Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822) was an extraordinary poet, playwright, and essayist, revolutionary both in his ideas and in his artistic theory and practice. This collection of original essays by an international group of specialists is a comprehensive survey of the life, works, and times of this radical Romantic writer. Three sections cover Shelley's life and posthumous reception; the basics of his poetry, prose, and drama; and his immersion in the currents of philosophical and political thinking and practice. As well as providing a wide-ranging look at the state of existing scholarship, the Companion develops and enriches our understanding of Shelley. Significant new contributions include fresh assessments of Shelley's narratives, his view of philosophy, and his role in emerging views about ecology. With its chronology and guide to further reading, this lively and accessible Companion is an invaluable guide for students and scholars of Shelley and of Romanticism.
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I would like to thank all my contributors, who wrote, revised, and revised again to produce a stunning collection of essays that compellingly rediscover Shelley for the twenty-first century. Thank you to David Simpson, who read and commented on my chapter on Shelley and ecology. I am very grateful to my wife Kate for reading through some of the chapters with me, and for accommodating my writing during the first year of our daughter Claire’s life. I was lucky to have my research assistants, Seth Forrest and Christopher Schaberg, who worked on copy-editing and indexing. I am fortunate to have such a helpful and intelligent editor as Linda Bree. The University of California at Davis provided me with a Faculty Development Award and two Small Grants in aid of research to help with the publication of this volume.
A NOTE ON THE TEXT

The latest editions of Shelley were as yet unfinished as this book went to press. I have taken the liberty, therefore, of referring principally to Everest and Matthews's edition (Longman; abbreviated as P), with references to the prose coming from David Lee Clark's handy, though out-of-date, edition (abbreviated as Pr), barring a few occasional citations from E. B. Murray's or Ingpen and Peck's edition (the latter is abbreviated IP). The Companion cites Clark's edition because of the ease with which students may find a copy of this edition of the prose. Where the Longman edition is not yet completed (works written after *The Cenci* (1819)), I refer to the revised Norton edition edited by Donald Reiman and Neil Fraistat. References to this text are marked with an N in parenthesis after citations. The Companion refers to translations in principal from Hutchinson's Oxford edition (H).
CHRONOLOGY

1792  Percy Bysshe Shelley (PBS) born 4 August at Field Place, Warnham, near Horsham, West Sussex, the eldest child of Timothy Shelley, MP, and Elizabeth Pilfold Shelley, and eldest grandson of Bysshe Shelley.

1797  William Godwin marries Mary Wollstonecraft 29 March; she gives birth to their daughter Mary 30 August and dies 10 September.

1798  Studies with Warnham clergyman, Rev. Evan Edwards.

1802–4  Boards at Syon House Academy, Isleworth, on Great Western Road in the Thames Valley.

1804–10  PBS a student and boarder at Eton.

1806  Grandfather becomes Sir Bysshe Shelley, baronet. Earliest year in which PBS may have written poems in The Esdaile Notebook.

1808  Corresponds with his Wiltshire cousin Harriet Grove; she ends their informal engagement in late 1810.

1809  Writes several poems now gathered in The Esdaile Notebook.

1810  Writes and submits his first book-length poem The Wander- ing Jew for publication, which is rejected. Gothic novel Zastrozzi (spring).
Poems by PBS and his sister Elizabeth, under the title *Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire* (autumn).
University College Oxford (October); meets Thomas Jefferson Hogg.
Gothic novel *St Irvyne* (December).
*Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson* (December).

1811
Meets Harriet Westbrook (January).
Writes and circulates *The Necessity of Atheism* with Hogg.
Expelled from Oxford (March).
Elopes with and marries Harriet Westbrook in Edinburgh on 29 August.
Meets Robert Southey in Keswick.

1812
Dublin; *Address to the Irish People, Proposals for an Association of Philanthropists, Declaration of Rights*.
Travels to Wales, then Devon; writes and circulates *Letter to Lord Ellenborough* in defence of the radical publisher Daniel Eaton, and the broadside ballad *The Devil's Walk*.
Flees to Tremadoc, North Wales, near Harlech, under government surveillance.
Raises funds for blocking an estuary to create more arable land.
Meets William Godwin during brief visit to London (autumn).

1813
The Shelles leave Wales at short notice (February), pursued by creditors or robbers.
Dublin: retrieves the manuscript of *The Esdaile Notebook* from the printer.
London: PBS prints and privately circulates *Queen Mab* (between May and December).
Harriet and PBS's first daughter Ianthe born (23 June).
Publishes *A Vindication of Natural Diet*.
Joins expatriate, pro-revolutionary vegetarian French and English circle centered on Mrs Boinville.

1814
Early in the year publishes *A Refutation of Deism*.
(July) PBS and Mary Godwin elope to France, with her half-sister Claire Clairmont along as translator. Six weeks later they all return, out of funds.
Mary's and PBS's joint *History of a Six Weeks’ Tour* is based on this honeymoon trip. Harriet's and PBS's first son, Charles, is born (30 November).

1815

Sir Bysshe Shelley dies (5 January).

Mary's first child, a daughter, is born prematurely and dies (6 March).

As part of settlement of his grandfather's estate, PBS receives money to pay his (and Godwin’s) debts and provide an annual income for Harriet.

Writes *Alastor*.

1816

William Shelley born (January).

*Alastor . . . and Other Poems* (February), the first publication under his own name.

The Shelleys, Claire, Byron, and others settle in Switzerland for the summer.

 Writes ‘Hymn to Intellectual Beauty’ and later ‘Mont Blanc’.

Mary writes the first draft of *Frankenstein*.

Claire becomes pregnant by Byron.

Mary’s other half-sister, Fanny Imlay, becomes despondent and commits suicide (London, October).

Harriet Shelley, abandoned by another lover and pregnant with another child, commits suicide by drowning sometime in early December.

Mary and PBS marry (30 December).

1817

Claire’s daughter Alba/Allegra is born in secret in Bath.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Eldon) denies PBS custody of his children by Harriet.

Habeas Corpus suspended, making the civil rights of radical journalists legally indefensible.

The Shelleys settle at Marlow outside London when his own anti-government pamphlet *A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote* is published.

(March until September) Writes *Laon and Cythna*. It is printed late in the year, but revised and reissued as *The Revolt of Islam* in December.

Clara born (September).

Drafts ‘Essay on Christianity’.
CHRONOLOGY

1818

Writes *An Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte* (November). *Frankenstein* published (December).

Begins *Rosalind and Helen*.

The Shelleys and Claire, with their children and servants, leave for Italy in March.

PBS continues to negotiate Byron's acknowledgement and support for his and Claire's daughter.

Bagni di Lucca for the summer; translates Plato's *Symposium*; writes the essay ‘On Love’ and finishes *Rosalind and Helen* (published spring 1819).

PBS and Claire visit Allegra in Venice, although Claire stays nearby rather than at Allegra's home.

PBS and Byron become reacquainted.

During Mary's trip to Venice to join PBS, their daughter Clara becomes ill. She dies in September.

*Lines Written among the Euganean Hills* and *Julian and Maddalo*.

The Shelleys keep on the move, travelling to Rome, then Naples, Vesuvius, and other sites. They read Mme de Stael's *Corinne* together.

1819

They return to Rome (March); PBS completes a draft of the first three acts of *Prometheus Unbound*.

In June their son William dies; they leave immediately for Livorno.

The accumulated grief over the two children's deaths drives Mary into a deep depression.

PBS completes *The Cenci* and publishes it in Italy in 1819, in England a year later.

(August) Hearing news of the Peterloo Massacre of citizens listening to a speech about reform in a field outside Manchester, PBS writes *The Mask of Anarchy*.

(October) They move to Florence, where another child, Percy Florence, is born (12 November). *Peter Bell the Third*, ‘Ode to the West Wind’ (October–November).

PBS finishes *Prometheus Unbound* (published 1820); drafts the essays *A Philosophical View of Reform* and the brief ‘On Life’.

British Parliament passes Six Acts collectively designed to suppress dissent still further.
1820

George III of England dies and is succeeded by his son George IV.
Cato Street conspiracy to kill the English Prime Minister discovered and its plotters executed.
Return to Pisa in October, where they meet Teresa ‘Emilia’ Viviani and the exiled Greek prince Alexander Mavrocordato.

1821

Edward and Jane Williams meet the Shelleys (January).
The Williamses and Shelleys move to nearby residences at several different Italian locations.
Writes Epipsychidion after visiting Teresa Viviani; published anonymously (May).
In response to Thomas Love Peacock’s The Four Ages of Poetry, writes A Defence of Poetry.
Pirated editions of Queen Mab appear in England.
Austrians crush the Neapolitan revolt and the Greeks rebel against Turkish rule.
Learning of John Keats’s death in Rome (23 February), writes Adonais (May–June; published July); it is printed in Pisa.
Completes the drama Hellas in the autumn.
Invites Byron, his lover the Countess Guiccioli, and her father and brother to Pisa.

1822

(January) Writes scenes for Charles the First; Edward John Trelawny arrives in Pisa.
The group, but principally Shelley and Byron, plan theatricals.
Writes several poems to or about Jane Williams, among them ‘With a Guitar, to Jane’.
Allegra Byron dies in a convent near Ravenna in April.
(Summer) The Shelleys and the Williamses move to San Terenzo on the Bay of Lerici. PBS’s boat arrives in May; PBS begins to write The Triumph of Life, unfinished at the time of his death.
Mary miscarries (June).
Leigh Hunt and his family arrive; PBS invites Leigh Hunt to join, along with a more reluctant Byron, in a radical publishing venture, *The Liberal*. Shelley and Edward Williams sail to Livorno (Leghorn) to meet the Hunts when they arrive. On the return trip (8 July), a sudden storm begins and PBS, Williams, and the boat boy are lost. Their bodies wash up later, and are cremated on the beach between La Spezia and Livorno; Shelley’s ashes interred in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome in 1823.
ABBREVIATIONS


KSJ Keats-Shelley Journal.


The Cambridge Companion to Freud is a 1991 collection of articles about Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, edited by the philosopher Jerome Neu. The book received both positive and negative reviews. Some of the individual contributions received praise, but commentators criticized the exclusion of particular topics and the failure to include particular authors as contributors. Das Buch sollte Cambridge Companion to UK and US Sci-Fi (till 2001) heißen, den kaum ein Buch ist älter als 2001, das darin erwähnt wird. Eigentlich hätten es schon mit der 1990er auf, dabei erschien der Companion 2003. Entwicklungen wie die Entdeckung der Hard Sci-Fi durch naturwissenschaftliche Verlage die Nature (Nature Futures) oder Springer (Science AND Fiction), die Geschichten veröffentlichenden, die von echten Naturwissenschaftlern geschrieben wurden und die damit wieder zur ursprünglichen edukativen Wurzel der Sci-Fi zurückkehren, fehlen damit komplett. The Cambridge Companion to Marx is a 1991 collection of articles about Karl Marx edited by the political theorist Terrell Carver. The book received mixed reviews, questioning the inclusion or exclusion of particular topics, but praising some of the contributions. The Cambridge Companion to Marx contains articles that link Marx to contemporary questions in the social sciences. It includes an account of Marx's life by Carver, a discussion of Marxism and the reception of Marx's work by Paul Thomas, an