

"Fathers of German Cartography Mapped Lithuania from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment"

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New York Map Society

Arader Galleries, New York



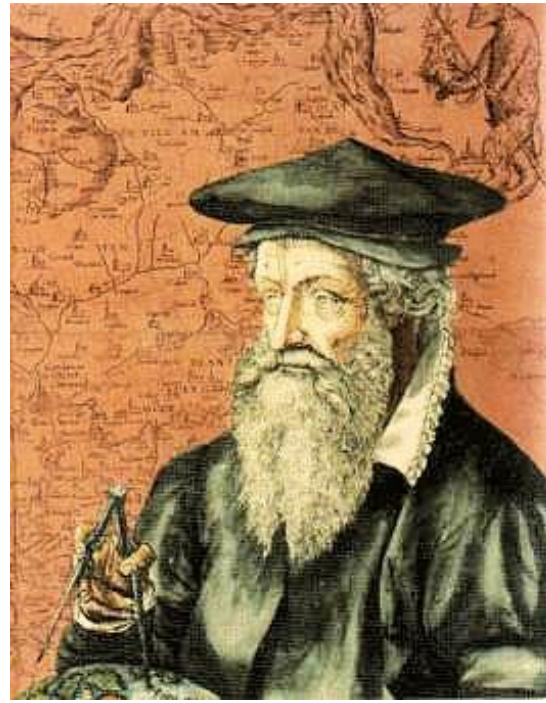
Holy Roman Empire
1400-1806



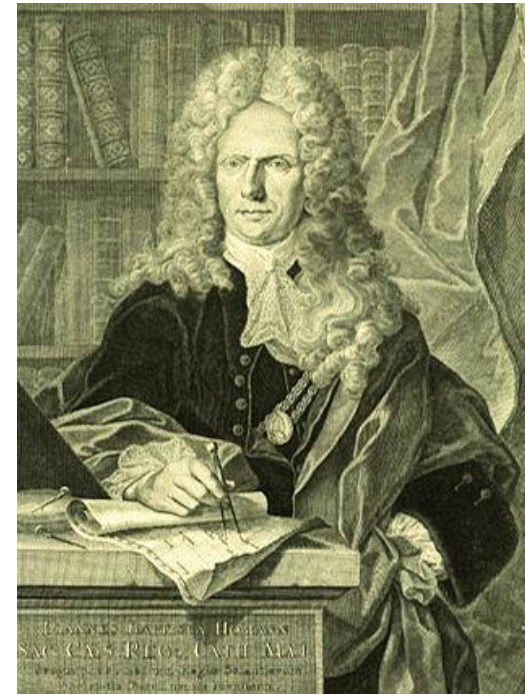
Grand Duchy of
Lithuania
c. 1436-1795



Martin Waldseemüller
c. 1470 – 1520



(Gerhard Krämer)
Gerard Mercator
1512-51 *Flanders*
1552-94 *Germany*



Johann B. Homann
1664-1724



Matthäus Seutter
1678-1757

The Renaissance (c. 1300s–1600s)
marked a revival of classical learning.

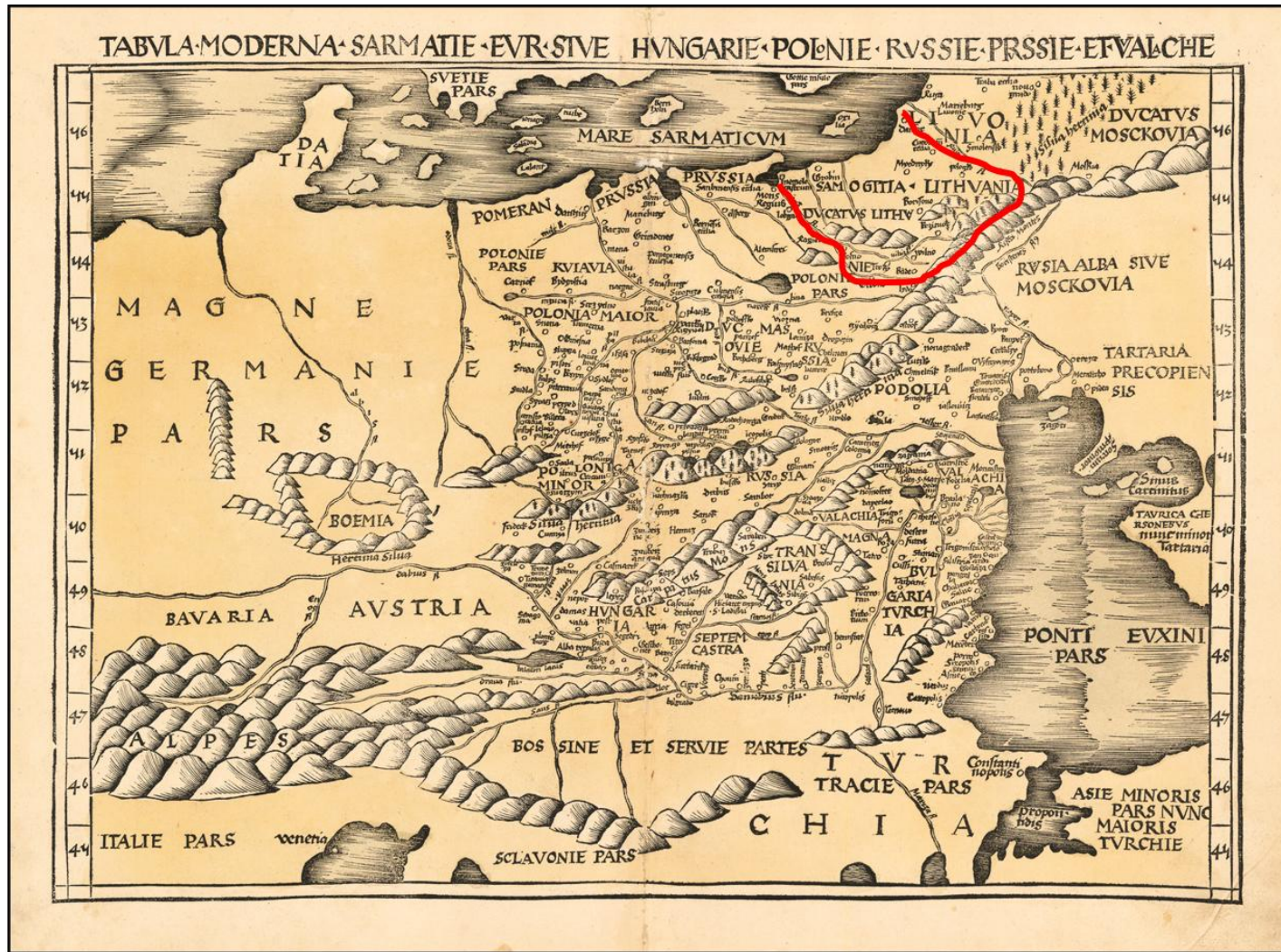
The Enlightenment (c. 1650s–
1800s) emphasized empirical
evidence and the scientific method.



1507 Martin Waldseemüller (c. 1470 – 1520): “*Universalis Cosmographia secunda Ptholemei traditionem et Americi Vespucci aliorum que lustrationes*” (A drawing of the whole earth following the tradition of Ptolemy and the travels of Amerigo Vespucci and others). Earliest surviving map with “**America.**” US LOC



1507 Waldseemüller: (Detail) “Universalis Cosmographia...” “AMERICA” was soon replaced with “Terra Incognita.”



1513 Waldseemüller: “*Tabvla Moderna Sarmatie..*,” from the 1513 edition of Ptolemy’s “*Geographia*,” with 20 maps as Ptolemy described, and 27 reflecting new discoveries. This is his earliest map with a label for the “*LITHVANIA*.” www.raremaps.com



c. 1595 Gerard Mercator:
“**Lithvania**,” 36.8 x 43.8 cm/14 ½
x 17 ¼ -inch copper engraving
from his “*Atlas sive
Cosmographicae..*,” published in
Düsseldorf a year after his death.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2020587765/>

The very first map to be titled
“Lithuania,” featuring 73
settlements and numerous river
systems, including the Memel
(Nemunas), Duna (Daugava),
Vistula, and Dnieper, down to the
Black Sea. The most accurate
and detailed map of Lithuania
until the 1613 Radvila-Blaue map
“*Magni Dvcatvs Litvaniae.*”



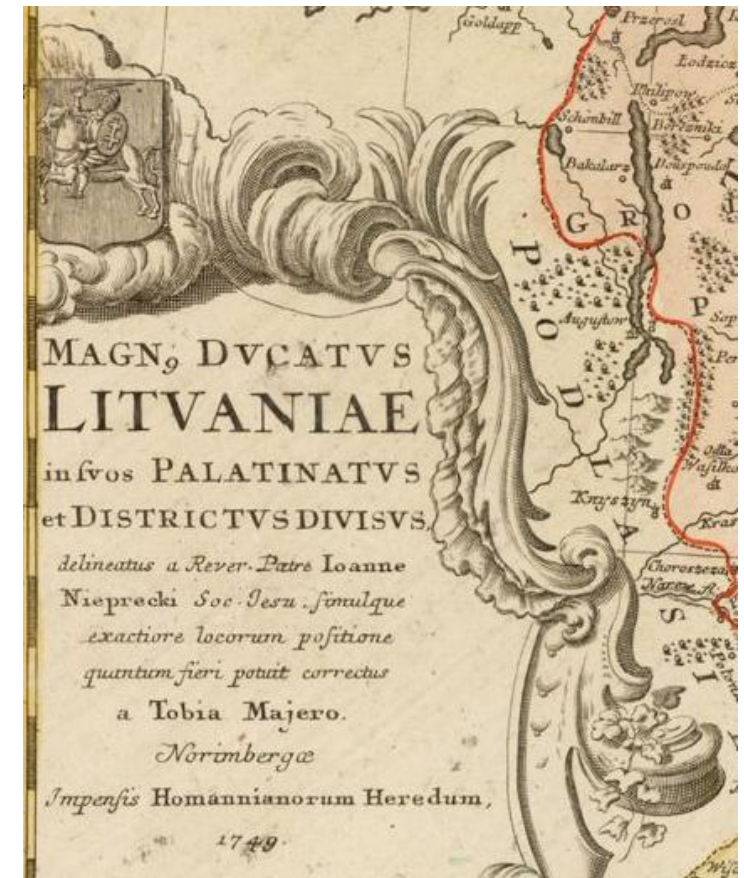
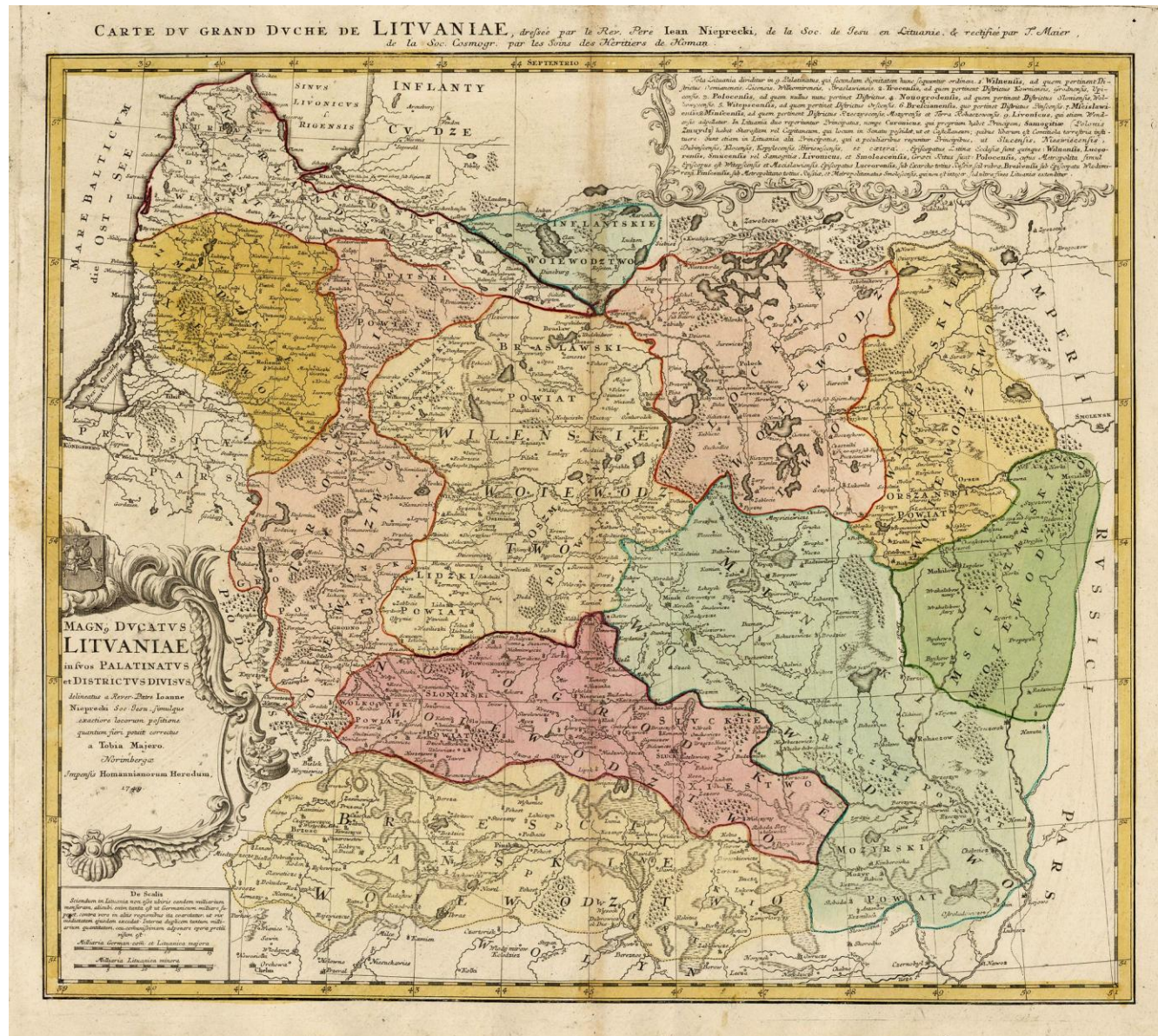
c. 1634 Gerard Mercator (mapmaker, drawn in 1570?) - Hondius Family (publishers): "Lithuania," Amsterdam, in Mercator's "Atlas Minor": 5.7 x 7.9 inches / 14.5 x 20 cm., published to meet the demand for smaller, cheaper atlases.

<https://oshermaps.org/>



1712 - 1739 Johann Baptiste Homann (mapmaker/engraver): "Regni Poloniae Magnique Ducatus Lithuaniae..," from his "Neuer Atlas," and later from his "Grosser Atlas Über die Ganze Welt" Nuremberg, 49.2 x 57.2 cm/ 19 3/8 x 22 1/2 inches. This map underwent many minor changes through 1739.

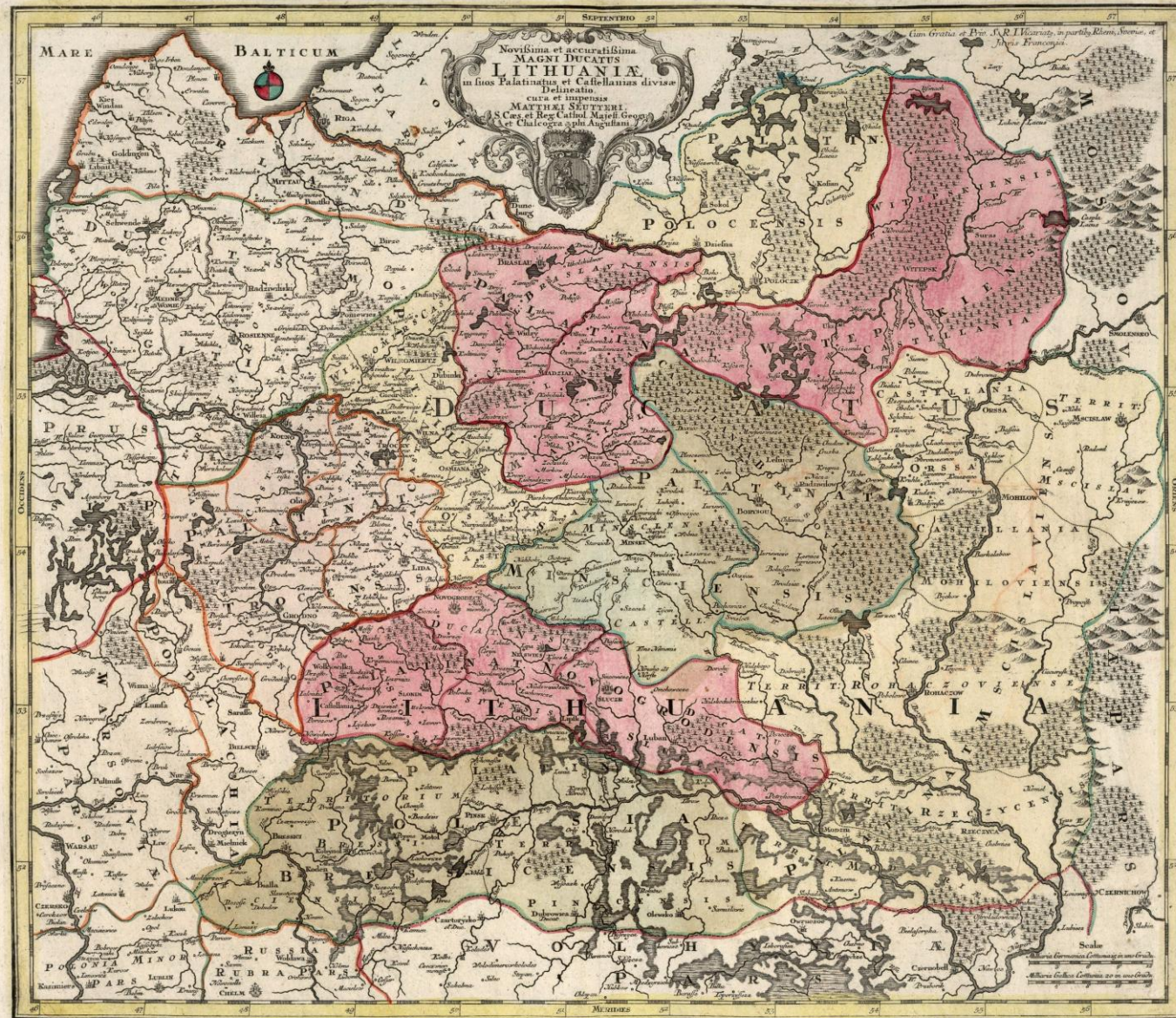
Bees and beehives are traditional Lithuanian symbols. www.raremaps.com



Post-1749 [but so dated] Homann Heirs (*publisher*), Jean Niepreckis (*mapmaker*, updating Tobias Mayer): "MAGN. DVCATVS LITVANIAE...", Nuremburg. www.raremaps.com

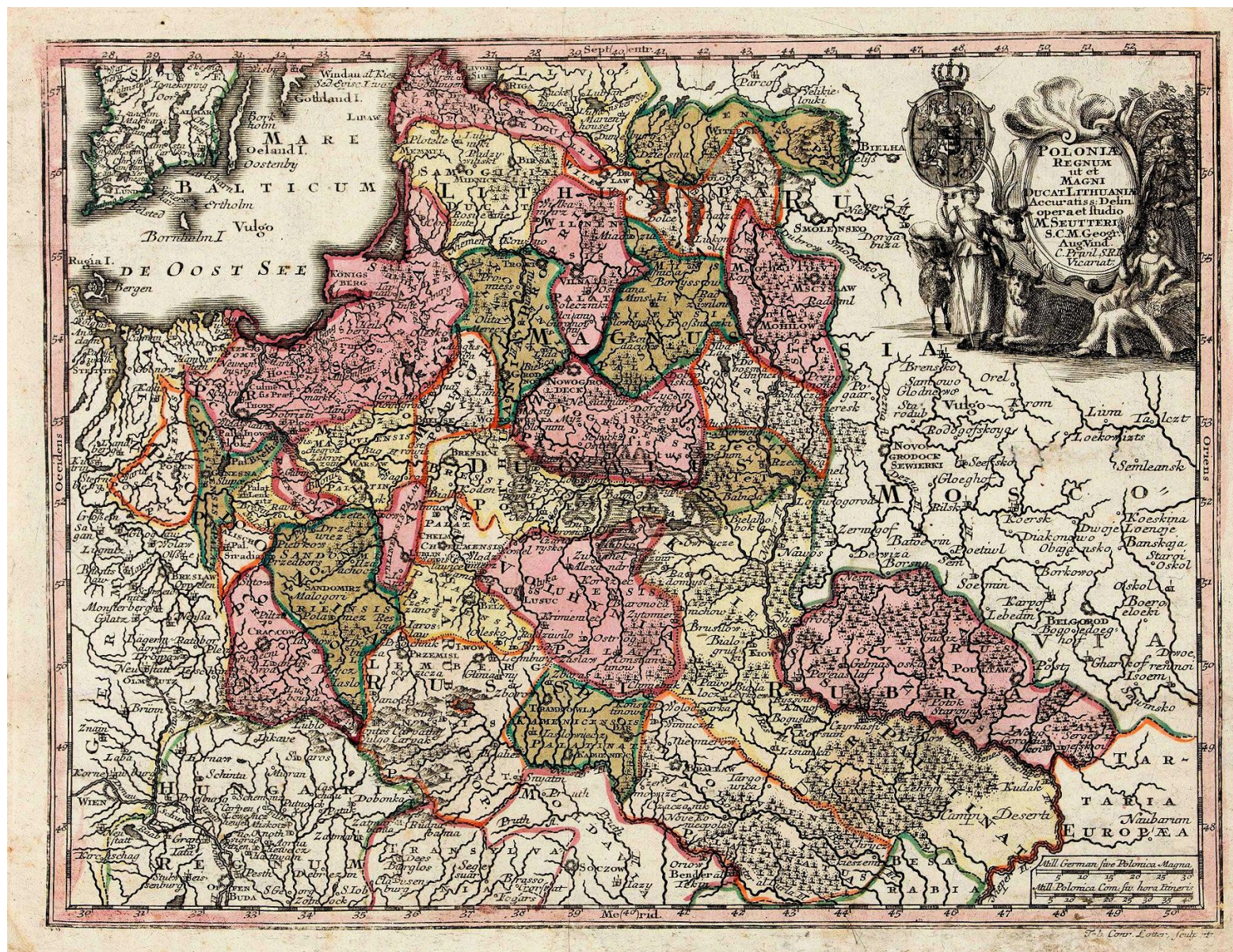


1730 Matthäus Seutter: "Poloniæ Regnum ut et **Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae**," Augsburg, 50 x 58 cm / published 1727-32. In 1762 the Probst Family, leading engravers/ publishers of Augsburg, bought half of Seutter's plates and reissued them with the Probst name until 1820. www.raremaps.com



1735 Matthäus Seutter: "Noviſſima et accuratiſſima Magni Ducatus Lithuaniae..," Augsburg. In 1731 he had been given, by Holy Roman Empire Emperor Karl VI, the title of "Imperial Geographer."

www.davidrumsey.com



1744-85 Matthäus Seutter
(publisher), Tobias Conrad Lotter
(engraver): "Poloniæ Regnum ut et
Magni Ducat. Lithuaniae,"
Augsburg, 7 ½ x 10 inches, from
"Atlas minor..," a pocket and a
school atlas. www.swaen.com

German mapmakers in the 18th-century Enlightenment, led by figures like Johann Baptist Homann in Nuremberg, were crucial for blending artistic, decorative styles with increasing scientific accuracy. They provided essential, readable, and highly detailed maps, supporting the era's demand for geographical knowledge.

Key contributions of German mapmakers during this period included:

- **Commercial Prominence:** Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Cologne became major centers for map production, rivaling French and British output.
- **Scientific and Artistic Blend:** While incorporating modern, accurate, and detailed geographical data, they maintained a traditional, decorative, and highly aesthetic style that made them popular.
- **Support for Governance:** These maps were vital for 18th-century "enlightened" administration, aiding in boundary negotiations, territorial claims, and, later, land taxation, particularly in the Habsburg territories.
- **Evolution of Language:** The transition from Latin to German in cartographic publishing reflected the rise of the German language as a medium for scientific communication.

*Vielen Dank an alle für die Teilnahme an der
Veranstaltung „Die Väter der Deutschen
Kartographie kartierten Litauen von der
Renaissance bis zur Aufklärung!“*

Many thanks to everyone for participating in the
event "The Fathers of German Cartography
mapped Lithuania from the Renaissance to
the Enlightenment!"

