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## The Berlin plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi

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**Abstract:** *The article discusses five manuscript plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi which are present in Berlin. Four of them are available in the collections of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (The Berlin State Library) and one – at the Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Secret State Archive of Prussian Cultural Heritage). Despite the fact that the list of maps and plans of areas present in the former socialist countries in Europe was published in 1976, these plans remained unknown to both, Polish and Ukrainian researchers analysing the history of fortification. Three of the discussed four plans are especially important. The first one is the plan by Christian Dahlke, an engineer who fortified Kamianets-Podilskyi, the later commanding officer of this fortress. The second one is an anonymous plan from 1740, most probably created during the inspection of the fortress reinforcements which was carried out by Saxon engineers. The third one is the plan by G. de Hundt. Identical versions of this plan are located in Cracow, in Vienna and in Moscow. Due to the fact that both, Austria as well as Russia, conducted military activities in Podolia in the 18th century, nearly identical plans of the Kamianets-Podilskyi Fortress, present in the capitals of those countries, indicate that G. de Hundt worked not only for the Polish king, but also for foreign intelligences.*

**Key words:** Kamianets-Podilskyi; Kamieniec Podolski; fortress; historical cartography

### Introduction

The collections of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (SBB) – the Berlin State Library – include four manuscript plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi. Despite the fact that their existence was indicated by Egon Klemp already in 1976,<sup>1</sup> until the year 2020<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> KLEMP, 1976.

they remained unknown to the Polish and Ukrainian researchers analysing the history of the fortifications of the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress. They have neither been mentioned by Tadeusz Nowak in his first<sup>3</sup> work which was published before the list by Egon Klemp, nor in Nowak's much later works in which he briefly characterizes the plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi.<sup>4</sup> In 2005 Jacek Czubiński and Justyna Tucholska only mention the existence of two plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi in Berlin collections.<sup>5</sup> The Berlin plans are also not known to Ukrainian researchers. Plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi are mentioned in the works of the following authors: Jarosław Matwijiszyn,<sup>6</sup> Olga Plamenytska,<sup>7</sup> Mikołaj Petrow,<sup>8</sup> however, these authors do not mention the plans present at the SBB. Three of the four discussed plans are especially valuable for the researchers analysing the history of the fortifications of Kamianets-Podilskyi. The first one of them, by an unknown author, schematic [Fig. 1], probably created in the years of Turkish occupation, demonstrates surprising similarity to the plan by Darcy<sup>9</sup> which is available at the National Library of France (BNF – Bibliothèque Nationale de France) in Paris. The second plan, by Christian Dahlke, from the year 1736, was created by the engineer who had designed and created the reinforcements of Kamianets-Podilskyi. The next plan, entitled: *Plan von der Stadt und Festung Caminiee*, created by an unknown author, comes from the year 1740 r. The fourth plan, by G. de Hundt (name unknown), is dated to the year 1746. The discussed plans are important because they enable tracking the changes in the reinforcements of the fortress, which occurred in the beginning of the third period of extension which, according to Renata Król-Mazur, took place in the years 1740-1761.<sup>10</sup> The fifth of the discussed plans, *Plan von der Festung Caminiek Podolskij*, is available at the Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz (GSPK) and was probably created during the Turkish occupation of Podolia (1672-1699), similarly as the plan attributed to Darcy.

The dimensions of the discussed plans have been provided according to the quoted work by Egon Klemp, in millimetres, height × width, and on the basis of the information obtained from the GSPK.

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<sup>2</sup> OPYRCHAŁ, 2019. The monograph was published in the year 2020, with the date of publishing – 2019.

<sup>3</sup> NOWAK, 1973.

<sup>4</sup> NOWAK, 1991; NOWAK, 1995.

<sup>5</sup> CZUBIŃSKI and TUCHOLSKA, 2005: 55.

<sup>6</sup> MATWIJISZYN, 2006.

<sup>7</sup> PLAMENYTSKA, 2011.

<sup>8</sup> PETROW, 2002.

<sup>9</sup> <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8492779z.r=kamieniee.langEN> [accessed on: 29 May 2021].

<sup>10</sup> KRÓL-MAZUR, 2007: 9.

### The plan attributed to Darcy (Berlin)

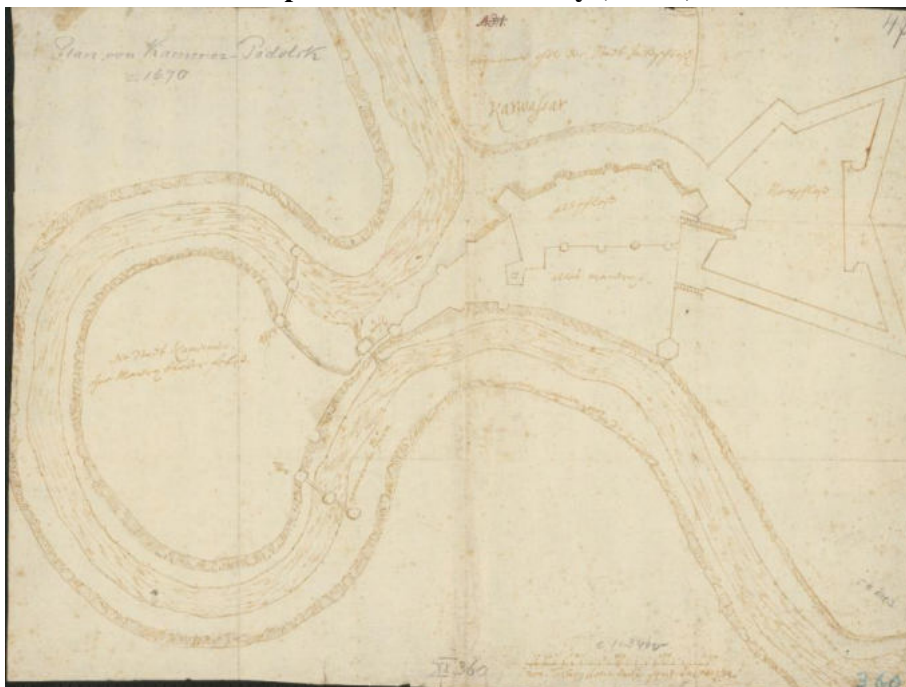


Fig. 1. A plan; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Inv. no.: III C Kart X 48806 (OPYRCHAL, 2019: 36, fig. 11)

A plan [Fig. 1] by an unknown author, with the following inv. no.: SBB III C Kart X 48806, dimensions: 380 × 435,<sup>11</sup> S orientation, it was created in the period 1684-1699, and according to Egon Klemp<sup>12</sup> – before 1670. The plan was drawn up somewhat negligently. It presents defensive buildings only in a very schematic way. Despite the fact that the plan includes a linear scale in toises, the way it presents the area of the city and castle is far from reality. In the plan, the surface area of the castle and that of the city are similar. The shape of the city is circular. In reality, the city is several times bigger than the castle and its shape is a deformed oval. Similarly, a circular shape of the city and the incorrect mapping of its surface area are present in the plan by Jo. Jacobus de Rubeis from 1684.<sup>13</sup> The general negligence of the creation of the plan and mistakes referring to the size of the surface area suggest strong hastiness during its drawing up and also indicate that the author did not have access to the area which he presented in the plan. This is probably a draft version on the basis of which the final plan was supposed to be created; this draft was created when Kamianets-Podilskyi was under Turkish occupation. Probably, an anonymous author accompanied the troops of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during one of their excursions to the areas located in the proximity of Kamianets-Podilskyi; such

<sup>11</sup> KLEMP, 1976: 88, item 800.

<sup>12</sup> KLEMP, 1976: 88, item 800.

<sup>13</sup> <https://polona.pl/item/17516572/0/> [accessed on: 31 May 2021].

excursions took place in the years 1684-1699. The plan includes descriptions and clarifications in German. They were written in a hurry, with handwriting which is difficult to read. The only name written in a clear way is *Karwaßsar* (in the upper right part of the plan). Karsawary are the former suburbs of Kamianets-Podilskyi, currently this is a street located in the valley of the Smotrycz river. The name comes from the Turkish word *caravanserai*, which meant a roadside inn where travellers – caravaners could rest. It was constructed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, by Eastern merchants who were not allowed to live in the city.<sup>14</sup> The remaining inscriptions include:

*dir Stadt Kamieniec* – the City of Kamianets;  
*alter shloß* – the Old Castle;  
*alter mauern* – the Old Walls;  
*mühl* – the Mill;  
*thor* – the Gate.

The remaining inscriptions are illegible. Below the linear scale there is the following inscription in French: *200 toises, dont deux font une verge* – 200 toises, every two is one rod.<sup>15</sup>

One cannot help the impression that the discussed plan of Kamianets-Podilskyi is a prototype version of the plan by Darcy<sup>16</sup> [Fig. 2], which is available in Paris at the BNF. Both plans are practically identical. The difference is that the description of the Parisian Darcy plan is much more abundant, although it includes mistakes referring to the location of the Armenian Church and Saint Michael Church. However, it does not present the Karsawary suburb. Probably, the meaning of the word *Karwaßsar*, present in the Berlin plan, was completely incomprehensible for Darcy and, therefore, he preferred to omit it.

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<sup>14</sup> PRUSIEWICZ, 103.

<sup>15</sup> This refers to a historical unit of distance, a toise is 1.787 m (according to *Nowa Encyklopedia...*, 762).

<sup>16</sup> The name is not known.

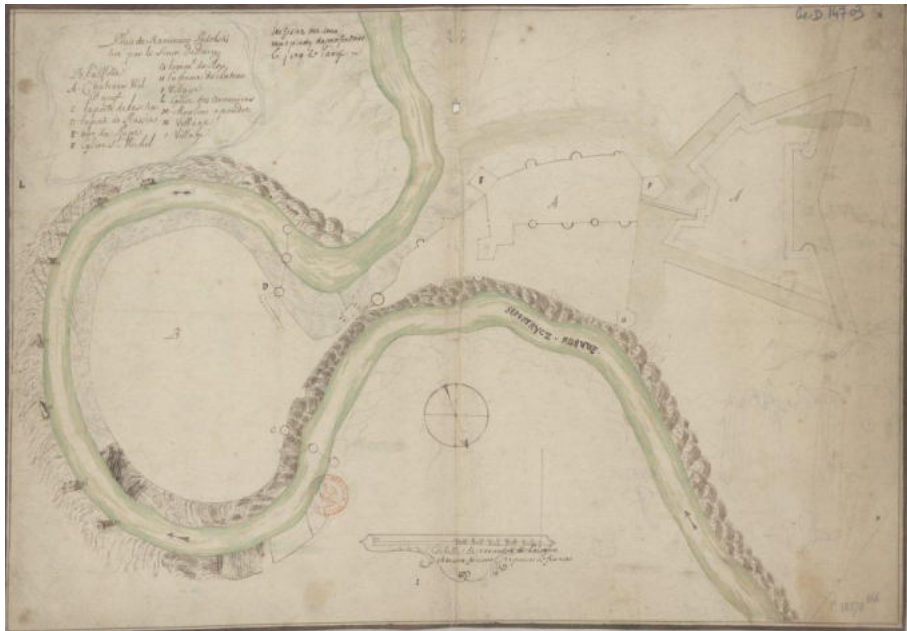


Fig. 2. Darcy's plan; the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, inv. no. GE D-14703 (OPYRCHAŁ: 2019, 38, fig. 12)

### The plan by Christian Dahlke

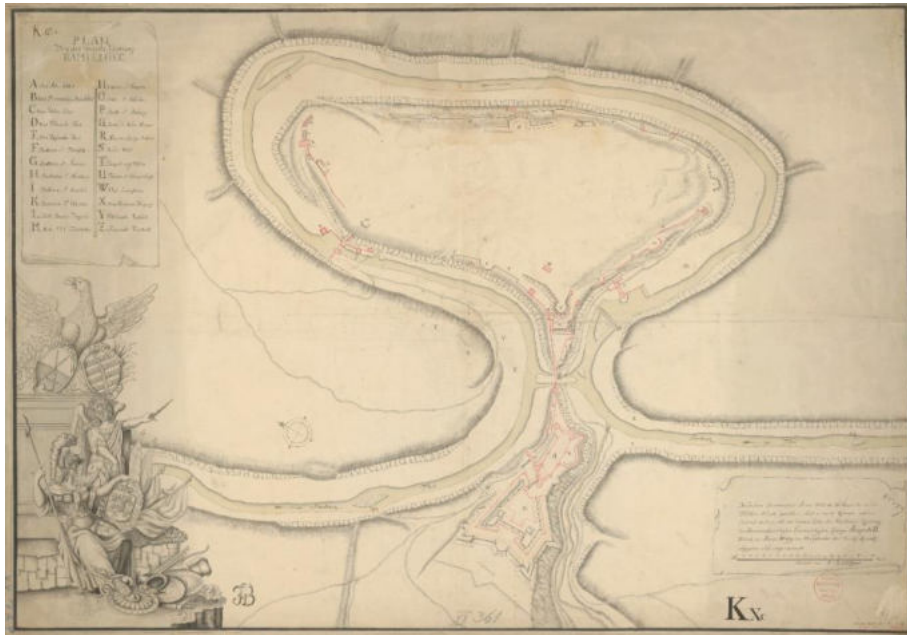


Fig. 3. Dahlke's plan; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, inv. no.: III C Kart X 48809 (OPYRCHAŁ, 2019: 75, fig. 30).

The plan [Fig. 3] by Christian Dahlke, with the inv. no. SBB III C Kart X 48809, with E orientation and the following dimensions: 592 × 853<sup>17</sup>, entitled: *Plan von der Gränz Vestung Kamieniec* (A plan of the borderland fortress Kamianets) was created in 1736. The N direction was marked in the plan. The plan includes a linear scale in toises. 200 toises correspond to 12.95 cm, therefore, the scale is 1:2760. In the upper left corner, there is a legend in German, with the following content:

- A. *Das Alte Schlos* – the Old Castle;
- B. *Das Hornwerk, Der Neüe Schlos* – the Hornwork (a horn-like layout fortification), the New Castle;
- C. *Das Schlos thor* – the Castle Gate;
- D. *Das Polnische Thor* – the Polish Gate;
- E. *Das Rußsiche Thor* – the Ruthenian Gate;
- F. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Thereßse* – St. Theresa’s Battery;
- G. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Joannis* – St. John’s Battery;
- H. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Martini* – St. Martin’s Battery;
- I. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Stanilai* – St. Stanislaus’s Battery;
- K. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Ursulae* – St. Ursula’s Battery;
- L. *Batt: Beatißs Virginis* – the Battery of Our Lady;
- M. *Batt: S.S.S. Trinitatis* – the Battery of the Holy Trinity;
- N. *Batteria S<sup>t</sup> Gregoii* – St. Gregory’s Battery;
- O. *Batt: S<sup>t</sup> Nicolai* – St. Nicholas’s Battery;
- P. *Batt: S<sup>t</sup> Antonij* – St. Anthony’s Battery;
- Q. *Batt: und Neue Mauer* – Battery and New Walls;
- R. *Mauern Königs Bathori* – King Báthory’s Walls;
- S. *Neur Wall* – the New Wall (a wall);
- T. *Parapet auff Felsen* – the Parapet Above the Rocks;
- U. *Thürme der Bürgreschafft* – the Bourgeois Tower;
- W. *Das Zeiighaus* – the Armoury;
- X. *Das Proviand Magazin* – the Food Storage;
- Y. *Pohlische Vorstadt* – the Polish Granges;
- Z. *Rußsische Vorstadt* – The Ruthenian Granges.

In the lower right corner of the plan, there is a linear scale in toises, and above it there is the following inscription:

“Nach dem Kamieniec Anno 1672 den 20 Augusti in der Türken Hände gerahmt, hat es nicht können wieder Erobert werden., als in Dritten Jahr der Glücklichen Regierung des Allerdurchlauchtigßten Grosmächtigßten Königes Augusti II Würde es Anno 1699 den 22 September der Durch Respubl: abgegeben und eingeräumtr.”

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<sup>17</sup> KLEMP, 1976: 89, item 808.

(After 20 August 1672, Kamianets was taken over by the Turks and it was not possible to retake it. Only in the third year of reign of the most respectable, mightiest King Augustus II it was given back to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth on 22 September 1699.)

The plan is very valuable for the researchers analysing the history of the fortifications of Kamianets-Podilskyi because it demonstrates the condition of Kamianets-Podilskyi of the year 1736, i.e. in the period when, according to Józef Rolle,<sup>18</sup> Christian Dahlke came to Kamianets-Podilskyi (in 1737) and started his many-year work on the reinforcements of Kamianets-Podilskyi; according to Tadeusz Nowak,<sup>19</sup> Dahlke directed this work in the years 1740-1761. Christian Dahlke was of Swedish origin.<sup>20</sup> He served as an officer in the Crown Artillery. He was promoted to subsequent ranks in the following years: in 1732 – major, in 1736 lieutenant colonel, in 1748 – colonel, in 1761 major general. In 1745 he fortified the Jasna Góra Monastery, and in 1746 – the Dominican Monastery in Pidkamin in Volhynia. In 1753 he finished work with the fortifications of Kamianets-Podilskyi.<sup>21</sup> He became the commanding officer of the Kamianets-Podilskyi Fortress in 1759. He died in 1763.<sup>22</sup>

### **Plan von der Stadt und Festung Caminieć**

A plan [Fig. 4] by an unknown author, with the inv. no. SBB III C Kart X 48810/1 and the following dimensions: 560 × 423<sup>23</sup>, it was created in 1740 and it is entitled: *Plan von der Stadt und Festung Caminieć (The plan of the Kamianets city and fortress)*. It was drawn up in E orientation. The N direction was marked in the plan. It includes a linear scale in toises. Due to the fact that in the plan 200 toises correspond to 7.5 cm, the scale is 1:4760. The plan presents mainly defensive buildings, although it also includes churches and the Polish city hall. The descriptions in the plan and the legend were made in German. The content of the legend is as follows:

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<sup>18</sup> ROLLE, 1880: 65.

<sup>19</sup> NOWAK, 1973: 160.

<sup>20</sup> NOWAK, 1973: 57-58.

<sup>21</sup> ŁOZA, 1954: 58,

<sup>22</sup> NOWAK, 1973: 160; ROLLE, 1880: 66.

<sup>23</sup> KLEMP, 1976: 89.

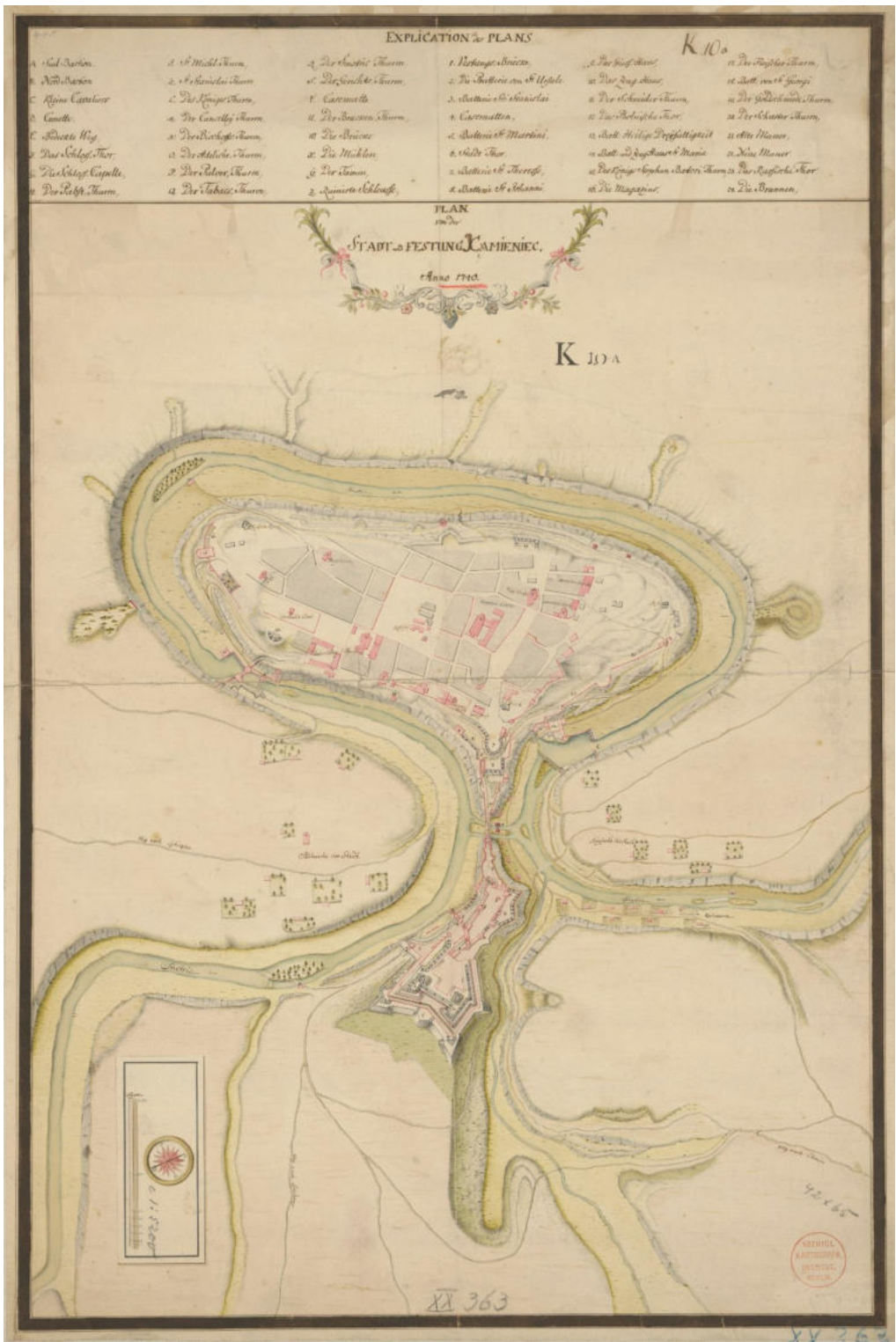


Fig. 4. A plan; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and was created in the year 1740. Inv. no. III C Kart X 48810/1 (OPYRCHAL, 2019: 77, fig. 31)



## Explication des Plans – Legend

- A. *Sud Bastion* – Southern Bastion;
- B. *Nord Bastion* – Northern Bastion;
- C. *Kleine Cavaliers* – Small Cavaliers (upper earthworks);
- D. *Cunette* – Cunette;<sup>24</sup>
- E. *Bedeckte Weg* – the Caponier;
- F. *Das Schloß Thor* – the Castle Gate;
- G. *Die Schloß Capelle* – the Castle Chapel;
- H. *Der Pabßt Thurm* – the Pope’s Tower;
- I. *St. Michl Thurm* – St. Michael’s Tower;
- K. *St. Stanislai Thurm* – St. Stanislaus’s Tower;
- L. *Des Königes Thurm* – the King’s Tower;
- M. *Der Cancelley Thurm* – the Chancellor Tower;
- N. *Der Bischoffs Thurm* – the Bishop Tower;
- O. *Der Adeliche Thurm* – the Nobles’ Tower;
- P. *Der Pulver Thurm* – the Gunpowder Tower;
- Q. *Der Tabacs Thurm* – the Snuff Tower;
- R. *Der Smotric Thurm* – the Smotrycz (Water) Tower;
- S. *Der Geruchts Thurm* – the Court Tower;
- T. *Casematte* – Casemates
- U. *Der Brucken Thurm* – the Bridge Tower;
- W. *Die Brücke* – the Bridge;
- X. *Die Mühlen* – the Mills;
- Y. *Der Tamm* – the Dam;
- Z. *Ruinirte Schleußße* – the Ruined Sluice;
- 1. *Vestungs Brücke* – Defensive Bridge Reinforcements;
- 2. *Batterie von S<sup>t</sup> Urßule* – St. Ursula’s Battery;
- 3. *Batterie S<sup>ti</sup> Stanislai* – St. Stanislaus’s Battery;
- 4. *Cassematen* – Casemates;
- 5. *Batterie S<sup>t</sup> Martini* – St. Martin’s Battery;
- 6. *Stadt Thor* – the City Gate;
- 7. *Batterie S<sup>t</sup> Theresße* – St. Theresa’s Battery;
- 8. *Batterie S<sup>t</sup> Johanni* – St. John’s Battery;
- 9. *Das Gieß Haus* – the Bell-foundry;
- 10. *Das Zeug Haus* – the Arsenal;
- 11. *Der Schneider Thurm* – the Tailor Tower;
- 12. *Das Pholniffhe Thor* – the Polish Gate;
- 13. *Batt: Heilige Dreifaltigkeit* – the Battery of the Holy Trinity;
- 14. *Batt: und Zeug Hause S<sup>t</sup> Maria* – the Battery and Arsenal of Our Lady;
- 15. *Des Königs Stephan Batori Thurm* – King Stephen Báthory’s Tower;
- 16. *Die Magazins* – the Warehouses;
- 17. *Der Fleißcher Thurm* – the Butcher Tower;

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<sup>24</sup> It is a narrow ditch in the fosse.

18. *Batt: von S' Georgi* – St. Gregory's Battery;
19. *Die Goldschmiede Thurm* – the Goldsmiths' Tower;
20. *Der Schuster Thurm* – the Shoemaker Tower;
21. *Alte Mauer* – the Old Walls;
22. *Neue Mauer* – the New Walls;
23. *Das Rußsische Thor* – the Ruthenian Gate;
24. *Die Brunnen* – the Well.

Kazimierz Jarochoowski mentions<sup>25</sup> that in 1740 there was an inspection of the condition of Kamianets-Podilskyi carried out by Saxon engineers by the order of king Augustus III. Unfortunately, Kazimierz Jarochoowski does not mention the names of these engineers. Due to the fact that the discussed plan is also dated to the year 1740, it is not excluded that it was created as documentation of the performed inspection. Especially that next to the inspection description of the Ruthenian Gate, the following was mentioned:<sup>26</sup> “ponieważ woda przed kilku laty łuk i szluzę zupełnie zerwała...” (because a few years ago the water completely broke the arch and the sluice...), and in the discussed plan the letter Z marks the *Ruinirte Schleusße* – ruined sluice. In the plan which is four years younger, by Christian Dahlke, the sluice is also not present next to the Ruthenian Gate, however, the fact of its ruining is not emphasized. Of course, this is no evidence indicating that the discussed plan was a graphic illustration of the performed inspection, but rather only a justification of such a possibility.

The plan was created very diligently and it includes numerous details. In the area of the Polish Gate and the New Castle, one can clearly notice wooden palisades. The later Dahlke's Walls, connecting both Castles, were marked in the form of palisades here.

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<sup>25</sup> JAROCHOWSKI, 1884: 373-377.

<sup>26</sup> JAROCHOWSKI, 1884: 376.

## Hundt's plan

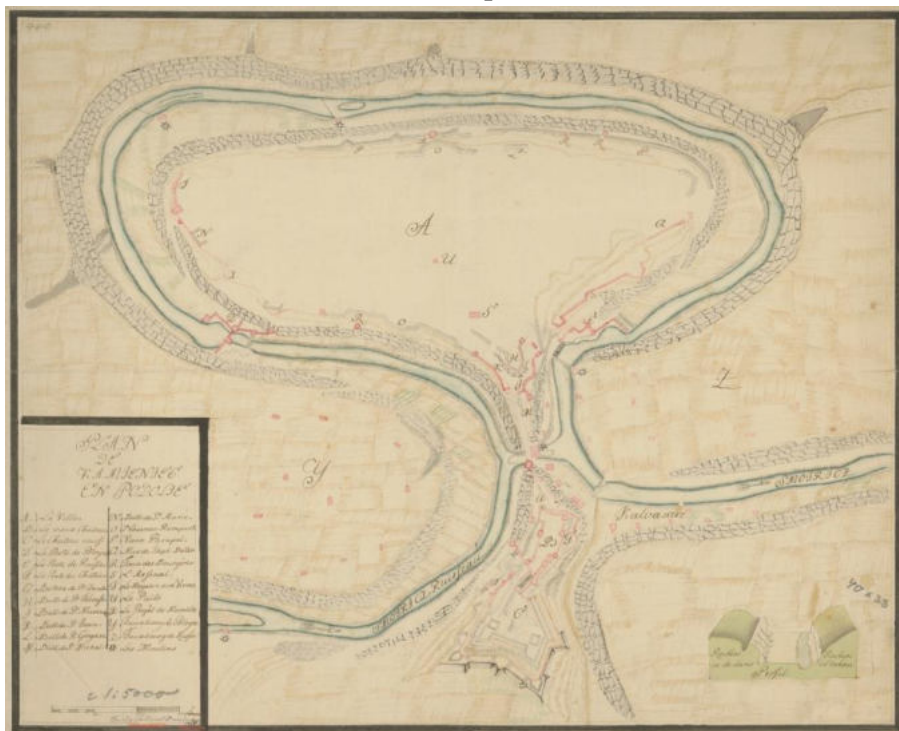


Fig. 5. G. de Hundt's plan; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, inv. no.: III C Kart X 48811 (OPYRCHAŁ, 2019: 81, fig. 33)

The plan [Fig. 5] by G. de Hundt, the author's name is not known, with the inv. no. SBB III C Kart X 48811 and the following dimensions:  $403 \times 325$ ,<sup>27</sup> entitled: *Plan de Kamieniec en Podolie*, it was created in 1746. Similarly as the previous plans, it was drawn up in E orientation. The plan includes a linear scale in toises. 150 toises correspond to 5.9 cm, therefore, the scale is 1:4540. The inscription *Fec. Cad. G. de Hundt*, present in the bottom part of the legend, was written using ink of the same colour as of that used for drawing up the plan. The date, in turn, was written using ink similar to that used in the legend. Therefore, it is difficult to determine whether the date was overwritten by the Author to improve its legibility or whether it was perhaps added later. However, the first option seems more likely. The N direction was not marked in the plan, however, the plan presents the cross section through the valley, although it is not demonstrated at which point. The plan includes a linear scale in toises. On the left there is a legend in French with the following content:

<sup>27</sup> KLEMP, 1976: 89.

- A. *La Ville* – the City;
- B. *Le vieux Chateau* – the Old Castle;
- C. *La Chateau Neuf* – the New Castle;
- D. *La Porte de Pologne* – the Polish Gate;
- E. *La Porte de Rusſie* – the Ruthenian Gate;
- F. *La Porte de Chateau* – the Castle Gate;
- G. *Batterie de S<sup>te</sup> Ursule* – St. Ursula’s Battery;
- H. *Batterie de S<sup>te</sup> Thereſe* – St. Theresa’s Battery;
- I. *Batterie de S<sup>te</sup> Mariane* – St. Mariana’s Battery;<sup>28</sup>
- K. *Batterie de St. Jean* – St. John’s Battery;
- L. *Batterie de S<sup>t</sup> Gregorie* – St. George’s Battery;
- M. *Batterie de S<sup>t</sup> Michel* – St. Michael’s Battery;
- N. *Batt: de S<sup>te</sup> Marie* – the Battery of Our Lady;
- O. *Nouveau Rempart* – the New Rampart;
- P. *Vieux Parapel* – the Old Parapets;
- Q. *Mur de Steph. Bater.* – Stephen Báthory’s Wall;
- R. *Tours des Buorgeois* – the Bourgeois Tower;
- S. *L’Arſenal* – the Arsenal;
- T. *Le magazyn aux Viveres* – the Food Storage;
- U. *Le Puits* – the Well;
- V. *Le Projet de Muraille* – the Designed Walls;
- W. *Taux bourg de Pologne* – the Polish Granges;
- X. *Taux bourg de Rusſie* – the Ruthenian Granges;
- ☼ *Les Moulines* – the Mills.

Point V of the legend indicates that the plan had the nature of a design. It presents a wall which was supposed to be constructed. The plan comes from the beginning of the third period of the extension of the reinforcements of the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortifications,<sup>29</sup> which took place in the years 1740-1761 and was directed by Christian Dahlke.

Little is known about the author of the plan: G. de Hundt. It was impossible to determine his name. The use of the “de” form indicates that he was a French nobleman. This hypothesis is confirmed by the legend of the plan, in which French was used. He was probably an officer of the Saxon army who was delegated by Augustus III to perform an inspection of the extension of the reinforcements of Kamianets-Podilskyi.

Plans that are very similar, in terms of the details, with an identical layout of the legend and handwriting style are present at the Austrian National Library in Vienna (ONB – Österreichische Nationalbibliothek)<sup>30</sup> [Fig. 6], inv. no.: ALB Port 228,30 Kar, at the Princes Czartoryski Library in Cracow,<sup>31</sup> inv. no.: Z. Kart. 122/77, and at

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<sup>28</sup> It should be: St. Martin’s Battery.

<sup>29</sup> KRÓL-MAZUR, 2007: 9.

<sup>30</sup> OPYRCHAŁ, 2015: 136-138.

<sup>31</sup> NOWAK, 1973: 148.

the Russian State Military Historical Archive in Moscow (RGWIA – Российский Государственный Военно-Исторический Архив) inv. no.: ф.349, оп.17, д.595 [Fig. 7]. A significant difference between these four plans is that only one of them – the Berlin plan – was signed with the name *G. de Hundt*. The remaining ones are anonymous. Also the date of creation is only present on the Berlin plan, which resulted in a problem with dating the plan. The Viennese version has been dated according to the ONB catalogue to the year 1780, the Cracow version – according to Tadeusz Nowak, to before the year 1746,<sup>32</sup> and according to Jacek Czubiński and Justyna Tucholska, to the years 1725-1735<sup>33</sup>. The Moscow version of the plan has been dated according to the RGWIA catalogue to the year 1672.

The reason why as many as four versions of this plan were created, and how it got to foreign capitals like Vienna or Moscow, shall remain a riddle. Due to the fact that Augustus II the Strong was a Saxon, it is understandable that engineers remaining in German service were hired for the needs of the fortification of Kamianets-Podilskyi. Thus, one copy of the plan may have arrived to Berlin. However, why did G. de Hundt create subsequent copies, this time anonymous, and forward them to other rulers? Only one answer comes to mind. G. de Hundt collaborated with the intelligences of foreign powers.



Fig. 6. A plan; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, inv. no. ALB Port 228,30 Kar (OPYRCHAŁ, 2019: 85, fig. 35)

<sup>32</sup> NOWAK, 1973: 145.

<sup>33</sup> CZUBIŃSKI and TUCHOLSKA, 2005: 55.

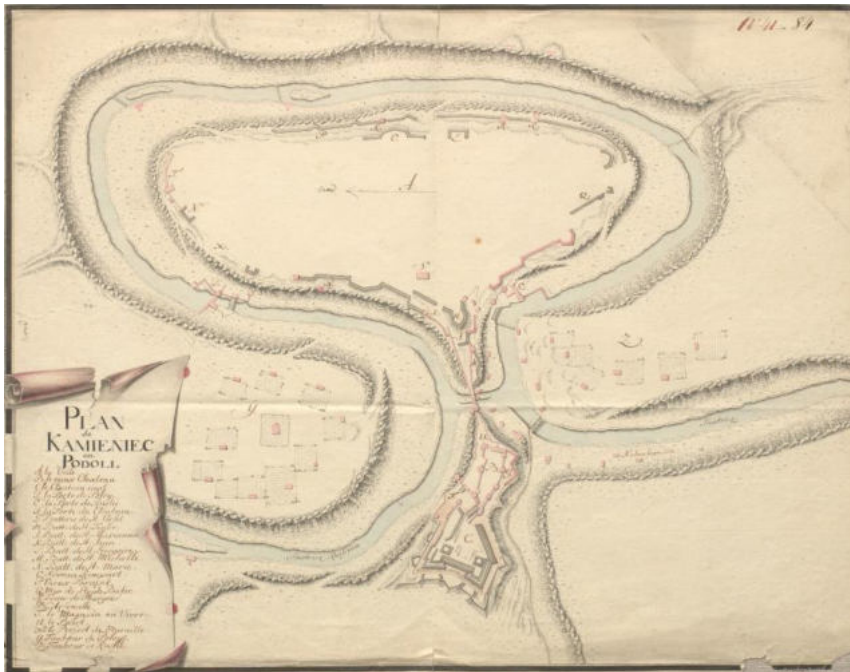


Fig. 7. A plan; Российский Государственный Военно-Исторический Архив, inv. no.: ф.349, оп.17, д. 595 (OPYRCHAŁ, 2019: 87, fig. 36)

### Plan von der Festung Caminieck Podolskij

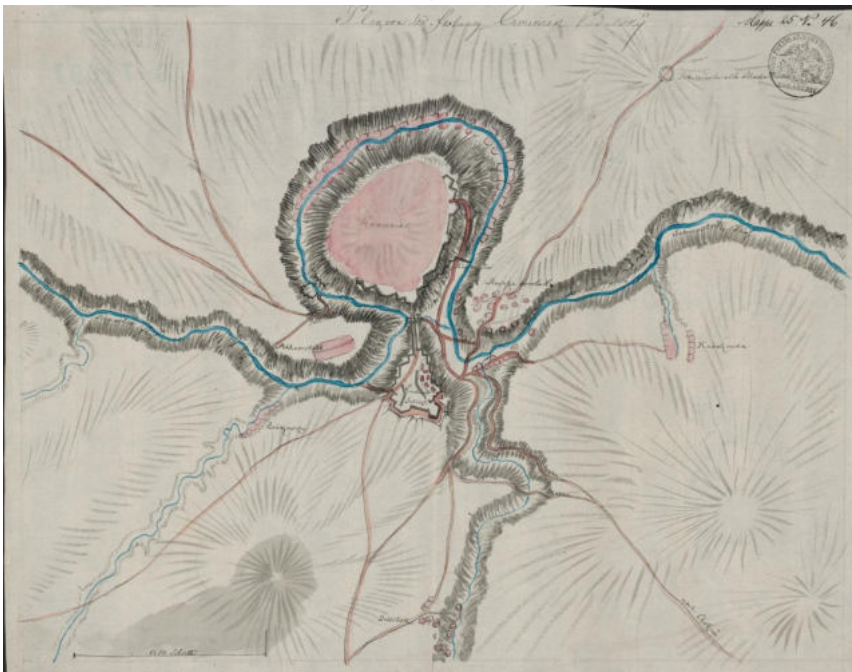


Fig. 8. A plan; Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, inv. no. XI HA FPK G71097 (OPYRCHAŁ, 2019: 42, fig. 14)

An anonymous plan entitled: *Plan von der Festung Caminiek Podolskij* [Fig. 8], it is available at GSBK with the following inv. no.: XI HA FPK G71097. It was drawn up in E orientation and its dimensions are: 320 x 410. The plan includes a linear scale in paces (schnitte), 1250 paces = 9.1 cm. In German-speaking countries 1 pace = 71–75 cm, therefore, the scale of the plan is 1:10 000. The N direction was not marked. Despite the presence of a linear scale, the plan was not drawn up in scale. This is indicated by the significantly deformed shape of the city which was drawn similarly as in the plan attributed to Darcy. The plan includes few details. The marked defensive buildings include the Polish Gate (*Pol. Thor*) and the Ruthenian Gate (*Rusche Thor*) as well as the castle ([illegible word] *schloss*) which was presented as one building, without differentiating the Old Castle and the New Castle. The plan includes some of the geographical names. In the central part of the city: *Kamieniek* (*Kamianets*). On the left side of the city: *Pohl. Vorstadt* (Polish Granges), on the right: *Rusche Vorstadt* (Ruthenian Granges). The villages surrounding Kamianets-Podilskyi: *Zinkowcze* (Zinkowce), *Dollstok* (Dłużek), *Kabatyowka* (Kubaczówka), and the road to Khotyn (*nach Chotym*) were marked correctly. The name of the river surrounding the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress was also mentioned: *Schmotritz Fluss* (the river Smotrycz).

The appropriate presentation of the topography of the area and the names of localities surrounding the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress, with the simultaneous strong inaccuracy of drawing up of both, the castles as well as the city, suggests that the author of the map had access to the surrounding of the fortress, but not to the fortress itself. This proves the fact that in the moment of drawing up the plan, Kamianets-Podilskyi was still under Turkish authority. One has the impression that for the author, a more important goal of drawing the plan was documenting the close surroundings of Kamianets-Podilskyi, and not the fortress reinforcements themselves. It may be supposed that the aim of the plan was preparing the way for the march and the locating of troops which were supposed to siege the fortress. For the purposes of leading military troops and locating them before starting the siege, it is more important to know the topography of the surroundings than the reinforcements themselves. If all the troops were led only on one side of the Smotrycz river, then after reaching the destination, it would be noticed that a part of the troops should be located at the other side of the river. Going around the steep parts of the canyon, together with the transportation of cannons, would take several days, which would give the enemy time for the better preparation to the defence. German language indicates that the plan was created for the needs of German-speaking officers. All this information in total justifies the supposition that the plan was created for the needs of the war expedition in 1698, undertaken in order to recapture Kamianets-Podilskyi, to which Augustus II

committed during his coronation attended by Saxon troops.<sup>34</sup> This means that the plan was created in 1697 or 1698.

## Conclusions

The presented five plans that are available in Berlin at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz, enrich our historical knowledge. The plans of Kamianets-Podilskyi created by G. de Hundt are evidence that cartographic documents were used for intelligence purposes. The presence, at SBB, of three plans which document the condition of the reinforcements of the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress and come from the period of the reign of Augustus III, who was the king of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the years 1734-1763, undermines the common belief that this king did not take care of the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress.<sup>35</sup> The *Plan von der Festung Caminiek Podolskij* indicates that Augustus II the Strong treated the assignment of recapturing the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress very seriously, performing a reconnaissance of the march route and of the future location of troops. It is worth to recall that the period of the reign of Augustus III is the time of origin of the very detailed *Plan von Kamieniec in Podolien* from 1761<sup>36</sup> by Sigismundt Corporal, which is kept at the National Library of Poland in Warsaw (inv. no. ZZK 1323). The high work effort which had to be made in order to prepare the plan by Sigismundt Corporal proves that King Augustus III took care of the Kamianets-Podilskyi fortress and constantly intended to reinforce it. If he had neglected it, he would have not been prone to incur the costs of the creation of such a detailed plan.

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<sup>34</sup> OTWINOWSKI, 1849: 9; RACZYŃSKI, 1841: 48-54.

<sup>35</sup> CHOLEWIŃSKI, 2018: 220.

<sup>36</sup> <https://polona.pl/item/plan-von-kamieniec-in-podolien,MzQ0MjI1OTU/0/#info:metadata> [accessed on: 3 June 2021].



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