

Politics in Printing: Protestantism, Catholicism, Capitalism and Censorship



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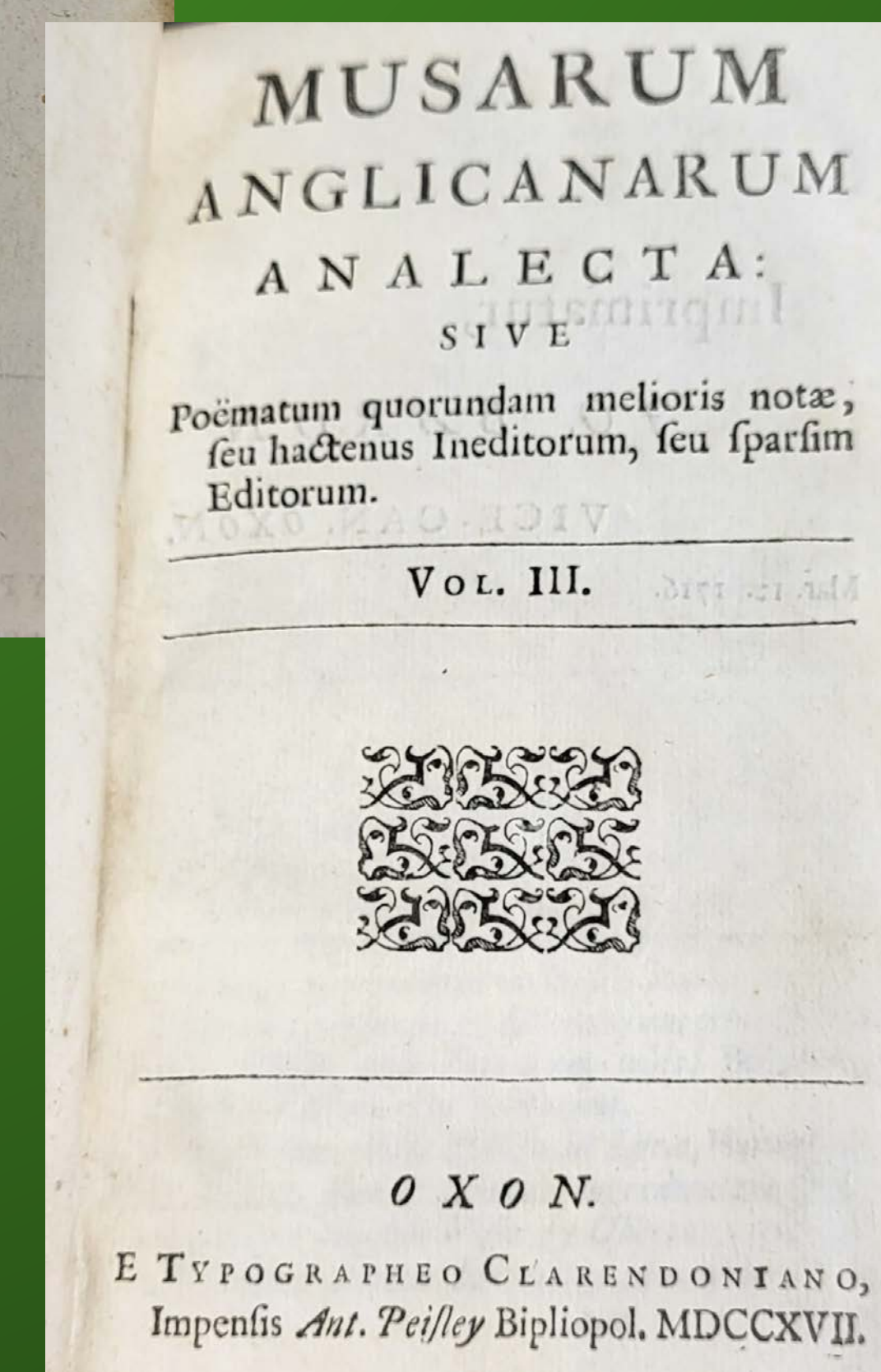
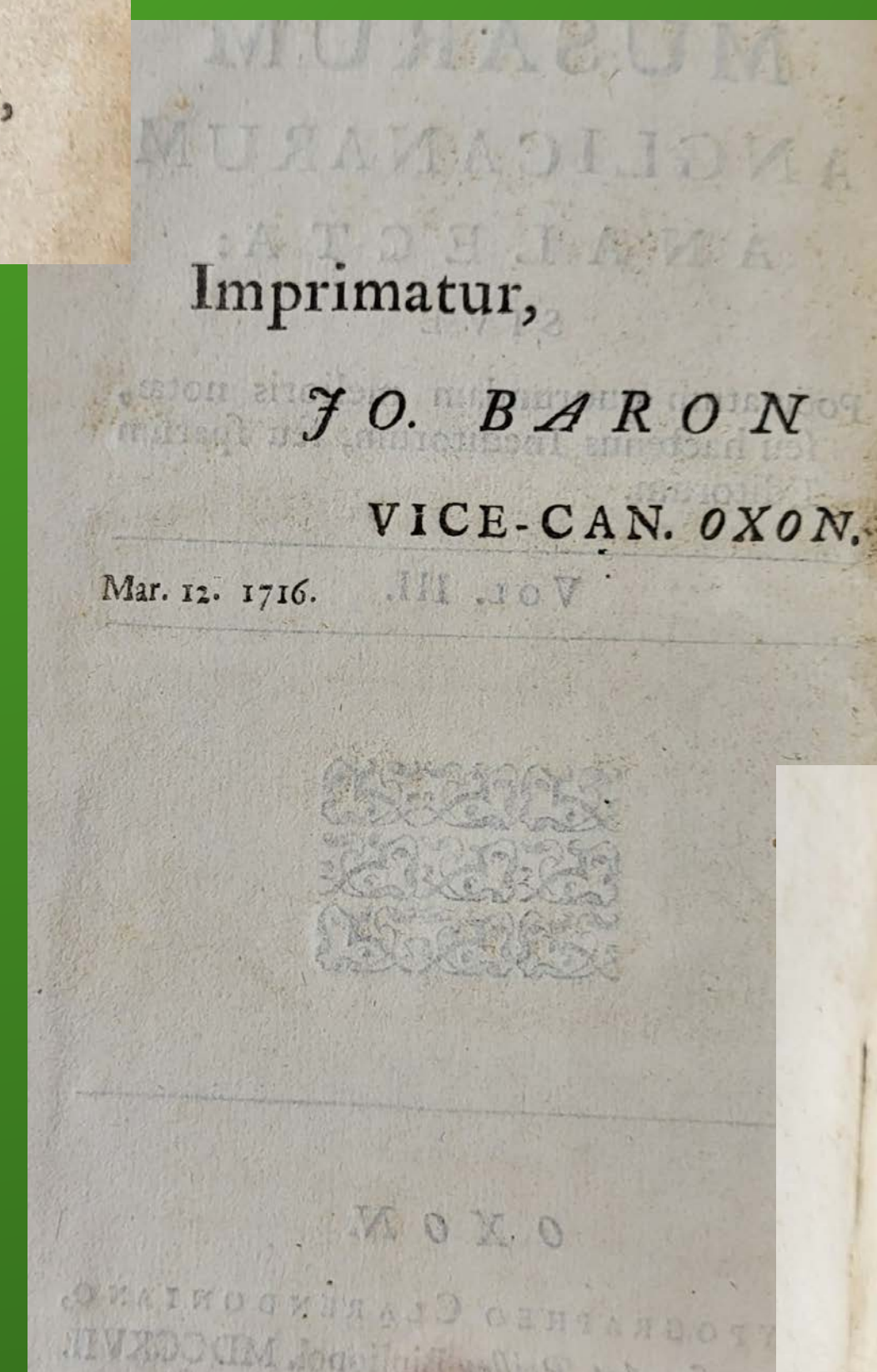
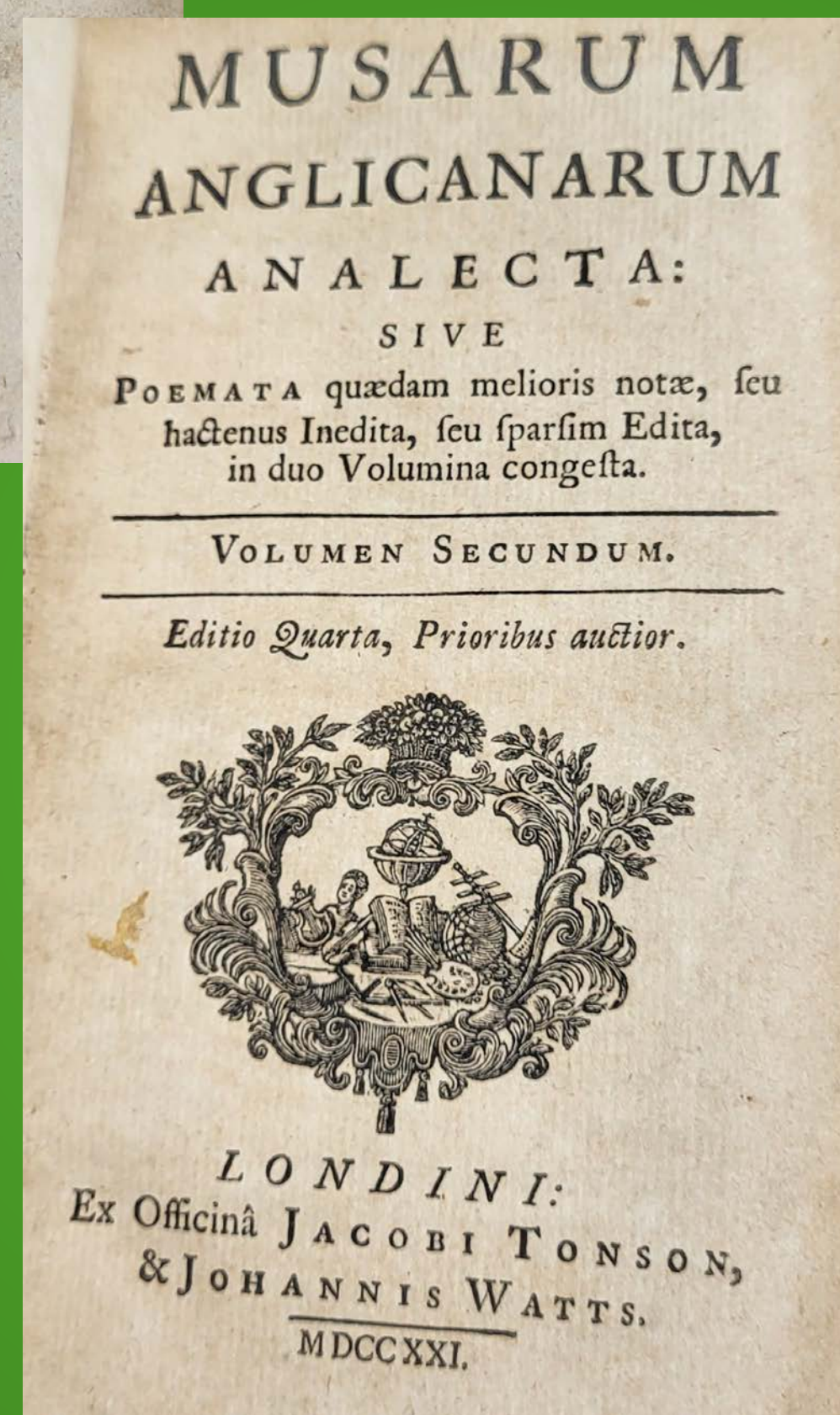
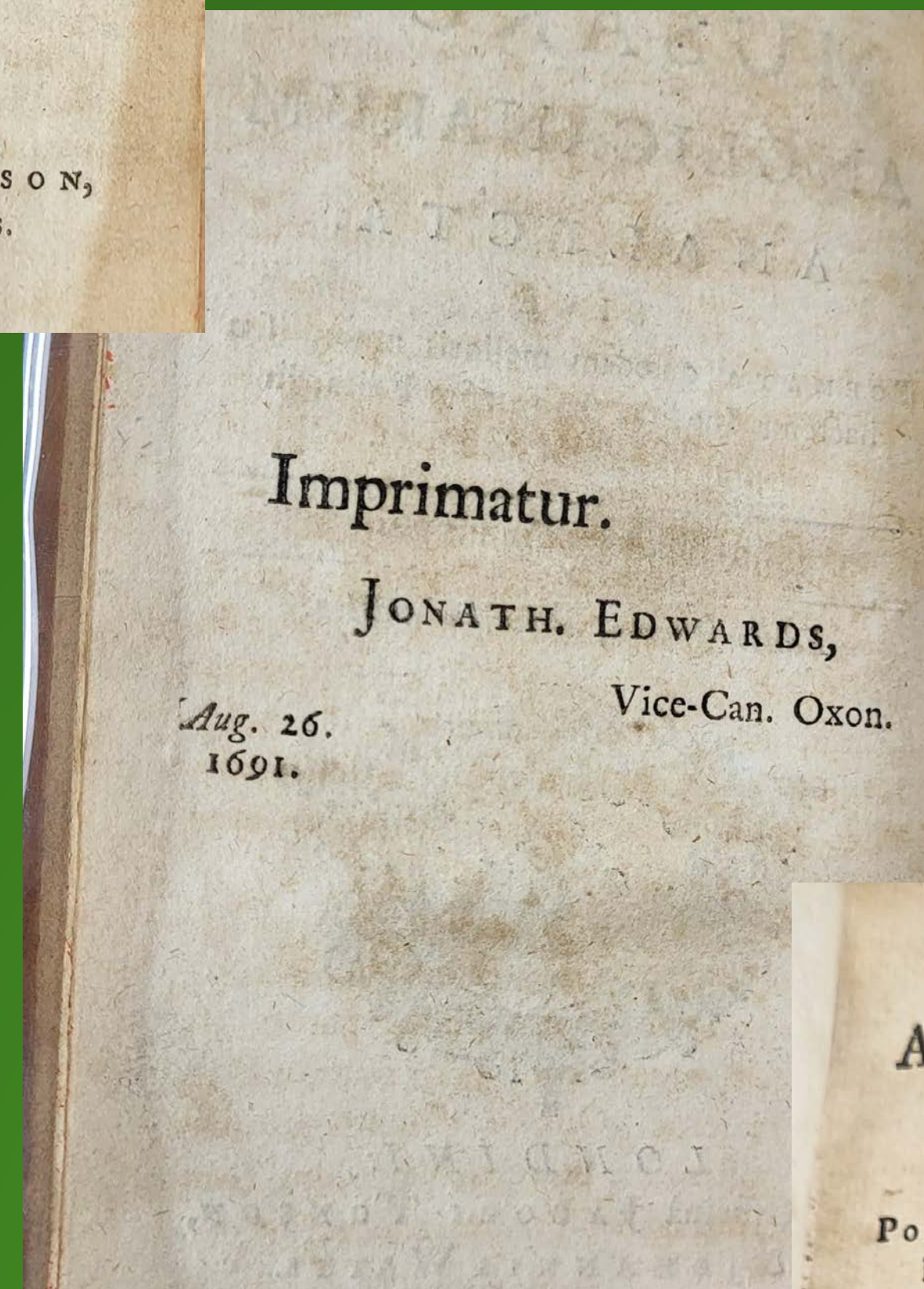
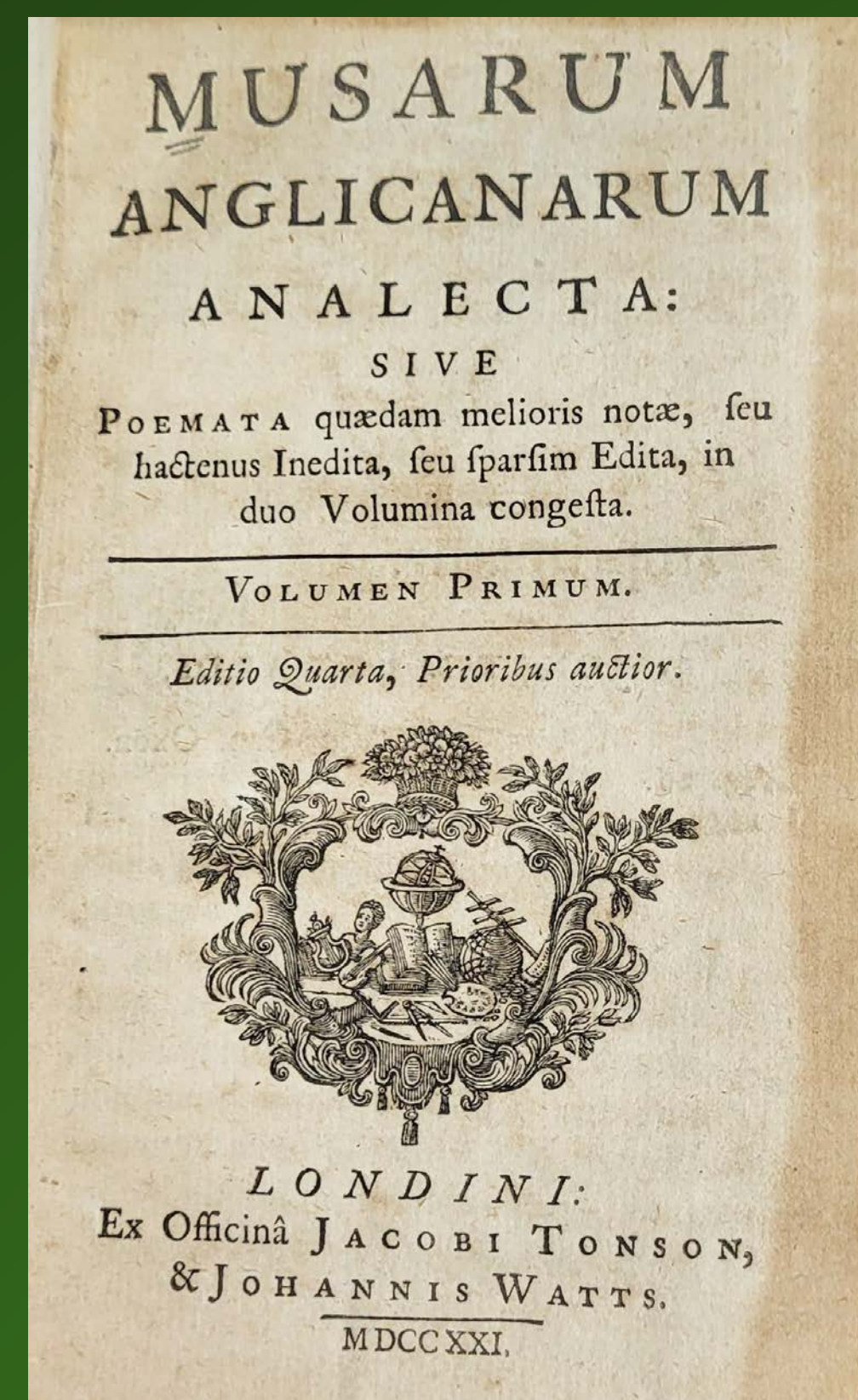
Fiona McMurray

Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta:

- This is an anthology of poems written in Latin by fellows of Oxford University- many of which were living at the time of printing.
- Volumes one and two were imprimatur-ed in 1691 and printed in London in 1721.
- Volume 3 was Imprimatur-ed in 1716 and printed at the Clarendon Printing House in Oxford in 1717.

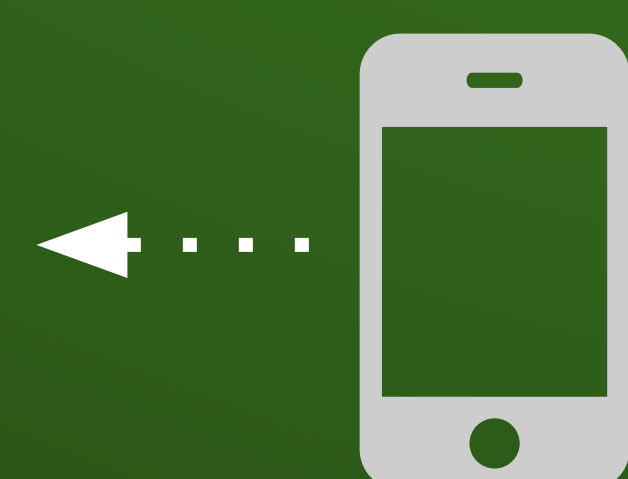
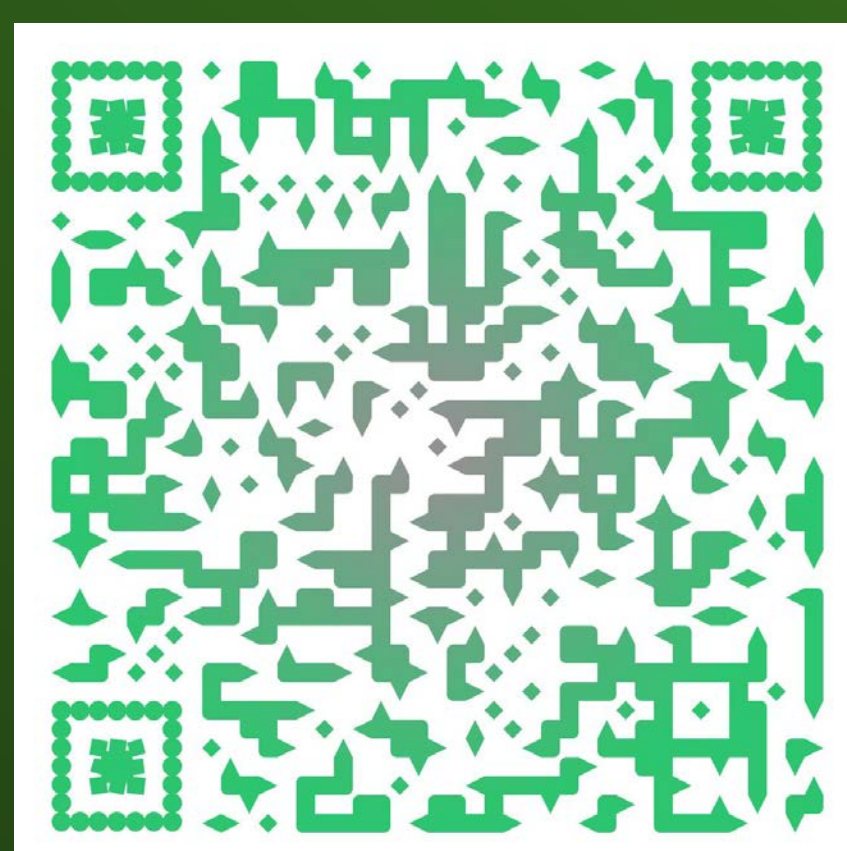
“Imprimatur”:

- Imprimatur is a Latin term meaning “to be printed”. It was used as a manner of censorship throughout history.
- The Imprimatur was first used by the Catholic Church in the 1500s after the advent of print and the Protestant Reformation to keep all Catholic books(religious texts– of which there were many at the time– and texts that dealt with morality) in-line with the doctrine of the Catholicism.
- It was later used by the Protestant Church of England after the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89.
- In this case, it was administered by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford College.



THE THIRD VOLUME OF
MUSARUM ANGLICANARUM
ANALECTA IS NOTED AS AN
“UNAUTHORIZED
CONTINUATION” OF
VOLUMES I AND 2,
MEANING THAT IT HAD
ORIGINALLY BEEN DENIED
PRINTING APPROVAL- A
DENIAL WHICH STOOD FOR
ALMOST 30 YEARS DUE TO
POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS
CENSORSHIP.

HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF
SHIFTS IN POLITICAL
POWER AND POPULAR
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS
IN ENGLAND DURING THE
LATE 1600S AND EARLY
1700S AND BECAUSE OF
THE ECONOMIC HARDSHIP
OF THE CLARENDON
PRINTING HOUSE, THE
THIRD VOLUME WAS
EVENTUALLY APPROVED.



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Main Characters of the Printing Process:

- Jonathan Edwards: Vice Chancellor 1689-1692
- John Baron: Vice Chancellor 1715-1718
- Anthony Peisley: Oxford Printer

The Politics of the Glorious Revolution:

- James the II– a Catholic– was succeeded by his daughter Mary– a Protestant.
- Mary and her husband Willaim of Orange implemented the first Bill of Rights and accepted more Parliamentary limitations on the Crown’s power than ever before.
- The Whigs were anti-Catholic and supported the aristocracy.
- The Tories were made up of supporters of James II, but after the Revolution it became associated with Anglicanism.
- The Jacobites were an extremist group that were very pro-Catholic. They wanted a return to the Stuart line of the Monarchy, which ended with the coronation of George the 1st in 1714.
- During George I’s reign from 1714-1727, the Tory party became ostracized, and it remained this way for the next 50 years.

Clarendon Printing House:

- Oxford University publishing moved into the Clarendon in 1713, prior to that they had been in the Sheldonian Theater.
- The Clarendon faced financial hardship all throughout it’s use.

