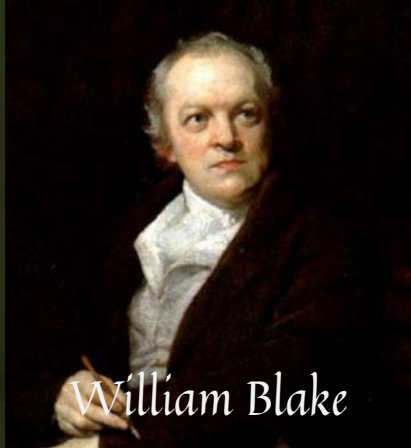


# George Gordon Noel Byron

## Lord Byron



# He was one of the most famous of the English 'Romantic' poets



William Blake



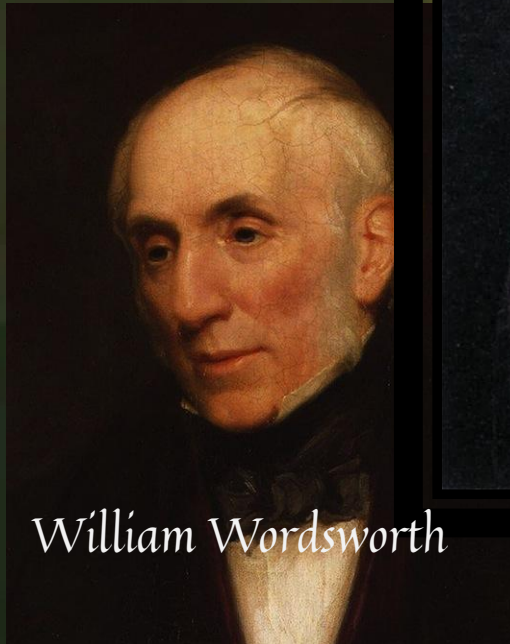
Jane Austen



Percy Bysshe  
Shelley



John Keats



William Wordsworth

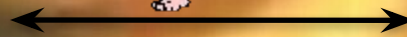


Son of

Captain John Byron  
named „Mad Jack”

and

Catherine Gordon

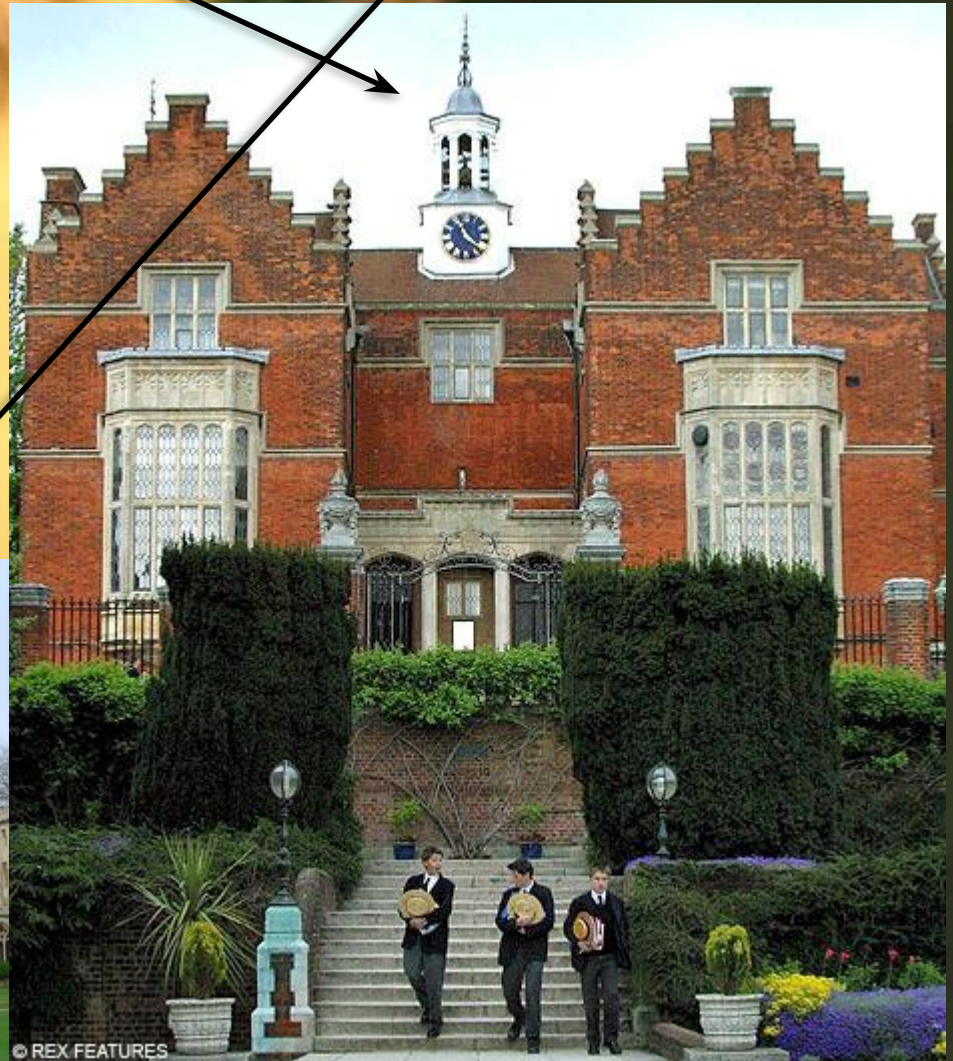


# Aberdeen





# Dulwich, Harrow, Cambridge



© REX FEATURES



# Newstead





# Newstead





# Augusta Leigh





# Hours Of Idleness

HOURS OF IDLENESS,  
A  
SERIES OF POEMS,  
ORIGINAL  
AND  
TRANSLATED,

By GEORGE GORDON, LORD BYRON,  
A MINOR.

My' up an' push' most just to stow.

HOMER. *Iliad*, 10.

Virginius persequitur Cato.

HOMER.

He whistled as he went for want of thought.

DRYDEN.

**Returb:**

Printed and sold by S. and J. ROGGE;

SOLD ALSO BY R. CROSBY AND CO. STATISBERG'S COURT;

LONGMAN, BURN, REED, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER-

ROW; AND G. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-

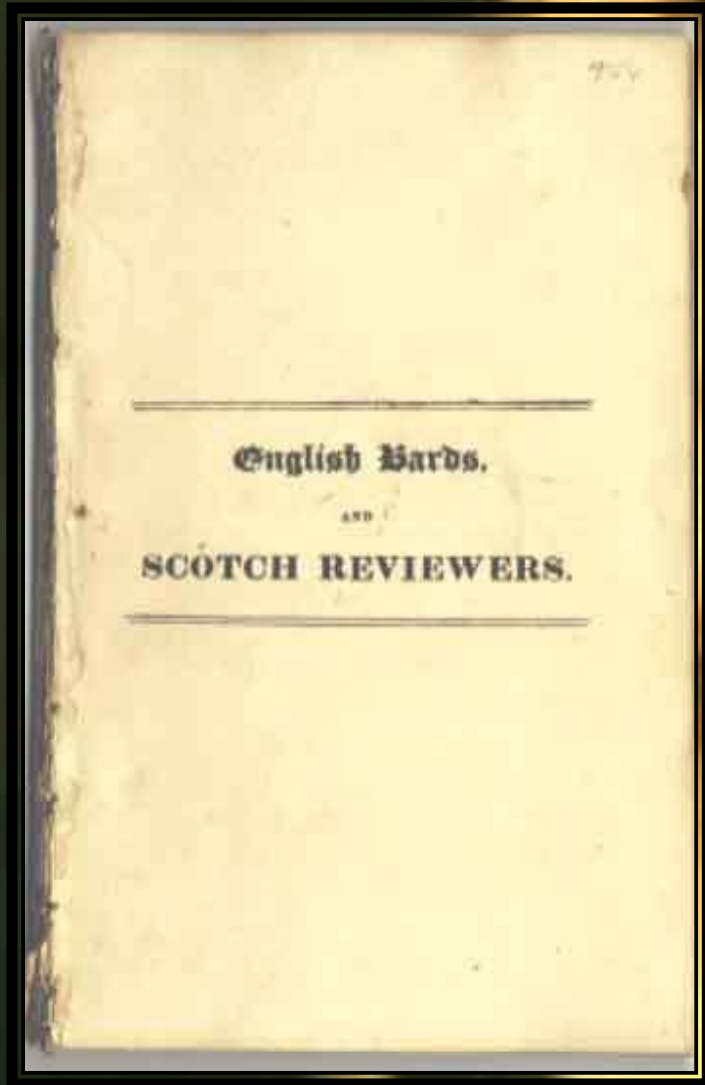
YARD; AND J. HAWMAN, IN THE TOLLERY,

LONDON.

1807.

Hours Of Idleness – was the first volume of poetry published by Lord Byron, in 1807, when he was 19 years old. It is a collection of mostly short poems, many in imitation of classic Roman poets.

# *English Bards And Scotch Reviewers*



- *English Bards And Scotch Reviewers* – is a satirical poem written by Lord Byron. It was first published, anonymously, in March 1809; the opening parodies the first satire of Juvenal. A second, expanded edition followed later in 1809, with Byron identified as the author.



# House of Lords





# Byron's grand tour





# Childe Harold's Pilgrimage



CHILDE HAROLD'S  
PILGRIMAGE  
LORD BYRON



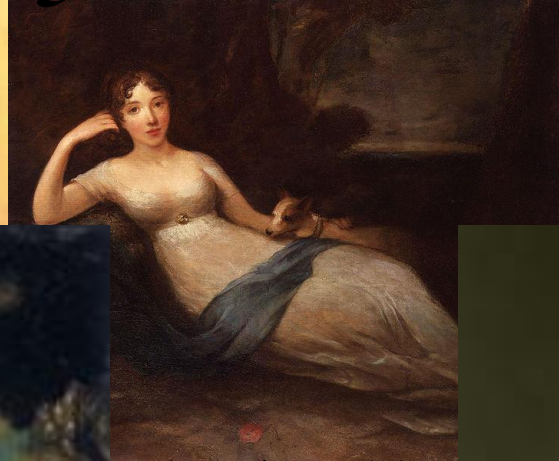
William Turner - "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"



Portrait of Lady Charlotte Harley (1801-1880) as Ianthe whom Byron dedicate Childe Harold's Pilgrimage



# Love-affair with Lady Caroline Lamb

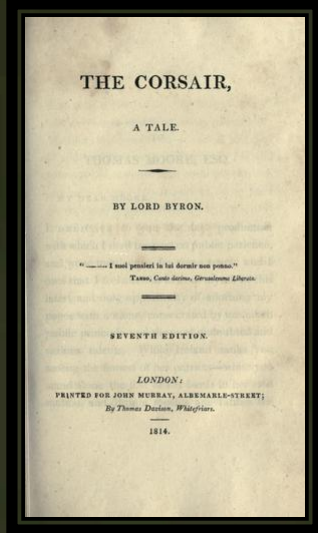


Lady Caroline Lamb, by  
Eliza H. Trotter





# The Corsair





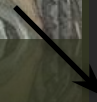
# Marriage with Anne Isabella Milbanke





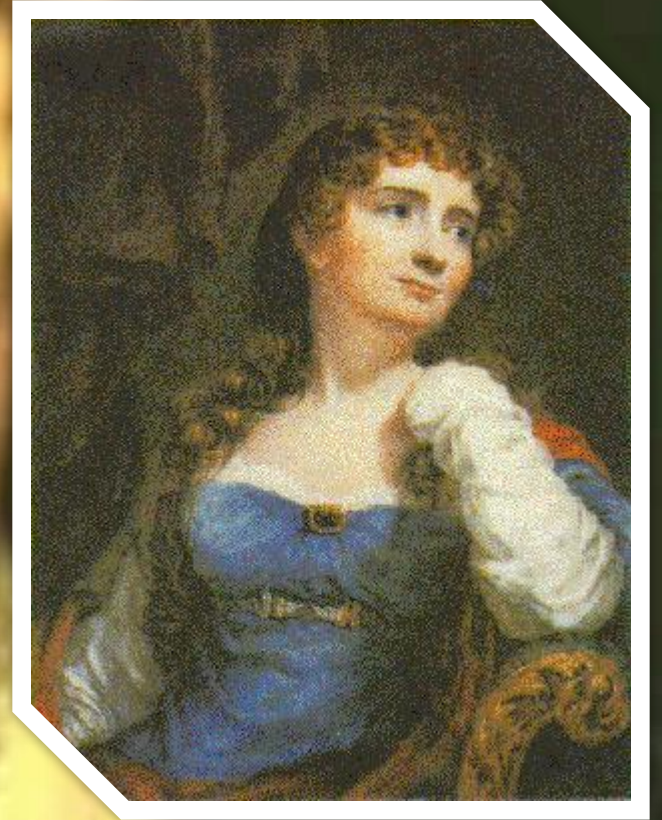
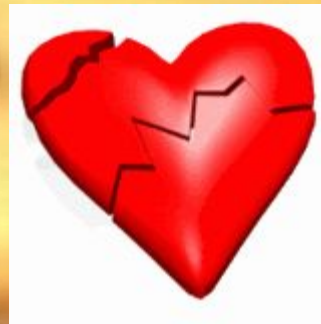


# Ada Lovelace - daughter of Anne Isabelle Milbanke and Lord Byron





The marriage was unhappy, and they obtained legal separation next year.





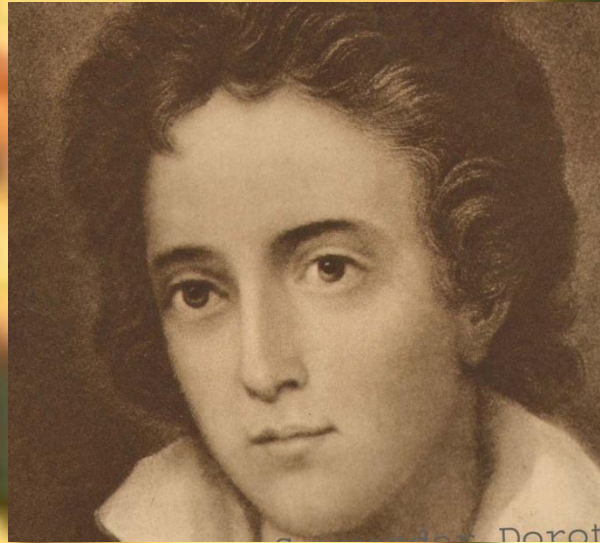
# Geneva



He settled in Geneva with Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, and Claire Clairmont



Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley



Percy Bysshe Shelley



Claire Clairmont



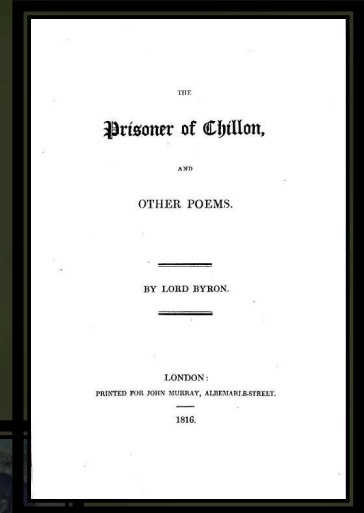
# Claire Clairmont



# The Prisoner Of Chillon



„The Prisoner Of Chillon“ by Eugène Delacroix



„The Prisoner Of Chillon“ by Brown, Ford Madox



Byron continued his travels, spending two years in Italy



# Lament Of Tasso

Byron wrote *Lament Of Tasso*, inspired by his visit in Tasso's cell in Rome



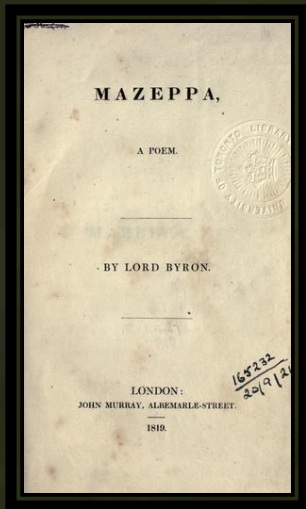
Eugene Delacroix - Torquato Tasso in prison



Torquato Tasso



# Mazeppa



*Mazeppa* - is a Romantic narrative poem written by Lord Byron in 1819, based on a popular legend about the early life of Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709), a Ukrainian gentleman who later became Hetman of the Ukrainian Cossacks.



White Images/Scala, Florence

Horace Vernet (1789-1863)  
*Mazeppa and the Wolves*



# Don Juan

DON JUAN:

In Sixteen Cantos,

WITH NOTES.

BY LORD BYRON.

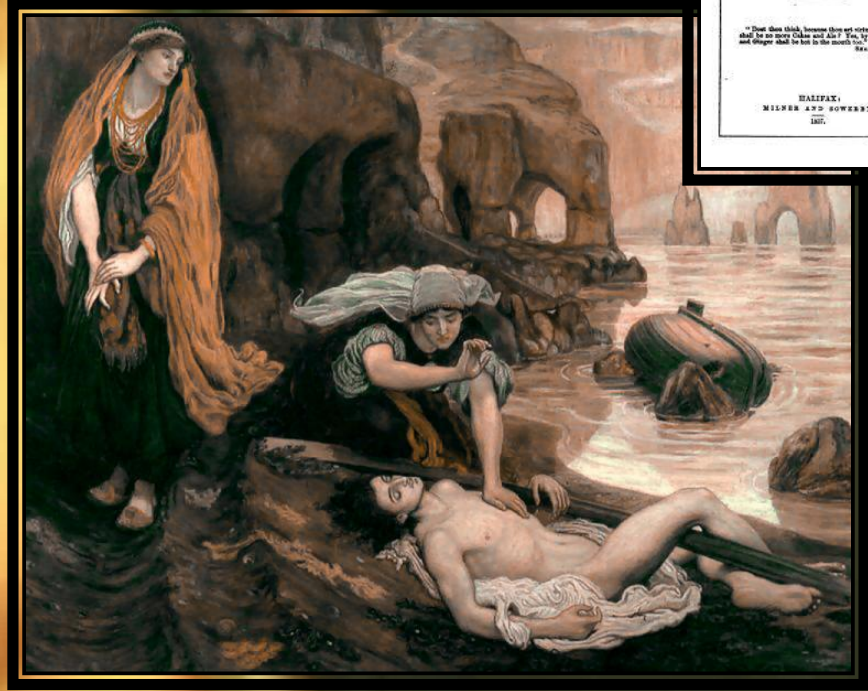
COMPLETE EDITION.

"Don Juan" is a satiric poem by Lord Byron, based on the legend of Don Juan, which Byron reverses, portraying Juan not as a womanizer but as someone easily seduced by women.

HALIFAX:  
MILNER AND SOWERBY,  
1817.



Byron as Don Juan, with Haidee -  
Alexandre-Marie Colin

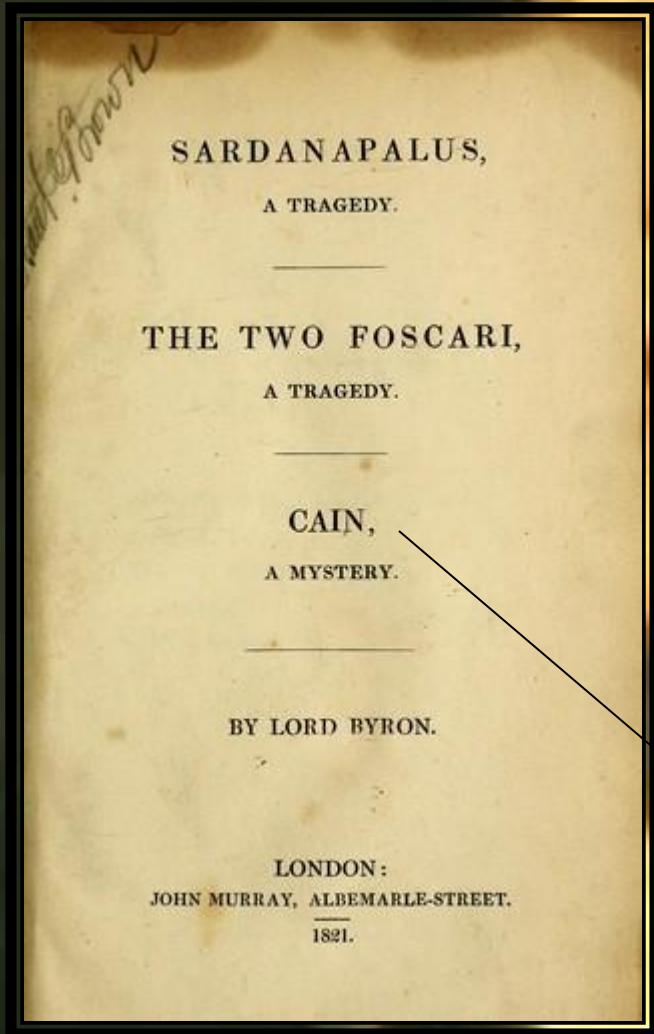


The finding of Don Juan by Haidee.

*Don Juan* is a satiric poem by Lord Byron, based on the legend of Don Juan, which Byron reverses, portraying Juan not as a womanizer but as someone easily seduced by women



# *The Two Foscari, Sardanapalaus, Cain*



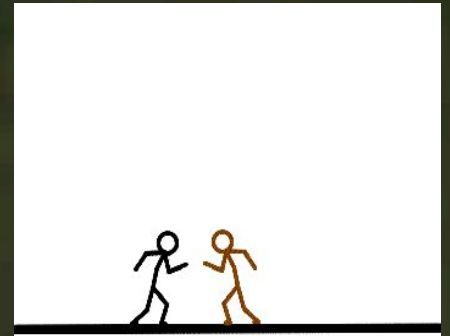
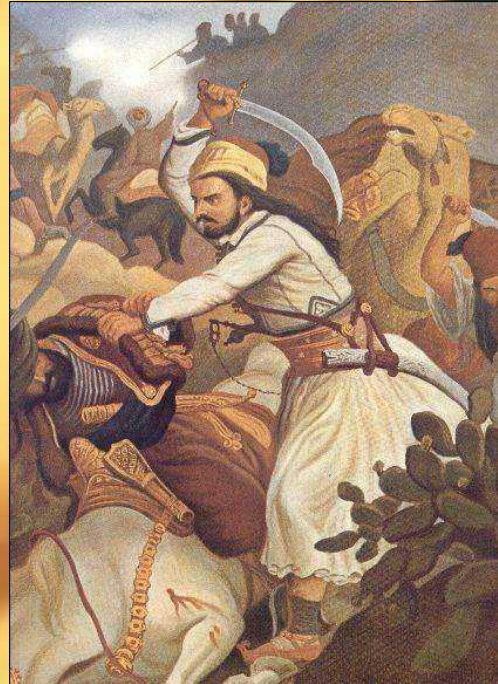
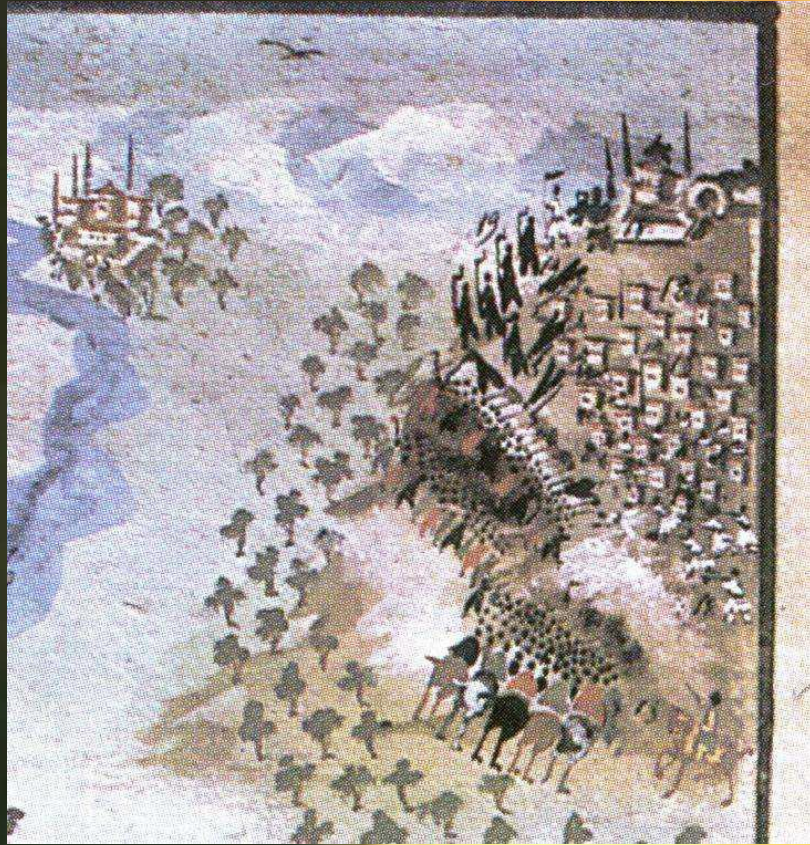
*Cain* - is a dramatic work by Byron published in 1821. In *Cain*, Byron attempts to dramatize the story of Cain and Abel from Cain's point of view. *Cain* is an example of the literary genre known as closet drama

He armed a ship, the Hercules, and sailed to Greece



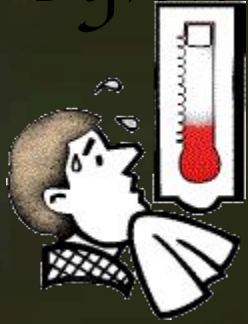


Byron sailed to Greece to aid the Greeks, who had risen against their Ottoman overlords





# Byron ill with fever

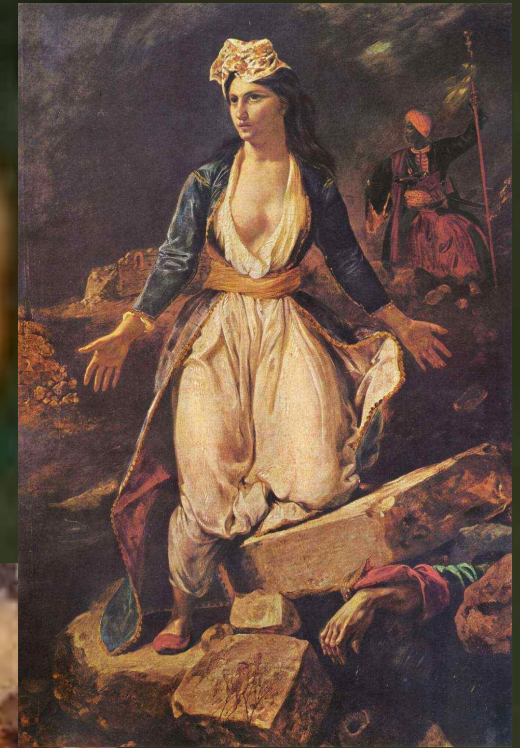
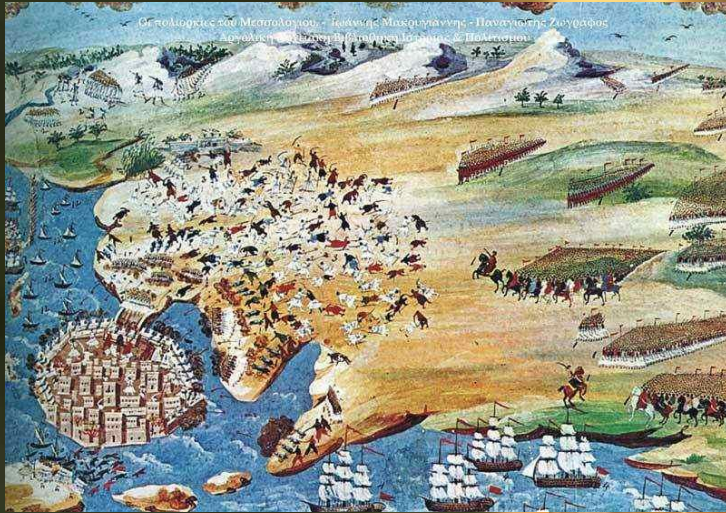


*from which he died in  
Missolonghi on 19 April  
1824*





# Missolonghi

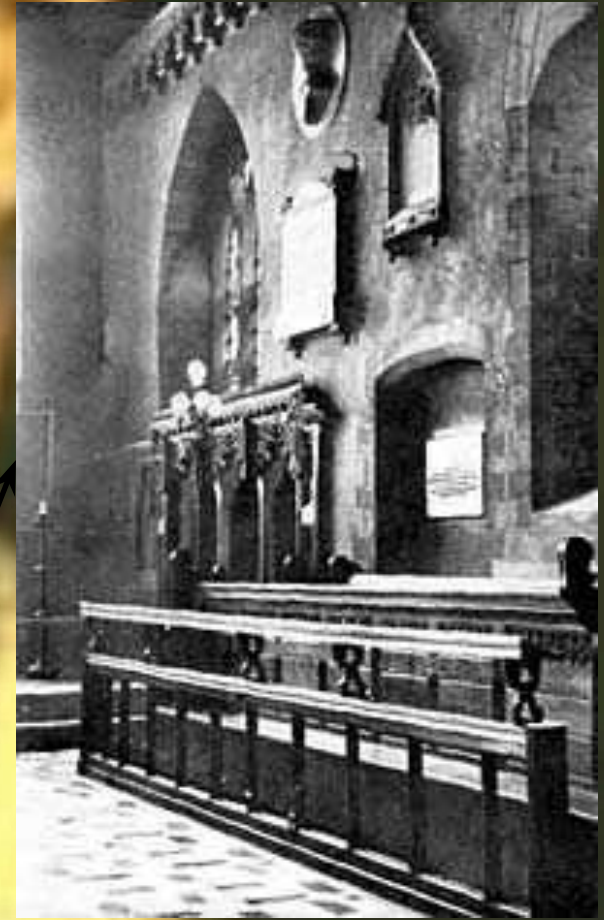




Finally Byron's coffin was placed in the family vault at Hucknall Torkard, near Newstead Abbey in Nottinghamshire.



The Chancel of Hucknall Torkard Church, under the floor of which is the Byron Vault







*The End*