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The American writer E.B. WhiteWhite on the beach with his dachshund MinnieBornElwyn Brooks WhiteJuly 11, 1899Mount Vernon, New York, USA Died October 1, 1985 (1985-10-01) (86)North Brooklyn, Maine, U.S.Resting placeBrooklin Cemetery, Brooklyn, Maine, U.S.S EducationCornell UniversityOccupationWriter(s)Katharine Sergeant (d. 1929) was an American writer. He has authored several highly popular books for children, including Stuart Little (1945), Charlotte's Web (1952), and The Trumpet of the Swan (1970). In a 2012 survey of school library journal readers, Charlotte's Web came first in its poll on the top 100 children's novels. In addition, he was a contributing writer and editor for The New Yorker, and also co-author of the English-language style guide The Elements of Style. Life E.B. White was born in Mount Vernon, New York, the sixth and youngest son of Samuel Tilly White, the president of a piano company, and Jessie Hart White, daughter of Scottish-American painter William Hart. [3] Elwyn's older brother, Stanley Hart White, known as Stan, a professor of landscape architecture and inventor of the Vertical Garden, taught E.B. White to read and explore the natural world. [4] White graduated from Cornell University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1921. He earned the nickname Andy at Cornell, where tradition gives that nickname to any student whose last name is White, after Cornell co-founder Andrew Dickson White. While at Cornell, he worked as editor of The Cornell Daily Sun with classmate Allison Danzig, who later became a sports writer for The New York Times. White was also a member of the Aleph Samach[6] and Quill and Dagger and Phi Gamma Delta fraternity (Fiji). After graduation, White worked for United Press (now United Press International) and the American Legion News Service in 1921 and 1922. From September 1922 to June 1923, he was a puppy reporter for The Seattle Times. On one occasion, when White was stuck writing a story, a Times editor said, Just say the words. He was fired from the Times and later wrote to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer before a stint in Alaska on a fire boat. He then worked for nearly two years at the advertising agency Frank Seaman as a production assistant and copywriter[9] before returning to New York in 1924. When The New Yorker was founded in 1925, White submitted manuscripts to him. Katharine Angell, the literary editor, recommended to editor-in-chief and founder Harold Ross that White be hired as a writer. However, it took months to convince him to come to an office meeting and additional weeks to convince him to work in the Eventually, he agreed to work at the office on Thursdays. [10] White was shy around women, claiming that he a very small heart, a very large pen. But in 1929, culminating in an affair that led to their divorce, White and Katherine Angell married. They had a son, Joel White, a naval architect and boat builder, who later owned the Brooklyn Boat Yard in Brooklyn, Maine. Katharine's son from his first marriage, Roger Angell, spent decades as fiction editor of The New Yorker and is known as the magazine's baseball writer. In her preface to Charlotte's Web, Kate DiCamillo quotes White as saying: All I hope to say in the books, all I hope to say, is that I love the world. [12] Whites also loved animals, farms and agricultural implements, weather stations, and formats. James Thurber described White as a calm man who disliked publicity and who, during his time at The New Yorker, would leave his office by leaving the fire to a nearby Branch of Schrafft to avoid visitors he did not know. Most of us, by a politeness made of faint curiosity and deep resignation, go out to meet the smiling stranger with a gesture of surrender and a fixed smile, but White always took the fire exit. He avoided the Man in the Reception Room, as he avoided the interviewer, the photographer, the microphone, the podium, the literary tea and the Stork Club. It's his life. He is the only prominent writer I know who could walk through the Algonquin lobby or between Jack and Charlie's tables and be recognized only by his friends.—James Thurber, E.B. W., Credos and Curios White had Alzheimer's disease and died on October 1, 1985, at his farm in North Brooklyn, Maine. [1] He is buried in Brooklyn Cemetery next to Katharine, who died in 1977. White's career in his twenties, B. White published his first article in The New Yorker in 1925, then joined the team in 1927 and continued to contribute for nearly six decades. Most recognized for his unsigned essays and pieces of Notes and Comments, he gradually became the magazine's most important contributor. From the beginning to the end of his career at The New Yorker, he often provided what the magazine calls Newsbreaks (short and witty commentary on oddly worded printed items from many sources) in various categories, such as Block That Metaphor. He was also a columnist for Harper's Magazine from 1938 to 1943. In 1949, White published Here Is New York, a short book based on an article he had been hired to write for Holiday. Editor Ted Patrick approached White about writing the essay saying it would be fun. Writing is never 'fun,' White replied. [14] This article reflects the writer's appreciation for a city that provides its residents with both the gift of solitude and the gift of privacy. He concludes with a dark note touching the forces that could the city he loved. This present love letter to the city was was in 1999 in its centenary with an introduction of his stepson, Roger Angell. In 1959, White edited and updated The Elements of Style. This grammatical and stylistic guidance manual for American English writers was first written and published in 1918 by William Strunk Jr., one of White's professors at Cornell. The reworking of White's book was extremely well received, and later editions followed in 1972, 1979 and 1999. Maira Kalman illustrated an edition in 2005. In the same year, a New York composer named Nico Muhly debuted a small opera based on the book. Volume is a standard tool for students and writers and is still required to read in many composition classes. The full story of The Elements of Style is detailed in Stylized: A Slightly Obsessive History of Strunk & White's The Elements of Style. In 1978, White won a special Pulitzer Prize citing his letters, essays and the entire body of his work. He also received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963 and honorary members in a variety of literary societies throughout the United States. The 1973 Canadian animated short The Family That Dwelt Apart is narrated by White and is based on his short story of the same name. [16] Children's books In the late 1930s, White turned his hand to children's fiction on behalf of a niece, Janice Hart White. Her first children's book, Stuart Little, was published in 1945, and Charlotte's Web followed in 1952. Stuart Little initially received a lukewarm reception from the literary community. However, both books came to receive great acclaim, and Charlotte's Web won a Newbery Honor from the American Library Association, although she lost the Newbery medal to Secret of the Andes by Ann Nolan Clark. White received the Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal from professional children's librarians in the U.S. in 1970. He recognized his substantial and lasting contributions to children's literature. That year, he was also the U.S. nominee and eventual runner-up in the Hans Christian Andersen Biennial Award, as he was again in 1976. [19] In addition, in 1970, White's third children's novel was published, The Trumpet of the Swan. In 1973 he won the Oklahoma Sequoyah Prize and the William Allen White Prize from Kansas, both of which were selected by students who voted for his favorite book of the year. In 2012, the School Library Journal sponsored a reader survey, which identified Charlotte's Web as the best children's novel (a fictional title for readers aged 9 to 12). The librarian who led it said: It is impossible to conduct such research and expect [White's novel] to be anywhere but #1. [20] Awards and honors 1953 Newbery Medal for the Gold Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters 1960 1963 Presidential Gold Medal Freedom 1970 Laura Ingalls Wilder Award[17] 1971 National Medal for 1971 National Medal for 1977 L.L. Winship/PEN New England Award, Letters of E.B. White 1978 Pulitzer Prize Special Citation for Letters[15] Other The E.B. White Read Aloud Award is awarded by the Association of Booklets for Children (ABC) to honor books that their association feels incorporates the universal standards of reading aloud that the works of E.B. White have created. Bibliography Books Less than Nothing, or, The Life and Times of Sterling Finny (1927)[21] White, E.B. (1929). The lady is cold : poems of E.B. W. New York: Harper and Brothers. Thurber, James; White, E.B. (1929). Is sex necessary? Or why you feel the way you do. New Yorker: Harper & Brothers. Ho Hum: Newsbreaks of the New Yorker (1931). Introduction by E.B. White, and much of the text as well. Alice Through the Celofhane. John Day (1933) Every Day is Saturday. Harper (1934) Quo Vadimus: or The Case for the Bicycle. Harper (1938) A Subtreasury of American Humor (1941). Co-edited with Katherine S. White. 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