ROMANTIC TRAGEDIES

Troubled politically and personally, Wordsworth and Coleridge turned in 1797 to the London stage. Their respective tragedies, The Borderers and Osorio, were set in medieval Britain and early modern Spain to avoid the Lord Chamberlain's censorship. Drury Lane rejected both, but fifteen years later, Coleridge's revision, Remorse, had spectacular success there, inspiring Shelley's 1819 Roman tragedy, The Cenci, aimed for Covent Garden. Reeve Parker makes a striking case for the power of these intertwined works, written against British hostility to French republican liberties and Regency repression of home-grown agitation. Covertly, *Remorse* and *The Cenci* also turn against Wordsworth. Stressing the significance of subtly repeated imagery, as well as resonances with Virgil, Shakespeare, Racine, Jean-François Ducis, and Schiller, Parker's close readings - boldly imaginative and decidedly untoward - argue that at the heart of these tragedies lie powerful dramatic uncertainties driven by unstable passions, what he calls (adapting Coleridge's phrase for sorcery) "dark employments."

REEVE PARKER is Professor of English Emeritus at Cornell University, and is also a life member of Clare Hall, University of Cambridge.

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The Dark Employments of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley

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p.

Contents

List of illustrations Acknowledgments		<i>page</i> viii ix
Introduction	: "Prowling out for dark employments"	I
PART I WORDSWORTH		
CHAPTER I	Reading Wordsworth's power: narrative and usurpation in <i>The Borderers</i>	13
CHAPTER 2	Cradling French <i>Macbeth</i> : managing the art of second-hand Shakespeare	33
CHAPTER 3	"In some sort seeing with my proper eyes": Wordsworth and the spectacles of Paris	62
CHAPTER 4	Drinking up whole rivers: facing Wordsworth's watery discourse	79
PART II COLERIDGE AND SHELLEY		
CHAPTER 5	<i>Osorio</i> 's dark employments: tricking out Coleridgean tragedy	109
CHAPTER 6	Listening to Remorse: assuming man's infirmities	141
CHAPTER 7	Reading Shelley's delicacy	180
Notes Bibliography Index		222 286 296

Illustrations

te I Jean-Francois Ducis's <i>Macbeth</i> Act IV Scene 4 Talma		
as Macbeth, Mme De Vestris as Frédegonde (Engraving	5	
by Desenne and Lignon, from <i>Oeuvres</i> (1813) Vol. 2	-	
(Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, Imprimés/Réserve)	page 42	
Macbeth Act v, Scene ii, Frédegonde's series of		
passions, from <i>Oeuvres</i> (1813) Vol. 2 (Paris: Bibliothèque		
nationale, Imprimés/Réserve)	45	
Jean Francois Ducis's <i>Othello</i> Act v Scene 4 Talma as		
Othello, Mme. Desgarcins as Hedelmone (Engraving by	у	
Desenne and Lignon, from Oeuvres (1813) Vol. 2 (Paris:		
Bibliothèque nationale, Imprimés/Réserve)	64	
William Wordsworth, "The Brigand" (Landseer engraving	g	
of Benjamin Robert Haydon's 1818 pencil sketch.		
Reproduced by courtesy of the Department of Rare		
Books, Olin Library, Cornell University.)	78	
Beatrice Cenci portrait attributed to Guido Reni		
(Galleria Nazionali d'Arte Antica a Palazzo Berberini,		
Rome). Scala/Ministero per i Beni e le Attività		
culturali/Art Resource, NY.	181	
Head of Medusa attributed in Shelley's time to		
Leonardo da Vinci (Florence: Uffizi Gallery)	212	
	as Macbeth, Mme De Vestris as Frédegonde (Engraving by Desenne and Lignon, from <i>Oeuvres</i> (1813) Vol. 2 (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, Imprimés/Réserve) <i>Macbeth</i> Act v, Scene ii, Frédegonde's series of passions, from <i>Oeuvres</i> (1813) Vol. 2 (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, Imprimés/Réserve) Jean Francois Ducis's <i>Othello</i> Act v Scene 4 Talma as Othello, Mme. Desgarcins as Hedelmone (Engraving by Desenne and Lignon, from <i>Oeuvres</i> (1813) Vol. 2 (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, Imprimés/Réserve) William Wordsworth, "The Brigand" (Landseer engraving of Benjamin Robert Haydon's 1818 pencil sketch. Reproduced by courtesy of the Department of Rare Books, Olin Library, Cornell University.) Beatrice Cenci portrait attributed to Guido Reni (Galleria Nazionali d'Arte Antica a Palazzo Berberini, Rome). Scala/Ministero per i Beni e le Attività culturali/Art Resource, NY. Head of Medusa attributed in Shelley's time to	

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