

Abstract

Studying the early modern landscape during the baroque period was often linked to some kind of idealization of the relationship between the pre-modern man and the landscape they lived in. On the example of the 17 Saxe-Lauenburg manor districts I pointed out that the approach to the landscape used to be more functional and pragmatic than the existing literature assumed. The aristocratic representation and power legitimization was historically emphasised by building the landscape after the Thirty Years' War as well the dominance of Catholicism. Comparing activities of the Saxe-Lauenburgs with the Schlick family and their exceptional composed landscape around Kopidlno, Staré Hradý and Veliš some common and particular trends in the making of landscape became apparent.