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A R T Y K U Ł Y

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SWEDISH MILITARY CARTOGRAPHY
OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
THE EXAMPLE OF POMERANIA AND THE NEW MARCH
(NEUMARK)

Keywords: history of cartography, military cartography, fortress cartography

Słowa kluczowe: historia kartografii, kartografia militarna, kartografia forteczna

Military cartography of the modern era is rarely a subject of theoretical considerations and scientific reflection in Poland. In October 2016, a scientific conference was held in Toruń, as part of a joint initiative of the History of Cartography Group of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Institute of History and Archives of the Nicolaus Copernicus University. The conference was mainly devoted to this very field of knowledge about historical maps.¹ In a sense, it was a continuation of another meeting, which also took place in Toruń over 20 years earlier.² If we

¹ “Dawna kartografia wojskowa krajów młodszej Europy XVI–XX wieku”, Toruń 13–15 października 2016. Materials from this conference were published in the series “Z dziejów kartografii” (vol. XXII) entitled *Dawna kartografia historyczna i wojskowa*, ed. B. Konopska, J. Ostrowski, P. Wespiański, Warszawa 2018.

² “Kartografia wojskowa krajów strefy bałtyckiej XVI–XX w.”, Toruń 20–22 października 1994. The meeting was followed by a volume under the same title, edited by S. Alexandrowicz, Z. Karpus and W. Rezmer (Toruń 1996).

additionally take into account that military cartography is one of the main topics of our research, which only few historians (including Stanisław Herbst or Tadeusz Marian Nowak) have made one of their main topics, and in the most recent synthesis of the history of cartography of the Polish lands it practically does not exist on its own,³ it is clear that this field is still waiting for its monographers. Perhaps the growing interest will motivate the scientific communities to focus on developing a handbook of military cartography, because B. Olszewicz's 1921 work, which is rather a general synthesis of cartography with particular emphasis on military aspects, appears to be the only extensive one.⁴ It should also be remembered that former military cartography is a part of historical cartography and as such is the important auxiliary science of history – historical geography. However, in the newest textbook by Jan Tyszkiewicz, in subsection 2.6 *Military Landscape*, maps are not mentioned at all.⁵

This insufficiency is even more noticeable because any maps made by or used by the army are *the core* of modern cartographic production, especially when it comes to medium and large scale maps, manuscripts, fortresses' plans and plans for battles and war campaigns. They are of a growing interest not only to professional historians, who more and more often begin to treat them as self-sufficient sources with all the consequences, but also to regionalists, militaries' collectors or battlefield archaeologists, for whom a city plan or an exact battle plan, created in the course of a given war, or just after it, is sometimes the only or the most accurate area guide they have.

In the case of Pomerania and eastern Brandenburg (the New March), i.e. areas that were strongly “underdeveloped” in cartography, where, with one exception – the map of Eilhard Lubinus from 1618 – no domestic organized cartographic work was carried out before the middle of the 18th century. It was the Thirty Years' War that brought about a rapid development of cartography. It is a paradox that in the misfortune and trauma of the war, when these areas found themselves in the field of interest of the greediest and plundering state in the Baltic Sea basin – this brought about an incredible and unprecedented development in cartographic works.

³ Only fragments of chapters and subchapters on the development of cartography of individual historical districts of Poland are devoted to it. See S. Alexandrowicz, J. Łuczyński, R. Skrycki, *Historia kartografii ziem polskich do końca XVIII wieku*, Warszawa 2017.

⁴ B. Olszewicz, *Polska kartografia wojskowa*, Warszawa 1921.

⁵ J. Tyszkiewicz, *Geografia historyczna. Zarys problematyki*, Warszawa 2014.

For the purpose of this work, there has been an attempt made to systematize the types of cartography created at that time, which may become the basis for further research on the categories and types of military maps. It can also be assumed that in the area of interest and in the period 1630–1653⁶ all kinds of maps and plans were created, except for the plans of battles (because it would be difficult to find out about these battles too).

The role of the map as an indispensable tool in the conduct of war (both in terms of planning the campaign and documenting its course) was significantly appreciated by Professor Jeremy Black, who included it in the canon of those issues which in modern times led to a breakthrough in the conduct of war and which he calls “tools of war”.⁷ For the area of the then Pomeranian Principality and the Brandenburg New March this breakthrough was made by the presence of Gustaw Adolf’s army. While emphasizing the military reforms of the King of Sweden, which primarily concerned the functioning of the army in the field, it is forgotten that equally important were the aspects of the organisation of the victualling and securing the backside and fortification of places considered strategically important. For all these activities, well-trained engineering services were needed, and among them definitely the cartographers, who were not only able to develop maps but also to read already existing ones, those made with the use of different methods. Thanks to this, we now have a great and extensive collection of maps, stored in the Stockholm War Archive. Unexpectedly, as Björn Gäfvert, noted at the beginning of the 21st century the interest of Swedish researchers in them is rather limited, focused mainly on using them as sources for research, hence no synthetic monograph on military cartography in general has ever been available.⁸

General Maps

Gustaw Adolf’s cartographic understanding on the eve of joining the conflict on the continent was quite good, but this is especially true of the Baltic areas. The coast of the Principality of Pomerania was chosen as the landing point on the southern coast of the Baltic Sea, and for this area an excellent and accurate

⁶ The time boundaries were between the years of the landing of Swedish troops in Pomerania and marking out the border between the Brandenburg and Swedish parts after the war.

⁷ J. Black, *Narzędzia wojny*, Warszawa 2008, p. 123 (eng. edition: *Tools of War: The Weapons that Changed the World*, 2007).

⁸ B. Gäfvert, *Maps and war – the swedish experience during the thirty years war*, <https://www.lwl.org/westfaelischer-friede-download/wfe-t/wfe-txt1-33.htm> (10.07.2019).

map of Eilhard Lubinus from 1618 was available – even if not in the original, in atlas copies from Hondius or Blaeu.⁹ The hypothesis expressed by Gäfvert that the King of Sweden's knowledge was based on the map of Scandinavia and the Baltic Sea by Anders Buraeus should be rejected;¹⁰ this map, although it includes Pomerania, is extremely modest in content for this area and cannot be used as a basis for campaign planning. Furthermore, it only reaches a little further south. It cannot be ruled out, and may even be very likely, that the Swedes had spies obtaining material from all over Europe. In addition, during previous campaigns in Poland, a quite substantial collection of maps were made and acquired, partly made by foreign cartographers in the Swedish service.¹¹

The tradition of military cartography had its birth in 16th-century Sweden, when the first military cartographers appeared in the early Swedish state,¹² but never was cartographic service organised in this country as perfectly as in the times of Gustaw Adolf. No wonder, then, that exactly one year after the intervention in the Reich began, the king wrote to his general Johan Banér, then from Northern Saxony: 'All our land maps here come to an end'.¹³

In the case of countries such as Pomerania, it was necessary to carry out revisions in the form of maps of smaller parts of the Principality, which could be based on Lubinus and correcting his errors. There was a much bigger problem with Brandenburg, for which there was a very imperfect map of Elias Camerarius, which appeared in printed versions in atlases of Ortelius, Mercator and Dutch publishers.¹⁴ This list of publishers alone shows that it could not meet the expectations of the demanding army quarters. For this reason, a new map of the Electorate was commissioned, and one of the most eminent cartographers for the King of Sweden and his general quartermaster, Olof Hansson Svart,¹⁵ took on this task.

⁹ See more about this map: *Eilharda Lubinusa podróż przez Pomorze*, ed. R. Skrycki, Szczecin 2013.

¹⁰ B. Gäfvert, *Maps and war – the swedish experience...*

¹¹ U. Ehrensward, *Cartographica Poloniae 1570–1930. Katalog źródeł rękopiśmiennych do historii ziem polskich w zbiorach szwedzkich*, Warszawa–Sztokholm 2008, p. XVI.

¹² K. Łopatecki, *Działalność szwedzkich kartografów na ziemiach Rzeczypospolitej w I poł. XVII w.*, in: K. Łopatecki, W. Walczak, *Mapy i plany Rzeczypospolitej XVII w. znajdujące się w archiwach w Sztokholmie*, vol. 1, Warszawa 2011, p. 28.

¹³ B. Gäfvert, *Maps and war – the swedish experience...*

¹⁴ For more information see R. Skrycki, *Dzieje kartografii Nowej Marchii do końca XVIII*, Warszawa 2008, pp. 40–68.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 73–74, here's the basic bibliography.

The manuscript of the map (Figure 1) was probably created in 1631 but its later water-coloured duplicates are also well known.¹⁶ The map covers the whole of Brandenburg, but the abundance of detail corresponds to the range of the Swedish army at the time the map was created, as Wolfgang Scharfe pointed out at the time.¹⁷ This is particularly evident in the eastern New March (this later resulted in empty printed variants). The content of the map, although it constitutes a significant progress in relation to the image of the Camerarius, is still incomplete – there are almost no road networks, the author focused mainly on the settlement network, forest complexes and watercourses, i.e. natural field obstacles and potential military supply sites.

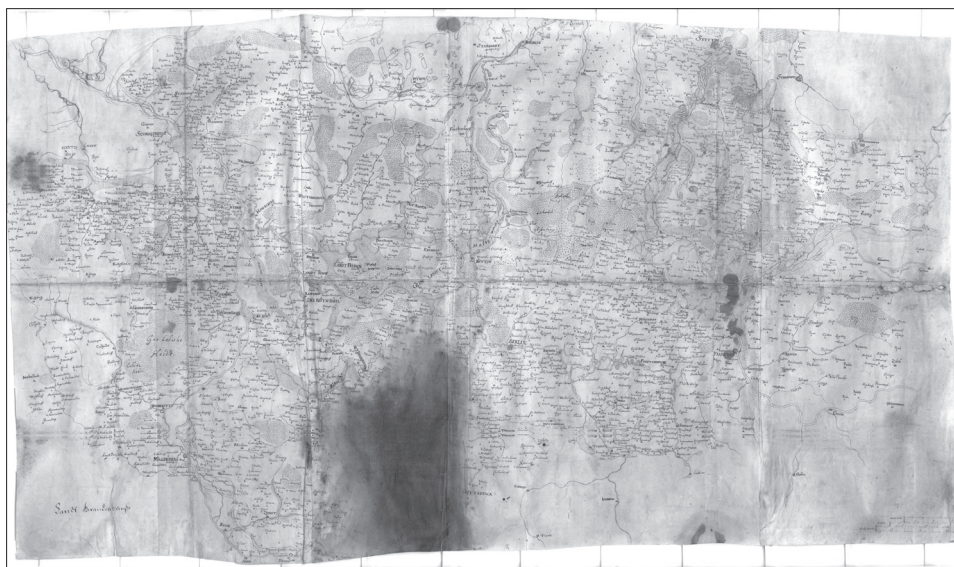


Figure 1. Map of Brandenburg by Olof Hansson Svart, manuscript 1631

From the Krigsarkivet collection in Stockholm.

Since Svart's map was actually printed, also containing details about different lands in Brandenburg, it must be assumed that shortly after the drawing was made, it was copied many times and one of the main reproductions was sent

¹⁶ *Landt Brandenburgh*, Krigsarkivet Stockholm SE/KrA/0425/02/051.

¹⁷ W. Scharfe, *Die Brandenburg-Karte von Olof Hansson Svart (1630–31)*, in: *Mitteilungsblatt des Arbeitskreises für Historische Kartographie*, ed. G. Heinrich, Münster 1994, p. 14.

to Amsterdam. The map has been published here since the beginning of the 1940s in all important cartographic outposts. A product made for the purposes of war has thus become widely available and used by “civilian” users.

Boundary maps

The provisions of the Westphalian Peace created a new legal and political situation in Pomerania. With the extinction of the native dynasty of Griffins, the most urgent matter was to make decisions about the future fate of the country. The right of inheritance in the event of the heirless death of the principality’s rulers was held by the Brandenburg Hohenzollern family, however, it was limited by the agreement between Boguslaw XIV and Gustav Adolf in summer 1630, later confirmed by the Pomeranian states in April 1631.¹⁸ This restriction became all the more important because it was Sweden that largely dictated the conditions after the war.

Eventually, a compromise solution was reached, according to which Brandenburg occupied the eastern part of Pomerania, while the whole estuary of the Oder River with Szczecin, the islands and the area to the west of the river and a few dozen kilometers of “buffer” on its eastern side fell to Sweden. As the Treaty of Osnabrück determined the course of the border quite enigmatically, a joint commission had to be set up with its course on the ground. It happened only in 1653, i.e. 5 years after the formal end of the warfare.

We know at least two maps of Swedish provenance, which describe the border. One of them covers only the mouth of the Oder River, while the other covers the entire Swedish part of Pomerania (Figure 2).¹⁹ It was performed by Captain Hans Heinrich Crausse probably in 1654 and dedicated it to King Charles X Gustav, who ascended the throne that year. The map is an interesting and unique example of the scale of Pomeranian photography. Although maps of this type (made mainly in cases of border disputes) were known in the Principality, they never covered such a large area and were not so accurate. It was enough to look at the map of Lubinus, which describes the state border with a soft dotted line, without any nuance and without actually reflecting the complicated situation in the field.

¹⁸ B. Wachowiak, *Upadek państwa zachodniopomorskiego*, in: *Historia Pomorza*, vol. II, part 1, ed. G. Labuda, Poznań 1976, p. 999.

¹⁹ Untitled map, colour reproduction in: U. Ehrensward, *Cartographica Poloniae 1570–1930...*, item 1418, Fig. 25 (here the bibliographic description).



Figure 2. Map of the border in Pomerania after the Thirty Years' War
From Krigsarkivet collection in Stockholm.

The value of this map, from the point of view of a historian, lies not only in a fairly accurate mapping of the course of the border itself,²⁰ but also in the clear scrutiny of the cultural landscape within the mouth of the Oder River. The map shows a number of local names used by the local population, which are not available on topographic maps from the late 19th century. Therefore, they were not official or commonly known names, but because of their presence in the consciousness of the inhabitants of a given area, they were perfectly suited to determine the points characteristic of the border. Examples of such characteristic points are e.g.

²⁰ Together with history students, the author led a two-year scientific project "Border", which consisted in marking out the former border between Brandenburg and Sweden in the field. The basis was the described map, and despite many inaccuracies, it was quite good as a starting point for field work, especially in the Puszcza Bukowa (a large forest near Szczecin).

two oaks on the border with lands of Goleniów; “Three Brothers” means three trees; another “Three Brothers” – this time three hills (the name used until today); “Herring Hill” (*Herringsberg*) and others. If we add to this the great attention to details of topography (maybe apart from orography, which is quite superficial), settlement network and great attraction in recreating hydrography (with the complicated lower course of the Oder River north of the Rurzyca estuary) together with buildings such as mills, we will get a document which brings a great knowledge of the cultural landscape of Pomerania in the mid-17th century.

The fortress plans

When moving the army, especially in foreign lands, one of the most important issues is to secure the rear and supply routes. This is done, among other things, either by occupying existing fortresses or by strengthening previously undepreciated towns and establishing supply warehouses. Therefore, first of all, having an insight into the topography of the area, it is necessary to recognize the existing state of fortification of the occupied area, and then to vetting individual settlements. **Inventory** plans are therefore created which, in a way, summarise the existing state of the fortifications in a specific case. Sometimes they cover a larger area – the city with its further surroundings, sometimes they focus only on a particular town. Its buildings are usually shown in the form of whole quarters divided by a grid of larger streets (the colour of the material from which the buildings are mostly made is emphasized, e.g. red is usually brick buildings, brown is wood), without specifying the layout of individual plots, alleys or road curves. Particularly distinctive are the characteristic buildings, whose body (and usually the tower) rises above the crown of the walls, thanks to which they are easily recognizable and constitute landmarks, e.g. during the siege of the city; if the plan is cartometric, firing at specific points of the city at a certain distance from that point is not problematic. Since a larger number of, for example; churches can be difficult to identify, especially during the first contact with the city, they are often shown on the set in the form of axonometric projections, with attention to detail. An example of such a picture is the plan of Kołobrzeg from 1648, made with carefully multi-coloured ink by an excellent draftsman and military engineer, Erik Jönssona Dahlberg (Figure 3).²¹

²¹ *Geometrisch Plan der Stadt Colberg Anno 1648*, Krigsarkivet Stockholm. Handritade karteverk 21. Colourful reproduction in: R. Skrycki, *Kołobrzeg w wojnie siedmioletniej. Źródła kartograficzne do dziejów miasta w XVIII wieku*, Kołobrzeg 2011, item 8.

The plan, which is also typical, focuses on elements important from the military point of view – the complicated hydrographic situation, the course of the city's fortifications, including the medieval walls, the main communication routes and the general characteristics of the buildings with the eastern suburbs.



Figure 3. Plan of Kołobrzeg from 1648 Erik Jönssona Dahlberg

From Krigsarkivet collection in Stockholm.

The above-mentioned plan is, at the same time, an example of another kind of cartographic elaboration – **design plans**. Often it was the inventory plans that became the basis for the development of the construction /expansion /reconstruction of city fortifications. It was then possible to illustrate the concept of their development; thanks to this it is possible to capture a certain thought which guided the military engineers who decided that the strategic situation of the fortress would change here and produced this shape. In this particular case, it was planned to eliminate, among others, the eastern horn work and replace it with a bastion.

This intention was not realized, which in turn results from inventory plans made (also by the Swedes) on the eve of the Seven Years' War (1756–1763).

Ordre de bataille

Non-cartographic sources, but accompanying maps (especially plans of battles and sieges) are the so-called *ordre de bataille*, i.e. graphical representations of the armies' movements before and during a battle, using simple and legible signatures. There are many such documents in the collection of Stockholm's Krigsarkivet, including a handwritten sheet showing the position of Swedish troops in seven battles between 26 June 1630 and 7 September 1631.²²

The individual units were marked with rectangles (infantry) and squares (cavalry), with most of them having additionally described commander. These are the towns in turn: Szczecin (26 June 1630), Gryfino (23 December 1630), Frankfurt (3 April 1631), Spandau (10 June 1631), Tangermünde and Werben (10 July 1631), Wittenberg (3 September 1631) and Leipzig (7 September 1631).

The first mentioned was the battle near Szczecin. Since this event took place on the same day that the Swedish troops landed in Peenemünde,²³ it seems that it was a clash with a small unit, perhaps an observation unit, of the Imperial army. Nevertheless, the plan shows that the Swedish army developed a battle array; it was led by Colonel Teufel. From the descriptions given at most of the signatures it appears that while the cavalry was geographically identified (e.g. Finns, Livonians, Swedes from Smalandia, etc.), the infantry regiments are described by their commanders (Monroe, Hebron, Oxenstierna, etc.).

A much more accurate document is another, multi-coloured manuscript, showing two *ordre de bataille* Swedes approaching Szczecin on 30 June 1630 and Gryfino on 14 December that year (Figure 4).²⁴ In both cases, we have a clear, color-coded distinction of signatures, although their description is inconsistent; some of them are signed by the place of origin of the army (e.g. 4 squadrons (?))

²² *Alla Bataille Ordningar...*, Krigsarkivet Stockholm, Sveriges Krig 2.90.

²³ M. Wehrmann (*Geschichte der Stadt Stettin*, Frankfurt a. Main 1979 [first print: Stettin 1911], p. 270) gives the date of landing on 24 June, while B. Wachowiak, *Upadek państwa...*, p. 998 (although later the author changed his mind and dated the landing on June 24th; idem, *Szczecin w okresie wojny 30-letniej*, w: *Dzieje Szczecina*, vol. II, ed. G. Labuda, Warszawa–Poznań 1985, p. 353) and L.E. Wolke and others. (L.E. Wolke, G. Larsson, N.E. Villstrand, *Thirty Years' War. Europa i świat (1618–164)*, Warszawa 2010, p. 99–100) give the date of arrival on 24 June to the shores of Rügen, while the disembarkation was to take place only two days later.

²⁴ *Konung Gustavi Adolphi Bataille for Stettein...*, Krigsarkivet Stockholm, Sveriges Krig 2.88.

of cavalry from Stralsund) other, the same formations were characterized by their commander (also 4 squadrons under the command of General Åke Tott).

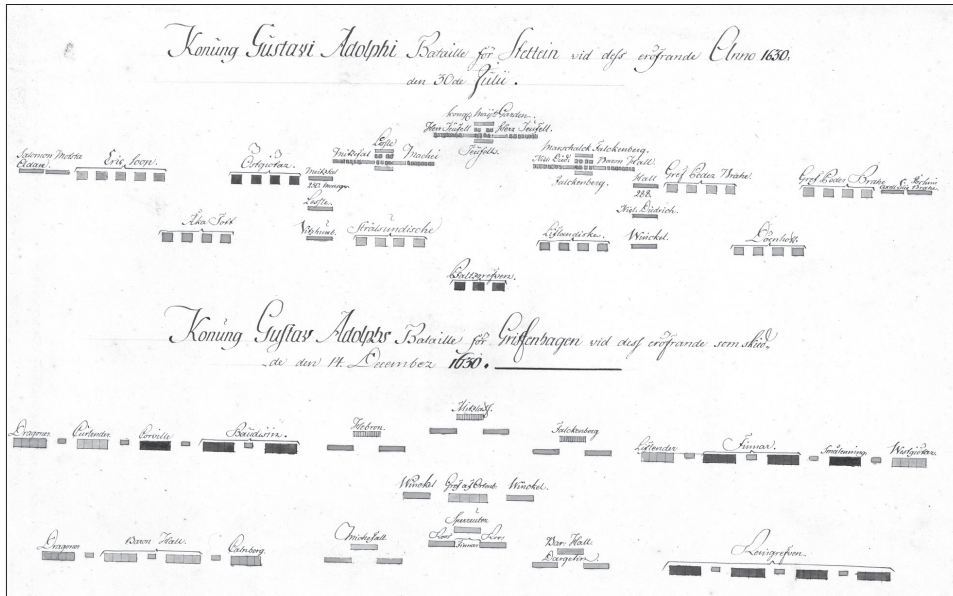


Figure 4. *Ordre de bataille* from 1630

From the Krigsarkivet collection in Stockholm.

In the “Szczecin” section, in two cases we find information about the number of Musketeer regiments – 250 soldiers of General Joachim von Mitzlaff and 288 under unidentified Hall. This ensures that the rectangular signature means infantry (musketeers or pikemen). An important piece of information is the identification of the front of the formation – the royal guard at Teufel is located here. It is difficult to determine the types of troops involved. It seems that we are dealing here with a mixed formation, consisting of infantry and, perhaps, artillery. Two flanks are similarly constructed (here commanded by General Alexander Leslie and Marshal Falckenberg). The other units were set up in homogeneous formations. There were 3 squadrons from the Palatinate in the drains.

The second part, describing the battle at Gryfino, presents a completely different setting of the army. It seems that the approach to Szczecin was supposed to be a demonstration; under Gryfino we are dealing with a combat formation

headed by Mitzlaff and each of the formations is signed – name of the commander, place of formation or type of weapon (e.g. dragons twice on the left wing).

It is difficult to say whether in these *ordre de bataille* we can already find echoes of the military reforms made by Gustaw Adolf, who reduced the size of the various formations, especially those of pedestrians, increasing their manoeuvrability in the field, because apart from the occasional indication of the size of the troops, their actual size we can guess. It is also difficult to clearly distinguish artillery among the weapons. We must also remember that on a flat sheet of paper we have an ideal image, reproduced *post factum*, and the conditions of the topography of the terrain forced the formation of the chic, shifts and disturbances of the assumed distances.

Iconography of propaganda

Finally, the little-known aspect of the use of cartography in propaganda leaflets should be mentioned. When Sweden joined the war, this intervention had to be justified. While King Christian IV of Denmark was at the same time Prince of the Reich as the ruler of Schleswig and his participation was completely natural, his “successor” in the role of the Lion of the North, Gustav Adolphus, had to reach for his religious kinship and the defence of the Protestant faith. It was ideal to use tracing paper from the period when Europe was overtaken by the Reformation, and the Pope and the Jesuits, who were close to him, appeared to be the cause of all evil in the eyes of Lutherans. The Swedish administration was well aware that in order to achieve success, apart from an efficient and battlegrounded army, the background and attitude of the civilian population towards the army were important. Thus, the image of Gustaw Adolf was used, on the one hand, as a defender of the faith and, on the other, as a liberator from the papist oppression.

The Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg holds a collection of such prints (copperplates), mostly anonymous, created between 1630–1632, and in one case even a hundred years later.²⁵ They are built according to the same scheme, although they differ in details and composition. Therefore, there is always a portrait of the king of Sweden and plans and views of cities, arranged in ribbons.

²⁵ On the occasion of the centenary of Gustaw Adolf’s great campaigns around 1731, the Augsburg engraver and publisher Elias Bäck published a commemorative print referring to those of the Thirty Years’ War. The Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nürnberg HB 5079 Kapsel 1343 is an interesting contribution to the interest of the Swedish king in the German countries, which since the 1830s has developed into a cult that lasted until the early 20th century.



Figure 5. Extract from the 1632 leaflet

From the collection of the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg.

The 1632 print published in Nuremberg by Simon Halbmayer (Figure 5)²⁶ could be a very good example. It is an interesting instance of the extensive image which is also accompanied by an equally extensive description in the form of text printed separately. The composition is based on the placement in the central part of the half-part of Gustaw Adolf in the armour, holding the regiment, the other hand putting on the open catechism, which in turn is based on the Bible. On the opposite side of the medallion with the king, we find a hat hanging on a stick with

²⁶ Kurtze description and contrafacture brought into the copper, Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nürnberg HB 5079, Kapsel 1345.

a ribbon containing the inscription *Libertas*. It is a quite easily readable iconographic message, which speaks about a strong (armed) nobleman, whose inspiration in action was Christ and religion, and the foundations were the Holy Book's verses. The aim of the intervention was, of course, freedom, here in the sense of liberating the Protestant oppressed by Catholics.

To highlight the successes achieved thanks to Divine Providence, a snail ribbon comes out of the figure of the monarch, on which the cities in the Reich "taken away" from the Pope's cities are placed. There are over a hundred of them and they are presented in the form of views (some of them are additionally burning, which emphasizes the cost and effort of getting them) and plans and vantage projects. Although the quality of the performances is quite schematic due to their small size, they retain their individual features. Each of the towns is additionally provided with a numerical index, thanks to which the author refers us to a separate legend, which describes the circumstances of conquering that town.

Thus, apart from self-contained maps, which became a tool for propaganda and self-promotion of the dynasty and state, cartography was also used as part of larger compositions. It can therefore be concluded that the awareness with which the military authorities approached the map and the wealth of types and forms of cartography that appeared in general circulation in printed form, supplemented by those that remained in the manuscript forever, puts Swedish cartography during the Thirty Years' War in the first place among European countries. It does mark the Swedish predecessors as one of the most influential cartographers of the first half of the 17th century.

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**SZWEDZKA KARTOGRAFIA WOJSKOWA OKRESU WOJNY TRZYDZIESTOLETNIJ.
PRZYKŁAD POMORSKI I NOWOMARCHIJSKI****ABSTRAKT**

Wojskowa kartografia szwedzka w okresie wojny trzydziestoletniej stanowi wzorcowy przykład rozwoju sposobów i metod wykonywania map w okresie dynamicznego rozwoju mapowania coraz to nowych obszarów świata. Rozwój ten dokonywał się za sprawą inżynierów wojskowych i był ukierunkowany przede wszystkim na zaspokojenie potrzeb wojska. Podczas wojny i w okresie tuż po niej powstały niemal wszystkie rodzaje i typy map, które wkrótce zaczęły funkcjonować w kartografii jako samodzielne kierunki jej rozwoju.

Scharakteryzowano je na przykładzie dzieł powstałych dla ziem dawnego Księstwa Pomorskiego oraz brandenburskiej Nowej Marchii. W większości przechowywane są w zbiorach szwedzkiego Archiwum Wojennego (Krigsarkivet) w Sztokholmie i pozostały w rękopisie. Do dzieł tych zaliczono także druki ulotne, które co prawda nie były szwedzkiej proveniencji, ale związane były z obecnością szwedzkiej armii na terenach Rzeszy, a które stanowią ciekawy i mało znany przyczynek do wykorzystania mapy i planu miasta jako narzędzia propagandy.

**SWEDISH MILITARY CARTOGRAPHY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
THE EXAMPLE OF POMERANIA AND THE NEW MARCH (NEUMARK)****ABSTRACT**

Swedish military cartography during the Thirty Years' War is a model example of the development of ways and methods of mapping in a period of dynamic development of mapping new areas of the world. This development was made by military engineers and was primarily aimed at meeting the needs of the military. During the war and in the period, just after it, almost all types and types of maps were created, which soon began to function in cartography as independent directions of its development.

They are characterized on the example of works created for the lands of the former Pomeranian Principality and the Brandenburg New March. They are mostly kept in the collection of the Swedish War Archive (Krigsarkivet) in Stockholm and remain in the manuscripts. These works also included elusive prints, which, although not of Swedish provenance, were related to the presence of the Swedish army in the territory of the Reich, and which are an interesting and little-known contribution to the use of the maps and the towns plans as a propaganda tool.