

*Jesuit Mapmaking in China: D'Anville's Nouvelle Atlas de la Chine (1737)*. Edited by Roberto M. Ribeiro with John W. O'Malley, S.J. Philadelphia: St. Joseph's University, 2014. Pp. 172. \$70.

This beautiful volume weaves “word” and “image” in a rich tapestry that offers insight about the history of China, Jesuit missionary activity, and the art and science of map-making. In addition to 42 well-presented and finely printed maps, the book includes three informative essays and helpful background information. The maps themselves are extraordinary and show in great detail China and other lands in the region, including Korea, Japan, Formosa, Tartary (which includes Manchuria and Mongolia), and other nearby areas. The book also presents 16 illustrations and photographs.

In “Imperial China and the Jesuit Mission,” R. Po-chia Hsia tells the engaging story of the Jesuits from the time of Matteo Ricci through the reign of the Qing emperor Kangxi (1661–1722). The growing friendship between Emperor Kangxi and the Jesuits led to the “beginning of the large-scale mapping supervised by Jesuit scientists” (35) with the first version thought to have been finished by 1718 (37). This demanding map-making project carried out on-site by French and other European Jesuit missionaries is the early source of the maps in the volume. These were later adapted and reworked by Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville, an early 18th-century French cartographer. D'Anville was contracted to reduce and redraw the detailed maps “sent from China by the Jesuit missionaries” and to compose new general maps of the regions (41). This volume presents D'Anville's version. D'Anville himself states that the “detailed maps were very close indeed to the originals that were sent from China” (42).

These informative and stunningly beautiful maps influenced how many in Europe came to encounter and grow in understanding of the vast land of China. In “Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon D'Anville and the *Nouvel atlas de la Chine*,” Mario Cams explores the process of composition, the textual history of the maps, and how the maps “were the product of an intercontinental exchange of geographical knowledge by an extended network of people” (47).

The book is a real gem—to be studied and simply enjoyed. It should be welcomed by those interested in the geography and history of China, the Jesuit missions, and the art and science of cartography and topography.

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*Revision des gegenwärtigen Zustandes der Theologie. Ideen zur Geschichte des katholischen Dogmensystems. Vom Geist und Wesen des Catholicismus. Mit anderen frühen Schriften 1812–1819*. By Johann Sebastian Drey. Ed. Max Seckler. Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempto, 2015. Pp. xxxii + 816. \$112.76.

This is the fourth volume in the Tübingen edition of the writings of Johann Sebastian Drey, who was one of the most significant German Catholic theologians in the areas of