



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

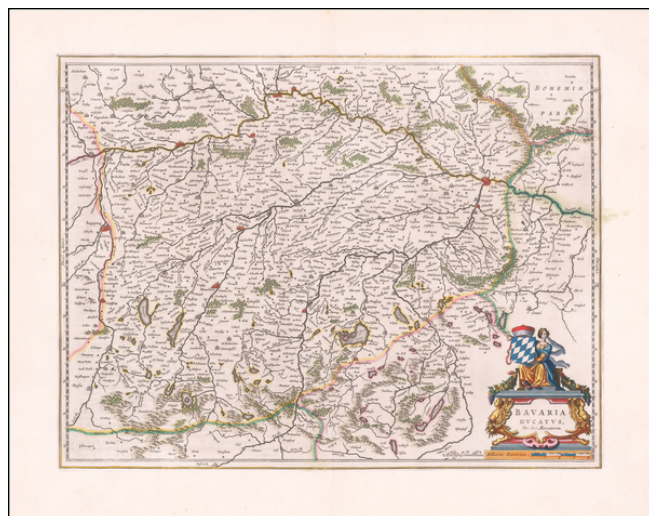
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### Bavaria Ducatus

**Stock#:** 60814  
**Map Maker:** Blaeu  
**Date:** 1640 circa  
**Place:** Amsterdam  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 19.5 x 15 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

#### *Antique Map of the Duchy of Bavaria in the early 17th Century*

Nice old color example of Willem Blaeu's detailed regional map of the Ducal Region of Bavaria, during the reign of Maximilian I.

The map is centered on Munich and the courses of the Iser and Inn Rivers, as they flow toward the Danube in the north, flowing through Ingolstadt, Regensburg, and Passau and extending to the Alpine cities of Fussen, Partenkirchen, Innsbruck and Saltzberg in Austria.

#### History of Bavaria

The Ducal region of Bavaria dates back its establishment in the southeastern part of the Merovingian kingdom from the 6th to 8th century. Settled by Bavarian tribes, it was under the control Frankish and ruled locally by Dukes. The duchy was re-created at the end of the Carolingian Empire (9th century) and became a duchies of the East Frank which would become the Kingdom of Germany and the Holy Roman Empire.

Between 1070 and 1180 the Holy Roman Emperors were again strongly opposed by Bavaria, especially by the ducal House of Welf. In the final conflict between the Welf and Hohenstaufen dynasties, Duke Henry the Lion was banned and deprived of his Bavarian and Saxon fiefs by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. Frederick passed Bavaria over to the House of Wittelsbach, which held it until 1918. The Bavarian dukes were raised to prince-electors during the Thirty Years' War in 1623.



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**Bavaria Ducatus**

Maximilian I of Bavaria established a unity and order in the duchy which enabled Maximilian to play an important part in the Thirty Years' War; during the earlier years of which he was so successful as to acquire the Upper Palatinate. Maximilian retained these gains at the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. In 1632 the Swedes invaded, and when Maximilian violated the treaty of Ulm in 1647, the French and the Swedes ravaged the land. After repairing this damage to some extent, the Maximilian died at Ingolstadt in September 1651, leaving his duchy much stronger than he had found it.

**Detailed Condition:**