

An early quarto edition of Shakespeare's *Richard II*

William Shakespeare, *Richard II*. London: Mathew Law, 1615. 6 15/16 inches x 5 1/16 inches (176 mm x 129 mm), [80] pages, A–K4 (-K4 blank), (F3 is a facsimile).

The | Tragedie of King | Richard the Se- | cond : | *With new additions of the Parliament Sceane, | and the deposing of King / Richard.* | As it hath been lately acted by the Kinges | Maiesties seruants, at the Globe. | **By William Shake-sppeare.** | [ornament] | *At London,* | Printed for *Mathew Law,* and are to be sold | at his shop in Paules Church-yard, at the | signe of the Foxe. | 1615.

Shakespeare's quartos, so named because of their format (a single sheet folded twice, creating four leaves or eight pages), are the first printed representations of his plays and, as none of the plays survives in manuscript, of great importance to Shakespeare scholarship. Only twenty-one of Shakespeare's plays were published in quarto before the closure of the theaters and outbreak of civil war in 1642. These quartos were printed from either Shakespeare's "foul papers" (a draft with notations and changes that was given in sections to actors for their respective roles); from "fair copies" created from foul papers that presented the entire action of the play; from promptbooks, essentially fair copies annotated and expanded by the author and acting company to clarify stage directions, sound effects, etc.; or from a previously published quarto edition. The quartos were inexpensive to produce and were published for various reasons, including to secure the acting company's rights to the material and to bring in money during the

plague years in London when the theaters were closed.

Richard II, was the first of four plays written by Shakespeare documenting Richard's reign and that of his successors, Henry IV and Henry V. It opens with Richard II deciding which of two courtiers, Mowbray and Bolingbroke, is guilty of the murder of Richard's uncle the Duke of Gloucester. Because Richard ordered Mowbray to kill the Duke, he decides to banish Bolingbroke for six years and Mowbray forever, the first step in Richard's downfall. John of Gaunt, Bolingbroke's father, dies and Richard seizes his inheritance; the nobles are angered by this, and they plot to bring Bolingbroke back. While Richard is fighting a war in Ireland, Bolingbroke builds an army, attacks the north coast of England, and when Richard returns, reclaims his land, and then seizes the throne. He crowns himself Henry IV and Richard is imprisoned at the castle of Pomfret. An over-ambitious nobleman interprets one of Henry's remarks as a hint that he should kill Richard, which he does. Henry refuses to acknowledge his role in Richard's death, but vows to go to Jerusalem to atone for his part in the murder.

This fifth quarto of *Richard II* is bound in a nineteenth-century gold-tooled red morocco. The spine is divided into six compartments with raised bands, with "SHAKE | SPEARE | KING | RICHARD | THE | SECOND" lettered in gold in the second compartment; "LOND. | 1615" in the third. Handwritten notes by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps: "This was W. Windus's copy, bought by Lilly at his sale in 1868 for £19 15 0, & afterwards marked by him £31 10 0. One leaf of text is in FS." on the recto of the first blank leaf; copy correction notes by J.O.H. are on the obverse of back free endpaper. A bookseller description is pasted in upper left corner of front pastedown.

This quarto was given to Edinburgh University Library in 1872 by James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps (1820–1889), the English Shakespeare collector and scholar whose *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* (1848) was published in several editions. Beginning in the 1870s, he devoted his time completely to the research of Shakespeare's life. Halliwell-Phillipps was instrumental in the acquisition of New Place, the site of Shakespeare's last home, and in the creation of the Museum at Stratford-upon-Avon (now Nash's House and New Place).

Octavo code: **shashc**