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Selected cartographic sources from the late 18th century to 1939 for the research of Josephine colonization in the Austrian sector of the first partition of Poland

Abstract. The article presents a selected base of cartographic sources enabling analyses on Josephine settlements in the Austrian partition from the late 18th century to 1939. The purpose of the article is to present the cartographic source base on Josephine colonization collected in Poland and Ukraine. The research covered all settlements created during the Josephine colonization (1781–1789). The text discusses cartographic source materials (available on-site and online) acquired through queries. The analyses included village plans, large-scale maps of Galicia, the Galician cadastre (Austrian land cadastre) and maps from the interwar period.

Keywords: Josephine colonisation, cartographic sources, Austrian partition, spatial layout, settlement

1. Introduction

An integral part of geographical-historical research is the analysis of cartographic resources for a given subject. In a whole range of cases, from the point of view of both the geographer and other researchers, the same source is reached, but it is used from a different angle. Even geographers can use a single source to research different issues. One of the issues for which it may be necessary to use cartographic sources is research work on Josephine colonization. In the article, the aim was to present a selected cartographic source base on Josephine colonization during on-site and online queries, and to highlight the usefulness of archival cartographic sources for research on the history of Josephine colonization. When selecting the researched source database, it was suggested that Josephine colonies should be included, so that people dealing with the researched topic could use it for the purposes of their research. The list of found maps along with availability, scale and date of issue is included as an attachment in Table 2.

The time range of this article includes the analyses of cartographic material from the time when Emperor Joseph II issued the first patent regarding Josephine settlement in Galicia, i.e. from 1781 until the beginning of World War II. The territorial scope of the article includes localities created as part of the Josephine colonization process in the Austrian partition. The text analyses the Josephine colonies established as part of the actual colonization carried out in the years 1783–1789. The article does not take into account the post-Josephinian settlements (daughters) that were formed later. The queries were conducted in selected Polish and Ukrainian library and archival collections. The criterion for selecting the institution where the research was conducted was dictated by extensive prior knowledge of the literature on the subject.

2. Methodology

Cartographic, historical and geographical methods were used while writing this text. The

basic method of working on the article was conducting archival and library queries. The queries included visits to the National Archives in Kraków (including the Branch Office in Nowy Sącz and Bochnia), the State Archives in Rzeszów, the State Archives in Przemyśl, and the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. The queries were also conducted at the Library of the University of Lviv, the Jagiellonian Library, the National Library of Poland in Warsaw and the University of Lodz Library. The aim of the research was to find as much cartographic material as possible related to the Josephine colonization. The queries were carried out on-site and online. After the queries were carried out, the cartographic sources found were segregated so that they related to the research problem under analysis (Tandecki & Kopiński, 2014, pp. 126–129); in this way, plans of the Josephine colonies, medium-scale maps and large-scale maps were distinguished (Gadomski & Karsznia, 2021, p. 22). Another method used in the text is the analysis of old maps, including old topographic maps (Kuna, 2020, pp. 205–224) and plans of Josephine settlements. These plans have much greater source value due to their scale (Arnold, 1929, p. 115). Another method used for the direct analysis of maps and plans was visual analysis, or simply “a glance at a map” (Faluszczak, 2011, p. 19). This was carried out by characterising the source material and its relevance for the studied subject. The study also made use of the method of direct analysis of individual maps, the way in which they were made and their content resources, which was used to read the elements on the map. The cartographic method allowed for capturing changes in some phenomena over time and comparing them (Mazur, 2013, pp. 41–58).

3. Literature review

Research on the use of cartographic sources for analyses of settlement processes have so far been the subject of considerations in many scientific works, mentioned, among others, by: Arnold (1929), Bujak (2015), Szady (2018), Szulc (1995, 2002), Tyszkiewicz (2014) who analysed the issue of old maps as a source of geographical and historical research in Poland. This problem was also mentioned in considerations regarding studies in the history and methodology of cartography (Ratajski, 1973;

Semkowicz, 1948, pp. 33–41). Much of the literature has been devoted to analysing the usefulness of maps produced in Habsburg territories; this problem was dealt with by, among others, Ostafin et al. (2020). In their research, they analysed the problem of selecting territorial units in the data integration from the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century from the areas of Galicia and Austrian Silesia. Detailed research on the cartography of Cieszyn Silesia and the Austrian partition from the second half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century was prepared by Konias (2000). Considerations on the Austrian Land Cadastre were made by Dyrdoń (1998), Maciuk (1998), Nowak (2019), Osiadacz (1998), Sobala (2012) and Wolski (2000, 2001). Toponomastic aspects of the topographer’s work in Austria-Hungary and the Second Polish Republic were discussed by Włoskowicz (2015). The literature on the subject also includes works devoted to the creation and usefulness of maps in the interwar period; this issue was discussed in many scientific works, e.g. Pietkiewicz (1948), Kuna (2018). Aspects of the use of large-scale cartographic sources in settlement research were discussed, for example, by Figlus (2012), Kuna (2020). Considerations on the scope of the use of cartographic sources in research on the history of urban space were made by, among others, Bartoszewicz and Bartoszewicz (2013), Dragan (2016). However, there are no studies that would focus on aspects related to the analyses of cartographic resources in terms of research on Josephine colonization, so it was decided to take a closer look at this research problem. Lepucki (1938) made a detailed analysis of the issues of Josephine colonization. In his work, the author relied on cartographic and source materials. However, these data are currently outdated, because after World War II, many archival files regarding the Josephine colonization changed their location, collection and reference number. Many cartographic materials depicting settlements have been used in analyses on the spatial transformations of Josephine colonies in Galicia (Cepil, 2023).

4. Characteristics of the Josephine colonisation

The Josephine colonization was a settlement process carried out on the initiative of Emperor

Joseph II in the territory of the Austrian partition. Monastic and royal lands seized by the Austrian government were allocated for new settlements (Czyni rozporządzenie o Królewskich... , 1772). Josephine colonization was carried out in the years 1783–1789. However, the regulations regarding bringing of German settlers to Galicia were issued in 1781 (Kontynuacja Wyroków Y Rozkazów Powszechnych W Galicyi Y Lodomeryi Krolestwach od dnia 1 Stycznia aż do końca Grudnia Roku 1781 Wypadłych. Uniwersał wolnego..., 1782; Kontynuacja Wyroków Y Rozkazów Powszechnych W Galicyi Y Lodomeryi Krolestwach od dnia 1 Stycznia aż do końca Grudnia Roku 1781 Wypadłych. Uniwersał Przez który Augsburgską..., 1782). Farmers (in rural areas) and craftsmen (usually in cities) were brought to Galicia. During the settlement process, in addition to 129 villages, the town of Podgórze was also established (now within the borders of Kraków) in the so-called actual colonization. In later years, the so-called post-Josephinian colonies or daughter colonies appeared, which are not analysed in this article. The settlement action was aimed at increasing the demographic potential, modernising the agricultural economy, raising the economic structures of the state through taxes paid by the colonists and the need to recruit staff for the positions of officials, teachers, clergy and officers of the German army. The settlers were to play the role of farming role models for the Polish peasants. Around 15,000 colonists were brought to Galicia. Josephine settlements existed until the outbreak of World War II (Bardel, 1901, pp. 11–28; Cepil, 2020, p. 185; Cepil, 2022, pp. 125–126; Cepil, 2023, pp. 31–39; Lepucki, 1938, p. 23; Schneider 1939, p. 24; Tokarz 1909, pp. 175–177). The Josephine colonies presented as points are located on the German-language map “Deutsche Siedlungen in Galizien 1813” (1913). In this position, in addition to the Josephine colonies discussed in the article, later villages settled by Germans, the so-called daughter colonies were marked. In the bottom left-hand corner there are tables with a list of towns where Germans lived (not necessarily established during the Josephine colonization). The map published in 1913 has a scale of 1:750,000 (Figure 1).

5. Plans of the Josephine colonies

Research on the Josephine colonization requires the use of a wide range of source materials, among which cartographic sources should be of great importance. By far the most important role is played by the manuscript plans of the settlements (Figlus, 2012, p. 92). The projects of the Josephine settlements were created after the issuance of a patent regarding bringing German settlers to Galicia. The Josephine colonies were designed by Hungarian engineers who applied geometric regularity, both in the division of the land and in the layout of the habitats (Lepucki, 1938, pp. 89–90). These sketches are the basic cartographic source that allows to determine, for example, the spatial layout. These plans also very often included elements of the village’s cultural landscape, including: inns, wells, schools, churches and their cross-sections. The scale of the plans is given in the old units of measurement used in the Habsburg monarchy. The manuscript multi-coloured plans of the Josephine colonies can be divided into the following groups: plans which show the habitat as well as drawings and vertical cross-sections, elevations and horizontal plans of the houses and horizontal plans of the farm buildings as well as a view of the well, e.g. Dornfeld (Plan des in der Kameral..., 1786) plans where the habitat is placed together with land eight layouts e.g. Unterbach (Domena Stary Sącz. Grund riss des Mayer Hofes Podrzytze zu der Altsandecer..., 1784) and Neukałusz (Plan von der angelegten teutschen..., 1787) and plans where the habitat is divided into regular, numbered square plots and on the side there is a description of what will be located on these plots, e.g. Podgórze (Figure 2, [Plan Krakowa Kazimierza...], 1779). Currently, the projects are available in the following institutions, e.g. the National Library of Poland in Warsaw (Plan von dem, in der K:K: Kammeral Herrschafft Sendomir in den Tuszower..., 1792; Gründ Riess..., n.d.; Plan des in der Kameral..., 1786; Plan der Kay’s..., 1805; Plan von denen zur K:K: Kammeral Herrschafft Sendomir gehörigen..., 1792; Deutsche Siedlungen..., 1913), National Archives in Kraków (Plan Krakowa Kazimierza..., 1779; Plan von der angelegten teutschen...,

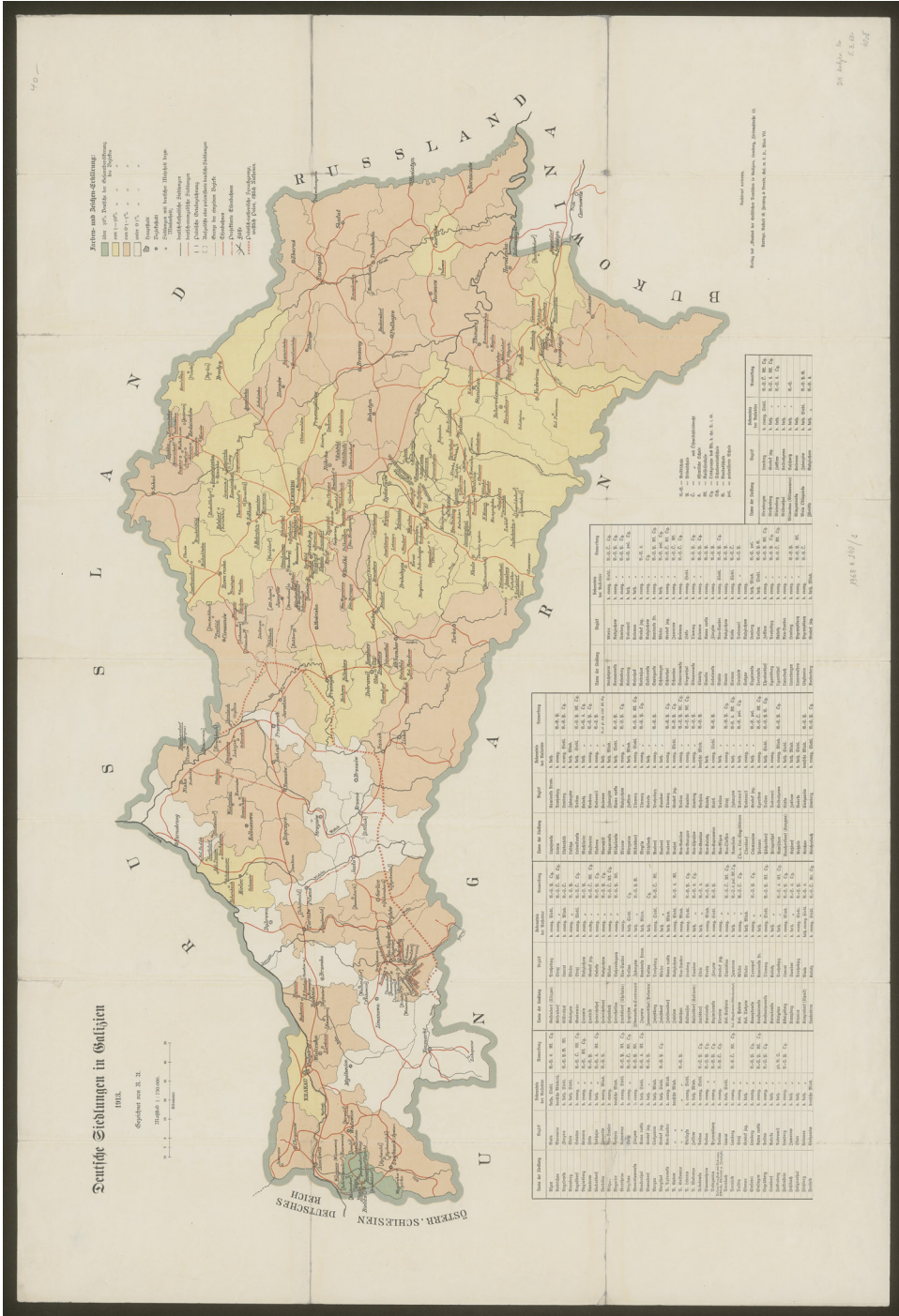


Figure 1. Josephine colonies shown on the map "Deutsche Siedlungen in Galizien 1813" from 1913 (National Library, ZSK 7 563)

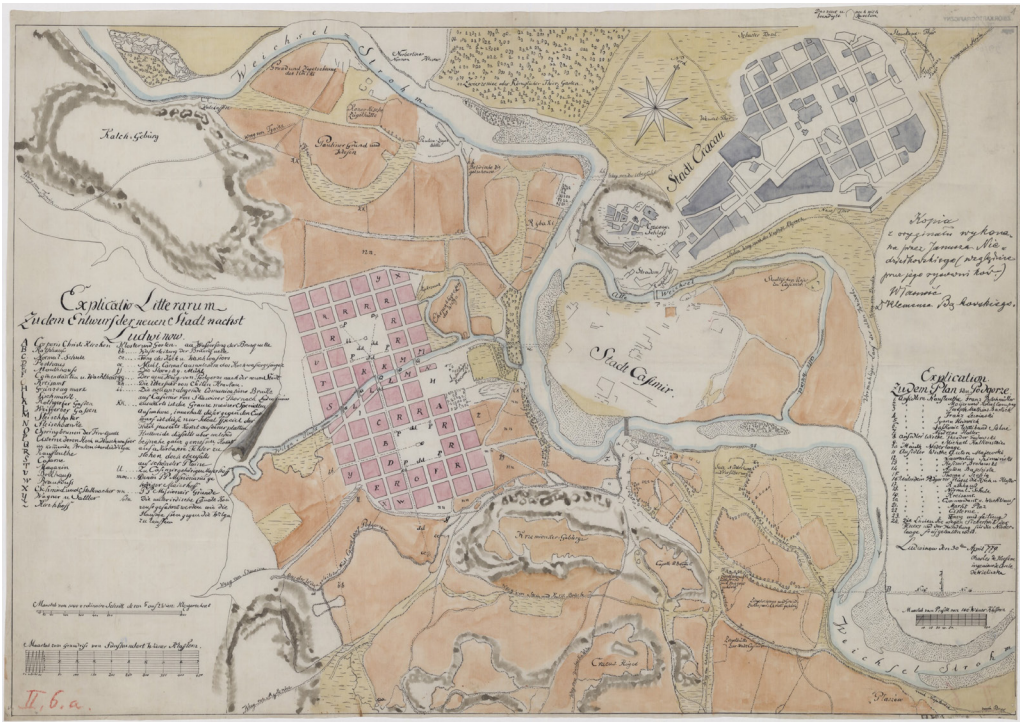


Figure 2. “[Plan Krakowa Kazimierza, Podgórze z projektem utworzenia miasta Ludwinowie i zmiany rozplanowania w Podgórzu]” from 1779 (National Archives in Kraków, 29/663/0/2/81, public domain)

1787; Domena Stary Sącz wieś Juraszowa..., 1785, 1791; *Domena Stary Sącz – wieś Gaboń*..., 1784; *Dominium Stary Sącz*..., n.d.; *Domena Stary Sącz. Plan [...]*, n.d.; *Domena Stary Sącz. Grund riss des Mayer Hofes Podrzytze zu der Altsandecer*..., 1784; *Domena Stary Sącz. Grund Riss des Mayer Hofes in Podrzytze, welcher Ao 1784*..., 1784; *Plan Litt. A T*..., 1856; *Plan Litt. A II*..., 1856; *Plan sytuacyjny kolonii niemieckiej, 1851–1877*; *Geometrischer Plan*..., 1786) and in Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv (ukr. Центральний державний історичний архів України у місті Львові, *Akta Gubernialne*..., n.d.). The designs consist of one sheet of paper. All projects were made and described in German.

In addition to the village designs mentioned above, the appearance of individual architectural elements was planned on separate sheets e.g. the school in Majkowice (*Plany budowy szkoły w Majkowicach*..., 1935), churches (Brix, 2014, p. 294) and farmsteads, e.g. in the settlement of Dąbrówka Niemiecka (Nowy Sącz

1878..., 1878, 1904) and within the town of Podgórze (1) *Situations Plan des in Podgorze*..., 1806). Plans of settlers’ houses, inns and churches from the end of the 18th century are available, among others, in the Austrian State Archives (Österreichisches Staatsarchiv) in Vienna (Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv, *Karten- und Plansammlung*, n.d.). Some plans are available online. It is worth mentioning that some plans include the name of the locality in which a given facility is to be built, or the plans are universal without specifying the location of the construction, e.g. a church plan for German colonies.

Apart from the above-mentioned cartographic materials, plans for a specific region where Josephine colonies were marked, e.g. “*Plan der Kaÿs*...”, may be useful in the analysis of Josephine colonization created in 1805 for the Lubaczów area, at the scale of 1:71,840 and site plans, e.g. for Podgórze (*Projekt dojazdu do nowego mostu podgórskiego, 1801*) Similar projects are available for the Lviv area.

6. Multi-sheet topographic maps for the area of the former Austrian partition

One of the first cartographic studies prepared after the first partition of Poland by the Austrians was the so-called Mieg's map "Originalaufnahme des Königreiches Galizien und Lodomerien". This large-scale map of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria was prepared since 1775 and was finally drawn up in the years 1779–1783 thanks to the efforts of the Austrian Quartermaster General Staff (Faluszczyk, 2011, pp. 53–55; Krochmal, 2015, p. 222; Szady, 2018, p. 134). The manuscript map was part of the so-called "Josephine cartographic survey", a study of the military map of the Habsburg monarchy. The map was created at the scale of 1:28,800. It covers the lands occupied by Austria during the first partition of Poland. The Mieg's map is named after the General Staff officer who was in charge of much of Friedrich von Mieg's work (Bukowski & Janeczka, 2013, pp. 91–112; Dybaś, 2022, pp. 395–396; Ślusarczyk, 2018, p. 26). Due to the fact that work on the map was carried out at the same time as the Josephine colonisation process, no rural settlement units of interest will be found in this study. In the place intended for colonists, there is sometimes a mention that there will be a German colony there. However, Podgórze was marked on the map (at that time without city rights). On this map we can find earlier villages in the vicinity of which Josephine colonies were established (as hamlets). In the study of Josephine colonisation, this cartographic study can be useful for analyses of the geophysical factors (e.g. rivers, land surface) affecting the location of Josephine colonies and for analyses of the roads along which the analysed localities (Budzyński et al., 2012–2022) were formed. Thanks to the descriptions attached to the individual sheets of the map, the map may also be useful in analyses of the fertility of the land intended for Josephine colonists. Today the map is kept in the Military Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv). The digital version is available at mapire.eu. Recently, a 15-volume publication *Galicja na józefińskiej mapie topograficznej 1779–1783 (Die Josephinische Landesaufnahme von Galizien 1779–1783)* has been published, containing maps with descriptions.

The next cartographic resource where we can find all the Josephine settlements for the first

time is from the second half of the 19th century. "Militäraufnahme von Galizien und der Bukowina" was created between 1861 and 1864. Also known as the *second military survey (Zweite Landesaufnahme)* or the so-called *Franciscan photo (Franzische Landesaufnahme)*. The map comes from the name of Emperor Francis I. It is a continuation of mapping in the Habsburg Monarchy and the successor to Mieg's map. The scale of the map is 1:28,800. Currently, the map is kept in the Military Archives in Vienna (Kriegsarchiv). The digital version of the map is available at mapire.eu (Ślusarczyk, 2018, pp. 30–31). By analysing the map, we can see what the Josephine settlements looked like for approximately 50 years of the functioning of the Josephine colonies. From the study we can also read in which colonies there were: pastures, religious buildings, wells, mills, windmills and analyse the landform, habitat boundaries and structure of arable land (Konias, 2000, pp. 78–85), which may be useful in research, e.g. on religious, socio-economic and statistical-comparative issues.

Another map from which research on Josephine colonization can be made is "Dritte Landesaufnahme der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie" created in 1869–1887. Called as the *third military survey (Dritte Landesaufnahme)* or the so-called *Franciscan-Josephinian survey (Franzisco-Josephinische Landesaufnahme)*. The study includes colour sheets at the scale of 1:25,000. The map is available in the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen in Vienna and on the website mapire.eu (Ślusarczyk, 2018, pp. 30–31). Special cards (Spezialkarte) were made at the scale of 1:75,000 and issued in 1873–1889. It was a single-color map, with the landform represented by hatching. 752 special cards were published in which the metric system was used for the first time (Siwek, 2006, p. 258; Ślusarczyk, 2018, pp. 30–31). From these cartographic positions we can learn what spatial and natural changes have occurred in the Josephine colonies since the previous second military survey. By analysing this cartographic position, it is also possible to determine the location of the Josephine settlements in the context of, among other things, newly established roads and railway lines.

To find the Josephine colonies, you can use the map of J. Liesganig, published in 1824 (the

second edition), at the scale of 1:288,000. From this map we can learn the locations villages with churches. The map is available online. Between 1855 and 1863, 60 sheets and 1 unnumbered sheet of the topographic map by K. R. von Kammersberg appeared under the name “Administrativ-Karte von den Königreichen Galizien und Lodomerien mit dem Grossherzogthume Krakau und den Herzogthümern Auschwitz, Zator und Bukowina: in 60 Blättern” at the scale of 1:115,200. This map exhibited administrative content. It owed its substantive focus to the innovative demonstration of generalized cadastral maps (Faluszczak, 2011, pp. 74–78). When working on the Josephine colonization, the data contained on the sheets of this map may be helpful, for example, in analysing the habitats, road and railway networks, geophysical landform and residential

and economic development. The map is available online (Kammersberg, 1855). Geological data for the Josephine settlements are included in the 25-sheet “Geological Atlas of Galicia” at the scale of 1:75,000 published in the years 1887–1911 (Ciołkosz & Ostrowski, 2008, p. 264; Graniczny et al., 2007, pp. 368–372). Statistical information regarding the Josephine colonization can be obtained from “Mapa statystyczna Galicji i Bukowiny obejmująca stosunki ogólne polityczno-administracyjne, komunikacyjne, rolnicze a poszczególnie przemysł krajowy...” at the scale of 1:288,000 (Michałowski & Budyński, 1879). In research on the Josephine colonization in Eastern Galicia, the following can be used “Uibersichts Karte von Galizien” from 1820 at the scale of 1:390,000. The map consists of 15 sheets.

Table 1. Storage locations of the Galician cadastre for Josephine localities

| Archive | Name of the locality |
|--|--|
| National Archives in Kraków | Bogucice, Bratucice, Lednica Niemiecka, Fürstenu, Klaj, Krzczów, Gawłów Nowy, Majkowice Nowe, Steindorf, Trinitatis, Vogstdorf, Biczycie Niemieckie, Dąbrówka Niemiecka, Gaboń Niemiecki, Gołkowice Niemieckie, Ernsdorf, Hundsdorf, Hutweide, Juraszowa, Kadcza, Laufendorf, Mokra Wieś, Morau, Mysłków, Naszacowice, Neudörfel, Olszanka, Piątkowa, Podegrodzie, Podgórze, Rytro, Stadła, Świniarsko, Tannendorf, Unterbach, Wachendorf, Wiesendorf, Zagorzyn, Żbikowice |
| State Archives in Przemyśl | Engelsbrunn, Falkenberg, Hohberg, Prinzenthal, Siegenthal, Steinfels, Gillershof, Königsberg, Burgau, Deutschbach, Fehlbach, Felsendorf, Freifeld, Lindenau, Ostrowiec, Reichau, Hohenbach, Jata, Jeżowe, Josephsdorf, Kliszów, Rauchersdorf Gross, Rauchersdorf Klein, Reichsbeim, Tanefsau, Wildenthal |
| State Archives in Rzeszów | Obersdorf, Dornbach, Padew Kolonia, Ranischau, Sandlautern, Schönanger, Steinau, Tuszów Kolonia |
| State Archives in Rzeszów, Sanok branch | Bandrów Kolonia |
| Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv | Mühlbach, Rehfeld, Rosenberg, Hoffnungsau, Brigidau, Bystrzyca, Gassendorf, Josephsberg, Königsau, Kranzberg, Łuzek Dolny, Neudorf, Stronna, Ugartsberg, Brundorf, Ebenau, Reichenbach, Vorderberg, Weissenberg, Burgthal, Ottenhausen, Rottenhan, Schönthal, Berdikau, Hartfeld, Moosberg, Münchenthal, Schumlau, Landestreu, Kałusz Nowy, Ugartsthal, Dobrzanica Kolonia, Josephsthal, Kimirz Kolonia, Unterwalden, Einsingen, Smolin Kolonia, Kaltwasser, Mokrotyn Kolonia, Wiesenberg, Bruckenthal, Rehberg, Falkenstein, Josephsdorf, Kaiserdorf, Burczyce, Neudorf, Gelsendorf, Oleksice Nowe, Dornfeld, Einsiedel, Lindenfeld, Chrusno Nowe, Rosenberg, Unterbergen, Weinbergen |

Source: own study

7. Galician cadastre

One of the most important cartographic sources from the point of view of research on Josephine colonization is the Galician cadastre (another name: Austrian land cadastre), i.e. land records created for the purposes of calculating tax for the entire Galicia. Measurement works were carried out in the years 1819–1858. Single sheets are usually at the scale of 1:2,880. The document consists of maps and descriptions. It is the first document in the Austrian partition to consist of maps made for each commune. The maps depict the boundaries of the commune, its area, division into building and land plots, types of crops, locations of facilities such as schools, churches, cemeteries and wells, etc. (Krochmal, 2015, p. 223; Maciuk, 1998, p. 102; Nowak, 2019, p. 48; Ostafin et. al., 2020, p. 200; Sobala, 2012, p. 324). The Galician cadastre consists of the following documents: temporary descriptions of boundaries, field sketches, maps, calculation protocols, protocols of land and building plots, alphabetical lists of real estate users, list of land uses of the commune, a collection of manor documents, a list of cancelled plots and a list of complaints about calculations (Bobusia, 1998, pp. 97–99).

The Galician cadastre for the Josephine settlements is located in the National Archives in Kraków, the State Archives in Przemyśl, the State Archives in Rzeszów and the branch in Sanok, and for villages located within the modern borders of Ukraine – in the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv (Table 1). At the National Archives in Kraków,¹ maps of Josephine villages forming part of the Galician cadastre are housed in the collection under the same name. The maps are available on-site at the archive's offices and online in the following portal: szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl. Descriptions to the maps are only available in stationary form and have not yet been scanned. Maps and descriptions for the Josephine villages lying within the present-day boundaries of the Podkarpackie Province can be found in the State Archives in Przemyśl in the Archiwum Geodezyjne (geodetic archive) collection (registration number 126, Osiadacz, 1998, pp. 123–124). Scans of the maps of Josephine villages are

available on the website of the State Archives in Przemyśl (przemysl.ap.gov.pl/) and on the portal: szukajwarchiwach.gov.pl. The Galician cadastre for the few Josephine villages located in the Podkarpackie region is held in the State Archives in Rzeszów. In this archive, the Galician cadastre is not available in a paper version, only for viewing on computers available at the archive's premises. The Galician cadastre for the village of Bandrów Kolonia is held in the State Archives in Rzeszów, branch in Sanok. It is shown in a paper version. In the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv, the documentation of the Galician cadastre can be found in two collections: fond 186 "Komisja Krajowa Podatku Gruntowego" and fond 720 "Kolekcja map i planów miejscowości, parcel gruntowych i dróg położonych na terenie Galicji", (Maciuk, 1998, p. 101; Nowak, 2019, p. 51). In this institution, the cadastre is available in stationary form by prior appointment.

8. Maps of the Military Geographical Institute

In the interwar period, cartography is represented by multi-sheet positions published shortly after regaining independence "Mapa Taktyczna Polski" at the scale of 1:100,000 and "Mapa Szczegółowa Polski" at the scale of 1:25,000 developed by the Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny (Military Geographical Institute). These maps were the first Polish studies created after regaining independence and presented the entire area of Poland. Initially, these cartographic sources were copies of existing partition maps and contained many of their valuable features (Ciołkosz & Ostrowski, 2008, p. 266; Kuna, 2018, pp. 201–218; Siwek, 2006, p. 259). The "Galician" part of the "Mapa Szczegółowa Polski" (Figure 3) was created mainly on the basis of modifications of the *Aufnahmeblätter* photo at the scale of 1:25,000 and through field research and a new development of the original drawing, according to the adopted key of topographic signs. The map was created between 1929 and 1939. Based on "Mapa Szczegółowa Polski" (1:25,000), "Mapa Taktyczna Polski" (1:100,000) was developed (Figure 4, Kuna, 2018, p. 203). "Mapa Taktyczna Polski" was published in 1924–1939. It consisted of 480 sheets covering the entire country. Map sheets were mostly four-colour, and a few

¹ Mention about the Galician cadastre located in the former State Archives in Krakow in the text: Dyrdoń, 1998, p. 121.



Figure 3. Gołkowice Niemieckie on the “Mapa Szczegółowa Polski” 1:25,000 (Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny, 1939, pas 50, słup 31 H, Library of Congress, G6520 s25 .P6)



Figure 4. Gołkowice Niemieckie on the “Mapa Taktyczna Polski” 1:100,000 (Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny, 1934, pas 50, słup 31, National Library, ZZK S-28 814 A)

were two-colour and six-colour. Due to its high level of workmanship and beautiful graphic design, the map enjoys great recognition around the world (Siwek, 2006, p. 260). Nowadays, both maps are available online (igrek.amzp.pl). From these maps we can learn what the spatial situation of the Josephine colonies was like in the interwar period. Analysing maps from the interwar period and the earlier cartographic materials described above, one can see the changes that took place in the discussed localities and their surroundings. Sometimes one can notice that some Josephine settlements are no longer independent administrative units, but have been incorporated into the boundaries of neighbouring towns or villages. In the interwar period (1920–1939), a 42-sheet operational map was also published, at the scale of 1:300,000 (Siwek, 2006, p. 260). On this map

available online (igrek.amzp.pl) the Josephine colonies are marked as points.

9. Discussion and use of the analysed cartographic resources

The cartographic resources discussed above have so far been used in research on Josephine colonization by Polish, Austrian, German and Ukrainian scientists. Most works of the Polish researchers were based on plans of Josephine villages from the end of the 18th century and the Austrian land cadastre. These cartographic sources were used by, among others by: Lepucki (1938), who in his book mentions regulations regarding the shapes of villages and individual stages of work on the plans of Josephine villages. He included plans

Table 2. Availability of all maps discussed in the article

| Name | Places where the author found cartographic source | Date of creation | Scale |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Manuscript plans of the Josephine colonies and elements of spatial development | National Library in Warsaw; National Archives in Kraków; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv | End of the 18 th century | Different |
| Topographic map of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria (Originalaufnahme des Königreiches Galizen und Lodomerien) | Arcanum Maps. Originalaufnahme des Königreiches Galizen und Lodomerien | 1779–1783 | 1:28,800 |
| Topographic map of Galicia and Bukowina (Galizien und Bukowina) | Arcanum Maps. Galizien und Bukowina | 1861–1864 | 1:28,800 |
| Dritte Landesaufnahme der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie (Third Military Survey of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) | Arcanum Maps. Dritte Landesaufnahme der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie | 1869–1887 | 1:25,000 |
| Koenigreich Galizien und Lodomerien hrsg. im Jahre 1790 von [Joseph] Liesganig | PAN Biblioteka Kórnicka | 1824 | 1: 288,000 |
| Austrian land cadastre | National Archives in Kraków; State Archives in Przemyśl; State Archives in Rzeszów and the branch in Sanok; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv | 1819–1858 | 1:2,880 |
| Übersichts Karte von GALIZIEN. | The Library of Congress | 1820 | 1:390,000 |
| Statistical map of Galicia and Bukovina covering general political-administrative, communication, agricultural relations and, in particular, domestic industry: based on the latest research and official documents in 1878 | National Library in Warsaw | 1879 | 1:288,000 |
| Deutsche Siedlungen in Galizien 1813 | National Library in Warsaw | 1913 | 1:750,000 |
| Mapa Taktyczna Polski | igrek.amzp.pl | 1924–1939 | 1:100,000 |
| Mapa Szczegółowa Polski | igrek.amzp.pl | 1929–1939 | 1:25,000 |

Source: Own study

of the colonies: Hartfeld, Lednica Niemiecka, Falkenstein and Schumlau as an annex (Lepucki, 1938, pp. 184–187). Based on the above maps, a book by Cepil (2023) was written about the spatial transformations of Josephine villages. Cepil (2019a, 2019b), on the basis of the Galician cadastre, analysed the distribution of sacred objects in Josephine villages in the territory of Poland at that time and analysed the transformation of spatial layouts of Josephine villages in the Nowy Sącz region. In research on spatial layouts, the plans of the Josephine villages included in the Galician cadastre were used by, among others: Szulc (1995, 2002). In

regional research on the spatial layouts of Josephine villages in the commune of Podgrodzie the Galician cadastre has been used by Krasnowolski (2014). The Galician cadastre was used in research on Josephine villages by Augustyn B. (1999, 2000, 2015) and Augustyn M. (2000, 2002, 2004, 2013) for villages established in the neighbourhood of Ustrzyki Dolne and Hetmańczyk (2015) for the village of Zagorzyn focusing their research mainly on historical, cultural and genealogical aspects. Plans of spatial elements can be found, among others, in Brix (2014). The plans and maps of Podgórze were analysed in many publications regarding

this settlement and in the analyses of contemporary Kraków (Przegon, 2004, 2011). Among researchers writing in German, the plans of the Josephine settlements along with their analysis were published by Diepes-Mischner (2005), Iben-Metzger and Iben (2010), Konrad and Porcher-Walter (2000), Konrad (2001, 2004, 2006), Konrad and Rothaug (2010, 2011), Krämer (1965), Kuhn (1965), Becker et al. (1931), Schuster (1998, 2012), Walloschke (1965), Weiss (2005). In their historical and geographical research, plans of selected Josephine villages were also used by Seefeldt (1936), Heinz and Schürmann (2000) and Seefeldt et al. (2002), etc. In Ukraine, an analysis of the villages around Żółkiew was made by Oleschko (1999). On the basis of the Galician cadastre, the analysis of spatial layouts for villages in Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk Oblasts was made in the study Nimets'ki Koloniyi v Halychyni. Istorija-Aritektura-Kul'tura (Deutsche Siedlungen in Ostgalizien. Geschichte-Architektur-Kultur, 1996). Cartographic resources were also used by other researchers in analyses of the Josephine colonization; it is impossible to list all the publications.

10. Final conclusions

The aim of the article was to present a selected cartographic source base regarding the Josephine colonization collected during on-site and online queries and to draw attention to the usefulness of archival cartographic sources for research on the history of the Josephine colonization. Based on the collected material, the objective has been achieved. The information contained in the article does not fully present all existing cartographic sources useful for

research on Josephine colonization. Currently, most cartographic sources for research on Josephine colonization are available online, especially large-scale maps. Most of the maps are in German. In the light of the considerations presented so far, a wide range of possibilities of using the discussed cartographic sources in research on Josephine colonization is clearly visible.

The research undertaken in the article is of an initial nature and presents the research results after conducting preliminary queries. The studies do not include all cartographic sources. As part of further research on the topic, it is worth conducting detailed research in Poland, Austria and Ukraine, including Teki Antoniego Schneidra fond at the National Archives in Kraków and in the Akta Gubernialne, Publico-politica (n.d.) fond at the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. In the future, it is worth finding and publishing more draft colony plans from the late 18th century. The article aims to show an existing problem that is worth dealing with in further research.

Besides, it would also be advisable to undertake such analyses for other colonisation and settlement processes, e.g. the Frederician colonisation. It can be assumed that the presented conclusions will allow to deepen the knowledge on the topic under study. It is also to be hoped that the research results obtained will be a source of inspiration to undertake similar analyses in the future.

The research carried out may be useful for conservation services, officials, planners, local regionalists and anyone seeking information on the spatial layouts of the Josephine colonies as part of their work.

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