

Chapter 1 : The Age of Innocence by Edith Wharton | calendrierdelascience.com

Edith Wharton was a woman of extreme contrasts; brought up to be a leisured aristocrat, she was also dedicated to her career as a writer. She wrote novels of manners about the old New York society from which she came, but her attitude was consistently critical.

Her descriptions of the area; the snow and freezing cold in particular, the people, and the drama playing out so vivid that I felt sure I had been transported directly into the story. I find a lot of them a bit over my head but this one just pulled me right into the story and I found myself savoring every word, even going back and rereading some passages because I just liked the way they sounded to me. The story is mainly about Ethan Frome along with his wife Zeena and her young cousin Mattie. Ethan never seems to be able to get out of life in Starkfield, Massachusetts even though it seems his life may have held promise had his parents not become ill. As it turns out Ethan ends up married to Zeena, a cousin who had come to nurse his mother when she was ill. Zeena, who is a hypochondriac, makes his life miserable. Ethan falls hopelessly in love with Mattie. However, Zeena suspects something and starts watching them more closely; her jealousy and anger coming to the surface. Ethan is tormented with what to do. He is extremely unhappy with Zeena. Ethan Frome is a novel filled with hopelessness, regret and deep emotion. What will these choices mean to us years from now? What measures will you take to make your life better? What will be the price of those measures? Here are a few of my favorite quotes. In a sky of iron the points of the Dipper hung like icicles and Orion flashed his cold fires. The moon had set, but the night was so transparent that the white house-fronts between the elms looked gray against the snow, clumps of bushes made black stains on it, and the basement windows of the church sent shafts of yellow light far across the endless undulations. The light, on a level with her chin, drew out of the darkness her puckered throat and the projecting wrist of the hand that clutched the quilt, and deepened fantastically the hollows and prominences of her high-boned face under its ring of crimping-pins. To Ethan, still in the rosy haze of his hour with Mattie, the sight came with the intense precision of the last dream before waking. He felt as if he had never before known what his wife looked like. There are many such as that throughout the book. Next on the list for my second classic is *The Secret Garden*.

Chapter 2 : Edith Wharton The Dover Reader

Edith Wharton died of a stroke on 11 August at Pavillon Colombe. Her funeral service was held at the American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Paris of which her father was a founding member. She was buried on 14 August in the Cimetière des Gonards, Versailles, France.

Quotes by Edith Wharton A classic is classic not because it conforms to certain structural rules, or fits certain definitions of which its author had quite probably never heard. It is classic because of a certain eternal and irrepressible freshness. Add to favorites Another unsettling element in modern art is that common symptom of immaturity, the dread of doing what has been done before. Add to favorites Art is on the side of the oppressed. Think before you shudder at the simplistic dictum and its heretical definition of the freedom of art. For if art is freedom of the spirit, how can it exist within the oppressors? Add to favorites Habit is necessary; it is the habit of having habits, of turning a trail into a rut, that must be incessantly fought against if one is to remain alive. She was educated privately by European governesses. Her early years Wharton spent rather with books than participating in the activities of high society. In she married with no great enthusiasm Edward Wharton, a Boston banker, who was twelve years her senior. She had started to compose poems in her teens and she was advised that writing might help her recover. Her early stories did not deal with New York high society, but urban poverty. Her husband started to spend money on young women, and show increasing signs of mental instability. In Wharton had an affair with the American journalist Morton Fullerton, the great love of her life. Although she maintained after their divorce in a residence in the U. She became a literary hostess to young writers at her Paris apartment and her garden home in the south of France. Berenson later told his wife Mary that when he had a dinner with Edith in a hotel, she "eyed a young man at a neighboring table and said: She assisted in organizing the American Hostel for Refugees, and the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee, taking charge of Belgian children who had to leave their orphanage at the time of the German advance. She was also active in fund-raising activities, participating in the production of an illustrated anthology of war writings by prominent authors and artists of the period. Her last visits to the U. However, many of her works still had American settings. Her breakfast was brought to her by Gross, the housekeeper, who almost alone was privy to this innocent secret of the bedchamber. A secretary picked up the pages from the floor for typing. It was followed several other novels set in New York. Through the spoilt and selfish heroine Wharton draws a revealing and ironic picture of social behavior inside the doors of upper-class America. The story described the frustrated love of a New York lawyer, Newland Archer, for unconventional, artistic Ellen Olenska, the separated wife of a dissolute Polish count. Wharton contrasts the manner of the New World with those of Old Europe. Wharton campaigned to win James the Nobel Prize for Literature, and secretly diverted some of her own royalties to James to help her famous senior colleague in his financial worries. In her short stories Wharton wrote about women in turn-of-the-century America, their loveless marriages, social responsibilities, expensive tastes, and longing for freedom. The only difference was that I was there alone. Wharton died in France, St. We hope you enjoyed reading this Edith Wharton biography. Writing a Edith Wharton essay?

Chapter 3 : Ethan Frome by Edith Wharton | calendrierdelascience.com

"Fantastic collection for Wharton fans and new readers. I think this is perfect for students." – Georgetown University
Born into wealth and aristocracy, Edith Wharton () was a member as well as an observer of fashionable New York society.

See Article History Alternative Title: Edith Jones came of a distinguished and long-established New York family. She was educated by private tutors and governesses at home and in Europe, where the family resided for six years after the American Civil War , and she read voraciously. She made her debut in society in and married Edward Wharton, a wealthy Boston banker, in Although she had had a book of her own poems privately printed when she was 16, it was not until after several years of married life that Wharton began to write in earnest. Her next books, *The Greater Inclination* and *Crucial Instances* , were collections of stories. *The House of Mirth* was a novel of manners that analyzed the stratified society in which she had been reared and its reaction to social change. The book won her critical acclaim and a wide audience. Library of Congress, Washington, D. In the story, Newland Archer is engaged to May Welland, a beautiful but proper fellow member of elite society, but he falls deeply in love with Ellen Olenska, a former member of their circle who has returned to New York to escape her disastrous marriage to a Polish nobleman. Both lovers prove too obedient to conventional taboos to break with their upper-class social surroundings, however, and Newland feels compelled to renounce Ellen and marry May. The protagonist, the farmer Ethan Frome, is married to a whining hypochondriac but falls in love with her cousin, Mattie. As she is forced to leave his household, Frome tries to end their dilemma by steering their bobsled into a tree, but he ends up only crippling Mattie for life. They spend the rest of their miserable lives together with his wife on the farm. From Dunkerque to Belfort Her autobiography , *A Backward Glance*, appeared in In all Wharton published more than 50 books, including fiction, short stories, travel books, historical novels, and criticism. She lived in France after , visiting the United States only at rare intervals. She was divorced from her husband in and was a close friend of novelist James in his later years. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 4 : Book Review: Ethan Frome by Edith Wharton

Edith Wharton () was born in New York, N.Y., into a wealthy and socially prominent family. She was educated privately by European governesses. Her early years Wharton spent rather with books than participating in the activities of high society.

Wharton considered several titles for the novel about Lily Bart; [b] two were germane to her purpose: Her value lasts only as long as her beauty and good-standing with the group is maintained. By centering the story around a portrait of Lily, Wharton was able to address directly the social limitations imposed upon her. These included the mores of the upper crust social class to which Lily belonged by birth, education, and breeding. The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth. At the time the novel takes place, Old New York high society was peopled by the extraordinarily wealthy who were conditioned by the economic and social changes the Gilded Age "wrought. As a member of the privileged Old New York society, [e] she was eminently qualified to describe it authentically. She also had license to criticize the ways New York high society of the s had changed without being vulnerable to accusations of envy motivated by coming from a lower social caste. Wharton revealed in her introduction to the reprint of *The House of Mirth* her choice of subject and her major theme: When I wrote *House of Mirth* I held, without knowing it, two trumps in my hand. One was the fact that New York society in the nineties was a field as yet unexploited by a novelist who had grown up in that little hot-house of tradition and conventions; and the other, that as yet these traditions and conventions were unassailed, and tacitly regarded as unassailable. But that did not deter her as she thought something of value could be mined there. She went on to declare unabashedly that: Such people always rest on an underpinning of wasted human possibilities and it seemed to me the fate of the persons embodying these possibilities ought to redeem my subject from insignificance. Thus, it is considered by many to be as relevant today as it was in *The House of Mirth* continues to attract readers over a century after its first publication, possibly due to its timeless theme. That the life and death of Lily Bart matters to modern readers suggests that Wharton succeeded in her purpose: Her pressing task is to find a husband with the requisite wealth and status to maintain her place in New York society. Judy has arranged for her to meet the wealthy though boring Percy Gryce, a potential suitor. Lily grew up surrounded by elegance and luxury"an atmosphere she believes she cannot live without, as she has learned to abhor "dinginess. She adapts to life as ward of her straight-laced aunt Julia Peniston from whom she receives an erratic allowance, a fashionable address, and good food, but little succor. Additional challenges to her success in the "marriage market" are her advancing age"she has been on the "marriage market" for ten years"her penchant for gambling at bridge leaving her with debts beyond her means to pay, her efforts to keep up with her wealthy friends, her innermost desire to marry for love as well as money and status, and her longing to be free of the claustrophobic constrictions and routines of upper crust society. She also loses her ploy to marry Percy Gryce even though her relationship with him during the week goes so well, everyone thinks an engagement between them is imminent. On departing, she unfortunately encounters Mr. Rosedale, a Jewish businessman known to her set. Attempting to cover the appearance of an indiscretion, she professes to have been consulting her dress-maker. Lily chooses to spend Sunday afternoon with him instead of meeting Percy for morning church services and an afternoon walk. Succumbing to her agreeable femininity, Selden begins to fall in love with Lily, yet realizes that she cannot marry a man of his modest means. Lacking financial knowledge Lily truly believes Gus is making investments on her behalf and accepts several large checks from him. On several occasions, however, Gus makes it clear that he expects romantic attention from Lily in exchange for his financial expertise. She begins playing cat and mouse with him resulting in her public appearances at opera and late afternoon walks in Central Park with him. This sows seeds of doubt and discomfort in Aunt Julia who though shocked, does not discuss the situation with her niece so as to avoid a scene. The tragic heroine of *The House of Mirth* , Lily Bart, lingers at the broad staircase, observing the high-society people gathered in the hall below. Her strategy to marry Percy Gryce is thwarted by Bertha Dorset, who is still wildly interested in Selden, as she has been carrying on an extramarital affair with him. Percy is scared off and soon thereafter

marries Evie Van Osburgh. The portrait shows an attractive woman suggestively clad. Lloyd as it was for the loveliness of Lily Bart herselfâ€”marking the pinnacle of her social success. As Selden observes her in this elegantly simple tableau, he sees the real Lily Bart as if for the first time [j] and feels the desire to be with her. He finds her alone in the ballroom toward the end of the musical interlude, as the collective praise from her admirers is subsiding. He leads her to a garden where he tells her he loves her and they kiss. I never knew till tonight what an outline Lily has. However, her late-evening encounter turns out to be with Gus alone. Gus vehemently demands the kind of attention he thought he had paid for. With heightened anger and resentment, he accuses Lily of playing with him while entertaining other men. Lily gets him to back off and gets herself into a hansom cab. Shaken and feeling very much alone, she calls on her friend Gerty Farish for succor and shelter for the rest of the evening. The following day Lily pleads with her aunt to help her with her debts and confesses that she has lost money gambling at bridge even on Sundays. Instead, her visitor turns out to be Simon Rosedale who, so smitten by her appearance in the tableau vivant, proposes a marriage that would be mutually beneficial. Considering what Rosedale knows about her, she skillfully pleads for time to consider his offer [l] Selden does not appear for his 4: Instead he has departed for Havana and then on to Europe on business. Bertha intends for Lily to keep George distracted while Bertha carries on an affair with young Ned Silverton. In order to divert the attention and suspicion of their social circle away from her, Bertha insinuates that Lily is carrying on a romantic and sexual liaison with George by commanding that she not return to the yacht in front of their friends at the close of a dinner the Brys held for the Duchess in Monte Carlo. Undeterred by such misfortunes, Lily fights to regain her place in high society by befriending Mr. Gormer and becoming their social secretary, so as to introduce the Gormers to high society and groom them to take a better social position. However, her enemy, the malicious Bertha Dorset, gradually communicates to them the "scandalous" personal background of Lily Bart, and thus undermines the friendship which Lily had hoped would socially rehabilitate her. Only two friends remain for Lily: Gerty Farish a cousin of Lawrence Selden and Carry Fisher, who help her cope with the social ignominy of a degraded social status while continually advising Lily to marry as soon as reasonably possible. She obtains a job as personal secretary of Mrs. It is during this occupation she is introduced to the use of chloral hydrate, sold in drugstores, as a remedy for malaise. She resigns her position after Lawrence Selden returns to warn her of the danger, but not in time to avoid being blamed for the crisis. She is fired at the end of the New York social season, when the demand for fashionable hats has diminished. Meanwhile, Simon Rosedale, the Jewish suitor who previously had proposed marriage to Lily when she was higher on the social scale, reappears in her life and tries to rescue her, but Lily is unwilling to meet his terms. Eventually, Lily Bart receives a ten-thousand-dollar inheritance from her Aunt Peniston, which she arranges to use to repay Gus Trenor. Distraught by her misfortunes, Lily has by this time begun regularly using a sleeping draught of chloral hydrate to escape the pain of poverty and social ostracism. Once she has repaid all her debts, Lily takes an overdose of the sleeping draught and dies; perhaps it is suicide, perhaps an accident. That very morning, Lawrence Selden arrives to her quarters, to finally propose marriage, but finds Lily Bart dead. Among her belongings are receipts for her payments toward the debt she owed to Gus Trenor, proving that her financial dealings with Trenor were honorable and not evidence of an improper relationship. His realization allows him to feel sympathy and closeness for her, and he is clearly distraught by her death. Characters[edit] Lily Bartâ€”Wharton paints Lily, the heroine of her novel, as a complex personality with the purity that her Christian name implies, the defiance that her surname implies, [m] and the foolishness that the title of the novel implies. The combination of the social pressures and conventions of her reference group and her refusal to "settle" numerous times to save herself portend a fateful destiny where she becomes complicit in her own destruction. Her extraordinary beauty should have served her well to find a wealthy husband with the requisite social status that would have secured her place in upper-class New York society. This leads to a tragic yet heroic ending. He has known Lily since her "coming out" eleven years earlier. For all this time he has been in the background of her life. She becomes fascinated and envies his independence from the "tribe" and the freedom that has given him. These mutual admirable qualities give way to their romantic regard for one another. He is not, however, free from the social pressure of rumor. Though he has shown Lily consistent friendship, he abandons her when she becomes the victim of appearances that put

her virtue, as an unmarried woman, in question. Building his fortune in real estate, Rosedale makes his first appearance in the story when he observes Lily leaving his apartment building after what appears to be a tryst with one of his tenants. Rosedale is interested in Lily because not only is she beautiful, but what is more important, she is also a social asset in gaining him a place in high society. She reflects that she has put herself in his power by her clumsy dress-maker fib and her refusal to allow him to take her to the station which would have given him the prestige of being seen by members of the society with whom he was aspiring to gain acceptance. As his social ascendancy continues, he offers Lily marriage which would provide her a way out of her financial dilemma and her precarious social standing; she puts him off. His cleverness and business acumen serve him well to achieve a higher and higher rung on the social ladder. Lily, however, is on her way down to the point that Rosedale is no longer interested in marrying her. Despite the differences in their social standing, Rosedale by the end of the story shows compassion for Lily. He offers her a loan when he runs into her after she has lost her hat-making job—an offer she refuses. Percy Gryce—A conservative, rich, but shy and unimaginative young eligible bachelor on whom Lily, with the support of her friend Judy Trenor, sets her sights. Her fortuitous and successful encounter with Percy on the train to Bellomont further encourages her in pursuit of her goal. Lily then decides, on the spur of the moment, to set aside her well-thought-out tactics to pursue Percy in favor of spending some time with Selden. George Dorset—A petite and pretty high-society matron whose husband George is extremely wealthy. She is first introduced catching the train to Bellomont where she boards with great fanfare and commotion. She demands that the porter find her a seat with her friends, Lily and Percy. Once at Bellomont Judy Trenor intimates to Lily that Bertha is manipulative and also unscrupulous such that it is better to have her as a friend rather than an enemy. It is well known that Bertha is bored with her husband and seeks attention and love outside the confines of marriage. At Bellomont Bertha continues to pursue Selden in an attempt to rekindle the flame of an adulterous affair they have been carrying on but with which he has become disenchanted. As Book I ends, she invites Lily to accompany her on a Mediterranean cruise to distract her husband so she can carry on an affair with Ned Silverton. Lily, as an unmarried woman without a protector, has little she can do in her own defense. Peniston embodies "old school" morality and has a family pedigree that goes back to the industrious and successful Dutch families of early New York. She harbors a passive attitude and does not actively engage in life.

Chapter 5 : The House of Mirth - Wikipedia

A compilation of works by Edith Wharton: some samples of non-fiction, short stories, poems, and most importantly, two novels, Etham Frome and The Age of Innocence. I especially liked The Age of Innocence, a very well written novel, largely critical of the strict conventions and norms of the patriarchal society the author describes.

At the age of nine, she suffered from typhoid fever , which nearly killed her, while the family was at a spa in the Black Forest. She rejected the standards of fashion and etiquette that were expected of young girls at the time, which were intended to allow women to marry well and to be put on display at balls and parties. She considered these fashions superficial and oppressive. Her family did not want her name to appear in print, since writing was not considered a proper occupation for a society woman of her time. Wharton keenly observed the social changes happening around her which would appear later in her writing. The Whartons set up house at Pencraig Cottage in Newport. During those same years, Wharton herself was said to suffer from bouts of depression and health issues with asthma. In the same year, she began an affair with Morton Fullerton , a journalist for The Times , in whom she found an intellectual partner. Edith Wharton as a young woman, ca. She wrote several design books, including her first major published work, The Decoration of Houses , co-authored by Ogden Codman. Another of her "home and garden" books is the generously illustrated Italian Villas and Their Gardens of Travels and life abroad[edit] Photographic portrait of Edith Wharton She would eventually cross the Atlantic sixty times. She also went to Morocco in North Africa. Her husband, Edward Wharton, shared her love of travel and for many years they spent at least four months of each year abroad, mainly in Italy. Their friend, Egerton Winthrop, accompanied them on many journeys in Italy. At that time Wharton described the main house as "incurably ugly. Edith Wharton wrote several of her novels there, including The House of Mirth , the first of many chronicles of life in old New York. At The Mount, she entertained the cream of American literary society, including her close friend, novelist Henry James , who described the estate as "a delicate French chateau mirrored in a Massachusetts pond". Though many fled Paris, she moved back to her Paris apartment on the Rue de Varenne and for four years was a tireless and ardent supporter of the French war effort. What began with thirty women soon doubled to sixty, and their sewing business began to thrive. From Dunkerque to Belfort , which became an American bestseller. She visited the trenches, and was within earshot of artillery fire. She wrote, "We woke to a noise of guns closer and more incessant She was a "heroic worker on behalf of her adopted country". She handled all of the business arrangements, lined up contributors, and translated the French entries into English. After four years of intense effort, she decided to leave Paris in favor of the peace and quiet of the countryside. She would live there in summer and autumn for the rest of her life. She returned to the United States only once after the war, to receive an honorary doctorate degree from Yale University in Later years[edit] The Age of Innocence won the Pulitzer Prize for literature, [57] making Wharton the first woman to win the award. Particularly notable was her meeting with F. Scott Fitzgerald , described by the editors of her letters as "one of the better known failed encounters in the American literary annals". She spoke fluent French, Italian, and German, and many of her books were published in both French and English. In the view of Judith E. She died at 5: At her bedside was her friend, Mrs. In addition to her fifteen novels, seven novellas, and eighty-five short stories, she published poetry, books on design, travel, literary and cultural criticism, and a memoir. Her mother criticized the story, so Wharton decided to just write poetry. From the start, the relationship with her mother was a troubled one. In her youth, she wrote about society. Her central themes came from her experiences with her parents. She was very critical of her own work and would write public reviews criticizing it. She also wrote about her own experiences with life. It was not until Wharton was 29 that her first short story was published. Burlingame was critical of this story but Wharton did not want to make edits to it. This story, along with many others, speaks about her marriage. This story is believed to be based on an experience she had as a child. It did not see publication until and is included in the collection called Xingu. After "Something Exquisite" was rejected by Burlingame, she lost confidence in herself. She started " travel writing " in This play was about an English man who was having an affair with his secretary. The play was rehearsed, but was never produced.

She collaborated with Marie Tempest to write another play, but the two only completed four acts before Marie decided she was no longer interested in costume plays. *The Joy of Living* was criticized for its name because the heroine swallows poison at the end, and was a short-lived Broadway production. It was, however, a successful book. Having grown up in upper-class, late-nineteenth-century society, Wharton became one of its most astute critics, in such works as *The House of Mirth* and *The Age of Innocence*. Biographer Hermione Lee described it as "one of the most lethal acts of revenge ever taken by a writing daughter."

Chapter 6 : Edith Wharton - Books, Biography, Quotes - Read Print

Edith Newbold Jones was born into such wealth and privilege that her family inspired the phrase "keeping up with the Joneses." The youngest of three children, Edith spent her early years touring Europe with her parents and, upon the family's return to the United States, enjoyed a privileged childhood in New York and Newport, Rhode Island.

Edith Wharton herself broke out of the conventional mores of her time to become the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Ballinger is one of the ladies who pursue Culture in bands, as though it were dangerous to meet alone. Wharton had a great love of architecture, gardens and design and wrote numerous articles and essays on the subjects including Italian Villas and Their Gardens As the author of numerous best-selling award-winning works including novels, short stories, and travel essays she has inspired many other authors. Some of her works have been adapted to the stage and film and many are still in print today. When Edith was four years old they moved to Europe, spending the next five years traveling throughout Italy, Spain, Germany and France. Back in New York young Edith continued her education under private tutors. She learned French and German and a voracious reader, she studied literature, philosophy, science, and art which would also become a favourite subject of hers. She also started to write short stories and poetry. *Fast and Loose* was published in and *Verses* a collection of poems privately published in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and the editor of *Atlantic Monthly* William Dean Howells are said to have read and been impressed by these early works. It was to no avail however and he died there on 15 March They honeymooned in Europe and for the next few years traveled extensively together although the union would prove to be unhappy. Her next publication was a collection of short stories, *The Greater Inclination* She also wrote ghost stories collected in *Tales of Men and Ghosts* , *Here and Beyond* , and *Ghosts* , many previously appearing in magazines. A stunning example of a Palladin-style English country home, it overlooks Laurel Lake. It is now a National Historic Landmark. However busy she was with the planning and building of her home, Wharton continued to write. Her next novels were *The Valley of Decision* and *Sanctuary* , published the same year she met Henry James , who would become a good friend and confidante. They soon bought a car and were motoring all over France, which prompted her collection of travel essays *A Motor-Flight through France* While in Paris, Wharton met journalist Morton Fullerton, who would become a close friend and was instrumental in getting some of her works published in France. They also had an affair that lasted three years. Teddy had a mistress and had been embezzling funds from Edith to support her. They were divorced in Edith had sold *The Mount* and permanently settled in Paris, but made trips to England to see Henry James and traveled with her friend and art critic Bernard Berenson. Her poetry collection *Artemis to Actaeon and Other Verses* was published in , followed by her novel set in New England *Ethan Frome* ; Ethan knew the word for one of exceptional import. His wife looked so hard and lonely, sitting there in the darkness with such thoughts. She helped raise funds for their support, and was involved with creating and running hostels and schools for them. She aided women in self-sufficiency by finding them means of employment. With her good friend Walter Berry she toured battlefields and hospitals and tended to the sick which resulted in her diary and essays in *Fighting France* and *The Marne* For her efforts she was awarded the title of Chevalier Knight in the French Legion of Honour in Also in she traveled to Morocco of which she wrote about in her collection of travel essays *In Morocco* Scott Fitzgerald in In Wharton sailed to America to receive the Pulitzer Prize for it. Edith Wharton died of a stroke on 11 August at Pavillon Colombe. Her funeral service was held at the American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in Paris of which her father was a founding member. Biography written by C. Merriman for Jalic Inc. The above biography is copyrighted. Do not republish it without permission. Inside is an inscription saying "Z. Does anyone have knowledge of a Z. Wharton, or know who John might be? Posted By 2Polywog2 in Wharton, Edith 0 Replies edith wharton My current fancy with early 20th century american literature has lead me to Edith Wharton. So is anyone familiar with her other works , should i read them? Picture a young 15 year old girl, dressed in the highest fashion of the late s, sitting at a rosewood desk and writing on a crisp sheet of paper. This could be how Edith Wharton appeared while working on her first novella, published when she was fifteen, which launched her into a passionate career of writing, lasting

literally until her death. Many things influenced the unique and well known style of her writing: This was her last book and unfortunately she died before finishing it. The book was completed by Marion Mainwearing. Could the book be added to the list? In particular "The Buccaneers" which was finished after Edith's death in by Marion Mainwearing. If so I would like to hear from you. Edith died in before she had finished writing the book. Consequently the manuscript was left unfinished for fifty years. I am wondering why this book is not included on this site. By the way, I love Jane Austen.

Chapter 7 : Edith Wharton (Author of The Age of Innocence)

Edith Wharton () is one of the best American authors, and deserves her place on your to-be-read list. (Pssst: Want even more books set in New England or New York? We've got you covered with our must-read lists.

Chapter 8 : Where To Start Reading With Edith Wharton, Beyond Age of Innocence

Edith Wharton was born Edith Newbold Jones on January 24, to George Frederic Jones and Lucretia Stevens Rhinelanders at their brownstone at 14 West Twenty-third Street in New York City.

Chapter 9 : Readers' Review: "Ethan Frome" by Edith Wharton - Diane Rehm

Read "The Early Short Fiction of Edith Wharton (Complete)" by Edith Wharton with Rakuten Kobo. KERFOL As first published in Scribner's Magazine, March "You ought to buy it," said my host; "it's just the place f.