

Tennessee Williams was a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose works include, A Streetcar Named Desire and Cat on a Hot Tin Roof. Playwright Tennessee Williams was born on March 26, 1911, in

Something Cloudy, Something Clear. The Red Devil Battery Sign. Stopped Rocking and Other Screenplays. The Remarkable Rooming-House of Mme. Clothes for a Summer Hotel: Steps Must Be Gentle. A Lovely Sunday for Creve Coeur. New Directions, Small Craft Warnings. Dragon Counting, A Book of Plays. In the Bar of a Tokyo Hotel. Dramatists Play Service, Kingdom of the Earth. New York Dramatists Play Service, The Eccentricities of a Nightingale. House of Books, The Night of the Iguana. Sweet Bird of Youth. A Perfect Analysis is Given by a Parrot. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof. New American Library, I Rise a Flame, Cried the Phoenix. Laughlin, Summer and Smoke. A Streetcar Named Desire. It Happened the Day the Sun Rose. Sylvester and Orphanos, Moise and the World of Reason. Eight Moral Ladies Possessed. One Arm, and Other Stories. Three Players of a Summer Game. The Roman Spring of Mrs. Poetry Androgyne, Mon Amour. In the Winter of Cities. Five Young American Poets. Other The Notebook of Trigorin: Letters of Tennessee Williams to Maria St. Letters to Donald Windham. The Script for the Film. Later, however, he converted to Roman Catholicism Falk, He was born to Edwina Dakin and Cornelius Coffin Williams, the second of three children and the first boy. His siblings were Rose his sister and Walter, known as Dakin see interview below. When Williams was small, he stayed with his grandparents Rev. According to Falk, Williams moved fifteen times in sixteen years. Finally, he moved back with his parents when they moved to St. Louis in Skates and Sansing. It was not until the age of eleven that this desire was recognized when his mother bought him an old type writer. He also won many high school advertisement contests. Tennessee Williams attended the University of Missouri where he decided to become a playwright Playwright Tennessee Williams site. Williams then went to work at the International Shoe Company, where he was a warehouse clerk. Williams worked all day and wrote plays and stories all night, which eventually caused him to have a nervous breakdown. As a result of the breakdown, he went again to stay with his grandparents in Memphis, Tennessee Falk 22, While staying with his grandparents, Williams produced his first one-act play Cairo, Shanghai, Bombay! After the play was produced and published, Williams decided to enroll in Washington University. There his grandmother paid for him to attend. Williams met Willand Holland, who was the director of Mummerys, an experimental theater. A tragic family event occurred, and Williams had to leave Washington University. His sister Rose had an operation on a prefrontal lobotomy from which she never recovered. In 1935, Williams entered and finally graduated from the University of Iowa in Falk, In he received an honorary degree from Harvard University Bloom, Sign outside the home in Columbus, Mississippi, where Williams was born. After graduating from college, Williams found some work, but then he lost his job. He felt forced to go to New Orleans, where he changed his name from Tom to Tennessee. He got his name from a roommate in college who called him Tennessee because Williams had lived in Tennessee Playwright Tennessee Williams. The Field of Blue Children was the first book written by Tennessee. He became an itinerant writer, moving from Chicago to St. Louis to New Orleans to California and finally Mexico. One of those one-act plays was American Blues. That same year his grandmother Rose died from cancer. Williams decided to re-write the play and publish it. The Glass Menagerie opened in Chicago for the first time. Tennessee wrote his plays from his experience and his childhood and his inspiration came strictly from the South Falk It is no secret that Williams was a homosexual. He died on February 25, 1983, in a hotel in New York City. Tennessee Williams lived from to

Chapter 2 : The Glass Menagerie - Wikipedia

Thomas Lanier "Tennessee" Williams III (March 26, February 25,) was an American playwright. Along with Eugene O'Neill and Arthur Miller, he is considered among the three foremost playwrights of 20th-century American drama.

Five Short Plays, acting edition. Dramatists Play Service, Battle of Angels with Orpheus Descending. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof. The New American Library, Secker and Warburg, I Rise in Flame, Cried the Phoenix, acting edition. In the Winter of Cities. The Kingdom of Earth. The Knightly Quest and Other Stories. The Night of the Iguana. One Arm and Other Stories. Orpheus Descending with Battle of Angels. The Roman Spring of Mrs. The Streetcar Named Desire. Nobody Knows My Name. Horizon Press, , pp. Blair, Walter et al. The Literature of the United States. Scott, Foresman and Co. The Theatre of Revolt. Little, Bron and Co. Dornam, Jack Howard von. Theatre Library Association, , pp. Recent American Drama, no. An End to Innocence: Essays on Culture and Politics. Love and Death in the American Novel. Stein and Day, The Romantic Movement in American Writing. Frenz, Horst and Ulrich Weisstein. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Gaer, Joseph and Ben Siegel. New American Library, Theatre at the Crossroads. Holt, Rinehart, and Wilson, The Theatre in Our Times. Carousel" in Theatre Arts Anthology. Theatre Arts Books, , pp. A Gilson Reader, ed. Violence in Recent Southern Fiction. Duke University Press, Two Modern American tragedies: The Broken World of Tennessee Williams. University of Wisconsin Press, I Lost It at the Movies. Williams" in The Theatre in Spite of Itself. Simon and Schuster, , pp. Modernism in the Modern Drama. Cornell University Press, Twentieth Century Authors; 1st Supplement. Philosophy in a New Key: New American Library of World Literature, A Survey since Ibsen and Shaw. Essential Books, , pp. Farrar, Straus and Co. The basic Ideas of Calvinism. American Thought and Writing. Main Currents in American Thought. Harcourt, Brace and Co, On the Theology of Death. Herder and Herder, The Psychology of Unbelief: Character and Temperament in Relation to Unbelief. Sheed and Ward, Williams has made of D. Morality in the Plays of Tennessee Williams. University of Florida, Remember Me to Tom. Periodical Reviews of Individual Plays. Newsweek, XLI March 30, , Time, LXI March 30, , Newsweek, XLV April 4, , The Spectator, CC February 7, , Time, LXV April 4, , Newsweek, LI January 20, , Christian Science Monitor Magazine, April 15, , 8. Newsweek, XXV April 9, , The Spectator, CC March 8, , Time, XLV April 9, , Hudson Review, XV Spring, , Newsweek, LXI January 28, , Life, LII April 13, , Newsweek, LIX January 8, , Saturday Review, XL March 30, , Horizon, III March, , Newsweek, LVI November 21, , English, XII Summer, , Life, XXX February 26, , Forum, CIX February, , France Illustration Supplement, V November 12, , Newsweek, XXX December 15, , Theatre Arts, XL April, , Time, L December 15, , Time, XIV October 31, , Forum, CX December, , Time, LII October 18, , Time, LXV May 2, , Free World, X November, ,

Chapter 3 : Tennessee Williams Biography - life, family, children, parents, name, story, death, wife, school

Tennessee Williams' early heroines / a selected bibliography" / Charles A. Carpenter, Jr., Elizabeth Cook. George Bernard Shaw: a selected bibliography (), part II / Earl Farley, Marvin Carlson.

He uses his experiences so as to universalize them through the means of the stage. Thus, his life is utilized over and over again in the creation of his dramas. His father was a loud, outgoing, hard-drinking, boisterous man who bordered on the vulgar, at least as far as the young, sensitive Tennessee Williams was concerned. In contrast to his father, his mother seemed to be rather quiet and possessive, demonstrating a tremendous attachment to her children. Tennessee was himself a rather delicate child who was plagued with several serious childhood diseases which kept him from attending regular school. His maternal grandfather was an Episcopal rector, apparently a rather liberal and progressive individual. Perhaps because his early life was spent in an atmosphere of genteel culture, the greatest shock to Williams was the move his family made when he was about twelve. The father accepted a position in a shoe factory in St. Louis and moved the family from the expansive Episcopal home in the South to an ugly tenement building in St. Their cramped apartment and the ugliness of the city life seemed to make a lasting impression on the boy. Here in school he was often ridiculed for his southern accent, and he was never able to find acceptance. Likewise, his father, who had been a traveling salesman, was suddenly at home most of the time. It was here in St. She, like Laura in *The Glass Menagerie*, began to live in her own world of glass ornaments. Eventually, she had to be placed in an institution. She became the model for Laura Wingfield. And both were seen by Williams as being shy, quiet, but lovely girls who were not able to cope with the modern world. At the university he began to write more and discovered alcohol as a cure for his over-sensitive shyness. After his third year, his father got him a position in the shoe factory. He worked there for two years; he later classified this time as the most miserable two years of his life. He spent dreary days at the warehouse and then devoted his nights to writing poetry, plays, and short stories. After two years of working all day and writing all night, he had a nervous breakdown and went to Memphis, Tennessee, to recuperate with his grandfather, who had moved there after retirement. His years of frustration and his dislike of the warehouse job are reflected directly in the character of Tom Wingfield, who followed essentially the same pattern that Williams himself followed. In fact, Tennessee gave this character his own first name, Tom. During all of this time, Tennessee had been winning small prizes for various types of writing, but nothing significant had yet been written. After his rest in Memphis, he returned to the university Washington University in St. Here he wrote and had some of his earlier works produced. He later attended the State University of Iowa and wrote two long plays for a creative writing seminar. After leaving Iowa, he drifted around the country, picking up odd jobs and collecting experiences until he received a Rockefeller Fellowship in He spent his time writing until the money was exhausted and then he worked again at odd jobs until his first great success with *The Glass Menagerie* in Williams has used his early life in most of his plays. His favorite setting is southern, with southern characters. In *Stanley Kowalski*, we see many of the rough, poker-playing, manly qualities that his own father possessed. In *Laura and Amanda*, we find very close echoes to his own mother and sister. In *Tom Wingfield*, we find again the struggles and aspirations of the writer himself re-echoed in literary form. Thus he has objectified his own subjective experiences in his literary works.

Chapter 4 : Tennessee Williams: Bibliography

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The Critical Response to Tennessee Williams. University of Pittsburgh Press. Conversations with Tennessee Williams. University Press of Mississippi. Also a second edition in The Influence of D. Lawrence on Tennessee Williams. University of Alabama Press. Everyone Else is an Audience. Tennessee Williams A to Z: Kenneth Holditch; Richard Freeman Leavitt. Tennessee Williams and the South. Essays in Critical Pluralism. The Tennessee Williams Encyclopedia. A Guide to Research and Performance. The World of Tennessee Williams. The Unknown Tennessee Williams. New York, New York: Critical Essays on Tennessee Williams. Tennessee Williams and Friends: Tennessee Williams and Elia Kazan: A Collaboration in the Theatre. A Postmodern Approach to Tennessee Williams. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. The Films of Tennessee Williams. Cry of the Heart: An Intimate Memoir of Tennessee Williams. A Portrait in Laughter and Lamentation. Cambridge Companion to Tennessee Williams. The Politics of Reputation: Communists, Cowboys, and Queers: University of Minnesota Press. Tennessee Williams on the Soviet Stage. The Kindness of Strangers: The Life of Tennessee Williams. Memory, Myth, and Symbol. Millennial Essays on Tennessee Williams. Dakin Williams; Shepherd Mead. Stamperia Valdonega for Sandy Campbell. Most of the sources listed are encyclopedic in nature but might be limited to a specific field, such as musicians or film directors. A lack of listings here does not indicate unimportance -- we are nowhere near finished with this portion of the project -- though if many are shown it does indicate a wide recognition of this individual.

Chapter 5 : Tennessee Williams Annotated Bibliography | Conversations about Reading

Tennessee Williams (-). Thomas Lanier Williams III, known as Tennessee Williams is one of America's most popular playwrights, and now regarded as one of the most significant writers of the twentieth century.

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Throughout his life Williams remained close to his sister Rose, who was diagnosed with schizophrenia as a young woman. In , as her behavior became increasingly disturbing, she was subjected to a lobotomy. It required her to be institutionalized for the rest of her life. As soon as he was financially able, Williams had her moved to a private institution just north of New York City, where he often visited her. He gave her a percentage interest in several of his most successful plays, the royalties from which were applied toward her care. In New York City he joined a gay social circle that included fellow writer and close friend Donald Windham "Don" and his then partner Fred Melton. In the summer of , Williams initiated an affair with Kip Kiernan "Kip", a young Canadian dancer he met in Provincetown, Massachusetts. When Kiernan left him to marry a woman, he was distraught. But he was also prone to jealous rages and excessive drinking, and their relationship was tempestuous. They lived and traveled together until late , when Williams ended the affair. He provided financial assistance to the younger man for several years afterward. Williams drew from this for his first novel, *The Roman Spring of Mrs. An*. An occasional actor of Sicilian heritage, he had served in the U. Navy in World War II. Shortly after their breakup, Merlo was diagnosed with inoperable lung cancer. Williams returned to him and cared for him until his death on September 20, . He submitted to injections by Dr. Max Jacobson "Max" known popularly as Dr. Feelgood "Dr." who used increasing amounts of amphetamines to overcome his depression. Jacobson combined these with prescriptions for the sedative Seconal to relieve his insomnia. During this time, influenced by his mother, a Roman Catholic convert, Williams joined the Catholic Church though he later claimed that he never took his conversion seriously. Edwina Dakin died in at the age of . Her health had begun failing during the early s and she lived in a care facility from onward. Williams rarely saw his mother in her later years and retained a strong animosity toward her; friends described his reaction to her death as "mixed". In the s, when he was in his 60s, Williams had a lengthy relationship with Robert Carroll, a Vietnam veteran and aspiring writer in his 20s. Because Carroll had a drug problem as did Williams , friends such as Maria St. Just saw the relationship as "destructive". Williams wrote that Carroll played on his "acute loneliness" as an aging gay man. When the two men broke up in , Williams called Carroll a "twerp", but they remained friends until Williams died four years later. Gross , reported that Williams had choked to death from inhaling the plastic cap of a bottle of the type that might contain a nasal spray or eye solution. More specifically, I wish to be buried at sea at as close a possible point as the American poet Hart Crane died by choice in the sea; this would be ascertainable [sic], this geographic point, by the various books biographical upon his life and death. I wish to be sewn up in a canvas sack and dropped overboard, as stated above, as close as possible to where Hart Crane was given by himself to the great mother of life which is the sea: Otherwise"wherever fits it [sic]. Louis, Missouri, where his mother is buried. The funds support a creative writing program. The exhibit, titled "Becoming Tennessee Williams," included a collection of Williams manuscripts, correspondence, photographs and artwork. At the time of his death, Williams had been working on a final play, *In Masks Outrageous and Austere* , [39] which attempted to reconcile certain forces and facts of his own life. This was a continuing theme in his work. As of September , author Gore Vidal was completing the play, and Peter Bogdanovich was slated to direct its Broadway debut. In the festival produced *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Postal Service honored Williams on a stamp in as part of its literary arts series. Works[edit] Characters in his plays are often seen as representations of his family members. In addition, he used a lobotomy as a motif in *Suddenly*, *Last Summer*. These two plays were later adapted as highly successful films, by noted directors Elia Kazan *Streetcar* , with whom Williams developed a very close artistic relationship, and Richard Brooks *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. The Board went along with him after considerable discussion. A semi-autobiographical depiction of his romance with Kip Kiernan in Provincetown, Massachusetts , it was produced for the first time

on October 1, , in Provincetown by the Shakespeare on the Cape production company. His last play went through many drafts as he was trying to reconcile what would be the end of his life.

Chapter 6 : Tennessee Williams (Author of A Streetcar Named Desire)

Tennessee Williams was born Thomas Lanier Williams in Columbus, Mississippi. Because his father was a traveling salesman and was often away from home, he lived the first ten years of his life in his maternal grandparents' home.

As a result, the young boy developed a close relationship with his grandfather, and also his older sister, Rose. When his father obtained a position at a shoe factory, the family moved to a crowded, low-rent apartment in St. Louis. About this time, young Thomas adopted the name Tennessee presumably because many of his descendants hailed from that state. Williams grew to hate St. Louis. He and his sisters were often ridiculed by other students because of their Southern accent. He also skipped school regularly and did poorly in his studies, preferring instead to escape into the world of reading and writing. At the age of sixteen Williams published his first story. The next year he entered the University of Missouri but left before taking a degree. He worked for two years for a shoe company, spent a year at Washington University where he had his first plays produced, and earned a bachelor of arts degree from the State University of Iowa in 1935, the year he published his first short story under his literary name, Tennessee Williams. Between 1935 and 1940 he lived on grants donated money from the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Academy of Arts and Letters, on income scraped together from an attempt to write film scripts in Hollywood, and on wages as a waiter-entertainer in Greenwich Village in New York City. It was followed by publication of eleven one-act plays, *27 Wagons Full of Cotton*, and two California productions. The play combines sensuality, melodrama, and lyrical symbolism a poetic representation of significant things. A film version was directed by Elia Kazan and their partnership lasted for more than a decade. His novel *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone* and three volumes of short stories brought him an even wider audience. While *The Rose Tattoo* played to appreciative audiences, *Camino Real* played to confused ones. With these plays, critics charged Williams with publicly trying to solve personal problems, while including confused symbolism, sexual obsessions, thin characterizations, and violence and corruption for their own sake. Later career Through the 1940s and 1950s, Williams continued to write for the theater, though he was unable to repeat the success of most of his early years. One of his last plays was *Clothes for a Summer Hotel*, based on passionate love affair between the American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda. Williams also wrote fiction, including two novels, *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone* and *Moise and the World of Reason*. Four volumes of short stories were also published. Nine of his plays were made into films, and he wrote one original screenplay, *Baby Doll*. In his tell-all novel, *Memoirs*, Williams described his own problems with alcohol and drugs and his homosexuality the attraction to members of the same sex. Williams died in New York City on February 25, 1983. For several years, literary enthusiasts have gathered to celebrate the man and his work at the Tennessee Williams Scholars Conference. For More Information Hayman, Ronald. *Everyone Else Is an Audience*. Yale University Press, *Tennessee Williams and the South*. University Press of Mississippi, *The Unknown Tennessee Williams. A Portrait in Laughter and Lamentation*. *The Kindness of Strangers: The Life of Tennessee Williams*.

Chapter 7 : Love and Death in Tennessee Williams: Bibliography

Information about playwright Tennessee Williams, including a biographical and critical article, a list of published works, and other information blog.quintoapp.com *ation about playwright Tennessee Williams, including a biographical and critical article, a list of published works, and other information resources.*

The Unknown Tennessee Williams. Tennessee, Cry of the Heart. Online information at www. The Kindness of Strangers: The Life of Tennessee Williams. Journals, Conferences, and Newsletters: The Tennessee Williams Annual Review. Tennessee Williams Literary Journal. Published annually since , this is a journal dedicated to the works of Tennessee Williams. Publishes articles, reviews, etc. The four-day event showcases local and regional scholars, writers, and performing artists. Notes on Southern Drama. Modern Southern Literature in its Cultural Setting. The Critical Response to Tennessee Williams. Conversations with Tennessee Williams. UP of Mississippi, U of Alabama P, Love and Death in Tennessee Williams: A Study of His Theology and Philosophy. U Mississippi P, American Playwrights and Drama. Tennessee Williams and American Realism. U of California Berkeley, Essays in Critical Pluralism. The World of Tennessee Williams. The Critical Reputation of Tennessee Williams: A Collection of Critical Essays. Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, The Man and His Work. The Films of Tennessee Williams. People Are Crazy Here. Mississippi Library Commission, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, A collection of Critical Essays.

Chapter 8 : Tennessee Williams - Wikipedia

The s in particular ushered in a renaissance of Williams research, including a definitive biography, a descriptive bibliography, and numerous books and scholarly articles. This reference book synthesizes the vast body of research on Tennessee Williams and offers a performance history of his works.

Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - Tennessee Williams: A Selected Bibliography

The biography on their website about Tennessee Williams is incredibly informative and offers a good insight on who he was. The biography begins with the birth of Williams in and takes the reader on an adventure that was his life.