Old Man Warner was saying, “Come on, come on, everyone.” Steve Adams was in the front of the crowd of villagers, with Mrs. Graves beside him.

“It isn’t fair, it isn’t right,” Mrs. Hutchinson screamed, and then they were upon her.

QUESTIONS

1. Where do you think “The Lottery” takes place? What purpose do you suppose the writer has in making this setting appear so familiar and ordinary?
2. In paragraphs 2 and 3, what details foreshadow the ending of the story?
3. Take a close look at Jackson’s description of the black wooden box (paragraph 5) and of the black spot on the fatal slip of paper (paragraph 72). What do these objects suggest to you? Are there any other symbols in the story?
4. What do you understand to be the writer’s own attitude toward the lottery and the stoning? Exactly what in the story makes her attitude clear to us?
5. What do you make of Old Man Warner’s saying, “Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon” (paragraph 32)?
6. What do you think Shirley Jackson is driving at? Consider each of the following interpretations and, looking at the story, see if you can find any evidence for it:

Jackson takes a primitive fertility rite and playfully transfers it to a small town in North America.

Jackson, writing her story soon after World War II, indirectly expresses her horror at the Holocaust. She assumes that the massacre of the Jews was carried out by unwitting, obedient people, like these villagers.

Jackson is satirizing our own society, in which men are selected for the army by lottery. Jackson is just writing a memorable story that signifies nothing at all.

Elizabeth Tallent

No One’s a Mystery

Elizabeth Tallent was born in Washington, D.C., in 1954. Her father was a research chemist, her mother a speech therapist who gave up her job to raise Tallent and her two younger siblings. She attended Illinois State University, where she majored in anthropology. Tallent initially planned to do graduate work in anthropology, but instead she pursued a literary career, living for many years in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Her first published short story, “Ice,” appeared in the New Yorker in 1980. Her first collection of stories, In Constant Flight, was published in 1983, followed by a novel, Museum Pieces, in 1985. Two subsequent collections of short stories have appeared. Time with Children (1987) and Honey (1993). Winner of an O. Henry Award and a National Endowment for the Arts fellowship, Tallent has also published a critical study of John Updike’s fiction. She currently teaches in the creative writing program at
Stanford University. “No One’s a Mystery” originally appeared in Harper’s in 1985 and is in the collection Time with Children.

For my eighteenth birthday Jack gave me a five-year diary with a latch and a little key, light as a dime. I was sitting beside him scratching at the lock, which didn’t want to work, when he thought he saw his wife’s Cadillac in the distance, coming toward us. 

He pushed me down onto the dirty floor of the pickup and kept one hand on my head while I inhaled the musk of his cigarettes in the dashboard ashtray and sang along with Rosanne Cash on the tape deck. We’d been drinking tequila and the bottle was between his legs, resting up against his crotch, where the seam of his Levi’s was bleached tawny-white, though the Levi’s were nearly new. I don’t know why his Levi’s always bleached like that, along the seams and at the knees. In a curve of cloth his zipper glinted, gold.

“It’s her,” he said. “She keeps the lights on in the daytime. I can’t think of a single habit in a woman that irritates me more than that.” When he saw that I was going to stay still he took his hand from my head and ran it through his own dark hair.

“Why does she?” I said.

“She thinks it’s safer. Why does she need to be safer? She’s driving exactly fifty-five miles an hour. She believes in those signs: ‘Speed Monitored by Aircraft.’ It doesn’t matter that you can look up and see that the sky is empty.”

“She’ll see your lips move, Jack. She’ll know you’re talking to someone.”

“She’ll think I’m singing along with the radio.”

He didn’t lift his hand, just raised the fingers in salute while the pressure of his palm steadied the wheel, and I heard the Cadillac honk twice, musically; he was driving easily eighty miles an hour. I studied his boots. The elk hide stitched into the leather were beaded with frayed thread, the toes were scuffed, and there was a compact wedge of muddy marron between the heel and the sole—the same boots he’d been wearing for the two years I’d known him. On the tape deck Rosanne Cash sang, “Nobody’s into me, no one’s a mystery.”

“Do you think she’s getting famous because of who her daddy is or for herself?”

Jack said.

“There are about a hundred pop tops on the floor, did you know that? Some little kid could cut a bare foot on one of these, Jack.”

“No little kids get into this truck except for you.”

“How come you let it get so dirty?”

“How come,” he mocked. “You even sound like a kid. You can get back into the seat now, if you want. She’s not going to look over her shoulder and see you.”

“How do you know?”

“I just know,” he said. “Like I know I’m going to get meat loaf for supper. It’s in the air. Like I know what you’ll be writing in that diary.”

“What will I be writing?” I knelt on my side of the seat and craned around to look at the butterfly of dust printed on my jeans. Outside the window Wyoming was

“Nobody’s into me, no one’s a mystery”: from the song “It Happen’sens”’ed Yet” by John Hiatt, recorded in 1982 by Rosanne Cash, daughter of Johnny Cash. The song’s speaker claims to feel none of the heartache predicted for her after a broken romance.
dazzling in the heat. The wheat was fawn and yellow and parted smoothly by the thin dirt road. I could smell the water in the irrigation ditches hidden in the wheat.

“Tonight you'll write, 'I love Jack. This is my birthday present from him. I can't imagine anybody loving anybody more than I love Jack.'”

“I can't.”

“In a year you'll write, 'I wonder what I ever really saw in Jack. I wonder why I spent so many days just riding around in his pickup. It's true he taught me something about sex. It's true there wasn't ever much else to do in Cheyenne.'”

“I won't write that.”

“In two years you'll write, 'I wonder what that old guy's name was, the one with the curly hair and the filthy dirty pickup truck and time on his hands.'”

“I won't write that.”

“No?”

“Tonight I'll write, 'I love Jack. This is my birthday present from him. I can't imagine anybody loving anybody more than I love Jack.'”

“No, you can't,” he says. “You can't imagine it.”

“In a year I'll write, 'Jack should be home any minute now. The table's set—my grandmother's linen and her old silver and the yellow candles left over from the wedding—but I don't know if I can wait until after the trout à la Navarro to make love to him.'”

“It must have been a fast divorce.”

“In two years I'll write, 'Jack should be home by now. Little Jack is hungry for his supper. He said his first word today besides "Mama" and "Papa." He said, "Caca."'”

“Jack laughed. "He was probably trying to fingerpaint with caca on the bathroom wall when you heard him say it."”

“In three years I'll write, 'My nipples are a little sore from nursing Eliza Rosamund.'”

“"Rosamund. Every little girl should have a middle name she hates."”

“"Her breath smells like vanilla and her eyes are just Jack's color of blue."”

“That's nice, Jack said.

“So? Which one do you like?”

“I like yours,” he said. “But I believe mine.”

“It doesn't matter. I believe mine.”

“Not in your heart of hearts, you don't.”

“You're wrong.”

“I'm not wrong,” he said. “And her breath would smell like your milk, and it's kind of a bittersweet smell, if you want to know the truth.”

QUESTIONS

1. How does Jack's present to the narrator, the “five-year diary with a latch and a little key,” function symbolically in the story?
2. What do we learn about Jack's marriage? Through what details are these insights communicated?
3. What does each character's version of their future tell us about him or her?
4. The story ends with Jack's words, “if you want to know the truth.” Do you think that the narrator does want to know the truth? Explain.
5. A quoted phrase can often take on new meanings in a new context. Consider the story's title: Is its application to the story literal or ironic!