Т35

She Walks in Beauty

In June, 1814, several months before he met and married his first wife, Annabella Milbanke, Lord Byron attended a party at Lady Sitwell's. There he met his cousin, the beautiful Mrs Wilmot, who was wearing a black spangled mourning dress. Lord Byron was struck by the blend of lights and shades created by his cousin's dark hair and fair face. The poem was published a year later and included in a number of songs that Byron had written to be set to traditional Jewish tunes by Isaac Nathan.



So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow⁷,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,

A heart whose love is innocent!

1 climes. Climi.	
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- 2 mellowed. Addolciti.
- 3 to gaudy day denies. Nega al giorno pacchiano.
- 4 impaired. Danneggiato.
- 5 raven tress. Treccia corvina.
- 6 dwelling place. Dimora.
- 7 tints that glow. Tinte che brillano.

VISUAL ANALYSIS

1 READ the poem and write a caption to describe the content of each stanza.

Stanza 1

Stanza	2	
Stanza	3	

2 LOOK at the visual analysis of the text and write down what each highlight and mark represents.

4	3	 	

3 DISCUSS the following questions in pairs.

- 1 What does the woman bring together in her beauty?
- 2 Would the woman's beauty be spoilt if darkness and lightness were not in the right proportion (lines 7-10)?
- 3 Does the woman's outer beauty mirror her inner one?
- 4 What is the Romantic idea expressed in the poem? Do you think it is a declaration of love or a statement of admiration?

George Gordon Byron (1815)

COMPLETE the summary with the words from the box.	
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	pure	brilliant	peacefulness	daylight	dynamic	
apı	pearance	harmony	unnamed	clouds	inner	
	The next decor	ibas ap (1)	woman who 'walks i	n hooutu' It is not just h	por booutiful face to	
			image of the whole			
			auty is not only described	5, 5, 7		
			h no (4)			
			poem. The woman's (5)			
	create a sort of	f (6) b	etween 'dark' and 'bright.	' Her beauty is also con	trasted to the garish	
	(7)	. In the second st	anza, the poet turns to he	r (8) l	ife, seeing her	
	external beauty	y as an expression of (9) though	ts. In the final stanza h	e returns to her face,	
but again sees the silent expression of peace and calm in her cheek, brow, and smiles. Her pleasant facial						
expressions clearly express her inner goodness and (10)						