



Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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[Austro-Hungary] Germany. Austrian Dominions

Stock#: 97074
Map Maker: Lizars
Date: 1840
Place: Edinburgh
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 20 x 16.5 inches
Price: SOLD



Description:

The Empire of Austria

The map titled "Germany, Austrian Dominions," published by Lizars around 1840, is a detailed cartographic representation of a considerable portion of Central and Southeastern Europe. By the early 19th century, the art of mapmaking had reached new heights, with detailed depictions of geographical features and political boundaries. This map, in particular, sheds light on the vast dominions under the banner of the Austrian Empire. Given the detailed nature of this map, with indications of cities, roads, rivers, mountains, and lakes, it serves as a testament to the meticulous nature of cartographers in this period.

Regions and Their Histories in the First Half of the 19th Century

- **Austria:** The heart of the Habsburg Empire, with Vienna as its capital. Under the leadership of Emperor Francis I (reigned from 1804-1835) and later his son, Ferdinand I, Austria saw the rise of nationalism and demands for constitutional reforms.
- **Bohemia and Moravia:** Primarily Czech regions with Prague as the capital of Bohemia. Both territories witnessed increased demands for autonomy from the Habsburg Empire.
- **Galicia:** A region with a Polish majority and Ukrainian minority. Lemberg (modern-day Lviv) was its capital. The period saw a growing Polish nationalism against Austrian rule.
- **Tyrol and Salzburg:** Alpine regions with Innsbruck as Tyrol's capital. The early 19th century witnessed anti-Napoleonic sentiments and uprisings.



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- **Styria, Carinthia, and Lombardy:** Graz is the capital of Styria. These regions experienced tensions as Napoleonic wars reshaped their borders and governance.
- **Croatia, Istria, and Dalmatia:** Zagreb is the capital of Croatia. These regions saw rising Croatian nationalism and struggles against both Austrian and Hungarian influences.
- **Hungary:** Budapest as its capital and under the leadership of Palatine Joseph, Hungary was in a constant struggle for greater autonomy from the Habsburgs.
- **Sclavonia, Bannat, Transylvania, and Bukovina:** Varied regions with Timișoara as the capital of Bannat and Cluj as the capital of Transylvania. These regions, particularly Transylvania, witnessed tensions among Romanians, Hungarians, and Saxons.
- **Silesia:** A region primarily in modern-day Poland with Breslau as its capital. It experienced industrial growth and was a bone of contention between Austria and Prussia.

Overview of Political History

The initial decades of the 19th century for the Austrian Empire were akin to navigating a ship through stormy seas. The aftershocks of the Napoleonic Wars and the defining Congress of Vienna (1815) left Austria as one of Europe's principal powers, but it was an empire simmering with internal discontent.

The Empire's tapestry of ethnicities witnessed a surge in nationalism, with each thread vying for more autonomy. The Metternich system, championed by State Chancellor Prince Klemens von Metternich, sought to suppress these rising liberal and nationalist voices. The pressures built up, and by the 1840s, the Empire stood at the threshold of the sweeping Revolutions of 1848.

In summation, Lizars' map paints more than just the physical terrain of the Austrian Empire; it encapsulates the diverse and multifaceted nature of an empire at its zenith, yet on the precipice of profound internal change. The regions, with their unique identities, set the stage for the dynamic transformations that the latter part of the century would usher in.

Detailed Condition: