

Playgoing in Shakespeare's London

This is a newly revised edition of Andrew Gurr's classic account of the people for whom Shakespeare wrote his plays. Gurr assembles evidence from the writings of the time to describe the physical structure of the playhouses, the services provided in the auditorium, the cost of a ticket and a cushion, the size of the crowds, the smells, the pickpockets, and the collective feelings generated by the plays.

As well as revising and adding new material which has emerged since the second edition, Gurr develops new sections. He considers the difference between Shakespearean and modern thinking about early staging, the complex historical process which established the permanent playhouses, and the development of a distinctly different acting style in the open-air playhouses from that of the indoor halls. Fifty new entries have been added to the list of playgoers and there are a dozen fresh quotations about the experience of playgoing.

Andrew Gurr is Emeritus Professor, University of Reading. His many books include *The Shakespearean Stage 1574–1642* (third edition 1993), *Writers in Exile, Playgoing in Shakespeare's London* (second edition 1996), *The Shakespearian Playing Companies* (1996), and (with Mariko Ichikawa) *Staging in Shakespeare's Theatres* (2000).



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Third edition

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'The action of the theatre, though modern states esteem it merely ludicrous unless it be satirical and biting, was carefully watched by the ancients, so that it might improve mankind in virtue; and indeed many wise men and great philosophers have thought it to the mind as the bow to the fiddle; and certain it is, though a great secret in nature, that the minds of men in company are more open to affections and impressions than when alone.'

Francis Bacon, The Advancement of Learning



Contents

List of illustrations		page ix
Pr	Preface	
Acknowledgements		xiv
1	Introduction	1
2	Physical conditions	14
	The amphitheatre playhouses	14
	The hall playhouses	26
	Performing conditions	38
	Auditorium behaviour	51
3	Social composition	58
	Social classes in England	58
	Social classes in London	64
	Who went where	69
	Different kinds of playgoer	85
4	Mental composition	95
	The mental range	95
	Audiences or spectators	102
	Learned ears	116
	Levels of awareness	124
	Playgoer reactions	128
5	The evolution of tastes	143
	The first paying playgoers (1567–87)	143
	Tarlton's followers (1576–88)	150
	Lyly's special appeal (1580–90)	158
	Mass emotion and the Armada (1588–99)	161
	Rule, religion and revenge (1588–99)	167
	Current affairs (1588–1603)	170
	Citizen staples and Juliet's rebellion (1588–1605)	176

vii



viii	Contents	
The war of railing	ng (1599–1609)	184
City comedy (15	99–1614)	191
After 1609: the s	ettled hierarchy	195
Beeston's cock a	nd bull (1616–30)	202
The Blackfriars i	n the 1630s	209
Citizens in the l	ast years (1630–42)	215
Appendix 1 : Playgoers 1567–1642 Appendix 2 : References to playgoing		224
		247
Notes		302
Select bibliography		317
Index		329



Illustrations

1	A merchant's wife, one of a series of engravings by		
	Wenceslas Hollar made in the early 1630s (Parthey Cat-		
	alogue no. P.1893)	page	8
2	A map of London, showing its playhouses built between		
	1567 and 1629		16
3	The Swan playhouse interior, a copy made in Amster-		
	dam by Arend van Buchell from a sketch drawn by		
	Johannes De Witt in London in 1596		18
4	The second Globe (1614–44), as drawn by Wenceslas		
	Hollar for his famous 'Long View' engraving of		
	London		20
5	A detail from De Witt's drawing of the Swan, show-		
	ing the stage balcony and its audience in the 'lords'		
	rooms'		21
6	A portrait of Sir John Harington (NPG 3121)		23
	A section of Hollar's 'Long View' of London		28
	Part of the Inigo Jones design for a hall playhouse, prob-		
	ably the Cockpit of 1616		33
9	The Duke of Ormond (Lord Thurles), from a portrait		
	(NPG 370)		35
10	Wherries plying their trade in front of Whitehall Palace.		
	An engraving by Hollar (P.1039)		40
11	Coaches standing in New Palace Yard, Westminster, an		
	engraving by Hollar made in the 1630s (P.1040)		42
12	A view of Archbishop Laud embarking at Lambeth, by		
	Wenceslas Hollar (P.1038)		44
13	Details from woodcuts in a broadside ballad		48
14	Detail from a painting in the Society of Antiquaries, of		
	a public sermon at Paul's Cross, 1620		50
15	The titlepage of <i>The Roaring Girl</i> , 1612, showing Moll		
	Frith		75
16	An audience for William Alabaster's Roxana, 1632,		
	from a set of boxes on the titlepage containing small		
	engravings		91

ix



X	List of illustrations	
17	Michael Drayton in 1599, from a painting (NPG 776)	96
18	William Drummond of Hawthornden in his youth, from	
	a painting (NPG 1195)	120
19	Richard Tarlton with his stage trappings, pipe and	
	tabor, from a woodcut on the titlepage of Tarlton's Jests	
	(1613)	152
20	The Duke of Buckingham, from a painting (NPG	
	3840)	207
21	Lady Anne Clifford, aged fifteen, a painting by Jan van	
	Bekamp	228
22	Bulstrode Whitelocke, from a painting in St John's	
	College, Oxford	245



Preface to third edition

Sydney's Darling Harbour contains a Chinese 'Garden of Friendship' created by its sister-city Guangzhou in 1988 as a symbol of friendship between China and Australia. At the highest point of its beautifully intricate hectare of trees, rocks, pools and traditional houses stands a three-storeyed, gold-tiled pavilion. It is known in English as the 'Clear View Pavilion', because of its position as the best place to see the surrounding countryside. Its Chinese name is the Gurr.

This third edition of *Playgoing* is in its own way the book's highest and certainly its final storey. It now offers, thanks to the many helpful criticisms it has received and the development its subject has undergone since the first edition in 1987, my own clearest view of the complex process and experience of early modern playgoing and its many differences from the modern experience as I understand it. It continues to offer no pretensions to authority. A crowd, the best word for the complex of individuals making up the early modern theatre audiences, could never be described or explained with any adequacy, either in its composition, its collective mental structure and actions, or the history and mind-set of its individual components. This book is therefore necessarily a subjective and impressionistic picturing of those gatherings of Londoners and visitors who saw the original performances of the plays written for them by Shakespeare and his peers and successors.

Essentially it is a history, because in the remarkable seventy-five years between 1567 and 1642 not only did the kind of play offered at the different playhouses undergo some extraordinary transformations thanks to the creations of Marlowe, Shakespeare, Jonson, Fletcher and others, but the conditions of playgoing changed radically too. In the first years it was afflicted by massive hostility from the succession of magnates who served as Lord Mayor of London. Preachers consistently condemned it, and it continued to be disliked by the more strait-laced members of society at all of its many levels. For all that, its development followed a remarkably steep upward curve. In 1594 two lords on the Privy Council, the monarch's chief governing body, intervened to foster its growth in quality and to secure it a fixed place to perform in



xii Preface

the suburbs of London. When King James replaced Elizabeth in 1603 he wasted little time making himself and his family patrons of the four companies then licensed to perform in London, a mighty affirmation for the rising status of playing. In time the leading playhouse became the most vaunted showplace after the court for anyone with high social ambitions. Under King Charles the whole business of playmaking gradually grew so close to its patrons the royal family that it had to share in the king's downfall in 1642. What it felt like to attend a performance through those seven decades altered with this sequence of growth and elevation.

The term 'Shakespearean' is used here with deliberate looseness. It covers a period starting when Shakespeare was only three years old in far-away Stratford, and ends twenty-six years after he died. The generosity of giving it his name is justified by the scale of his achievement, not least in the long duration of the company he helped to found and which ran as the theatre's leading light for forty-eight years up to the general closure of 1642. Ultimately the peculiar distinction of Shakespeare's plays was the magnet attracting this accumulation of bits and pieces of evidence and inspiring the labour of trying to assemble them in a coherent shape.

Most of the bits and pieces, while they are invoked throughout the book, are also bagged up together in the two appendices. Appendix 1 names and describes the 250 real persons known to have attended plays on some occasion through the period, augmenting the 196 named in the second edition of 1996 by 25 per cent. Appendix 2 quotes as many as possible of the hundreds of contemporary references which have something significant to say about the early audiences, real or fictional, adding 14 to the 210 in the list of 1996. The references in Appendix 2 are set out in their chronological sequence, affirming the process of historical change in as precise an order as the evidence for their provenance permits. Wherever such comments are cited in the text, the reference is to their number in Appendix 2.

There are too many people than I can name here who deserve my thanks for help with the work and the time that lies beneath this book, but some mention of the main contributors is essential. In the twenty years since I began, too many have died (Charles Barber, Philip Brockbank, Theo Crosby, E. R. Gurr, John Orrell, Alan Wardman, Sam Wanamaker). More happily, others are still there giving help, notably Mary Blackstone, Al Braunmuller, Cedric Brown, Martin Butler, Bernard Capp, John R. Elliott Jr, Henk Gras, E. A. Gurr, Christopher Hardman, Richard Hosley, Mariko Ichikawa, Grace Ioppolo, Mac Jackson, Ron Knowles, Ian Laurenson, Cameron Louis,



Preface xiii

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ANDREW GURR Reading, 2003



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