

NOTES ON READING THE ENTRIES

The entire Carte di Castello collection is described in eighty-two entries, which begin with the transcription and translation of the often very complex and narrative titles written in Dutch and Portuguese (difficult to read due to fading caused by years of exposure to the light), followed by the description of any notes and ownership stamps. Information is then provided about whether or not there are any other similar examples in existence. As regards the sixty-five Carte di Castello in the style of Johannes Vingboons (CdC 1–60, 64–5, 79–82), we found similar examples in the libraries and archives listed below, identified as follows:

BAV = Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Atlas of Queen Christina of Sweden;

BL = London, British Library, Atlas from the Harlem collection of Haarlem Van der Willigen;

BNF = Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France;

BPD = Biblioteca del Paço Ducal di Vila Viçosa, Portugal;

IAHGP = Recife, Pernambuco, Brasile, Instituto Arqueológico, Histórico e Geográfico Pernambucano;

LOC = Washington, D.C., Library of Congress;

MM = Rotterdam, Maritiem Museum;

NA = Den Haag, National Archief, imostly from the collection of Christoffel Beudeker;

ÖNB = Vienna, Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek;

Van der Hem = Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, *Atlas Blaeu - Van der Hem*, collected by the Dutchman Laurens van der Hem.

Each similar example we found has been identified with its complete bibliographic shelfmark. In order to carry out this research we used the following hard-copy and digital indices, studies and catalogues, which document and describe the cartographic and painterly work of Johannes Vingboons: Wieder 1925–33; Van der Krogt 2005; Gosselink 2007; *Desenhos da terra* 2003; *The Atlas of Mutual Heritage; Gallica*.

This research has enabled us to verify that the sixty-five Dutch maps in the Castello collection comprise almost fifteen one-offs, including the famous map of New Amsterdam (CdC 18). Furthermore, eleven of the maps have only one known second copy, most of which are in the *Atlas Blaeu - Van der Hem* in Vienna, albeit with fewer textual elements and iconographic details than the corresponding Carte di Castello. As a result, the Castello corpus has an extremely important role to play among the collections of so-called ‘secret cartography’ – that is to say not intended for printing – of the Dutch East and West India Companies, reproduced in manuscript form

by Johannes Vingboons and his workshop (see the essay by Angelo Cattaneo).

For the maps of Portuguese origin (CdC 61–3, 66–78), we managed to identify the direct source from which they were taken: the codex marked Res. 21 in the Biblioteca do Paço Ducal (Ducal Palace) de Vila Viçosa, in Portugal. We also used two main indices when studying these seventeen maps of Portuguese origin: PMC 1960; Domingues 2016.

When studying and describing the contents of both the Dutch and Portuguese cartographic and painterly groups in the Castello collection, we preferred to focus on the localization and historical reconstruction of the places shown, the analysis of their importance in the history of the early modern era, highlighting the local trading networks and routes that predated the arrival of the Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish, and then placing them into the context of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch expansion, conquests and colonial wars in the Atlantic, the Caribbean, Brazil, along the coasts of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, the China Sea and the seas of South East Asia. What is more, we not only undertook to transcribe and translate the titles in full, but also to study the keys and written information on the maps alongside the visual, graphic and cartographic elements.

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