

Chapter 1 : The Alexander Pope Hotel, Twickenham, UK - calendrierdelascience.com

Within walking distance of Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames, in Strawberry Hill, The Alexander Pope is the perfect place to eat, drink and stay - from meeting friends after work, to a long, lazy Sunday lunches or a relaxing overnight stay in one of our 32 stunning boutique bedrooms.

One of them, John Caryl the future dedicatee of *The Rape of the Lock*, was twenty years older than the poet and had made many acquaintances in the London literary world. He introduced the young Pope to the ageing playwright William Wycherley and to William Walsh, a minor poet, who helped Pope revise his first major work, *The Pastorals*. He also met the Blount sisters, Teresa and Martha, both of whom would remain lifelong friends. His tuberculosis infection caused other health problems including respiratory difficulties, high fevers, inflamed eyes, and abdominal pain. Pope was already removed from society because he was Catholic; his poor health only alienated him further. Although he never married, he had many female friends to whom he wrote witty letters, including Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Allegedly, his lifelong friend Martha Blount was his lover. This earned Pope instant fame, and was followed by *An Essay on Criticism*, published in May, which was equally well received. From a watercolour produced soon after his death. The aim of the club was to satirise ignorance and pedantry in the form of the fictional scholar Martinus Scriblerus. In March, *Windsor Forest* [7] was published to great acclaim. Around this time he began the work of translating the *Iliad*, which was a painstaking process – publication began in and did not end until . Though Pope as a Catholic might have been expected to have supported the Jacobites because of his religious and political affiliations, according to Maynard Mack, "where Pope himself stood on these matters can probably never be confidently known". Pope was said to have remarked that: The grotto now lies beneath Radnor House Independent Co-ed School, and is occasionally opened to the public. Pope began writing the poem early in his career and took about three years to finish it. The poem was said to be a response to an ongoing debate on the question of whether poetry should be natural, or written according to predetermined artificial rules inherited from the classical past. Pope comments on the classical authors who dealt with such standards, and the authority that he believed should be accredited to them. He discusses the laws to which a critic should adhere while critiquing poetry, and points out that critics serve an important function in aiding poets with their works, as opposed to the practice of attacking them. A mock-epic, it satirises a high-society quarrel between Arabella Fermor the "Belinda" of the poem and Lord Petre, who had snipped a lock of hair from her head without her permission. The satirical style is tempered, however, by a genuine and almost voyeuristic interest in the "beau-monde" fashionable world of 18th-century English society. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Though the *Dunciad* was first published anonymously in Dublin, its authorship was not in doubt. It brought the poet in his own time the hostility of its victims and their sympathizers, who pursued him implacably from then on with a few damaging truths and a host of slanders and lies. Although he was a keen participant in the stock and money markets, Pope never missed an opportunity to satirise the personal, social and political effects of the new scheme of things. From *The Rape of the Lock* onwards, these satirical themes are a constant in his work. In , Pope published his "Epistle to Burlington," on the subject of architecture, the first of four poems which would later be grouped under the title *Moral Essays* – In the epistle, Pope ridiculed the bad taste of the aristocrat "Timon. Though the charge was untrue, it did Pope a great deal of damage. An Essay on Man[edit] Main article: An Essay on Man An Essay on Man is a philosophical poem, written in heroic couplets and published between and Pope intended this poem to be the centrepiece of a proposed system of ethics that was to be put forth in poetic form. It was a piece of work that Pope intended to make into a larger work; however, he did not live to complete it. It challenges as prideful an anthropocentric world-view. The poem is not solely Christian, however; it makes an assumption that man has fallen and must seek his own salvation. Pope presents an idea on his view of the Universe; he says that no matter how imperfect, complex, inscrutable and disturbing the Universe appears to be, it functions in a rational fashion according to the natural laws. The natural laws consider the Universe as a whole a perfect work of God. To humans it appears to be evil and imperfect in many ways; however, Pope

points out that this is due to our limited mindset and limited intellectual capacity. Pope gets the message across that humans must accept their position in the "Great Chain of Being" which is at a middle stage between the angels and the beasts of the world. If we are able to accomplish this then we potentially could lead happy and virtuous lives. The limited intelligence of man can only take in tiny portions of this order and can experience only partial truths, hence man must rely on hope which then leads into faith. Man must be aware of his existence in the Universe and what he brings to it, in terms of riches, power, and fame. The Imitations of Horace followed "These were written in the popular Augustan form of the "imitation" of a classical poet, not so much a translation of his works as an updating with contemporary references. Pope also added a wholly original poem, An Epistle to Doctor Arbuthnot, as an introduction to the "Imitations". It reviews his own literary career and includes the famous portraits of Lord Hervey "Sporus" and Addison "Atticus". In he wrote the Universal Prayer. He toyed with the idea of composing a patriotic epic in blank verse called Brutus, but only the opening lines survive. His major work in these years was revising and expanding his masterpiece The Dunciad. Book Four appeared in 1729, and a complete revision of the whole poem in the following year. In this version, Pope replaced the "hero", Lewis Theobald, with the poet laureate Colley Cibber as "king of dunces". But the real focus of the revised poem is Walpole and all his works. When told by his physician, on the morning of his death, that he was better, Pope replied: Translations and editions[edit] Translation of the Iliad[edit] Pope had been fascinated by Homer since childhood. In 1715, he announced his plans to publish a translation of the Iliad. The work would be available by subscription, with one volume appearing every year over the course of six years. His translation of the Iliad appeared between 1715 and 1720. It was acclaimed by Samuel Johnson as "a performance which no age or nation could hope to equal" although the classical scholar Richard Bentley wrote: Pope, but you must not call it Homer. Broome translated eight books 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 16, 18, 23, Fenton four 1, 4, 19, 20 and Pope the remaining 12; Broome provided the annotations. August Learn how and when to remove this template message In this period, Pope was also employed by the publisher Jacob Tonson to produce an opulent new edition of Shakespeare. Pope also demoted about lines of Shakespearean material to footnotes, arguing that they were so "excessively bad" that Shakespeare could never have written them. Other lines were excluded from the edition altogether. Reception[edit] By the mid-18th century new fashions in poetry emerged. The Romantic movement that rose to prominence in early 19th-century England was more ambivalent towards his work.

Chapter 2 : On His Grotto At Twickenham Poem by Alexander Pope - Poem Hunter

Leases land and builds a Villa Alexander Pope moved to the rural setting of Twickenham in , leasing three cottages on a small plot of land on the banks of the Thames beside a road now known as Cross Deep.

Poet, satirist, letter writer, designer of gardens and grotto maker - Comes to Twickenham Alexander Pope came to live in Twickenham in the spring of He took a lease of some riverside land owned by Thomas Vernon of Twickenham Park. There were several cottages on the land, in the middle of a small working community. No doubt these visits would have been made over several days. Getting to Stonor Park would have taken more than two hours from Chiswick. In the lane, to his left, there might have been a newly built house, now The Twickenham Museum. Later, he would have made his way over to Whitton where Sir Godfrey Kneller had recently built himself a mansion. Builds the villa and takes land for a garden He brought with him his elderly mother, his childhood nurse, Mary Beach and a hound named Bounce, the first of many so named. Demolishing one of the cottages and lodging in another, possibly newly built by Vernon, he built his villa. He may have been assisted by James Gibbs but the design was not of a high standard: At the same time he obtained a licence to construct a tunnel beneath the road, Cross Deep, to give access to about five acres of land which he leased and enclosed to form his garden. This land was owned by a number of local families, and some of it by Thomas Vernon. Later, this tree acquired considerable fame. The latter, naturally enough, found expression in the creation of the grotto. Complete by , he wrote to his friend Edward Blount that, having found a spring of water it lacked nothing but nymphs. These he never did find. Naturally enough, the grotto decoration extended along the tunnel from the rear of the cellars, covering up the elegant brickwork possibly built by William Reeves, his neighbour. This gave rise to the misapprehension, introduced by Dr Johnson, that the grotto lay beneath the road. Detail from the engraving by Rysbrack A new portico for the villa In he asked William Kent to design a portico for the river front of the villa; an essay in gentrification that provoked some asperity from his patron Lord Burlington, whom he also consulted and who wrote to him that I have considered your front and am of opinion that my friend Kent has done all that he can, considering the place. Alexander Pope in about The grotto converted into a museum of geology Towards the end of Pope visited the Hotwell Spa on the banks of the Avon at Bristol. He became entranced by the geology of the gorge and its colours to the extent that he resolved to redesign the grotto as a museum of mineralogy and mining. Help was sought from Dr Oliver at Bath and Dr William Borlase in Cornwall and the following spring material from Cornish tin mines was delivered, with instructions for its reassembly in the grotto. Other material was contributed over the following years by many people. Some were his friends, like Ralph Allen of Bath; there were others who liked to think themselves so. Material came from abroad: At the end of each season Pope claimed that he had finished this work, but he never did: He died in his villa, surrounded by friends and was buried in the nave of the Church of St Mary the Virgin in Twickenham.

Chapter 3 : Loved the Grotto - Review of The Alexander Pope, Twickenham, England - TripAdvisor

Alexander Pope's Grotto is the last remaining part of his villa, which he built in on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. Demolished in , the villa was replaced and the property became the subject of much redevelopment over the following years.

A source of inspiration and contentment - The grotto as drawn by John Serle in Leases land and builds a Villa Alexander Pope moved to the rural setting of Twickenham in , leasing three cottages on a small plot of land on the banks of the Thames beside a road now known as Cross Deep. Twickenham was becoming a fashionable retreat, being within easy reach of London by water or road. He set about building himself a villa in the Palladian style, facing the river. Here he planted a weeping willow sapling which, although not shown on any view of the villa in his lifetime, acquired fame through association with the man later in the century. Pope also leased about 5 acres of unenclosed land across the road, which up to that time had been used for grazing cattle and for the production of food. He started to create a garden based on the pastoral and landscape gardening ideas he had formed. Creates the Grotto and builds a tunnel Pope in his grotto. The tunnel led out of the basement of the villa where, in the central section, Pope made his first grotto. He described his delight and happiness in finishing the grotto in a letter to his friend Edward Blount in When you shut the Doors of this Grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous Room, a Camera Obscura, on the walls of which all the objects of the River, Hills, Woods, and Boats, are forming a moving Picture And when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different Scene: Dr Johnson, wrote a mocking but inaccurate description: Following the break-up of their friendship Lady Mary Wortley Montague was even more derisive: The Grotto converted to simulate a Mine In , inspired by a visit to the Hotwell Spa at the base of the Avon Gorge he developed an interest in geology and mining and, over the next four years transformed his grotto, decorating it with ores, spars, mundic, stalactites, crystals, Bristol and Cornish diamonds, marbles, alabaster, snakestones and spongestone. Much of this material was sent from Cornwall by Dr William Borlase. Other material came from all over the country and abroad, given by friends, acquaintances and those who wished to be known to him. It has long been claimed at Wookey Hole, near Wells, that Pope, on a visit, hired the local militia to shoot stalactites from the roof of the Witches Cavern. However, there is no record that Pope ever visited Wookey Hole. It was one of a number cut off by a local resident and presented to collectors around the country. The stumps, slowly re-growing, can be seen today. It is on the left hand side of the central chamber at low level near the entrance. The second piece has yet to be found. Plan of the grotto as measured by Samuel Lewis in The Grotto today The villa was demolished in , being replaced by a new house and then a further one built in Happily, much of the Grotto survives and lies beneath various 20th century buildings owned by Radnor House School. Visiting the Grotto At present the grotto can only be visited by members of the public during monthly openings, the Twickenham Festival in June and Open House London in September each year or by special arrangement.

Chapter 4 : Alexander Pope | Young's pub & hotel, accommodation in Twickenham

Comes to Twickenham Alexander Pope came to live in Twickenham in the spring of He took a lease of some riverside land owned by Thomas Vernon of Twickenham Park. There were several cottages on the land, in the middle of a small working community.

Chapter 5 : Pope's villa - Wikipedia

The Genius of the Place: Alexander Pope's Grotto in Twickenham will be held on September 26, 10am-4pm, and includes a tour of the grotto. For details, see calendrierdelascience.com

Chapter 6 : Pope's Grotto | Historic Site | Twickenham|London

DOWNLOAD PDF ALEXANDER POPES GROTTTO IN TWICKENHAM

Pope recorded his feelings about it in in his Verses on a Grotto by the River Thames at Twickenham, composed of Marbles, Spars and Mineralscorrect: "Where ling'ring Drops from Mineral.

Chapter 7 : Hope springs eternal: project to save Alexander Pope's secret grotto | Culture | The Guardian

The Alexander Pope is a good base for visiting the sights of central London in addition to the more local and historical Strawberry Hill House, Hampton Court Palace, and the leafy Richmond Park.

Chapter 8 : Twickenham Museum - Alexander Pope's Grotto

A short south of Twickenham High Street, The Alexander Pope Hotel is a modern, fully air-conditioned hotel with a traditional pub, overlooking the River Thames.. The Alexander Pope Hotel is close to Kingston, Wimbledon, Richmond and is only a short walk from Twickenham Rugby Stadium and river cruises.

Chapter 9 : Twickenham's Grottoes | thelondonphile

Pope and the Grotto Poet, satirist, letter writer, designer of gardens and grotto maker in Twickenham Alexander Pope came to live in Twickenham in the spring of