



Folger Shakespeare Library

Annual
Report
1975

III. ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

The Academic Programs Division of the Library endeavors through various means to make the resources of the Folger accessible to visitors, to readers and resident scholars, to professional associations and learned societies, and to the reading public. Through lectures and other public presentations; through seminars, colloquia, and conferences; through fellowships of several kinds; through cooperation with academic institutions and scholarly organizations; and through a variety of publications, the Academic Programs Division provides on-going support for a wide range of research and educational activities.

In July 1974 John F. Andrews succeeded Richard J. Schoeck as Director of Research Activities. Dr. Andrews's first year at the Folger turned out to be an extremely busy one, for in addition to his daily responsibilities as coordinator of the Academic Programs Division of the Library he was called upon to do a good deal of traveling and speaking. In September he represented the Folger at the week-long biennial International Shakespeare Conference in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. In early October he was the dinner speaker at the annual meeting of the Carolinas Symposium on British Studies, calling attention to "Research Opportunities at the Folger." Later in October he represented the Folger at the tenth-anniversary ceremonies of Meisei University near Tokyo. During his six days in Japan, Dr. Andrews presented three addresses: "The Folger Shakespeare Library: A Brief Account of Its Contribution to Shakespearean Study Since 1932" before faculty and students of the University; "The Present State of Shakespearean Studies in the United States" before a gathering of Japanese Shakespearean scholars; and "Shakespeare's Text" before

the inaugural meeting of the Grolier Club of Tokyo. In early November Dr. Andrews read a paper -- "Coleridge on Shakespeare: The Ipsissima Verba?" -- in the English Literature III section (focusing on the Eighteenth Century and Romantic periods) at the annual meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association in Washington and was elected Secretary of the English Literature II section (Medieval and Renaissance periods) for the 1975 meeting in Atlanta. In December he attended the annual convention of the Modern Language Association of America in New York and while there convened the Executive and Editorial Boards of Shakespeare Quarterly for a luncheon meeting. In February he presented an informal account of the Folger and the Folger Institute to faculty members and advanced graduate students at the University of Delaware. In early April he participated in a panel of editors of Shakespearean journals at the annual meeting of the Shakespeare Association of America in New Haven, Connecticut. Later in April he participated in a similar panel of editors of Renaissance journals at the annual meeting of the Southeastern Renaissance Conference in Lexington, Virginia. And in May he was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Pittsburgh Bibliophiles, presenting a slide-illustrated lecture on "The Four Folios: Shakespeare's Seventeenth-Century Editors." Other business trips took Dr. Andrews to Princeton University in December, the University of Chicago Press in January, and Pennsylvania State University in March.

John Andrews was not the only newcomer to the Academic Programs Division in 1974-75. In September Ellen W. Faran (a recent magna cum laude graduate of Radcliffe College) joined the staff as Dr. Andrews's general administrative assistant, and in December Brenda B. Szittyá (who holds a B. A. from the University of North Carolina and a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia) became Dr. Andrews's assistant for administration of the Folger Institute.

Two Academic Programs Assistants participated in academic activities beyond their normal job-related responsibilities in 1974-75. Patricia Ryan Lyles took one month of sabbatical leave in the summer of 1974 to attend lectures on Shakespeare in the Oxford University summer school. During the fall and spring semesters Ms. Lyles enrolled in the Folger Institute seminar on King Lear. And during the summer of 1975 she was awarded further sabbatical leave to pursue research on a topical index to Shakespeare's use of animal imagery. Brenda Szittyá taught an undergraduate Shakespeare

course at George Washington University during the spring semester, and she taught another undergraduate Shakespeare course at Emory University in Atlanta during the summer quarter.

The Folger Institute

The Folger Institute of Renaissance and Eighteenth-Century Studies is a unique cooperative enterprise that was founded in 1970 to promote advanced scholarship and teaching by combining the resources of a major independent research library with the resources of several strong nearby universities. By drawing on the capabilities and emphases of each participating member, the Institute has sought since its inception to provide offerings of a kind that would have been difficult if not impossible for any of the sponsoring institutions to provide unaided. The core of the Institute thus far has been a series of advanced doctoral and postdoctoral seminars and workshops -- conceived as symposia of scholars pursuing common research interests rather than as formal graduate courses -- but there have been other offerings as well -- conferences, colloquia, and lectures -- planned in such a way as to coordinate with and supplement the other educational and research opportunities available at each of the participating institutions.

The physical center for most of the Institute's activities is the Folger, which contributes meeting space and other Library facilities; provides access to its collections of rare books, manuscripts, and reference materials; assists seminar participants who need help in locating suitable housing near the Library; sponsors social occasions in which seminar participants are given opportunities to meet and talk with Library staff members, readers, Fellows, and resident scholars; arranges for staff time to administer the Institute program; and pays the salary of the coordinator of the Institute. Each of the universities involved in the Institute contributes financial support (\$4,000 per annum for sustaining members, \$2,000 per annum for associate members), a small amount of administrative assistance (primarily through each university's delegate to the Central Executive Committee), and a periodic release of faculty time to help provide Institute seminar leaders.

The Institute is administered on a day-to-day basis by the Director of Research Activities at the Folger. He is

responsible for managing the Institute's operating funds, overseeing the details of preparing and publicizing Institute functions, maintaining liaison with individuals and associations directly or indirectly involved in the Institute's activities, and implementing plans approved by the Institute's Central Executive Committee. As general coordinator of the Institute, he is ex officio Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

In addition to its Folger representative, the Central Executive Committee includes one delegate from each of the participating universities, with each delegate entitled to a vote directly proportional to his university's level of participation in the Institute. Each committee member is responsible for maintaining communication between the Institute and the faculty and students at his university; in order to discharge this responsibility, he is expected to stay in touch with an active local committee that insures a voice for each of the various Institute constituencies on his campus. As an executive body, the Committee formulates objectives, policies, and procedures; plans the annual program of the Institute; authorizes Institute fellowship awards, travel grants, and other expenditures; evaluates applications for admission to Institute seminars; and approves budgetary guidelines for use by the Institute's coordinator. Funding for the Institute has up to now derived almost entirely from two sources: (1) the contributions provided by the Folger and each of the sponsoring institutions and (2) two grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

When Dr. O. B. Hardison formally proposed the Folger Institute in December 1969, he predicted that "an Institute of the sort envisaged here will assist graduate and postgraduate scholars in advancing their knowledge of special fields and topics. However, the Institute will have an equally beneficial impact for participating faculty. The latter will feel themselves constantly challenged to improve the quality of their own research and teaching through the stimulation and intellectual excitement of the environment of the Institute. Over the long run the Institute should help to attract both faculty and graduate students interested in Renaissance and eighteenth-century studies to the region, thus further strengthening area resources." There is ample evidence to indicate that these benefits have in fact begun to be realized. The Folger Institute has fostered programs that have directly supplemented and bolstered the curricula of every participating

university, as well as indirectly enriching the curricula of numerous additional universities, both near and far. The Institute has provided a stimulus for advanced scholarship, and many of the papers and lectures presented under its auspices have subsequently been published. The Institute has proven to be a source of pride for the institutions involved in it, and participating universities have found that their membership in the Institute is a drawing card that strengthens their ability to recruit and retain outstanding professors and doctoral candidates. Moreover, an added benefit is that, because the Institute has provided focus for a coherent cluster of academic endeavors and cultural events, it has served to break down a number of institutional and disciplinary barriers and thereby helped to generate a remarkably cohesive intellectual community, a community that many regard as having in itself become a significant resource of the national-capital area.

One of the best indications of the vitality of the Folger Institute is the fact that its institutional membership has continued to expand. Under Dr. Andrews's chairmanship, membership in the Institute has risen from five to ten universities, with the University of Delaware, Georgetown University, Johns Hopkins University, Princeton University, and the University of Virginia joining the five former members, American University, Catholic University, George Washington University, the University of Maryland, and West Virginia University.

The expanding institutional membership of the Folger Institute provides a broad base of financial and administrative support, but the Central Executive Committee is aware that such institutional growth cannot continue indefinitely. For that reason, the Committee has begun to formulate long-range plans for future growth and development, plans that recognize the restraints on future expansion imposed by the limited capacity of the present Folger Reading Room to accommodate additional working scholars.

Over the next three years, then, the Folger Institute will endeavor to strengthen and extend successful programs already underway, while at the same time pursuing several new objectives. One objective will be to develop a greater degree of interchange and collaboration with other institutes, associations, centers, and societies in the humanities in an effort to refine and enlarge the scope of the Institute's

academic programs. Another major objective will be to establish the Institute on a more stable footing financially: (a) by attaining the maximum feasible number of sponsoring institutions, (b) by obtaining supplementary funding not only from the NEH but also from other public and private foundations, and (c) by securing endowment funds from private individual donors. A third major objective will be to develop a greater degree of outreach for Institute programs through such media as radio, television, and publication. Given the Folger Institute's record of achievement to date, all of these objectives seem attainable, but all of them will require a good deal of perseverance and effort.

For the work that they have done to advance the Folger Institute in 1974-75 and will be doing to promote its activities in 1975-76, the Folger takes pleasure in thanking the ten university representatives on the Central Executive Committee: Dr. Pierre Han (Department of Literature, American University), Dr. Guy Lytle (Department of History, Catholic University of America), Dr. Jay Halio (Associate Provost and Professor of English, University of Delaware), Dr. Robert Ayers (Department of English, Georgetown University), Dr. John Reesing (Department of English, George Washington University), Dr. Arnold Stein (Department of English, Johns Hopkins University), Dr. Francis Haber (Department of History, University of Maryland), Dr. Thomas P. Roche (Department of English, Princeton University), Dr. Robert Kellogg (Department of English, University of Virginia), and Dr. Mortimer Levine (Department of History, West Virginia University).

Seminars

The central focus of the Folger Institute is the seminar program, in which scholars from the Folger, from Institute sponsoring universities, and from academic institutions elsewhere in the United States and abroad gather with advanced graduate students and faculty from throughout the Middle Atlantic region. The seminars meet in the conference room of the Folger, normally for two to three hours once a week for a period of twelve weeks. Enrollment is normally limited to twelve participants per seminar, with priority in admission accorded to advanced graduate students and postdoctoral scholars from sponsoring institutions. Participants from sponsoring institutions register free of charge; other participants are required to pay a modest registration fee of \$75. The Folger Institute does not award credit, certificates, or degrees, but at the end of each semester seminar leaders issue letters

to participants from sponsoring institutions indicating whether these participants have satisfactorily completed their seminar work. Institute seminars are conducted as symposia of mature scholars oriented toward mutual goals, and each participant is encouraged to develop his own research interests within the limits, broadly interpreted, of the general topic designated by the seminar leader.

Seminar offerings for 1974-75 dealt with a variety of topics and drew faculty from seven different institutions:

FALL 1974:

KING LEAR

Jeanne Roberts
Professor of Literature
American University

RENAISSANCE REFERENCE BOOKS
AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS

R. J. Schoeck
Professor of English
University of Maryland

THE BIBLE IN ENGLISH

Craig R. Thompson
Schelling Professor of
English Literature
University of Pennsylvania

RENAISSANCE PALEOGRAPHY IN
ENGLAND

Laetitia Yeandle
Curator of Manuscripts
Folger Shakespeare Library

SPRING 1975:

UNIVERSITIES IN RENAISSANCE
EUROPE

Guy Lytle
Assistant Professor of History
Catholic University

RENAISSANCE LATIN POETRY

Virginia W. Callahan
Professor of Classical
Languages
Howard University

ANGLO-DUTCH RELATIONS

Jan van Dorsten
Associate Professor of
English
Leiden University

The four fall seminars drew thirty-four participants, and the three spring seminars drew thirty-one participants. (See Appendix 7-B for a list of seminar registrants.) Six fall participants were recipients of Folger Institute Junior Fellowships; seven spring participants were Junior Fellows. (For a complete list of Folger Institute Junior Fellows, see Appendix 7-A.)

In the words of Paul Oskar Kristeller (F. J. E. Woodbridge Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Columbia University), the seminars offered by the Folger Institute have been "advanced and interdisciplinary in the best sense of the word," providing "guidance for the younger participants and an outlet and platform for the older ones." The 1974-75 seminars proved enriching not only for the registrants but also for the professors conducting them. Jeanne Addison Roberts, Professor of Literature at American University, wrote thus about the seminar on King Lear that she conducted in the fall of 1974: "The seminar has been, without question, the most exciting teaching experience of my fifteen years in Washington. Both the students and I have benefited especially by the heady and unaccustomed experience of joining with peers from other institutions in pursuing common interests....The support and stimulation of the group has been extraordinary and the production on a very high level." Craig R. Thompson, Schelling Professor of English Literature at the University of Pennsylvania, describes his fall seminar on "The Bible in English" as "one of the best teaching experiences I have ever had....I have received letters from three departmental chairmen...expressing appreciation of the seminar and belief that the work done in it will benefit the students of the members as well as the members themselves. I myself had the opportunity to bring together some materials on which I had been working, materials which are to appear in a paper on biblical translation in a volume to be issued by the Duke University Press in June 1975." Like other seminar leaders in past years, the professors in the 1974-75 seminar program spoke with enthusiasm about their experience in conducting seminars under the free-form curriculum of the Folger Institute, citing its lack of formal degree requirements and "required" courses as liberating features that encourage experimentation with new instructional methods and provide stimulus for unusually imaginative seminar topics.

Lecture Series

Five of the seven seminar leaders also delivered lectures during the 1974-75 Folger Lecture Series, and one result was that the lecture program had as much diversity as the seminar program:

- October 7: "The Arcane World of Wonder: Renaissance Scholars' Guides." R. J. Schoeck, Professor of English, University of Maryland.
- November 4: "'Hee for God Only, Shee for God in Him,' or All About Eve." O. B. Hardison, Jr., Director, Folger Shakespeare Library.
- December 2: "Why the Text?" R. S. Sylvester, Professor of English, Yale University (Annual Mellon Lecture).
- January 27: "Searching the Scriptures: The English Bible." Craig R. Thompson, Professor of English, University of Pennsylvania.
- February 10: "Thomas More's Dilemma and English Public Schools." Guy F. Lytle, Assistant Professor of History, Catholic University.
- March 17: "A Poet's Dream: Leiden 1575." Jan van Dorsten, Associate Professor of English, Leiden University.
- April 28: "'A Perfect Chrysolite': The Idea of Excellence in Shakespeare." Madeleine Doran, Professor of English, University of Wisconsin (Annual Shakespeare's Birthday Lecture).
- May 12: "Andreas Alciati: Creator of the Renaissance Emblem Book." Virginia W. Callahan, Professor of Classical Languages, Howard University.

The lectures were generally well attended (with attendance for the series averaging slightly over a hundred persons per lecture), and each lecture was followed by a lively question-and-answer session.

Washington Renaissance Colloquium

Just as varied and interdisciplinary as the other programs of the Folger Institute, the monthly meetings of the Washington Renaissance Colloquium have developed into a focal point for increasingly larger groups of humanists in the region. The Colloquium mailing list, which began with about twenty scholars in 1971-72, now includes more than one hundred scholars. A total of seventy-one persons attended at least one session of the 1974-75 Colloquium, as compared to forty during the 1973-74 academic year, and two sessions were attended by more than thirty-five participants.

The usual procedure is to meet for cocktails and dinner, and then to follow dinner with free-wheeling discussion of a paper that has been duplicated and distributed prior to the meeting. The first two meetings of 1974-75 were held at the George Washington University Faculty Club; the remaining six were held at The Monocle, a restaurant on Capitol Hill. All eight meetings were marked by a high level of exchange. As the following list will indicate, topics ranged from rhetorical analysis of Erasmus's prose to iconological interpretation of eighteenth-century Venetian frescoes. As Appendix 7-C will show, Colloquium participants represented such Washington cultural institutions as the National Gallery of Art, Dumbarton Oaks, the National Geographic Society, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, as well as all of the universities in the region and other universities as far away as Wisconsin, Puget Sound, and Leiden.

- October: "The Damascened Blade -- Rhetoric and Style in Erasmus's Enchiridion." Sister Anne O'Donnell, Department of English, Catholic University.
- November: "Heroic Malcontent and the Tragedy of Christian Humanism in Hamlet." Robert Bennett, Department of English, University of Delaware.
- December: "The Cathedral Clock and the Cosmological Clock Metaphor." Francis Haber, Department of History, University of Maryland.
- January: "Giorgione." Ellis Waterhouse, Kress Professor in Residence, National Gallery of Art.
- February: "'Till Time Stands Fixt': A Context for Milton's War in Heaven." Gary Hamilton, Department of English, University of Maryland.

- March: "Christianity and Humanae Litterae: The Battle for Humanism." Judy Neri, Open University, University of Maryland.
- April: "An Old Testament Cycle of Early 18th-Century Venetian Frescoes: Problems of Interpretation." Douglas Lewis, Curator of Sculpture, National Gallery of Art.
- May: "A Discussion of Paradise Lost." Arnold Stein, Department of English, Johns Hopkins University.

Teaching Conference

The fifth in the series of teaching conferences sponsored by the Folger Institute took place in the Folger Theatre on Friday, November 29, and Saturday, November 30, 1974. The theme of the conference was Performing Shakespeare Today: Perspectives on Contemporary Production, and approximately 160 persons attended at least one of the three scheduled sessions.

The purpose of the conference was to explore several aspects of present-day Shakespearean production, and to accomplish that purpose the Institute convened a wide variety of theatre professionals, scholars, critics, and foundation representatives to serve as panelists. Each session was introduced by John Andrews, who organized the conference, and then the program was turned over to the moderator and his colleagues on the panel. After the moderator's general comments on the designated topic, each of the panelists was given an opportunity to present some general reflections, and then the floor was opened for free interchange of opinion between the panelists and the audience. Because the audience was as varied as the panels -- in addition to representatives from the Folger and all of the universities in the Washington area, there were faculty from as far away as Mercer University in Georgia, Ohio State University, and the University of New Hampshire, as well as a number of high-school teachers, theatre professionals, television producers, drama critics, newspaper reporters, and other interested theatregoers -- a full spectrum of perspectives was presented. Moreover, the relative informality of the format -- this was the first Institute conference in which there were no prepared papers -- allowed for lively discussion and often spirited engagement of the

issues, and the result was a conference to which almost everyone in attendance contributed and from which everyone, audience and panelists alike, derived stimulation and insight.

The first session -- scheduled from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Friday -- focused on problems of dramatic interpretation and addressed the question "Is Shakespeare Our Contemporary?" This session was moderated by Professor Gerald Eades Bentley of Princeton University, a scholar whose many books and articles about the conditions and circumstances in which Shakespeare's plays were first performed give him preeminent qualifications to speak about how Shakespeare was viewed by his contemporaries. Serving with Professor Bentley were four other panelists: Harold Clurman, director of more than forty plays, founder of The Group Theatre, author of numerous books including On Direction, and theatre critic for The Nation; Michael Kahn, Artistic Director of the American Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford, Connecticut, and most recently the director of a stunningly successful Broadway production of Cat on a Hot Tin Roof; Louis Scheeder, Producer of the Folger Theatre Group; and Daniel Seltzer, President of McCarter Theatre Company and Professor of English at Princeton University. The central issue of the discussion was one that frequently polarizes those interested in Shakespeare's plays: to what extent should a Shakespearean play be altered and "modernized" for contemporary production? The panelists' responses to this question yielded some surprises. Gerald Bentley, who might have been expected to adhere to the academic view that Shakespeare's plays should be produced today as they were produced in the playwright's own time, pointed out that few academicians are completely agreed as to exactly how the plays were produced in Shakespeare's theatre. And Michael Kahn, who has gained a reputation for innovative productions in our own day, spoke with unexpected reverence for the integrity of Shakespeare's text, observing that much of the richness of the plays is lost if modern directors do extensive cutting to "squeeze" Shakespeare into some contemporary mold.

The second session -- scheduled from 10:00 to 12:00 on Saturday morning -- focused on rising costs of production and on the implications of various means of meeting them. The general question posed for the panelists was "Can We Afford Shakespeare?" This session was moderated by Richard Coe, widely recognized drama critic for the Washington Post, and its other four panelists were Michael Kahn, Louis Scheeder, and two representatives of the National Foundation for the

Arts and Humanities: Leonard Randolph, Director of Literature Programs at the National Endowment for the Arts; and Simone Reagor, Director of the Division of Research Grants at the National Endowment for the Humanities. Everyone agreed that production costs were rising so fast that increasing deficits were inevitable in the years ahead; at the same time, however, everyone agreed that it would be unthinkable to discard Shakespeare from the modern stage. Much of the discussion dealt with measures that various theatre companies have adopted to meet deficits: grants from federal agencies such as the NEH and the NEA, grants from private foundations and corporations, gifts from individuals, and higher box-office prices. And several of the panelists commented on ways in which the need to economize has affected such things as the size of the cast and therefore the number of Shakespearean plays that a given company is able to perform effectively.

The third session -- scheduled from 2:00 to 4:00 on Saturday afternoon -- focused on the importance of a sensitive and well-prepared audience for performances of Shakespeare. The topic addressed was "Who Is Shakespeare's Audience?" This session was moderated by Daniel Seltzer of Princeton University, and its other four panelists were Gerald Bentley, Louis Scheeder, and two theatre professionals from the Washington area: Alton Miller, Assistant Executive Director of Arena Stage; and David Richards, drama critic for the Washington Star. Professor Seltzer opened the discussion by reminding his colleagues and auditors of the importance and creative potential of a theatre audience. He then formulated several questions: Where do we find Shakespeare's audience today? What kind of audience do we want for Shakespeare? Does building an audience mean eliminating some people as well as finding new ones? After a discussion of some of the sophisticated survey and audience-building techniques currently used by theatre groups around the country, the panel agreed that Shakespeare's audience could and should be broad-based, and that ideally it should be a theatre community such as Shakespeare had in his own age, familiar with and at home in the theatre. And while acknowledging Shakespeare's complexity as a playwright and the occasional difficulty encountered by a contemporary Shakespearean theatregoer, the panelists concluded that the audience most likely to appreciate Shakespeare was an audience that in general genuinely loved the theatre.

Thanks to three notices about it by Richard Coe in the Post, the conference was well publicized in the Washington

area. Owing to a syndicated article about it by Susan Fogg of the Newhouse News Service, it was also brought to the attention of newspaper readers as far away as Mobile, Alabama, and Los Angeles, California. The conference was summed up this way in the December 11 issue of the Los Angeles Times: "Everyone at the two-day seminar held at the Folger Shakespeare Library on the subject of 'Performing Shakespeare Today' agreed that the play's the thing. But they agreed on little else." Which, for better or worse, reflects the present state of contemporary Shakespearean production.

Fellowships

The Folger Fellowship program enables the Library to offer grants to scholars for work at the Folger in four categories: Dissertation Fellowships, Folger (short-term) Fellowships, Senior Fellowships, and Folger-British Academy Fellowships.

In cooperation with the British Academy, the Folger-British Academy Fellowships offer two fellowships a year for short-term study in Great Britain. These fellowships are part of an exchange program which also brings two British scholars to the U. S. for study at the Folger. The D. C. branch of the English-Speaking Union supports one British Academy Fellow per year who comes to the Folger from Great Britain.

During the fiscal year 1974-75, the Fellowship Selection Committee reviewed approximately 124 applications for fellowships. From this number the Committee awarded 35 fellowships: 8 Senior, 5 Dissertation, 20 Folger, and 2 British Academy. Of these 35 Fellows, 19 had never worked at the Folger before. The Fellows represented 16 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Japan.

The Folger wishes to express gratitude to the Selection Committee for 1974-75: Jeanne Roberts, Chairman, American University; Richard Kagan, Johns Hopkins University; Leo Brady, Catholic University of America; Philip Highfill, George Washington University; Frank Snowden, Howard University; Robert Kenny, George Washington University; and Estelle Taylor, Professor of English and Acting Dean, D. C. Teachers College.

A list of the 1974-75 Fellows may be found in Appendix 4.

Publications

This has been an especially satisfying year for the Publications Department. A variety of materials was issued; among them, the Library's first bibliography, an extensive facsimile set which reflects five years' work, and the first item in the Folger School Series.

A Selective Bibliography of Shakespeare: Editions, Textual Studies, Commentary, published in the spring, is a particularly welcome addition to the Library's list of publications. The two compilers are readers at the Folger Library: James G. McManaway, Consultant Emeritus in Literature and Bibliography, was on the Folger staff from 1936 to 1968 and Editor of the Shakespeare Quarterly from 1951 to 1972; Jeanne Addison Roberts, Professor of Literature at American University, has edited an old-spelling text of The Tempest and a variorum text of The Merry Wives of Windsor (both works still awaiting publication). The intent of the Selective Bibliography is to provide easy access to the most important Shakespeare studies of the past four decades. The bibliography is based primarily on works written in English, and most of the 4,500 items listed were published from 1930 through 1970, although a few significant works published before and after those dates have also been included. In addition to criticism, the bibliography lists principal editions; translations; and studies of sources, influences, and textual problems. Frequent cross-references make the work particularly valuable to the scholar and student. An early review in Library Journal states, "This tool meets a long-standing need of researchers -- whether undergraduate or advanced -- and will be welcomed by anyone seeking a key to the massive corpus of modern Shakespearean commentary...a basic item for all Shakespeare collections and the handiest reference source of its type available."

Actual delivery of the volumes occurred after the end of the fiscal year, but early 1975 saw the end of work on the most massive publication project yet undertaken by the Library: the John Philip Kemble Promptbooks, edited by Charles H. Shattuck. In 1969, Mrs. Charles K. B. Wister donated to the Folger Library a collection of 39 volumes of plays with handwritten annotations and stage directions by John Philip Kemble (1757-1823), a famous Shakespearean actor and manager in England. The recent publication reproduces in facsimile 33 of those plays, 27 Shakespearean and 6 non-Shakespearean. Over 5,000 negatives were made for this publication, which is issued in eleven volumes, and the photographer, Robert Jackson,

is to be commended for his patience as well as his skill. The editor, Charles H. Shattuck of the University of Illinois, selected the plays to be reproduced, wrote a General Introduction to the set, and provided a short introduction to each single play as well -- and remained always calm and kindly throughout a long and difficult production process! The generous donation of Kemble's personal promptbooks to the Library made them available to scholars, and the publication of this set makes them readily available to scholars anywhere in the world.

Under the sponsorship of the Department of Public Programs, the Folger has just published Shakespeare's English History Plays: Genealogical Table in the newly established Folger School Series. The Table was prepared by Donald V. Mehus of the New York Institute of Technology, and illustrations above and below the large chart were drawn by Robyn Johnson-Ross. Two versions of the Table are available: a wall chart (3' x 4') with accompanying brochure containing Introduction and Index for classroom use; a small fold-out chart, without illustrations, tipped into the brochure for individual use. The principal emphasis is on the eight middle plays covering the years 1398-1485, but to show where Shakespeare's history plays fall in English history, the chart begins with King John and ends with James I. Including 115 names of the major personages of the Mortimer, Beaufort, York, and Lancaster families, the chart indicates which plays, if any, the person appears in and gives birth, death, and marriage dates where known as well as the dates of a monarch's reign. There is extensive cross-referencing in the Index to help solve the vexing problem of several different titles for some of the persons included.

Three more titles in the Folger Booklet Series have now been reprinted in the new format: Travel and Roads in England, by Virginia A. LaMar; The "Invincible" Armada and Elizabethan England, by Garrett Mattingly; and The Bible in English, 1525-1611, by Craig R. Thompson. This brings to fourteen the number of booklets reprinted with new covers and with illustrations distributed throughout the text rather than grouped together at the back.

Reviews in scholarly journals generally run two to three years after the publication of a title, so those received this year are for volumes printed in 1972 and 1973. Two Letters and Short Rules of a Good Life, by Robert Southwell, S.J., edited by Nancy Pollard Brown, was "expertly edited"

according to one reviewer; another states that "Professor Brown's meticulous edition of the entire manuscript is a very welcome addition to the Folger series for she has provided an informative introduction, an intelligent commentary, and a convenient glossary at the foot of each page to guide the student." "The Folger Facsimile of Christopher Marlowe's Hero and Leander, prepared by Louis Martz, is especially welcome because it is the first and only facsimile edition of the unique copy of the 1598 edition, the earliest known printing of this work....Martz's Introduction is a brilliant example of the aesthetic approach to textual criticism." "A new 'Manuscript Series' of Folger Facsimiles is inaugurated by a handsome reproduction of the Macro MS. (Folger Library MS. V.a.354)." "The claim in the colophon that this 'highly accurate facsimile reprint...can be used for most purposes with confidence in place of the original copy' is fully justified: this is a very fine facsimile indeed." "We are all indebted to the Folger Shakespeare Library for its continuing series of facsimile editions encompassing rare and valuable Shakespearean and Elizabethan material from its holdings. Scholars and editors of the early drama are again indebted to the library and especially to David Bevington for his outstanding edition of The Macro Plays....His publishers are to be congratulated for having executed such a handsome volume."

Reflecting the general state of the economy, royalties from the sale of the Library's books were not as great in 1974-75 as in the previous fiscal year. The drop was not a large one, however, and we may hope that book sales will pick up once again. Of greater concern is the ever-increasing rise in the cost of printing and manufacturing of books, a problem that troubles many publishers and institutions such as the Folger Library. Advice on ways to deal with this as well as many other matters comes to us from the members of the Library's Editorial Advisory Board, and we wish to record our gratitude to them. Serving on a rotating basis, the members for 1974-75 were: Arthur C. Kirsch, University of Virginia; Wallace T. MacCaffrey, Harvard University; Richard S. Sylvester, Yale University; Craig R. Thompson, University of Pennsylvania; and Howard R. Webber, Open Court Publishing Company. Leaving the Editorial Board at the end of this year was Professor Beatrice Corrigan of the University of Toronto Press. We deeply appreciate the sound advice she has given during her term on the Board, and we shall miss her gentle good humor at future meetings.

A complete list of the Folger publications is included in this Report as Appendix 6-A.

Shakespeare Quarterly

The year 1974-75 was an important one for Shakespeare Quarterly. Soon after the year began it became evident that if the Quarterly was to remain in fiscally sound condition the Editor would need to give immediate attention to ways of lowering expenditures and increasing revenues. During the preceding year and a half, the Quarterly had been publishing larger-than-usual issues in an effort to reduce the backlog of manuscripts accepted and awaiting publication. The effort had been both laudable and successful -- the six issues published between Winter 1973 and Spring 1974 had contained an average of 30 percent more pages than the four issues of the 1972 volume, with the result that the backlog was in fact substantially reduced -- but it had also been expensive, particularly as it had coincided with a period in which publication production costs were also on the increase. By July of 1974, the Quarterly had reached a point where it was no longer feasible to continue printing larger-than-usual issues. For that reason, one of the first steps John Andrews took as Editor was to cut the Quarterly's issue size back to what it had been prior to the Executive Board's 1972 decision to authorize oversize issues. This step was painful, because it meant that the remaining backlog (which was still larger than desirable) would have to be reduced at a slower rate.

Meanwhile, Dr. Andrews and his staff met with representatives of the William Byrd Press, which prints Shakespeare Quarterly, to seek other ways of lowering production expenditures. As a consequence of the analysis that ensued, three additional measures were implemented: (1) In order to make the most efficient use of the web-offset printing process employed by the press, the Quarterly staff began planning each issue in such a way as to produce page lengths that would be even multiples of 32-page signatures (i.e., 96, 128, or 160 pages, depending on the nature and content of a given issue). (2) In order to minimize costs for distribution of the Quarterly, Dr. Andrews decided to discontinue the existing practice of having printed copies transferred for wrapping, addressing, and mailing to Mailing Services, Inc., choosing instead to consolidate these operations with the printing operations at William Byrd Press. (3) In order to reduce expenses for subscription-list maintenance, the Editor decided to make use of William Byrd Press's data-processing department and computerize the operation, thereby eliminating one full-time staff position in the Quarterly Office at the Folger. All of these

measures have streamlined the production procedures of the Quarterly, lowered manufacturing and maintenance costs, and afforded more effective administration of the Quarterly's finances.

In the meantime, the Quarterly has improved its circulation management by weeding out duplicate subscription orders, correcting incorrect mailing addresses, sending out renewal notices and invoices more systematically, and coordinating its efforts more efficiently with the administrative office of the Shakespeare Association of America (an organization which offers its members the option of subscribing to SQ as part of their membership dues). At the same time, the Quarterly has initiated a new circulation policy whereby subscribers are encouraged to renew for two or three years rather than one, a policy that should assure the journal better long-term budgetary planning and further reduce the costs of subscription-list maintenance.

At a time when many journals have been losing subscribers owing to the impact of the recession on library budgets and individual pocketbooks, Shakespeare Quarterly has more than maintained its past circulation totals. As of now (and renewals and new subscriptions continue to come in daily), the Quarterly has 2,750 paid subscriptions (the journal normally mails approximately one hundred complimentary copies of each issue), of which approximately 2,000 go to institutions and the remaining 750 go to individuals. Approximately 1,900 of the Quarterly's subscriptions are at the standard rate for domestic orders (\$12.50 for one year, \$24.00 for two years, \$35.00 for three years); approximately 600 are at the higher rate for foreign orders (\$15.00 for one year, \$28.00 for two years, \$41.00 for three years); and approximately 250 are at the special rate for subscriptions channeled through the Shakespeare Association of America.

During the next several months, the Quarterly will be exploring ways of increasing its circulation. In the judgment of Dorothy Kerr and Associates, a firm that has served the Quarterly on a consulting basis this year, a carefully planned promotion effort could increase the Quarterly's circulation severalfold in a relatively brief time. Such a promotion would require a fairly large initial investment in direct-mail and advertising appeals, but a normal percentage of return would be likely to repay the promotion costs within two years. Meanwhile, of course, a larger circulation would substantially reduce per-copy production costs, while at the same time rendering the Quarterly more attractive to would-be advertisers.

Advertising has been a source of some revenue for the Quarterly during 1974-75, but so far SQ has not attracted extensive paid advertising. The Quarterly printed nine full-page advertisements (the rate for a full-page ad is \$300) in the four issues that appeared in 1974-75. One of the Quarterly's major objectives for 1975-76 is to increase its advertising revenues.

On the whole, the Quarterly remains fiscally solid, and there is reason to hope that 1975-76 will prove to be financially fruitful for the journal. Subscription rates have not been increased for 1976, and there are no plans at present to increase them for the 1977 volume. Even so, however, the Editor would welcome additional operating funds in order to publish the remaining backlog at an accelerated rate and in order to begin implementing some of the more ambitious new objectives he has discussed with members of the Executive and Editorial Boards.

If this report has begun with emphasis on financial considerations, it is only because financial considerations have had a major bearing on editorial considerations in 1974-75. When it became clear that budgetary limitations would not permit rapid reduction of the Quarterly's backlog, Dr. Andrews discussed various alternatives with members of the Executive and Editorial Boards and eventually decided to recommend that the Boards authorize a one-year moratorium on the consideration of new manuscript submissions. The Boards accepted this recommendation at their meeting in December, and the issue of SQ that appeared in February contained the following announcement:

With this issue, Shakespeare Quarterly announces a one-year moratorium for the consideration of new submissions. The moratorium will be in effect from March 1, 1975, to February 29, 1976.

Declaring a moratorium is never easy -- particularly for a new editor -- and the decision to take such a difficult step has been reached only after discussion with members of both the Executive Board and the Editorial Board and after careful consideration of a number of alternative measures. The reason for the decision is simple: to reduce by a significant degree the time elapsing between the date when a manuscript is accepted for publication in Shakespeare

Quarterly and the date when it appears in print. Although the short-term effects of this moratorium will be inconvenient for some, it is the opinion of the editor that the long-range effects will benefit both the contributor -- who wants to get the fruits of his research and thought into circulation as rapidly as possible -- and the reader -- who wants assurance that the journal to which he subscribes is printing only current scholarship, criticism, and reviews.

The editor was pleasantly surprised to discover that Shakespeareans almost unanimously agreed that SQ's decision to declare a moratorium was a wise one. Even with the moratorium, however, during the period covered by this report nearly two hundred manuscripts were submitted to the Quarterly for consideration.

Among the editorial problems of most pressing concern to Dr. Andrews has been the fact that it has generally required several months for a manuscript submitted to the Quarterly to undergo the full process of review preparatory to acceptance or rejection. In order to step up the reviewing process, Dr. Andrews has gradually increased the size and geographical distribution of the Editorial Board. As of this time last year, the Editorial Board consisted of nine members: Bernard Beckerman (Columbia University), David M. Bergeron (University of New Orleans), Maurice Charney (Rutgers University), Roland M. Frye (University of Pennsylvania), Cyrus Hoy (University of Rochester), Arthur C. Kirsch (University of Virginia), Ruth E. McGugan (Loyola University, Chicago), Jeanne Addison Roberts (American University), and Susan Snyder (Swarthmore College). The Board now has seven more members for a total of sixteen: David M. Bevington (University of Chicago), Alan C. Dessen (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Harry Levin (Harvard University), Marvin Rosenberg (University of California, Berkeley), Charles H. Shattuck (University of Illinois), Homer Swander (University of California, Santa Barbara), and John W. Velz (University of Texas). These Board members have contributed mightily to the Quarterly, not only as scholars and critics passing judgment on manuscripts submitted to SQ for possible publication, but also as sources of advice about policies and plans of the journal. The Folger is properly grateful to them for their unfailing support of Shakespeare Quarterly.

Gratitude is also due to several others who have made signal contributions to the Quarterly in 1974-75. The Executive Board, which is ultimately responsible for setting policy for Shakespeare Quarterly, has been extraordinarily supportive this year, and the Folger members of that Board (O. B. Hardison, Jr., Philip A. Knachel, and James P. Elder) wish to record their appreciation for the efforts of the three non-Folger members: Gerald Eades Bentley (Emeritus Professor of English, Princeton University), Levi Fox (Director, Shakespeare Birthplace Trust), and S. Schoenbaum (Professor of English, City University of New York).

Nor would it be appropriate for the Editor to omit an expression of gratitude to the four Editorial Assistants who have contributed to various phases of the Quarterly operation in 1974-75: Patricia Ryan Lyles, Ellen W. Faran, Martha B. Gibbons, and Brenda B. Szittyá.

In the preface to the Autumn 1974 issue of Shakespeare Quarterly, Dr. Andrews bade a regretful farewell to Rudolph E. Habenicht, Bruce Nesbitt, and their colleagues at Simon Fraser University, assuming that the World Shakespeare Bibliography published in that issue would be the last one compiled by the dedicated team in British Columbia. It turned out that his farewell statement was premature. For when it became clear that the Editor would be unable to complete arrangements for relocating the bibliography until the spring of 1975, Professor Habenicht graciously offered to coordinate the compilation of one last SQ bibliography. Through the good offices of Professor Evan Alderson (Chairman of the Department of English) and other administrators at Simon Fraser, Professor Habenicht's generosity was matched by that of his university, which on short notice granted sufficient financial support and staff assistance to allow Professor Habenicht and his able associate, Mr. Thomas F. Grieve, to carry the bibliography forward. Thanks to them, "Shakespeare: An Annotated World Bibliography for 1974" will be published on schedule in the Autumn 1975 issue of Shakespeare Quarterly.

Meanwhile, steps are now underway to effect an orderly transfer of the bibliography from Simon Fraser University to Pennsylvania State University. It is a pleasure to announce that the new Bibliographer for Shakespeare Quarterly will be Professor Harrison T. Meserole, who has served with distinction for many years as the Bibliographer of the Modern Language Association of America. Under Professor Meserole's direction,

the World Shakespeare Bibliography will be computerized for the first time in its history, beginning, we hope, with the bibliography published in the Autumn 1976 issue.

If prospects are good for an even better World Shakespeare Bibliography in 1976 than heretofore, prospects are equally good for another standard feature of Shakespeare Quarterly, the annual issue of Shakespeare festival reviews. These theatre reviews, which up to now have generally appeared in the autumn issue of the Quarterly, will henceforth be in the winter issue, and the coverage will be more comprehensive in 1975-76 than in 1974-75, when eleven festivals were recorded and assessed.

See Appendix 6-B for further information about Shakespeare Quarterly.