

1695-1700

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IV. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	V. ECONOMIC HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE	VI. CULTURAL LIFE
1695. End of Press censorship in England.	1695. Window tax imposed in England.	1695. Congreve: <i>Love for Love</i> . Leibniz: <i>Système nouveau de la nature</i> . Purcell: <i>Indian Queen</i> . Quesnel: <i>Moral Reflexions on the New Testament</i> . Fénelon made Archbishop of Cambrai; controversy with Boileau. Breslau University founded. Nov. 21: Henry Purcell <i>d.</i>
1696. Habeas Corpus Act suspended. Board of Trade and Plantations established.	1696. English currency restored under direction of Locke and Newton.	1696. Academy of Arts established at Berlin. Christian Reuter: <i>Schelmuffsky</i> . Vanbrugh: <i>The Relapse</i> .
1697. June 2: Augustus of Saxony turns Roman Catholic. Dec. 4: Fall of E. von Danckelmann, Brandenburg Chancellor. Somers appointed Lord Chancellor of a wholly Whig Ministry.	1697. Mar. - 1698. Sept. First visit of Peter I of Russia to Prussia, Holland, England, and Vienna.	1697. Leibniz: <i>Thoughts on Improving German Language</i> . D'Herbelle: <i>Bibliothèque Orientale</i> .
1699. Administrative reforms of Peter the Great begin.	1698. Charter for New East India Company. First Eddystone lighthouse.	1698. Fénelon: <i>Télémaque</i> (published and immediately suppressed in 1699). Francke endowments at Halle founded by H. A. Francke. New Palace, Bamberg, finished.
1700. Resumption Bill. Nov. 16: Crown Treaty between Emperor and Elector of Brandenburg.	1700. Sewall: <i>Selling of Joseph</i> ; first American protest against slavery. Sauveur measures and explains musical vibrations.	1698-1706. Berlin Palace built by Andreas Schlüter.
		1699. Innocent XII condemns Fénelon's <i>Maximes des Saints</i> . Apr. 22: Racine <i>d.</i> G. Farquhar: <i>Love and a Bottle</i> . Richard Bentley: <i>Phalaris</i> .
		1700. German Protestants adopt Gregorian Calendar. Apr. 30: Dryden <i>d.</i>