

## **An early quarto edition of Shakespeare's *Richard III***

William Shakespeare, *Richard III*. London: Mathew Law, 1629. 6 3/4 inches x 4 11/16 inches (171 mm x 119 mm), [92] pages, A–L4 M2 (Leaves L3–M2 are in facsimile; duplicate leaf I2 mounted at end).

The | tragedie | of | King Richard | *the third*. | Contayning his trecherous  
Plots, against | *his brother* Clarence : *The pittifull murther of his ino-* | cent  
Nepthewes : his tiranous vsurpation : with the whole | course of his detested  
life, and most | *deserued death*. | As it hath beene lately Acted by the Kings  
Maiesties | *Sernauts*. [*Seruants*.] | Newly a[u]gmented. | By *William Shake-*  
*speare*. | *London*. | Printed by *Iohn Norton*, and are to be sold by *Mathew*  
*Law*, | dwelling in *Pauls Church-yard*, at the Signe of the | *Foxe*, neere *S<sup>t</sup>*.  
*Austines gate*, | 1629.

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 III* opens in the period of peace and prosperity under the York King Edward IV that followed many years of civil war between the royal houses of York and Lancaster, England is enjoying. Edward's brother Richard, physically deformed and morally corrupt, plots to seize the throne from Edward. Richard connives and convinces Anne, the wife of a nobleman he murdered, to marry him; he then plots his older brother Clarence's execution and places the guilt on Edward, which hastens Edward's death. Richard becomes the Lord Protector of England until Edward's two sons are old enough to take the throne. Richard then murders the courtiers loyal to the young princes and the kinsmen of their mother, Queen Elizabeth. Richard is crowned king, and he imprisons the princes in the tower and arranges for their assassination. Richard's bloodthirsty reign leads a challenger from the house of Lancaster, Richmond, to gather forces in France and overthrow Richard. Richard, meanwhile, has had his own wife killed in order to marry Edward IV's daughter Elizabeth (his niece), securing his claim to the throne. Richmond invades England, Richard is killed, and Richmond becomes King Henry VII and marries Elizabeth, uniting the houses of York and Lancaster.

This seventh quarto of *Richard III* is bound in nineteenth-century dark green levant morocco with gold tooling. A stamp in the bottom center of the front cover turn-in ("BOUND BY F. BEDFORD") identifies this as the work of the noted nineteenth-century London binder Francis Bedford (1799–1883). The spine is divided into six compartments with raised bands, with

“SHAKE- | SPEARE | RICHARD | THE | THIRD” lettered in gold in the second compartment; “LOND. | 1629” in the third. Handwritten notes by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps: “Some leaves of text in FS.” on the recto of the first blank leaf.

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: **shariy**