

- experiments on electrical force attracted attention. At this time, and until 1696, Newton from time to time experimented in alchemy/chemistry, also making copious annotations (beginning 1669). His theological drafts also began about this time.
- 1676 20 January–10 February Before 13 June October
Discourse of Observations read to the Royal Society (incorporated into *Opticks*).
 ‘First Letter’ written to G. W. Leibniz; two further mathematical essays written.
 ‘Later Letter’ for Leibniz sent to Oldenburg. Subscribed £40 to Wren Library at TCC.
- 1677 11 June
 Leibniz explained his differential calculus to Newton (who made no reply).
- 1679 20 February June 24 November
 Letter to Robert Boyle about the aether and qualities of bodies.
 Death of Newton’s mother; much time spent at Woolsthorpe (the last visit).
 Hooke opened correspondence: motion in force fields debated.
 Lent £100 to Wren Library.
- 1680 17 January December
 Hooke correspondence ended with Newton’s silence.
 Observed new comet.
- 1681 28 February
 John Flamsteed opened correspondence about the new comet, which Newton continued to observe.
- 1682 December
 Observed another comet [Halley’s].
- 1684 August
 Visited by Edmond Halley whom he assured that the inverse square law generates an elliptical orbit. Work on the tract *De motu corporum in gyrum* begun.
- October
 Starting date of ‘Lucasian Lectures’ on mechanics (a *Principia* draft more likely written some months later).
- November
De motu tract sent to the Royal Society; Halley again visited Newton; perhaps saw *Principia* drafts.
- December
 More mathematical tracts composed.
 Leibniz’s first publication on calculus appeared in the *Acta Eruditorum*.

- 1685 Autumn
 Newton worked on comets, tides and parameters of planetary orbits (*Principia*, Bk III).
- 1686 January 28 April 2 June
 Continued work on Book III of *Principia*.
 Book I of *Principia* presented to the Royal Society. Edmond Halley undertook to publish the book at his own expense. Newton rebutted Hooke’s claim to prior knowledge of the inverse square law of gravitation.
- Autumn
 Book II completed.
- 1687 1 March 4 April 11 April
 Book II sent to Halley.
 Book III sent to Halley.
 Newton appointed a delegate of the University in the Alban Francis affair.
- 21 April
 He appeared with other delegates before the Ecclesiastical Commission.
- 5 July
 The *Principia* was published.
 Newton began to draft *Opticks* (Book I) in Latin (abandoned).
- 1689 15 January
 Elected by the University as Member of the Convention Parliament. Lived in London for a year; met John Locke. His portrait painted by Kneller.
- August
 Sought appointment as Provost of King’s College, Cambridge (in vain).
- Autumn
 Increased friendship with N. Fatio de Duillier.
- 1690 6 February
 Convention Parliament dissolved; Newton returned to Cambridge.
- March–April 14 November
 He spent a month in London with Fatio.
 Sent to Locke *Two Notable Corruptions of Scripture*.
- 1691 January
 Visited Locke at Lady Masham’s house in Essex. Much correspondence followed.
 Met David Gregory in London.
- August September
 Visited Fatio in London. Wrote to John Wallis about the method of fluxions (calculus).
 Sought a new post in the capital.
- 1692
 Experimented on optical diffraction; largely completed draft of *Opticks*.
- Autumn
 Visited in Cambridge by Fatio.

	December	Began series of letters to Richard Bentley on design in the universe.
1693	Winter	<i>Four Letters</i> to Bentley completed. His interest in a new employment continued. Visited in Cambridge by Fatio: Newton proposed to maintain him there.
	May/June	Visited Fatio in London.
	September	Period of mental unbalance and delusion.
	November/December	Instructs Samuel Pepys on theory of probability. Composed <i>De Quadratura</i> (pub. 1704) and a major alchemical essay.
1694	May	Visited by David Gregory, who read a number of Newton's MS papers.
	September	Renewed work on lunar theory; visited Flamsteed at Greenwich, much correspondence followed. Newton sent Flamsteed his theory of atmospheric refraction.
1695		Worked on enumeration of cubic curves and his table of refractions. Much correspondence with Flamsteed about the Moon.
1696	19 March	His Trinity friend Charles Montagu, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, offered Newton the Wardenship of the Mint in the Tower.
	20 April	He left Cambridge for London (remaining Lucasian Professor).
	August	Took up residence in Jermyn Street. Deeply involved in the recoinage.
1697		Joined in London by his half-niece Catherine Barton.
	30 January	Solved Johann Bernoulli's challenge problems.
1698	4 December	Visited Flamsteed at Greenwich, seeking lunar observations.
1699	21 February	Elected Foreign Associate of the Académie Royale des Sciences, Paris.
	30 November	Elected to the Council of the Royal Society. The recoinage completed. Fatio attacks Leibniz in print.
1700	3 February	Newton appointed Master of the Mint.
1701	January	He appointed William Whiston his deputy as Lucasian professor.

	26 November	Elected MP for Cambridge University
	December	Newton resigned from his professorship and Fellowship of Trinity College.
1702		Kneller painted his second portrait of Newton.
	? June	David Gregory printed Newton's theory of the Moon.
	Autumn	Again visited Locke at Lady Masham's.
1703	3 March	Death of Robert Hooke. Newton completed his revision of <i>Opticks</i> , adding 16 Queries.
	30 November	Elected President of the Royal Society.
1704	February	<i>Opticks</i> published.
1705	January	Anonymous review of <i>Opticks</i> [by Leibniz] in effect asserted that Leibniz was the original inventor of the differential calculus, of which fluxions were a variant. The ensuing dispute lasted long after Leibniz's death in 1716.
	23 January	Newton recommended the official publication of Flamsteed's observations as Astronomer Royal.
	March	Visited Cambridge.
	April	Returned to London but soon revisited the University as a parliamentary candidate.
	16 April	Knighthood by Queen Anne at Trinity College.
	17 May	Defeated in the University election for Parliament. Much occupied in the business of printing Flamsteed's observations.
	1706	Latin edition of <i>Opticks</i> published with revisions and seven new Queries.
	1707	Newton reluctantly agreed to Whiston's publishing <i>Universal Arithmetick</i> from the Cambridge MS.
	15 April	Visited Flamsteed at Greenwich with David Gregory.
	November	Edinburgh recoinage began (following the Act of Union).
	1709	Moved house to Chelsea.
	Autumn	Began correspondence with Roger Cotes
	11 October	(Cambridge), chosen by Richard Bentley to assist Newton in producing the second edition of the <i>Principia</i> . Newton had collected material for this for many years.

- 1710 September Organized Royal Society's purchase of a house in Crane Court, which became its meeting place. Moved house to St Martin's Street, Leicester Fields. Portrait painted by Sir James Thornhill.
- 1711 (Re-) publication of early mathematical tracts, by William Jones.
- 1712 6 March The Royal Society nominated a Committee to consider Leibniz's complaints against the Newtonians, and Newton's counter-complaints of injury. Newton assembled a dossier of his early mathematical papers and correspondence.
- 24 April The Committee reported, rebutting Leibniz.
- September Johann Bernoulli's nephew Nikolaus informed Newton of difficulties in his demonstration of *Principia*, Bk II, Prop. 10. Newton worked intensely to find the error, trace its source, and correct it. The relevant pages of the new edition were printed (without mention of the Bernoullis).
- 1713 January The Royal Society published Newton's dossier as *Commercium epistolicum . . . de Analysisi promotam* ('Correspondence about the progress of analysis')—Newton's involvement was not noted.
- 11–14 July Publication of the second edition of the *Principia*; end of correspondence with Cotes.
- 1 August Visited Flamsteed at Greenwich with Halley. The priority dispute intensified.
- 1714 11 June Newton gave his opinion of the problem of finding longitude to a House of Commons Committee.
- Much activity in calculus priority dispute.
- 1715 February Newton's *Account of the Commercium epistolicum* printed anonymously. Death of Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax; generous provision for Catherine Barton in his Will.
- November A philosophical correspondence about Newtonianism begun between Leibniz and Newton's friend, Samuel Clarke. Meetings with French academicians visiting London for a solar eclipse.

- 1716 14 November Death of Leibniz.
- 1717 16 May Presented a portrait of himself by Charles Jervas to the Royal Society.
- Autumn Wrote reports on the coinage (printed). Probable publication of second edition of *Opticks* (dated 1718), with final group of eight Queries added. Marriage of John Conduitt and Catherine Barton.
- 1718 Portrait painted by Thomas Murray.
- 1720 Sat for the third time for Kneller.
- August Visited Oxford with John Keill.
- 1721 Third English edition of *Opticks*.
- 1722 Second edition of *Commercium epistolicum*, anonymously revised by Newton. Began to suffer from kidney stones.
- 1723 ?September/October Began to revise proofs of the third edition of the *Principia* with Henry Pemberton.
- 1724 April Wrote further Mint reports.
- 1725 January Suffered a pulmonary infection; moved to Orbell's Buildings, Kensington, for better air.
- February Suffered gout.
- 1726 31 March Publication of the third edition of the *Principia*.
- 1727 2 March Attended his last meeting of the Royal Society.
- 18 March Final extreme illness began.
- 20 March Died between 1 and 2:00 a.m.
- 28 March Newton's body laid in state at Westminster Abbey.
- 4 April He was buried in the Abbey.
- 1731 His funerary monument in the Abbey unveiled.