero wants something changed—something that would identify him” (*Dear Scott/Dear Max*, 122). Fitzgerald made the cuts on the proofs, and the passages do not appear in *All the Sad Young Men*. They have not been reinstated to the Cambridge text but are printed in an appendix of this volume, together with another passage from the typescript (anti-semitic comments by Robert Hunter, Anson’s uncle) that appears neither in *Red Book* nor in *All the Sad Young Men*.

“Winter Dreams”

The characters and themes of “Winter Dreams” are quite close to those of *The Great Gatsby*. Fitzgerald referred to the story as a “sort of 1st draft of the Gatsby idea” in the letter he wrote to Perkins in early June. Fitzgerald had taken several passages from the serial text in *Metropolitan* and had incorporated them, slightly revised, into *Gatsby*. This was a common practice for him, especially when he had produced, for a short story, some particularly good descriptive passages or some especially telling lines of dialogue. His rule in such cases was either not to reprint the story at all, if the borrowings were heavy, or to remove or rewrite the passages if he did reprint the story. He chose the second strategy with “Winter Dreams,” carefully cutting or reworking the text that he had transferred to *Gatsby* and in the process thoroughly revising the rest of the story. Midway through the *Metropolitan* text, for example, one finds this passage:

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But what gave it an air of breathless intensity was the sense that it was inhabited by Judy Jones—that it was as casual a thing to her as the little house in the village had once been to Dexter. There was a feeling of mystery in it, of bedrooms upstairs more beautiful and strange than other bedrooms, of gay and radiant activities taking place through these deep corridors and of romances that were not musty and laid already in lavender, but were fresh and breathing and set forth in rich motor cars and in great dances whose flowers were scarcely withered. They were more real because he could feel them all about him, pervading the air with the shades and echoes of still vibrant emotion.

An altered but still quite recognizable version of this paragraph appears on pages 177–78 of the Scribners first edition of *Gatsby*. Fitzgerald cut the passage entirely in revising “Winter Dreams” for *All the Sad Young Men*.

Several paragraphs along in the *Metropolitan* text, one discovers another passage that Fitzgerald reused in *Gatsby*, on page 179 of the first edition:

Suddenly she turned her dark eyes directly upon him and the corners of her mouth drooped until her face seemed to open like a flower. He dared scarcely to breathe; he had the sense that she was exerting some force upon him, making him overwhelmingly conscious of the youth and mystery that wealth imprisons and preserves, the freshness of many clothes, of cool rooms and gleaming things, safe and proud above the hot struggles of the poor.

The porch was bright with the bought luxury of starshine. The wicker of the settee squeaked fashionably when he put his arm around her, commanded by her eyes. He kissed her curious and lovely mouth and committed himself to the following of a grail.

Here Fitzgerald rewrote the two paragraphs entirely, producing this version for *All the Sad Young Men*:

Then she smiled and the corners of her mouth drooped and an almost imperceptible sway brought her closer to him, looking up into his eyes. A lump rose in Dexter’s throat, and he waited breathless for the experiment, facing the unpredictable compound that would form mysteriously from the elements of their lips. Then he saw—she communicated her excitement to him, lavishly, deeply, with kisses that were not a promise but a fulfillment.

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They aroused in him not hunger demanding renewal but surfeit that would demand more surfeit . . . kisses that were like charity, creating want by holding back nothing at all.

It did not take him many hours to decide that he had wanted Judy Jones ever since he was a proud, desirous little boy. (Cambridge text, 54)

The revision of “Winter Dreams,” of which these passages offer typical examples, was heavy enough to produce two independent versions of the story. The differences cannot adequately be represented in a table of variants. The revised version, which appeared first in *All the Sad Young Men*, is published in this volume.¹² The magazine version has been reprinted twice recently and can be consulted as a full text for comparison.¹³

4. RESTORATIONS AND REGULARIZATIONS

For “The Love Boat,” “Jacob’s Ladder,” and “Magnetism”—published in 1927 and 1928 in the *Saturday Evening Post*—the extant typescripts are unusually valuable. Collation of these typescripts against the serial texts has uncovered expurgations in all three stories, meant to scrub out any touch of sex or scandal, however faint. These verbal cleansings were designed to render the stories suitable for the broad, conventional, middle-class readership of the *Post*. No purpose will be served now by criticizing such editorial practices. The *Post* wished to avoid controversy, and Fitzgerald (who liked to know that his stories reached enormous audiences through the magazine and who wanted the top money that it paid to its authors) must have known that any objection from him would have

¹² Thomas E. Daniels has argued at length, but unconvincingly, that the *Metropolitan* version of “Winter Dreams” should function as copy-text for a scholarly edition of the story. See “The Texts of ‘Winter Dreams,’” *Fitzgerald/Hemingway Annual* 1977: 77–100.

¹³ For the *Metropolitan* version of “Winter Dreams,” a text now in the public domain, see James L. W. West III, *The Perfect Hour: The Romance of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ginevra King* (New York: Random House, 2005); and *The Best Early Stories of F. Scott Fitzgerald*, ed. Bryant Mangum (New York: Modern Library, 2005).

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been futile. It is not certain that he saw magazine proofs or knew of these expurgations. No evidence survives to show that he compared the *Post* texts, after they were published, to typescripts that he might have saved. Fitzgerald used sex and scandal sparingly in his fiction, but he knew how to employ both with telling effect. The survival of his typescripts has made it possible to reinstate the excised words and sentences and to restore the passages to the form in which he originally created them.

“Jacob’s Ladder”

The surviving typescript of “Jacob’s Ladder,” preserved by the Ober agency in its files, is now at Princeton. In that typescript (which bears Fitzgerald’s final handwritten revisions) the sixteen-year-old Jenny Delehanty, soon to take the screen name Jenny Prince, offers herself sexually to Jacob Booth as a form of thanks to him for sponsoring her budding movie career. Jenny and Jacob are riding together in “the dark cave” of a taxi-cab. She kisses him and he reciprocates, but “without enjoying it.” She is too young, and he senses that her offer of herself is insincere. Fitzgerald writes:

. . . there was no shadow of passion in her eyes or on her mouth, there was a faint spray of champagne on her breath. She clung nearer, desperately. He took her hands and put them in her lap. *Her childish intention of giving herself to him shocked him.*

“You’re young enough to be my daughter,” he said.

“You’re not so old.”

She leaned away from him resentfully.

“What’s the matter? Don’t you like me?” (Cambridge text, 340)

The italicized words above disappear between the typescript and the *Post* text, making Jenny’s intentions unclear. Does she simply want more kisses? If that is all, then why does Jacob react as he does?

Later in the story, Jacob visits Jenny in Hollywood. She is older and has had several successes on the screen; Jacob decides that he now wants a full romantic involvement with her, but she has changed her mind. In the typescript he says to her: “If I didn’t thrill you, as you call it, why were you so ready to make me a present of yourself

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last summer?” (Cambridge text, 351). In the *Post* text, the second part of the sentence has become bland: “why did you seem to care so much last summer?”

Apart from these bleachings, one also discovers a series of typographical effects in the final paragraphs of “Jacob’s Ladder” that Fitzgerald wanted but that the *Post* was unable, or perhaps was disinclined, to provide. Jacob has now realized that he is never to have Jenny. By the end of the story she has become a woman, a professional cinema actress, and is no longer the girl he fell in love with earlier. And, she tells him, she has herself fallen for another man—a young actor in Hollywood. Jacob, crushed, says farewell to Jenny at the Plaza Hotel, where she is staying during a visit to New York. Then he walks west along 59th Street to Columbus Circle, where he turns south and walks down Broadway. At 51st Street he sees Jenny’s name on the marquee of the Capitol Theatre—an enormous gilded movie palace, a cavernous shrine where viewers came during the 1920s to worship the images of film stars. The Capitol is showing one of Jenny’s early movies. Jacob realizes that the Jenny he loves is still present in that film, captured by the camera, always young, impervious to change and to the passage of time. He created this woman: he invented her screen name, Jenny Prince, and bestowed it on her. Now that name hovers above his head. Here are the final few paragraphs of the story as Fitzgerald originally wrote them:

The name startled him, as if a passer-by had spoken it. He stopped and stared. Other eyes rose to that sign, people hurried by him and turned in.

Jenny Prince.

Now that she no longer belonged to him, the name assumed a significance entirely its own. It hung there, cool and impervious on the night, a challenge, a defiance.

Jenny Prince.

“Come and rest upon my loveliness,” it said. “Fulfill your secret dreams in wedding me for an hour.”

JENNY PRINCE.

It was untrue—she was back at the Plaza Hotel, in love with somebody. But the name, with its bright insistence, rode high upon the night.

“I love my dear public. They are all so sweet to me.”

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The wave appeared far off, sent up white-caps, rolled toward him with the might of pain, washed over him. Never any more. Never any more. Beautiful child who tried so hard one night to give herself to me. Never any more. Never any more. The wave beat upon him, drove him down, pounding with hammers of agony on his ears. Proud and impervious, the name on high challenged the night.

JENNY PRINCE

She was there! All of her, the best of her—the effort, the power, the triumph, the beauty. Jacob moved forward with a group and bought a ticket at the window. Confused, he stared around the great lobby. Then he saw an entrance and, walking in, found himself a place in the vast throbbing darkness. (Cambridge text, 357–58)

Fitzgerald marked his typescript to show the expansion of Jenny's name in Jacob's mind—from simple roman letters, to italics, to full capitals, to large centered caps (see the facsimile on page xxix). The *Post*, publishing this passage in narrow-gauge columns on a back page, did not reproduce the effects that Fitzgerald wanted. Because the typescript has survived, it has been possible to restore these effects in the Cambridge text.

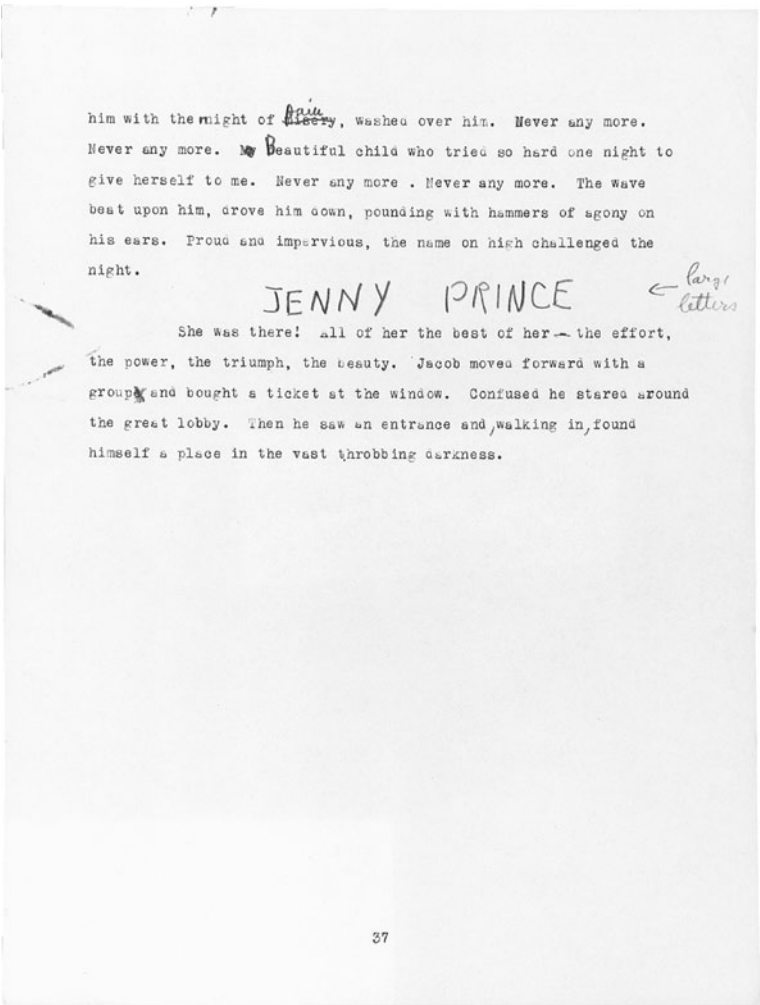
Near the end of the story, Fitzgerald had also meant to touch one final time on Jacob's earlier refusal of Jenny's sexual advances. Jacob muses: "Beautiful child who tried so hard one night to give herself to me." These words were cut from the text, along with the repetitive chant that follows: "Never any more. Never any more." (Overtones of Keats are obvious in the story; the repetition of "Never any more" calls to mind "Nevermore" in "The Raven," Poe's lament for the lost Lenore.) And finally, a typist's left index finger appears to have erred, striking the "f" key instead of the "v" just below and producing "fast throbbing darkness" instead of "vast throbbing darkness" as the last three words of the story.¹⁴ In the *Post* text a hyphen has been added to produce "fast-throbbing." All subsequently published texts of "Jacob's Ladder" have followed the *Post* version, printing the earlier passages in expurgated form, printing "Jenny

¹⁴ The extant typescript of "Jacob's Ladder," bearing Fitzgerald's final handwritten revisions, was sent to Ober for retyping and sale to the *Post*. Probably the "vast/fast" typo occurred during this retyping.

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The final page of the surviving typescript of “Jacob’s Ladder,” with Fitzgerald’s handwritten revisions and his instructions about type size and location. Fitzgerald Papers, Princeton University Libraries.

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Prince” with no typographical variation, and ending the story with “fast-throbbing darkness” instead of “vast throbbing darkness.”¹⁵ The correct readings from the surviving typescript have been restored in this edition. The text of “Jacob’s Ladder” as Fitzgerald originally wrote it is published here for the first time.

“The Love Boat”

Between typescript and print, “The Love Boat” was deprived of a reference to a tabloid scandal of the 1920s that was tawdry but appropriate. In the first scene of the story Bill Frothington and two of his friends, all three of them recent graduates of Harvard, crash a high-school graduation party being given on a tourist paddlewheeler on the Thames River in southern Connecticut. Bill, a rich boy, meets a pretty lower-class girl named Mae Purley at the party and pursues her that summer. They quarrel, however, and he breaks off the romance. After serving in the First World War, Bill comes home and marries a woman from his own social class. Eight years pass. Bill, now in his early thirties and weary of his marriage, returns to the same town at the same time of year and seeks out Mae. She too has married, and her beauty has faded.

Bill knows that he probably cannot recapture his lost youth, but fortified by a strong dose of brandy he makes a final attempt. He wanders down to the river and sees a paddlewheeler about to depart from the dock, again with a party of high-school seniors aboard for a graduation party. Bill goes onto the boat and insinuates himself into the festivities. Tipsy and fragrant from the brandy, he begins to cut in on the young dancers, particularly on a girl named May who resembles Mae Purley as she looked when she was young. Bill tries to persuade May to come with him to a private part of the boat, but she refuses. In Fitzgerald’s original text, in both the surviving holograph and the typescript, the teenage boys begin to make fun of Bill:

“I’m Daddy Browning,” somebody was saying. “I got a swell love-nest up in the Bronx, Peaches.”

¹⁵ The *Post* text of “Jacob’s Ladder” has been reprinted in *Bits of Paradise*, ed. Matthew J. Bruccoli (New York: Scribners, 1973); and in *The Short Stories of F. Scott Fitzgerald: A New Collection*, ed. Matthew J. Bruccoli (New York: Scribners, 1989).