The first quarto edition of Shakespeare’s *The Taming of the Shrew*


A wittie | and pleasant | comedie | Called | *The Taming of the Shrew*. | As it | was acted by his Maiesties | Servants at the Blacke Friers | and the Globe. | Written by VVill. Shakespeare. | [Smethwicke’s device] | London, | Printed by W. S. for John Smethwicke, and are to be | sold at his Shop in Saint Dunstones Church- | yard vnder the Diall. | 1631.

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.
This play begins with an induction, a set-up for *The Taming of the Shrew* as a play within a play. A lord decides to play a joke on Christopher Sly, a tinker who lay asleep from drink. The Lord dresses Sly in finery and puts him in good bed, and when he awakes the lord tells him he is a lord who has lost his memory. Sly is entertained by the performance of a play. In the play, three suitors are interested in marrying the fair Bianca, daughter of the wealthy merchant Baptista Minola. They are thwarted in their suit because the father insists that Bianca’s older sister, the shrewish Kate, be married first. Petruchio arrives in town from Verona determined to find a rich wife, and vows to marry Kate despite her temperament. They meet and exchange harsh words, but Petruchio prevails, marries Kate, and takes her with him to the country where she ultimately accedes to his will. Bianca’s three suitors disguise themselves, two of them as tutors in order to get close to her and sway her decision. Bianca marries Lucentio, and in the final banquet scene, Petruchio boasts of his obedient Kate and wins a second dowry by proving that Kate has been tamed.

This first quarto of *Taming of the Shrew* is bound in nineteenth-century green morocco with gold tooling. A stamp on the reverse of the front free endpaper (“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’S | TAMING | OF THE | SHREW” lettered in gold in the second compartment; “LOND. | 1631” in the third. A handwritten note by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps on the front flyleaf reads “The date is genuine, absolutely so, being taken by F. Bedford from my other copy of the same edition. The copy has not been made up in any other respect.” Copy correction notes by J.
O. Halliwell-Phillipps on obverse of back free endpaper.

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).

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