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It was blowing colder than ever outside. It reminded him of the cold day there on the steep street in Marseilles that ran down to the port, sitting at the café table with their coat collars up eating the moules out of the thin black shells you lifted from the hot, peppery milk broth with hot melted butter floating in it, drinking the wine from Tavel that tasted the way Provence looked, and watching the wind blow the skirts of the fisherwomen, the cruise passengers and the ill-dressed whores of the port as they climbed the steep cobbled street with the mistral lashing at them.

*Islands in the Stream*

*Il faut d’abord durer.*

Favorite Hemingway motto

Nobody ever edited Hemingway, beyond excising a line or two for fear of libel or other legal dangers.

Maxwell Perkins, June 17, 1943
THE HEMINGWAY LOG
This chronology makes no pretense at being either complete or exhaustive. Its original purpose was to assist in identifying places, dates, and people in the hundreds of Hemingway-related photographs in the collections of the Key West Art and Historical Society and the Bruce Family Archives in Key West, most of which were made during the period the writer lived in Key West and Cuba. Thus it was useful to know where he was when and with whom. The extension of the chronology beyond the dates 1928–1961 was undertaken to provide a historical and biographical context to explain when Hemingway met people with whom he spent time in Key West and Cuba and when they died. At some point in the course of the compilation of data and writing the entries, the process began to take over its own fate and drive itself and its author without much reference to the latter’s original intent. This phenomenon is not unknown to those who labor in the fields of history and fiction.

In part as a result of this “takeover,” contextual material has been included to give the reader an idea of the wider historical context in which Hemingway and his families and friends lived.

This chronology is meant to be a resource for researchers working on Hemingway and related subjects; it is not meant to be a biography. Since it is a research tool, it contains minutiae not found in biographies and other forms of textual explication. In addition, the chronology makes no attempt to analyze or evaluate Hemingway’s work, a task best left to those trained in such matters, though the author’s opinions may creep into the entries from time to time.

Anyone working on the Hemingway story in Key West must be eternally grateful to the assistance generously offered and given by Tom Hambright, the caretaker of the Florida History Room at the Key West Public Library and a historian whose knowledge of the Florida Keys history is immense and deep. His catalog of the articles and announcements relating to the Hemingway family in the Key West Citizen from 1928 on is an invaluable reference tool.

*Note on the sources.* This chronology is based on research not only in the usual published sources (as indicated in the footnotes and the bibliography) but also in the materials in the Hemingway Collection at the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, the Hemingway Collection at the Key West Art and Historical Society, various websites, and the Bruce Family Archives in Key West (Benjamin Bruce
has been particularly helpful with this material). Solares Hill was first an independent publication, then the weekly cultural supplement to the Key West Citizen, alas no longer published.

Peter Moreira’s 2006 volume, Hemingway on the China Front, is the source of most of the entries for EH and Martha Gellhorn’s trip to the Far East in early 1941.

Paul Hendrickson generously allowed me to read the extraordinarily researched and beautifully written manuscript of his book Hemingway’s Boat: Everything He Loved in Life, and Lost, 1934–1961, an opportunity that caused me to alter several of what I had hitherto believed to be facts. I have benefited even more from the published version of his magnificent and indispensable book.


Mark Cirino of the University of Evansville has also corrected several errors, for which I am grateful.

At the last moment of revising the manuscript, I found Amanda Vaill’s well-researched, fascinating story of three couples involved in the Spanish Civil War, one of which was Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn, Hotel Florida: Truth, Love, and Death in the Spanish Civil War (2014), to be of great help in getting the story accurately.

Unfortunately, as is usually the case in biography, none of the Hemingway biographies or the memoirs of those who knew him is completely trustworthy. Sometimes the discrepancies and contradictions, if mostly minor, are legion. These are pointed out in the footnotes. Wherever possible original sources (letters, fishing logs, notebooks, and the like) have been consulted, and, where contradictions in the sources occur, the date in the main text is based on the author’s best judgment. In some cases the contradictions are sufficiently complex to require a more detailed analysis of the sources, and these are found in the appendixes. Furthermore, there has been much nonsense and prevarication written and spoken about EH, especially about his life in Key West; this chronology is also an attempt to correct these legends, myths, and lies. The notes also occasionally contain the author’s opinions and judgments about various literary and other matters.

This piece could be twice as long and may someday be so, because as with any project of this type it must be considered a work in progress, as new research inevitably will uncover new facts and additional evidence. This I discovered, to my
chagrin, when the Durrell School of Corfu published my *Chronology of the Life and Times of Lawrence Durrell* several years ago. There are therefore, as there must be with such endeavors, several unanswered questions for scholars to research in the future. Any corrections and additions to the chronology by readers will be greatly welcomed.

At the University Press of Kansas I am happy to acknowledge the great help given to this book by the editor-in-chief, Michael Briggs; the production editor, Kelly Chrisman Jacques; and the copy editor, Kathleen Kageff.

The third epigraph, by Maxwell Perkins, comes from a letter he wrote to an unidentified recipient, printed in *Editor to Author*, edited by John Hall Wheelock, 228.

Finally, this project would never have reached its current conclusion without the continuous spiritual, emotional, and practical assistance given to me by my wife, Lynn-Marie Smith.

Key West, Summer 2014
Chronology

1835
November 30: Samuel Langhorne Clemens (perhaps better known as Mark Twain) is born in Florida, Missouri.

1839
January 19: The painter Paul Cézanne is born at Aix-en-Provence; almost a century later EH will claim the Cézanne paintings he saw in the Musée du Luxembourg and on Gertrude Stein’s wall influenced his writing style.¹

1871
September 4: Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, EH’s father, is born in Oak Park, Illinois.

1872
Gustavus Adolphus Pfeiffer (Uncle Gus, Pauline Pfeiffer Hemingway’s generous uncle) is born in Cedar Falls, Iowa.
June 15: Grace Hall, EH’s mother, is born in Chicago.

1874
February 27: Edward “Bra” Saunders, the charter fishing boat captain who will teach EH much about fishing off Key West, is born on Green Turtle Key in the Bahamas.
February 3: Gertrude Stein is born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

1876
September 13: Sherwood Anderson is born in Camden, Ohio.

1877

April 30: Alice B. Toklas, Gertrude Stein’s life companion, is born in San Francisco.

1882

February 2: James Joyce is born in Dublin (family lived in the southern suburb Rathgar), Ireland.

1883

January 17: Norberg Thompson, the eldest of the Key West business empire family, is born in Key West.

November 7: Sara Sherman Wiborg (future wife of Gerald Murphy, a good friend of EH’s, and the object of Pablo Picasso’s secret desire) is born in Cincinnati, Ohio.

1884

September 20: Maxwell Perkins, influential Scribner’s Sons editor of EH, Scott Fitzgerald, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and Thomas Wolfe, among others, is born in Manhattan.

December 17: Waldo Peirce, painter and EH’s friend for much of the writer’s life, is born in Bangor, Maine.

1885

Mark Twain’s The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is published; EH will claim that “all modern American literature comes from one book . . . Huckleberry Finn,” and William Faulkner will call Twain “the first truly American writer, and all of us since are his heirs.”

October 30: The influential enabler of writers such as James Joyce, an occasionally fine poet, and unfortunately a deluded anti-Semite, Ezra Pound is born in Hailey, Idaho.

1887

March 14: Sylvia Beach, whose importance to English-language literature cannot be overestimated, is born in Princeton, New Jersey.

1888

Guy Hickok, newspaper reporter and EH’s Paris friend, is born.

William Bird, Paris publisher of EH’s early work, is born in Buffalo, New York.

March 26: The extraordinary painter, who with his wife, Sara, organized many fetes in Paris and Antibes, friend of EH’s, Scott Fitzgerald, and many other writers and painters, Gerald Murphy is born in Boston, Massachusetts.

September 26: Thomas Stearns Eliot is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

1890

Joe Russell, a good friend and fishing companion of EH’s in the 1930s, is born (possibly in Key West).

January 26: Charles Scribner III is born in New York City.

November 16: George Seldes, a long-lived controversial and contrarian leftist journalist who in 1922 befriends EH in Genoa, is born in Alliance, New Jersey.

1891

November 9: Elizabeth Hadley Richardson is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

1892

Katherine (Kate) Smith, a friend of EH’s and object of his early desires, future wife of John Dos Passos, and writer, is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

William D. Horne, a colleague of EH’s in the Red Cross ambulance service in Italy and friend thereafter, is born.

January 5: Agnes von Kurowsky, EH’s nurse while he recuperates in Milan from his wounds and his early, unrequited-in-the-long-term love, is born in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

March 13: Janet Flanner, journalist who wrote for the *New Yorker* for decades under the pseudonym “Genêt” and a stalwart EH friend, is born in Indianapolis, Indiana.

April 26: Adrienne Monnier, owner of an important book shop in Paris, publisher of an influential literary magazine that published EH as well as modernist French writers and others in translation, and for many years Sylvia Beach’s lover, is born in Paris.

1893

May 7: Archibald MacLeish, the poet, lawyer, and sometime EH fishing companion, is born in Glencoe, Illinois.
November 30: Donald Ogden Stewart, author, screenwriter, Academy Award winner, and EH’s friend, is born in Columbus, Ohio.

1894

May 27: One of the founders of the hardboiled crime fiction genre, Dashiell Hammett, creator of Sam Spade, Nick and Nora Charles, and the Continental Op, prisoner of conscience in his native land, is born in Saint Mary’s County, Maryland.

October 8: In Parkersburg, Iowa, Paul Pfeiffer and Mary Downey marry at Saint Patrick’s Catholic Church, an act that will exert a considerable influence on EH’s life.

1895

May 8: The great American man of letters Edmund Wilson is born in Red Bank, New Jersey.

July 24: Eric Edward “Chink” Dorman-Smith, the professional soldier who will befriend the young EH in Italy, is born in Bellamont Forest, Cootehill, County Cavan, Ireland.

July 22: Pauline Marie Pfeiffer is born in Parkersburg, Iowa.

August 20: William Smith (Kate’s brother) is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

1896

Theodor Fontane’s Effi Briest is published.

January 14: John Dos Passos is born in Chicago, Illinois.

January 21: Henry (“Mike”) Strater, painter, boxer, and fisherman who will be for a while a good friend of EH’s, is born in Louisville, Kentucky.

March 9: Robert McAlmon, EH’s second Paris publisher and sometime friend and financial supporter, is born in Clifton, Kansas.

August 8: Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, future novelist and briefly a friend of EH’s, is born in Washington, DC.

September 24: F. Scott Fitzgerald is born in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

October 1: Clarence Hemingway marries Grace Hall.

1897

March 5: Josephine Herbst, a dubious left-wing communist friend of EH’s during the Spanish Civil War, is born in Sioux City, Iowa.
1898

Gregorio Fuentes, eventually the first mate and final owner of EH’s boat *Pilar*, is born in Cuba.
Lorine Thompson, who will be Pauline Hemingway’s best friend in Key West, is born in Richmond, Georgia.
January 15: Marceline Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois.
November 24: Charles Thompson, younger brother of the Key West Thompson business empire family, is born in Key West, Florida.

1899

Henry James’s *The Awkward Age*, Leo Tolstoy’s *Resurrection*, and Frank Norris’s *McTeague* are published.
April 29: Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington is born in Washington, DC.
June 5: The Spanish poet and playwright Federico García Lorca is born in the village of Fuente Vaqueros, near Granada, Spain.
July 21: Ernest Miller Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois, and the doomed poet Hart Crane is born in Garretsville, Ohio.

1900

Theodore Dreiser’s *Sister Carrie*, L. Frank Baum’s *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, and Joseph Conrad’s *Lord Jim* are published.
Summer: The Hemingway family spends the summer at their Windemere Cottage on Walloon Lake in northern Michigan, as they would for many years.
June 5: Stephen Crane dies at the age of twenty-nine of tuberculosis in Badenweiler, Germany, and is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Hillside, New Jersey; his spare, terse style exerted a certain influence on EH’s writing.
July 24: Zelda Sayre, future wife of F. Scott Fitzgerald, is born in Montgomery, Alabama.
July 29: The future pilot and author of *The Little Prince*, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, is born in Lyon, France.
October 3: Thomas Wolfe is born in Asheville, North Carolina.
November 8: The future author of *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell, is born in Atlanta, Georgia.
November 9: John Herrmann, novelist and future husband of the writer Josephine Herbst, is born in East Lansing, Michigan.
November 30: Living in poverty and in a fatal conflict with his cheap Paris hotel room's wallpaper, the brilliant Irish writer Oscar Wilde dies at the age of forty-six and is buried in the Père Lachaise Cemetery.

1901

The Swedish Academy awards Sully Prudhomme (France) the first Nobel Prize for Literature.

Thomas Mann’s Buddenbrooks and Rudyard Kipling’s Kim are published.

January 7: Zora Neale Hurston, the African American author, is born in Eatonville, Florida.


1902

The Swedish Academy awards historian Theodor Mommsen (Germany) the Nobel Prize for Literature, the only historian to win the prize.

Joseph Conrad’s The Heart of Darkness, Typhoon, and Youth are published.

March 27: Virginia Ruth Pfeiffer, Pauline’s sister, is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

April 29: Ursula “Ura” Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois.

May 5: The American short story writer Bret Harte dies at the age of sixty-six in England, where he has lived for the past thirty years.

September 29: Émile Zola dies in Paris at the age of sixty-two and is buried in the Montmartre Cemetery with a tombstone in the Panthéon.

1903

The Swedish Academy awards Bjørstjerne Bjørnson (Norway) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Henry James’s The Ambassadors, W. E. B. DuBois’s The Souls of Black Folk, and Jack London’s Call of the Wild are published.

July 11: The most well-known American bullfighter and long-term EH friend, Sidney Franklin (né Frumpkin), is born in Brooklyn, New York.

September 22: Morley Callaghan, the Canadian writer whose path will cross EH’s in Toronto and Paris and in the latter city become legendary, is born.

November 3: Walker Evans, the future photographer and recipient of an unrepaid loan from EH, is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

December 5: Arnold Gingrich, the future publisher of Esquire magazine, is born in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

1904

The Swedish Academy awards Frédéric Mistral (France) and José Echegaray y
Eizaguirre (Spain) the Nobel Prize for Literature, an honor Mistral richly deserves.

Knut Hamsun’s *Dreamers* is published.

March 15: The painter and EH’s fishing companion Antonio Gattorno is born in Havana.

October 23: The poet and long-term EH friend Evan Shipman is born in Cornish, New Hampshire.

November 28: Madelaine “Sunny” Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois.

December 27: Marlene Dietrich is born in Berlin; she will become a good, if distant, friend of EH’s.

1905

The Swedish Academy awards Henryk Sienkiewicz (Poland) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Edith Wharton’s *The House of Mirth*, Sigmund Freud’s *Three Treatises on the Theory of Sex*, and Oscar Wilde’s *De Profundis* are published.

March 24: Jules Verne dies at the age of seventy-seven in Amiens, France.

September: EH begins first grade in Oak Park.

1906

The Swedish Academy awards Giosuè Carducci (Italy) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

John Galsworthy’s *Man of Property* and Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* are published.

February 9: The African American poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar dies at the age of thirty-four in Colorado.

April 18: The great San Francisco earthquake wrecks most of the city.

October 22: Paul Cézanne dies in Aix-en-Provence at the age of sixty-seven. EH will later claim that Cézanne’s works, which he saw regularly in the Musée du Luxembourg in the eponymous garden and at Gertrude Stein’s residence in Paris, greatly influenced his writing.

1907

The Swedish Academy awards Rudyard Kipling (England) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Henry Adams’s *The Education of Henry Adams* is published.

The Hemingway family moves into 600 North Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois.

1908

The Swedish Academy awards Rudolf Eucken (Germany) the Nobel Prize for Literature.
E. M. Forster’s *A Room with a View* and John Fox Jr.’s *Trail of the Lonesome Pine* are published.

April 5: Mary Welsh is born in Walker, Minnesota.

July 3: Joel Chandler Harris, author of the *Uncle Remus* tales, dies at the age of sixty in Atlanta, Georgia.

November 8: Martha Gellhorn is born in Saint Louis, Missouri.

1909

The Swedish Academy awards Selma Lagerlöf (Sweden) the Noble Prize for Literature.

Gertrude Stein’s *Three Lives* is published.

May 5: Carlos Baker, EH’s future biographer, is born in Biddeford, Maine.

June 24: Jane Kendall (Mason Hamilton Abel Gingrich) is born in Tuxedo Junction, New York.

The South Berwick, Maine–born fiction writer and poet Sarah Orne Jewett, almost all of whose work takes place in and around South Berwick, Maine, dies at the age of sixty in South Berwick, Maine.

August 27: The great American saxophonist Lester Young, known as Prez, is born in or near Woodville, Mississippi.

November 27: James Agee, future author of *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* (illustrated with Walker Evans’s photographs) is born in Knoxville, Tennessee.

1910

The Swedish Academy awards Paul von Heyse (Germany) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Agnes von Kurowsky works as assistant in a branch of the Washington, DC, public library before going to nursing school at Bellevue Hospital in New York City.

April 21: Mark Twain dies at the age of seventy-five in his Redding, Connecticut, home.

June 5: O. Henry (William Sydney Porter) dies at the age of thirty-eight in New York City and is buried in Asheville, North Carolina.

June 24: Telly Otto (“Toby”) Bruce, who will become a right-hand man and friend of EH’s, is born in Piggott, Arkansas.

November 20: Leo Tolstoy dies at the age of eighty-two at the Astapovo railroad station out in the countryside as he attempts to escape from his materialistic wife and the life she wishes to lead.
1911
The Swedish Academy awards Maurice Maeterlinck (Belgium) the Nobel Prize for Literature.
Edith Wharton’s *Ethan Frome* and Ambrose Bierce’s *The Devil’s Dictionary* are published.
February 8: The extraordinary poet, Elizabeth Bishop, is born in Worcester, Massachusetts.
July 19: Carol (“Beefy”) Hemingway is born at the Windemere Cottage on Lake Walloon, Michigan, the first and last of the Hemingway children to be born in Michigan.

1912
The Swedish Academy awards Gerhart Hauptmann (Germany) the Nobel Prize for Literature.
Thomas Mann’s *Tod in Venedig* (Berlin) and Zane Grey’s *The Riders of the Purple Sage* (New York) are published.
February 6: Arnold Samuelson, the future 1934–1935 mate on EH’s boat *Pilar*, is born in White Earth, North Dakota.
March 30: The German author of best-selling American westerns Karl May dies of probable lung cancer at the age of seventy in Radebeul, German Empire, and is buried there in a tomb inspired by the temple of Athena Nike.
April 20: Dublin-born Bram Stoker, the author of *Dracula*, dies at the age of sixty-five in London.

1913
The Swedish Academy awards Rabindranath Tagore (India) the Noble Prize for Literature.
The first volume of Marcel Proust’s *A la recherche du temps perdu* (Paris), D. H. Lawrence’s *Sons and Lovers* (London), and Willa Cather’s *O Pioneers!* (New York) are published.
September: EH and Marcelline begin their freshman year at Oak Park and River Forest High Schools.
October 22: Endre Friedmann (after 1935 known as Robert Capa), who becomes a good friend of EH’s in Spain during the Civil War and France during the Allied march from the Atlantic into Germany, is born in Budapest, Hungary.
End December: Ambrose Bierce, whose writings are said to have influenced the young EH, disappears at the age of seventy-two in Chihuahua, Mexico, while working as a journalist with Pancho Villa and is never heard from again.

1914

The Swedish Academy makes no Nobel Prize for Literature award.

James Joyce’s *Dubliners*, Robert Frost’s *North of Boston*, Edgar Rice Burroughs’s *Tarzan of the Apes*, Franz Kafka’s *Der Prozess*, Karl Kautsky’s *Rasse und Juden-tum*, and Magnus Hirschfeld’s *Die Homosexualität des Mannes und des Weibes* are published.

The literary magazine the *Little Review* begins publication.

The Provincetown Players give the first performance of Eugene O’Neill’s one-act play *Bound East for Cardiff* in a small makeshift theater at the end of a wharf in Provincetown on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

March 26: Thomas Lanier (Tennessee) Williams is born in Columbus, Missouri.

June 28: The Serbian nationalist Gvarilo Princip assassimates the Austrian arch-duke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie, in Sarajevo.

July 21: EH is fifteen years old.

July 23: The Austro-Hungarian Empire presents an ultimatum to Serbia, noting that if its demands are not met in two days, it will declare war.

July 28: Vienna declares war on Serbia, beginning the First World War.

July 29: The Russian czar mobilizes troops on the Austrian border.

July 31: The Russians extend the mobilization to their border with Germany.

August 1: Germany mobilizes for war against Russia.

August 2: France mobilizes its armed forces against Germany.

August 3: Germany declares war on France.

August 4: Great Britain declares war on Germany, which had refused to respect Belgian neutrality guaranteed by Great Britain, and the slaughter begins.

September 5–10: The first battle of the Marne takes place.

October 20–November 24: The first battle of Ypres takes place.

1915

The Swedish Academy awards the peacenik Romain Rolland (France) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Franz Kafka’s *The Metamorphosis*, W. Somerset Maugham’s *Of Human Bondage*, Edgar Lee Masters’s *Spoon River Anthology*, Gustav Meyrink’s *Der Golem*, D. H. Lawrence’s *The Rainbow* (denounced as obscene, the edition is destroyed by court order), and John Buchan’s *The Thirty-Nine Steps* are published.
Manuel de Falla’s opera The Lovespell, Gustav Holst’s symphonic suite The Planets, Max Reger’s “Mozart Variations,” and D. W. Griffith’s controversial film Birth of a Nation are given their premiere performances.

April 1: Leicester Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois.

April 22–May 25: The second battle of Ypres takes place, during which the Germans use chlorine gas against British troops.

April 23: The English poet Rupert Brooke dies of septic pneumonia on a ship off the Greek island of Lemnos on the way to the battle of Gallipoli at twenty-eight years of age; he is buried in an olive grove on Skyros.

May 13: The great French painter and coinventor of cubism, Georges Braque, is almost killed at the front at Neuville-Saint-Vaast as a piece of shrapnel pierces his brain.

July 21: EH is sixteen years old. At Horton Bay about this time he meets Lucie Marjorie (“Marge”) Bump, who will appear in his stories “The End of Something” and “The Three-Day Blow.”

September: EH starts to write for the Oak Park High School newspaper, the Trapeze, and plays football for the reserve team.

December 25: The American Field Service Ambulance Corps volunteer Richard Hall is killed in the early morning hours on this bitterly cold day in the Vosges mountains, probably the first American volunteer to die in the war.4

1916

The Swedish Academy awards Verner von Heidenstam (Sweden) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

James Joyce’s A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Carl Sandburg’s Chicago Poems, Ring Lardner’s You Know Me, Al, and Hermann Cohen’s Deutschum und Judentum are published.

Arnold Bax’s orchestral work The Garden of Fand, Leos Janáček’s opera Jenufa, and Erich Korngold’s opera Violanta are given their premiere performances.

January 20: EH publishes his first article, “Concert a Success,” in the Trapeze.

February: The Oak Park High School literary magazine, the Tabula, prints EH’s short story “The Judgement of Manitou,” followed by two additional stories and a poem in the magazine during the school year.

February 21–December 18: The battle of Verdun takes place, causing almost a million casualties; the Germans use phosgene gas for the first time.

February 28: Henry James dies in London at the age of seventy-three, having taken British citizenship the previous year to show his support for the Allies in the war while the nation of his birth remained neutral.

April 24–29: The bloody Easter Rising in Dublin against British occupation takes place.


June 10: EH and Lewis Clarahan cross the Walloon Lake to begin a long hiking trip.


July 1–November 13: The first battle of the Somme takes place.

July 4: The young American poet Alan Seeger is killed at Bellov-en-Santerre while fighting with the French Foreign Legion; his best-known poem is the posthumously published “I Have a Rendezvous with Death.”

July 21: EH is seventeen years old.

September: EH plays varsity football; during the school year he publishes eighteen articles in the Trapeze in addition to three poems and “Class Prophecy” in the Tabula.

November 22: Jack London dies at the age of forty of uremic poisoning at his ranch in Glen Ellen, California.

1917

The Swedish Academy awards jointly Karl A. Gjellerup and Henrik Pontoppidan (both Denmark) the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The first Pulitzer Prizes for history (J. J. Jusserand’s With Americans of Past and Present Days) and biography (Laura Richards and Maude Howe Elliott’s Julia Ward Howe) are awarded.

William Butler Yeats’s The Wild Swans at Coole, Hamlin Garland’s A Son of the Middle Border, T. S. Eliot’s Prufrock and Other Observations, Paul Valéry's La jeune parque, Norman Douglas’s South Wind, Lion Feuchtwanger’s Jud Süss, Eduard Bernstein's Von den Ausgaben der Juden im Weltkrieg, and Sara Teasdale’s Love Songs are published.

Eric Satie’s music for the ballet Parade, Igor Stravinsky’s music for the ballet L’histoire du soldat, Ottorino Respighi’s rhapsody The Fountains of Rome, and Hans Pfitzner’s opera Palastrina are given their premiere performances.

March 15: The Russian tsar Nicholas II abdicates.

April 2: EH and Ray Ohlson take off on a five-day canoe trip to Starved Rock State Park via the Illinois River and the Illinois-Michigan Canal.

April 6: The United States declares war on Germany after the Germans continue
to sink US merchant and passenger ships despite being warned by Washington that war would result.

April 7: Not to be left out of the spoils at the end of the war, Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 16: Lenin arrives to a tumultuous welcome at the Finland Station in Petrograd, having traveled by train from Switzerland with several colleagues, the trip having been authorized and organized by the German high command in the hope that a successful Bolshevik revolution will lead to a demand for peace on the Eastern Front.

May 18: In Paris at the Théâtre du Châtelet, Sergei Diaghilev’s Ballets Russes gives the premiere performance of the curious avant-garde ballet Parade (music by Erik Satie; choreography by Leonid Massine; décor, curtain, and costumes by Pablo Picasso; and libretto by Jean Cocteau), with the American poet and ambulance driver E. E. Cummings in the audience.

June 14: With his sister Marceline, EH graduates from high school and goes with the family to Lake Windemere in upper Michigan for the summer, as usual, where he becomes infatuated with the twenty-five-year-old Kate Smith from Saint Louis, who is being courted by the thirty-two-year-old Carl Edgar from Kansas City. —Henry Strater travels to France as a Red Cross volunteer.

June 20: John Dos Passos sails from New York to France on the SS Chicago with new volunteers in the privately funded and organized Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, which includes the playwright John Howard Lawson, and at this point consists of six hundred Americans and three hundred ambulances.

July 1: The Chicago docks at Bordeaux, and the group takes the train to Paris.

July 21: EH is eighteen years old.

August: Strater is in a hospital with a crushed leg and a bad cough; to avoid being sent home as an invalid, he overcomes his injury and is later assigned to a unit of the Belgian Army until the end of November 1918.

August 28: The US Army in France officially takes over command of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps and the American Field Service units.

Mid-September: Dos Passos enlists in the newly formed American Red Cross ambulance service to be sent to the Italian front as soon as sufficient motor vehicles can be obtained.

September 27: The extraordinary French painter and unfortunate anti-Semite Edgar Degas, almost blind and depressed, dies in Paris at the age of eighty-three and is buried in the Montmartre Cemetery.

Ca. October 15: EH begins working for the Kansas City Star as a cub reporter, joins the Missouri Home Guard, and rooms with his uncle Tyler Hemingway and his wife at 3629 Warwick Boulevard in Kansas City, Missouri.
October 15: In Vincennes, the French execute the Dutch exotic dancer Mata Hari (née Margaretha Geertruida Zelle), age forty-one, as a German spy; EH is alleged to have claimed a sexual dalliance with this intriguing but unfortunate woman.

October 24–November 12: The battle of Caporetto takes place on the northern Italian front, the Italian retreat from which EH will so vividly describe in *A Farewell to Arms*.

November 2: In London the Balfour Declaration, promising Jews a homeland in Palestine, is made public.

November 7 (old-style calendar October 26, thus “the October Revolution”): Led by Lenin and Trotsky, the Bolsheviks stage a successful coup d’état in Petrograd.

Mid-November: The American Red Cross ambulance unit including Dos Passos departs Paris for Italy.

November 17: The *Kansas City Star* prints a story about twenty-two-year-old Ted Brumback’s five-month term as an American Field Service ambulance driver in France, possibly written by EH, who, in any case, soon becomes friends with the older young man, who in turn obtains a job as a cub reporter on the *Star*.

Early December: The American Red Cross unit arrives in Milan.

Ca. December 6: Finding his uncle’s place too reminiscent of Oak Park, EH accepts Carl Edgar’s offer to share the latter’s small apartment at 3516 Agnes Boulevard.

December 16: The first article attributed to EH, “Kerensky, the Fighting Flea,” appears in the *Kansas City Star*.

December 19: Honoria Murphy, daughter of Sara and Gerald Murphy, is born in New York City.

**1918**

The Swedish Academy awards no Nobel Prize for Literature.

Ernest Poole’s *His Family* wins the first Pulitzer Prize for fiction, Jesse Lynch Williams’s *Why Marry?* wins the first for drama, and Sara Teasdale’s *Love Songs* is awarded a special citation for poetry (the formal award for poetry is not established until 1922).

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Oswald Spengler publishes the first volume of Untergang des Abendlandes; Rupert Brooke’s Collected Poems and Gerald Manley Hopkins’s Poems are published posthumously; Thomas Mann’s Betrachtungen eines Unpolitischen, Willa Cather’s My Antonia, Lytton Strachey’s Eminent Victorians, W. H. Hudson’s Far Away and Long Ago, Rebecca West’s The Return of the Soldier, D. H. Lawrence’s New Poems, Wyndham Lewis’s Tarr, Ernst Bloch’s Geist der Utopie, Martin Buber’s Mein Weg zum Chassidismus, Houston Stewart Chamberlain’s Rasse und Nation, and V. Blasco-Ibañez’s The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are published.


January: In Italy, two American volunteers in the British ambulance service are killed.

February 22: The Kansas City Star runs an article about the American Red Cross seeking civilian ambulance drivers for service in Europe.

Ca. March 2: Having been denied entry into the US Army because of bad eyesight, EH attempts to enlist, with his friend Ted Brumback, in the American Red Cross, the successor organization to the American Field Service, to be an ambulance driver in Europe, but is informed that the call for drivers has been rescinded and told he will be notified if additional drivers are needed.6

March 3: The new Bolshevik government in Moscow signs the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with the Central Powers, closing down the Eastern Front.

March 27: The historian Henry Adams dies at the age of eighty in Washington, DC, and is buried beside his wife, Clover, in the Rock Creek Church Cemetery there.

April 30: EH and Brumback receive their last paycheck from the Star, and they immediately depart for an overnight stay in Oak Park, then on to a fishing trip in northern Michigan with Carl Edgar, Bill Smith, and Charles Hopkins.

May 2: The Red Cross notifies EH that he should submit another application for the job.

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May 13: EH arrives by train in New York City for a physical examination and processing at the Red Cross, where he is issued a uniform and is quartered with the other volunteers, including Brumback, with whom he rooms at the Hotel Earle in Greenwich Village; he meets William D. Horne, who has also volunteered.

May 18: EH marches with his colleagues in the Red Cross parade down Fifth Avenue for two miles, led by and then reviewed by President Woodrow Wilson.

May 23: With others in the Red Cross service, including Brumback, Horne, and another new friend, Howell Jenkins, EH departs New York on the SS Chicago for Bordeaux.8

June 1: His enlistment in the American Red Cross up, Dos Passos and a few comrades travel from the Dolo/Bassano war zone to Rome, where they are under suspicion of being pacifists, a criminal offense at the time.

June 3: The Chicago lands at Bordeaux, whence EH and the others travel by train to Paris for several days, arriving at the Gare du Nord in the middle of the first bombardment of the city by the Germans’ long-range artillery canon nicknamed Big Bertha. EH and Brumback hire a taxi to chase around the city following the shell bursts, ostensibly to compile a story for the Star.9 —EH and his friends attend a performance at the Folies Bergère.10

June 4: The ambulance drivers leave Paris for Milan by overnight train.

June 5: They arrive in Milan.

June 7: While the ambulance drivers are in Milan, a munitions factory some twelve miles from the city center blows up; EH and other Red Cross volunteers are rushed to the scene to assist the survivors; the sight of dead and fragmented bodies disturbs and disorients them.

June 10:11 The Red Cross assigns EH and his twenty-one colleagues to the Ambulance Section 4 at Schio, ninety miles east of Milan, where they arrive in

7 The hotel at 103–105 Waverly Place was renamed the Washington Square Hotel in 1986.
9 Fenton, 53–54.
10 Letters 1, 110, dates the letter to his family noting, “Tonight we went to the Follies Bergert [sic]” as “c. 3 June 1918,” but EH also says, “We leave for Milan tomorrow—Tuesday—night.” That Tuesday was June 4, so the letter must have been written on June 3.
11 EH wrote his father on June 9, “We go to the Front tomorrow.” Letters 1, 111.
the middle of another bombardment. They soon begin publishing their own monthly newsletter, called Ciao, to describe matters not covered in the official Red Cross bulletins.

June 16: Lieutenant Edward McKey, a portrait painter and close friend of Captain James Gamble, the Red Cross’s inspector of rolling canteens, is killed at Fossalta.

June 20: Dos Passos leaves Rome by train for Paris, where he confronts higher Red Cross officials on the charges against him (he never reported to his draft board for a medical examination and was thus given the choice of deportation or voluntary return to the States).

June 22: Bored with the inactivity on his section of the front, EH volunteers to provide cigarettes and sweets to frontline Italian soldiers near Fossalta di Piave, northeast of Venice on the Piave River, thus coming under the command of Captain James Gamble and serving with fellow volunteers Ted Brumbach, William Horne, and Howell Jenkins, all of whom are friends (Horne and Jenkins for most of EH’s life).

June 27: Agnes von Kurowsky arrives in Milan to serve as a nurse with the Red Cross but spends the next fourteen days or so in a social whirl.

July 8: Just after midnight, EH and two or three Italian soldiers are badly wounded by exploding mortar shells and machine gun bullets near Fossalta; EH is evacuated to a dressing station at Fornaci, where medics give him morphine and tetanus shots.

12 Both EH and John Dos Passos, also an ambulance driver in northern Italy, recalled meeting for a couple of hours in Dolo. Baker, A Life Story, 42, citing an interview with Dos Passos in April 1962, repeats the story; but Dos Passos remembered the meeting in his The Best of Times: An Informal Memoir (New York: New American Library, 1966), 141, as taking place in Schio in what “must have been May,” which is not possible because EH did not arrive at Schio until ca. June 10. As James R. Mellow (Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences. [Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1992], 59) shows, Dos Passos left northern Italy on May 30, before EH arrived there. Townsend Ludington, John Dos Passos: A Twentieth Century Odyssey (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1980), 159, acknowledges the impossibility of the meeting as recalled by Dos Passos, Hemingway, and Sidney Fairbanks, another ambulance driver, but suggests that “someone’s recording of the dates was inexact.” Virginia Spencer Cart, Dos Passos: A Life (Evanton, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1984) does not mention a meeting in Italy. Under the circumstances, it is safe to say that the meeting is mythological rather than factual.

13 Many biographers state that EH was the first American wounded on the Italian front; indeed Oliver (373) has it the first American in the war per se, probably based on EH’s letter of July 28 claiming, “I’m the first American wounded in Italy,” (Letters 1, 118); Henry S. Villard and James Nagel, Hemingway in Love and War: The Lost Diary of Agnes von Kurowsky (New York: Hyperion, 1989), 210, point out that honor belongs to Lt. Edward M. McKey, who was killed near the Piave River on June 16. For a reasonable discussion of EH’s wounds, so bent out of shape by myth and legend, see Villard and Nagel, 212–222. However, Stephen Bates, “Unpopularity Is the Least of My
July 9: EH is taken to the Field Hospital 62 at Villa Toso, Casier, in the Treviso province, where Captain Gamble visits regularly.\footnote{For a detailed refutation of the occasionally egregious misinformation regarding Gamble and his relationship with EH, see Gerry Brenner, ‘‘Enough of a Bad Gamble: Correcting the Misinformation on Hemingway’s Captain James Gamble,’’ \textit{Hemingway Review} 20.1 (Fall 2000): 90–96.} Agnes von K. reports for duty at the Ospedale Maggiore.

July 16: Agnes von K. moves into the American Red Cross hospital to take up her duties there.

July 17: After a wearying train ride, accompanied by James Gamble, EH arrives at the American Red Cross hospital in Milan for an operation and physical therapy; shortly, he meets Agnes von K. and becomes infatuated, then falls in love; she returns his affection, if with a more distant emotional commitment.

July 21: EH is nineteen years old.

July 29: Agnes von K. begins several months of night duty.

July 30: The American poet Joyce Kilmer is killed at the age of thirty-two at the front near Seringes in France.

July 31: EH finds a typewriter at the Red Cross hospital on which he writes a letter to James Gamble.\footnote{For a detailed refutation of the occasionally egregious misinformation regarding Gamble and his relationship with EH, see Gerry Brenner, ‘‘Enough of a Bad Gamble: Correcting the Misinformation on Hemingway’s Captain James Gamble,’’ \textit{Hemingway Review} 20.1 (Fall 2000): 90–96.}

August: EH’s fellow ambulance driver Bill Horne is admitted to the American Red Cross hospital with enteritis.

August 7: James Joyce’s play \textit{Exiles} opens in its premiere performance under the title \textit{Die Verbannte} in Munich and is withdrawn the following day.

August 10: Surgeons perform a successful operation on EH’s legs to remove bullets and shrapnel fragments; EH berates Agnes von K. for not being at the hospital when he comes out of the operating room. —Having been given the choice of being deported or returning to the States to face his draft board on charges of delinquency, Dos Passos sails from Bordeaux aboard the SS \textit{Espagne} for New York.

August 24: Agnes von K.’s Italian suitor announces he is leaving Italy.

August 25: EH makes it clear he is attracted to Agnes von K. —Louis (later Leonard) Bernstein is born in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

August 27: Doctors remove the cast from EH’s leg.

August 30: The Minnesotan fellow ambulance driver, John W. Miller Jr., is admitted to the hospital with pneumonia.

\textit{Worries’}: Captain R. W. Bates and Lieutenant E. M. Hemingway,” \textit{Hemingway Review} 29.1 (Fall 2009): 46–60, notes that two Americans serving in the British ambulance service had been killed in January 1918, as noted above.
September 24: EH leaves Milan to spend ten days’ convalescent leave in the countryside at Stresa on Lago Maggiore with Miller (who probably took the photographs of the holiday), where they meet the ninety-nine-year-old Count Giuseppe Greppi (Count Greffi in *A Farewell to Arms*) and Signor and Signora Bellia at the Grand Hotel.

September 26: Dos Passos reports for duty in the Army Medical Corps and basic training at Camp Crane in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

September 30: Cutting his leave short, EH returns to the hospital and Agnes von K. in Milan.

October 15: Agnes von K. is assigned to a hospital in Florence, and EH takes her to the train station.

October 23: Laura Elizabeth “Betty” Moreno (Bruce) is born in Key West.

October 24–November 4: The Italian Army defeats its Austrian enemy at the battle of Vittorio Veneto. At some point in early November, EH travels to Schio to visit Brumback, Jenkins, and Horne, then to Bassano close to the front, where they have been transferred and where he spends the night drinking with Horne, listening to the heavy Italian artillery thunder; he comes down with jaundice and returns to Milan before the battle ends. Gamble invites EH to become his paid companion and secretary for a year of traveling throughout Italy. Agnes recommends he reject the offer.

October 29: The revolutionary German sailors’ uprising in Kiel and the creation of the workers and soldiers councils begins.

November 3: EH meets the twenty-three-year-old Captain Eric Edward “Chink” Dorman-Smith, a professional British officer, in the lounge of the Anglo-American Officers’ Club, Milan; they become friends, and the slightly older professional soldier will become one of the main models for Cantwell in *Across the River and into the Trees*.

November 4: An armistice between the Italian and Austro-Hungarian forces comes into effect, ending the fighting in this theater. —The British poet Wilfred Owen is killed at the front at the age of twenty-five.

November 9: Hadley Richardson is twenty-seven years old. —The German emperor Wilhelm II abdicates his throne and goes into exile in the Netherlands.

November 11: In Compèigne, France, the Allies and the Germans sign an armistice ending the fighting. —Agnes von K. returns to Milan. —John Dos Passos sails for England aboard the SS *Cedric* in a convoy.

November 21: The Red Cross transfers Agnes von K. to Treviso.

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Mid-November: Agnes visits EH briefly in Milan.
November 28: Dos Passos crosses the channel to report for duty at an American base camp in Ferrières-en-Gatinais, fifty-eight kilometers (36 miles) south of Paris.
December: Henry Strater is on leave from the Red Cross to study at the Académie Julian art school in Paris through January the following year.
December 7–11: Accompanied by Dorman-Smith, EH travels to Padua and Torreglia, where the Irish officer remains while EH goes on to visit Agnes von Kurowsky in Treviso.  
December 11: James Gamble writes to EH from Taormina inviting him to visit.
Ca. December 22: EH spends five days on Sicily, where they have such a good time Gamble invites EH to spend a year with him traveling around the northern shore of the Mediterranean, an offer EH refuses because he thinks he and Agnes have other plans.
Ca. December 27: EH and Agnes meet in Padua.
December 31: EH and Agnes travel to Milan, where they see each other for the last time before he sails back to America. She tentatively agrees to follow him, or so he believes.

1919

The Swedish Academy awards Swiss novelist Carl Spittler the Nobel Prize for Literature.
Carl Sandburg’s *Corn Huskers* and Margaret Widdemer’s *Old Road to Paradise* are awarded a special citation for poetry by the Pulitzer Prize committee, Booth Tarkington’s *The Magnificent Ambersons* wins for fiction, Henry Adams’s *The Education of Henry Adams* wins for biography, and no award is given for drama.

17 See EH to the Hemingway family, December 11, 1918, in *Letters I*, 161–162, for details of the visit to Padua and Torreglia.
18 There is some confusion about exactly which days EH spent on Sicily. In their chronology, the editors of *Letters I*, lxxiv, note, “Between Christmas and New Year’s Day, EH visits Jim Gamble in Taormina, Sicily.”
19 Mellow, 85, 87.