

19th Century Literature

1.

one of the important authors of this period, is Lillo. We call him the father of the domestic drama. Lillo's principal work was entitled George Barnwell, or the London Merchant. The piece itself has no prominent value. Barnwell is a young man who has fallen under the bad influences of his mistress, she induces him to steal money from his master, & afterward to murder an uncle in order that he may get his property. The crime was discovered & the truth of the principal actors are endeavored to reach. In the scaffold as shown on the stage. This is a very cruel tragedy. Its characters are as every day people, the action is realistic often the expression of passion, interests both genuine. The public would hardly see it performed often enough. Its influence on later English & European tragedy is not exceeded by that of any other work.

Edward Moore

"The Gamester"

GarriekCumberland

The Brothers

The West Indian

The Jew

These pieces of Cumberland are noted for
 fine ~~and~~ are ~~now~~ now acted sometimes
 on the stage. The fine pictures of life which
 we find in the works of Smollet & Fielding
 & Hogarth also appear in the comedies
 & farces of this period. Samuel Foote who
 organized the ^{Haymarket} theatre, brought
 out 19 pieces mostly satirical & always
 acted the principal ^{role} himself.
 His principal comedy is called "The
 Reversions of a morning". The tendency of
 all gifted men at the time towards the
 stage induced also Garrick write comedies
 & farces. His "Miss in her teens" is a
 comedy of very high order. Still more celebrated
 are the two pieces "The jealous Wife" &
 the "Clandestine marriage" by Colman.
 These are essentially modern & are now
 acted regularly.

Above Colman stands Goldsmith whose
~~works we study~~. The most brilliant of all these
 comedy writers is the Sheridan. The man of
 letters the great parliamentary orator the
 theatrical manager & the man of the world.

his comedies *The Rivals* 1775

School for Scandal 1777

show us how the writers of the period were beginning to study the life of—

★ Shakespeare Revival

At Shakespeare's birth place in Stratford the old house have fallen into the hands of an obtuse individual who caused to be cut down Shakespeare's favorite mulberry tree. This roused great indignation in England snuff boxes were made of wood, one of which was sent by the town of Stratford to Garrick with the request— that he would present his own bust + that of Shakespeare to the town. Garrick organized a great national festival at Stratford lasting several days from this event the modern Shakespeare worship may be dated. It is not true as is often maintained especially by Germans that Shakespeare for a long period was entirely forgotten or even unappreciated in England simply the long list of Shakespeare editions by Pope, Johnson, Rowe, Warburton + so on show that literary men always appreciated the great master, But it fact

that Shakespeare on the stage was hardly dealt with. It became the fashion to rewrite the Shakespearian plays often turning them into operas with scenes of comic music & dancing. This was favourite occupation of some of the nobility but even stage writers like Cibber did not hesitate to cut up or alter any play as suited him.

Surrey (Wyatt?) first sonneteer in Eng.
S. Waller first introduced the use habitual
use of heroic couplet in the 17th cent.