

(by MS Word data)

Form 6

Grant No.	13 – G40
-----------	----------

Research Report

Name : Steve Pickering

Organization (at the time of the grant): Graduate School of Law, Kobe University

Title of Research: Borderlines: Maps and the spread of the Westphalian state from Europe to Asia

Purpose of Research: (400 words)

For researchers and students of International Relations (IR), one date looms larger than all others: 1648. The end of the Thirty Years War, formalized by the signing of the Treaties of Osnabrück and Münster, led to a period known as the “Peace of Westphalia.” Westphalia represented a fundamental change in the power balance of European politics: instead of the Holy Roman Empire holding supreme authority, power would now rest with states themselves, manifested in terms of sovereignty, territory and equality. One of the chief ways in which these “Westphalian” states would cement this authority was through the use of maps. Before 1648, there was little on a European map to indicate where one country ended and another one began. But after 1648, this all changes: these new Westphalian states are represented with bright colors and clearly marked boundaries, defining borders and becoming an important part in creating the state and justifying its sovereignty. The role which maps have played in the spread of the Westphalian state is only just beginning to be researched. Yet the limited efforts to date have all focussed on Europe. This is unfortunate, as today, while Europe has, according to some observers, moved into a stage in which Westphalia is no longer a useful model with which to understand the state and the ways in which it relates to sovereignty, government, power and the individual, the old Westphalian model of the state has more recently been exported all around the world.

The purpose of this research was to ask: when did the Westphalian state start being exported to the rest of the world? What function did the map take in this? Did non-European maps exhibit properties of Westphalian maps before the arrival of European maps? How did European maps influence non-European maps?

Content/Methodology of Research: (800 words)

To start the research, a typology was developed for the different types of ‘political’ maps of Europe. Once this typology was developed, it was possible to categorise existing European maps, and find new maps in Asia.

Starting in 1568, this typology of maps and borders is presented below.

1. No obvious border

The first type of European political map is one in which there are no obvious borders: there are no dotted/ dashed lines and there is no use of colour. Mountains and rivers, two types of traditional bona fide border, are presented, but they do not necessarily indicate the presence of a border. The map *Europæ brevis* by an unknown cartographer, presented in Figure 1 provides a good example. The Pyrenees are readily identifiable, but there is nothing to

indicate that they constitute a border. The words “Francia” and “Spagna” can be made out, but there is little to show where one ends and the other begins.



Figure 1: Unknown cartographer, 1568, Europæ brevis: No obvious border

2. Dotted/ dashed border

Next, we have dashed or dotted borders. The 1611 map by Jodocus Hondius the elder, *Nova Europæ*, presented in Figure 2 serves as an example here. Again, country names can be found (“Gallia” and “Hispania”). Also, the Pyrenees are once again evident, but this time, a line made of small black dots is drawn through the mountain range, indicating a border. Notice how, again, there is no use of colour. This does not mean that a coloured version of this map does not exist; it means instead that the researcher has not found one. The colouring of maps was very much an ‘optional extra’ and it is apparent that many people chose not to pay for this extra service. *Ceteris paribus*, we would not expect the colouring of maps to change over time, yet as time progresses, maps become more colourful in several ways, as will be seen.



Figure 2: Jodocus Hondius (the elder), 1611, Nova Europæ: Dashed border

3. Two colour border

The next step in the evolution of the European political map is the two-colour border. Figure 3 presents such a map, and in the detail, we can see the border between France’ s border is pink, while Spain’ s border

is green. The pink line indicates ‘this is where France ends’ while the green line would suggest ‘and here is where Spain begins.’ The Pyrenees are again a clear part of the engraving, but interestingly, there is no dotted border; only the watercolours indicate the border (or borders: one where state A ends, and another where state B begins).



Figure 3: Unknown cartographer, 1630, Europa: Two-colour border

4. *Two colour border and solid colour states*

The next big evolution in the European political map is the use of solid colour. Sanson’s 1651 map, just three years after Westphalia, gives a good example (see Figure 4). As has been said, the use of colour in European maps is certainly not new in the seventeenth century, and indeed, examples of sixteenth century European-produced maps using solid colours have been found as part of this research in Japan. What is new, however, is the use of different, solid colours to represent the states, with two colour borders to show the boundaries (Figure 4 also uses dotted borders, although in this case, they are not exclusively for states; they are also used for smaller administrative units). Here, the use of colour is suggesting that the states have uniform sovereignty or control over a defined territory. This is an important precedent for future “Westphalian maps,” even when the territories they are presenting may not really be “Westphalian states.”



Figure 4: Nicolas Sanson, 1651, L’ Europe: Two-colour border and solid-coloured states

Conclusion/Observation (400 words)

It was now possible to apply this typology to European maps, and start to look at examples of Asian maps.

The table below shows the ways in which maps change over time.

Year	Cartographer	Dotted border	Two-colour border	Solid colours
1568	Unknown			
1570	Ortelius, A.			
1571	Forlani, P.			
1572	Unknown			
1581	Thevet, A.			
1595	Ortelius, A.			
1602	Le Clerc, J.			
1611	Hondius, J. (sr.)	X		
1619	Hondius, J. (sr.)			
1620	Hondius, J. (jr.)	X		
1623	Mercator, R.	X		
1630	Unknown	X	X	
1631	Hondius, H.	X	X	
1639	Tavernier	X		
1640	Bertius, P.	X	X	
1640	Cluverio, P.	X		
1640	Blaeu, W. J.	X		
1641	Boisseau, J.	X	X	
1644	Hondius, H.	X		
1646	Janssonius, J.	X		
1650	Sanson, N.	X	X	X
1651	Sanson, N.	X	X	X
1653	Briet, P.	X		
1654	Sanson, N.	X	X	
1658	Visscher, N.	X		
1660	Unknown	X	X	
1660	Duval, P.	X	X	
1661	Lea, P.	X		
1661	Duval, P.	X	X	
1661	Duval, P.	X		
1666	Sanson, G.	X		
1667	Sanson, G.	X	X	
1668	Duval, P.	X	X	
1669	Sanson, G.	X	X	
1669	Sanson, N.	X	X	
1670	Duval, P.	X		
1670	Sanson, N.	X	X	
1671	Berey, N. (jr.)	X	X	
1676	Duval, P.	X	X	
1686	Duval, P.	X	X	
1690	Vischer, N. J.	X	X	
1690	Vischer, N. J.	X	X	X
1692	Sanson, G.	X	X	
1699	Fer, N. de	X	X	X
1700	Delisle, G.	X	X	
1700	Berey, C. A.	X	X	
1700	Berey, N. (jr.)	X	X	

Maps in Asia were found to follow these trends, but only after the introduction of the European maps. Indeed, one of the strongest influences came from European cartographers applying their skills to Asia. For instance, Figure 5, found while researching in Japan, shows this European

influence on an Asian map quite clearly: the solid coloured regions (not states in this instance), dotted borders and two colour borders, first evidenced by Nicolas Sanson in 1650, immediately after Westphalia, can all be seen in this 1715 map of Japan by Dutch cartographer Adriaan Reland.



Figure 5: Adriaan Reland, 1715, Imperium Japonicum: Two-colour dotted border and solid-coloured regions

However, this becomes more interesting when we see this influence transfer to cartographers in Asia, such as in the segments from the globe presented in Figure 6 by Sawada Innori.



Figure 6: Sawada Innori, 1759, Globe. Two colour borders and solid-coloured states

There have been three major outputs from this research, all of which feature references to the funding provided by the Konosuke Matsushita Memorial Foundation.

The first is currently in print:

1. Pickering, Steve (2014). “Divide and Conquer: The impact of political maps on international relations” . *Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy*. 20(3): 461– 478.

The second applies the research presented above, and shows how maps can and have been used as deterministic factors for the justification of conflict. At the time of writing, this is about to be printed by the publishers:

2. Pickering, Steve (2014). “Geography and War: Avoiding the Curse of High Geopolitics” in Tor G. Jakobsen, *War: An Introduction to Theories and Research on Collective Violence* Second

Edition. New York: Nova Science Publishers.

The third extends this work into a monograph. This has been accepted for publication by Palgrave and will be published in 2015:

3. Pickering, Steve (2015). *Geography and War: Misperceptions, Foundations and Prospects*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

More details on these are provided in the document, "Report of Publication Research Results."