

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO VOLTAIRE

A leading thinker of the European Enlightenment, Voltaire is also a central figure in France's collective cultural memory. The popularity of *Candide* has made him perhaps best known as a writer of tales. Yet these represent only a fraction of his entire œuvre. Voltaire created a style of authorship that made him the most famous writer in Europe and turned his name into a brand for a certain style of writing and thinking. This Companion covers his plays, fiction, pamphlets, correspondence and biblical criticism, as well as his historical, political and philosophical thought, to give a wide-ranging view of his writings. The most comprehensive book on Voltaire available in English, it makes accessible the most recent research in France as well as the English-speaking world, in a series of original essays and a guide to sources for further study. The essays demonstrate why Voltaire remains an essential point of reference in defining the modern intellectual today.

NICHOLAS CRONK is Professor of French Literature and Director of the Voltaire Foundation in the University of Oxford.



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Voltaire Foundation and St Edmund Hall, Oxford





> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

> > Cambridge University Press
> > The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB 2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521614955

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First published 2009

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

The Cambridge companion to Voltaire / [edited by] Nicholas Cronk.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 978-0-521-84973-9 (hardback)

ISBN 978-0-521-61495-5 (pbk.)

1. Voltaire, 1694-1778-Criticism and interpretation. I. Cronk, Nicholas. II. Title.

PQ2122.C36 2008 848'.509-dc22 2008031153

2000031133

ISBN 978-0-521-84973-9 hardback ISBN 978-0-521-61495-5 paperback

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank my friends and colleagues at the Voltaire Foundation, for stimulating my thinking about Voltaire and for much practical help. I am particularly grateful to Russell Goulbourne, who translated two of the essays in this volume; and to Madeline Barber, who read the proofs. For her work on the index, I wish to thank Julia Goddard. And finally, I owe special thanks to Jean-Claude Bonnet for the generous loan of a remarkable photograph.



CHRONOLOGY

1694:	Birth of François-Marie Arouet, in or near Paris.
1704-11:	Attends Jesuit college of Louis-le-Grand.
1711-15:	Studies the law, and writes poetry.
1713:	First journey abroad, to The Hague.
1715:	Death of Louis XIV. France governed by the regency of the Duc d'Orléans until 1723.
1716:	Exiled to Sully-sur-Loire; accused of writing a satire about the Regent.
1717:	Imprisoned in the Bastille on account of another satire.
1718:	Begins using the name Voltaire, an anagram of 'Arouet l[e] j[eune]' – Arouet the younger – where 'i' and 'j', 'u' and 'v' are interchangeable. His tragedy, <i>Œdipe</i> , staged successfully at the Comédie-Française.
1721:	Composition of poem best known under the title <i>Épître à Uranie</i> , expressing views hostile to Christianity.
1723:	Epic poem <i>La Ligue</i> published (later revised as <i>La Henriade</i>).
1725:	Louis XV marries, and Voltaire briefly enjoys favour at court.
1726:	After a quarrel with the Chevalier de Rohan-Chabot, he is beaten by the nobleman's servants. His fury causes him to be put in the Bastille. Released after a month, on condition that he leave Paris; he departs for England, arriving in London in May.
1727:	English press reports that the 'famous French poet' has been presented to George I. He meets politicians as well as



CHRONOLOGY

writers, and is in London at the time of Sir Isaac Newton's state funeral. Spends winter months lodging in Maiden Lane, just north of the Strand. In December, publishes a small book in English, *An Essay upon the Civil Wars of France, and also upon the Epick Poetry of the European Nations*.

- 1728: *March* Publication in London of *La Henriade*, dedicated to Queen Caroline. Leaves England hurriedly in November, and spends winter in Dieppe.
- 1729: Arrives in Paris, where he will stay until 1733.
- 1731: Publication of first history, Histoire de Charles XII.
- 1732: His tragedy Zäre enjoys triumphant success.
- 1733: Letters Concerning the English Nation (a translation of an early version of the Lettres philosophiques, without the twenty-fifth letter on Pascal) published in London. Le Temple du goût appears in France.
- 1734: Lettres philosophiques published in France with a false imprint. The work is condemned by the Parlement de Paris, and Voltaire goes into hiding. He settles at Cirey, home of his mistress and companion Émilie Du Châtelet, a philosopher and scientist in her own right, with whom he will share an intense period of literary and scientific activity.
- 1735: Allowed to return to Paris, but continues to live mainly at Cirey.
- 1736: Begins correspondence with Frederick of Prussia (later Frederick II); it will continue until 1778. His poem *Le Mondain* provokes a scandal, and he flees to Holland.
- 1738: Publication of Éléments de la philosophie de Newton; and of the Discours en vers sur l'homme (1738–39).
- 1741: First performance of *Mahomet*, a play about religious fanaticism.
- 1743: Elected a fellow of the Royal Society in London.
- Beginning of love affair with his niece, Marie-Louise Denis, recently widowed. Appointed Royal Historiographer by Louis XV, enjoys another brief period of favour at court.



CHRONOLOGY

	In celebration of a royal victory, he writes a poem, <i>La Bataille de Fontenoy</i> , and an opera libretto, <i>La Princesse de Navarre</i> , set to music by Jean-Philippe Rameau.
1746:	Elected to the Académie Française (after a failed attempt in 1743, when he lost against Marivaux). Appointed gentilhomme ordinaire de la chambre.
1747:	Zadig (under its first title, Memnon) appears, the first publication of a philosophical fiction. Voltaire and Mme Du Châtelet obliged to flee Paris.
1748:	Flees to court of Stanislas (Louis XV's father-in-law) in Lunéville, near Nancy.
1749:	Death of Mme Du Châtelet. Voltaire returns to Paris.
1750:	Shares his home with his widowed niece, Mme Denis, who will remain his mistress and companion for the rest of his life. Accepts Frederick's invitation to join him in Berlin.
1751:	Publication of Le Siècle de Louis XIV.
1752:	Quarrels with Maupertuis, president of the Academy of Berlin, and writes a bitter satire against him, the <i>Diatribe du docteur Akakia</i> .
1753:	March Rift with Frederick deepens, and Voltaire leaves Berlin.
	<i>June</i> He and Mme Denis are forcibly detained at Frankfurt, on Frederick's orders. Voltaire settles in Colmar.
1754:	Unwelcome at the courts of Paris and Berlin, he looks for a home in the area of Geneva or Lausanne.
1755:	Purchases Les Délices at Geneva, his principal home for the next three years (and now the Institut et musée Voltaire). <i>La Pucelle</i> appears in a pirated edition.
1756:	Publishes <i>Essai sur les mœurs</i> , a universal history, and <i>Poème sur le désastre de Lisbonne</i> , a philosophical treatment of evil, inspired by the Lisbon earthquake of the previous autumn. D'Alembert visits Les Délices.
1757:	Acts as unofficial diplomatic intermediary between France and Prussia after the outbreak of the Seven Years War in 1756.

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CHRONOLOGY

1758:	Visits the Elector Palatine at Schwetzingen, near Mannheim.
1759:	January/February Candide is published.
	February He purchases Ferney, in France, but near Geneva and the border: this will be his home for the rest of his life.
1761:	He constructs a church close to his chateau, with the inscription 'Deo erexit Voltaire' ('Voltaire erected this to God').
1762:	Begins campaign to rehabilitate Jean Calas, a Protestant merchant from Toulouse executed on doubtful evidence for the murder of his son.
1763:	Publication of Traité sur la tolérance.
1764:	Dictionnaire philosophique portatif is published.
1765:	Calas is rehabilitated.
1766:	The young Chevalier de La Barre is executed in Amiens, for mutilating a crucifix. <i>Le Philosophe ignorant</i> is published.
1767:	L'Ingénu is published.
1768:	Mme Denis separates from Voltaire for a period of twenty months, returning in 1769. Voltaire takes Easter communion (and again in 1769).
1770:	Questions sur l'Encyclopédie, published in nine volumes, until 1772.
1774:	Louis XV dies, and is succeeded by Louis XVI. Publication of <i>Le Taureau blanc</i> .
1778:	Returns to Paris in February, for the first time since 1750. His friends visit; he sits for the sculptor Houdon; he attends a meeting of the Académie Française; and is present at the Comédie-Française for a triumphal performance of his tragedy <i>Irène</i> . Taken ill, he dies on 30 May. He cannot be buried in consecrated ground, and his body is smuggled out of Paris by night, and interred at Scellières, in Champagne. His library is bought by Catherine II, and is shipped from Ferney to St Petersburg, where it remains today, in the National Library of Russia.



CHRONOLOGY

1784-9: A complete edition of Voltaire's writings published in

seventy volumes (the so-called Kehl edition), under the

direction of the playwright Pierre de Beaumarchais.

1791: In July, in a great Revolutionary ceremony, Voltaire's

remains are brought back to Paris and placed in the Panthéon. Inscribed on the catafalque are the words: 'He

taught us to be free.'



Cambridge University Press 978-0-521-84973-9 - The Cambridge Companion to Voltaire Edited by Nicholas Cronk Frontmatter More information

ABBREVIATIONS

D	Correspondence and Related Documents, OCV, vols 85–135 [D followed by a number refers to the number of the letter in this edition; these references are incorporated in the text]
EM	Essai sur les mœurs, 2 vols, ed. R. Pomeau (Paris: Garnier, 1963)
Letters	Letters Concerning the English Nation, ed. N. Cronk (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994)
LP	Lettres philosophiques, ed. G. Lanson, revised AM. Rousseau (Paris: Didier, 1964)
Mél.	Mélanges, Pléiade, ed. J. Van den Heuvel (Paris: Gallimard, 1961)
Moland	Œuvres complètes de Voltaire, ed. L. Moland (Paris: Garnier, 1877–85)
OCV	Œuvres complètes de Voltaire (Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 1968-)
ОН	Œuvres historiques, Pléiade, ed. R. Pomeau (Paris: Gallimard, 1957)
RC	Romans et contes, Pléiade, ed. F. Deloffre et J. Van den Heuvel (Paris: Gallimard, 1979)
SVEC	Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century
VST	Voltaire en son temps, R. Pomeau and others, new edn, 2 vols (Paris: Fayard; Oxford: Voltaire Foundation, 1995)