A POETICS OF EXILE: THE RECEPTION OF OVID'S TRISTIA IN TUDOR ENGLAND

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ABSTRACT

Using a combination of manuscript and printed sources, this thesis examines the ways in which Ovid's *Tristia* was read and received in sixteenth-century England. This study challenges the presupposition that readers have perpetuated since the early twentieth century – that Ovid was a lascivious or scandalous poet, spreading works full of lust – and forwards the case for Ovid the family man, loving husband, defender of poetry and immortal fame. Its opening chapter gives the reader a thorough grounding in the reception history of the Tristia – how it was read and used in the medieval and early-modern period in both France and England, in its manuscript and printed forms. It proves that this text was much-appropriated for its moral standpoint well into the seventeenth century. Chapter two provides vignettes of three writers key to England's continued engagement with the Tristia - John Skelton, Geoffrey Whitney and Ben Jonson - illustrating the work's wide appeal to poets, emblem-book compilers and playwrights in the sixteenth century. The ways in which envoy and the 'Go Little Book' conceit emerge in English Renaissance literature begins to be traced here. Chapter 3 on Thomas Wyatt subreads the Petrarchan angle from which the *Tristia* was approached, forwarding the case for a repurposing of the exilic work in his amatory verses. Thomas Churchyard's influence on the canon presents itself in chapter 4, as, significantly, the first translator of a three-book *Tristia* in 1572. Here the copy used is reidentified and Churchyard's own imitative practice of translation examined. Finally, the work culminates with a chapter on Edmund Spenser's Amoretti, Epithalamion, Colin Clouts Come Home Againe and the Shepheardes Calender, the ways in which they re-use the *Tristian* envoy, and how they approach monumentalising the poet through myth-making in a conscious attempt to confer immortal fame.

NOTE ON EDITIONS USED

All references to Ovid's *Tristia* come from the Loeb edition, *Tristia and Ex Ponto*, trans. Arthur Leslie Wheeler (London: Heinemann, 1924) which has a facing-page Latin to English translation. For all of Thomas Wyatt's poems I have used the *Collected Poems of Sir Thomas Wyatt*, ed. Muir and Thomson (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1969), as this edition retains the original spellings. Excerpts from Thomas Churchyard's *De Tristibus* come from the 1580 edition, *The Thre First Bookes of Ovid's De Tristibus* (London: Thomas Marshe, 1580) which appears in a more complete textual witness on Early English Books Online than the 1572 edition does. References to Joachim Du Bellay are from the online translation of *Les Regrets*, trans. A. S. Kline <www.poetryintranslation.com> unless stated otherwise. In some instances there have been multiple translations consulted for clarity, and these are then noted in the accompanying footnotes. Finally, Edmund Spenser's *Shepheardes Calender, Amoretti, Epithalamion* and *Colin Clouts Come Home Againe* are all sourced from *The Shorter Poems*, ed. Richard McCabe (London: Penguin Classics, 1999).

TEXTUAL NOTE

CCCHA has been used as an abbreviation for Colin Clouts Come Home Againe for ease of reference. All Latin contractions cited throughout this thesis contained within MS and early-printed texts have been expanded and placed in square brackets to aid clarity.

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for my father, Alfred Buckingham 1948-2008