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Chapter 1 : Walter Savage Landor - Wikipedia

First series of Imaginary conversations: Classical dialogues (Greek) and (Roman) Citation and examination of William Shakespeare touching deer-stealingv. 3. Second series of Imaginary conversations: Dialogues of sovereigns and statesmen.

As remarkable as his work was, it was equaled by his rumbustious character and lively temperament. Landor, son of a physician, was born at Ipsley Court, Warwick, the property of his mother, and educated at Rugby and Oxford, where he earned the nickname of "the mad Jacobin," and from which he was rusticated. His whole long life thereafter was a series of quarrels, extravagances, and escapades of various kinds, the result of his violent prejudices, love of paradox, and ungovernable temper. He quarrelled with his father, his wife, most of his relations, and nearly all his friends, ran through a large fortune, and ended his days in Italy supported by a pension granted by his brothers. Yet he was not devoid of strong affections and generosity. His earliest publication was *Poems*; *Gebir*, an epic, had page little success, but won for him the friendship of Southey. In he went to Spain to take part in the war against Napoleon, and saw some service. His first work to attract attention was his powerful tragedy of *Don Julian*. About the same time he m. Miss Julia Thuillier -- mainly, as would appear, on account of her "wonderful golden hair" -- and purchased the estate of Llantonny Abbey, Monmouthshire, whence, after various quarrels with the local authorities, he went to France. After a residence of a year there, he went in to Italy, where he lived until at Como, which, having insulted the authorities in a Latin poem, he had to leave. At Florence, which was his residence for some years, he commenced his famous *Imaginary Conversations*, of which the first two vols. Other works were *The Examination of W. Shakespeare touching Deer-stealing*, *Pericles and Aspasia*, *Pentameron*, *Hellenics*, and *Poemata et Inscriptiones*. He quarrelled finally with his wife in , and returned to England, which, however, he had to leave in on account of an action for libel arising out of a book, *Dry Sticks Fagoted*. He went to Italy, where he remained, chiefly at Florence, until his death. His thoughts are striking and brilliant, and his style rich and dignified. Walter Landor, a physician, and his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Savage. His father inherited estates at Rugeley, Staffordshire and his mother was heiress to estates at Ipsley Court and Tachbrook in Warwickshire. Landor as the eldest son was heir to these properties and looked forward to a life of prosperity. Years later, Landor included references to James in Latin in *Simonidea* with a mixture of praise and criticism and was subsequently reconciled with him. He then studied privately with Rev. Langley was later mentioned in the *Imaginary Conversation of Isaak Walton*. On one occasion he netted and threw in the river a local farmer who objected to his fishing on his property. In he entered Trinity College, Oxford where he showed rebelliousness in his informal dress and was known as a "mad Jacobin" since he was taken with ideas of French republicanism. His tutor Dr Benwell was impressed by him, but unfortunately his stay was short-lived. In he fired a gun at the windows of a Tory whose late night revels disturbed him and for whom he had an aversion. He was rusticated for a year, and, although the authorities were willing to condone the offence, he refused to return. The affair led to a quarrel with his father in which Landor expressed his intention of leaving home for ever. Landor went to Tenby in Wales where he had a love affair with a local girl, Nancy Evans, for whom he wrote some of his earliest love poems referring to her as "Ione". Ione subsequently had a child who died in infancy. Landor also wrote an anonymous *Moral Epistle* in pamphlet form of nineteen pages, respectfully dedicated to Earl Stanhope. It was a satire in heroic verse condemning Pitt for trying to suppress liberal influences. He later told Forster that he would have married Dorothea if he were financially independent. He did not enter a profession - he did not want the law, and no more did the army want him. It was at Swansea that he became friendly with the family of Lord Aylmer, including his sister, Rose, whom Landor later immortalized in the poem, "Rose Aylmer". Rose Aylmer sailed to India with an aunt in , and 2 years later died of Cholera. Ah, what avails the sceptred race, Ah, what the form divine! What every virtue, every grace! Rose Aylmer, all were thine. Rose Aylmer, whom these wakeful eyes May weep, but never see, A night of memories and of sighs I consecrate to thee.

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Robert Southey In Landor published "Gebir" the work which established his reputation. Southey , reviewed "Gebir" calling it "some of the most exquisite poetry in the language" and was keen to discover the anonymous author. The vividness with which everything in it is presented to sight as well as through the wealth of its imagery, its moods of language - these are characteristics pre-eminent in Gebir". He became friends with the classics scholar Dr Samuel Parr who lived at Hatton near Warwick and who appreciated Landor as a person and a Latin writer. Landor favoured Latin as a way of expressing playful material without exposing it to public view "Siquid forte iocosius cuivis in mentem veniat, id, vernacule, puderet, non enim tantummodo in luce agitur sed etiam in publico. Landor published "Poems from the Arabic and Persian" in and a pamphlet of Latin verses. During this time he met Isaac Mocatta who stimulated his interest in art and exercised a moderating influence, but Mocatta died In Landor went to Paris where he saw Napoleon at close quarters, and this was enough to put him off the idea of French republicanism. In the same year he published "Poetry by the Author of Gebir" which included the narrative poems Crysaor and The Phocaeans. About the same time Landor published the whole poem in Latin , which did little to increase readership but appealed to Parr was considered by Swinburne to be comparable with the English version in might and melody of line, and for power and perfection of language. Landor travelled the country in constant debt, spending much time at Bath. He called her Ianthe and wrote some of his most beautiful love poems to her. His father died in , which put him in possession of an independent fortune and he settled in Bath, living in grand style. In he published "Simonidea" which included poems to Ianthe and Ione. At Bristol in he caught up with Southey, whom he had missed on a trip to the Lake District in the previous year, and the mutual appreciation of the two poets led to a warm friendship. At the age of thirty-three, he left England for Spain as a volunteer to serve in the national army against Napoleon. He was disappointed not to take part in any real action and found himself giving support at Bilbao where he was nearly captured. A couple of months later the Convention of Sintra brought an end to the campaign and Landor returned to England. However when the King restored the Jesuits Landor returned his commission. When he returned to England, he joined Wordsworth and Southey in denouncing the Convention of Sintra, which had excited general indignation. In Landor wrote "Three letters to Don Francisco Riquelme" giving him the benefit of his wisdom as a participant in the war. In he wrote "a brave and good letter to Sir Francis Burdett. The plot is difficult to follow unless the story is previously known and concerns a complicated situation after the defeat of the last Visigoth King of Spain. It carries the moral tone of crime propagating crime. Thomas de Quincey later wrote of the work "Mr Landor is probably the one man in Europe that has adequately conceived the situation, the stern self-dependency and monumental misery of Count Julian". Swinburne described it as "the sublimest poem published in our language, between the last masterpiece of Milton Samson Agonistes and the first masterpiece of Shelley , Prometheus Unbound one equally worthy to stand unchallenged beside either for poetic perfection as well as moral majesty. The superhuman isolation of agony and endurance which encircles and exalts the hero is in each case expressed with equally appropriate magnificence of effect. The style of Count Julian, if somewhat deficient in dramatic ease and the fluency of natural dialogue, has such might and purity and majesty of speech as elsewhere we find only in Milton so long and so steadily sustained. He sold the property at Rugeley which he inherited from his father, and persuaded his mother to sell her Tachbrook estate to contribute to the purchase cost. On his return from Spain he was busy finalising these matters. The previous owner had erected some buildings in the ruins of the ancient abbey, but an Act of Parliament, passed in , was needed to allow Landor to pull down these buildings and construct a house, which was never finished. He wanted to become a model country gentleman, planting trees, importing sheep from Spain, and improving the roads. She was Julia Thuillier, the daughter of an impoverished Swiss banker who had an unsuccessful business at Banbury and had gone to Spain, leaving his family at Bath. Landor had a visit from Southey, after he sent him a letter describing the idylls of country life, including nightingales and glow-worms. His troubles with the neighbours stemmed from petty squabbles, many arising from his headstrong and impetuous nature. He employed a solicitor one Charles Gabell, who saw him as a client to be milked. His trees were uprooted and his timber stolen. He was fond of

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revenge through his verse, Latin or otherwise and gave his opinion of his lawyers in the following piece of doggerel. When the Bishop failed to reply to his letter offering to restore part of the priory Landor followed up saying "God alone is great enough for me to ask anything of twice". He wanted to become a magistrate and after a row with the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Beaufort, who was suspicious of his republican sympathies, he pursued the matter with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon well known as a High Tory without success. He wasted much effort and money in noble attempts to improve the land, and to relieve the wretchedness and raise the condition of the poorer inhabitants. The final straw was when he let his farmland to one Betham who was incompetent and extravagant and paid no rent. After an expensive action to recover the debts from Betham he had had enough, and decided to leave the country, abandoning Llanthony to his creditors - which was principally his mother. In he left England for Jersey, where he had a quarrel with his wife and set off for France on his own. Eventually she joined him at Tours as did his brother Robert. Landor soon became dissatisfied with Tours and after tremendous conflicts with his landlady set off in September with his wife and brother on a tempestuous journey to Italy. Florence and Imaginary Conversations File: Palazzo Medici-Riccardi - walled garden 1. Painted by Thomas Lawrence in Landor and his wife finally settled at Como where they stayed for three years. Even here he had troubles for at the time Caroline of Brunswick, wife of the Prince Regent was living there and Landor was suspected of being an agent involved in watching her in case of divorce proceedings. In he insulted the authorities in a Latin poem directed against an Italian poet who had denounced England, not realising that the libel laws in Italy unlike in England applied to Latin writings as well as Italian. After threatening the regio delegato with a beating he was ordered to leave Como. In September he went to Genoa and Pisa. He finally settled at Florence in After two years in apartments in the Medici Palace, he settled with his wife and children at the Villa Castiglione. In this, the most important period in his literary career, he produced some of his best known works - the Imaginary Conversations. It was at this time that Lady Blessington and her husband were living at Florence and became firm friends.

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Chapter 2 : Imaginary conversations (edition) | Open Library

This is a list of the Imaginary Conversations of Walter Savage Landor, a series of dialogues of historical and mythical calendrierdelascience.com follows the retrospective order and arrangement of the five-volume collection, chosen by Landor himself and to be found in his Collected Works.

Summary of his work[edit] Walter Savage Landor In a long and active life of eighty-nine years Landor produced a considerable amount of work in various genres. This can perhaps be classified into four main areasâ€” prose , lyric poetry , political writings including epigrams , and Latin. He drew on a vast array of historical characters from Greek philosophers to contemporary writers and composed conversations between pairs of characters that covered areas of philosophy, politics, romance and many other topics. Although these have many quotable passages the overall effect suffered because he never learned the art of drama. Landor wrote much sensitive and beautiful poetry. Equally sensitive are his "domestic" poems about his sister and his children. In the course of his career Landor wrote for various journals on a range of topics that interested him from anti-Pitt politics to the unification of Italy. He was also a master of the epigram which he used to good effect and wrote satirically to avenge himself on politicians and other people who upset him. Landor wrote over three hundred Latin poems, political tracts and essays, but these have generally been ignored in the collections of his work. Landor found Latin useful for expressing things that might otherwise have been "indecent or unattractive" as he put it and as a cover for libellous material. His headstrong nature and hot-headed temperament, combined with a complete contempt for authority, landed him in a great deal of trouble over the years. By a succession of bizarre actions, he was successively thrown out of Rugby school , of Oxford and from time to time from the family home. In the course of his life he came into conflict deliberately with his political enemies â€” the supporters of Pitt â€” but inadvertently with a succession of Lord Lieutenants, Bishops, Lord Chancellors, Spanish officers, Italian Grand Dukes, nuncio legatos, lawyers and other minor officials. He usually gained the upper hand, if not with an immediate hilarious response, then possibly many years later with a biting epithet. Many times his friends had to come to his aid in smoothing the ruffled feathers of his opponents or in encouraging him to moderate his behaviour. His friends were equally active in the desperate attempts to get his work published, where he offended or felt cheated by a succession of publishers who found his work either unsellable or unpublishable. Fate dealt with him unfairly when he tried to put into practice his bold and generous ideas to improve the lot of man, or when he was mistaken at one time for an agent of the Prince of Wales and at another for a tramp. His stormy marriage with his long-suffering wife resulted in a long separation, and then when she had finally taken him back in a series of sad attempts to escape. And yet Landor was described[by whom? He collected a coterie of friends who went to great lengths to help him as "his loyalty and liberality of heart were as inexhaustible as his bounty and beneficence of hand". It was said[by whom? The numerous accounts of those with whom he came in contact reveal that he was fascinating company and he dined out on his wit and knowledge for a great part of his life. His tender and ardent love of children, of animals and of flowers makes fragrant alike the pages of his writing and the records of his life". Landor as the eldest son was heir to these properties and looked forward to a life of prosperity. Years later, Landor included references to James in Latin in Simonidea with a mixture of praise and criticism and was subsequently reconciled with him. He then studied privately with Rev. Langley was later mentioned in the Imaginary Conversation of Isaak Walton. On one occasion he netted and threw in the river a local farmer who objected to his fishing on his property. In he entered Trinity College, Oxford where he showed rebelliousness in his informal dress and was known as a "mad Jacobin " since he was taken with ideas of French republicanism. His tutor Dr Benwell was impressed by him, but unfortunately his stay was short-lived. In he fired a gun at the windows of a Tory whose late night revels disturbed him and for whom he had an aversion. He was rusticated for a year, and, although the authorities were willing to condone the offence, he refused to return. The affair led to a quarrel with his father in which Landor expressed his intention

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Chapter 3 : traversing the imaginary | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Imaginary Conversations is a publication consisting of five volumes of imaginary conversations, mainly between historical people of classical Greece and Rome, composed by the English author Walter Savage Landor.

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Chapter 5 : List of Landor's Imaginary Conversations - Wikipedia

Imaginary conversations Uniform with his Poems (2 v.,) and Longer prose works (2 v.,) by the same editor, and included in the general index in the last volume of the Prose works Based upon John Forster's edition of the collected

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works, cf. *Introd Bibliography*, by Lucy Crump: v. 6, p. v.

Chapter 6 : The works and life of Walter Savage Landor - CORE

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Chapter 7 : Books by Walter Savage Landor (Author of Poems by Walter Savage Landor)

Fifth series Miscellaneous dialogues Volume 6 by Walter Savage Landor (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders. The Works and Life of Walter Savage Landor; Imaginary conversation.

Chapter 8 : Book the works and life of walter savage landor pdf free download

Page - Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

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