



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Ungariae Tanst. descriptio nunc correcta et aucta Maximil. II Aug. Opt. Pr. PP dicata

**Stock#:** 75151  
**Map Maker:** Tannstetter (Georgius Collimituis)  
**Date:** 1566  
**Place:** Vienna  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:**  
**Size:** 21.3 x 27.2 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### ***An Important Early Copy of the Lazarus Map of 1528***

Lazarus' Map of Hungary (*Tabula Hungariae*) is one of the most important medieval maps of Europe.

#### **The 1528 *Tabula Hungariae***

The present map, created from an original drawn by Georg Tannstetter, is the earliest surviving copy of the original *Tabula Hungariae*, which was drawn from the manuscript of Lazarus Secretarius, a Hungarian cleric. Tannstetter's map was published by Johannes Cuspinianus and printed in 1528 in Ingolstadt by Petrus Apianus. Tannstetter's map now survives in a single example in the National Library of Hungary.



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### **Ungariae Tanst. descriptio nunc correcta et aucta Maximil. II Aug. Opt. Pr. PP dicata**

The map shows the settlements and landmarks of the Kingdom of Hungary in the early 16th century. The southern areas were then occupied by the Ottoman Empire. As the only covered parts outside the border are in the south, it is thought that the purpose of the creation of the map was the preparations for the war against the Ottomans. Some of the settlements shown on the map vanished during the years of Ottoman wars.

The most valued information on the map are the names and descriptions of settlements. There are approximately 1400 geographical names on the map, of which 1270 are names of settlements (365 on the territory of post-Trianon Hungary.) The geographical names were transcribed differently from modern times. For example, today's é was written ee, today's ö was ew. It is also noted that c is sometimes written tz, which is a characteristic of the Old High German orthography. These may be created by contributors, who prepared the work for printing. However, with some other names, Lázár used the pronunciation of Hungarian dialects.

Lazarus' map, *Tabula Hungariae*, is considered the oldest survived map of Hungary. The original was made around 1515, while a printed version appeared in 1528 in Ingolstadt. It was a much more detailed depiction than anything produced up to that point, illustrating fortifications, settlements, and some historical events. It is an authentic and very valuable document with respect, also, to the situation in the northern part of present day Serbia, just before the Battle of Mohács and the Ottoman expansion after the battle. After its "re-discovery" in 1906, it became the subject of study for a large number of researchers. It also represents a segment of planetary cultural heritage and, as of 2007, has found its place on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register. The original is kept in the Map Collection Hungarica, at the National Széchényi Library in Budapest.

The *Tabula Hungariae* is also called Lazarus map, because its manuscript was made by a person called Lazarus, who worked under Archbishop Tamás Bakócz (1497-1521) in the chancellery. Katalin Plihal's studies during the recent years have revealed a person who perfectly fits the known descriptions, Lazarus Tinódy.

The orientation of this map is quite unusual with geographic north rotated to right by about 40 to 45 degrees. The theories for this orientation are generally (1) the map employs a world projection of Ptolemy or that (2) the map has no specific mathematical orientation.

### **Detailed Condition:**