

Résumés (en anglais)

I.1. Participating in the education of princes: d'Anville and his student Louis XV (1718-1730)

Pascale Mormiche

The beginning of d'Anville's scholarly life was brilliant. He was appointed *géographe ordinaire du roi* when only twenty-two years old and was associated with the royal education of the young Louis XV. Nothing in his past seemed to forecast the rapid rise of this tailor's son, and the early stages of his career are poorly documented. However, thanks to extensive prosopographic analysis and the uncovering of the scholar's network of acquaintances, some new light has been shed on the origin of d'Anville's career and on some aspects of the tutelage of Louis XV that had remained obscure until now. In addition, this analysis also demonstrates that, however prestigious d'Anville's early success may have been, it was still not enough to guarantee a life-long career for the young mapmaker.

I.2. Enlarging networks, diversifying orders: d'Anville's work for the Portuguese crown

Júnia Ferreira Furtado

Although it is not apparent from the academic eulogies or the posthumous catalogue of d'Anville's works published by de Manne or any other publication, d'Anville in fact worked for the Portuguese crown from 1724 to well along in his career. In 1724, d'Anville had established contact in Paris with the Portuguese ambassador to France, Dom Luís da Cunha, who was helping Dom João V build an important Enlightenment library, which included maps as well as geographical and mathematical instruments. D'Anville became a consultant for and organiser of royal purchases in Paris. Then, in 1725, with da Cunha's aid, d'Anville designed a map that visualised the relationship between the two Portuguese colonies located on the east (Ethiopia) and west (Angola) coasts of southern Africa. It was d'Anville's first compilation of a modern geographical map. He also made a 'Carte des opérations militaires dans la région située entre Alcantara et Almeida, autour de Ciudad Rodrigo' which aimed to map the past struggles between Spain and Portugal along their frontiers in the context of the War of the Spanish Succession and to praise Portuguese military skills. In the 1740s, the ambassador and the geographer partnered once again to produce the map entitled 'Amérique méridionale'. The Portuguese ambassador provided docu-

ments that allowed d'Anville to represent Brazil in an unprecedented way, as the design was not restricted by the imaginary line of the Treaty of Tordesillas. It may be said that this map 'invented Brazil'.

I.3. Persuading one's patrons: a business plan for a geographical project *Mary Sponberg Pedley*

The 'Mémoire sur un projet de géographie' is an eight-page manuscript, undated and unsigned, though written in d'Anville's hand, found in the Archives départementale de l'Orne, Alençon, in the collection of the Société historique et archéologique de l'Orne. The 'Mémoire' proposes the creation of a 'projet de géographie' comprised of sixteen two-sheet maps. Each map was to be accompanied by texts describing its production and sources. While the sixteen maps were not described as an atlas, they would constitute a coherent collection useful for the study of geography and for the purposes of most general readers. The 'Mémoire' also functions as a business plan by detailing the anticipated costs of production (engraving, printing and colouring, although excluding the geographer's time in composition) and the anticipated profit from the sale of such a collection over about eight to ten years. This article studies the context of the 'Mémoire', its possible date, and the feasibility of its proposal in the fiscal reality of eighteenth-century map production in France.

II.1. The map library, a working tool for the *géographe de cabinet* *Lucile Haguët*

Maps are specific objects of knowledge. As graphic items, they must be carefully studied visually, either as original copies or in some kind of facsimile. This explains why d'Anville was not content to merely visit the well-stocked Parisian libraries, but wished to create his own. This article shows how he managed to build one of the most important private map collections of his day by looking to his financial and social supporters. It appears that, beyond classic commercial transactions, the scholar also relied on exchanges, donations and duplications in order to enlarge his library. The intricate structure of d'Anville's social network helped solve the problem of access to information.

II.2. A 'science of pure erudition': critical and comparative geography practised by Jean-Baptiste d'Anville *Georges Toliaş*

This article aims to explore the working methods elaborated by the leading learned geographer of the Enlightenment, J.-B. d'Anville.

D'Anville developed a personal approach, at once both scholarly and technological, historical and modern. In order to achieve scientific accuracy by strictly philological means, he employed an empirical approach to reduce all sorts of spatial data to numerical measures and then to check them against ancient itinerary measures, modern local measurements, and recently observed geodetic calculations. His method was grounded in the age-old traditions of humanism and was spurred on by the lacunae found in the still inchoate 'positive geography', the needs of which legitimised the practical mathematisation of literary spatial information. The syncretic processing of ancient, medieval and modern geographical sources, as elaborated by d'Anville, was described at the time as 'critical and comparative geography', and it allowed successive historical areas to elucidate and clarify each other. Thus, geographical lore was understood as a coherent whole, resulting in a discipline of universal perspective, documented scholarship and striving for scientific accuracy.

II.3. Jean-Baptiste d'Anville's use of oriental sources

Jean-Charles Ducène

Like many geographers of his time, Jean-Baptiste d'Anville took advantage of the oriental sources that became available as a result of a nascent orientalism in France in his desire to better understand regions rarely or never traversed by Europeans. D'Anville used orientalist maps and scholarly commentaries on medieval Islamic geographical sources as well as oral information he collected from Ottoman and Muslim travellers passing through Paris. Al-Idrīsī, Abū l-Fidā' and the Ottoman geographer Kâtib Çelebi are among his most frequently cited Arab-Muslim geographers. In short, the scholar had descriptive geography, mathematics and travel itineraries at his disposal. The information he gathered, which he critiqued and compared with other sources, can be found not only on his maps of Africa and the Middle East but also and more especially in his memoirs on the historical and geographical questions relating to these African and Asian territories.

II.4. Jean-Baptiste d'Anville and the cartography of North America

Jean-François Palomino

Jean-Baptiste d'Anville's cartographic depiction of North America is based on painstaking geographical research: he assembled the accounts, logbooks and maps of others, then sorted, compared and, finally, combined them to produce a unique and original piece of work. However, the type and origin of the available sources, the path they took to

reach him, as well as the rivalries between colonial powers – all these lent a distinctive colour to the cartography of this vast land, at that time still relatively unknown. In fact, d’Anville’s prolific work is a fair reflection of the state of geographical knowledge at a crucial juncture in French history, at a time when its first colonial empire was on the brink of failure. By studying the contributions of this learned cartographer, we can better understand the foundations of knowledge about colonial geography in French North America, whether this knowledge was generated locally or in the metropolis. Such a study reveals what is involved not only in the process of describing and representing geographical knowledge, but also in circulating and organising that same knowledge. Analysing d’Anville’s exceptional cartography and its sources has already provided some answers, thereby generating more information about the relationship between knowledge and power in the context of colonisation and territorial appropriation.

III.1. Between publicity, scientific debate and popularisation: Jean-Baptiste d’Anville in the press

Nicolas Verdier

One approach to understanding the personality of d’Anville is through the press of his day, in particular the journal *Le Mercure*, whose pages allow us to follow the career of the geographer in the light of those who read him or who observed his work. In its pages, one sees the arrival of d’Anville on the public stage, through the gradual establishment of his name and the acquisition of a succession of titles, each emphasised (or de-emphasised) according to the times. We also see d’Anville affirm his own status, as for example in his controversy with Jacques-Nicolas Bellin over the cartographic representation of Kamchatka. He asserts himself as an arbiter of the knowledge and practices of the learned world. Only after his secure appointment as secretary to the duc d’Orléans did d’Anville abandon the role of author for *Le Mercure*, thereafter only making guest appearances in its pages as a reference. Thus a study of d’Anville in *Le Mercure* reveals both the process of fabricating celebrity and the route to obtaining position and status in the second third of the eighteenth century.

III.2. D’Anville, Gibbon and the space of empires: the British reception of the French geographer through the example of the English historian

Robert Mankin

This article brings to light the reception of d’Anville’s work in England through the figure of one of his greatest admirers, Edward Gibbon, the

author of *The History of the decline and fall of the Roman empire*. The British scholar could not help but show interest in the works of one of the only scholars who shared the problem of how to spatialise history. D'Anville's maps were sold in England before the publication of *Decline and fall*. However, it is thanks to Gibbon that the mapmaker enjoyed such fame across the Channel, since Gibbon quoted d'Anville as an authority and a major source of inspiration throughout his main work. Gibbon made d'Anville the ultimate mapmaker. Without the Francophile Gibbon, d'Anville, the 'prince of geographers' according to the historian, would not have had such an aura in England.

III.3. The appropriation of d'Anville's maps in the Luso-Brazilian world: toponymic memory and diplomatic strategy in the Amazonian region, 1798 and 1904

Iris Kantor

This article shows how the map 'Amérique méridionale' (1748) by Jean-Baptiste d'Anville was used at two different and defining historical moments. The first occurred after the signing of the Treaty of Madrid between Portugal and Spain in 1750, when the Portuguese diplomats rejected d'Anville's guidelines on the use of indigenous place names. The Portuguese crown established a policy of renaming towns and indigenous villages, using only Portuguese place names to prove and support possession by the Portuguese State; yet, at the same time, this policy retained indigenous toponyms to identify the physical features and landscape. The second instance occurred at the end of the next century, between 1889 and 1906, long after Brazil had become an independent country. At that time, d'Anville's map 'Amérique méridionale' was used again by Brazilian diplomats to locate their borders with British Guiana in the international courts. They argued that the boundary lines drawn on d'Anville's map would have been agreed upon with the other crowns at the end of the eighteenth century. This article draws attention to the fact that d'Anville's map was used as an authoritative document at decisive moments in the territorial formation of Brazil until the beginning of the twentieth century.

IV.1. The splendor and decline of a 'great man': the reception and posterity of d'Anville and his body of work

Lucile Haguet

In the 1820s, around forty years after his death, d'Anville was chosen from a thousand applicants to be pictured on a collection of coins

dedicated to the ‘great men’ of France. In the modern era, it is difficult to imagine how large and long-lived the reputation of d’Anville was. Such repute begs the question: was he as famous (or as deserving of fame) as his admirers asserted? By studying d’Anville’s reputation, from its highest point to its decline, both during his lifetime and after his death, we can also appreciate how d’Anville’s fame functioned and what its motives were: to promote the mapmaker’s work and to dignify geography itself.

IV.2. The d’Anville collection at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1772-1828): risks and methods of an appropriation

Catherine Hofmann

In 1780, after eight years of negotiation, Jean-Baptiste d’Anville ceded his ‘cabinet géographique’ to the crown to be used as a reference collection for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The conditions of the transfer, which were studied by Charles Du Bus (1926) and Paul Poindron (1943), are sufficiently known. The changes in the collection provoked by this transfer – completing it, making it more accessible and easily exploitable by diplomats – are studied in this contribution, together with the strong intellectual and symbolic aspects of the collection, as witnessed by the forty-year gestation of the ‘Catalogue raisonné’ and the high ambitions nourished for it by certain people, such as Nicolas-Antoine Queuxdame, known as Tessier, and the diplomat bibliophile Pierre Michel Hennin.

IV.3. D’Anville and the Bibliothèque royale/nationale: strengths and ambiguities of an inheritance

Catherine Hofmann

According to a document recently discovered in the archives of the Société historique et archéologique de l’Orne (Archives départementales de l’Orne, Alençon), Jean-Baptiste d’Anville, from as early as 1750 to 1760, expressed the wish to see his collection form the core of an extensive collection of maps within the Bibliothèque royale. He set out the policy and the means of conservation, augmentation and cataloguing of the collection. Although this project failed to retain the attention of the library, in the following century the library granted d’Anville pride of place and celebrated him as a ‘great man’. This article examines who brought about this change of heart and analyses its stages of development and the reasons behind it.