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INTRODUCTION: THE ENDURING QUESTION OF WHERE SHAKESPEARE’S TRAGEDY CAME TO LIFE

For centuries, audiences have been captivated by the tragic tale of two star-crossed lovers from Verona. *Romeo and Juliet* remains one of William Shakespeare’s most performed and beloved plays. But beyond the poetry and the passion, there lies a practical question that fascinates theater historians and casual fans alike: where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed? Understanding the play’s original performance spaces and its long journey through theatrical history offers a richer appreciation for how the story has been told and retold. The answer is not a single location, but a fascinating tapestry of venues that reflects the play’s adaptability and timeless appeal.

THE FIRST STAGE: ELIZABETHAN PLAYHOUSES IN LONDON

The earliest performances of *Romeo and Juliet* took place in the bustling, competitive world of Elizabethan theatre. Written sometime between 1591 and 1596, the play was a product of its time, and its initial staging was shaped by the physical and social realities of London’s playhouses.

The Curtain Theatre and The Theatre

While the exact premiere date is lost to history, the earliest known performance of *Romeo and Juliet* is believed to have occurred at either **The Curtain Theatre** or **The Theatre** in Shoreditch, just north of the city walls. These were the principal venues for Shakespeare’s company, the Lord Chamberlain’s Men, before they built the Globe. The Theatre, built in 1576 by James Burbage, was the first permanent playhouse in London, and the Curtain, built shortly after, was a close rival. It was likely in these two open-air, polygonal structures that audiences first heard “Two households, both alike in dignity.”

These Elizabethan theaters were vastly different from modern venues. They were open to the sky, with a thrust stage that jutted out into a yard where “groundlings” stood for a penny. Wealthier patrons sat in covered galleries. The stage itself was relatively bare, lacking elaborate scenery. Instead, the play relied on the power of language, costume, and the audience’s imagination. The famous balcony scene, for instance, would have been performed using a gallery space above the stage, not a fixed architectural balcony as we might imagine today. This simple but effective staging was the original answer to **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed**—in a space that demanded active collaboration between performer and spectator.

The Globe Theatre: The Iconic Home

After a dispute over the lease of The Theatre, the Lord Chamberlain’s Men dismantled the building and used its timber to construct the **Globe Theatre** on the south bank of the Thames in 1599. This became the iconic home for Shakespeare’s later plays, but it was almost certainly the venue where *Romeo and Juliet* was revived and firmly established in the repertoire. The Globe, with its distinct “wooden O” shape, could hold up to 3,000 people. It was here that the play’s blend of tragedy, comedy, and romance would have been most fully realized in the early 17th century. The Globe’s fame is so enduring that many people, when considering **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed**, immediately think of this legendary playhouse.

It’s important to note that the original Globe burned down in 1613 during a performance of *Henry VIII*, not *Romeo and Juliet*. However, a modern reconstruction, Shakespeare’s Globe, stands near the original site and has staged the play numerous times, offering a faithful recreation of the Elizabethan experience.

BEYOND THE PUBLIC PLAYHOUSES: PRIVATE THEATERS AND COURT PERFORMANCES

While the public playhouses were the primary home for Shakespeare’s work, *Romeo and Juliet* was also performed in more exclusive settings.

The Blackfriars Theatre

In 1608, Shakespeare’s company (now the King’s Men) took over the **Blackfriars Theatre**, an indoor, candle-lit venue. This was a more intimate and expensive space, attracting a wealthier audience. Performances at Blackfriars were different from those at the Globe. The indoor setting allowed for more control over lighting and sound, and the smaller space encouraged a more nuanced, naturalistic acting style. It is highly likely that *Romeo and Juliet* was performed here after 1608, giving the play a new, more refined life for a different kind of audience.

Royal Command Performances at Court

Elizabethan and Jacobean theatre companies were often summoned to perform for the monarch and the royal court. These performances took place in grand halls in palaces like **Whitehall Palace** or **Hampton Court**. Records show that Shakespeare’s company performed several plays at court during the Christmas season, and while a specific record for *Romeo and Juliet* is elusive, it was one of the most popular plays of the era and almost certainly received royal performances. When asking **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed** in its early years, the answer must include these grand, candlelit halls where the elite gathered to see the latest theatrical sensations.

THE PLAY CROSSES THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THE ATLANTIC

As Shakespeare’s fame grew, so did the reach of his plays. *Romeo and Juliet* became a staple of touring companies and eventually spread far beyond London.

Early Modern Revivals and Adaptations

During the Restoration period (after 1660), theatres reopened after being closed by the Puritans.

Romeo and Juliet was revived, but often in heavily adapted forms. Produced by companies at **Theatre Royal, Drury Lane** and the **Lincoln’s Inn Fields Theatre**, the play was altered to suit the tastes of the new era. A famous adaptation by David Garrick in the 18th century at **Drury Lane** actually gave the play a happy ending for a time, and he added the iconic line “Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.” These London patent theatres were the primary venues for the play during the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The Play in America

Romeo and Juliet was one of the first Shakespeare plays performed in the American colonies. An early documented performance occurred in 1750 in New York City. Later, in the 19th century, the play became a favorite on the frontier, performed in makeshift theatres, saloons, and opera houses by touring troupes. The play’s themes of forbidden love and family conflict resonated with American audiences, and performances could be seen everywhere from the **Park Theatre in New York** to the **Adelphi Theatre in San Francisco**. The question **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed** in the 19th century is answered by a vast geography of urban playhouses and rustic venues alike.

MODERN THEATRICAL LANDMARKS

In the 20th and 21st centuries, *Romeo and Juliet* has been staged in virtually every type of theater imaginable, from world-renowned institutions to small, experimental black boxes.

The Royal Shakespeare Company in Stratford-upon-Avon

As Shakespeare’s birthplace, **Stratford-upon-Avon** is a pilgrimage site for theatre lovers. The **Royal Shakespeare Theatre** (home of the RSC) has hosted countless landmark productions of *Romeo and Juliet*. These productions vary widely in their interpretation, from traditional period stagings to modern-dress adaptations. The RSC’s commitment to the play ensures that the answer to **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed** is always, in part, right in the heart of Warwickshire.

Broadway and the West End

The commercial theatres of **Broadway in New York City** and the **West End in London** have also been major homes for the play. Notable Broadway productions include the 1951 version starring Olivia de Havilland and the 1977 production with a young David McCallum. More recently, the 2013 Broadway production starred Orlando Bloom and Condola Rashad in a modern re-imagining. In London’s West End, major productions at the **Lunt-Fontanne Theatre**, the **Lyric Theatre**, and other historic venues have kept the play continuously alive. The commercial pressures and large audiences of these venues demand bold, star-driven interpretations that often become iconic.

The Reconstructed Shakespeare’s Globe

No modern discussion of **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed** is complete without mentioning the reconstructed **Shakespeare’s Globe** in London. Opened in 1997, this faithful recreation has hosted the play several times, offering audiences a chance to experience it as the Elizabethans might have. The open-air condition, the standing yard, and the thrust stage create a unique, visceral experience. Productions at the Globe often emphasize the play’s energy, its comedy, and the direct connection between the actors and the audience.

FILM, TELEVISION, AND ALTERNATIVE SPACES

The performance of *Romeo and Juliet* has expanded far beyond the physical theatre. While a film is not a “live performance,” it is a form of staging that reaches vast audiences.

Iconic Film Adaptations

The most famous film adaptation is undoubtedly Franco Zeffirelli’s 1968 film, shot on location in Italy (**Gubbio, Pienza, and other Tuscan towns**) and at **Cinecittà Studios in Rome**. This film set a standard for cinematic Shakespeare. Then there is Baz Luhrmann’s 1996 *Romeo + Juliet*, which moved the story to the fictional **Verona Beach** (a stand-in for Miami and Mexico City). Luhrmann’s film used modern architecture, neon lights, and a frenetic MTV editing style, proving the play’s adaptability. These films, alongside countless television productions, have created new “performance spaces” that reach millions, expanding the answer to **where was *Romeo and Juliet* performed** to the global screen.

Site-Specific and Immersive Performances

In recent decades, theatre-makers have experimented with staging the play in non-traditional locations. *Romeo and Juliet* has been performed in parks, warehouses, abandoned buildings, and even in actual Italian palazzos. Site-specific productions often use the environment to heighten the play’s themes. A performance in a courtyard with real balconies or in a space that feels like a walled city can create a powerful sense of authenticity. These productions remind us that the original Elizabethan thrust stage was itself a site-specific creation, and that the play can thrive in any space that allows for human connection.

FESTIVALS AND EDUCATIONAL VENUES

The play’s accessibility makes it a favorite for outdoor festivals and educational institutions.

Shakespeare in the Park

Free outdoor performances, such as those by the **Public Theater’s Shakespeare in the Park** in New York’s **Del**