

(in *The History of Cartography*, vol. 3, *Cartography in the European Renaissance* [Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007], 285–364), this collection of essays reveals how such a dry, technically minded text could occasion so much commentary, revision, and rethinking.



Negotiating the Jacobean Printed Book. Ed. Pete Langman. Farnham: Ashgate, 2011. 229 pp. \$99.95. ISBN 978-0-7546-6633-2.

REVIEWED BY: Laura Endicott, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Negotiating the Jacobean Printed Book is an excellent study of print culture during the reign of James I of England. A collection of papers originally given at a conference at Queen Mary, University of London in 2007, by leading scholars in the field, *Negotiating the Jacobean Printed Book* covers a wide range of topics from the King James Bible (the Authorized Version) to drilling manuals. Although the topics covered are broad, the point of the essays is to convey to the reader how the evolution of print changed and affected the dynamics of religion, culture, and politics in Jacobean England and in turn how print was affected by the undercurrents of society. The Jacobean period was still a time of transition between the manuscript and the printed word; however, print was emerging as a significant influence and negotiations over production, authorship, and authority were commonplace.

Print allowed for the proliferation of religious texts and documents. Three essays explore the Authorized Version, and the Book of Common Prayer, as well as liturgies for special occasions and the special prayer books that parishes were expected to purchase. Easily the most recognizable printed work in the Jacobean age was the Authorized Version of the Bible, and the essay by the late Graham Rees on the most important work in the English language outside of Shakespeare's works reveals a twofold narrative. First, James I shrewdly manipulated the production of the 1611 text to assert his authority as God's divinely appointed monarch; and secondly, the profit to be generated by printing the new version of the Bible was significant according to Rees's figures. As a result, possessing the King's Printers monopoly led to bitter theater, but it also established that printing books could be a profitable venture. However, the Book of Common Prayer and special liturgies and prayer books also helped establish the centrality that text played in Protestant belief and worship. The development of print allowed for the easy dissemination of such materials, which in turn helped to reinforce certain key Protestant principles and provide for a more centralized form of religious authority.

Print played a significant role in politics as well. Essays touching on published criticism of Parliament, the potential political union of Scotland and England, and the infamous Spanish Match (the possible marriage between the future Charles I and the Spanish Infanta) demonstrate that the political arena was deeply affected by the possibility of broad and rapid promulgation of printed materials. Print allowed for a greater discourse among an increasing number of political actors and it quickly became apparent that the impact of print on the public sphere was significant, thus some believed it needed to be channeled through the appropriate authorities, leading to disputes over censorship.

Also included is the complex case of the English poet John Donne and James I over the effectiveness of print versus manuscript. Donne was reluctantly drafted to shore up some of James I's arguments concerning recusant English Catholics taking the oath of allegiance to the English crown in the wake of the Gunpowder Plot. The result was *Pseudo-Martyr* which was Donne's first printed work. Donne was highly skeptical of print, believing that

it distanced the author from his work to the point he may no longer legitimately claim authorship. Donne believed that manuscript allowed for a more personal transaction and readership and, more importantly, greater control. However, for James I, Donne's patron, printed publications allowed him to exercise greater control over his words. Both men were to be disappointed as neither one could stop the public from interpreting and annotating their works.

Francis Bacon was another noted English poet, scientist, and writer whose career was bound to James I. Bacon presented his *Instauratio magna* to James I with one of literary history's most brilliant dedicatory letters in which he made a plea for James' patronage of Bacon's grand plan concerning the restoration and renewal of man's mastery over nature. As a public letter it was designed to convey to the reader the relationship between the king and Bacon; however, a private letter from Bacon to James soon followed. While this letter continued in the same vein—that James I stood on the threshold of having the opportunity to endorse a brave new world—the two letters work in tandem with one another and reveal the delicate public and private negotiation of patronage and print.

A discussion on privately printed drill manuals completes the essays and reflects the cooperation of printers and soldiers in codifying English military standards before the Privy Council became involved. Lastly there is an engaging epilogue by R. MacGeddon which deftly (and with a dash of humor) captures all the difficulties, nuances, and tricks of the trade concerning the mechanical aspect of the printed book. It perfectly complements the other essays in the book and provides the reader with a broader understanding of all the intricacies involved in book production.

While the essays target a specific audience, especially those interested in the development of print culture during the Jacobean age, *Negotiating the Jacobean Printed Book* is a must-read for any scholar of print history. All articles are well footnoted; there is an excellent and substantial bibliography and in the case of the epilogue, well-chosen illustrations. The reader will come away with a greater appreciation of the development of print and its impact.



Historical Interpretations of the "Fifth Empire": The Dynamics of Periodization from Daniel to Antonio Vieira, SJ. Maria Ana Travassos Valdez. *Studies in the History of Christian Traditions* 149. Leiden: Brill, 2011. xxiii + 344 pp. \$141.00. ISBN 978-90-04-19192-1.

REVIEWED BY: Lawrence E. Frizzell, Seton Hall University

Antonio Vieira (1608–97) was a Portuguese Jesuit whose country was under Spanish domination from 1580 to 1640. He foretold the coming of "an earthly ruler who would initiate an incredibly prosperous era for the church and for Portugal, which he called the Quinto Império or Fifth Empire (xvii).

In this study, Maria Ana Travassos Valdez investigates the theme of four kingdoms in the book of Daniel and related Jewish and Christian texts. Then she describes the interpretations of these books to note the continuity and developments concerning the end of time (*eschaton*) and coming of the Kingdom. Thirdly she presents an analysis of Vieira's eschatological works and compares the teachings accepted by the church with that introduced by the Jesuit to see the king of Portugal as the Last Emperor after the Antichrist is defeated.