1811 14 June, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher born at Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of Lyman Beecher, a Congregational minister, and Roxana Foote Beecher, of a Tory Episcopalian family, the seventh of nine children.

1816 25 September, Harriet's mother, Roxana Foote Beecher dies, a devastating event in Harriet's life.

1817 Lyman Beecher remarries, Harriet Porter, of Portland, Maine, sometime in October-November. The couple has three children.

1819 In a letter Lyman remarks, "Harriet is a genius. I would give a hundred dollars if she was a boy. She is as odd as she is intelligent and studious".

1822 22 April, Alexander Metcalf Fisher, Professor of Mathematics at Yale University, fiancé of Catharine E. Beecher, Harriet's elder sister, dies in a shipwreck. The event precipitates a religious crisis in the Beecher family and is treated fictionally in *The Minister's Wooing*.
1823 May, Catharine Beecher founds Hartford Female Seminary.

1824 Harriet's earliest preserved school composition, "Can the Immortality of the Soul Be Proved by the Light of Nature?", a theological treatise. Moves to Hartford, attends and later teaches in Hartford Female Seminary, (1824-1832).

1825 Composes Cleon, a tragedy in blank verse, about a Christian convert in Nero's court. First conversion experience in November.

1826 March, Lyman Beecher becomes a pastor of Boston's Hanover Street Church, household moves to Boston.

1829 January, becomes full-time teacher at Hartford Female Seminary, teaches rhetoric and composition.

1831 Catharine Beecher's anti-Calvinist treatise, Elements of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

1832 Lyman becomes president of Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati. Catharine starts Western Female Institute at Cincinnati with Harriet on the Faculty and her chief assistant.

1836  January 6, marries Calvin Stowe, Professor at Lane Theological Seminary.


1837-1838  Alexander Kinmont's lecture in Cincinnati.

1839  Theodore Weld's *American Slavery as It Is*.


1849  Colera epidemic in Cincinnati; death of Stowe's infant son.

1850  May, Mrs. Stowe with her three children arrived in Brunswick, Maine. July 8, Charles Edward born the last of Stowes' children.
1851  June 5, First installment of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in the *National Era*.

1852  *Uncle Tom's Cabin* published in Book form. In July Calvin Stowe join the Theological Seminary in Andover.

1853  First trip to England and Europe in March-September. March 20, anniversary of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (unauthorised).

1854  *Sunny Memoires of Foreign Lands*.


1858  *The Minister's Wooing*, in serial form, begins in the *Atlantic Monthly* in December.

1862 After serialization in the Independent, The Pearl of Orr's Island is published. Mrs. Stowe meets Abraham Lincoln in November.

1863 Death of Lyman Beecher.

1864 After Calvin Stowe's retirement, move to Hartford, Connecticut.

1865 House and Home, under the pseudonym Christopher Crowfield which is originally published in the Atlantic Monthly in 1864.

1867 Religious Poems.

1868 The Chimney Corner, in

1869 Oldtown Folks.

1870 Lady Byron Vindicated.

1871 My Wife and I. Pink and White Tyranny, both society novels.


1873 Palmetto Leaves, descriptive sketches in praise of Florida.
1874 Woman in Sacred History.
1875 We and Our Neighbors.
1878 Poganuc People, the last novel of Mrs. Stowe.
1886 Fedrick Douglass summarizes Stowe's achievement.
1886 August 6, death of Calvin Stowe.
1888 Deterioration of mental faculties of Mrs. Stowe.
1896 July 1, Mrs. Stowe dies.
1910 First film version of Uncle Tom's Cabin.