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The Second Arden Shakespeare Series, 1947 to 1982

A theoretical exploration

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By the Book: Building Audiences for the Book in an Age of Media Proliferation

Villa Finaly, Florence, 23-24 June 2016



Outline

- 1 Theoretical starting points: Barnett and Bourdieu
- 2 The Arden Shakespeare: publishing context
- 3 The Second Arden Shakespeare series
- 4 In Conclusion: Theoretical explorations / Final provocations



Theoretical starting points 1: Barnett

- The modern 'research' university = a scientific university
- Origins: German and US professional, civil service and trade colleges of the mid-19th century

'In contemporary society, "science" has become almost synonymous with knowledge.' (Barnett, 2011, p.22)



Barnett's four types of university values / knowledge:

- a) 'Ivory tower' ('knowledge-for-itself'/'knowledge-in-itself')
- b) 'The professionalised university' ('knowledge-for-itself'/'knowledge-in-the-world')
- c) 'The entrepreneurial university' ('knowledge-in-the-world')' (knowledge-for-the-world')
- d) 'The developmental university'
 ('knowledge-in-the-world'/'knowledge-for-the-world')
 (Barnett, 2011, p.31)



Theoretical starting points 2 Bourdieu: publishing as 'consecration'

'A publisher is a person invested with the extraordinary power to ensure publication, to confer upon a text and its author a public existence...along with the fame and recognition that this entails.

"Creation" of this sort usually involves a consecration, a transfer of symbolic capital...,

bestowed by the publisher not only upon the author but upon the publishing house as well, specifically upon its "list"…' (Bourdieu, 2008, p.123)



Theoretical starting points 3 Bourdieu: consecration, 'parasitical power' and establishment of fields of study

- Bourdieu critiqued 'parasitical power' of 'hit parades'
 (Bourdieu, 1988, p.120) of consecration such as 'editorial committees, publishing houses, etc.'
- Fields of study become established when 'dual identity' practitioner-academics, acting within 'circuits of exchange', vouch for 'each other's claims to wield the power of cultural conservation' (Bourdieu, 1988, p.120).



The Arden Shakespeare: overview

- Why Arden?
 - Authoritative edition of Shakespeare; global status
 - Publishing values: consistent since 1899
 - Only three series since 1899, fourth now being commissioned
 - Dramatic ownership shifts between 1980s and 2008: 'ownership' of the series?
- Sources: texts/digital products, documents, interviews, sales analysis, Arden sources*

^{*}eg Driscoll and Scott, 1998; Scott, 2010; Proudfoot, 2001; Thompson and McMullan, 2002



Key findings of Arden 1 study

- Development of the university from elite, 'metaphysical' status to include Science and Humanities
- Late 19th century: Culture of scientific analysis; analytical, 'scientific' approach to language (cf OED)
- English as a discipline: established during time of Arden 1
- Series commissioned by commercial publisher for new readership post-1870 Education Act
- Corresponding community of Arden 1 General Editors and play editors – including librarians and clergymen, and one woman (for the final play, in 1924)
- Publishing for general (male) readers + libraries + scholars
 [very few students at the time] NB gender/social trends...



- Publisher/editors: The start of the academy
 —academy
 —academy
 —academic
 publishing relationship in Humanities
- 'Commercial' attitude of first General Editor + publisher:
 - Arden 1 continued by publisher, Algernon Methuen, despite initially low financial returns
 - First General Editor, Edward Dowden, withdrew because of low sales of his (still revered) edition of *Hamlet* (perhaps also 'symbolic capital' concerns?)
- Financial agreement for volume and general editors:
 modest fees per title, as was common c1900 for such work (cf
 Dowden's letters)
- Analytical benefits of Bourdieu's theory of consecration + Thompson's (2005) interpretation of field theory



Arden 2

	68	MEASUR	E FOR MEASURE	[ACT	
	That For v And v For th After For, li Thou And D For thi	For thou exists on many a thousand grains That issue out of dust. Happy thou art not; For what thou hast not, still thou striv'st to get, And what thou hast, forget'st. Thou art not certain; For thy complexion shifts to strange effects After the moon. If thou art rich, thou'rt poor; For, like an ass whose back with ingots bows, Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey, And Death unloads thee. Friend hast thou none; For thine own bowels which do call thee sire, 20. exist) F; exist'st Rous 3. 24. effects] F; affects Rann, conj. Johnson			
	29, thee sire, J.F. 20. exists) are common variant twisters as 'exist and cf. 'spfito', in 20-1. may, . seeds (O.E.D. a Wints, iv. iv. 492. i. 59, £r, in. ii. 8, l xxx (1945) 177; fluence of Epicur and William El (1950), 196-7) source in T. Bright chaff (1586), p. 2	d person sing, form; a to avoid such tongue 'st'. See Abbott §340,	wee see'—and a passage ness of old age (cf. lines	on the loneli 29-32). The cating only The associa 'may have isode in The Adlington). great chease is treasure of Later, when atted, 'they deut off his	

pp. 29-48. out of dust: recalling Gen. ii. 7; pagan philosophy and thyne end. The Latin original begins:

Christian doctrine are blended in one 'Cumque senex fueris, and marks abbrevia. 24 complexion] combination of humours. The influence of the moon pon these was a commonplace of fort their father when all others fail Elizabethan psychology. Cf. lines 8- him. The Duke's scepticism adds 11, Oth., v. ii. 107-9, etc.

bring forth, and . . . to entertaine with

nourishment that which it had borne'.

nurs'd' and 'bear'st', lines 15, 14. See

also W. C. Gurry, Shakespeare's Philo-

deal outward manifestations.

26-8. For . . . the. Friend . . . sons |

Hankins points out the proximity in the Zosheks of the ass image—'It is an proper: own. serpige: 'sapego' (F) or The Asses parte to beare the saddle styll 'sarpego' were variant spellings. The

29-32. For thine . . . sooner] Cf. Zodiake, p. 73: 'And when that aged hayres shall hap and sickenesse shall For 'nourishment' and 'borne', cf. thee hent, / Who shall thy wearied age relieue? who shall thy hurts lament? / Thy brother or thy kinsman necre, or will doe this thy friend? / No sure, for to be heyre to thee they rather wish-Cumque senex fueris, aut morbo oppressus. iniquo . . .' (lib. v). This passage in Palingenius forms part of a eulogy of marriage, whose offspring will comchildren's neglect to that of other

MEASURE FOR MEASURE 69 The mere effusion of thy proper loins, Do curse the gout, serpigo, and the rheum Do curse the good, or Thou has nor youth, nor For ending thee no sooner. Thou hast nor youth, nor But as it were an after-dinner's sleep Dreaming on both; for all thy blessed youth Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms 35 Of palsied eld: and when thou art old and rich, Of passive Control Programme Thou hast neither heat, affection, limb, nor beauty To make thy riches pleasant. What's yet in this That bears the name of life? Yet in this life Lie hid moe thousand deaths; yet death we fear That makes these odds all even. I humbly thank you. To sue to live, I find I seek to die, And seeking death, find life. Let it come on.

31. serpigo] Roser; Sapego F; Sarpego F2. 34. all] F; pall'd, Warburton, conj. Theobald; blasted conj. Johnson; basted conj. Collier 2. 34-5. youth | Becomes] F; Youth | [J] Becomes conj. N.C.S. 35. as aged] F; assuaged conj. Theobald, Johnson, Collier 2; engaged, absacd, and other conjs. in Hart. 38. yet in] F; in Pope. 39. Yet] F; Yea Keightler. 40. moe] F; more Rowe; some Keightley.

disease is properly herpes or ringworm; but its symptoms were commonly confused with those of venereal disease, Cf. Troil., II. iii. 82.

33-4. an after-dinner's sleep Dreaming on both] 'Our life, of which no part is filled with the business of the present time, resembles our dreams after dinner, when the events of the morning are mingled with the designs of the evening' (Johnson).

34-6. for all ... palsied eld] Numerous emendations to 'as aged' have been proposed-'assuaged', 'assailed', 'abased', etc. The conceit is merely a play on the homophone 'alms-arms'. Palsied old age ('eld') begs youth for ams: impecunious youth begs old age

37.] heat: desire (heat of blood). affection: passion (cf. n. i. 10, n. iv. 167). limb: any organ of the body. 'Neither' may be a sophistication of 'nor'.

38. What's yet in this] 'yet' is metrically awkward, and in three lines appears three times in the same position. Perhaps a compositor's error.

40. moe] a word in its own right, spelt 'mo' or 'moe', not merely 'more' contracted.

41. That makes these odds all even] Cf. Seneca, Epistolae Morales, xci. 16: 'Impares nascimur, pares morimur', and De Ira, III. 43. 1: 'Venil ecce mors quae pos pares faciat', 'Pares', 'inpares': equal, unequal; also even and odd numbers, 'Shakespeare has transferred this double usage to English. In life we may be "odds", i.e. of unequal fortunes; but at death we become "evens", i.e. equal in fortune' (John E. Hankins, Shakespeare's Derived Imagery

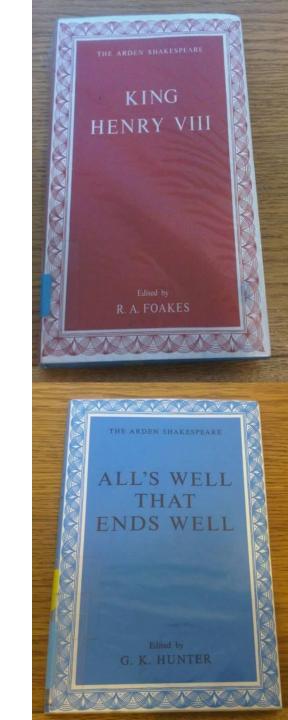
42-3. To sue . . . life] paraphrases Matth., xvi. 25.

43. Let it come on Let death proceed.



Arden 2: 1947 to 1982

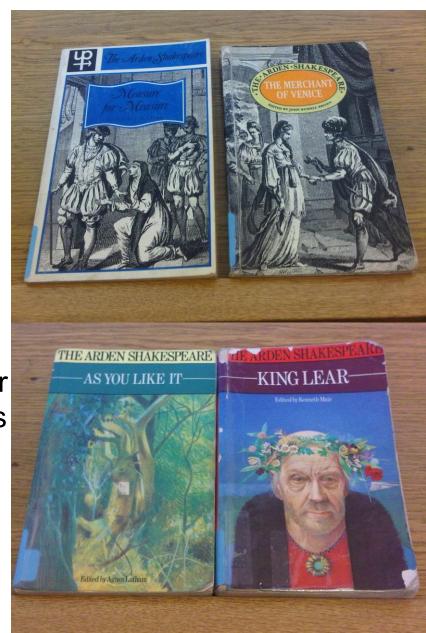
- Post-war: Shakespeare = British identity (Olivier Henry V 1944)
- General Editor: Una Ellis-Fermor; Macbeth and King Lear, 1951; play editors made responsible for the play texts
- Hardback only/typographic complexities
- Fees: editors paid a fee only; 'gentleman's agreement' with General Editors
- Long periods to edit plays (25+ years, Jenkins' Hamlet; Sonnets unfinished)



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Arden 2

- 1960s: University Paperback Ardens; dramatic UK HE expansion
- Global reputation of series:
 - Professional impact of appointment as play editor
 - Arden 'Lite' resisted = 'Arden is scholarship'
 - Series = 'lustre' / 'crown jewels' for Methuen: Ruralist jackets in 1980s
- Complexity of production/ outsourcing: Typesetting (India) and printing (Far East); ROI 3-5 years





Scholarly context: 'The New Bibliography' to Critical scholarship

'... the primary aim of an edition, as Dowden stated it in the first sentence of the first Arden edition, must be to give "a trustworthy text".

The difficulty, with a play which lacks the author's imprimatur and is extant in more than one form, is to know what "a trustworthy text" is.... the eighties have seen a swing away from what is **now stigmatized** as the **bibliographical approach**...' (Jenkins, 1992, p.2)



Increasing competition:

- Oxford Shakespeare: launched 1982,
 27 titles by 2001
- Cambridge Shakespeare: launched 1984, 33 titles by 2001
- Arden Shakespeare brand, 1990s/ 2000s
- The last of the Arden 2s only now being replaced/updated





Harold Brooks's Arden retirement speech, 1982

'I can say of **editing** as we have practised it that it affords **the finest discipline there is for a scholar and critic**, exercising him in almost all the tools he will need in other work.

The experience of editing to Arden standards (for <u>Ardenesse</u> <u>oblige</u>) is the first of the benefits reaped by Arden editors and general editors. Then from having published Ardens or been known to be deeply engaged in them, many of us have profited greatly in our <u>professorial advancement</u>. I could recite a list of those, past and present, whom I like to think of as <u>Arden Professors</u>....' (Brooks, 1982, p.3)

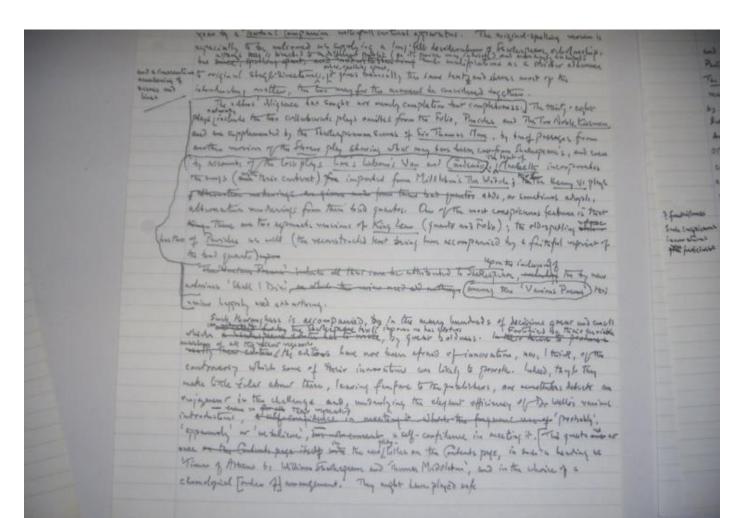


'But my great reward has been in **Friendships**. Arden **editors** – and Peter Wait, Janice Price, and Jane Armstrong [the publishers] – are **exceptionally appreciative and likeable people**.

'I should be wrong to pretend that the course of the Arden has always run with perfect smoothness. There has been fretting on occasion over the time some of the volumes were taking... There was a time on Hamlet when I had to supply Janice Price with ammunition to repel the impatient, even to the extent of declaring that if conditions were imposed upon Harold Jenkins which I foresaw would lead to his resignation, I should resign too, and make public the reason why...' (Brooks, 1982, p.3)



From Harold Jenkins' Papers: Draft of Arden 2 Hamlet Introduction (c1980) (Source: Jenkins Archive, QMC)





From Harold Jenkins'
Papers: Letter from
Harold Brooks relating
to editing of
Arden 2 Hamlet
commentary (1982)
(Source: Jenkins Archive,

QMC)

I discount among this comments on the Commentary, en addition to those If which moto musty brings and a few slape, you may find a few which are worth attention

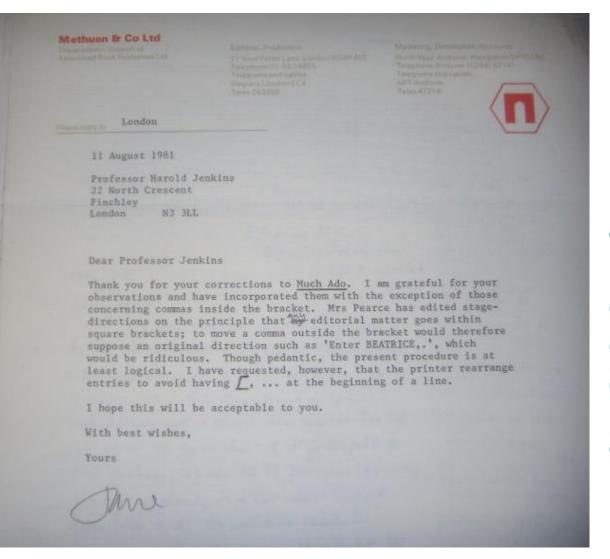
Walterhage &c. Medricon 16 Februson 1981.

APPARENT MICTUPINGS & OVERSIGNED IN COMMENTAL P. S. 70, 45, UC, C7, 70,77, ISI in 2N. In Foundables 63, 25, 102, 165, 136, Section and for

Dear Harold, Jame Armshrong hells me that the remouning pages of Shrew are now to hand. 24 fp. of cretical introduction which I about read when they reach me the would read when they reach me the would replied to owner to our femal replication when Tony Hammond has most get replied to owner final queries who sent have from I know the so not an well; the himmoran is continuations to my Fish the if for which he is responsely, are also awaited. The rest have all been collected by Tony Coleman, and Methuen are anxious to start works on the volume.

I have just finished reading, will great pleasure and profit, you Hamed commentary Jame, we who sent the a copy, expressed Bepelf delighted at receiving the and added that while the Hermet will of course be long, it does not appeal impossibly so - which so a velay to as all the can set that you have made skeeped efforts to keep at within bounds. You have, as I believe I have acquired, powers of concision which not all our editors possess. This have adds a complement on the caple you have editors possess. This have adds a complement on the caple you have editors possess. This have adds a complement on the caple of Methods have been for some time a thing of the fresh his applicable you has been for some time a thing of the fresh his applicable you has been for some time a thing of the fresh and the edit in has put the course on their receiption.

I am teally appleces to your belief that the most valuable of all your employers to an the commentary, will do many clued at these these or will do many clued at the second his your making sense of the whole very we should take of Hampel the average, he which the concept of a duty out see



From Harold Jenkins'
Papers: Letter from
Jane Armstrong,
Methuen relating to
copy-editing queries
on Arden 2 *Much Ado*(1981)

(Source: Jenkins Archive, QMC)



From Harold Jenkins'
Papers: His
annotations on
Hamlet galleys
(c1981)

(Source: Jenkins Archive, QMC)

for the practical men of the Jacobean theatre and as it has for some modern scholars. And the analogy between P Reset es footnotes. were really very different. The printers of Q2 were faced Reser as fortable with some difficult foul papers as their primary copy and resorted to the print for help; but for F a good quarto was available to printed copy is customarily asserted but has never, I think, been shown one may reasonably suspect that the embranglements of a heavily corrected quarto would outweigh any advantage it had in casting off. That printers who were, in that age, necessarily accustomed to setting up from handwriting and who had in any case to do it for half of the Folio plays should prefer a much by the second by the first, is something that defies belief altered quarto to a clean manuscript and even But that Shakespeare's fellow-actors, with printed playbooks in their locker (as, for the plays already published, they must have had), should make use of them to furnish the printers with copy thing in the world. And it is becoming increasingly evident that that is what they did. If they were not to copy, then, as Greg remarked of King Lear ous → The pattern that is emerging shows Heminge and Condell, or whoever assisted them in assembling material for the Folio, making use of a good, or at least an acceptable, quarto wherever one was available, sometimes adding touches from the prompt- including book, sometimes - as with Titus Andronicus and Richard II - inserting an extra scene or passages, sometimes by a detailed process of correction from another source substituting what is in effect a of a copy of Q2 was specifically understarting to possible for Fibr Lind already for nearly trusty years). With the whole group of plays having widely distribute A somewhat more plausible hypothesis, I that between the annutation of Q2 and the printing of F a transcript intervened. It is now that has of course serious difficulties of confirmt: not all the correspondences between Qz and F - especially and spelling and Import - are of a kind ther would be expected to persist through transcription, and the very nution of a transcript postulates what was one would have supposed the whole process of collation and correction undertaken to avoid. But he least it affords an explanation for those F errors which betray a misreading of handwriting and for the strongely consistent extended in the forms of characters' names.



Some sales indications for Arden 2

- Between 1995 and 2000 global sales across the series as a whole were 200,000 units pa, generating between c£580,000 and c£860,000 pa (Thomas Nelson, 2000, p.4)
- The Arden 2 Macbeth, published in 1956, was still generating revenues of £12,000 pa in 2000 (Thomas Nelson, 2000, p.4)



In Conclusion: Theoretical explorations

Academic publishers: benefits in Barnett's (2011) model?

- a) 'Ivory tower'
- b) 'The professionalised university'
- c) 'The entrepreneurial university'
- d) 'The developmental university' (Barnett, 2011, p.31)



Bourdieu: publishing as 'consecration'

Arden 2 and/as example of...? (Bourdieu, 2008, p.123)

- Publishers' 'extraordinary power'?
- Confers on 'a text and its author a public existence... along with the fame and recognition that this entails'?
- "Creation" of this sort usually involves a consecration, a transfer of symbolic capital...,

bestowed by the publisher not only upon the author but upon the publishing house as well, specifically upon its "list"...'



Bourdieu: consecration, 'parasitical power' and establishment of fields of study

- The 'parasitical power' of 'hit parades' (Bourdieu, 1988, p.120) of consecration such as 'editorial committees, publishing houses, etc.'?
- Fields of study become established when 'dual identity' practitioner-academics, acting within 'circuits of exchange', vouch for 'each other's claims to wield the power of cultural conservation' (Bourdieu, 1988, p.120) ?



Some final provocations

Building audiences for the book in an age of media proliferation?

- 'Value' / pace / scale of change in scholarship: slow but fundamental shifts
- Educational changes in HE
 ← new publishing opportunities/markets
- The role/imagination of the publisher in partnership with authors = still crucial: but value / £\$Euro for scholarly time now?
- The role of the publisher in 'consecrating' scholarly works (after Bourdieu) in the era of the ecological university (after Barnett): link research to dissemination?



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