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Foreword

This book celebrates the glory of Shakespeare. It has grown out of an exhibition of manuscripts, books, and other objects brought together to illuminate Shakespeare and his works, the world of the English Renaissance in which he lived, and the enduring mark he left on his own and later times.

The illustrations in the text derive from rare materials obtained for the occasion from the vaults of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. Conceived as a memorial to Shakespeare, this magnificent library was a gift to the American people from Henry Clay Folger and his wife Emily Jordan Folger, who erected it in 1932 to house the vast collection of Shakespeareanat they had acquired in the course of many years of dedicated and painstaing search. The rare, and in some cases unique, materials which make the Folger the preeminent center for Shakespeare research in the world today still constitute the heart of the Library's Collection. During the forty-seven years since the Library's founding, however, it has expanded the range of its holdings to encompass the whole age of Shakespeare and, more generally, the civilization of Western Europe from the Renaissance to the early modern period.

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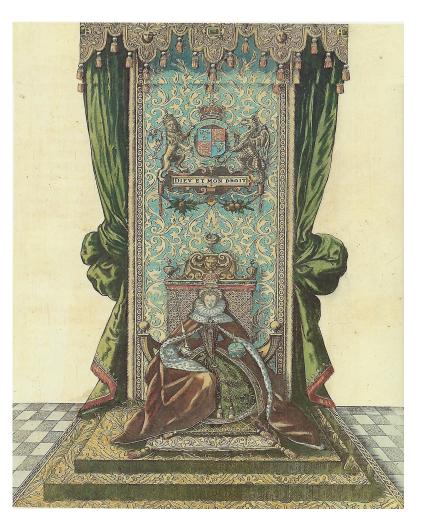
It is appropriate to acknowledge here the great debt owed those who have contributed so much to the original project, especially Margaret Welch, Elizabeth Niemyer, James Elder, and John Andrews of the Folger and Stuart Silver and George Trescher of New York City. It is also a pleasure to thank the inimitable author of the book that marks the occasion. Sam Schoenbaum has provided a narrative of remarkable grace and erudition, reminding us yet once more that, for all the influence the English Renaissance had on Shakespeare's work, he was (as Ben Jonson was the first to observe) "not of an age, but for all time."

Finally, as project director. I must stress that this book could

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Finally, as project director, I must stress that this book could not have been produced without the encouragement and generous assistance afforded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the three corporate sponsors: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Exxon Corporation, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Philip A. Knachel Associate Director Folger Shakespeare Library



Author's Preface

If the splendors of the Folger Shakespeare Library furnish the occasion for this book, they also comprise much of its substance. I refer not only to the illustrations, but to the accompanying text as well. My change, agreed upon just a year ago, was to create a book rather different from the usual souvenir guide or museum catalogue—a book that would appeal even to those not in a position to view the actual Folger treasures as the exhibition made its stately civic progress from San Francisco to New York. In other words, a work that might stand on its own. I was asked somehow to marry illustrations and text in "a seamless narrative." That phrase has haunted me.

Because the books and documents that are my materials remain stubbornly disparate even while being, in the broadest sense, related to one another, I have found my task a unique authorial challenge. Is a seamless narrative possible when one must shuttle back and forth between the private spheres of a poet's provincial upbringing and Bankside If the splendors of the Folger Shakespeare Library furnish the

unique authorial challenge. Is a seamless narrative possible when one must shutle back and forth between the private spheres of a poet's provincial upbringing and Bankside player's life, on the one hand, and the public arena of statecraft, war, and discovery, on the other—the Globe, as it were, and the world? The reader must judge for himself. As for the author, the challenge has been exhibitanting. Although a Folger reader for over two decades, I was here given occasion to study many unique items for the fish time. Meanwhile, the books and manuscripts already long familiar to me retained their magic, the honeymoon is still on.

In a happy marriage one partner will wish to avoid upstaging the other. Accordingly, I have sought to defer to the illustrations: this book exists for the collection, not the other way round. I have also resisted any temptation to offer original interpretations of my material. That would be imappropriate here, where a thesis cannot be properly argued; and anyway I would be traveling under a false passport were I to assume the identity of an innovative historian. My subject matter includes a range of topics—among others, the fauna and flora of Warvickshire, country sports, the Spanish Armada, and the roles of Elizabeth I, Mary Queen of Scots, James I, and other great historical personages—with respect to which I can claim only amateur status. I am not a technical historian or (for that matter) a naturalist, merely a curious inquirer.

Therefore I have cheerfully ransacked the best books available to me, such as J. E. Neale on Queen Elizabeth and Samuel Eliot Morison on the voyages of exploration. In doing so I have learned much. I regret that the format of this book prohibits documentation of sources, and thus denies me one of the special pleasures of scholarship, which is the recommended readings at the end of the volume will to a

degree remedy this deficiency, for the titles therein listed include those I have found most useful. A few are old enough to suggest that replacement by more up to date surveys would not be amiss; but they still hold value. One older compendium by various hands, shakespeare's England, published during the depths of the Great War, remains helpfully informative on a number of aspects of life in the period. Sometimes I have been called upon to retraverse ground previously covered in my biographical studies of Shakespeare. In doing so, I have not tried self-consciously to vary the narrative, although small differences have arisen naturally. The merging of illustrations and text, however, provides an effect different (I trust) from what other books, my own included, have to offer.

A word about procedures. In quotations I have modern-

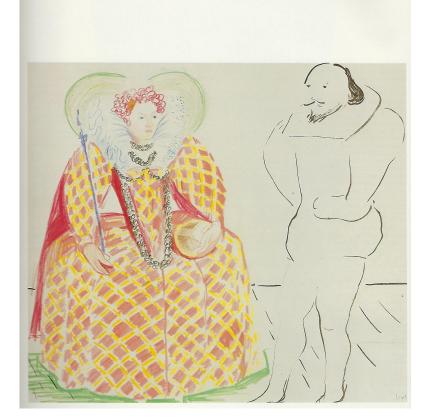
effect different (I trust) from what other books, my own included, have to offer.

A word about procedures. In quotations I have moderniced spelling and punctuation, although the original spelling is generally retained in the captions. In quoting from Shake-speare I have used the Peter Alexander edition of The Complete Works (London and Glasgow, 1951). The new year during this period began officially on Lady Day, March 25; in deference to customary practice I have revised the year, where appropriate, in citations.

This is the place for a few personal acknowledgments. John Andrews was a wonderfully considerate and painstaking editor. Lacey Baddwin Smith performed a friend's office, as well as a scholar's, by reading the final typescript and making edulor. Lacey Baddwin Smith performed a friend's office, as well as a scholar's, by reading the final typescript and making edulor. Lacey Baddwin Smith performed a friend's office, as well as a scholar's, by reading the final typescript and making edulor. In the second of the captions. The photographic skills of Horace Groves, Robert Jackson, and Rudy Muller, with the support of Kelly Hubbell, helped make this publication possible. David Barnett has been a patient and resourceful designer. In the Reading, Room, Patricla Serial and Elizabeth Walsh-indeed the entire Folger staff—have throughout proved solicitously belofful bevoort the call of thus I am arterful to Shelis Socctor. Reading Room, Patricia Senia and Elizabeth Waish—indeed the entire Folger staff—have throughout proved solicitously helpful beyond the call of duty. I am grateful to shelia Spector for help in tracking down information, checking quotations from printed sources, and correcting galleys. Oscar Commander continued to impart the special wisdom of his example. And finally, I must thank the project coordinator, Margaret Welch, who brought all of the participants—author, Folger staff, books, pictures—together. My wife was, as ever, a sustaining presence. Were a dedication in order, I would have it read: "For Marilyn, again." Among other achievements, the Elizabethan Age was one of the great eras of discovery in world history. Readers are now invited to participate in that age by embarking on their own voyage of discovery, a voyage made possible by the treasures of the Folger exhibited in the pages that follow.

S.S., July 18, 1979

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, a drawing by David Hockney, created for SHAKESPEARE: THE GLOBE AND THE WORLD (1979).



Prologue

Stakespeare lives. To a greater extent than any other writer, he has posthumously forged the creative consciousness of western man. His language forms part of the texture of our wan, so that whether we realize it or not, Nakespeare is always at our tongue's tip as we go about the ordinary business of daily life. When we commend the glass of fashion, lament the law's delay, or reflect that ambition should be made of stemer stuff, when we make a virtue of necessity, pounce at one fell swoop, or are frightened with false fire, when we sagely observe that misery makes strange bedieflows or that if we bait the hook well the fish will bite—on all such occasions, and countless others, we are quoting Stakespeare Many of us, like the schoolboy described in As low Like It, have crept like snails unwillingly to school, where we have submitted to enforced appreciation of one or more of the Shakespeare plays (Julius Caesar, say, or Macbeth or Sumeo and Julie!) which, throughout living memory, have been chosen for the cultural improvement of the young. If been chosen for the cultural improvement of the young. If we are fortunate, Shakespeare has thereafter become our lifelong companion.

The fortunate are numerous. No dramatist, living or dead, has been more frequently reprinted or performed, or translued into a greater variety of languages. A collected edition of Shakespeare is usually the first choice, along with the Bible, of anyone asked to plan his reading matter in the event of shipwreck on a desert island. All thirty-seven plays live in the repertory—even, since the celebrated Peter Brook Laurence Olivier production, the formerly despised Thus Andronicas. As recently as 1977, Shakespeare's vast youthful trilogy on the reign of Henry VI, which some had thought unacrable, returned triumphantly to the stage during the Royal Shakespeare Company's season at Stratford-upon-Avon. In London in the same year, that company's Comedy of Errors, with music inspired by Shakespeare's dialogue and lyrics lifted from the play, enraptured multitudes, including the very young, and received an award for best musical of the year. At another Stratford, in Ontario, the distinguished troupe that began life a quarter of a century ago under the direction of Pyrone Guthrie makes a festival of each season with its Shakespearear revivals. The fortunate are numerous. No dramatist living or dead

Shakespearean revivals.

In the United States, Shakespeare festivals dot the summer in the United States, Shakespeare testivals dot the summer landscape from Alahama and Vermont west to Colorado and Utah, and on to Oregon and the California coast; a few companies, such as the Folger Theatre Group in Washington, D.C., perform the year round. To the true afficiendo, Odessa is not a city of the Crimea or some file but the site, in west

Texas, of the Odessa Shakespeare Festival—mounted in a reconstructed Elizabethan playhouse called, grandly, the Globe of the Great Southwest. Meanwhile, throughout the school year, campus productions are regular features of university theater groups across the land. Shakespeare in performance is now reaching larger audiences than ever before in history. And as the BBC mowes forward with plans to produce the entire Shakespeare canon over a period of six years—the most ambitious dramatic programming in the history of television—we can expect an even more powerful Shakespearean presence in the decade ahead.

"I am not only witty in myself," remarks Falstaff in a rare moment of self-analysis, "but the cause that wit is in other men." The same may be said of Falstaffs creator. Shakespeare's works more than those of any others (including Sir Walter Scott) have furnished libertors for grand opera. In his farmhouse villa outside Bussetto, a well-thumbed collected Shakespeare was Giuseppi Verdi's favorite book. Endy in his farmhouse villa outside Bussetto, a well-thumbed collected Shakespeare was Giuseppi Verdi's favorite book. Endy in his farmhouse villa outside Bussetto, a well-thumbed collected Shakespeare was Giuseppi Verdi's favorite book. Endy in his farmhouse villa outside Bussetto, in bei Falstaff. In between Verdi composed Otello, andarthis death he left behind, in loss own hand a compolery over the little for Kim Joan. tween Verdi composed Otello, and at his death he left behind, in tween Verdicomposed Otello, and athis death heleft behind, in his own hand, a complete operatic liberton for King Lear. Choreographers have fashioned ballets from A Midsummer Night's Dream, Othello, and (more than once) Romeo and Juliet. On the musical stage The Comedy of Brown has metamorphosed into The Boys from Syracuse; transported to a Southern plantation, and equipped with a pulsating rock beat, Othello has become Catch My Soul. The Taming of the Shrew has inspired Cole Porter's wittiest score, that of Kits Me, Kate, while the Montagues and Capulets, disguised as New York street gangs, have reenacted their timeless tragedy in an idiom as contemporary as Leonard Bernstein's West Side Story.

street gangs, have reenacted their timeless tragedy in an idiom as contemporary as Leonard Bernstein's West Side Story. In the cinema Shakespeare has inspired notable film arrists. Sit Laurence Oliver in England, Grigory Kozintsev in Russia, our own Orson Welles. Olivier's Henry V' boosted homefront morale during dark days in World War II, and has uplifted innumerable spirits since. Birnam Wood—or its equivalent—marches shimmeringly across a Japanese landscape in Throne of Blond Kinosaws's version of Machaeth, with the needs. actives stimilinethigily actives al gardness earniscape in I profile of Blood, Kurosawa's version of Macbeth, with the great Mifune as the tyrant dying in a hail of arrows. So, too, legitimate playwrights have nutrured their art with the Bard and put forth Shakespeare offshoots: Bertolt Brecht's Coriolan, Edward Bond's Lear, Peter Ustinov's Romanoff and Julidet, Shakespeare himself—and Tom Stoppard—to the contrary, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are not dead.