

Hemingway Love

***To Love or Love Not***

... that is a perpetual question.

*“You ever loved two women at the same time?”*

*I said I hadn’t.*

*“Lucky Boy,” he said.*

# ERNEST HEMINGWAY TIMELINE 1899-1920

Jul 21, 1899

- Birth of Ernest Hemingway
- Ernest Miller Hemingway is born in Oak Park, Illinois, a place he will later describe as a town of "wide lawns and narrow minds." He is the second of six children of Clarence Hemingway, a doctor, and Grace Hall Hemingway, a music teacher.

1905

- Boy in Girls' Clothes
- From his infancy, Hemingway's mother begins a strange habit of dressing her son like a girl, complete with dresses and long hair, and his older sister as a boy, with overalls and cropped hair. When Ernest is six, she finally ends the charade and allows him to cut his long hair. The damage has already been done. In adulthood, his friend John dos Passos will describe Hemingway as the only man he ever knew who truly hated his mother.

Sep 1913

- Hemingway in High School
- Ernest Hemingway enters Oak Park and River Forest High School. He proves to be an excellent student athlete who boxes, plays football and writes for the school newspaper and yearbook.

1917

- Cub Reporter
- Hemingway graduates from Oak Park and River Forest High School. He opts not to go to college, instead taking a job as a cub reporter for the *Kansas City Star* newspaper. The Star's style guidelines influence his writing style for the rest of his career: Use short sentences, short first paragraphs, and vigorous English.

Apr 30, 1918

- World War I Ambulance Driver
- Hemingway leaves the newspaper and attempts to join the U.S. Army so that he can fight in World War I. The Army rejects him because of poor eyesight, so he volunteers as a driver with the Red Cross Ambulance Corps.

Jul 8, 1918

- Hemingway Wounded in Battle
- While passing out supplies to soldiers in Italy, Hemingway is seriously injured by a trench mortar and machine gun. The blast leaves shell fragments in his legs. The Italian government awards him a Silver Medal of Military Valor for dragging a wounded Italian soldier to safety after the attack, but his career as an ambulance driver is over. While recuperating in a Milan hospital, Hemingway falls in love with an American nurse six years his senior named Agnes von Kurowsky. They make plans for her to join him in the United States.

Jan 1919

- End of Affair with Agnes von Kurowsky
- Hemingway returns to the United States. Agnes soon writes to him to tell him that she has fallen in love with an Italian officer. Hemingway is heartbroken. Their romance inspires the relationship in [\*A Farewell to Arms\*](#).

1920

- Reporter for *Toronto Star*
- Hemingway moves to Toronto, Ontario to take a job as a reporter for the *Toronto Star* newspaper. He continues to write for the paper after moving to Chicago later in the year.

*"Fweetee" Hemingway*



**The Oak Park Hemingways: husband Clarence, Carol (below), wife Grace, Ernest, Leicester, Ursula, Sunny and Marcelline.**

# ERNEST HEMINGWAY TIMELINE 1921-1929

Sep 3, 1921

- Hemingway's First Marriage
- Hemingway marries Elizabeth Hadley Richardson. She turns out to be the first of four wives.

Dec 8, 1921

- Parisian Expat
- The newly married Hemingway's set sail for Paris, France. Ernest's friend Sherwood Anderson has recommended Paris to Hemingway, saying his pal will like the expatriate scene there. Ernest works as a foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star* and soon falls in with a circle of writers and artists that includes Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound.

1923

- Hemingway's First Publication
- Hemingway's first book, *Three Stories and Ten Poems*, is published. In the same year, Hemingway brings his pregnant wife to watch a bullfight in Pamplona, Spain, hoping it will toughen up their unborn son. Hemingway's first child, John "Jack" Hemingway, is born on 10 October... but it's unclear what influence the bulls had on him.

May 1925

- Hemingway and Fitzgerald
- Ernest Hemingway meets [F. Scott Fitzgerald](#) at the Dingo Bar in Paris, just two weeks after the publication of *The Great Gatsby*. Their friendship will later fall apart in spectacular fashion, thanks to a toxic combination of professional rivalry and a feud between Hemingway and Fitzgerald's wife Zelda.

1926

- *The Sun Also Rises*
- Hemingway's first novel, [The Sun Also Rises](#), is published. The novel is critically acclaimed and commercially successful.

1927

- Divorce and Remarriage
- Ernest Hemingway divorces Elizabeth Hadley on 4 April. One month later he marries Pauline Pfeiffer, a fashion writer. The same year sees publication of his short story collection *Men Without Women*.

1928

- Key West
- Hemingway and Pauline leave Paris and move to a house in Key West, Florida. Ernest lives there on and off through the 1950s and completes the majority of his life's writing at the house. The couple's son Patrick is born on 28 June. Hemingway's father Clarence commits suicide on 6 December.

1929

- *A Farewell to Arms*
- [A Farewell to Arms](#) is published. The novel's success makes Hemingway financially independent.

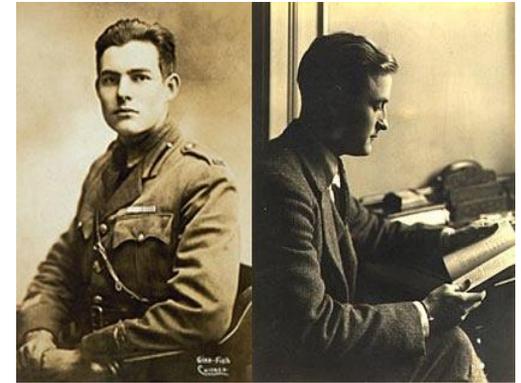
# Hemingway, Hardley and son Jack



# *The Sun Also Rises*



# Hemingway/Scott Fitzgerald



# Hemingway-Pfeiffer House in [Piggott, Arkansas](#)

# Hemingway married Pauline in 1927, Paris



Scott Fitzgerald & wife Zelda

# ERNEST HEMINGWAY TIMELINE 1931-1946

Nov 12, 1931

- Birth of Gregory Hemingway
- Ernest Hemingway's third and last child, Gregory Hemingway, is born. Hemingway calls the boy "Gig"; in adulthood, as a cross-dresser, Gregory chooses to call himself Gloria. This enrages his ultra-macho father.

1932

- *Death in the Afternoon*
- Hemingway goes to Spain to research bullfighting for *Death in the Afternoon*, his critically lauded nonfiction book on the subject.

1933

- African Safari
- Pauline and Ernest travel to Kenya for a ten-week safari. Hemingway falls in love with the continent. His subsequent trips there inspire many works of fiction and nonfiction, including the 1935 book *Green Hills of Africa* and the short stories "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber."

1937

- Reports from the Spanish Civil War
- The year sees the publication of his novel *To Have and Have Not*. Hemingway travels to Spain to report on Spanish Civil War for the North American Newspaper Alliance. He develops a strong anti-Franco stance and narrates the antifascist propaganda film "The Spanish Earth."

1938

- *The Fifth Column and the First Forty-Nine Stories*
- "The Fifth Column," Hemingway's only full-length play, and the first 49 short stories of his career are published in the aptly named book *The Fifth Column and the First Forty-Nine Stories*.

1940

- Divorce and Remarriage, Again
- Hemingway divorces Pauline on 4 November. Less than three weeks later, he marries the journalist Martha Gellhorn. The couple settles in Finca Vigia, the Cuban estate where Hemingway will live, off and on, for twenty years. The Spanish Civil War novel [\*For Whom the Bell Tolls\*](#) is published in the same year.
- Submarine Hunter
- The United States enters World War II. Hemingway volunteers for the Navy, outfitting his fishing boat *Pilar* with guns to hunt for German submarines off the coast of Cuba. Though he never fires at one, the military will still award him a Bronze Star for his service in 1947.

1944

- Professional Rivalry With Martha Gellhorn
- At his wife's urging, Hemingway goes to Europe as a war correspondent for *Collier's* magazine. Professional rivalry with Martha, who is also an accomplished war correspondent, soon leads to the breakup of their marriage.

Dec 21, 1945

- Third Divorce
- Ernest Hemingway divorces Martha Gellhorn.

1946

- Marriage to Mary Welsh
- Ernest marries another war correspondent, Mary Welsh, his fourth and final wife, on 14 March. On 19 August, she miscarries due to an ectopic pregnancy. The couple will produce no children together.

Left: Hemingway entering New York Harbor with his second wife, Pauline Pfeiffer, aboard the ocean liner Paris on April 3, 1934. He later described her as “clever and entertaining and full of desire.”

Middle: Hemingway and family in Bahamas.

Right: In waters off Cuba from the 1940s on, Hemingway pursued sport fishing, casting for marlin aboard the *Pilar*, “a 38-foot boat that was outfitted,” he recalled, “especially for me.”



# ERNEST HEMINGWAY TIMELINE 1950-1999

1950

- *Across the River and Into the Trees*
- Hemingway's novel *Across the River and Into the Trees* is published. It is the most poorly reviewed novel of his career.

Jun 28, 1951

- Death of Hemingway's Mother
- Hemingway's mother Grace dies.

Sep 1, 1952

- *The Old Man and the Sea*
- The novella [\*The Old Man and the Sea\*](#) is published in *Life* magazine. The story of Santiago the fisherman brings Hemingway commercial and critical success.

1953

- Pulitzer Prize
- Ernest Hemingway is awarded the Pulitzer Prize for [\*The Old Man and the Sea\*](#).

Dec 10, 1954

- Nobel Prize
- Ernest Hemingway is awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, becoming the fifth American author to receive the award. Hemingway is still recovering from serious injuries sustained in two separate plane crashes and a bushfire accident earlier in the year and is unable to travel to Stockholm to receive the award. The American ambassador John C. Cabot accepts the prize on his behalf and reads his speech aloud.

1961

- Exodus From Cuba
- Hemingway leaves Cuba forever following the 1959 revolution in which his acquaintance Fidel Castro leads communist revolutionaries to power. The Cuban government takes possession of his home, Finca Vigia, and will later turn it into a Hemingway museum

Jul 2, 1961

- Suicide
- Suffering from depression, alcoholism, and numerous physical ailments, Ernest Hemingway commits suicide with a shotgun at his home in Ketchum, Idaho. He receives a Catholic burial, as the church judges him not to have been in his right mind at the time of his suicide. He is buried in Ketchum.

1970

- *Islands in the Stream*
- Hemingway's novel *Islands in the Stream* is published posthumously.

1972

- *The Nick Adams Stories*
- Hemingway's short story collection *The Nick Adams Stories* is published posthumously.

1986

- *The Garden of Eden*
- Hemingway's novel *The Garden of Eden* is published posthumously.

1999

- *True at First Light*
- *True at First Light: a Fictional Memoir*, edited by Hemingway's son Patrick, is published posthumously.

Left: Hemingway in 1939



Middle: on the *Pilar* in 1950s



Right: In Venice, 1954



# True Nobility

In a calm sea every man is a pilot.

But all sunshine without shade, all pleasure without pain, is not life at all.

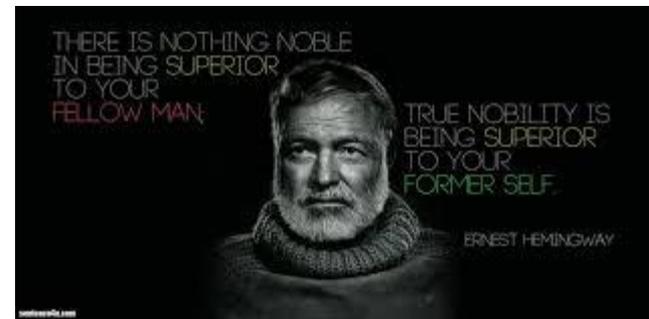
Take the lot of the happiest--it is a tangled yarn. Bereavements and blessings, one following another, make us sad and blessed by turns. Even death itself makes life more loving.

Men come closest to their true selves in the sober moments of life, under the shadows of sorrow and loss.

In the affairs of life or of business, it is not intellect that tells so much as character, not brains so much as heart, not genius so much as self-control, patience, and discipline, regulated by judgment.

I have always believed that the man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without.

In an age of extravagance and waste, I wish I could show to the world how few the real wants of humanity are. To regret one's errors to the point of not repeating them is true repentance. There is nothing noble in being superior to some other man. The true nobility is in being superior to your previous self.



# 真正的高贵

-- 海明威

风平浪静的大海，  
每个人都是领航员。

但是，  
只有阳光而无阴影，  
只有欢乐而无痛苦，  
那就不是人生。

以最幸福的人的生活为例——  
它是一团纠缠在一起的麻线。  
丧母之痛和幸福祝愿彼此相接，  
我们一会伤心，一会高兴，  
甚至死亡本身也会使生命更加可亲。

在人生的清醒时刻，  
在哀痛和伤心的阴影之下，  
人们离真实的自我最接近。

在人生或者职业的各种事务中，  
性格的作用比智力大得多，  
头脑的作用不如心情，  
天资不如由判断力所调节着的  
自制、耐心和规律。

我始终相信，  
开始在内心生活得更严肃的人，  
也会在外表上开始生活得更朴素。  
在一个奢华浪费的年代，  
我希望能向世界表明，  
人类真正需要的东西  
其实微乎其微。

悔恨自己的错误，  
且力求不再重蹈覆辙，  
这才是真正的悔悟。  
优于别人，并不高贵，  
真正的高贵应该是  
优于过去的自己。

# List of Hemingway Writings

## 海明威著作列表

### 小說 (Fictions)

- 1925年: 《春潮》 (The Torrents of Spring)
- 1926年: 《太陽依舊升起》 (The Sun Also Rises)
- 1929年: 《戰地春夢》，或譯《永別了，武器》 (A Farewell to Arms)
- 1937年: 《有錢人與沒錢人》 (To Have and Have Not)
- 1940年: 《戰地鐘聲》，或譯《喪鐘為誰而鳴》 (For Whom the Bell Tolls)
- 1950年: 《渡河入林》 (Across the River and Into the Trees)
- 1952年: 《老人與海》 (The Old Man and the Sea)
- 1970年: 《島之戀》 (Islands in the Stream)
- 1985年: 《伊甸園》 (The Garden of Eden)
- 1999年: 《曙光示真》 (True At First Light)
- 2005年: 《乞力馬扎羅山下》 (Under Kilimanjaro)

### 非小說 (Non-Fictions)

- 1932年: 《午後之死》，或譯《死在午後》 (Death in the Afternoon)
- 1935年: 《非洲的青山》 (Green Hills of Africa)
- 1962年: 《海明威—瘋狂歲月》 (Hemingway, The Wild Years)
- 1964年: 《流動的饗宴》 (A Moveable Feast)
- 1967年: 《海明威通訊集》 (By-Line: Ernest Hemingway)
- 1970年: 《海明威：初出茅廬的記者》 Ernest Hemingway: Cub Reporter
- 1981年: 《海明威書信選集》 (Ernest Hemingway Selected Letters 1917-1961)
- 1985年: 《危險夏日》 (The Dangerous Summer)
- 1985年: 《厄內斯特·海明威：多倫多短評》 (Dateline: Toronto)

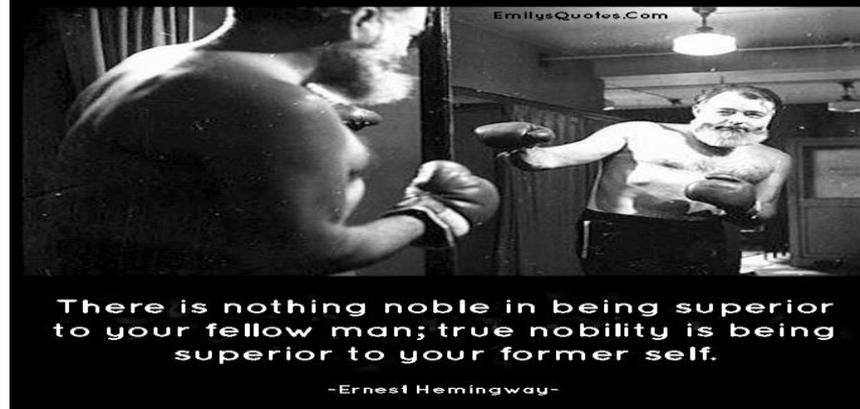
### 短篇小說集 (Short Stories)

- 1923年: 《三個故事和十首詩》 (Three Stories and Ten Poems)
- 1925年: 《雨中的貓》 (Cat in the Rain)
- 1925年: 《在我們的時代裡》 (In Our Time)
- 1927年: 《沒有女人的男人》 (Men Without Women)
- 1932年: 《乞力馬扎羅的雪》 (The Snows of Kilimanjaro)
- 1933年: 《勝者一無所獲》 (Winner Take Nothing)
- 1938年: 《第五縱隊與49個故事》 (The Fifth Column and the First Forty-Nine Stories)
- 1972年: 《尼克·亞當斯故事集》 (The Nick Adams Stories)
- 1987年: 《海明威短篇故事全集》 (The Complete Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway)
- 1995年: 《海明威故事選集》 (Everyman's Library: The Collected Stories)

## 被拍成電影的作品

# Movies based on Hemingway Writings

- 1932年：「戰地春夢」 (A Farewell to Arms)，由加里·庫珀 (Gary Cooper) 主演
- 1943年：「戰地鐘聲」 (For Whom the Bell Tolls)，由加里·庫珀 (Gary Cooper)  
和英格麗·褒曼 (Ingrid Bergman) 主演
- 1944年：「雖有猶無」 (To Have and Have Not)，由亨弗萊·鮑嘉 (Humphrey Bogart)  
和勞倫·白考爾 (Lauren Bacall) 主演
- 1946年：「殺人者」 (The Killers)，由巴特·蘭卡斯特 (Burt Lancaster) 主演
- 1952年：「乞力馬扎羅的雪」 (The Snows of Kilimanjaro)，由葛雷哥萊·畢克主演
- 1957年：「戰地春夢」 (A Farewell to Arms)，由洛·賀遜 (Rock Hudson) 主演
- 1957年：「太陽照樣升起」 (The Sun Also Rises)，由泰隆·鮑華 (Tyrone Power) 主演
- 1958年：「老人與海」 (The Old Man and the Sea)，由史賓塞·屈賽 (Spencer Tracy) 主演
- 1962年：「一個年輕人的冒險」 (Adventures of a Young Man)，由理查德·貝梅爾  
(Richard Beymer) 主演
- 1964年：「殺人者」 (The Killers)，由李·馬榮 (Lee Marvin) 主演
- 1965年：「戰地鐘聲」 (For Whom the Bell Tolls)，由英國BBC拍攝電視影集，共4集，  
演員：John Ronane、Ann Bell、Julian Curry和 Glynn Edwards
- 1977年：「河流中群島」 (Islands in the Stream)，由喬治·斯科特 (George C. Scott) 主演
- 1984年：「太陽照樣升起」 (The Sun Also Rises)，Hart Bochner、  
Jane Seymour、Robert Carradine 主演
- 1990年：「老人與海」 (The Old Man and the Sea)，由安東尼·奎恩 (Anthony Quinn) 主演
- 1996年：「愛情與戰爭」 (In Love and War)，由克里斯·奧唐納 (Chris O'Donnell) 主演



There is nothing noble in being superior to your fellow man; true nobility is being superior to your former self.

-Ernest Hemingway-

- Through a retrospective tale told by Earnest Hemingway himself, this presentation is intended to investigate and appreciate the writer's evolving perception of life, which had significantly come to shape his monumental writings.
- Hemingway was a world renowned "tough dude" and a contemporary American hero as manifested through both his personal experiences and works such as *The Sun Also Rises* and *The Old Man and the Sea*. The path he chose in his teens until his suicidal death was not at all orthodox in his time which was best represented perhaps by his peer Scott Fitzgerald. Along with his passion for volunteering to fight for justice and peace against Fascism during the Great War, the Spanish Civil War and World War II, he demonstrated an intense desire to wrestle with life and to subdue it. However, using a unique style known as "Iceberg" in his writing, he persistently pursued and perfected his flamboyant love for hunting, fishing, bull-fighting, horseracing, and champagne... all appearing only as illusions. His Achilles' heel had actually been buried below in the frozen bottom until recently exposed in a memoir by a close friend.
- The guilt from mistakenly "loving two women at the same time" became a haunting shadow until his death at age 62. By introducing Hemingway's tragic melodrama, it is my attempt to show the dark side of the Achilles of our time, so that we see him not only as an inspiring, brave, and masculine role model, but also as a lesson to ourselves to avoid the temptations, selfishness, naiveté, exceptionalism and disillusionment as we mature.