

# BRITISH WRITERS



## SUPPLEMENT III

BARRIE  
BEHN  
BROOKE  
BURNEY  
CARTER  
CONNOLLY  
DAY LEWIS  
DU MAURIER  
EDGEWORTH  
FRAZER  
FRY  
HAGGARD  
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THOMAS  
THOMSON  
WEST  
WODEHOUSE  
WOLLSTONECRAFT

CUMULATIVE INDEX FOR VOLUMES I-VII  
AND SUPPLEMENTS I-III



# BRITISH WRITERS

GEORGE STADE

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CAROL HOWARD

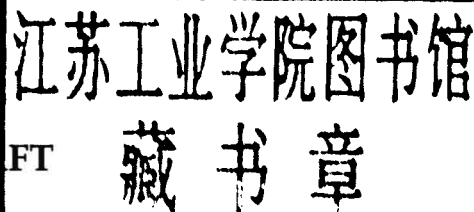
Associate Editor

*SUPPLEMENT III*

JAMES M. BARRIE

TO

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT



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# Introduction

The twenty-five articles in *British Writers Supplement III* are on writers who for one reason or another were not represented in the initial seven-volume *British Writers* (1979–1984) or in Supplements I (1987) or II (1992). From its inception, *British Writers* was designed as a companion to the ongoing *American Writers* set (1974– ). These two sets were followed by *Ancient Writers: Greece and Rome* (2 vols., 1982), by *European Writers* (13 vols., 1983–1991), and by *Latin American Writers* (3 vols., 1989). These reference works constitute, so far, the Scribner World Literature Series. And related to this series are works such as *Science Fiction Writers* (1982), *Supernatural Fiction Writers*, (2 vols., 1985), *William Shakespeare: His World, His Work, His Influence* (3 vols., 1985), *Writers for Children* (1988), *The Books of the Bible* (1989), *Modern American Women Writers* (1991), and *African American Writers* (1991).

Each article in Supplement III is devoted to a single writer and is between 12,000 and 15,000 words long. Each article offers an account of the writer's works, his or her life, literary relations, and operative ideas. But from article to article the emphasis varies, just as from writer to writer the relative importance of his or her life or reading or situation varies. Whatever the relative emphasis, the works come first; other matters are taken up to the extent that they form or inform the works.

In style and scope, the articles are expressly written for that mythical but inspiring figure, the general reader, rather than for the specialist. They are written, that is, for high school, undergraduate, and graduate students, as well as for their teachers; for librarians and editors; for reviewers, scholars, critics; for literary browsers; for anyone who wants to repair an erosion or gap in his or her reservoir of knowledge; for anyone who wants to know more about a writer whose name is in the air. The article that can at once inform the beginner and interest the specialist has achieved its goal.

Above all, the editors asked themselves whether a writer under consideration for inclusion was someone whom English-speaking readers were

likely to look up, both at the time of publication and twenty years thereafter. The editors took into account a shift in reader interest and critical activity and classroom attention that has not yet worked itself out. That shift, which is often thought of as a process of decanonization, includes an erosion of the distinction between popular literature and the other kind, whatever we call it, as well as a recovery of women writers who had fallen into neglect between their own times and the recent past. Thus there are articles on "popular" writers such as Bram Stoker, H. Rider Haggard, James M. Barrie, Beatrix Potter, P. G. Wodehouse, Dorothy L. Sayers, and Daphne du Maurier; and there are articles on rediscovered women writers such as Aphra Behn, Frances Burney, Mary Wollstonecraft, Maria Edgeworth, Mary Shelley, and Rebecca West. (Some of these writers, of course, have a place in both categories.) And as in earlier volumes, the editors have included articles on writers who were not in the narrow sense literary, but who were powerful prose stylists and powerfully influential on writers of poems, plays, and novels, as well as writers who were by themselves whole climates of opinion, such as David Hume and James George Frazer.

In accordance with a practice that evolved early in the series, not all the writers represented in Supplement III are "British" in one or another restricted sense of the term. Bram Stoker, for example, was Irish-born; Malcolm Lowry, though born in England, wrote most of his works while living in Canada. But their relation to British literary culture was continuous and formative; their work shows up most vividly for what it is against a background of that English literary tradition of which it has become a part. In any case, the editors felt that readers would want to look Stoker and Lowry up, but could not do so elsewhere in articles like the ones included in this volume. That last justification, however, could apply to all the articles in this volume: they are all about writers who are well worth looking up.

GEORGE STADE





# Complete British Writers Chronology

ca. 1325	John Wycliffe born	1400	Death of Geoffrey Chaucer
	John Gower born	1408	Death of John Gower
1327–1377	<b>Reign of Edward III</b>	1412–1420	Lydgate's <i>Troy Book</i>
ca. 1332	William Langland born	<b>1413–1422</b>	<b>Reign of Henry V</b>
1337	Beginning of the Hundred Years' War	1415	The Battle of Agincourt
ca. 1340	Geoffrey Chaucer born	1420–1422	Lydgate's <i>Siege of Thebes</i>
1346	The Battle of Crécy	<b>1422–1461</b>	<b>Reign of Henry VI</b>
1348	The Black Death (further outbreaks in 1361 and 1369)	1431	François Villon born
ca. 1350	Boccaccio's <i>Decameron</i>	1440–1441	Joan of Arc burned at Rouen
	Langland's <i>Piers Plowman</i>		Henry VI founds Eton College and King's College, Cambridge
1351	The Statute of Laborers pegs laborers' wages at rates in effect preceding the plague	1444	Truce of Tours
1356	The Battle of Poitiers	1450	Jack Cade's rebellion
1360	The Treaty of Brétigny: end of the first phase of the Hundred Years' War	ca. 1451	Death of John Lydgate
		1453	End of the Hundred Years' War
1362	Pleadings in the law courts conducted in English		The fall of Constantinople
	Parliaments opened by speeches in English	1455–1485	The Wars of the Roses
1369	Chaucer's <i>The Book of the Duchess</i> , an elegy to Blanche of Lancaster, wife of John of Gaunt	ca. 1460	John Skelton born
1369–1377	Victorious French campaigns under du Guesclin	<b>1461–1470</b>	<b>Reign of Edward IV</b>
ca. 1370	John Lydgate born	<b>1470–1471</b>	<b>Reign of Henry VI</b>
1371	Sir John Mandeville's <i>Travels</i>	1471	Death of Sir Thomas Malory
1372	Chaucer travels to Italy	<b>1471–1483</b>	<b>Reign of Edward IV</b>
1372–1382	Wycliffe active in Oxford	1476–1483	Caxton's press set up: <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> , <i>Morte d'Arthur</i> , and <i>The Golden Legend</i> printed
1373–1393	William of Wykeham founds Winchester College and New College, Oxford	<b>1483–1485</b>	<b>Reign of Richard III</b>
1376	Death of Edward the Black Prince	1485	The Battle of Bosworth Field: end of the Wars of the Roses
1377–1399	<b>Reign of Richard II</b>	<b>1485–1509</b>	<b>Reign of Henry VII</b>
ca. 1379	Gower's <i>Vox clamantis</i>	1486	Marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York unites the rival houses of Lancaster and York
ca. 1380	Chaucer's <i>Troilus and Criseyde</i>		Bartholomew Diaz rounds the Cape of Good Hope
1381	The Peasants' Revolt	1492	Columbus' first voyage to the New World
1386	Chaucer's <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> begun	1493	Pope Alexander VI divides undiscovered territories between Spain and Portugal
	Chaucer sits in Parliament	1497–1498	John Cabot's voyages to Newfoundland and Labrador
	Gower's <i>Confessio amantis</i>	1497–1499	Vasco da Gama's voyage to India
1399–1413	<b>Reign of Henry IV</b>	1499	Amerigo Vespucci's first voyage to America
ca. 1400	Death of William Langland	1503	Erasmus' first visit to England
			Thomas Wyatt born

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1505	John Colet appointed dean of St. Paul's; founds St. Paul's School	1538	First complete English Bible published and placed in all churches
<b>1509–1547</b>	<b>Reign of Henry VIII</b>	1540	The king marries Anne of Cleves Marriage dissolved The king marries Catherine Howard Fall and execution of Thomas Cromwell
1509	The king marries Catherine of Aragon	1542	Catherine Howard executed Death of Sir Thomas Wyatt
1511	Erasmus' <i>Praise of Folly</i> published	1543	The king marries Catherine Parr Copernicus' <i>De revolutionibus orbium coelestium</i>
1513	Invasion by the Scots defeated at Flodden Field	1546	Trinity College, Cambridge, re-founded
1515	Wolsey appointed lord chancellor	1547	The earl of Surrey executed
1516	Sir Thomas More's <i>Utopia</i>	<b>1547–1553</b>	<b>Reign of Edward VI</b>
1517	Martin Luther's theses against indulgences published at Wittenberg Henry Howard (earl of Surrey) born	1548–1552	Hall's <i>Chronicle</i>
1519	Charles V of Spain becomes Holy Roman Emperor	1552	The second Book of Common Prayer
1519–1521	Magellan's voyage around the world	ca. 1552	Edmund Spenser born
1525	Cardinal College, the forerunner of Christ Church, founded at Oxford	1553	Lady Jane Grey proclaimed queen
1526	Tyndale's English translation of the New Testament imported from Holland	<b>1553–1558</b>	<b>Reign of Mary I (Mary Tudor)</b>
1529	Fall of Cardinal Wolsey Death of John Skelton	ca. 1554	Births of Walter Raleigh, Richard Hooker, and John Lyly
1529–1536	The "Reformation" Parliament	1554	Lady Jane Grey executed Bandello's <i>Novelle</i>
1531	Sir Thomas Elyot's <i>The Governour</i> published	ca. 1556	Philip Sidney born
1532	Thomas Cranmer appointed archbishop of Canterbury Machiavelli's <i>The Prince</i>	1557	George Peele born Tottel's <i>Miscellany</i> , including the poems of Wyatt and Surrey, published
1533	The king secretly marries Anne Boleyn Cranmer pronounces the king's marriage with Catherine "against divine law"	ca. 1558	Thomas Kyd born
1534	The Act of Supremacy constitutes the king as head of the Church of England	1558	Calais, the last English possession in France, is lost Mary I dies
1535	Sir Thomas More executed Thomas Cromwell appointed vicar general of the Church of England	<b>1558–1603</b>	<b>Reign of Elizabeth I</b>
1536	The Pilgrimage of Grace: risings against the king's religious, social, and economic reforms Anne Boleyn executed	1559	John Knox arrives in Scotland Rebellion against the French regent George Chapman born
1537	The king marries Jane Seymour	ca. 1559	Mary Queen of Scots (Mary Stuart) arrives in Edinburgh
	The dissolution of the monasteries: confiscation of ecclesiastical properties and assets; increase in royal revenues	1561	Thomas Hoby's translation of Castiglione's <i>The Courtier Gorboduc</i> , the first English play in blank verse
	Jane Seymour dies	1562	Francis Bacon born Civil war in France English expedition sent to support the Huguenots
		1562–1568	Sir John Hawkins' voyages to Africa
		1564	Births of Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare

## CHRONOLOGY

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| <p>1565 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley</p> <p>1566 William Painter's <i>Palace of Pleasure</i>, a miscellany of prose stories, the source of many dramatists' plots</p> <p>1567 Darnley murdered at Kirk o'Field<br/>Mary Queen of Scots marries the earl of Bothwell</p> <p>1569 Rebellion of the English northern earls suppressed</p> <p>1570 Roger Ascham's <i>The Schoolmaster</i></p> <p>1571 Defeat of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto</p> <p>ca. 1572 Ben Jonson born</p> <p>1572 St. Bartholomew's Day massacre<br/>John Donne born</p> <p>1574 The earl of Leicester's theater company formed</p> <p>1576 The Theatre, the first permanent theater building in London, opened<br/>The first Blackfriars Theatre opened with performances by the Children of St. Paul's</p> <p>1576–1578 Martin Frobisher's voyages to Labrador and the northwest</p> <p>1577–1580 Sir Francis Drake sails around the world</p> <p>1577 Holinshed's <i>Chronicles of England, Scotlande, and Irelande</i></p> <p>1579 John Lyly's <i>Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit</i><br/>Thomas North's translation of <i>Plutarch's Lives</i></p> <p>1581 The Levant Company founded<br/>Seneca's <i>Ten Tragedies</i> translated</p> <p>1582 Richard Hakluyt's <i>Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America</i></p> <p>1584–1585 Sir John Davis' first voyage to Greenland</p> <p>1585 First English settlement in America, the "Lost Colony" comprising 108 men under Ralph Lane, founded at Roanoke Island, off the coast of North Carolina</p> <p>1586 Kyd's <i>Spanish Tragedy</i><br/>Marlowe's <i>Tamburlaine</i><br/>William Camden's <i>Britannia</i><br/>The Babington conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth<br/>Death of Sir Philip Sidney</p> | <p>1587 Mary Queen of Scots executed<br/>Birth of Virginia Dare, first English child born in America, at Roanoke Island</p> <p>1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada<br/>Marlowe's <i>Dr. Faustus</i></p> <p>1590 Spenser's <i>The Faerie Queen</i>, Cantos 1–3</p> <p>1592 Outbreak of plague in London: the theaters closed</p> <p>1593 Death of Christopher Marlowe</p> <p>1594 The Lord Chamberlain's Men, the company to which Shakespeare belonged, founded<br/>The Swan Theatre opened<br/>Death of Thomas Kyd</p> <p>1595 Raleigh's expedition to Guiana<br/>Sidney's <i>Apology for Poetry</i></p> <p>1596 The earl of Essex's expedition captures Cadiz<br/>The second Blackfriars Theatre opened</p> <p>ca. 1597 Death of George Peele</p> <p>1597 Bacon's first collection of <i>Essays</i></p> <p>1598 Jonson's <i>Every Man in His Humor</i></p> <p>1598–1600 Richard Hakluyt's <i>Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffics, and Discoveries of the English Nation</i></p> <p>1599 The Globe Theatre opened<br/>Death of Edmund Spenser</p> <p>1600 Death of Richard Hooker</p> <p>1601 Rebellion and execution of the earl of Essex</p> <p>1602 The East India Company founded<br/>The Bodleian Library reopened at Oxford</p> <p><b>1603–1625 Reign of James I</b></p> <p>1603 John Florio's translation of Montaigne's <i>Essays</i></p> <p>1605 Bacon's <i>Advancement of Learning</i><br/>Cervantes' <i>Don Quixote</i> (Part 1)<br/>The Gunpowder Plot<br/>Thomas Browne born</p> <p>1606 Shakespeare's <i>Macbeth</i><br/>Jonson's <i>Volpone</i><br/>Death of John Lyly<br/>Edmund Waller born</p> <p>1607 The first permanent English colony established at Jamestown, Virginia</p> <p>1608 John Milton born</p> <p>1609 Kepler's <i>Astronomia nova</i><br/>John Suckling born</p> |
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1610	Galileo's <i>Sidereus nuncius</i>		Buckingham's expedition to the Isle of Ré to relieve La Rochelle
1611	The Authorized Version of the Bible		Death of Thomas Middleton
	Shakespeare's <i>The Tempest</i>	1627–1628	Revolt and siege of La Rochelle, the principal Huguenot city of France
1612	Death of Prince Henry, King James's eldest son	1628	Buckingham assassinated
	Webster's <i>The White Devil</i>		Surrender of La Rochelle
	Bacon's second collection of <i>Essays</i>		William Harvey's treatise on the circulation of the blood ( <i>De motu cordis et sanguinis</i> )
ca. 1613	Richard Crashaw born		John Bunyan born
1613	The Globe Theatre destroyed by fire		Ford's <i>The Broken Heart</i>
	Webster's <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i>	1629	King Charles dismisses his third Parliament, imprisons nine members, and proceeds to rule for eleven years without Parliament
1614	Raleigh's <i>History of the World</i>		The Massachusetts Bay Company formed
1616	George Chapman's translation of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i>		Peace treaties with France and Spain
	Deaths of William Shakespeare, Francis Beaumont, and Miguel Cervantes		John Dryden born
ca. 1618	Richard Lovelace born	1629–1630	Death of John Donne
1618	The Thirty Years' War begins		William Laud appointed archbishop of Canterbury
	Sir Walter Raleigh executed	1631	Death of George Herbert
	Abraham Cowley born	1633	Samuel Pepys born
1619	The General Assembly, the first legislative assembly on American soil, meets in Virginia		Deaths of George Chapman and John Marston
	Slavery introduced at Jamestown	1635	The Académie Française founded
1620	The Pilgrims land in Massachusetts		George Etherege born
	John Evelyn born	1636	Pierre Corneille's <i>Le Cid</i>
1621	Francis Bacon impeached and fined		Harvard College founded
	Robert Burton's <i>Anatomy of Melancholy</i>	ca. 1637	Thomas Traherne born
	Andrew Marvell born	1637	Milton's "Lycidas"
1622	Middleton's <i>The Changeling</i>		Descartes's <i>Discours de la méthode</i>
	Henry Vaughan born		King Charles's levy of ship money challenged in the courts by John Hampden
1623	The First Folio of Shakespeare's plays		The introduction of the new English Book of Common Prayer strongly opposed in Scotland
	Visit of Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham to Spain; failure of attempts to negotiate a Spanish marriage		Death of Ben Jonson
1624	War against Spain	ca. 1638	Death of John Webster
1625–1649	<b>Reign of Charles I</b>	1638	The Scots draw up a National Covenant to defend their religion
1625	Death of John Fletcher		Death of John Ford
	Bacon's last collection of <i>Essays</i>	ca. 1639	Parliament reassembled to raise taxes
1626	Bacon's <i>New Atlantis</i> , appended to <i>Sylva sylvarum</i>	1639	Death of Thomas Carew
	Dutch found New Amsterdam		Charles Sedley born
	Death of Cyril Tourneur		The two Bishops' Wars with Scotland
1627	Ford's <i>'Tis Pity She's a Whore</i>		
	Cardinal Richelieu establishes the Company of New France with monopoly over trade and land in Canada	1639–1640	

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| <p>1640 The Long Parliament assembled<br/>The king's advisers, Archbishop Laud and the earl of Strafford, impeached<br/>Aphra Behn born</p> <p>1641 Strafford executed<br/>Acts passed abolishing extraparliamentary taxation, the king's extraordinary courts, and his power to order a dissolution without parliamentary consent<br/>The Grand Remonstrance censuring royal policy passed by eleven votes<br/>William Wycherley born</p> <p>1642 Parliament submits the nineteen Propositions, which King Charles rejects as annihilating the royal power<br/>The Civil War begins<br/>The theaters close<br/>Royalists victory at Edgehill; King Charles established at Oxford<br/>Death of Sir John Suckling</p> <p>1643 Parliament concludes the Solemn League and Covenant with the Scots<br/>Louis XIV becomes king of France<br/>Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, born</p> <p>1644 Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor<br/>The New Model army raised<br/>Milton's <i>Areopagitica</i></p> <p>1645 Parliamentary victory under Fairfax and Cromwell at Naseby<br/>Fairfax captures Bristol<br/>Archbishop Laud executed</p> <p>1646 Fairfax besieges King Charles at Oxford<br/>King Charles takes refuge in Scotland; end of the First Civil War<br/>King Charles attempts negotiations with the Scots<br/>Parliament's proposals sent to the king and rejected</p> <p>1647 Conflict between Parliament and the army<br/>A general council of the army established that discusses representational government within the army</p> | <p>The Agreement of the People drawn up by the Levelers; its proposals include manhood suffrage<br/>King Charles concludes an agreement with the Scots<br/>George Fox begins to preach<br/>John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, born</p> <p>1648 Cromwell dismisses the general council of the army<br/>The Second Civil War begins<br/>Fairfax defeats the Kentish royalists at Maidstone<br/>Cromwell defeats the Scots at Preston<br/>The Thirty Years' War ended by the treaty of Westphalia<br/>Parliament purged by the army</p> <p><b>Commonwealth</b></p> <p>1649 King Charles I tried and executed<br/>The monarchy and the House of Lords abolished<br/>The Commonwealth proclaimed<br/>Cromwell invades Ireland and defeats the royalist Catholic forces<br/>Death of Richard Crashaw</p> <p>1650 Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar</p> <p>1651 Charles II crowned king of the Scots, at Scone<br/>Charles II invades England, is defeated at Worcester, escapes to France<br/>Thomas Hobbes's <i>Leviathan</i></p> <p>1652 War with Holland</p> <p>1653 The Rump Parliament dissolved by the army<br/>A new Parliament and council of state nominated; Cromwell becomes Lord Protector<br/>Walton's <i>The Compleat Angler</i></p> <p>1654 Peace concluded with Holland<br/>War against Spain</p> <p>1655 Parliament attempts to reduce the army and is dissolved<br/>Rule of the major-generals<br/>Sir William Davenant produces <i>The Siege of Rhodes</i>, one of the first English operas</p> <p>1656 Second Parliament of the Protectorate<br/>Cromwell is offered and declines the throne<br/>Death of Richard Lovelace</p> |
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# CHRONOLOGY

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| 1658             | Death of Oliver Cromwell<br>Richard Cromwell succeeds as Protector  | 1670 | Alliance formed with France through the secret Treaty of Dover<br>Pascal's <i>Pensées</i><br>The Hudson's Bay Company founded<br>William Congreve born                           |
| 1659             | Conflict between Parliament and the army  | 1671 | Milton's <i>Samson Agonistes</i> and <i>Paradise Regained</i>  |
| 1660             | General Monck negotiates with Charles II<br>Charles II offers the conciliatory Declaration of Breda and accepts Parliament's invitation to return<br>Will's Coffee House established<br>Sir William Davenant and Thomas Killigrew licensed to set up two companies of players, the Duke of York's and the King's Servants, including actors and actresses<br>Pepys's <i>Diary</i> begun | 1672 | War against Holland<br>Wycherley's <i>The Country Wife</i><br>King Charles issues the Declaration of Indulgence, suspending penal laws against Nonconformists and Catholics      |
| <b>1660–1685</b> | <b>Reign of Charles II</b>  | 1673 | Parliament passes the Test Act, making acceptance of the doctrines of the Church of England a condition for holding public office  |
| 1661             | Parliament passes the Act of Uniformity, enjoining the use of the Book of Common Prayer; many Puritan and dissenting clergy leave their livings   | 1674 | War with Holland ended by the Treaty of Westminster<br>Deaths of John Milton, Robert Herrick, and Thomas Traherne  |
| 1662             | Peace Treaty with Spain<br>King Charles II marries Catherine of Braganza<br>The Royal Society incorporated (founded in 1660)  | 1676 | Etherege's <i>The Man of Mode</i>  |
| 1664             | War against Holland<br>New Amsterdam captured and becomes New York<br>John Vanbrugh born  | 1677 | Baruch Spinoza's <i>Ethics</i><br>Jean Racine's <i>Phèdre</i><br>King Charles's niece, Mary, marries her cousin William of Orange  |
| 1665             | The Great Plague<br>Newton discovers the binomial theorem and invents the integral and differential calculus, at Cambridge  | 1678 | Fabrication of the so-called popish plot by Titus Oates<br>Bunyan's <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i><br>Dryden's <i>All for Love</i><br>Death of Andrew Marvell<br>George Farquhar born |
| 1666             | The Great Fire of London<br>Bunyan's <i>Grace Abounding</i><br><i>London Gazette</i> founded  | 1679 | Parliament passes the Habeas Corpus Act<br>Rochester's <i>A Satire Against Mankind</i>   |
| 1667             | The Dutch fleet sails up the Medway and burns English ships<br>The war with Holland ended by the Treaty of Breda<br>Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i><br>Thomas Sprat's <i>History of the Royal Society</i><br>Death of Abraham Cowley  | 1680 | Death of John Wilmot, earl of Rochester  |
| 1668             | Sir Christopher Wren begins to rebuild St. Paul's Cathedral<br>Triple Alliance formed with Holland and Sweden against France<br>Dryden's <i>Essay of Dramatick Poesy</i>  | 1681 | Dryden's <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> (Part 1)  |
|                  |   | 1682 | Dryden's <i>Absalom and Achitophel</i> (Part 2)<br>Thomas Otway's <i>Venice Preserv'd</i><br>Philadelphia founded<br>Death of Sir Thomas Browne                                  |
|                  |   | 1683 | The Ashmolean Museum, the world's first public museum, opens at Oxford<br>Death of Izaak Walton  |



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<b>1685–1688</b>	<b>Reign of James II</b>	1698	Jeremy Collier's <i>A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage</i>
1685	Rebellion and execution of James Scott, duke of Monmouth	1699	Fénelon's <i>Les Aventures de Télémaque</i>
	John Gay born	1700	Congreve's <i>The Way of the World</i>
1686	The first book of Newton's <i>Principia</i> — <i>De motu corporum</i> , containing his theory of gravitation—presented to the Royal Society		Defoe's <i>The True-Born Englishman</i>
1687	James II issues the Declaration of Indulgence	1701	Death of John Dryden
	Dryden's <i>The Hind and the Panther</i>		James Thomson born
	Death of Edmund Waller		War of the Spanish Succession, 1701–1714 (Queen Anne's War in America, 1702–1713)
1688	James II reissues the Declaration of Indulgence, renewing freedom of worship and suspending the provisions of the Test Act	<b>1702–1714</b>	<b>Reign of Queen Anne</b>
	Acquittal of the seven bishops imprisoned for protesting against the Declaration	1702	Clarendon's <i>History of the Rebellion</i> (1702–1704)
	William of Orange lands at Torbay, Devon		Defoe's <i>The Shortest Way with the Dissenters</i>
	James II takes refuge in France	1703	Defoe is arrested, fined, and pilloried for writing <i>The Shortest Way</i>
	Death of John Bunyan		Death of Samuel Pepys
	Alexander Pope born	1704	John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeat the French at Blenheim
<b>1689–1702</b>	<b>Reign of William III</b>		Capture of Gibraltar
1689	Parliament formulates the Declaration of Rights		Swift's <i>A Tale of a Tub</i> and <i>The Battle of the Books</i>
	William and Mary accept the Declaration and the crown		<i>The Review</i> founded (1704–1713)
	The Grand Alliance concluded between the Holy Roman Empire, England, Holland, and Spain	1706	Farquhar's <i>The Recruiting Officer</i>
	War declared against France		Deaths of John Evelyn and Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset
	King William's War, 1689–1697 (the first of the French and Indian wars)	1707	Farquhar's <i>The Beaux' Stratagem</i>
	Samuel Richardson born		Act of Union joining England and Scotland
1690	James II lands in Ireland with French support, but is defeated at the battle of the Boyne		Death of George Farquhar
	John Locke's <i>Essay Concerning Human Understanding</i>	1709	Henry Fielding born
1692	Salem witchcraft trials		The <i>Tatler</i> founded (1709–1711)
	Death of Sir George Etherege		Nicholas Rowe's edition of Shakespeare
1694	George Fox's <i>Journal</i>		Samuel Johnson born
	Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) born		Marlborough defeats the French at Malplaquet
	Death of Mary II		Charles XII of Sweden defeated at Poltava
1695	Congreve's <i>Love for Love</i>	1710	South Sea Company founded
	Death of Henry Vaughan		First copyright act
1697	War with France ended by the Treaty of Ryswick	1711	Swift's <i>The Conduct of the Allies</i>
	Vanbrugh's <i>The Relapse</i>		The <i>Spectator</i> founded (1711–1712; 1714)
			Marlborough dismissed
			David Hume born
		1712	Pope's <i>The Rape of the Lock</i> (Cantos 1–2)
			Jean Jacques Rousseau born

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1713	War with France ended by the Treaty of Utrecht				Death of Daniel Defoe
	The <i>Guardian</i> founded		1732		William Cowper born
	Swift becomes dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin		1733		Death of John Gay
	Addison's <i>Cato</i>				Pope's <i>Essay on Man</i> (1733–1734)
	Laurence Sterne born		1734		Lewis Theobald's edition of Shakespeare
<b>1714–1727</b>	<b>Reign of George I</b>		1737		Voltaire's <i>Lettres philosophiques</i>
1714	Pope's expanded version of <i>The Rape of the Lock</i> (Cantos 1–5)		1738		Edward Gibbon born
1715	The Jacobite rebellion in Scotland		1740		Johnson's <i>London</i>
	Pope's translation of Homer's <i>Iliad</i> (1715–1720)				War of the Austrian Succession, 1740–1748 (King George's War in America, 1744–1748)
	Death of Louis XIV				George Anson begins his circumnavigation of the world (1740–1744)
1716	Death of William Wycherley				Frederick the Great becomes king of Prussia (1740–1786)
	Thomas Gray born				Richardson's <i>Pamela</i> (1740–1741)
1717	Pope's <i>Eloisa to Abelard</i>				James Boswell born
	David Garrick born		1742		Fielding's <i>Joseph Andrews</i>
	Horace Walpole born				Edward Young's <i>Night Thoughts</i> (1742–1745)
1718	Quadruple Alliance (Britain, France, the Netherlands, the German Empire) in war against Spain				Pope's <i>The New Dunciad</i> (Book 4)
1719	Defoe's <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>		1744		Johnson's <i>Life of Mr. Richard Savage</i>
	Death of Joseph Addison				Death of Alexander Pope
1720	Inoculation against smallpox introduced in Boston		1745		Second Jacobite rebellion, led by Charles Edward, the Young Pretender
	War against Spain				Death of Jonathan Swift
	The South Sea Bubble		1746		The Young Pretender defeated at Culloden
	Defoe's <i>Captain Singleton and Memoirs of a Cavalier</i>				Collins' <i>Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegorical Subjects</i>
1721	Tobias Smollett born		1747		Richardson's <i>Clarissa Harlowe</i> (1747–1748)
	William Collins born				Franklin's experiments with electricity announced
1722	Defoe's <i>Moll Flanders</i> , <i>Journal of the Plague Year</i> , and <i>Colonel Jack</i>				Voltaire's <i>Essai sur les mœurs</i>
1724	Defoe's <i>Roxana</i>		1748		War of the Austrian Succession ended by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle
	Swift's <i>The Drapier's Letters</i>				Smollett's <i>Adventures of Roderick Random</i>
1725	Pope's translation of Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> (1725–1726)				David Hume's <i>Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding</i>
1726	Swift's <i>Gulliver's Travels</i>				Montesquieu's <i>L'Esprit des lois</i>
	Voltaire in England (1726–1729)		1749		Fielding's <i>Tom Jones</i>
	Death of Sir John Vanbrugh				Johnson's <i>The Vanity of Human Wishes</i>
<b>1727–1760</b>	<b>Reign of George II</b>				Bolingbroke's <i>Idea of a Patriot King</i>
1728	Gay's <i>The Beggar's Opera</i>		1750		The <i>Rambler</i> founded (1750–1752)
	Pope's <i>The Dunciad</i> (Books 1–2)				
	Oliver Goldsmith born				
1729	Swift's <i>A Modest Proposal</i>				
	Edmund Burke born				
	Deaths of William Congreve and Sir Richard Steele				
1731	Navigation improved by introduction of the quadrant				
	Pope's <i>Moral Essays</i> (1731–1735)				



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| 1751 | Gray's <i>Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard</i><br>Fielding's <i>Amelia</i><br>Smollett's <i>Adventures of Peregrine Pickle</i><br>Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert begin to publish the <i>Encyclopédie</i> (1751–1765)<br>Richard Brinsley Sheridan born   | 1760–1820<br>1760 | <b>Reign of George III</b><br>James Macpherson's <i>Fragments of Ancient Poetry Collected in the Highlands of Scotland</i><br>William Beckford born   |
| 1752 | Frances Burney and Thomas Chatterton born   | 1761              | Jean Jacques Rousseau's <i>Julie, ou la nouvelle Héloïse</i><br>Death of Samuel Richardson  |
| 1753 | Richardson's <i>History of Sir Charles Grandison</i> (1753–1754)<br>Smollett's <i>The Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom</i>  | 1762              | Rousseau's <i>Du Contrat social</i> and <i>Émile</i><br>Catherine the Great becomes czarina of Russia (1762–1796)   |
| 1754 | Hume's <i>History of England</i> (1754–1762)<br>Death of Henry Fielding<br>George Crabbe born   | 1763              | The Seven Years' War ended by the Peace of Paris<br>Smart's <i>A Song to David</i>  |
| 1755 | Lisbon destroyed by earthquake<br>Fielding's <i>Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon</i> published posthumously<br>Johnson's <i>Dictionary of the English Language</i>   | 1764              | James Hargreaves invents the spinning jenny   |
| 1756 | The Seven Years' War against France, 1756–1763 (the French and Indian War in America, 1755–1760)<br>William Pitt the Elder becomes prime minister<br>Johnson's proposal for an edition of Shakespeare   | 1765              | Parliament passes the Stamp Act to tax the American colonies<br>Johnson's edition of Shakespeare<br>Walpole's <i>The Castle of Otranto</i><br>Thomas Percy's <i>Reliques of Ancient English Poetry</i><br>Blackstone's <i>Commentaries on the Laws of England</i> (1765–1769) |
| 1757 | Robert Clive wins the battle of Plassey, in India<br>Gray's "The Progress of Poesy" and "The Bard"<br>Burke's <i>Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful</i><br>Hume's <i>Natural History of Religion</i><br>William Blake born   | 1766              | The Stamp Act repealed<br>Swift's <i>Journal to Stella</i> first published in a collection of his letters<br>Goldsmith's <i>The Vicar of Wakefield</i><br>Smollett's <i>Travels Through France and Italy</i><br>Lessing's <i>Laokoon</i><br>Rousseau in England (1766–1767)   |
| 1758 | The <i>Idler</i> founded (1758–1760)  | 1768              | Sterne's <i>A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy</i><br>The Royal Academy founded by George III<br>First edition of the <i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i><br>Maria Edgeworth born   |
| 1759 | Capture of Quebec by General James Wolfe<br>Johnson's <i>History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia</i><br>Voltaire's <i>Candide</i><br>The British Museum opens<br>Sterne's <i>The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy</i> (1759–1767)<br>Death of William Collins<br>Mary Wollenstonecraft born<br>Robert Burns born | 1769              | Death of Laurence Sterne<br>David Garrick organizes the Shakespeare Jubilee at Stratford-upon-Avon<br>Sir Joshua Reynolds' <i>Discourses</i> (1769–1790)<br>Richard Arkwright invents the spinning water frame  |
|      |   | 1770              | Boston Massacre<br>Burke's <i>Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents</i>  |