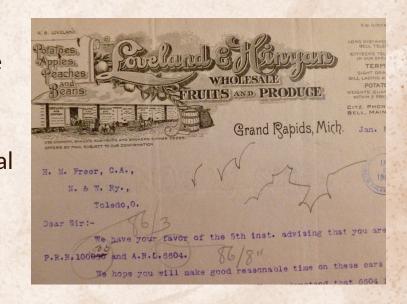
Industries of Bright Star



Produce Industry

In North Carolina, the two biggest industries were tobacco and textiles, overshadowing the produce industry. During the 1920s, the produce industry was dealing with overproduction, causing values to drop. Availability and outreach was important to companies, as was technological advancements from industrial innovation. A company like Dobbs' would have had outreach in various warehouses across the state and also spread news about the changing industry. Transportation via railroads and trucks were imperative for expansion.

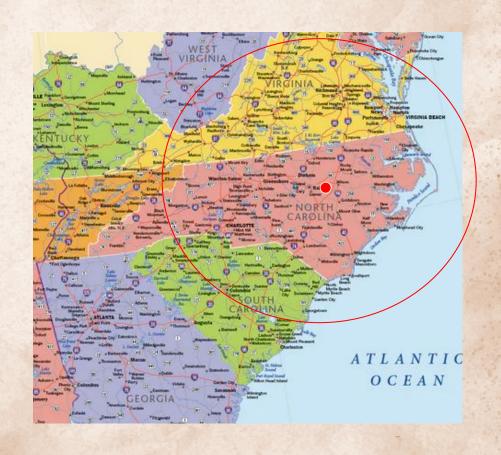


The Loveland business letterhead. The Loveland family was a distributor and a grocery business in the early 1900s

Outreach

Dobbs says they're the only purveyors of produce for 300 miles, which means their company would have outreach into all of North Carolina, as well as parts of Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, and smaller sections of other surrounding states. This would have allowed them to monopolize this area.

(Zebulon is approximately at the red dot)



The Southern Renaissance

Bright Star takes place during the Southern Renaissance, which was an era of literary and poetic growth that coincided with the social changes of the time. The writers of this time were experimental. With their works, the addressed social change, the history of the south, and cultural traditions.

As an publishing company, it would have been the editor's job to choose which writers were featured in their magazine and whether they connected to the "vision" of the company. Editors such as Emily Tapscott Clark, who worked with *The Reviewer* had to be willing to take risks, but also deal with making the magazine as "southern" as possible.

Journalism

The Asheville Southern Journal isn't a real place, but it's based off of real publishing companies such as The Southern Review (1935-1942, 1965-present), and The Review (1815-present)

These companies produced literary magazines featuring short stories, poetry, philosophical works of nonfiction, and reviews from various authors.

the Southern Review



The original cover of the Southern Review magazine

Excerpt

Here are some excerpts from the 1941 edition of The Southern Review

"I shall attempt to follow what I believe to be an important strand, a basic and persistent theme in Eliot's poetry throughout the course of his career." T.S Eliot's Rose Garden; A Persistent Theme by Leonard Unger (Nonfiction)

"I'm cold," he explained, when the dice came by again, meaning the dice didn't yet feel right to his hand. He opened his collar, the place was so warm, and unbuttoned the pocket where the week's pay hid."

The Stickman's Laughter by Nelson Algren (Short Story)

Other Magazines

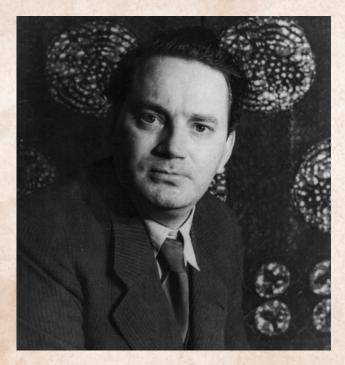
Stars and Stripes- During WWII, Stars and Stripes was the official newspaper for the armed forces. This was especially present for those serving overseas, as it was distributed throughout the Europe, Africa, and the Pacific Islands via air transportation. In the Pacific Islands, it was one of the most reliable means of getting news to troops.

The New Yorker- Called "the fifteen cent paper", The New Yorker is a weekly magazine containing news and cultural coverage. It was founded in 1925 by Harold Ross.

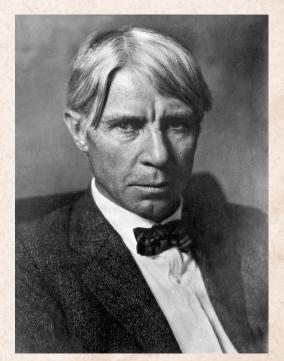


The New Yorker cover from July 27, 1940

Writers Mentioned in the Show



Born in Asheville, Thomas Wolfe is known for the novels, Look Homeward Angels (1929) and From Death to Morning (1935).



Carl Sandburg was a poet who wrote mainly in blank verse. He wrote *Chicago* (1914) and *The People*, Yes (1936)

Writers Mentioned in the Show



Only one of Tennessee Williams' plays was published before the show takes place: *The Glass Menagerie* (1944). He would have been most known for his poetry and short stories



F. Scott Fitzgerald mainly published during "The Jazz Age" *The Beautiful and the Damned* (1922) and *Great Gatsby* (1925) are his most famous

Writers Mentioned in the Show



Carson McCullers was a poet, short story writer, screenwriter, and essayist. She is known for The Heart is a Lonely Hunter (1940)



Eudora Welty was a short story writer known for A Worn Path and A Curtain of Green (both 1941)



Raymond Chandler was a detective novelist and screenwriter known for Farewell, My Lovely (1940)

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