

house of the tragic poet

Understanding the House of the Tragic Poet: An In-Depth Exploration

House of the tragic poet is a term that evokes intrigue, history, and artistic significance. It refers to a legendary location associated with classical tragedy, serving as a symbol of the origins of dramatic art. This phrase often appears in discussions about ancient Greek theater, architecture, and the cultural history of tragedy. In this article, we delve into the historical background, architectural features, cultural importance, and modern interpretations of the house of the tragic poet, providing a comprehensive overview for enthusiasts and scholars alike.

The Historical Significance of the House of the Tragic Poet

Origins in Ancient Greece

The concept of the house of the tragic poet originates from ancient Greek tradition. It was believed that certain homes belonged to renowned tragedians like Sophocles, Euripides, or Aeschylus, or were dedicated spaces for their work and performances. These houses often became pilgrimage sites for admirers of Greek tragedy and played a role in the cultural landscape of Athens and other city-states.

Historically, the house of the tragic poet was more than just a residence; it was a hub for creative activity, philosophical discourse, and theatrical production. It symbolized the intimate link between life and art, emphasizing how personal spaces could foster artistic genius.

Historical Records and Archaeological Evidence

While direct archaeological evidence of specific houses linked definitively to tragic poets is limited, some sites have been identified as culturally significant. Notably:

- The House of the Tragic Poet in Athens: Located near the Theater of Dionysus, this site is believed to have hosted performances or gatherings related to tragedy.
- Mausoleum and memorials: In later periods, memorials and statues commemorated famous tragedians, reinforcing their association with particular

locations.

Ancient texts and inscriptions often reference these houses or spaces, adding to their legendary status.

Architectural Features of the House of the Tragic Poet

Design Elements Typical of Ancient Greek Houses

The houses associated with tragic poets, whether historically verified or legendary, generally reflected typical Greek domestic architecture, which included:

- Central Courtyard (Aula): A space for gatherings, discussions, or performances.
- Main Living Quarters: Featuring multiple rooms for family, guests, or students.
- Poetry and Study Rooms: Dedicated spaces for writing, reading, and rehearsing plays.
- Open-Air Theaters or Amphitheaters: Some houses incorporated small performance spaces, emphasizing the importance of theatrical arts.

Features Specific to Cultural Significance

In some reconstructions or archaeological sites, additional features highlight the artistic function:

- Sculpted Reliefs and Murals: Depicting scenes from tragedies or mythological themes.
- Acoustic Design Elements: To facilitate performances or speeches.
- Memorial Plaques and Inscriptions: Honoring the poet's achievements and contributions.

While much of this remains speculative or reconstructed, these elements underscore the importance of fostering the arts within the poet's domestic environment.

The Cultural Role of the House of the Tragic Poet

Center for Artistic and Philosophical Discourse

The house of the tragic poet traditionally served as a gathering place for:

- Poets and playwrights sharing ideas and critiques.
- Philosophers and scholars discussing ethics, politics, and aesthetics.
- Students and apprentices learning the craft of tragedy.

This environment fostered the development of Greek tragedy as a disciplined art form, blending poetic mastery with philosophical inquiry.

Influence on Greek Theatre and Society

The proximity of these houses to theaters like the Dionysian Festival contributed to the evolution of dramatic performances. The houses often functioned as:

- Workshop spaces for rehearsals and writing.
- Meeting points for patrons and audiences.
- Cultural landmarks symbolizing the importance of tragedy in civic life.

Through these roles, the house of the tragic poet helped shape public engagement with drama, morality, and societal values.

Modern Interpretations and Legacy

Literary and Artistic Representations

The concept of the house of the tragic poet has inspired numerous works of literature, theater, and visual arts. Writers and artists often depict:

- The poet's residence as a place of inspiration and turmoil.
- The house as a symbol of the creative process and tragedy's emotional depth.
- Memorials and museums dedicated to tragic playwrights, preserving their legacy.

Some modern playwrights and authors have used the symbolic house as a setting in their stories, emphasizing the intimate connection between personal space and artistic inspiration.

Preservation and Tourism

Today, several sites claiming association with ancient tragedians are preserved as archaeological parks or museums. These include:

- The Ancient Greek Theatre Sites: Where performances inspired by tragic poets once took place.
- Museums dedicated to Greek drama: Exhibiting artifacts, scripts, and reconstructions of poet's houses.
- Cultural Tours: Offering insights into the life and environment of ancient Greek tragedians.

These efforts aim to educate the public, celebrate cultural heritage, and inspire future generations of artists.

Key Takeaways About the House of the Tragic Poet

- It symbolizes the intimate link between a poet's personal space and their creative output.
- It played a significant role in fostering Greek tragedy's development.
- Its architecture reflects both domestic comfort and artistic purpose.
- Today, it remains a powerful symbol of artistic inspiration, cultural memory, and historical significance.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of the House of the Tragic Poet

The house of the tragic poet embodies more than just a physical space; it represents the birthplace of some of the most profound theatrical and philosophical ideas in Western history. Whether as an archaeological site, a literary motif, or a cultural symbol, it continues to inspire curiosity and admiration. Understanding its historical context, architecture, and cultural significance helps us appreciate the deep roots of tragedy in human culture and the enduring power of the creative spirit.

As we explore the legacy of the tragic poets and their homes, we are reminded that great art often begins in personal spaces—places where ideas are born, nurtured, and ultimately shared with the world. The house of the tragic poet remains a testament to the enduring human pursuit of meaning through art and storytelling.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the historical significance of the House of

the Tragic Poet in Pompeii?

The House of the Tragic Poet is renowned for its elaborate mosaic depicting a tragic poet and scenes of poetic inspiration, offering valuable insights into Roman art, literature, and social life in Pompeii before the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Who is believed to have been the owner of the House of the Tragic Poet?

The exact owner remains unknown, but some scholars suggest it may have belonged to a wealthy Roman or a patron of the arts, given its luxurious decorations and artistic features.

What are some notable features of the House of the Tragic Poet's mosaics?

The house contains intricate mosaics, including a famous one called the 'Poet and the Tragic Poet,' which depicts a seated poet with a tragic mask, symbolizing the emotional depth of Greek tragedy.

How does the House of the Tragic Poet reflect Roman attitudes towards Greek tragedy?

The house's elaborate artworks and themes indicate a fascination with Greek tragedy, showcasing Roman admiration for Greek culture and the importance of poetry and drama in social and intellectual life.

Can visitors access the House of the Tragic Poet today?

Yes, the house is part of the Pompeii archaeological site and is accessible to visitors, offering a glimpse into Roman domestic life and artistic taste.

What is the significance of the mosaic of the tragic poet found in the house?

The mosaic is considered a masterpiece of Roman art, symbolizing the importance of poetry and tragedy in Roman culture and possibly serving as a tribute to the poetic arts.

Are there any famous literary references associated with the House of the Tragic Poet?

While there are no direct literary references, the house's artworks and inscriptions reflect themes from Greek tragedy, emphasizing the cultural integration of Greek literary traditions into Roman society.

How does the House of the Tragic Poet contribute to our understanding of Roman domestic architecture?

It provides valuable insights into luxurious Roman residential design, with well-preserved mosaics, atriums, and peristyles that highlight the aesthetic and cultural priorities of affluent Roman homeowners.

Additional Resources

House of the Tragic Poet: An Exploration of History, Architecture, and Cultural Significance

The phrase "house of the tragic poet" conjures images of poetic grandeur intertwined with the shadows of tragedy, history, and cultural symbolism. Throughout centuries, such houses—whether literal residences of famed poets or symbolic sites inspired by their lives—serve as windows into the soul of literary and artistic heritage. This article seeks to delve deeply into the origins, architectural features, historical contexts, and cultural significance of houses associated with tragic poets, with particular emphasis on their enduring influence in literature and society.

Origins and Literary Significance of the "House of the Tragic Poet"

The phrase "house of the tragic poet" is steeped in literary tradition, often referencing not only the physical dwellings of poets but also the symbolic spaces where tragedy, art, and human emotion converge. Historically, poets who grappled with themes of suffering, loss, and existential despair—such as Euripides, Byron, and Poe—have left behind residences or memorials that encapsulate their tragic narratives.

The Etymology and Cultural Roots

The concept originates from classical Greece, where the "house of the tragic poet" alludes to the homes of dramatists who crafted tragedies that explored human frailty. These residences, whether preserved or mythologized, serve as physical embodiments of the creative spirit amid tragedy. Over time, the term broadened to encompass memorial sites dedicated to poets whose personal lives or works embodied profound tragedy.

Literary Figures Associated with Tragic Homes

- Euripides (c. 480–406 BC): The ancient Greek tragedian whose home in Athens was believed to be a hub of tragic innovation.
- Lord Byron (1788–1824): The Romantic poet whose tumultuous life and tragic death in Greece have inspired memorials and preserved residences.

- Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849): The American master of macabre whose childhood home and later residences have become pilgrimage sites.
- Anna Akhmatova (1889–1966): The Russian poet whose life was marred by political repression and personal tragedy, with her former residence now a museum.

The Architectural and Historical Context of Houses of the Tragic Poet

Understanding the architecture of these houses offers insight into the lived experiences of their occupants, as well as the cultural values of their eras. Many such houses are preserved as museums or heritage sites, often reflecting the architectural styles of their periods and regions.

Typical Architectural Features

- Period-specific design: From classical Greek stone structures to Romantic-era mansions and Soviet-era apartments.
- Symbolic elements: Some houses incorporate motifs or inscriptions referencing the poet's works or tragedies.
- Personal touches: Displays of personal artifacts, manuscripts, or relics that reveal intimate details of the poet's life.

Preservation and Restoration

Many houses have undergone restoration to maintain their historical integrity. Preservation efforts often focus on:

- Maintaining original architectural features
- Displaying original furniture and personal items
- Providing contextual information about the poet's life and tragedies

Notable Examples

- The Euripides House in Athens: A reconstructed classical residence believed to be the home or a memorial site of Euripides.
- The Byron House in Greece: Located in Missolonghi, it commemorates Byron's death and his romantic association with Greek independence.
- The Poe House in Baltimore: A small, historic row house where Poe lived, now a museum dedicated to his life and works.

Case Studies: Iconic Houses of the Tragic Poet

To appreciate the depth and significance of these sites, we examine some of the most renowned houses associated with tragic poets.

The Byron House in Greece

Lord Byron's residence in Missolonghi remains one of the most poignant symbols of the Romantic poet's tragic life. Byron moved to Greece during its war of independence, inspired by his idealism and personal struggles. The house, now a memorial, is a humble stone structure, reflecting Byron's modest lifestyle. It stands as a testament to his tragic death from fever at age 36, and his enduring legacy in Greek independence.

Key features:

- A small courtyard with a bust of Byron
- Exhibits relating to his time in Greece
- A garden inspired by Byron's love for nature

Cultural significance:

The house symbolizes the intersection of personal tragedy and political idealism, embodying the Romantic hero's tragic destiny.

The Edgar Allan Poe House and Museum in Baltimore

Poe's Baltimore residence, where he lived from 1833 to 1835, is a modest brick row house that has been preserved as a museum. It captures the somber tone of Poe's life, marked by personal loss, addiction, and mental anguish.

Features include:

- Original furnishings and Poe memorabilia
- Exhibits on Poe's life, death, and literary innovations
- Interpretive programs exploring themes of tragedy and horror

Cultural significance:

The house encapsulates Poe's tragic narrative—his rise as a literary genius shadowed by personal demons—making it a pilgrimage site for fans and scholars alike.

The House of Anna Akhmatova in St. Petersburg

Akhmatova's residence, now a museum, was a sanctuary during Soviet repression. Her life was intertwined with tragedy—from political persecution to personal loss—reflected in her poetry.

Features include:

- Personal artifacts and original manuscripts
- Exhibits on Soviet repression and Akhmatova's resilience
- The garden where she found solace amidst turmoil

Cultural significance:

The house exemplifies the resilience of the human spirit amid tragedy, inspiring generations of poets and artists.

The Cultural and Societal Impact of Houses of the Tragic Poet

These houses serve multiple roles beyond mere preservation—they are symbols of cultural memory, sites of inspiration, and pedagogical tools.

Preservation of Literary Heritage

By maintaining these sites, societies honor their literary giants and ensure their tragic stories remain accessible to future generations. They serve as physical links to the past, fostering appreciation for the complexities of the poet's life and work.

Inspiration for Contemporary Creativity

Visiting the homes of tragic poets often sparks reflection, creativity, and dialogue. They inspire new art, poetry, and scholarly research, emphasizing the enduring relevance of these figures.

Cultural Identity and National Pride

Many houses are national landmarks, embodying cultural identity and historical resilience. For example, Byron's Greek house symbolizes international solidarity, while Poe's Baltimore residence highlights American literary heritage.

Contemporary Challenges and Opportunities in Preserving Houses of the Tragic Poet

Despite their importance, these sites face challenges, including urban development, environmental decay, and funding shortages.

Challenges

- Urbanization: Modern development threatens historic sites.
- Environmental degradation: Weather and pollution can accelerate decay.
- Funding and maintenance: Securing resources for preservation is often difficult.

Opportunities

- Digitalization: Virtual tours and digital archives can reach global audiences.

- Community engagement: Local initiatives and educational programs foster preservation efforts.
- International cooperation: UNESCO and other bodies can provide support for heritage conservation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of the House of the Tragic Poet

The "house of the tragic poet" encapsulates more than bricks and mortar; it embodies the enduring human fascination with the interplay of creativity, suffering, and resilience. Whether preserved as historic sites, memorials, or cultural symbols, these houses remind us of the profound impact of tragedy on art and human experience. They serve as sanctuaries of memory, inspiration, and cultural identity—testaments to the complex lives of poets who, through their struggles and triumphs, continue to inspire generations.

In a world constantly evolving, these houses stand as silent witnesses to the timeless themes of love, loss, despair, and hope—inviting us to reflect on our own stories amid the shadows of tragedy. Their preservation ensures that the voices of these tragic poets continue to resonate, encouraging ongoing dialogue between history, art, and society.

House Of The Tragic Poet

house of the tragic poet: *The House of the Tragic Poet* Vladimír Janovic, 1988 This gripping epic poem recreates the last days of Pompeii with all the wit and humour of an erudite disaster movie. Czech poet Vladimir Janovic brings to life characters from the mosaic of the floor of the House of the Tragic Poet in the final hours before the volcano erupts and the lava flows. Vladimir Janovic writes: 'The mosaic shows a group of six young men about to enact a satyr play. I am trying to tell the story of this small theatrical company as it prepared its dramatic offering for the summer feast of the Vulcanalia, an offering intended to appease the god of fire. But we are in the year AD 79, a few days before the eruption of Vesuvius.' Translator Ewald Osers calls the poem 'a quite remarkable achievement: the accuracy of archaeological detail combined with the sensitive recreation of the characters and the atmosphere lend the work a persuasiveness and a credibility that, heightened by Janovic's powerful poetic language, grip the reader almost as if he were reading a thriller. And it is not, of course, only about the last days of Pompeii: it is about real people, about human relationships, about life and death, and about tragic poetry as one of man's ways of coping with life and death.' First published in Czech in 1984, *The House of the Tragic Poet* appears at the same time as a companion volume, *The New Czech Poetry*.

house of the tragic poet: The Roman House as Memory Theater Bettina Ann Bergmann, 2002

house of the tragic poet: *Roman Domestic Art and Early House Churches* David L. Balch, 2008 Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Rome have yielded hundreds of wall paintings from domestic buildings.

Greek myths and tragedies, especial by Euripides were visually represented. Balch presents an interdisciplinary study inquiring what earliest Jews and Christian in such houses might have been seeing as they read and interpreted scripture and performed core rituals, especially the Eucharist. This recent study of Roman domestic architecture suggests new perspectives on the social history of early Christianity.--Publisher.

house of the tragic poet: The Subverting Vision of Bulwer Lytton Allan Conrad Christensen, 2004 On the occasion of the bicentenary of Edward Bulwer Lytton's birth, seventeen scholars from five countries have contributed essays devoted to many aspects of his career. After the first essay that analyzes the reasons for Bulwer's extraordinary reputation in his own day, twelve of the essays focus primarily upon one or more of the novels, from *Falkland* (1827) to *Kenelm Chillingly* (1873). Other novels examined include Bulwer's *The Last Days of Pompeii*, *The Coming Race*, *The Parisians*, and the *Caxton* trilogy, as well as his *Newgate* novels. In the volume are also considerations of the seminal treatise *England and the English* (1833), the incomplete history of *Athens* (1837), and the achievement of Bulwer Lytton as Colonial Secretary (1858-59). Two essays, one written by a descendant of Bulwer, deal with the overshadowing disaster of his life, the marriage to Rosina Wheeler, herself a novelist whose novels sought to undermine his. Bulwer emerges from this collection of essays as a challengingly complex but coherent figure that merits the respect of contemporary students of the Victorian phenomenon.

house of the tragic poet: Roman Painting Roger Ling, 1991-03-07 A general survey of Roman wall painting from the second century B.C. through the fourth century A.D., traces the origins, chronological development, subjects, techniques, and social context of the influential art form.

house of the tragic poet: Pompeii ... George Clarke (F.S.A.), 1832

house of the tragic poet: *House of the Tragic Poet* J. L. Williams, 2016

house of the tragic poet: *The Buried Cities of Campania, Or, Pompeii and Herculaneum* William Henry Davenport Adams, 1873

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii* Thomas Henry Dyer, 1891

house of the tragic poet: *A Handbook of Architectural Styles* Albert Rosengarten, 1898

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii [by W. Clarke]* William Clarke (Architect), 1847

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii* William Clarke (Architect), 1836

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii, Its Life and Art* August Mau, 2019-11-25 In *Pompeii, Its Life and Art*, August Mau delves into the rich tapestry of daily life and artistic expression in the ancient Roman city of Pompeii, tragically buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD. Mau adopts a meticulous yet engaging narrative style, blending exhaustive archaeological research with lively descriptions to resurrect the societal dynamics, cultural practices, and artistic achievements of Pompeii. This seminal work serves as a cornerstone in the study of Roman art and social history, offering insights into the intricacies of Pompeian domestic life, religious practices, and public festivities, all illuminated by vivid frescoes and mosaics that encapsulate the vibrancy of the era. August Mau, a distinguished art historian and archaeologist, drew upon his extensive fieldwork and previous scholarship to uncover the layers of human experience encapsulated in the ruins of Pompeii. His deep-seated passion for classical antiquity, along with his position in the burgeoning field of archeology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, uniquely positioned him to weave a narrative that is both informative and evocative. Mau's scholarly approach is underscored by a desire to make the ancient world accessible and relatable to contemporary readers. For enthusiasts of classical studies, art history, or archaeology, *Pompeii, Its Life and Art* is an indispensable volume that transports readers to the vibrant streets of a city frozen in time. Mau's eloquent prose and passion for his subject make this book a profound exploration of Pompeii's legacy, inviting readers to engage with the artistic and cultural heritage that continues to inform our understanding of the ancient world. In this enriched edition, we have carefully created added value for your reading experience: - A succinct Introduction situates the work's timeless appeal and themes. - The Synopsis outlines the central plot, highlighting key developments without spoiling critical twists. - A detailed

Historical Context immerses you in the era's events and influences that shaped the writing. - A thorough Analysis dissects symbols, motifs, and character arcs to unearth underlying meanings. - Reflection questions prompt you to engage personally with the work's messages, connecting them to modern life. - Hand-picked Memorable Quotes shine a spotlight on moments of literary brilliance. - Interactive footnotes clarify unusual references, historical allusions, and archaic phrases for an effortless, more informed read.

house of the tragic poet: *Cather Studies, Volume 10* Cather Studies, 2015-08-01 Volume of essays exploring how nineteenth-century culture shaped Willa Cather's childhood, supplied her artistic models, generated her inordinate ambitions, and gave embodiment to the deeply held values present in her fiction--

house of the tragic poet: *Library of Entertaining Knowledge* , 1834

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii* George Clarke, 1832

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii* , 1832

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii: Its Past and Present State ... Compiled in Part from the Great Work of M. Mazois; the Museo Borbonico; the Publications of Sir W. Gell, and T. L. Donaldson, Esq.; But Chiefly from the MS. Journals and Drawings of William Clarke, Esq., Architect. [With Illustrations.]* William Clarke (Architect), 1846

house of the tragic poet: *Pompeii* William Clark, 1849

house of the tragic poet: *Living Theatre in the Ancient Roman House* Richard C. Beacham, Hugh Denard, 2023-01-12 For the Romans, much of life was seen, expressed and experienced as a form of theatre. In their homes, patrons performed the lead, with a supporting cast of residents and visitors. This sumptuously illustrated book, the result of extensive interdisciplinary research, is the first to investigate, describe and show how ancient Roman houses and villas, in their décor, spaces, activities and function, could constitute highly-theatricalised environments, indeed, a sort of 'living theatre'. Their layout, purpose and use reflected and informed a culture in which theatre was both a major medium of entertainment and communication and an art form drawing upon myths exploring the core values and beliefs of society. For elite Romans, their homes, as veritable stage-sets, served as visible and tangible expressions of their owners' prestige, importance and achievements. The Roman home was a carefully crafted realm in which patrons displayed themselves, while 'stage-managing' the behaviour and responses of visitor-spectators.

Related to house of the tragic poet

House (TV series) - Wikipedia House (also known as House, M.D.) is an American medical drama television series created by David Shore that originally aired on Fox from November 16, 2004, to for eight

House, M.D. | House Wiki | Fandom House (also called House, M.D.) is an American television medical drama that originally ran on the Fox network for eight seasons, from November 16, 2004 to . The show's main

® | **Homes for Sale, Apartments & Houses for Rent** Search homes for sale, new construction homes, apartments, and houses for rent. See property values. Shop mortgages

Homepage | Information about any legal expenses incurred by a candidate or current representative. Statement of Disbursements Information about all receipts and expenditures of

Trulia: Real Estate Listings, Homes For Sale, Housing Data Your destination for all real estate listings and rental properties. Trulia.com provides comprehensive school and neighborhood information on homes for sale in your market

Gregory House | House Wiki | Fandom Dr. Gregory House, (almost universally referred to as House and rarely as Greg) is the main character and protagonist of the House series. He is portrayed by English actor Hugh Laurie.

Homes for Sale, Real Estate & Property Listings | ® Find real estate and homes for sale today. Use the most comprehensive source of MLS property listings on the Internet with Realtor.com®

House (TV series) - Wikipedia House (also known as House, M.D.) is an American medical drama

television series created by David Shore that originally aired on Fox from November 16, 2004, to for eight

House, M.D. | House Wiki | Fandom House (also called House, M.D.) is an American television medical drama that originally ran on the Fox network for eight seasons, from November 16, 2004 to . The show's main

® | **Homes for Sale, Apartments & Houses for Rent** Search homes for sale, new construction homes, apartments, and houses for rent. See property values. Shop mortgages

Homepage | Information about any legal expenses incurred by a candidate or current

representative. Statement of Disbursements Information about all receipts and expenditures of

Trulia: Real Estate Listings, Homes For Sale, Housing Data Your destination for all real estate listings and rental properties. Trulia.com provides comprehensive school and neighborhood information on homes for sale in your market

Gregory House | House Wiki | Fandom Dr. Gregory House, (almost universally referred to as House and rarely as Greg) is the main character and protagonist of the House series. He is portrayed by English actor Hugh Laurie.

Homes for Sale, Real Estate & Property Listings | ® Find real estate and homes for sale today. Use the most comprehensive source of MLS property listings on the Internet with Realtor.com®

House (TV series) - Wikipedia House (also known as House, M.D.) is an American medical drama television series created by David Shore that originally aired on Fox from November 16, 2004, to for eight

House, M.D. | House Wiki | Fandom House (also called House, M.D.) is an American television medical drama that originally ran on the Fox network for eight seasons, from November 16, 2004 to . The show's main

® | **Homes for Sale, Apartments & Houses for Rent** Search homes for sale, new construction homes, apartments, and houses for rent. See property values. Shop mortgages

Homepage | Information about any legal expenses incurred by a candidate or current

representative. Statement of Disbursements Information about all receipts and expenditures of

Trulia: Real Estate Listings, Homes For Sale, Housing Data Your destination for all real estate listings and rental properties. Trulia.com provides comprehensive school and neighborhood information on homes for sale in your market

Gregory House | House Wiki | Fandom Dr. Gregory House, (almost universally referred to as House and rarely as Greg) is the main character and protagonist of the House series. He is portrayed by English actor Hugh Laurie.

Homes for Sale, Real Estate & Property Listings | ® Find real estate and homes for sale today. Use the most comprehensive source of MLS property listings on the Internet with Realtor.com®

Related Articles

- [the bridget jones the edge of reason](#)
- [diary wimpy long haul](#)
- [jfk and the cia](#)

[Back to Home](#)