

CHACER □

□ DVNBAR

GoWER □

LANGLAND

LAYAMON

□ BACON

JONSON □

MARLOWE

SHAKESPEARE

□ SIDNEY

LAMB □

/HELLEY

□ /COTT □

BROWNING

□ COOPER

/SPENSER □

□ BVNYAN

CONGREVE

DRYDEN □

□ MILTON

□ MCAXE

Authors Listed on the Avondale Carnegie Branch Library Rookwood Entryway

Sir Phillip Sidney, (born November 30, 1554, Penshurst, Kent, England—died October 17, 1586, Arnhem, Netherlands), Elizabethan courtier, statesman, soldier, poet, and patron of scholars and poets, considered the ideal gentleman of his day. After Shakespeare's sonnets, Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella* is considered the finest Elizabethan sonnet cycle. His *The Defence of Poesie* introduced the critical ideas of Renaissance theorists to England.

Charles Lamb (10 February 1775 – 27 December 1834) was an English essayist, best known for his *Essays of Elia* and for the children's book *Tales from Shakespeare*, which he produced with his sister, Mary Lamb (1764–1847). Lamb has been referred to by E.V. Lucas, his principal biographer, as "the most lovable figure in English literature".[

Percy Bysshe Shelley (4 August 1792 – 8 July 1822) was one of the major English Romantic poets and is critically regarded as among the finest lyric poets in the English language. Considered too radical in his poetry and his political and social views to achieve fame during his lifetime, recognition of his significance grew steadily following his death.

Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832) - Scottish author & novelist; wrote *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805), *The Lady of the Lake* (1810), novels *Waverley* (1814), *The Heart of Midlothian* (1818), *Ivanhoe* (1820), *Kenilworth* (1821).

Robert Browning (7 May 1812 – 12 December 1889) was an English poet and playwright whose mastery of dramatic verse, especially dramatic monologues, made him one of the foremost Victorian poets.

James Fenimore Cooper, (born September 15, 1789, Burlington, New Jersey, U.S.—died September 14, 1851, Cooperstown, New York), first major American novelist, author of the novels of frontier adventure known as the Leatherstocking Tales, featuring the wilderness scout called Natty Bumppo, or Hawkeye. They include *The Pioneers* (1823), *The Last of the Mohicans* (1826), *The Prairie* (1827), *The Pathfinder* (1840), and *The Deerslayer* (1841).

Edmund Spenser (c. 1552 – 13 January 1599) was an English poet best known for *The Faerie Queene*, an epic poem and fantastical allegory celebrating the Tudor dynasty and Elizabeth I. He is recognised as one of the premier craftsmen of Modern English verse in its infancy, and is considered one of the greatest poets in the English language.

John Bunyan (28 November 1628 – 31 August 1688) was an English Christian writer and preacher, who is well known for his book *The Pilgrim's Progress*. Though he became a non-conformist and member of an Independent church, and although he has been described both as a Baptist and as a Congregationalist, he himself preferred to be described simply as a Christian.

William Congreve (24 January 1670 – 19 January 1729) was an English playwright and poet. William Congreve wrote some of the most popular English plays of the Restoration period of the late 17th century. By

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the age of thirty, he had written four comedies, including *Love for Love* (premiered 30 April 1695) and *The Way of the World* (premiered 1700), and one tragedy, *The Mourning Bride* (1697).

John Dryden (9 August 1631 – 1 May 1700) was an influential English poet, literary critic, translator, and playwright who dominated the literary life of Restoration England to such a point that the period came to be known in literary circles as the Age of Dryden. Walter Scott called him "Glorious John." He was made Poet Laureate in 1668.

John Milton (9 December 1608 – 8 November 1674) was an English poet, polemicist, a scholarly man of letters, and a civil servant for the Commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell. He wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval, and is best known for his epic poem *Paradise Lost*.

On the Right Side of the Entryway...

Oliver Goldsmith (10 November 1730 – 4 April 1774) was an Anglo-Irish writer and poet, who is best known for his novel *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766), his pastoral poem *The Deserted Village* (1770), and his plays *The Good-Natur'd Man* (1768) and *She Stoops to Conquer* (1771, first performed in 1773).

Robert Burns (25 January 1759 – 21 July 1796) (also known as **Rabbie Burns**, **Scotland's favourite son**, the **Ploughman Poet**, **Robden of Solway Firth**, the **Bard of Ayrshire** and in Scotland as **The Bard**) was a Scottish poet and lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland and is celebrated worldwide.

William Wordsworth (7 April 1770 – 23 April 1850) was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with the 1798 joint publication *Lyrical Ballads*.

George Gordon Byron, 6th Baron Byron, later **George Gordon Noel, 6th Baron Byron**, (22 January 1788 – 19 April 1824), commonly known simply as **Lord Byron**, was a British poet and a leading figure in the Romantic movement. Among Byron's best-known works are the lengthy narrative poems *Don Juan* and *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and the short lyric "She Walks in Beauty." He is regarded as one of the greatest British poets and remains widely read and influential.

John Keats (31 October 1795 – 23 February 1821) was an English Romantic poet. He was one of the main figures of the second generation of romantic poets along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, despite his work only having been in publication for four years before his death. Although his poems were not generally well-received by critics during his life, his reputation grew after his death, so that by the end of the 19th century he had become one of the most beloved of all English poets.

John Lydgate of Bury (c. 1370 – c. 1451) was a monk and poet, born in Lidgate, Suffolk, England.

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Sir Thomas Malory (c. 1405 – 14 March 1471) was an English writer, the author or compiler of *Le Morte d'Arthur*. The antiquary John Leland (1506–1552) as well as John Bale believed him to be Welsh, but most modern scholars, beginning with G. L. Kittredge in 1894, assume that he was Sir Thomas Malory of Newbold Revel in Warwickshire, who was a knight, land-owner and Member of Parliament.

Thomas Hoccleve - sometimes spelled Occleve - was probably born in 1368-69 and died in London in 1426. Little is known of his life beyond what is mentioned in his poems.

John Skelton, also known as **John Shelton** (c. 1460 – 21 June 1529), possibly born in Diss, Norfolk, was an English poet.

John Wycliffe (c. 1328–1384) English Scholastic philosopher, theologian, lay preacher, translator, reformer and university teacher who was known as an early dissident in the Roman Catholic Church. Wycliffe was also an early advocate for translation of the Bible into the common language. He completed his translation directly from the Vulgate into vernacular English in the year 1382, now known as Wycliffe's Bible.

Charles John Huffam Dickens (7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870) was an English writer and social critic who is generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian period and the creator of some of the world's most memorable fictional characters. During his lifetime Dickens' works enjoyed unprecedented popularity and fame, and by the twentieth century his literary genius was fully recognized by critics and scholars. His novels and short stories continue to enjoy an enduring popularity among the general reading public. Some of his more famous works are: *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist*, a *Christmas Carol* and *Tale of Two Cities*.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (May 25, 1803 – April 27, 1882) was an American essayist, lecturer, and poet, who led the Transcendentalist movement of the mid-19th century. He was seen as a champion of individualism and a prescient critic of the countervailing pressures of society, and he disseminated his thoughts through dozens of published essays and more than 1,500 public lectures across the United States.

Nathaniel Hawthorne (born **Nathaniel Hathorne**; July 4, 1804 – May 19, 1864) was an American novelist and short story writer, whose works include: *The House of the Seven Gables* and *The Scarlet Letter*.

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective created by author and physician Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. A London-based "consulting detective" whose abilities border on the fantastic, Holmes is famous for his astute logical reasoning, his ability to adopt almost any disguise, and his use of forensic science skills to solve difficult cases.

Washington Irving (April 3, 1783 – November 28, 1859) was an American author, essayist, biographer and historian of the early 19th century. He is best known for his short stories "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle", both of which appear in his book *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent*.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (February 27, 1807 – March 24, 1882) was an American poet and educator whose works include *Paul Revere's Ride*, *The Song of Hiawatha*, and *Evangeline*. He was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's *The Divine Comedy* and was one of the five Fireside Poets.

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James Russell Lowell (February 22, 1819 – August 12, 1891) was an American Romantic poet, critic, editor, and diplomat. He is associated with the Fireside Poets, a group of New England writers who were among the first American poets who rivaled the popularity of British poets.

Edgar Allan Poe (born **Edgar Poe**; January 19, 1809 – October 7, 1849) was an American author, poet, editor and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement. Best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre, Poe was one of the earliest American practitioners of the short story and is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre. He is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction. His works include: *The Pit and the Pendulum*, *The Raven* and *The Tell Tale Heart*.

Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron Tennyson, (6 August 1809 – 6 October 1892) was Poet Laureate of the United Kingdom during much of Queen Victoria's reign and remains one of the most popular British poets.

A number of phrases from Tennyson's work have become commonplaces of the English language, including "Nature, red in tooth and claw", "'Tis better to have loved and lost / Than never to have loved at all", "Theirs not to reason why, / Theirs but to do and die", "My strength is as the strength of ten, / Because my heart is pure", "Knowledge comes, but Wisdom lingers", and "The old order changeth, yielding place to new".

William Makepeace Thackeray (18 July 1811 – 24 December 1863) was an English novelist of the 19th century. He was famous for his satirical works, particularly *Vanity Fair*, a panoramic portrait of English society.