

During the 1920s a wave of postwar ebullience exploded into the Jazz Age, bringing a new and unprecedented accent on youth and a generation that cast off the vestiges of Victorian culture and embraced new trends in art, music, dance, poetry, fiction, and drama. The way was open for an actor who could recapture and redefine the glamour, skill, and galvanizing presence of an earlier day.

John Barrymore is such an actor, and his Richard III and Hamlet, first seen in New York during the 1919–20 and 1922–3 seasons, stand as highwater marks of twentieth-century Shakespearean interpretation. Barrymore was an original, capable of electrifying audiences with the subtle force and brilliance of his acting. His dynamic portrayals and the groundbreaking innovations of his production team, the director Arthur Hopkins and the designer Robert Edmond Jones, helped to revitalize Shakespearean acting and production in America and Great Britain and changed the direction of subsequent revivals.

In this meticulously researched and richly illustrated book, Michael A. Morrison draws upon newly uncovered sources and firsthand interviews with witnesses who knew the actor or saw him perform. Barrymore's historic performances are brought to life through accounts of the preparations, the productions themselves, and the responses of audiences and critics. This fascinating look at one of the more revered and tragic actors of the twentieth century sheds new light on his distinctive contributions in view of past and ensuing theatre traditions.





> John Barrymore, Shakespearean Actor



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# John Barrymore, Shakespearean Actor

MICHAEL A. MORRISON





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For my parents





## **Contents**

List of Illustrations		viii
Preface		X
Acknowledgments		xiv
Pa	art One: Setting the Stage	
	Prologue: Legacies	3
1	The Education of an Actor, 1882–1919	30
Pa	art Two: The Productions	
2	Richard III, 1920	67
3	Hamlet, 1922-1924	120
4	The London Hamlet, 1925	240
Pa	art Three: Aftermath	
5	Shakespeare in Hollywood, 1925-1942	261
	Epilogue	297
$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{j}}$	ppendixes	
A	The Casts	307
В	The Texts	321
	Totes	329
Selected Bibliography		383
17	ndex	389

vii



## Illustrations

1.	Edwin Booth as Hamlet	8
2.	Henry Irving as Shylock	9
3.	Richard Mansfield as Richard III	10
4.	Johnston Forbes-Robertson as Hamlet	11
5.	E. H. Sothern as Hamlet	21
6.	Robert B. Mantell as Richard III	23
7.	Walter Hampden as Hamlet	27
8.	Daguerrotype of Louisa Lane Drew as Ophelia	33
9.	Maurice Barrymore as Orlando	35
10.	John Drew as Petruchio	37
11.	John Barrymore, c. 1909	47
12.	Edward Sheldon	49
13.	Arthur Hopkins	58
14.	Robert Edmond Jones	59
15.	Margaret Carrington	77
16.	Robert Edmond Jones's drawing for the wooing of Lady Anne	85
17.	Richard, Duke of Gloucester	91
ı8.	Queen Elizabeth (Evelyn Walsh Hall) with her ladies-in-waiting	99
19.	Richard as king	103
20.	The three queens	105
21.	Robert Edmond Jones's drawing of the foreground tableau curtains	139
22.	A page from Lark Taylor's 1922-4 production record promptbook	
	for Hamlet	149
23.	The Robert Edmond Jones Hamlet set	153
24.	The first court scene in London – a variation on the American	
_	staging	157
25.	Hamlet, Marcellus (E. J. Ballantine), and Horatio (Frederick Lewis)	
	confront the Ghost	163
26.	Hamlet and Polonius (John S. O'Brien)	169
27.	Hamlet with Rosencrantz (Paul Huber) and Guildenstern	
	(Lawrence Cecil)	172
28.	Hamlet and the Players	173

viii



	Illustrations	ix
_		
	A pensive portrait of Barrymore in the Hamlet chair	179
-	Hamlet and Ophelia (Rosalinde Fuller)	181
•	The staging of the play scene in London	187
32.	The King at prayer scene in the 1922 New York production, with	
	Tyrone Power as the King	191
33.	The Queen's closet scene; Hamlet and Gertrude (Blanche Yurka)	195
34.	Ophelia's (Fay Compton) mad scene in the 1925 London	
	production	199
35.	The Gravediggers' scene in London: Horatio (George Relph),	
	Hamlet, First Clown (Ben Field), and Second Clown (Michael	
	Martin-Harvey)	203
36.	The duel with Laertes (Sidney Mather)	211
37.	The Captains bear Hamlet's body from the stage in the 1925	
	London production	215
38.	The visit of the Moscow Art Theatre, February 1923	231
39.	Poster for the second season of <i>Hamlet</i> , November 1923	<sup>2</sup> 35
40.	Hamlet and Gertrude (Constance Collier)	243
41.	A portrait of Barrymore at the time of the London production	249
-	Hamlet and Ophelia (Fay Compton)	<sup>2</sup> 55
_	Barrymore as Richard III in the 1929 Warner Brothers film	00
10	The Show of Shows	269
44.	An MGM publicity photo of Barrymore as Mercutio in Romeo and	J
11	Juliet, 1936	281
45.	Barrymore broadcasting his "Streamlined Shakespeare" radio	
13.	series for NBC, 1937	285
46	Barrymore and his fourth wife, Elaine Barrie, in My Dear Children	291
40.	,	-9.



## **Preface**

York during the 1919–20 and 1922–3 seasons, stand as high-water marks of twentieth-century Shakespearean interpretation. Many of the conventions of modern practice can be traced to Barrymore's performances: He was the first actor to bring the vocal and physical manner of a postwar gentleman to Shakespeare's tragic protagonists; he was the first to reinterpret time-honored roles in light of modern psychological theory. In New York and London, he was greeted as a tragedian of the first rank. His dynamic portrayals and the ground-breaking innovations of his production team, the director Arthur Hopkins and the designer Robert Edmond Jones, helped to revitalize Shakespearean acting and production in America and Great Britain and changed the direction of subsequent revivals.

Barrymore's Richard III and Hamlet are generally acknowledged to be two of the most significant Shakespearean events in the history of the modern stage, yet surprisingly little effort has been made to situate his distinctive contributions to the acting of these characters and the innovations of his artistic associates within the broader context of nineteenth- and twentiethcentury Shakespearean production. Biographical studies of the actor and his family have appeared steadily over the years, and the revivals have merited chapters in production histories of the plays in which he achieved distinction, 1 but their accounts of his performances are invariably brief and utilize only a small fraction of the available information. An in-depth study of Barrymore's interpretations has yet to appear. This book aims to remedy that oversight by offering a detailed examination of Barrymore's accomplishments in Shakespeare in light of past and ensuing tradition, and by providing a more complete account than has heretofore been available of the circumstances surrounding his portrayals, the details of his performances, and the meaning the productions held for the playgoers of his time.

To understand the formidable impact *Richard III* and *Hamlet* made on the post–First World War generation it is essential to understand the theatrical



Preface xi

conditions to which Barrymore and his associates responded. Like Harley Granville Barker's famed Savoy revivals, the Barrymore-Hopkins-Jones productions can be viewed in retrospect as a revolutionary bridge between Victorian and modern methods of acting, direction, and design. The productions should thus be considered in light of the bravura acting of Edwin Booth and Henry Irving, the festive glamour of Augustin Daly's productions, the scenography of Herbert Tree, the neo-Victorian performances of E. H. Sothern and Robert B. Mantell, and the innovative Shakespearean revivals directed by Barker and Max Reinhardt. Consequently the Prologue is devoted to the many Shakespearean legacies Barrymore and his associates inherited. Chapter 1 looks at Barrymore's family background and formative influences and discusses his years on the stage between 1903 and 1919 while examining the forces that shaped him as an actor: Syndicate commercialism; his friendship with the playwright Edward Sheldon, at whose urging he abandoned the ephemeral comedies in which he had won popular stardom; and his early collaborations with Arthur Hopkins and Robert Edmond Jones, pioneering American practitioners of the New Stagecraft.

The second and third chapters examine in detail the 1920 Barrymore–Hopkins–Jones *Richard III* and the 1922–4 *Hamlet*. Both chapters include documentation of the preparation for these productions, performance reconstructions based on promptbooks, reviews, memoirs, and other evidence, and an analysis of the critical response. Chapter 4 documents Barrymore's 1925 production of *Hamlet* at the Haymarket Theatre in London – a noteworthy triumph for an American, and a seminal influence on a younger generation of English actor-practitioners. Chapter 5 features a discussion of the many attempts at Shakespeare, some successful, others not, made by Barrymore during the seventeen-year period (1925–42) he devoted mainly to motion pictures. The Epilogue examines the far-reaching impact of *Richard III* and *Hamlet* on subsequent generations of actors, directors, and designers.

Throughout, my focus is also on Barrymore and his production team's accomplishments in the context of the cultural revolution that swept across Western society after the First World War. Barrymore was emblematic of the theatrical changes that accompanied the postwar rebellion against Victorian and Edwardian values in much the same way that Edmund Kean had symbolized the Romantic revolution of a century earlier. Barrymore's efforts, and those of his associates, were a response not only to Shakespearean tradition but also to the spirit of artistic reinvention that permeated postwar culture.

An issue central to this study bears explanation. At various times I refer to the "bravura" repertory. By this, I mean simply the body of Shakespeare's plays that had, over the course of several centuries, emerged first and foremost as vehicles for a leading actor's skill. Examining the repertories of the eminent Shakespeareans of the late seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth



xii Preface

centuries one sees these plays time and again: Hamlet, Richard III, Macbeth, Othello, The Merchant of Venice, King Lear. At times, of course, these were joined by Romeo and Juliet, Julius Caesar, Coriolanus, Richard II, Henry V, and one or two more. The latter grouping generally occupied a secondary place, however, and the plays were performed less frequently. It has become common to refer to the first group, the heart of the repertory, as "Shakespearean tragedy." In fact, the actors who performed these plays came to be known as "tragedians"; yet this grouping properly incorporates a history (Richard III) and a comedy (The Merchant of Venice), both integral parts of a repertory in which a leading actor's portrayal, rather than the play itself, was often the primary attraction.

The need for this designation is clear when considering *Richard III* and *Hamlet* in the context of the longstanding American tradition of dynamic, exciting Shakespearean performance. Barrymore's impersonations can in many ways be viewed as the final flourishing of a tradition that had prospered in America for more than a century, a tradition enriched by charismatic interpreters such as Edwin Forrest, Junius Brutus and Edwin Booth, and Richard Mansfield, and enhanced by the frequent visits of foreign Shakespeareans such as Henry Irving and Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Great Britain has subsequently claimed Laurence Olivier and John Gielgud, but the United States, although witnessing no shortage of Shakespeare in the years since Barrymore's portrayals, has yet to produce an actor whose performances merit favorable comparison.

Although Barrymore attempted only two Shakespearean roles on stage – far fewer than the number attempted by the theatrical "greats" of an earlier era and the eminent British actor-knights to come – he achieved phenomenal success in parts that for centuries had been proving grounds for a tragedian's ability. His performances and the productions with which he was associated made an extraordinary impact on playgoers of his era. If the opinions of the critics, theatre artists, and other witnesses to his portrayals are to be trusted – and I have given them ample room to speak in the pages that follow – he stands as an original, an innovator among actors of Shakespeare, a tragedian capable, at his best, of electrifying audiences with the subtle force and brilliance of his acting. His impersonations created a furor in the theatrical capitals of the English-speaking world, and the influence of his portrayals, particularly his Hamlet, reverberated in the theatre for decades to come. To his contemporaries, his Shakespearean performances were among the modern theatre's towering achievements.

It is not my intention here to dwell on the details of Barrymore's complex and colorful private life except as they affected his development as an actor, and particularly his attempts at Shakespeare. Similarly, I make only brief mention of Barrymore's substantial film career, a fascinating realm but one that



Preface xiii

lies beyond the scope of this work. Rather, the main focus of this study is the manner in which Barrymore and his confreres revolutionized Shakespeare in performance during the 1920s and, in doing so, set the stage for much to follow.



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XV

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xvi

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