Born to privilege in New York City, she wrote in bed, flipping finished pages to music in her ear. Her first major work, "The Age of Innocence," published in 1898, was hailed as a masterpiece and firmly established her as a literary force. Her later works, such as "House of Mirth" and "Ethan Frome," further cemented her reputation as one of America's greatest novelists.

Edward W. Wharton, a 19th-century American writer, is best known for his novel "The Age of Innocence," which won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1921.

Edith Wharton's novel "The Age of Innocence" was published in 1920, and it was her last novel. The novel tells the story of New York society in the 1870s and '80s, focusing on the lives of several characters who are caught up in a web of social conventions and moral dilemmas. The novel was widely praised for its richly drawn characters and its nuanced exploration of social and moral issues.

Wharton's work was characterized by its exploration of social and moral issues, as well as her use of the novel as a means of critique. Her works often focused on the lives of the nouveau riche, and she was known for her sharp social commentary.

Wharton's influence can be seen in the works of later writers, such as F. Scott Fitzgerald and Margaret Mitchell. Her novel "The Age of Innocence" remains a classic of American literature, and her work continues to be widely read and discussed today.