

Hemingway's Life and Works

¹Rafed Kawan Mohammed

ABSTRACT

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July, 21, 1899 --- July, 2, 1961). The famous American novelist- press correspondent, short story writer, nature adherent adventurer lover, World War 1 and World War II soldier, and a member of the American veterans community of World War I.

He is unique and distinctive with his economized and understated writing style. Simplicity is a dominant appearance of his life and literary writings. Hemingway was rewarded the Pulitzer prize in 1935 and the Noble prize in literature for the Old Man and the Sea, subtle and living nature imaging and depicting artist.

Keywords: Hemingway's, Life and Works

Hemingway's Life and Works:

Ernest Miller Hemingway is a renowned American novelist, poet, short-story writer, and journalist. His repute as a novelist refers to the style that greatly influenced the twentieth-century fiction authors, and for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1954. Hemingway was born on 21 July in 1899 in Oak Park and died on 2 July in 1961. His father was a doctor and he was the second of six children.

In 1917 Hemingway worked at Kansas City Star as a cub-reporter. Later he went to work as an ambulance driver on the Italian Front where he was badly injured but two times he was decorated for his bravery. He went back to America in 1919 and married in 1921. In 1922, he was engaged in reporting on the Greco-Turkish war two years later shifted from Journalism to dedicate his endeavors to fiction. He settled in Paris where he renewed his earlier friendship with such fellow-American expatriates as Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein. Their promotion and advices had played in valuable part in the creation and invention of his style.

Hemingway's first two published works were three stories and ten poems but it was the satirical novel; *The Torrents of Spring*, which established his name widely. His international reputation was firmly secured by his next three books: *Fiesta, without Women and A Farewell to Arms*. He was passionate involve with bullfighting, big game hunting and deep-sea fishing, and his writing reflected these. He visited Spain during the Civil War and described his experience in the bestseller, for whom the *Bell Tolls*.

His direct and deceptively simple style of writing spawned generations of imitators but not equals. Recognized of his position in contemporary literature came in 1954 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize following the publication of *The Old Man and The Sea*. Ernest Hemingway died in 1961.

There is more information to be mentioned concerning Hemingway's life. He was one of the Veterans of World War I. Later known as "The Lost Generation". He was awarded and noble prize in 1953 and 1954 for *The Old Man and The Sea*. Hemingway's father was a country, who attended the birth of Ernest and blew a horn on his front porch to announce to the neighbors that his wife had given birth to a boy. Hemingway lived in a six-bedroom Victorian house built by Ernest's widowed maternal grandfather, Ernest Miller Hall, an English immigrant and Civil War Veteran who lived with the family. Hemingway was his namesake.

Hemingway's mother once aspired to an opera career and earned money giving voice and music lessons. She was domineering out and narrowly religious, mirroring the strict protestant ethic of Oak Park, which Hemingway later said that they had "wide lawns and narrow minds".

While his mother hoped that her son would develop an interest in music, Hemingway adopted his father's outdoorsman's hobbies of hunting, fishing and camping in the woods and lakes of Northern Michigan and often summers vacationing there. These early experiences in close contact with nature instilled in Hemingway's lifelong passion for outdoor adventure in remote or isolated areas.

Hemingway attended Oak Park and River Forest High School from September 1913 until his graduation in June, 1917. He excelled both academically and athletically; he boxed, played American football, and displayed particular talent in English classes. His

rafedkawan51@gmail.com¹ The College of Great Imam-Samarra-Iraq Corresponding author's E-mail :

first writing experience was writing for "Trapeze" and "Tabula" (the school newspaper and year book, respectively) in his junior year, and then serving as editor in his senior year. He sometimes wrote under the pen name Ring Lander, Jr., and nod to his literary hero Ring Lander.

After high school, Hemingway did not want to go to college. Instead, at age eighteen, he began his writing career as a cub-reporter for the *Kansas city star*. Although he worked at the newspaper for only six months (October 17, 1917- April 30, 1918), throughout his lifetime he used the guidance of the Star's style guide as a foundation for his style:"Use short sentences. Use short first paragraphs. Use vigorous English. Be positive, not negative ".

In the honor of the centennial year of Hemingway birth (1899). The Star named Hemingway its first rate. Hemingway left his reporting job after only a few months and, against his father's wishes, tried to join The United States Army to see action in the ww1. He failed the medical examination due to poor vision, and instead joined the Red Cross Ambulance Corps. On his route to the Italian Front, he stopped in Paris, which was under constant bombardment from German artillery. Instead of staying in the relative safety of the Hotel Florida, Hemingway tried to get as close to combat as possible.

Soon after arriving on the Italian Front, Hemingway witnessed the brutalities of war. On his first day on duty an ammunition factory near Milan blue up. Hemingway had to pick up the human-primarily female-remains. Hemingway wrote about this experience in his short story "A Natural History of the Dead" This first encounter with death left him shaken.

The soldiers he met later did not lighten the horror. One of the, Eric Dorman-Smith, entertained Hemingway with a line from part two of Shakespeare's Henry IV, Act III, Scene II:"By my troth, I care not; a man can die but once; we owe God a death and let it go which way it will, he that dies this year is quit for the next". (Hemingway, for this part, would quote this line in "The Short happy life in Francis Macomber", (One of his famous short stories set in Africa). To another soldier, Hemingway once said, "You are troppo vecchio (it too old) for this war, pp."The 50 year old soldier replied: "I can die as well as any man".

On July, 8-1918, Hemingway was wounded while delivering supplies to soldiers, which ended his career as an ambulance driver Although the events of his wounding have been subjected it is now conclusively known that he was hit by Austrian trench mortar shell that left fragments in his legs, and was also hit by a burst of machinegun fire. His knee was badly wounded, and, amongst the more remarkable features of this incident, he help staunch the bleeding by stuffing cigarette butts and rolling papers into his multiple wounds. He was later awarded the silver medal of Military Valor (medaglia d'argento) from the Italian Government for dragging a wounded Italian soldier to safety in spite of his own injuries. He was credited as the first American wounded in Italy during (WW1) by newspapers at the time but there is debate surrounding the veracity of this claim.

Hemingway received treatment in Milan hospital run by the American Red Cross. With very little in the way of entertainment, he often drank heavily and read newspapers to pass the time. Here, he met Agnes Von Murkowski of Washington, D. C., one of eighteen nurses attended groups of four patients each, who was more than six years his senior. Hemingway fell in love with her, but their relationship did not survive his return to the United States; instead of following Hemingway to America as originally planned, she became romantically involved with an Italian officer. This left an indelible mark on his psyche and provided inspiration for, and was fictionalized, in one of his early novels, "A Farewell to Arms". Hemingway's first story based on this relationship A very

short story; appeared in 1925 .

First Novels:

After the war, Hemingway returned to Oak Park and in 1920,he moved to an apartment on 1599 Bathuot Street, now known as the Hemingway; in the Hume wood-cedure-vale neighborhood in Toronto, Ontaario .

During his stay, he found a job with the Toronto Star newspaper. He worked as freelancer, staff, and foreign correspondent. Hemingway befriend follow star reporter Morley Callaghan. Callaghan had begun writhing short stories at this time: he showed them to Hemingway, who praised them as a fine work. They would later be returned in Paris.

For a short time from late 1920, through most of 1921, Hemingway lived on the near north side of Chicago, while still telling stories for the Toronto Star. He also worked as associate editor of the Co-operative Commonwealth at monthly journal. On September,1921,Hemingway married his first wife Hadley Richardson. After the honey month they moved to a cramped top floor apartment on the 1300 Block of Clark Street .

In September, they moved to a cramped fourth floor apartment (3rd floor by Chicago Building Standard) at 1239 North Dearborn in a then rundown section of Chicago's near north side. The building still stands with a plaque on the front of it calling it "The Hemingway Apartment".

Handley found it dark and depressing but in December 1921, the Hemingway left Chicago and Oak Park, never to live there again and moved abroad.

On the advice of Sherwood Anderson, they settled in Paris, France where Hemingway covered the Greco-Turkish War for the Toronto Star. Among the more famous events of this important but now obscure, war. Hemingway witnessed the catastrophic burning of Smyrna, an event that he introduced in several pieces of short fiction. Anderson gave him a letter of an introduction to Gertrude Stein. She became his mentor and introduced him to the Parisian Modern Movement then ongoing in the Montparnasse Quarter; this was the beginning of the American expatriate circle that became known as the "Lost Generation" a term popularized by Hemingway in the epigraph to his novel. *The Sun Also Rises*, and his memoir, *A Moveable Feast*, The epithet "Lost Generation" was reportedly appropriated by Miss. Stein from her French garage mechanic when he made the offend comment that hers was 'une generation perude'. That is what you are that is what you all are ; Miss. Stein: All of you young people who served in the war. You are a lost generation from Hemingway's posthumous memoir, (*A Moveable Feast*. His other influential mentor was Ezra Pound .

The founder if imagism . Hemingway later said this eclectic group, "*Ezra was right half the time, and when he was wrong, he was so wrong you were never any in doubt about it, Gertrude was always right*".

The group often frequent Sylvia Beach's Bookshop.

Shakespeare and Co, at 12 Rue de l' Odeon. After the 1922 publication and American banning of colleague James Joyce's *Ulysses*, Hemingway used Toronto-based friends to smuggle copies of the novel into the United State (Hemingway writes of meeting and talking with Joyce in Paris in *A Moveable Feast*). His own first book, called *Three Stories and ten Poems* (1923) was published in Paris by Robert McAlmon.

After much success as a foreign correspondent, Hemingway returned to Toronto, Canada in 1923 writing under the pseudonym of Peter Jackson.

During his short stay in Toronto Hemingway's first son was born. He was named John Hadley Nicano Hemingway, but would later be known as Jack. Hemingway asked Gertrude Stein to be Jack's godmother.

Around the same time, Hemingway had a bitter falling out with his editor, Harry Hind Marsh, who believed Hemingway had been spoiled by his time overseas (13) Hind Marsh gave Hemingway mundane assignment and Hemingway, grew bitter and wrote angry resignation in December,1923.

Most of Hemingway's works for the Star was later published in the 1985 collection *Date line: Toronto*. Hemingway's American literary debut came with the publication of the short story "cycle in Our Time" (1925). The vignettes that now constitute the inter chapters of the American version were initially published in Europe like "In Our Time" (1924). This work was important for Hemingway, reaffirming to him that his simplistic style could be accepted by the literary community. "Big Tow- hearted River" is the best collection's and best-known story.

In April, 1925 two weeks after the publication of *The Great Gatsby*, Hemingway met F. Scott Fitzgerald at the Dingo Bar. Fitzgerald and Hemingway were at first close friends, often drinking and talking together. They sometimes exchanged manuscripts, and Fitzgerald did much to try to advance Hemingway's career and the publication of his first collections of stories.

Hemingway relationships in France provided inspiration for Hemingway's first full length novel; *The Sun Also Rises*, (1926) published in U.K. under the title "Fiesta". The novel was semiautobiographical, following a group of expatriates Americans around Paris and Spain. The climatic scenes of the novel are set in Pamplona, during the fiesta that the novel made famous throughout Europe and the U. S. The novel was a success and met with critical acclaim.

Hemingway divorced Hadley Richardson in 1927 and married Pauline Pfeiffer; a devout Roman catholic from Piggott, Arkansas, Pfeiffer was an occasional fashion reporter publishing in magazines such as *Vanity Fair* and *vogue*.

Hemingway converted to Catholicism of men without women a collection of short stories, containing "The Killers" one of Hemingway's best known and most-anthologized stories. In (1928) they moved to Key West, Florida, to begin their new life together. However, their new life were soon interrupted by Yet another tragic event in Hemingway's life.

In (1928) Hemingway's father, Clarence, troubled with diabetes and financial instabilities, committed suicide using an old civil war pistol. This greatly hurt Hemingway and perhaps played out through Robert Jordan's father's suicide in the novel "For Whom the Tolls". He immediately traveled to Oak Park to arrange the funeral and stirred up controversy by vocalizing what he thought to be the Catholic view that suicides go to Hell.

In that same year, Hemingway's second son, was born in Kansas City(his third son, Gregory, would be born to the couple a few years later). It was a caesarean birth after difficult labor, details of which were incorporated into the concluding scene of *A Farewell to Arms*. Hemingway lived and wrote most of a *Farewell to Arms* plus several short stories at Pauline's parent's house in Piggott, Arkansas. The Pfeiffer House and carriage house has since been into a museum owned by Arkansas State University.

Published in (1929) *A Farewell to Arms* recounts the romance between Frederic Henry, an American soldier, and Catherine Barkley, a British nurse. The novel is heavily autobiographical: the plot was directly inspired by his relationship with Agnes Von

Kurowsky in Milan; Catherine's Parturition was inspired by the intense labor pains of Pauline in the birth of Patrick; the real life Kitty Cannell inspired the fictional Helen Ferguson: the priest was based on Don Giuseppe Bainchi, the priest of the 69th and 70th regiments of the Brigata Ancona. While the inspiration of the character Rinaldi is obscure, he had already appeared in our time. A Farewell to Arms was published at a time when many other World War 1 books were prominent, including Fredrick Manning's Her Privates We, Erich Maria Remarque's All Quiet on the Western Front, Richard Aldington's "Death of a Hero" and Robert Grave's "Goodbye to All That" The success of "A Farewell to Arms" made Hemingway financially independent.

Conclusion:

Ernest Hemingway was an international literary personality and writer for about thirty years. Wherever people read books, the name of Hemingway was a legend. His name was glowing literature celebrity even for those who did not read at all. His name was associated with war and courage, with love and violence, with beauty and death. From bullfight arenas in Spain to lumber camps in Canada, from the great capitals of Europe to semitropical villages in Cuba and the Florida keys. The name of Hemingway imported a romance and an ideal: The mated, the solider, the hunter, the fighter, the lover, the disillusioned realist and the doomed romanticist. It meant all of these things and more. Ernest Hemingway, as no other author of his time (and undead as few American authors of any time), had become a symbol not merely of literature and books, but of a particular way of living- and dying.

However, those critics who attempt to bully readers into awestricken admiration or who suggested that anything, but praise of Hemingway is in some way a failure of virile imagination, do no service to Ernest Hemingway, and even less service to literature.

In addition to that, Hemingway was an adventurer or representative of the Lost Generation, he was also a careful and precise author- inclined practitioner of his literary business. He was not of less importance in the craft of literature than were other creative authors. It is clearly than he approached literature as a method of direct action, a method of giving from and therefore meaning to an otherwise futile and violent universe.

The Hemingway types of man was even more widely known than was The Hemingway types of book, and this in itself is an indication of how completely the restless teen – ager from Oak Park, Illinois had achieved a kind of star status unparalleled in the history of American literature. So dominantly and deeply did the legend overshadow the man, and the man overshadow his books, that it often seemed as though the books were an incidental by- product of the living Hemingway himself.

It is very clear that the books were indeed a by – product for no man had a greater test for life, a greater appetite for action and travel, and a greater unwillingness to be known only as a literary figure. Passivity was something he avoided throughout his career, in his work as well as in play (and for Hemingway as for many artists, the two were very related).

Ernest Hemingway considered life to be a kind of arena in which men used their courage, endurance and will as weapon. He considered life to be a perpetual struggle against universe whose essential quality wan one of irrational destruction, of violence without meaning. He also considered that literature was a ritual to employed within the arena itself: a ritual of truth, precision and clarity in which a man could redeem his own inevitable defeat.

Bibliography:

- Baker, Carlos *Hemingway The Writer As artist*. 1956.
- Baker, Sherldan. *Ernest Hemingway An Introduction and Interpretation*. 1967. New York, Holt, Rive; Hart and Winston, Inc.
- Benson, Robert, P. Hemingway; *A Collection of Critical Essays*. New York: Viking.
- Harmon, Robert, B. *Understanding Ernest Hemingway. A Study and Research;* U.S.A. :The Scarecrow Press, Inc. 1977.
- Nahal, Chaman. *The Narrative Pattern in Ernest Hemingway's Fiction*. Delhi : Vicas Publications. 1977.
- Reynolds, S. Michael. *Hemingway's First War The Making of A Farewell To Arms*. New Jersey; Princeton University Press.
- Sabi, Munthir Abdul – Razzaq. *Hemingway As a War Novelist*. Baghdad. University of Baghdad. 1987.
- Waldron, Arthur . *Ernest Hemingway, A Collection of Criticism*. New York: McGrew- Hill Book Company. 1966.
- Watts, Emily, Stipple. *Ernest Hemingway and The Arts*. Urbana. U.S.A. :University of Illinois Press. 1971.
- Weeks, Robert, P. Hemingway; *A Collection of critical Essays*. New York: Viking.