LITHUANIA MINOR AND PRUSSIA ON THE OLD MAPS (1806–2008)

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Abstract. While continuing researches on ancient cartography (Lukoševičius 2013) the publication is aimed at viewing maps of Lithuania Minor and Prussia in the perspective of historical events, with a special emphasis on most important historical events as well as cartography development moments. The method used is analysis of different maps, by different authors, found in cartographical archives. The article presents the authors and designers 48 maps of Lithuania Minor and Prussia and discusses map characteristics. It also provides links that are helpful for the readers interested in a more detailed studies of specific maps.

Summarizing research results the authors conclude that ancient maps where Lithuania Minor is marked are true historical witnesses helping to understand long and complicated formation process of Lithuania Minor and the state of Lithuania; however the analysis alone is insufficient to fully reveal its historic concept.

Keywords: Prussia, Lithuania Minor, lietuvininkai, historical destiny, old maps, language maps, ethnic land, ethnographic areas.

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1. Maps expansion of Prussia, 1806–1871

When Napoleon’s Russian campaign ended in disaster 1812 Prussia joined France’s enemies again and its status as great power was restored at the Congress of Vienna. Its population and territory were roughly the same size as before 1806, but the territory had shifted to the south-west and a greater proportion of its population was therefore of German nationality in a greater extent. The German Confederation was created at the same time as a replacement for the dissolved Holy Roman Empire, this institution would however with time be more and more regarded as temporary solution only. The issue of Germany’s unification would dominate the next half century.

201 years ago, on 24 June 1812, started the Russian campaign of Napoleon. With a total of about 475,000 soldiers, all in all, including rear-guard, about 610,000 men and 200,000 horses, Napoleon crossed the Russian border behind Klaipėda (Memel). The Fig. 1 shows Napoleon’s additions to France and states under Napoleon’s control, 1812.

In Fig. 2 map of Prussia and Poland to illustrate the campaigns of 1806. Publication: “Atlas to Alison’s History of Europe”, by Alexander. Keith Johnston, published by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh. Engraver: Anon. An engraving of central and eastern Europe during the Napoleonic era. Places where battles, fought in 1806, have been underlined. The map shows the newly created Duchy of Warsaw which was formerly recognised by Prussia by the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807.

Alexander Keith Johnston (1804–1871), Scottish cartographer and geographer royal of Scotland. He issued many notable atlases, maps, and gazetteers, including The National Atlas of Historical, Commercial, and Political Geography (1843), The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena (1848), The Dictionary of Geography (1850; known as Johnston’s Gazetteer), and The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography (1861). The maps were drawn for Alison’s History of Europe by Alexander Johnston and drew high praise from historians and military experts when they were first published in 1850.
A son, Alexander Keith Johnston, 1844–79, carried on the work of the map-publishing house founded by his father. He assisted (1873–75) in a survey of Paraguay and died in Africa while leading an expedition of the Royal Geographical Society to Lake Nyasa.

Fascinating hand colored 1815 map by Edinburgh cartographer John Thomson (Fig. 3) depicts Prussia (central and northern Europe). In 1815 Prussia emerged from the Napoleonic Wars and the Congress of Vienna as the dominant Germanic power. Its new borders included much of the Kingdom of Saxony, Rhineland, and Poland. In subsequent years Prussia would take a leading role in governing the German Confederation. The whole is beautifully engraved in the minimalist English style pioneered in the early part of the 19th century. Thomson’s maps are known for their stunning color, awe inspiring size, and magnificent detail. Thomson’s work, including this map, represents some of the finest cartographic art of the 19th century. Relief is shown by hachure with towns, cities, and major topographical features identified. Engraved in 1815 and issued as plate no. 22 in the 1817 edition of Edinburgh cartographer John Thomson’s New General Atlas.

Cartographer John Thomson was one of the leading masters of the Edinburgh school of cartography which flourished from roughly 1800 to 1830. Thomson and his contemporaries (Pinkerton and Cary) re-defined European cartography by abandoning typical 18th century decorative elements such as elaborate title cartouches and fantastic beasts in favor of detail and accuracy. Thomson’s principle works include the “Thomson’s New General Atlas” published from 1814 to 1827 and his “Atlas of Scotland”. The “Atlas of Scotland”, a work of groundbreaking detail and dedication would eventually bankrupt the Thomson firm in 1830. Today Thomson maps are becoming increasingly rare as they are highly admired for their monumental size, vivid hand coloration, and superb detail.

In Fig. 4 detailed map of Prussia by Mollo Tranquillo, 1817 with its neighboring countries and the Baltic sea, divided up in its various provinces. With many engraved names of cities, villages and smaller places. A good map of Prussia after the newest cartographic sources in Vienna published. In the lower corner a small mileage scale and a table of explanations, as well a listing of Prussia’s provinces. Prussia is divided up in political regions with outline and body colors. Moreover the various kingdoms are additional equipped with information of the various counties. Streets, rivers, mountains and many small cities and villages are engraved.

Mollo Tranquillo (1767–1837) was an Italian engraver, printer and publisher. Collaborated with several French and English map makers and published Dirwaldt’s atlas, but his works rarely appear on the market.

In Fig. 5 an attractive map of modern-day Germany and Poland, then called Prussia, published by Anthony Finley in his New General Atlas in 1832. The Finley maps from this atlas are renowned for the crispness and clarity of the engraving, and the delicate pa-
Anthony Finley (1790–1840) was an American map publisher based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His most prominent works, *A New American Atlas* and the *New General Atlas*... were published from 1824 to 1834. While little is known of Finley’s personal life, he seems to have worked in the same publishing and engraving circles as Tanner. Though most of Finley’s cartographic material was borrowed from European sources, his atlases were favorably reviewed at the time of their publishing. His works are known for being attractively sparse and minimalist, focusing primarily on clarity and only the most important facts.

In Fig. 6 nice and detailed map of Prussia with engraved place names, rivers and political borders. Drawn and engraved by Alexander Findley in London 1843. Map, hand colored in wash and outline, when published.

Alexander George Findlay (1812–1875), was an English geographer and hydrographer. He early devoted himself to the compilation of geographical and hydrographical works, and his atlases of “Ancient and Comparative Geography” are known all over the world.

In 1851 he completed the revision of Brookes’s “Gazetteer”, and the same year published his earliest important work, on the “Coasts and Islands of the Pacific Ocean”, in 2 vols. of 1,400 pages. As a cartographer Findlay exhibited a wide practical knowledge of
the sailor’s requirements which even the hydrographic department of the admiralty was not able to surpass, and he executed a series of charts universally known and appreciated by the mercantile marine. In 1844 Findlay was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1870 the Società Geografica Italiana elected him one of its foreign honorary members. Findlay’s various publications embrace a total of no less than ten thousand pages, all of which are in active use.

In Fig. 7 a delightfully whimsical 1846 map of Prussia, from a German kinderatlas or children’s atlas. The map details the Kingdom of Prussia from Memel to Opplen as far as Aachen in the west with divisions shown by color coding. The whole is surrounded by a wide border featuring charming vignettes meant to illustrate the peoples and cultures of the region. These include the names of the various Prussian provinces at the bottom, two Prussian soldiers at each side, illustrations of important buildings on the top left and right corners, etc.

The map is accompanied by its adjacent page, which includes a poetic history of the Kingdom of Prussia in German gothic type. The wonderful and rare map was drawn by Anst. V. A. Boeden of Berlin in the 1846 issue of Julius Loewenberg’s Geographische Landerfibel.

Cartographer Julius Loewenberg (1800–1893) was a German Jewish printer, geographer, and author active in Berlin during the middle part of the 19th century. Loewenberg was born in the Duchy of Posen. He attended Yeshiva in Kleczewo (Poland) and graduated to the Protestant Gymnasium of Thorn before moving on to study Christian theology and geography at the Universitv of Berlin. His works include various atlases, histories, and several translations of the works of Alexander von Humboldt, with whom he was apparently close.

In Fig. 8 general map of Prussia and Switzerland drawn by Major C. Radefeld. Map steel engraving, hand colored in outline when published. Relief shown by hachures. Full title: General-Karte von Preussen, 1847. Entw. u. gez.v. Hauptm. C. Radefeld. The table in lower bottom gives a statistic overview over the different provinces, as well an inset map of the duchy of Neuchatel.

Radefeld, Carl Christian Franz (1788–1874) Austrian cartographer, creator, 413 works. Main of them “Atlas der Erdbeschreibung” in 1841 and atlas “Neuester Universal Atlas” in 1846.

In Fig. 9 map of Prussia by John Tallis, 1851. Map was drawn and engraved by John Rapkin for the “Illustrated Atlas”, one of the last decorative atlases. The five vignettes include a portrait of Frederick the Great and prospect of Berlin and a view of the Brandenburg Gate. John Tallis is considered among the renowned cartographers of the 19th century. John Tallis was born in the year 1838. Not only he was an expert cartographer, John Tallis was a renowned publisher too. John Tallis established the Tallis and Company and produced some of the best maps under that banner. One of the famous maps published by John’s company was the Illustrated Atlas of World in the year of 1851. It was published in 1849 and the illustrations were done by J. Rapkin. Wide usage of vignettes and
ornamented engravings were the specialties of John’s works.

In Fig. 10 is presented atlas map from Adolf Stielers Hand-Atlas, Stockholm, J. L. Brudin, 1852. In the map Prussia, Posen, Poland, Krakow. Relief shown by hachures. All text in German.

**Adolf Stieler** (1775–1836) was a German cartographer who worked most of his life in the Justus Perthes Geographical Institute in Gotha. His atlases are deservedly held in high esteem for their excellence. His Handatlas was the leading German world atlas until the middle of the 20th century, parts of which were printed until 1944. 352 works in 639 publications in 12 languages.

In Fig. 11 fascinating 1862 map by Justus Perthes and A. Stieler depicts Prussia and the states of northeastern Germany. Unlike other cartographic publishers of the period, the Justus Perthes firm, did not transition to lithographic printing techniques. Instead, all of his maps are copper plate engravings and hence offer a level of character and depth of detail that was impossible to find in lithography or wax-process engraving. All text in German. Issued in the 1862 edition of Stieler’s Schul-Atlas.

Cartographer **Justus Perthes** (1749–1812) was one of the most important German cartographic engravers of the 19th century. Perthes began his publishing empire with the 1784 issue of the famed survey of European nobility known as the *Almanac de Gotha*. In 1817 Perthes switched his focus to cartographic publishing. From 1817 to 1890 the Perthes firm would issue thousands of maps for more than 20 different atlases. Along with the visionary editors Stieler, Peterman, Meyer and Spruner, the Perthes firm pioneered the Hand Atlas. He also produced a number of important wall maps and case maps. From 1817 to 1890 the Perthes firm would issue thousands of maps for more than 20 different atlases.

In Fig. 12 is presented map of Prussia by Alvin J. Johnson. This beautiful map shows Germanic nation as it was form a brief period in mid 19th century. It shows the areas geographic features, railroads, roads, cities and towns. Political divisions are delineated in hand applied pastel colors. Each is slightly different as the colors were applied by hand. Map is extraordinary examples of the 19th century printing and engraving arts.

**Alvin Jewett Johnson** (1827–1884) was a prolific American map publisher active from 1856 to the mid-1880s. Johnson was born into a poor family in Wallingford, Vermont where he received only a based public education. He is known to have worked as school teacher for several years before moving to Richmond, Virginia. Johnson got his first taste of the map business and a salesman and book canvasser for J. H. Colton and company. Alvin J. Johnson was not the most famous of American atlas publishers of the 19th Century, in fact in most cartography texts he is merely an afterthought. However, family reference book. The fact Johnson most likely played a role in financially saving the failing Colton firm is probably as an important, if not greater, than his contribution to cartography. his
atlases were extremely popular, as evidenced by their current availability relative to those of his competitors, and his success as a salesman and publisher helped establish the atlas as vital.

In Fig. 13 map Gemany and Prussia by Mitchel, Samuel Augustus, 1865. This is one of the finest maps of Gemany and Prussia ever created. It was made to the unification of Prussia and the various Germanic States. The border is striking and the colors more vibrant than most other 19th century maps of this region. The original hand-painted map, from which this replica was made, was created by the second generation one of America’s finest mapmaking families, Samuel Mitchell, Jr. of Philadelphia. This map was the one of the first created under son’s watch, so he spared no expense to create one of the finest maps ever made.

With the coming war, the borders (particularly in the West) would be changing often and this view of the U.S. is fascinating.

2. Caricature and comic maps of Prussia

In Fig. 14 caricature map of Prussia, published in “Geographical Fun. Humorous Outlines of Various Countries”, priced five shillings. The map was supposedly drawn by a fifteen year old girl, with the verse underneath by “Aleph”, a pseudonym for William Harvey (1796–1873).

He was a popular journalist and author of “London Scenes and London People...”, published in 1863. After the Battle of Sadowa, in which the Prussians destroyed the Austrian army with a new needle gun, Count Bismark of Prussia is approached by the other German states to head the North German Confederation.

In Fig. 15 comic map of Europe by Federic Rose, also called “Novel Carte de Europe designed for 1870”; England enraged forgets Ireland but still keeps it in her power; Spain and Portugal smoke away lazily; France tries to overthrow Prussia who advances one hand on Holland and knee over Austria; Italy advises Bismark to keep off; Corsica and Sardinia laugh on at all; Denmark hopes to recover Holstein; Turkey is drowsily awakening from smoke; Sweden crouching like a pant-her; Russia as a beggar trying for anything to fill his basket. Whether imperial, soviet or post-communist, Russia is a favourite subject of octopodal cartography.
So was its near-namesake, Prussia. A CLO map of the German Empire’s core state dated 1915 (Fig. 16). The rather comical head of this Prussian Octopus is centred on Berlin, and its tentacles are scraping together extra territory from the general neighbourhood.

The pictorial map shows how Prussia has stolen one province after another from her neighbours and, like a baleful octopus, is still stretching out her tentacles to grasp further acquisitions. The territories included in the original Kingdom of Prussia are marked [dark grey]. The territories since absorbed to negotiation, force, or fraud are marked [light grey].

The list of provinces acquired by Prussia, each draped with a tentacle, reads:

- Silesia, seized by Prussia from Austria in 1740
- Polish territory, stolen by Prussia in 1772, 1793 and 1795
- [the Rhine Province], acquired by Prussia in 1813
- Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, wrested from Denmark in 1864
- [Hesse], annexed by Prussia in 1866
- [Bavaria], federated with Prussia since 1870
- Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France in 1871
- Belgium, invaded and occupied by Germany in defiance of her treaty obligations, in 1914.

Publisher Kalimedia Verlag for Dummy Magazin offered a fantastic image of modern Europe (Fig. 17), where Middle Europe without Germany. Leave the reader comments.
3. Maps of Prussia within the Kaiserreich, 1871–1919

Before unification, German territory was made up of 27 constituent states. These states consisted of kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, free Hanseatic cities and one imperial territory. The Kingdom of Prussia was the largest of the constituent states, covering some 60% of the territory of the German Empire (Figs 18 and 19).

In Fig. 20 Nord-Ostliches Deutschland bearbeitet von C. Vogel. Extremely detailed 1873 map Prussia with relief shown by exquisite hachuring. Covers from Jutland south to Frankfurt, and east as far as Poland Plate 22 in Stieler’s Hand Atlas 1875, published by Justus Perthes. Source: Stieler, A., Hand-Atlas, (Gotha) 1873.

4. Ethnic and Linguistic maps of Lithuania Minor

Determining ethnic-historical boundaries of countries is a very significant problem not only in case of Lithuania but in other countries too. The basic criterion in determine lands, inhibited by Lithuanians is to use historically documented resources. In this case the boundaries appear to be well-known. Historical land of Lithuania Minor is very well-known from German documents (Lietuvininkų žodis 1995; Pėteraitis et al. 2003; Garšva 2008; Mažoji Lietuva 2010).

Our research considers it both interesting and important to dispute both Ethnic and Linguistic maps (Figs 21, 22) as they reveal the extent of the Lithuanian language area, however, there are very few such maps preserved.

Two main factors helped Lithuanians perceive themselves nationally as a separate community, i.e. native tongue and ethnic culture. “Prussian Lithuanians were not a nation, only an ethnic group, that fulfilled criteria required to ethnos (ethnie) by Anthony D. Smith: common selfname or ethnonym, faith in common ancestry, common history, existence in historically stable territory, one or some signs of culture, solidarity feeling of a group” (Strakauskaitė 2001). Limited data regarding the Lithuanian language only moderately reveal its usage extent and users in Lithuania Minor. The rare data are found to be highly informative.

In 1584 K. Hennenberger in his work “Kurzze und wahrhaftige Beschreibung des Landes czu Preussen” (Koenigsberg 1584) pointed the boundaries of the Lithuanian language in Prussia. According to K. Hennenberger, Insterburg county is settled mainly by
Lithuanians: “fast eitel Litau-er”, however, the southern border of the Lithuanian language in Prussia goes along the Priežiaus river, in the east it reaches the Great Lakes of Mozurijai. If to take this border line into account, the following areas are left outside: Pilia, together with Karaliaučius, Girdava, Ungura and Galdapė. The Lithuanian-speaking area at that time in Prussia covered approximately 15,000 km². In the 16th century the ethnographic area of Lithuania together with language area was divided into four provinces: Palatinate of Vilnius, Palatinate of Trakai, Duchy of Samogitia, Prussian Lithuania (Pakštas 1939).

At the beginning of the 17 c. Lithuanian ethnographic area covered 114,000 km², i.e. as many as at the start of the state in the 13th c. (Fig. 22).

In Fig. 23 the language situation in Lithuania Minor in 1876 as described by professor Königsberg i. Pr. Friedrich Kurschat. The blue line indicates the extent of the Lithuanian language area in 1876.

Richard Boeckh in his book “German Population Census and Language Area in European Countries” using the official data about the population census in Prussia in 1861 created colourful ethnic map, called “Language Map of the State of Prussia”. This is the first map to indicate settlements, inhabited by Lithuanians, Germans, the Polish, the Polish of Mozurai and Kuršininkai. Its reproduction was used by Vincas Vileisis in his book: “National Relations in Lithuania Minor” (Vileišis 1935).

German statistic treated as Lithuanians such Lithuania Minor residents who claimed the Lithuanian language to be their mother-tongue. The residents, who were Lithuanians and had Prussian citizenship, in German sourcebooks were officially called Litauer (in the same way the present-day Lithuanians are called).

In 1858 in Prussia were registered 139 780 Lithuanians, in 1861–139 428, in 1864–152 000, in 1867–146 000, in 1890–117 637, in 1900–106 230 (Garšva 2008). In Tetzner’s map of 1902 Lithuanian language area includes Klaipėda region, and circuits of Labguva, Pakalnė, Tilžė, Ragainė, Pilkalnis, Stalupėnai and Įsrutis.

The culture of Lithuania Minor was basically destroyed during the eight decades (1862–1944). If due to plague in 1709–1711 in Lithuania Minor approximately of the the population died (150 000), so after the ban of Lithuanian schools in 1864–1925 the official number of Lithuanians reduced over a half (78 000) (Kushner 1951).
Figs 24, 25 shows major Lithuanian linguistic area in 1876–1880.

In Fig. 26 nationalities map of the Province of East Prussia on the basis of official data made by Paul Langhans. The data on the languages are based on reports of the Royal Prussian Statistical State Office. The municipality units according to their mother tongue on 1 December 1905.

Fig. 27 – the Map of the Lithuanian language area with Defined Boundaries of its Usage, published by Petras Vileišis in 1905. The general number of geographic names is 192.

In 1905 after the adoption of resolution for the autonomy of Vilnius in the Great Seimas in Vilnius there arouse a necessity to announce the world that Lithuania existed, is existing and will exist. A year later the first Lithuanian map "Map of Lithuania and its Peripheries" was published. In 1918 in Lousana Juozas Gabrys published "Ethnographical Map of Europe". About 1918 in Geneva Antanas Viskanta created "Lithuania's Ethnographical Map", which shows the spread of the Lithuanian language in the part, belonging to Russia according to the data of 1897, as well as to Prussia according to the data of 1900 (Signatarų namai 2012).

Fig. 28 – on the initiative of Lithuanian Information Bureau in Lousana, in Berrn Geography Institute Kummerly published Carte de La LITUANIAE in 1918. The map was prepared by Vladas Daumantas. With its scale is 1:1500 000 it is an ethnographical map with Lithuanian placenames. Its three publications took place Switzerland, one – in the US.

The map also includes seven insertions, depicting historical periods of Lithuania: Lithuania before its division (1772–1795); Lithuania as a European state; Lithuania in prehistoric times; the Duchy of Lithuania, reigned by Mindaugas (1242–1263); the Duchy of Lithuania, reigned by Gediminas (1316–1341); Lithuanian lands during the reign of Algirdas and Kęstutis (1345–1377); Lithuanian lands during the reign of Vytautas Magnus (1392–1439). Full description of this map is performed by R. Girkus (Girkus 1999).

Vladas Daumantas (Vladislovas Dzimidavičius) (1885–1977) was a diplomat of Lithuania, a political character and collector. Since 1919 January 10 he was a plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lithuania in Switzerland; in 1944 he moved west and since 1951 lived in the USA.

Prussian partition lands, based on the census of 1910 Józef Kostrzewski and Ireneusz Rajewski. Illustrate in ethnic map (Fig. 29).

Fig. 30 presents Lithuania map with ethnographic border. It was created by V. Verbickas in 1911 and published by “Lietuvos ūkininko bendrovė” in St Petersburg, A. Iljin cartography enterprise.

Fig. 31 shows Lithuanian land in 1928 as described by Kazys Pakštas (1939).

5. Maps of East Prussia, 1878–1937

A major event in German history was the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, making Germany a world power. It was during this war that, in 1870, Prussian Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck orchestrated the unification of the German states. The
Fig. 26. The language situation in East Prussia. The green colour indicates the extent of the Lithuanian language area in 1905 as described by Paul Langhans.

Source: map by Paul Langhans: "Das litauische Sprachgebiet in Ostpreussen", verlegt bei Justus Perties from (Jonaitis 1936)

Fig. 27. Lithuanian language area map with defined Lithuanian language prevalence area boundaries.

Creator of the map – Petras Vileišis, 1905.

Source: http://www.maps4u.lt/lt/maps.php?cat=99
The German Empire was established under Prussian leadership with Bismarck as Chancellor. Wilhelm II, the last of the Hohenzollern dynasty, became Emperor of Germany (Kaiser) in 1888 and ruled until Germany’s defeat in World War I (Figs 32, 33).

After defeat in World War I, Germany was forced to give up the Danzig Corridor to Poland and Danzig once again became a free city. This caused the province
of East Prussia to be separated from the rest of Germany. The Rosenberg District was at this time contained in East Prussia. Klaipėda (Ger., Memel) and its surrounding district were severed from Prussia by the Treaty of Versailles. In 1923 Klaipėda region was returned to the Lithuania. Active members of Lithuanian government and active citizens of Lithuania Minor tried to join both parts of the country into one, independent state within ethnographic boundaries. Their efforts failed to succeed. Only a small part of Lithuania Minor, Karaliaučius region, could be attached to Lithuania (Stikliorius 1980). Even nowadays there are opinions that this area should be passed on to Lithuania; such passing would be unlawful revision of Potsdam agreements, i.e. "lawful act" (Brakas 1976; Pēteraītis et al. 2003; Iškauskas 2011). The pass of Karaliaučius region to Lithuania could be a compensation for the damage made during the occupation period.

The larger southern part of East Prussia is now Polish territory, the northern portion around Königsberg came to Russia. Such way the former Soviet Union has secured an access to the Baltic Sea, together with the adherent port. However, this area has become an exclave since Lithuania came away from Russia and turned to the West.

Fig. 34 presents wood engraving antique colour map Königsberg's city plan, 1894. Under its original German name of Königsberg, it was the capital of the German province of East Prussia, the earlier Ducal Prussia, and before that of the Monastic State of the Teutonic Knights. Map has a separate index page identifying streets and sites.

Fig. 35 presents A. Macijauskas’ created in 1900, the scale 1: 840 000, Lithuanian Latvian map. This is the first original Lithuanian map. As it was published during the Lithuanian press banning period (1864–1904), its place-names and the legend are printed in Latin. The greater part of its edition was confiscated by the zcast regime and the author of the map was sued. In 1904, after the cancel of press banning, the author of the map won his case in court. The map was published in St. Petersburg, A. Iljin cartography enterprise.

Figs 36–38 shows maps of Prussia in the period 1900–1920.

In Fig. 39 fragment from Deutschland Continental Road map (1930–1936) in very clear scale 1:300 000, the area around Königsberg and Danzing shown.

6. Old Lithuania Minor on the maps nowadays cartographers

Treasuring great respect for their own historical memory and referring to the criteria of truth and patriotism, cartography researchers of Old Lithuania started resoring and presenting for the public the maps of historical lands. A few of them are presented here (Figs 40–48).
Fig. 34. Antique map of Königsberg, 1894. Source: http://www.vintage-views.com/1890s-antique-colour-map-kaliningrad_pregel-konigsberg.html

Fig. 35. Lithuanian and Latvian land on the map. Map by A. Macijauskas, 1900. Scale 1:840 000 Source: http://www.ziemgala.lt/saugykla/pdf/5_girkus.pdf

Fig. 36. Kingdom of Prussia and its provinces around 1900 Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prussia_(political_map_before_1905).jpg

Fig. 37. Map of East Prussia, 1914 Source: http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/webpages/Karte_Ostpreussen_1914.jpg

Fig. 38. Map of Prussia, 1920. Source: http://pirmoiknyga.mch.mii.lt/Leidiniai/Prusijos20zem.en.htm

Romas Batūra map (Fig. 41), made after Petras Dusburgietis “Chronical of Prussian Land” introduces regions of Prussian land, settlements, castles by crusaders, Prussians, Jotvingiai, Lithuanians, battle or fighting spots near the castles and other events until 1330.

Romas Batūra (born in 1937 in Tauragė) is a Lithuanian historian and Doctor of Arts. Since 1972–1990 he was a lecturer at Vilnius University, since 1978 senior lecturer; since 1990 Chairman of Lithuanian history Department. Since 2006 he has been a senior lecturer in Military Academy. He prepared (1985) for publishing “Chronical of Prussian Lands” by Petras Dusburgietis.
Fig. 39. Continental Road map 8-Konigsberg (1930–1936)
Scale 1:300 000 from Deutschland-Strassenkarten (1918–1945)
Source: http://www.landkartenarchiv.de/conti8_193036.php

Fig. 40. Map of East Prussia, 1919–1945
Source: http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/webpages/Ostpreussen_1919-45_.jpg

Fig. 42 presents a Lithuania map “LITHUANIA IN REALITY” made by Algirdas Gustaitis, 1982 including 14 coats of arms of Lithuanian towns.

Algirdas Gustaitis (1916–2002) is a well-known writer, historian, journalist, cartographer and researcher of Lithuanian and Prussian cultures. While working for Vilnius University library he accumulated knowledge in history and cartography, which later used to prepare the map of Lithuania. (Fig. 42). He used to write commentaries to historical maps in order to show the real lands of Lithuania. In 1945 he moved to Germany, later to the USA.

Due to A. Gustaitis’ efforts 8 maps including explanations and notes were published, among them a map of Lithuania with target borders (Gustaitis 1983), Lithuania map by C. Ptolemy, Lithuanian–Swedish battle near Sandomiras in 1656, Pilypavas in 1956, Saslapilis in 1605, by G. Mercator “Litvania” and others.

Fig. 43 presents a map of historic Lithuanian lands. It was prepared by Juozas Andrius in 1979 in the USA and later published by J. Kapocius. The map is characteristic of ethnographical markings of regional borders in Lithuania and Lithuania Minor in different periods between 1918–1945. The map has also got “Potsdam line”; Potsdam agreement meant the split of Lithuania Minor.

Fig. 41. Prussian, Lithuanians, Jotvingiai lands until 1330. Romas Batūra after Petras Dusburgietis “Chronical of Prussian Land”. Source: http://lndp.lt/diskusijos/viewtopic.php?t=5416

Fig. 42. Map Tikroji Lietuva/ Lithuania in reality/ by Algirdas Gustaitis, 1982. Source: http://www.lietuvos.org/istorija/vasario_16/vasario-16_images/tikroji_lietuva.gif
Juozas Andrius (Andžejauskas) (1900–1988) Lithuanian army colonel worked in War topography department: he taught topography in 1930–34 in Military School and also made maps. During German occupation he lived in Lithuania but in 1944 moved to Germany. Later he emigrated to the USA and lived in Boston and Los Angeles. He successfully compiled the following maps: Political map of Lithuania, Geographical map of Lithuania (together with A. Salys, 1956), Ethnographical borders of Lithuania (1968), School map of Lithuania’s map for schools (1973), Lithuania (in English, 1978), Map of Lithuania with ethnographical borders of regions (1979).

Historic map of Lithuania Minor (Fig. 44) was made by Algirdas Matulevičius in 1989. It shows borders of Lithuania Minor, Lithuanian province, Lithuanian (Gumbines) department, East Prussia (Karaliaučius) department borders until plague and German colonization (20th c. beginning). The map is nicely decorated with the coats of arms of Lithuania Minor towns.

Algirdas Matulevičius (born in 1939 January 9 in Giedraiciai) is Lithuania’s historian, encyclopedist, researcher of Lithuania Minor history as well as Lithuanian national press renaissance.

Jūratė Bučmytė and Albertas Krajinskas 1995 created a typical trade map of the Northen part of Lithuania Minor (Fig. 45).

In Fig. 47 Konigsberg in historical views and plans: With a foreword by Marion Dönhoff of the Berlin State Library, and Barbara Schneider-Kempf of Koehler and Amelang (Hardcover – July 19, 2007).

In Fig. 48 Lithuania Minor (Karaliaučius region) map, with marked borders of administrative-territo-
rial laying and more places of significance for Lithuanian culture. The map used double naming of towns, villages and settlements: real or original and russified. The map was created by V. Šilas and A. Ščepkauskaitė in 2002 and issued by Council for Lithuania Minor Affairs.

In order to make East Prussia look more Russian, place names were changed. Cities, towns, and villages were often renamed after Bolshevik leaders and military men, even czarist generals. Lithuanian place names, which had been Germanized (at first partially and only in 1938 completely), were now russified. For example: Karaliaučius – Калининград, Tilžė – Советск, Įsrutis – Черняховск, Piliava – Балтийск, Darkiemis – Озерск, Ragainė – Неман, Gumbinė – Гусев, ect. Even the names of hydronyms were changed (a rare case in the world history). So Aismarės became Вислинский залив, Alna – Лава, Ameta – Строговка, Gilija – Матросовка, Nemunynas – Злая, Rominta – Красная, Skirvytė – Северная, ect. Traces of people who used lived in these areas for hundreds of years were also eliminated (Zinkevičius 1995).

Conclusions

An encouraging factor to prepare this publication was the respect towards the history of Lithuania Minor and its cultural heritage, bearing a special historical value and also the hope that this everlasting Baltic land will never be forgotten. The history and the presence of Lithuania are inseparable parts. The separated culture of Lithuania Minor had a great impact on the development of the nation of Lithuania, so Lithuania does feel the moral obligation to actively take part in developing the future of Lithuania Minor.

The researchers of old cartography in many foreign countries stick to the belief that the history of their countries can hardly be viewed without the assessment of the information found in the old maps and used. This very true attitude can be fully applied in history of Lithuania Minor and Prussia. Prussia’s and Lithuania Minor place in European history has been subject to widely differing interpretations. So far historians, cartographers and linguists of Lithuania Minor have been approaching the country from different aspects, especially if Lithuanians, Germans and the Polish came together. There will never be the same attitude but the research of old maps opens additional and valuable sources of information, helping depolarize divergent views and opposing assessments. The maps of these countries and their analysis can give more light on the historical development of “lietu-
Fig. 48. Lithuania Minor Today – the Kaliningrad Region of Russia (text in Lithuanian and Russian), (Gliožaitis 2008)
ly exchanged the original Lithuanian ones. The issue was widely analysed by V. Pėteraitis and J. Zinkevičius (Zinkevičius 1995; Pėteraitis 1976). Lithuania Minor place-names and hydronyms having existed for centuries are valuable cultural heritage worldwide. Taking this into account Russia should initiate and start the restoration of toponyms in Karaliauks region.

The maps of these countries and their analysis urge the contemporary historians to try and give more light on the historical development of Lithuanian nation. The opponents of historians sometimes cannot avoid hot disputes for a good reason: the latter ones are unable to answer the questions, because the problem is really complex and a number of historians limited.

The research of early cartography in order to understand long and complicated formation of Lithuania Minor is highly important; however, alone it is unable to fully reveal the prehistory of the nation. The problem of the state prehistory can be solved only by united efforts of cartographers, linguists and historians. This publication is also oriented towards the problem solution.

Summarizing we can state that the above mentioned Lithuania Minor and Prussia maps by Lithuanian and foreign authors lack thorough historical analysis and attention to become scientific discussions, so Lithuanian society are hardly aware of them.

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