

## **The first quarto edition of Fletcher's and Shakespeare's *Two Noble Kinsmen***

John Fletcher and William Shakespeare, *Two Noble Kinsmen*. London: John Waterson, 1634. 4o; [2], 88 pages; π1 B–M4.

THE | TWO | NOBLE | KINSMEN: | Presented at the Blackfriars | by the Kings Maiesties servants, | with great applause: | Written by the memorable Worthies | of their time; | {M<sup>r</sup>. *John Fletcher*, and | M<sup>r</sup>. *William Shakspeare*.} Gent. | [Heb Ddieu device] | Printed at *London* by *Tho. Cotes*, for *John Waterson*: | and are to be sold at the signe of the *Crowne* | in *Pauls Church-yard*. 1634.

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.

A collaborative effort of Shakespeare and John Fletcher (who succeeded Shakespeare as playwright for the King's Men), *The Two Noble Kinsmen* is based on Chaucer's *The Knight's Tale*. Set in ancient Greece, the story is of the cousins Palamon and Arcite who, after being captured by Theseus and the Athenians, both fall in love with Princess Emilia, sister of Hippolyta, Theseus' wife. While they are imprisoned, the jailor's daughter falls hopelessly in

love with Palamon and engineers his escape after Arcite is banished. Both cousins eventually return to Athens and are about to duel for the hand of Emilia when Arcite dies after being thrown from his horse; with his dying breath, he gives Emilia to Palamon.

This first quarto of *The Two Noble Kinsmen* was rebound August 1927 in in full brown leather with a darker spine piece. “MAL. 186(3). J. FLETCHER AND W. SHAKSPEARE. THE TWO NOBLE KINSMEN. 1634” is lettered in gold up the spine. A note by Malone opposite the title page reads: “The first edition | See a Dissertation on the improbability | of Shakespeare’s having written any part | of this play, by Mr. Steevens, in my | Supp<sup>t</sup>. to Shakespeare, Vol. 2. p 168. | M.”

This quarto was donated to the Bodleian Library in 1821. It was previously owned by Edmund Malone who bequeathed it, among many other important books, to his older brother Richard, Lord Sunderlin. Edmund Malone (1741–1812), after whom the Malone Society was named in 1909, was a renowned Shakespeare scholar who began his literary work in London in 1777. He was a friend to both Samuel Johnson and James Boswell, and he assisted Boswell in revising his biography of Johnson. Malone, the only collector of Shakespeare quartos to acquire a complete set, published an 11-volume edition of Shakespeare’s works in 1790 and unmasked the Shakespeare manuscript forgeries of William Henry Ireland. Malone left his uncompleted work on Shakespeare to James Boswell the younger, who had it published in a 21-volume octavo edition in 1821 (Third Variorum Edition). Although not particularly successful as a textual editor of Shakespeare, Malone is especially noted for his work on Elizabethan theater.

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