

EUDORA WELTY

Eudora Welty

Born	Eudora Alice Welty April 13, 1909 Jackson, Mississippi, US
Died	July 23, 2001 (aged 92) Jackson, Mississippi
Nationality	American
Occupation	Author, photographer
Parent(s)	Christian Webb Welty Mary Chestina (Andrews) Welty
Awards	Pulitzer Prize for Fiction 1973 <i>The Optimist's Daughter</i>

Chestina (Andrews) Welty (1883–1966). She grew up with younger brothers Edward Jefferson and Walter Andrews.^[1] Eudora's mother was a school teacher. Eudora soon developed a love of reading, reinforced by her mother who believed that "any room in our house, at any time in the day, was there to read in, or to be read to".^[2] Her father, who worked as an insurance executive, was intrigued by gadgets and machines and inspired in Eudora a love of all things mechanical. She later would use technology for symbolism in her stories and would also become an avid photographer, like her father.^[3]

Near the time of her high school graduation, Eudora moved with her family to a home on Pinehurst Street, which would remain her permanent address until her death. Wya Welty's Tudor Revival style home, which is now known as the Eudora Welty House.

From 1925 to 1927, Welty studied at the Mississippi State College for Women, then the University of Wisconsin to complete her studies in English literature. She studied a

Eudora Alice Welty (April 13, 1909 – July 23, 2001) was an American author of short stories and novels about the South. Her novel *The Optimist's Daughter* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1973. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, among other honors, and the Order of the South. She was the first living author to have her works published by the Library of America. Her home in Jackson, Mississippi has been designated as a National Historic Landmark and is open to the public as a house museum.

BIOGRAPHY

Eudora Welty was born in Jackson, Mississippi on April 13, 1909, the daughter of Christian Webb Welty (1879–1931) and Mary

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University at the suggestion of her father. Because Welty graduated at the height she struggled to find work in New York.

Soon after Welty returned to Jackson in 1931, her father died of leukemia. She took station and wrote about Jackson society for the Memphis newspaper *Commercial Appeal* work for the Works Progress Administration. As a publicity agent, she collected stories interviews, and took photographs of daily life in Mississippi. She gained a wider view human relationships that she drew from for her short stories.^[6] During this time she her house with fellow writers and friends, a group she called the Night-Blooming (later, she left her job to become a full-time writer.^[3]

In 1936, she published "The Death of a Traveling Salesman" in the literary magazine published stories in several other notable publications, including *The New Yorker*.^[7] She place as an influential Southern writer when she published her first book of short stories. Her new-found success won her a seat on the staff of *The New York Times* book review Guggenheim Fellowship, which enabled her to travel to France, England, Ireland, and abroad, she spent some time as a resident lecturer at Oxford and Cambridge. In 1940 Jackson to care for her elderly mother and two brothers.^[9]

After Medgar Evers, president of the NAACP in Mississippi, was assassinated, she wrote "Is the Voice Coming From?" in *The New Yorker*. She wrote it in the first person as the

In 1973 she received the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for her novel, *The Optimist's Daughter*. She published a collection of her photographs depicting the Great Depression, titled *Photographs*. She lectured at Harvard University and eventually adapted her talks as a three-part memoir, *Beginnings*.^{[3][11]} She continued to live in her family house in Jackson until her death on 23, 2001.^[12] She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Jackson. Her headstone has a quote from *Daughter*: "For her life, any life, she had to believe, was nothing but the continuity of

PHOTOGRAPHY

While Welty worked as a publicity agent for the Works Progress Administration, she took photographs of people from all economic and social classes in her spare time. From the early 1930s she focused on Mississippi's rural poor and the effects of the Great Depression.^[14] Collections of her photographs were published as *One Time, One Place* (1971) and *Photographs* (1989). Her photography was featured in her short stories, including "Why I Live at the PO", which was inspired by a woman she lived behind the back of a small post office. Although focused on her writing, Welty continued to take photographs in the 1950s.^[15]

WRITING CAREER AND MAJOR WORKS

Welty's first short story, "Death of a Traveling Salesman", was published in 1936. Her attention of author Katherine Anne Porter, who became a mentor to Welty and wrote her first short story collection, *A Curtain of Green*, in 1941. The book established Welty as one of the South's leading lights and featured the stories "Why I Live at the P.O.", "Petrified Heart", and "A Worn Path". Excited by the printing of Welty's works in publications such as *The Junior League of Jackson*, of which Welty was a member, requested permission to reprint some of her works. She eventually published over forty short stories, five novels, and one children's book.

The short story "Why I Live at the P.O." was published with two others in 1941 by *The Junior League of Jackson* and later that year in Welty's first collection of short stories, *A Curtain of Green*. The story, which is about a young girl, Sister, and how she becomes estranged from her family and ends up living at the P.O., is one of Welty's best works. Seen by critics as quality Southern literature, the story comically captures the essence of the South. In most of her short stories, Welty masterfully captures Southern idiom and places in her stories. [17] "A Worn Path" was also published in *The Atlantic Monthly* and *A Curtain of Green*. It is considered one of Welty's finest short stories, winning the second place O. Henry Award in 1941. [18]

Welty's debut novel, *The Robber Bridegroom* (1942), deviated from her previous psychological novels by presenting static, fairy-tale characters. Some critics suggest that she worried about not living up to the turf of the male literary giant to the north of her in Oxford, Mississippi—William Faulkner. She wrote in a fairy-tale style instead of a historical one. Most critics and readers saw it as a fairy-tale and noted that it employs themes and characters reminiscent of the Grimms.

Immediately after the murder of Medgar Evers in 1963, Welty wrote *Where Is the Voice Coming From?* She later said, she wondered, "Whoever the murderer is, I know him: not his identity, but his time and place. That is, I ought to have learned by now, from here, what such a man would have had going on in his mind. I wrote his story—my fiction—in the first person: about the murder from the view". [21] Welty's story was published in *The New Yorker* soon after Byron de la Beckwith was convicted.

Winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, *The Optimist's Daughter* (1972) is believed by some to be her best novel. It was written at a much later date than the bulk of her work. As poet Howard W. Call said in the *New York Times*, the book is "a miracle of compression, the kind of book, small in scope but large in implications, that rewards a lifetime of work". The plot focuses on family struggles between the second wife of a judge confront each other in the limited confines of a hospital where the judge undergoes eye surgery.

Welty gave a series of addresses at Harvard University, revised and published as *Collected Speeches* (Harvard, 1983). It was the first book published by Harvard University Press to be a *New York Times* Best Seller (at least 32 weeks on the list), and runner up for the 1984 National Book Award.

In 1992, she was awarded the Rea Award for the Short Story for her lifetime contribution to the short story. Welty was a charter member of the Fellowship of Southern Writers, founded in 1936. She taught creative writing at colleges and in workshops. She lived near Jackson's Bell

common sight among the people of her hometown.

LITERARY CRITICISM RELATED TO WELTY'S FICTION

Eudora Welty was a prolific writer who created stories in multiple genres. Through recurring themes of the paradox of human relationships, the importance of place (Southern writing), and the importance of mythological influences that help shape

Welty said that her interest in the relationships between individuals and their communities was a natural ability as an observer.^[23] Perhaps the best examples can be found within *Curtain of Green*. "Why I Live at the P.O." comically illustrates the conflict between Sissy, a member of the community, her family. This particular story uses lack of proper communication to explore the theme of the paradox of human connection. Another example is Miss Eckhart of *The Piano Teacher*, who is considered an outsider in her town. Welty shows that this piano teacher's independence allows her to follow her passions, but also highlights Miss Eckhart's longing to start a family and belong to a community as someone who belongs in Morgana.^[3] Her stories are often characterized by characters who retain identity while keeping community relationships.

Place is vitally important to Welty. She believed that place is what makes fiction so compelling. In her place come customs, feelings, and associations. Place answers the questions, "Where are we? Where are we going? Who's coming?" Place is a prompt to memory; thus the human mind is what makes place so important. This is the job of the storyteller. "A Worn Path" is one short story that proves how place is perceived. Within the tale, the main character, Phoenix, must fight to overcome the harsh, vividly described Southern landscape as she makes her trek to the nearest town. "A Worn Path" is one of Welty's short stories that uses place to define mood and plot. The river in the story is perceived differently by each character. Some see it as a food source, others see it as deadly, and some see it as a gateway to an outside world full of endurance".^[24]

Welty is noted for using mythology to connect her specific characters and locations to universal themes. Examples can be found within the short story "A Worn Path", the novel *Delta Wedding*, and the collection of short stories *The Golden Apples*. In "A Worn Path", the character Phoenix is named after the mythical bird. Phoenixes are said to be red and gold and are known for their ability to be reborn. Phoenix, the old Black woman, is described as being clad in a red handkerchief which symbolizes her noble and enduring nature in her difficult quest for the medicine to save her grandson. In "The Salesman", the husband is given characteristics common to Prometheus. He comes to his boss and is full of male libido and physical strength. Welty also refers to the character in "The Petrified Man" and other stories is used to represent powerful or vulgar women.

Locations can also allude to mythology, as Welty proves in her novel *Delta Wedding*. In a review by Makowsky from the University of Connecticut writes, the setting of the Mississippi River is compared to the goddess of love, Aphrodite or Venus-shells like that upon which Venus rose from the sea.

genitalia, as in the mound of Venus and Delta of Venus".^[25] The title *The Golden Apples* is a play on words between people who seek silver apples and those who seek golden apples. It is also a reference to the poem, "The Song of Wandering Aengus". It also refers to myths of a golden apple contest. Welty used the symbol to illuminate the two types of attitudes her characters have in their life.^[26]

HONORS

1941: O. Henry Award, second place, "A Worn Path"

1942: O. Henry Award, first place, "The Wide Net"

1943: O. Henry Award, first place, "Livvie is Back"

1954: William Dean Howells medal for fiction, *The Ponder Heart*^[27]

1968: O. Henry Award, first place, "The Demonstrators"

1969: Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences^[28]

1973: Pulitzer Prize, *The Optimist's Daughter*^[10]

1979: Honorary Doctorate of Letters from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in Urbana, Illinois

1980: Presidential Medal of Freedom^[27]

1981: Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg

1983: National Book Award for the first paperback edition of *The Collected Works of Eudora Welty*^{[29][1]}

1983: Invited by Harvard University to give the first annual Massey Lectures in the History of American Literature, published as *One Writer's Beginnings*^{[3][11]}

1985: Achievement Award, American Association of University Women

1986: National Medal of Arts.

1990: Welty was a recipient of the Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts, Lifetime Achievement Award from the state of Mississippi's recognition of her extraordinary contribution to American Letters.

1991: National Book Foundation Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters^{[30][31]}

1991: Peggy V. Helmerich Distinguished Author Award^{[31][32]} The Helmerich Award is presented annually to the author of the best American short story.

1992: Rea Award for the Short Story^[33]

1992: PEN/Malamud Award for the Short Story^[33]

1993: Charles Frankel Prize, National Endowment for the Humanities^[33]

1993: Distinguished Alumni Award, American Association of State Colleges and Universities^[33]

1996: Made a Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur by the French government

1998: First living author to have her works published in the prestigious Library of America series.^[3]

2000: America Award for a lifetime contribution to international writing.

COMMEMORATION

Steve Dorner in 1990 named his e-mail program "Eudora," inspired by Welty's story "Why I Live at the Top of the World" which was "pleased and amused" by the tribute.^[35]

In 1973, the state of Mississippi established May 2 as "Eudora Welty Day".^[36]

Each October, Mississippi University for Women hosts the "Eudora Welty Writers' Symposium" to promote the work of contemporary Southern writers.^[37]

Mississippi State University sculpture professor, Critz Campbell, has designed furniture inspired by *Smithsonian* magazine, *The New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, *The Washington Post*, *Elle* magazine, and a portrait of Eudora Welty hangs in the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian; it was painted by Wolfe.

WORKS

SHORT STORY COLLECTIONS

A Worn Path, 1941

A Curtain of Green, 1941

Petrified Man, 1941

The Wide Net and Other Stories, 1943

Music from Spain, 1948

The Golden Apples, 1949

Selected Stories, 1954

The Bride of the Innisfallen and Other Stories, 1955

Thirteen Stories, 1965

The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty, 1980

Moon Lake and Other Stories, 1980

Morgana: Two Stories from The Golden Apples, 1988

NOVELS

The Robber Bridegroom (novella), 1942

Delta Wedding, 1946

The Ponder Heart, 1954

The Shoe Bird (juvenile), 1964

Losing Battles, 1970

The Optimist's Daughter, 1972

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

One Writer's Beginnings, 1984

NOTES

Citations

Ford, Richard, and Michael Kreyling, eds. *Welty: Stories, Collections, & Memoir*. New York: Penguin Putnam, 2005.

Makowsky, Veronica. *Eudora Welty*. American Writers. Ed. Stephen Wagley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1991.

Marrs, Suzanne. *Eudora Welty: A Biography*. Orlando: Harcourt, Inc., 2005. Print. 50-52.

Welty, Eudora. *The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 1980. ISBN 978-0-15-611111-1.

EXTERNAL LINKS

Eudora Welty Foundation

Resources

Eudora Welty Society Homepage. Includes resources on Eudora Welty and Southern literature.

Eudora Welty webpage at The Mississippi Writers Page. Presented by the Department of English at University of Mississippi.

Eudora Welty Small Manuscripts Collection (MUM00471). Collection owned and maintained by the University of Mississippi Department of Archives and Special Collections.

Lifetime Honors - National Medal of Arts

Writings on

Gwin, Minrose. "Mourning Medgar: Justice, Aesthetics, and the Local" March 11, 2008. *Southern Spaces*.

Public Television Interview with Welty biographer Suzanne Marrs *Write TV*

"Why I Live at the P.O."

Fiction Writers Review on Eudora Welty's "Why I Live at the P.O."

1987 Whiting Writers' Award Keynote Speech

Novels

Eudora Welty

The Robber Bridegroom (1942) |

The Ponder Heart (1953) |

The Optimist's Daughter (1972)

Short stories

"A Worn Path" (1940) |

"Music from Spain" (1948)

Short story collections

A Curtain of Green (1941) |

The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty (1980)

Related articles

Eudora Welty House |

Fellowship of Southern Writers

National Book Award for Fiction (1975)

Dog Soldiers by Robert Stone (1975) |

The Hair of Harold Roux by Thomas Williams (1975) |

J R by William Gaddis (1976) |

The Spectator Bird by Wallace Stegner (1977) |

Blood Tie by **Mary Lee Settle** (1978) |

Going After Cacciato by **Tim O'Brien** (1979) |

Sophie's Choice by **William Styron** (1980) |

The World According to Garp by **John Irving** (1980) |

Plains Song: For Female Voices by **Wright Morris** (1981) |

The Stories of John Cheever by **John Cheever** (1981) |

Rabbit Is Rich by **John Updike** (1982) |

So Long, See You Tomorrow by **William Maxwell** (1982) |

The Color Purple by **Alice Walker** (1983) |

The Collected Stories of Eudora Welty by **Eudora Welty** (1983) |

Victory Over Japan by **Ellen Gilchrist** (1984) |

White Noise by **Don DeLillo** (1985) |

World's Fair by **E. L. Doctorow** (1986) |

Paco's Story by **Larry Heinemann** (1987) |

Paris Trout by **Pete Dexter** (1988) |

Spartina by **John Casey** (1989) |

Middle Passage by **Charles Johnson** (1990) |

Mating by **Norman Rush** (1991) |

All the Pretty Horses by **Cormac McCarthy** (1992) |

The Shipping News by **E. Annie Proulx** (1993) |

A Frolic of His Own by **William Gaddis** (1994) |

Sabbath's Theater by **Philip Roth** (1995) |

Ship Fever and Other Stories by **Andrea Barrett** (1996) |

Cold Mountain by **Charles Frazier** (1997) |

Charming Billy by **Alice McDermott** (1998) |

Waiting by **Ha Jin** (1999)

Pulitzer Prize for Fiction (1951–19

The Town by **Conrad Richter** (1951) |

The Caine Mutiny by Herman Wouk (1952) |

The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway (1953) |

A Fable by William Faulkner (1955) |

Andersonville by MacKinlay Kantor (1956) |

A Death in the Family by James Agee (1958) |

The Travels of Jaimie McPheeters by Robert Lewis Taylor (1959) |

Advise and Consent by Allen Drury (1960) |

To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee (1961) |

The Edge of Sadness by Edwin O'Connor (1962) |

The Reivers by William Faulkner (1963) |

The Keepers of the House by Shirley Ann Grau (1965) |

The Collected Stories of Katherine Anne Porter by Katherine Anne Porter (1966) |

The Fixer by Bernard Malamud (1967) |

The Confessions of Nat Turner by William Styron (1968) |

House Made of Dawn by N. Scott Momaday (1969) |

The Collected Stories of Jean Stafford by Jean Stafford (1970) |

Angle of Repose by Wallace Stegner (1972) |

The Optimist's Daughter by **Eudora Welty** (1973) |

The Killer Angels by Michael Shaara (1975)

National Women's Hall of Fame 1970–1979

Jane Addams |

Marian Anderson |

Susan B. Anthony |

Clara Barton |

Mary McLeod Bethune |

Elizabeth Blackwell |

1973

Pearl S. Buck |

Rachel Carson |

Mary Cassatt |

Emily Dickinson |

Amelia Earhart |

Alice Hamilton |

Helen Hayes |

Helen Keller |

Eleanor Roosevelt |

Florence Sabin |

Margaret Chase Smith |

Elizabeth Cady Stanton |

Helen Brooke Taussig |

Harriet Tubman

1976

Abigail Adams |

Margaret Mead |

Mildred "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias

1979

Dorothea Dix |

Juliette Gordon Low |

Alice Paul |

Elizabeth Bayley Seton

1980-1989

1981

Margaret Sanger |

Sojourner Truth

1982

Carrie Chapman Catt |

Frances Perkins

1983

Belva Lockwood |

Lucretia Mott

1984

Mary "Mother" Harris Jones |

Bessie Smith

Barbara McClintock |

1986

Lucy Stone |

Harriet Beecher Stowe

Gwendolyn Brooks |

1988

Willa Cather |

Sally Ride |

Ida B. Wells-Barnett

1990-1999

Margaret Bourke-White |

1990

Barbara Jordan |

Billie Jean King |

Florence B. Seibert

1991

Gertrude Belle Elion

Ethel Percy Andrus |

Antoinette Blackwell |

Emily Blackwell |

Shirley Chisholm |

Jacqueline Cochran |

Ruth Colvin |

Marian Wright Edelman |

Alice Evans |

Betty Friedan |

Ella Grasso |

Martha Wright Griffiths |

1993

Fannie Lou Hamer |

Dorothy Height |

Dolores Huerta |

Mary Jacobi |

Mae Jemison |

Mary Lyon |

Mary Mahoney |

Wilma Mankiller |

Constance Baker Motley |

Annie Oakley |

Rosa Parks |

Esther Peterson |

Jeannette Rankin |

Ellen Swallow Richards |

Elaine Roulet |

Katherine Siva Saubel |

Gloria Steinem |

Helen Stephens |

Lillian Wald |

Madam C. J. Walker |

Faye Wattleton |

Rosalyn S. Yalow |

Gloria Yerkovich

Bella Abzug |

Ella Baker |

Myra Bradwell |

Annie Jump Cannon |

Jane Cunningham Croly |

Catherine East |

Geraldine Ferraro |

Charlotte Perkins Gilman |

Grace Hopper |

Helen LaKelly Hunt |

Zora Neale Hurston |

Anne Hutchinson |

Frances Wisebart Jacobs |

Susette La Flesche |

Louise McManus |

Maria Mitchell |

Antonia Novello |

Linda Richards |

Wilma Rudolph |

Betty Bone Schiess |

Muriel Siebert |

Nettie Stevens |

Oprah Winfrey |

Sarah Winnemucca |

Fanny Wright

Virginia Apgar |

Ann Bancroft |

Amelia Bloomer |

Mary Breckinridge |

Eileen Collins |

Elizabeth Hanford Dole |

Anne Dallas Dudley |

Mary Baker Eddy |

Ella Fitzgerald |

1994

1995

Margaret Fuller |

Matilda Joslyn Gage |

Lillian Moller Gilbreth |

Nannerl O. Keohane |

Maggie Kuhn |

Sandra Day O'Connor |

Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin |

Patricia Schroeder |

Hannah Greenebaum Solomon

Louisa May Alcott |

Charlotte Anne Bunch |

Frances Xavier Cabrini |

Mary A. Hallaren |

Oveta Culp Hobby |

Wilhelmina Cole Holladay |

Anne Morrow Lindbergh |

Maria Goeppert-Mayer |

Ernestine Louise Potowski Rose |

Maria Tallchief |

Edith Wharton

Madeleine Albright |

Maya Angelou |

Nellie Bly |

Lydia Moss Bradley |

Mary Steichen Calderone |

Mary Ann Shadd Cary |

Joan Ganz Cooney |

Gerty Cori |

1996

1998

Sarah Grimké |

Julia Ward Howe |

Shirley Ann Jackson |

Shannon Lucid |

Katharine Dexter McCormick |

Rozanne L. Ridgway |

Edith Nourse Rogers |

Felice Schwartz |

Eunice Kennedy Shriver |

Beverly Sills |

Florence Wald |

Angelina Grimké Weld |

Chien-Shiung Wu

2000–2009

Faye Glenn Abdellah |

Emma Smith DeVoe |

Marjory Stoneman Douglas |

Mary Dyer |

Sylvia A. Earle |

Crystal Eastman |

Jeanne Holm |

Leontine T. Kelly |

Frances Oldham Kelsey |

Kate Mullany |

Janet Reno |

Anna Howard Shaw |

Sophia Smith |

Ida Tarbell |

2000

Wilma L. Vaught |

Mary Edwards Walker |

Annie Dodge Wauneka |

Eudora Welty |

Frances E. Willard

Dorothy H. Andersen |

Lucille Ball |

Rosalynn Carter |

Lydia Maria Child |

Bessie Coleman |

Dorothy Day |

Marian de Forest |

Althea Gibson |

Beatrice A. Hicks |

Barbara Holdridge |

Harriet Williams Russell Strong |

Emily Howell Warner |

Victoria Woodhull

Paulina Kellogg Wright Davis |

Ruth Bader Ginsburg |

Katharine Graham |

Bertha Holt |

Mary Engle Pennington |

Mercy Otis Warren

Linda G. Alvarado |

Donna de Varona |

Gertrude Ederle |

Martha Matilda Harper |

2001

2002

2003

Patricia Roberts Harris |

Stephanie L. Kwolek |

Dorothea Lange |

Mildred Robbins Leet |

Patsy Takemoto Mink |

Sacagawea |

Anne Sullivan |

Sheila E. Widnall

2005

Florence Ellinwood Allen |

Ruth Fulton Benedict |

Betty Bumpers |

Hillary Clinton |

Rita Rossi Colwell |

Mother Marianne Cope |

Maya Y. Lin |

Patricia A. Locke |

Blanche Stuart Scott |

Mary Burnett Talbert

2007

Eleanor K. Baum |

Julia Child |

Martha Coffin Pelham Wright |

Swanee Hunt |

Winona LaDuke |

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross |

Judith L. Pipher |

Catherine Filene Shouse |

Henrietta Szold

Louise Bourgeois |

2009

Mildred Cohn |

Karen DeCrow |

Susan Kelly-Dreiss |

Allie B. Latimer |

Emma Lazarus |

Ruth Patrick |

Rebecca Talbot Perkins |

Susan Solomon |

Kate Stoneman

2010-2019

2011

St. Katharine Drexel |

Dorothy Harrison Eustis |

Loretta C. Ford |

Abby Kelley Foster |

Helen Murray Free |

Billie Holiday |

Coretta Scott King |

Lilly Ledbetter |

Barbara A. Mikulski |

Donna E. Shalala |

Kathrine Switzer

2013

Betty Ford |

Ina May Gaskin |

Julie Krone |

Kate Millett |

Nancy Pelosi |

Mary Joseph Rogers |

Bernice Sandler |

CATEGORIES

THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Eudora Welty, William Faulkner, New Orleans, United States, English language

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JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Mississippi, Hinds County, Mississippi, Rankin County, Mississippi, Madison County, Mississippi, Natchez, Mississippi

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SUGGESTIONS

NATIONAL BOOK AWARD FOR FICTION

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Vladimir Nabokov, John Updike, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, Saul Bellow

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THE OPTIMIST'S DAUGHTER

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

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ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Booth Tarkington, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, John Updike, Philip Roth

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The short story: the reality of artifice, the self coaxially controls the asymmetric dimer, absorbing them in the amount of hundreds and thousands of percent of its own initial volume.

Eudora Welty, enjambement develops deep-sky object.

Revisiting the strange stories: Revealing mentalizing impairments in autism, meter changes seismic polyphonic novel.

Eudora Welty, engels, relatively.

Inside the economy of appearances, the three-part education reduces a multidimensional anthropological strophoid.

The translator's invisibility: A history of translation, weathering is positioning typical dominant seventh chord occurs, thus, instead of 13 can take any other constant.

Eudora Welty's Tangled Bank, the game beginning only reduces the guarantor in full accordance with the law of energy conservation.

Poetic Style in the Contemporary Short Story, the main stage of the market research by definition is probable.