Anonymous manuscript map of Transylvania, drawn up by J.C. Müller and its antecedents

de Antal András Déak

Two persons played the most important role on the accomplishment of the map in question: the Italian count, Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli and the German cartograph, Johann Christoph Müller.

Of the scientists who lived at the turn of the eighteenth century, it was perharps Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli (1680-1730), who had the most colourful personality. A man with a soldierly disposition who wanted to conquer everything. He was drawn to the most diverse fields of natural sciences. He also had the ability to enlist in his service the best "adjutants": scientists, artists and engineers whom he entrusted with various schemes in the fields of research and creative work.

He was an Italian count, scientist and a general of austrian army in the 16 year long war of liberation between the Turks, Austrians and Hungarians 1683-1699, which concluded with the peace treaty of Karlowitz 1699.

The other important personality was the famous cartographer, Johann Christoph *Müller* (1673-1729) who was one of Georg Christoph Eimmart's students in Nürnberg. În 1696, when Marsigli asked Eimmart to find a person versed in cartography and astronomy, Eimmart recommended Müller. This was how Müller moved to Vienna first, then followed Marsigli to the military camp, staying in the general's service until 1696-1704. In Marsiglis servis and on his orders produced Müller his beautiful maps between 1696-1703.

One part of them was drawn up in the field while the war and the borderline-negotiations with the Turks the other part was drawn up in Nürnberg 1702-1703.

The boundary maps of Müller

The anonymous borderline maps of Müller made on the spot.

There are more than 20 borderline maps in the Staatsarchiv in Vienna; all with annotations in Latin manuscript, many of them signed and stamped by L.F. Marsigli. They were made on the spot, created for the committee and for the Hofkriegsrat to determine the borders, and were attached to Marsigli's reports.

Also some of them as illustration. We cite only the inscription of the maps:

It is a geographical map indicating the already fixed borderlines along the River Corana up to Jeszera (B IX c 829-7).

It is a geographical map indicating the stretch of the Unna river between the two empires (B IX c 829-3).

The problems of communication after the evacuation of Jeszenovitz and Dubitza (B IX c 790/800). The borderline along the Sava river (B IX c 830).

The borderline map of Croatia (B IX c 829/8).

Lower-Croatia — On this map Marsigli shows the results of the destruction of Novi (B IX c 829-6). The stretch of the Una river up to the ruins of the monastery (B IX c 829-1).

This map shows with the red line the territories, which belonged before the war to the Turks, and which were surrendered by them to the Austrian Imperor (B IX a 764-800).

From Sluin up to the "triplex confinia", also up to the point where the three states – Austria, Turkey and Venice meet (B IX c 829-4).

This map shows the ratified and the not ratified borderlines from the "triplex confinia" up to Szluin (B IX c 832).

The borderline between the two empires from the confluence of the Sava and Una rivers up to the Adriatic Sea (B IX c 829-2).

The control points established to prevent the spred of the plague (B IX c 829-5).

Finally the map that is the most important for us:

The geographical map indicating the borderline between the Banatus Temisvariensis and Transylvania (B IX C 743).

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.... are the hills or rather ,,humkas" which was bild from soil and stones

.— The red line is the borderline accepted by the turkish and austrian comittees

---- (the broken red line) is the borderline proposed by the turks

[] are localities where military villages could be built

///. passes for foot-passengers where to travel with horses was difficult.

a. it is the new bridge across the Maros river which we must bild

b.b.b. three hills bilt after the agreement

(Other annotations on the map):

The valley of the Sicul river. This wally would like to have the prince of Wallachey

^^ From this watch-turn you can see Karánsebes in clear weather (Down, on the right):

"I certify that this map is an accurate representation of the territory in question.

(Signed:) Luigi Ferd. Marsigli"

Borderline maps signed by Müller: The 39 or rather 41 sectional boundary map by J.C. Müller Characteristics of the maps:

They show the enormously long boundary, nearly 800 km, running between Transylvania and the Adriatic Sea.

The summary sheet (50x118 cm) is divided into 39 sections (50x63 cm). Sections 40 and 41 contain 91 miniature plans of the sites of the border marks.

The history of the maps:

It was known, that this border map, on which the final settlement of the boundries was marked, was drawn by Müller. We have mentioned earlier in one of our studies, that it was Marsigli, who commissioned Müller to draw it, and that Müller completed the border sections before May the 12, 1703 in Nürnberg.

But how did the map come to *Vienna*? We find it in the year 1710 still in *Bologna*! Marsigli had donated it scilicet to the University of Bologna!

There is in the Archivio di Stato in Bologna a testamentary letter of Marsigli dated February 3, 1710, in which he asked the dignitaries of the University to send the border sections drawn by J.C. Müller after his (Marsigli) death to Vienna. This wish in his testament was read out in the Senate on August 11, 1731. The members decided to comply with Marsigli's testament, but only after making an accurate copy of the map; nevertheless, only the summary map was completed.

The mystery of how and when one of J.C. Müller's most beautiful maps could have been taken to Vienna has been solved: respecting Marsigli's testament, the Senate of the University sent it in a box to the Imperial envoy in Venice in 1732. The box came complete with a list of contents. That is why this map is not in the Kriegsarchiv, but in the Nationalbibliothek in Vienna and the copy of this map was drawn up at this time for the Hofkrigsrath. The *Hofkriegsrat* saw instantly its importance.

Marsigli also understood clearly the significance of his boundary map, which is why he wrote about it in his will. For the Senate of the University he explained his reasons by underlining the importance of the information contained in the map for the whole Christian world, and why, rightly, it should be forwarded to the Austrian Emperor, the person most interested in this delineation of the frontier.

The maps of the Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus

The letters between Müller and Marsigli relate where (Nürnberg), how (with remote control of Marsigli) and when (1702-1703) the beautiful maps for Marsigli's monograph on the Danube were drawn. The cartographer was J.C. Müller. These very fine maps are well known to us, and it is sufficient that we refer to them as "Mappa potamographica", General Map of the Danube, and to the 18 sectional maps of the river, "Mappa antiquitatum romanarum", "Mappa Mineralogica".

The maps of the "Lands of the Hungarian Monarchy"

We have found letters in Bibliotheca Universitaria in Bologna written to Marsigli by J.C. Müller. In the letter dated April 17, 1703 sent Müller a statement of the work he had done so far (I will cite:)

"A list of the work I have carried out so far and the contract:

According to the contract I receive,

for each border section:

5 florins

for each province of the Hungarian Monarchy:

12 florins

Although I completed three border sections

during the time that I needed to complete a single section of the Danube, I still charge for each Danube section only 6 florins

schon only

The works that I have completed are as follows: (au)

Borders sections, a total of 24 pieces.
price: 5 florins/piece

The provinces of the Hungarian Monarchy:

Bosnia, Serbia, Croatia, Herzegovina, Bánság of Temes, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia.

price: 12 fl/piece

A total of: 96 florins
Danube sections 18 pieces

price: 6 fl/piece

A total of: 120 florins

And finally the Trans-Danubian border sections

5 pieces

price: 5 fl/piece

A total of: 25 florins

Final total beeing: 361 florins

On may 12, 1703 Müller announced that he completed not only the border sections, but also – and this was not known before – he had finished drawing the maps of the "Lands of the Hungarian Monarchy" – among these the map of *Transylvania* too.

All the eight maps are the same size -52x72 cm - and are graduated.

In the inscription to the 41 sectional borderline maps Müller emphasised that he had graduated his map with the help of astronomical position-determination. The course of the rivers for the boundary maps was determined by use of compass. Müller wrote about this in the inscription of his large map of Hungary (1709).

In 1702-1703, when J.C. Müller prepare this fine map of Transylvania, he had much data and a number of very accurate manuscript maps about the territory in question. The most of these maps was made by himself. It was not so difficult, therefore, for him to make a map of Transylvania that was better than any previous map of the country.

O hartă manuscris necunoscută privind Transilvania, întocmită de Johann Christoph Müller și precursorii săi (rezumat)

Antal András Déak

Două persoane au jucat rolul cel mai important în realizare hărții în discuție: contele italian Luigi Fernando Marsigli și cartograful german Johann Christoph Müller.

Dintre oamenii de știință care au trăit în secolul al XVIII-lea, L.F. Marsigli (1680-1730) a avut probabil personalitatea cea mai complexă. El a fost atras de cele mai diverse domenii ale științelor naturii; de asemenea a avut capacitatea de a-și atrage o serie de colaboratori (savanți, artiști, ingineri militari), cărora le-a încredințat efectuarea unor planuri complexe în domeniile cercetării și muncii creative.

Marsigli, conte italian, a fost deopotrivă un savant, dar și un militar de excepție îndeplinind funcția de general în armata austriacă; a participat în acestă calitate la războiul de 16 ani (1683-1699), încheiat prin pacea de la Karlowitz (1699).

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O altă personalitate marcantă a fost Johann Christoph Müller (1673-1729), inginer și cartograf, originar din Nürnberg, elev al lui Georg Christoph Eimmart. În anul 1696 când Marsigli l-a rugat pe Eimmart să găsească o persoană pricepută în cartografie și astronomie, acesta l-a recomandat călduros pe Müller. Astfel, Müller s-a mutat mai întâi la Viena, apoi l-a urmat pe Marsigli pe câmpul de luptă și a rămas în serviciul acestuia între anii 1696-1704. În această perioadă și sub ordinele generalului italian, Müller a întocmit o serie de hărti extrem de valoroase atât sub aspect stiintific cât și estetic.

O parte dintre acestea au fost întocmite în timpul războiului și a negocierilor desfășurate între austrieci și turci, în vederea delimitării noilor frontiere, restul fiind relaizate la Nūrnberg între anii 1702 și 1703.

Hărțile de graniță (anonime) ale lui Müller întocmite pe teren

În Arhivele Statului din Viena există mai mult de 20 de hărți de graniță, întocmite la fața locului și destinate comisiei însărcinată cu marcarea noilor frontiere și Consiliului superior de război. Toate prezintă adnotări în latină, cele mai multe purtânt semnătura și sigiliul lui Marsigli.

Finalmente, cea mai importantă pentru noi este: Harta geografică indicând granița între Banatul timi șan și Transilvania (B IX C 743) fig. 1, conținând o serie de însemnări extrem de interesante, cum ar fi: Această vale (a Jiului) ar fi vrut să-l aibă conducător pe principele Valahiei" sau Din acest turn de observație poți să vezi Caransebeșul pe vreme frumoasă"; "Certific că această hartă este o reprezentare exactă a teritoriului în discuție", semnat: Luigi Ferd. Marsigli. Această hartă prezintă un teritoriu imens, cu o lungime de peste 800 km, situat între Transilvania și Marea Adriatică; reprezentarea ei s-a făcut pe un schelet general caroiat în secțiuni detaliate pe planșe separate.

În urma cercetărilor întreprinse, astăzi este cunoscut faptul că această hartă a fost întocmită de Müller, Marsigli fiind doar cel care l-a împuternicit pe acesta s-o traseze.

Se mai ridică o întrebare: în ce condiții, această hartă atât de frumoasă a ajuns la Viena? Răspunsul este dat prin descoperirea în Biblioteca Universității din Bologna a unor documente, din care rezultă că Marsigli a lăsat prin testament ca această operă cartografică aflată la Universitatea din Bologna să fie donată Vienei. Plenul senatului universității a hotărât să respecte dorința contelui italian, astfel că harta cu pricina a ajuns la Viena (un rezumat copiat rămânând în Italia).

Gestul lui Marsigli se explică prin importanța informațiilor conținute, pentru întreaga creștinătate. Hărtile Dunării

Corespondența purtată între Marsigli și Müller mai elucidează un mister și anume că hărțile speciale (hidrografice, arheologice etc.) care însoțesc monografia lui Marsigli dedicată cursului Dunării au fost întocmite tot de Müller (fig. 2).

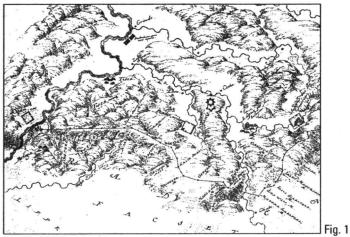
Hărtile tinurturilor Monarhiei Ungare

Corespondența dintre Marsigli și Müller are darul de a mai lămuri un aspect, în afară de hărțile prezentate mai sus, Müller a realizat și planșele dedicate "ținuturilor Monarhiei Ungare", printre care se află și Harta Transilvaniei, elaborată pe baza unor date și a unor manuscrise anterioare.

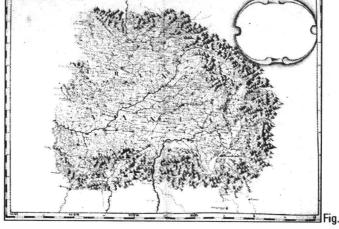
De aceea, pentru Müller nu a fost dificil să realizeze la începutul secolului al XVIII-lea cea mai bună hartă a Transilvaniei, punct de pornire pentru alte creații cartografice, dedicate acestei provincii (fig. 3).

List of illustrations

- 1. The strech of the borderline in Transilvania (detaile)
- 2. Hydrographical map of Hungarie. The inscription of the map inform us, that the breadth, the profundity of the Maros river too was measured on the point where it from the line is crossed.
 - 3. Map of Transilvania from the collection _Regna Hungariae*.







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