

**MATERIALS FOR A
STUDY OF SPENSER'S
THEORY OF FINE ART**

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Materials for a Study of Spenser's Theory of Fine Art by Ida Langdon

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IDA LANGDON

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OF
SPENSER'S THEORY OF FINE ART

BY

IDA LANGDON, M. A.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Amor.</i>	Amoretti
<i>Astro.</i>	Astrophel
<i>Colin.</i>	Colin Clouts Come Home Againe
<i>Daph.</i>	Daphnaida
<i>Ded. Sonnet, F. Q.</i>	Dedicatory Sonnets preceding the Fairie Queene
<i>Epithal.</i>	Epithalamion
<i>F. Q.</i>	The Faerie Queene
<i>1 Hymne</i>	An Hymne in Honour of Love
<i>2 Hymne</i>	An Hymne in Honour of Beauty
<i>3 Hymne</i>	An Hymne of Heavenly Love
<i>4 Hymne</i>	An Hymne of Heavenly Beautie
<i>Ireland</i>	A View of the Present State of Ireland
<i>Muses</i>	The Teares of the Muses
<i>R. of R.</i>	Ruines of Rome
<i>R. of T.</i>	The Ruines of Time
<i>S. C.</i>	The Shepherdes Calender
<i>V. of World's V.</i> .	Visions of the World's Vanitie

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. It describes the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results indicate a significant correlation between the variables studied, suggesting that the findings are statistically robust.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the research findings. These recommendations are aimed at improving the efficiency of the process and ensuring that the data remains accurate and up-to-date. It is suggested that regular audits be conducted and that staff be trained on the latest data management practices.

INTRODUCTION

Edmund Spenser left to posterity no treatise on the subject of fine art. In the *Shepherd's Calendar* his commentator, E. K., reports, in the argument prefixed to *October*, that Spenser wrote a book entitled *The English Poet*, in which he discoursed at length concerning the art of poetry. This study, containing the substance of Spenser's opinions on literary criticism, apparently was never published, and has never been discovered in manuscript. It doubtless paralleled in Spenser's literary work the *Defense of Poesie* in that of Sir Philip Sidney, and its loss is a matter of lasting regret to all students of poetry. Though Spenser's own contemporaries probably did not see *The English Poet*, they knew its value. Thus one of them, William Webbe, writes:

'Among all other his workes whatsoever, I would wish to haue the sight of hys English Poet, which his freend E. K. did once promise to publishe, which whether he performed or not, I knowe not; if he did, my happe hath not beene so good as yet to see it.'¹

And Todd says, in his account of the poet's life:

'Considering the exquisite taste, as well as the extensive learning of Spenser, the loss of his critical discourse entitled *The English Poet* is . . . much to be regretted.'²

¹ William Webbe, *A Discourse of English Poetry*, in Haslewood's *Ancient Critical Essays* 2. 26.

² J. H. Todd, *Spenser's Works* (London, 1805) 1. clviii.