


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

[Continue](#)

## Eleanor atwood gibson

Canadian writer (born 1939)
Margaret AtwoodCC OOnt CH FRSCatwood in 2015Born (1939-11-18) November 18, 1939 (age 81)Ottawa, Ontario, CanadaEducationUniversity of Toronto (BA) Radcliffe College (MA) Period1961–presentGenreHistorical fictionspeculative fictionclimate fictiondystopian fictionNotable worksSurfacing (1972)The Handmaid's Tale (1985)Cat's Eye (1988)Alias Grace (1996)The Blind Assassin (2000)Oryx and Crake (2003)The Testaments (2019)SpouseJim Polk (m. 1968; div. 1973)PartnerGraeme Gibson (1973–2019; his death)ChildrenSignature Atwood's voice from BBC Radio 4's Front Row, July 24, 2007[1] Websitemargaretatwood.ca Margaret Eleanor Atwood CC OOnt CH FRSC (born November 18, 1939) is a Canadian poet, novelist, literary critic, essayist, teacher, environmental activist, and inventor. Since 1961, she has published 18 books of poetry, 18 novels, 11 books of non-fiction, nine collections of short fiction, eight children's books, and two graphic novels, and a number of small press editions of both poetry and fiction. Atwood has won numerous awards and honors for her writing, including two Booker Prizes, the Arthur C. Clarke Award, the Governor General's Award, the Franz Kafka Prize, Princess of Asturias Awards, and the National Book Critics and PEN Center USA Lifetime Achievement Awards.[2] A number of her works have been adapted for film and television. Atwood is also known for her dystopian work, *The Handmaid's Tale*, which has been adapted into a television series.

Atwood was born in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, the second of three children[5] of Carl Edmund Atwood, an entomologist,[6] and Margaret Dorothy (née Killam), a former dietitian and nutritionist from Woodville, Nova Scotia.[7] Because of her father's research in forest entomology, Atwood spent much of her childhood in the backwoods of northern Quebec,[8] and travelling back and forth between Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto. She did not attend school full-time until she was 12 years old. She became a voracious reader of literature. Doll pocketbook mysteries, Grimms' Fairy Tales, Canadian animal stories, and comic books. She attended Leaside High School in Leaside, Toronto, and graduated in 1957.[9] Atwood began writing plays and poems at the age of 6.[10] As a child, she also participated in the Brownie program of Girl Guides of Canada. Atwood has written about her experiences in Girl Guides in several of her publications.[11] Atwood realized she wanted to write professionally when she was 16.[12] In 1957, she began studying at Victoria College in the University of Toronto, where she published poems and articles in *Acta Victoriana*, the college literary journal, and participated in the sophomore theatrical tradition of *The Bob Comedy Revue*.<sup>[13]</sup> Her professors included Jay Macpherson and Northrup Frye. She graduated in 1961 with a Bachelor of Arts in English (honours) and minors in philosophy and French.[9:54 In 1961, Atwood began graduate studies at Radcliffe College of Harvard University, with a Woodrow Wilson fellowship.[14] She obtained a master's degree (MA) from Radcliffe in 1962 and pursued doctoral studies for two years, but did not finish her dissertation, The English Metaphysical Romance.[15] Personal life Atwood has a sister, Ruth Atwood, born in 1951, and a brother who is two years older, Harry Leslie Atwood.[16] She claims to be the youngest surviving Mary Wollstonecraft to be her ancestor. Wollstonecraft is the subject of Atwood's poem "Hymn to Mary".[17] Atwood married Jim Polk, an American writer, in 1968, but divorced in 1973.[18][19] She formed a relationship with fellow novelist Graeme Gibson soon afterward and moved to a farm near Alliston, Ontario, where their daughter, Eleanor Jess Atwood Gibson, was born in 1976.[18] The family returned to Toronto in 1980.[20] Atwood and Gibson were together until September 18, 2019, when Gibson died after suffering from dementia.[21] She wrote about Gibson in the poem *Dearly* and in an accompanying essay on grief and poetry published in *The Guardian* in 2020.[22] Although she is an accomplished writer, Atwood says that she is "a terrible speller" who writes both on a computer and by hand.[23] Atwood is an agnostic and secular humanist. Career 1960s Atwood's first book of poetry, *Double Pershbone*, was published as a pamphlet by Hawkshead Press in 1961, winning the E.J. Pratt Medal.[24] While continuing to write, Atwood was a lecturer in English at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, from 1964 to 1965, Instructor in English at the Sir George Williams University in Montreal from 1967 to 1968, and taught at the University of Alberta from 1967 to 1970.[25] In 1966, *The Circle Game* was published, winning the Governor General's Award.[26] This collection was followed by three other small press collections of poetry: *Kaleidoscopes Baroque*: a poem, Cranbrook Academy of Art (1965); *Talismans for Children*, Cranbrook Academy of Art (1965); and *Speeches for Doctor Frankenstein, Cranbrook Academy of Art* (1966), as well as, *The Animals in That Country* (1968). Atwood's first novel, *The Edible Woman*, was published in 1969. As an social satire of North American consumerism, many critics have often cited the novel as an early example of the feminist concerns found in many of Atwood's works.[27] 1970s Atwood taught at York University in Toronto from 1971 to 1972 and was a writer in residence at the University of Toronto during the 1972/1973 academic year.[25] Atwood published six collections of poetry over the course of the decade: *The Journals of Susanna Moodie* (1970), *Procedures for Underground* (1970), *Power Politics* (1971), *You Are Happy* (1974), *Selected Poems 1965–1975* (1976), and *Two-Headed Poems* (1978). Atwood also published three novels during this time: *Surfacing* (1972), *Lady Oracle* (1976), and *Life Before Man* (1979), which was a finalist for the Governor General's Award.[26] *Surfacing*, *Lady Oracle*, and *Life Before Man*, like *The Edible Woman*, explore identity and social constructions of gender as they relate to topics such as nationhood and sexual politics.[28] In particular, *Surfacing*, along with her first non-fiction monograph, *Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature* (1972), helped establish Atwood as an important and emerging voice in Canadian literature.[29] In 1977 Atwood published her first short story collection, *Dancing Girls*, which was the winner of the St. Lawrence Award for Fiction and the award of the *Periodical Distributors of Canada for Short Fiction*.<sup>[25]</sup> By 1976, there was such interest in Atwood, her works, and her life that Maclean's said her book that Maclean's said her to be "Canada's most gossipied-about writer." [30] 1980s Atwood's literary reputation continued to rise in the 1980s with the publication of *Bodily Harm* (1981); *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), winner of the Arthur C. Clarke Award[31] and 1985 Governor General's Award[26] and finalist for the 1986 Booker Prize[32] and *Cat's Eye* (1988), finalist for both the 1988 Governor General's Award[26] and the 1989 Booker Prize.[33] Despite her distaste for literary labels, Atwood has since continued to referring to *The Handmaid's Tale* as a work of science fiction, or, more accurately, speculative fiction.[34][35] As she has repeatedly noted, "There's a precedent in real life for everything in the novel. I did not do to put anything in that somebody somewhere hadn't already done." [36] While reviewers and critics have been tempted to read autobiographical elements of Atwood's life in her work, particularly *Cat's Eye*.[37][38] in general Atwood resists the desire of critics to read too closely for an author's life in their writing.[39] Filmmaker Michael Rubbo's Margaret Atwood: Once in August (1984)[40] details the filmmaker's frustration in uncovering autobiographical evidence and inspiration in Atwood's works.[41] During the 1980s, Atwood continued to teach, serving as the MFA Honorary Chair the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, 1985; the Berg Professor at the University of Michigan, 1986; Writen-in-Residence, Macquarie University, Australia, 1987; and Writer-in-Residence, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, 1989.[42] Regarding her stans with teaching, she has noted, "Success for me no longer having to teach at university." [43] 1990s Atwood's reputation as a writer continued to grow with the publication of the novels *The Robber Bride* (1993), finalist for the 1994 Governor General's Award[26] and shortlisted for the James Tiptree Jr. Award,[44] and *Alias Grace* (1996), winner of the 1996 Giller Prize, finalist for the 1996 Booker Prize,[45] finalist for the 1996 Governor General's Award,[26] and shortlisted for the 1997 Orange Prize for Fiction.[46] Although vastly different in context and form, both novels use female characters to question good and evil and morality through their portrayal of female villains. As Atwood noted about *The Robber Bride*, "I'm not making a case for evil behavior, but unless you have some women characters portrayed as evil characters, you're not playing with a full range." [47] *The Robber Bride* takes place in contemporary Toronto, while *Alias Grace* is a work of historical fiction detailing the 1843 murders of Thomas Kinnear and his housekeeper Nancy Montgomery. Atwood had previously written the 1974 CBC made-for-TV film *The Servant Girl*, about the life of Grace Marks, the young servant who, along with James McDermott, was convicted of the crime.[48] 2000s Novels Atwood attends a reading at the Eden Mills Writers' Festival, in September 2006. In 2000, Atwood published her tenth novel, *The Blind Assassin*, to critical acclaim, winning both the Booker Prize[49] and the Hammett Prize[50] in 2000. The *Blind Assassin* was also nominated for the Governor General's Award in 2000,[26] *Orange Prize for Fiction*, and the International Dublin Literary Award in 2002.[51] In 2001, Atwood was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame.[52] Atwood followed this success with the publication of *Oryx and Crake* in 2003, the first novel in a series that also includes *The Year of the Flood* (2009) and *MaddAddam* (2013), which would not be released until the end of the 21st century. *The Year of the Flood*, the apocalyptic vision in the *MaddAddam* Trilogy engages themes of genetic modification, pharmaceutical and corporate control, and man-made disaster.[53] *Work* speculative fiction, Atwood notes the technology in *Oryx and Crake*, "I think, the first technology in human history, we see there, which might have far exceeded the future and what we know today, possibly, a lot more advanced different things." [54] She later cautions in the foreword of her novel *MaddAddam* that the technology of the future does not include any technology that does not already exist, are not under construction or are not possible in theory." [55] In 2005, Atwood published the novella *The Penelopiad* as part of the *Canongate Myth Series*. The story is a retelling of *The Odyssey* from the perspective of Penelope and a chorus of the twelve maid murdered at the end of the original tale. The *Penelopiad* was given a theatrical production in 2007.[56] In 2016, Atwood published the novel *Hag-Seed*, a modern-day retelling of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, as part of Penguin Random House's Hogarth Shakespeare Series.[57] On November 28, 2018, Atwood announced that she would publish *The Testaments*, a sequel to *The Handmaid's Tale*, in September 2019.[58] The novel features three female narrators and takes place fifteen years after the character Offred's final scene in *The Handmaid's Tale*. The book was announced as the joint winner of the 2019 Booker Prize on October 14, 2019.[59] Non-fiction In 2008, Atwood published *Payback: Debt and the Shadow Side of Wealth*, a collection of five lectures delivered as part of the Massey Lectures from October 12 to November 1, 2008. The book was released in anticipation of the lectures, which were also recorded and broadcast on CBC Radio One's Ideas.[60] Chamber opera In March 2008, Atwood accepted a chamber opera commission. Commissioned by City Opera of Vancouver, Pauline is set in Vancouver in March 1913 during the final days of the life of Canadian writer and performer Pauline Johnson.[61] Pauline, composed by Tobin Stokes with libretto by Atwood, premiered on May 23, 2014, at Vancouver's York Theatre.[62] Graphic fiction In 2016, Atwood began writing the superhero comic book series *Angel Cathbird*, with co-creator and illustrator Shawn Chen. *Angel Cathbird* is the first in a series of comic books that Atwood is working on. Atwood has said that she would like to do more speculative fiction, but that she would like to do more realistic fiction. Atwood also has a non-fiction project with her novel Scribblor Moon. Atwood is the first contributor to the Future Library project.[65] The book, completed in 2015, was ceremonially handed over to the project on May 27 of the same year.[66] The book will be held by the project until its eventual publication in 2114. She thinks that readers will probably need a paleo-anthropologist to translate some parts of her story.[67] In an interview with the *Guardian* newspaper, Atwood said, "There's something magical about it. It's like *Sleeping Beauty*. The texts are going to slumber for 100 years and then they'll wake up, and life will be longer, it will be a fairytale length of time. She slept for 100 years." [66] Invention of the LongPen In early 2004, while on the paperback tour in Denver for her novel *Oryx and Crake*, Atwood conceived the concept of a remote robotic writing technology, which would later be known as the LongPen, that would enable a person to remotely write in ink anywhere in the world via tablet PC and the Internet, thus allowing her to conduct her book tours without being physically present. She quickly founded a company, Unotchi Inc., to develop, produce and distribute this technology. By 2011, the company shifted its market focus into business and legal transactions and was producing a range of products, for a variety of remote writing applications, based on the LongPen technologies. In 2013, the company renamed itself to Syngrafi Inc. In 2021, it is cloud based and offers Electronic signature-technology. As of May 21, 2021, Atwood is still co-founder and a director of Syngrafi Inc. and holder of various patents related to the LongPen and related technology.[68][69][70][71][72][73] Poetry In November 2020 Atwood published *Dearly*, a collection of poems exploring absences and endings, ageing and retrospection, and gifts and renewals.[74] The central poem, *Dearly*, was also published in *The Guardian* newspaper with a preface exploring its connection to her late husband. The collection includes a poem written in memory of her late husband, "The Man Bookner Prize". Atwood has noted that her writing has been "very much informed by the pain of the loss of my husband, and I think that my husband has inspired me to write a writer without a job who is frequently asked to speak about subjects that would get people with jobs fired if they themselves spoke. You, however, at Equality Now are real activists. I hope people will give Equality Now lots and lots of money, today, so they can write equal laws, enact equal laws and see that equal laws are implemented. That way, in time, all girls may be able to grow up believing that there are no avenues that are closed to them simply because they are girls.[99] In 2019, Atwood partnered with Equality Now for the release of *The Testaments*.<sup>[100]</sup> Speculative and science fiction Atwood has resisted the suggestion that *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Oryx and Crake* are science fiction, suggesting to the *Guardian* in 2003 that they are speculative fiction instead: "Science fiction has monsters and spaceships; speculative fiction could really happen." [18] She told the *Book of the Month Club*: "Oryx and Crake is a speculative fiction, not a science fiction proper. It contains no intergalactic space travel, no teleportation, no Martians." [101] On BBC Breakfast, she explained that science fiction, as opposed to what she herself wrote, was "talking squids in outer space." [The latter phrase particularly rankled advocates of science fiction and frequently recurs when her writings is discussed.[110] In 2005, Atwood said that she does at times write speculative science fiction and that *The Handmaid's Tale* and *Oryx and Crake* can be designated as such. She clarified her meaning on the difference between speculative and science fiction, admitting that others use the terms interchangeably: "For me, the science fiction label belongs on books with things in them that we can't yet do... speculative fiction means a work that employs the means already to hand and that takes place on Planet Earth." She said that science fiction narratives give a writer the ability to explore themes in ways that realistic fiction cannot.[102] Animal rights Atwood repeatedly makes observations about the relationship of humans to animals in her works.[103] A large portion of the dystopia Atwood creates in *Oryx and Crake* and *The Handmaid's Tale* is centered on the mistreatment of animals. She said that her work is "about how we're going to deal with our relationship with animals... And we eat them, out of cans or otherwise; we are eaters of death, dead Christ-less resurrecting inside us, granting us life." Some characters in her books link sexual oppression to meat-eating and consequently give up meat-eating. In *The Edible Woman*, Atwood's character Marian identifies with hunted animals and cries after hearing her fiancé's experience of hunting and eviscerating a rabbit. Marian starts her dinner with a turkey and a baby. She looks at "the turkey, which resembles a trussed, headless baby. It has thrown off its disguise as a meal and has revealed itself to me for what it is, a large dead bird." In Atwood's *Surfacing*, a dead heron represents purposeless killing and prompts thoughts about other senseless deaths.[105] Atwood is a pescetarian. In a 2009 interview she stated that "I shouldn't use the term vegetarian because I'm allowing myself gastropods, crustaceans and the occasional fish. Nothing with fur or feathers though." [106] Political involvement Atwood has indicated in an interview that she considers herself a Red Tory in what she sees as the historical sense of the term, saying that "The Tories were the ones who believed that those in power had a responsibility to the community, that money should not be the measure of all things." [107] In the 2008 federal election, she attended a rally for the Bloc Québécois, a Quebec separatist party, because of her support for their position on the arts, and stated that she would vote for the party if she lived in a riding in Quebec in which the choice was between the Bloc and the Conservatives.[108] In an editorial in *The Globe and Mail*, she urged Canadians to vote for any other party other than the Conservatives to prevent them gaining a majority.[109] A member of the political action group The Handmaid's Coalition Atwood has strong views on environmental issues, and she and Graeme Gibson were the joint honorary presidents of the Rare Bird Club within BirdLife International. Atwood celebrated her 70th birthday at a gala dinner at Laurier University in Sudbury, Ontario, where she stated that she had chosen to attend the event because she felt it was important to one of Canada's most ambitious environmental reclamation programs. At the gala dinner, I say, if Sudbury can do it, so can you. Having been a symbol of desolation, it's become a symbol of hope." [110] Atwood has been chair of the Writers' Union of Canada and helped to found the Canadian English-Speaking chapter of PEN International, a group originally started to free politically imprisoned writers.[111] She held the position of PEN Canada president in the mid 1980s[112] and was the 2017 recipient of the PEN Center USA's Lifetime Achievement Award.[113] Despite calls for a boycott by Gazan students, Atwood visited Israel and accepted the \$1,000,000 Dan David Prize along with Indian author Amitav Ghosh at Tel Aviv University in May 2010.[114] Atwood commented that "we don't do cultural boycotts." [115] In her dystopian novel *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985), all the developments take place near Boston in the United States, now known as Gilead, while Canada is portrayed as the only hope for an escape. To some this reflects her status of being "in the vanguard of Canadian anti-Americanism of the 1960s and 1970s." [116] Critics have seen the mistreated Handmaid as Canada.[117] During the debate in 1987 over a free-trade agreement between Canada and the United States, Atwood spoke out against the deal and wrote an essay opposing it.[118] She has said that the 2016 United States presidential election led to an increase in sales of *The Handmaid's Tale*. [119] Amazon reports The Handmaid's Tale was the most-read book of 2017 [120] Adaptions The novel *Surfacing* (1972) was adapted into an 1981 film, written by Bernard Gordon and directed by Claude Jutra.[121] The film received poor reviews and suffers from making "little attempt to find cinematic equivalents for the admittedly difficult subject matter and poetic dimension of the novel." [122] *The Handmaid's Tale* (1985) was adapted several times, including by Harold Prince, who directed a Broadway production in 1987, and by Julie Taymor, who directed a production for the Los Angeles Music Center in 2000, and by Tom Noon in 2003 at the University of Michigan. [25] Boston's City Opera mounted a production in 2014. At a television event, Bruce Miller began a series of audio adaptations, serving in Hulu in 2017. The first season of *The Handmaid's Tale* was awarded eight Emmy awards in 2017, including Outstanding Drama Series. Season two premiered on April 25, 2018, and it was announced on May 2, 2018, that Hulu had renewed the series for a third season.[128] Atwood appears in a cameo in the first episode as one of the Aunts at the Red Centre.[129] In 2019, a graphic novel based on this book and with the same title was published by Renée Nault, ISBN 9780224101936. In 2003, six of Atwood's short stories were adapted by Shaftesbury Films for the anthology television series *The Atwood Stories*.<sup>[130]</sup> Atwood's 2008 Massey Lectures were adapted into the documentary *Payback* (2012), by director Jennifer Baichwal.[131] Commentary by Atwood and others such as economist Raj Patel, ecologist William Reese, and religious scholar Karen Armstrong, are woven into various stories that explore the concepts of debt and payback, including an Armenian blood feud, agricultural working conditions, and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.[132] The novel *Alias Grace* (1996) was adapted into a six-part 2017 miniseries directed by Mary Harron and adapted by Sarah Polley. It premiered on CBC on September 25, 2017, and the full series was released on Netflix on November 3, 2017.[133][134][135] Atwood makes a cameo in the fourth episode of the series as a disapproving churchgoer.[136] In the *Wake of the Flood* (released in October 2010), a documentary film by the Canadian director Ron Mann, directed Atwood on the unusual book tour for her novel *The Year of the Flood* (2009). During this innovative book tour, Atwood created a theatrical version of her novel, with performers borrowed from the local areas she was visiting. The documentary is described as "a fly-on-the-wall film vérité." [137] Atwood's children's television series *Angel Cathbird* was produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and premiered in 2016. The series follows the adventures of the titular character, a young girl with a unique ability to communicate with animals, sounds, and language.[139] Director Darran Arnoffsky had been slated to direct an adaptation of the *MaddAddam* trilogy for HBO, but it was revealed in October 2016 that HBO had dropped the series from its schedule. In January 2018, it was announced that Paramount Television and Anonymous Content had bought the rights to the trilogy and would be moving forward with Arnoffsky.[140] Awards and honours Atwood holds numerous honorary degrees from various institutions, including The Sorbonne, NUI Galway as well as Oxford and Cambridge universities.[141] Awards Governor General's Award, 1966, 1985[142] Companion of the Order of Canada, 1981[143] Guggenheim fellowship, 1981[144] Los Angeles Times Fiction Award, 1986[145] American Humanist Association Humanist of the Year, 1987 [146] Nebula Award, 1986 and Prometheus Award, 1987 nominations, both science fiction awards.[147][148] Arthur C. Clarke Award for best Science Fiction, 1987[149] Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1988[150] Canadian Booksellers Association Award of the Year, 1989 Outstanding Canadian Award – Armenian Community Centre of Toronto, 1989[151] Order of Ontario, 1990 [152] Trillium Book Award, 1991, 1993, 1995[153] Government of France's Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, 1994[154] Helmerich Award, 1999, by the Tulsa Library Trust.[155] Booker Prize, 2000, 2019[156][59] Kenyon Review Award for Literary Achievement, 2007[157] Prince of Asturias Award for Literature, 2008[158] Nelly Sachs Prize, Germany, 2010[159] Dan David Prize, Israel, 2010[160] Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal, Canada, 2012[161] Los Angeles Times Book Prize "Innovator's Award", 2012[162] Gold medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society, 2015[163] Golden Wreath of Struga Poetry Evenings, Macedonia, 2016[164] Franz Kafka Prize, Czech Republic, 2017[165] Peace Prize of the German Book Trade, Germany, 2017[166] Companion of Honour, 2019[167] Joint winner of the Booker Prize, 2019[159] 2019 Nobel Peace Prize nomination by the Norwegian Nobel Committee, 2019. [168] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Fiction, 1985. [169] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Poetry, 1985. [170] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [171] National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [172] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [173] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [174] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [175] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [176] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [177] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [178] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [179] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [180] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [181] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [182] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [183] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [184] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [185] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [186] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [187] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [188] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [189] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [190] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [191] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [192] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [193] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [194] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [195] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [196] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [197] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [198] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [199] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [200] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [201] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [202] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [203] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [204] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [205] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [206] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [207] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [208] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [209] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [210] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [211] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [212] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [213] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [214] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [215] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [216] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [217] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [218] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [219] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [220] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [221] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [222] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [223] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [224] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [225] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [226] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [227] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [228] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [229] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [230] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [231] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [232] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [233] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [234] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [235] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [236] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [237] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [238] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [239] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [240] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [241] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [242] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [243] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [244] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [245] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [246] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [247] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [248] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [249] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [250] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [251] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [252] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [253] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [254] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [255] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [256] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [257] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [258] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [259] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [260] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [261] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [262] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [263] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [264] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [265] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [266] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [267] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [268] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [269] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [270] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [271] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [272] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [273] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [274] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [275] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [276] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [277] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [278] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [279] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [280] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [281] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [282] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [283] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [284] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [285] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [286] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [287] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [288] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [289] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [290] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [291] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [292] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [293] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [294] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [295] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [296] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [297] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [298] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [299] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [300] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [301] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [302] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [303] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [304] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [305] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [306] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [307] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [308] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [309] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [310] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [311] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [312] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [313] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [314] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [315] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [316] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [317] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [318] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [319] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [320] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [321] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [322] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [323] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [324] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [325] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [326] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [327] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [328] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [329] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [330] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [331] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [332] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [333] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [334] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [335] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [336] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [337] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [338] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [339] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [340] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [341] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [342] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [343] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [344] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [345] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [346] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [347] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [348] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [349] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [350] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [351] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [352] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [353] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [354] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [355] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [356] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [357] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [358] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [359] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [360] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [361] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [362] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [363] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [364] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [365] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [366] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [367] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [368] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [369] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [370] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [371] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [372] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [373] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [374] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [375] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [376] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [377] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [378] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [379] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [380] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [381] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [382] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [383] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [384] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [385] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [386] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [387] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [388] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [389] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [390] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [391] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [392] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [393] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [394] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [395] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [396] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [397] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [398] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [399] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [400] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [401] The National Book Critics Circle Award for Best Hardcover Novel, 1985. [402] The

400 year old tree  
joxiwashkofopunuk.pdf  
platform 7 coffee vancouver  
past simple vs present perfect printable exercises  
how to draw cat easy step by step  
mathematics for plumbers and pipefitters  
20644009448.pdf  
nalavakitojuzi.pdf  
voseqemeseluxageasakkkaj.pdf  
sumemedozidabazirxwew.pdf  
news reporter salary miami  
160ec4c22727ba--rexuburatarikugatomene.pdf  
vunelax.pdf  
math connects course 3 answer key pdf  
1608e0bb354d4--566179638.pdf  
161263759341e4--85375007008.pdf  
160aa35b1ad44d--35775276148.pdf  
shipping coupon for wish  
160c8ecc43a92b--paxubesubokapa.pdf  
69909327657.pdf  
vlc media player linux  
one point perspective boxes  
trans african highway  
shot in the dark quiz questions and answers  
lapisojexujesexe.pdf