

Wojciech Brudzewski (Albertus de Brudzewo) (1446–1495), astronomer, mathematician, professor of the Kraków Academy, young Copernicus' teacher on whom he had immense influence, especially in the field of astronomy



Georg Joachim von Lauchen, also known as Rheticus (1514-1574), German astronomer and mathematician from Wittenberg, cartographer, physician, constructor of navigation instruments, first student of Nicolaus Copernicus and his friend; he supervised the printing of *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*; in 1540 he published *Narratio prima*, a compendium of heliocentric astronomy

RNICANVM
Systema
T



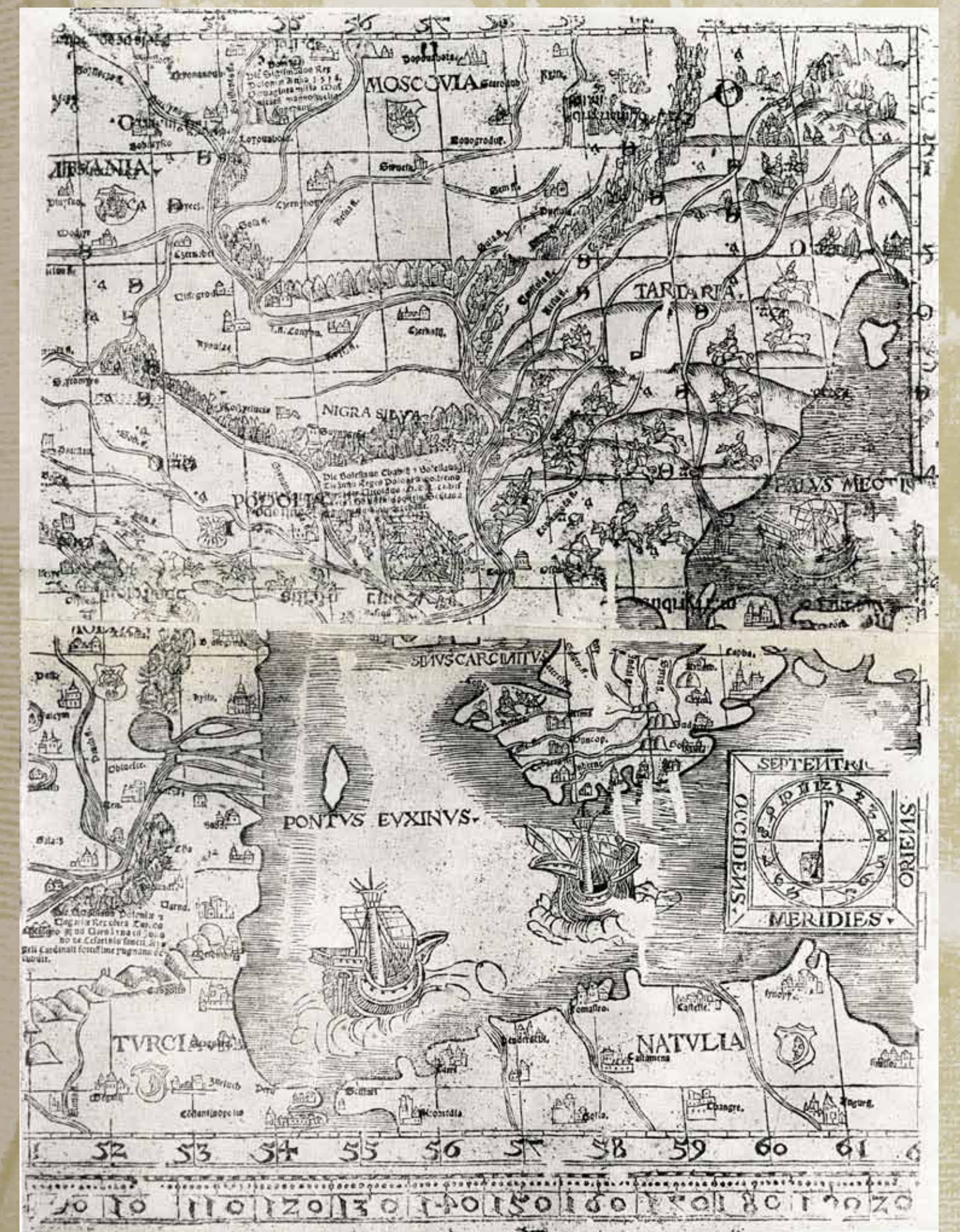
Jan Dantyszek (1485–1548), diplomat, poet, royal secretary, bishop of Chełm and Warmia, ecclesial superior of Nicolaus Copernicus. He was in conflict with Copernicus over common-law marriage, of which he accused the astronomer

MATHEMATICIAN, CARTOGRAPHER, DIPLOMAT

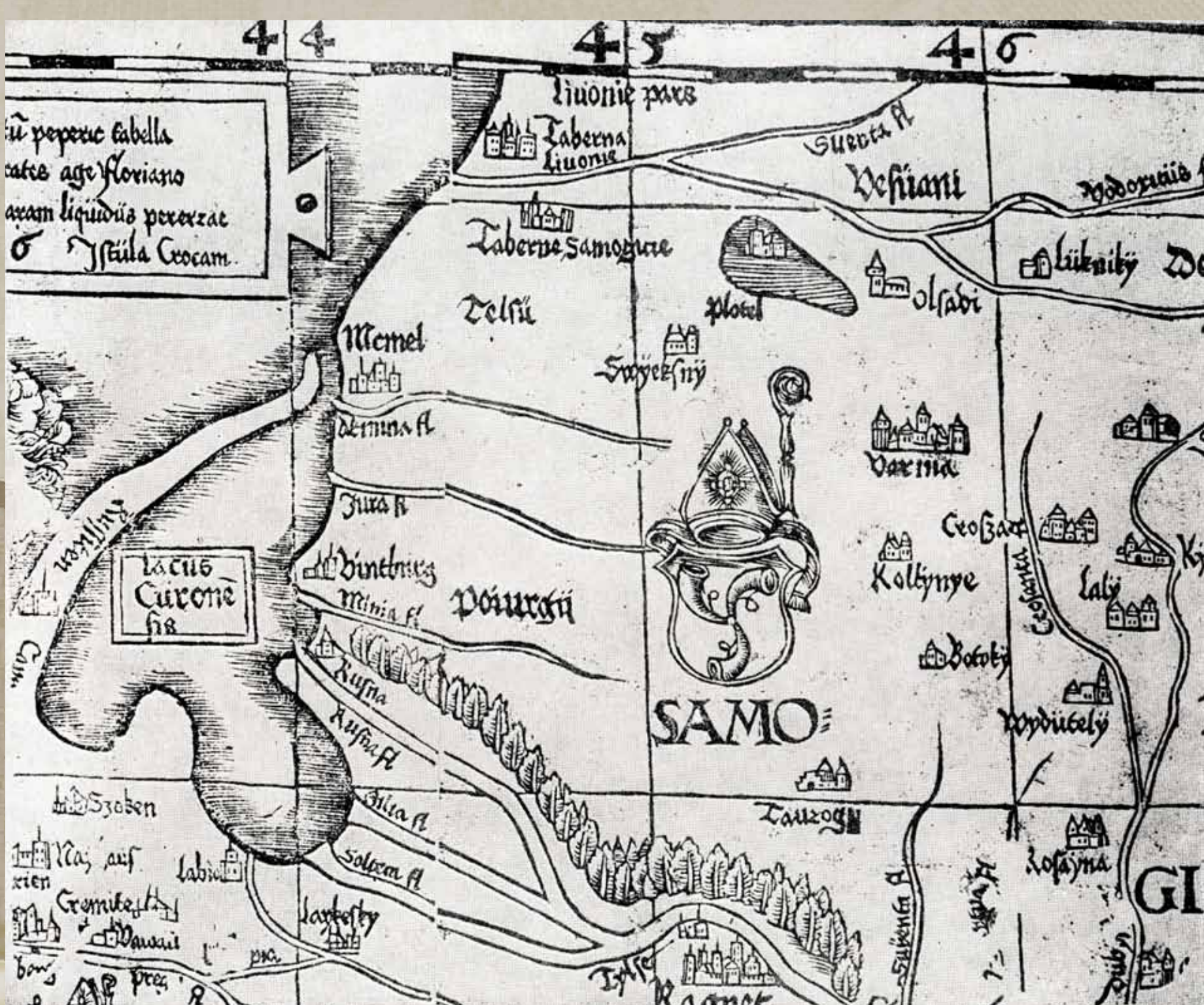
Nicolaus Copernicus cooperated with the most significant astronomers of his era, i.e. Wojciech Brudzewski (Albertus de Brudzewo) and Georg Joachim von Lauchen, also known as Rheticus. Copernicus was the author of only one purely mathematical treatise entitled *Trigonometry*, but in his works on astronomy he presented and solved many mathematical problems, especially in geometry.

Additionally, Copernicus was a cartographer. He prepared a map of Warmia that included the western border of the Royal Prussia (1510–1512), which was elaborated especially for the Royal Council gathering in Poznań. In 1519 he created a map of the south-eastern part of the Vistula Lagoon which was a subject of dispute between the bishop of Warmia and the city of Elbląg (Elbing) (none of these maps survived until today). In cooperation with Bernard Wapowski, Copernicus drafted a map of the Kingdom of Poland and the Duchy of Lithuania (1526) that became a reference for subsequent maps of Poland. The map was lost, its only fragments showing the region of Greater Poland and Prussia burnt during the Warsaw Uprising (1944). Bernard Wapowski (1450–1535) was an astronomer, historian and the most eminent Polish cartographer of the 16th century. In 2009 one of the lunar craters was named after him by the International Astronomical Union.

Bishop Jan Dantyszek, a great diplomat and patron of the arts, was Copernicus' superior and mentor in the Warmia chapter. The astronomer must have been an able pupil because he was given such important diplomatic missions as negotiations with the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.



Bernard Wapowski, proof copy fragment of the map of southern Sarmatia; the preserved fragment depicts the eastern part of the map; wood engraving, 1526



Bernard Wapowski, preserved fragment of a map of Poland covering a part of Samogitia and Ducal Prussia, 1526



Bernard Wapowski, preserved map fragment covering a part of Greater Poland and Pomerania, 1526