The Saxon State and University Library Dresden was established in 1996 by combining the collections of the Library of the Technical University of Dresden and the Saxon State Library, founded in 1556 by Elector Augustus I, which makes it the oldest library in Germany. Among its most prized possessions is the Dresden Codex, a pre-Columbian Maya book, one of three manuscripts to have survived the period when Maya codices were ordered to be burned.

Both authors of the maps of Kamieniec Podolski were Saxon army officers, and the maps’ origin is without doubt connected with the candidacy, and the subsequent election to the Polish throne, of Frederic Augustus I, Elector of Saxony, later known in Poland as Augustus II the Strong, who had pledged to regain the stronghold. For this purpose, appropriate siege gear was assembled. Unfortunately, the expedition of 1698 did not achieve its goal, as the troops did not advance as far as Kamieniec. Nevertheless, the stronghold was recovered a year later under the Treaty of Karlowitz. The event was marked by Augustus II with the issuing of a medal minted in gold and silver (Fig. 1).

After the regaining of Kamieniec, its fortifications were strengthened and extended in five stages, in the years 1710–1715, 1721–1725, 1740–1761, 1768–1785, and 1789–1793. The first of the maps in question was drawn up before Kamieniec was recovered from Turkish hands. Its purpose may have been to acquaint the Saxon commanders with the location of the stronghold to be captured. The second map can be associated with the extension works carried out in the years 1721–1725, its purpose being to document the existing fortifications and propose constructing new ones.

**Johann Georg Starcke’s map**

J. G. Starcke’s map of Kamieniec Podolski, presented in the first part of the two-volume album *Theatri Urbi*, consists of the title page (Fig. 2), the table of contents placed at the end of the book, and 154 coloured maps and drawings, 32 of which are J. G. Starcke’s hand drawings presenting plans of strongholds. The remaining ones are copperplate prints, with colours added, obtained from other print publications. At the time, the cutting out of pages from books and albums and binding them together to serve one’s own purpose was a frequent practice. An example of this is the file, held in the collections of the National Archive in Kraków, compiled in this way by Ambroży Grabowski, who would unscrupulously remove pages from early books and put some of them together according to his whim.

The map of Kamieniec Podolski, 34 by 44 cm in size and bearing the signature SLUB/Geogr.A.230 – Blatt 119 (Fig. 3), is a hand drawing by J. G. Starcke produced in 1695. On its reverse side there is a Latin inscription, reading: *Kamienyeiz Podol-ski caput Podoliae, regionis; urbs mira ac stupenda ratione in arduo saxo condita; qu are in expugnabilis est*, meaning: Kamieniec Podolski capital of Podolia. *A town miraculous and astounding, because located on steep rocks, which made it seem impregnable.* The map bears a scale measure marked 1 1/2 uln (probably a unit like ell) and has a key in German. Fortifications and defence structures are indicated therein with capital letters from A to Q, while the town’s buildings are left unmarked. In the top margin, and on the drawing itself, features the map’s title: *Kaminiec Podolski*, and on the right is the key to the map, as below:

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A. Alte Schloss – old castle,
B. Neue Schloss – new castle,
C. Schlossthor gegen felde – castle gate facing the fields,
D. Brunnen in felsen gehauen – well sunk in rock,
E. Wasser fleust durch die Brücke auf die Mühle – water flowing under the bridge to the mill,
F. Schlossmühle – castle’s mill,
G. Polnisches thor – the Polish Gate,
H. Grosse Bastei – Great Rondel (Batory’s Gate),
J. Fleischer thurn – Bucher’s (Potter’s) Tower,
K. Steinthor – stone gate,
L. Reuschthor – the Russian Gate,
M. Hölzerne vorgebaude – a wooden lean-to shed,
N. Armenische Mühle – Armenian mill,
O. Polnishe Mühle – Polish mill,
P. Steinrüsse – rock out (?),
Q. Fluss Smokeritz beym Polnischen thorem und Reschen thor aus – The Smotrycz River over which the Polish Gate and the Russian Gate were built. Longit: 1873 uln; Latit: 975 ulnar4.

All the hand-drawn maps included in both parts of Theatri Mundi are dated 1969, i.e. the time when Kamieniec Podolski was under Turkish control. In view of the accurate depiction of the terrain on this map, it can be assumed that J. G. Starcke must have visited Kamieniec. What draws attention here is the drawing of a pier-supported bridge connecting the castle with the town. The bridge had this type of construction until 16875, when it was rebuilt. On the map a sconce was marked on the right bank of the Smotrycz river, between the Polish Gate and the bridge leading to the castle. Such piece of fortification, albeit small in size, is only shown on Fürstenhoff’s map. It does not feature on any map from the first half of the 18th century. At the same time, J. G. Starcke omitted to mark an important defensive structure, the Town Sconce, located on the town’s side, on the land inside the bend of the river where the castle bridge starts. The sconce was marked on all of the surviving maps of Kamieniec, namely on de Rubeis’ map (1684)6, the Danish map (from the second half of the 17th century)7, Glover’s map (1706–1707)8, Bernard’s map (1713)9, Bonnelevay’s map10, and on the Swedish maps Plan de la Ville, Château et Fort Kamienieck (circa 1715)11 and Plan de Caminieck (before 1721).12 It cannot be ruled out that J. G. Starcke mixed up the banks of the river and the unidentified fortification placed by him on the left bank of the Smotrycz should have been put on the opposite bank. In the light of scarce biographical data13 it is evident that J. G. Starcke did travel around Europe, but there is no actual reference to him visiting Kamieniec Podolski. His not having been there could account for the mistake. It is therefore quite likely that J. G. Starcke’s map was based on somebody else’s map or sketch.

**Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff’s map**

The other map of Kamieniec Podolski of interest to us here, the one by J. G. M. von Fürstenhoff, is included in a two-volume album bearing the title Sammlung von Festungsplänen. Both volumes have the dimensions of 64 by 47.5 cm. The first volume is titled Planes von Portugal, Spanien, Franckreich

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4 These data probably refer to the size of the area depicted on the map.
6 J. Janczykowski, O potrzebie badań fortyfikacji Kamienica Podolskiego, [in:] F. Kiry, Kamienieck Podol’ski, studia z dziejów miasta i regionu, v. 1, Kraków 2000, Fig. 1 between page 312 and 313.
7 Z. Nowak, A. Tomczak, Rękopiśmienne plany miast dawnej Rzeczypospolitej w zbiorach Biblioteki Królewskiej w Kopenhadze, “Kwartalnik Architektury i Urbanistyki”, v. 16, z. 2-3, 1971, p. 234, Fig. 4.
10 Bonnelevay’s map of 1720: [accessed: 18.01.2016].
11 Ibidem, p. 55.
12 Johann Georg Starcke’s date of birth, as of his death, is not certain. He was baptised on 12th March, 1663, and died in 1692 or 1693, or possibly in 1695. He served in the battalion of engineers in Saxony in the rank of colonel. He is believed to have been the main architect behind one of the most important works of German Baroque – Palais im Grossen Garten in Dresden. He also made a significant contribution to the rebuilding of Dresden in the days of Johann Georg III, Elector of Saxony; [accessed: 18.01.2016].
Plan de Kaminieki. Unfortunately, in the key there are evident errors in the descriptions of the fortifications, therefore we cite the original contents with their translations, and offer their correct descriptions in footnotes.

The key contains the following items:
1. Ouvrage à Corne reparée – repaired hornwork,
2. Nouveau Chemin couvert, projeté et conçu – new covertways, designed and implemented
3. Demy Lune projetée – planned ravelin,
4. Avant Fossé en Glacis projetée et commencée – counterscarps, designed and implemented,
5. Ouvrages projettes pour decouvrir le fond des Ravines – a planned structure to guard the bottom of the ravine,
6. Second Chemin couvert, projeté et conçu – second set of covertways, designed and implemented\(^1\),
7. Vieux Château – old castle\(^1\),
8. Pont de Masonnerie – stone bridge (the Turkish Bridge)\(^1\),
9. Cavalier de la Ville – the Town Sconce\(^1\),
10. Porte de Russie – the Russian Gate\(^1\),
11. L’Ecluse – lock/sluice\(^1\),
12. Grand Tour de Batoris – Batory’s Gate,
13. Ouvrages projetts, devant les Portes – planned ravelin over the Polish Gate,
14. Porte de Pologne – the Polish Gate,
15. l’Arsenal – arsenal,
16. la Fonderie – foundry,
17. Ouvrage nouveau fait, dit Lagnasco – new fortification\(^2\) mentioned by Lagnasco\(^2\),
18. Ecluse a Côte du Chateau – lock next to the castle,

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\(^1\) Covertways with ravelins overlooking the bottom of the ravine are marked with number 5 and, twice, number 6.

\(^2\) Planned bastion protecting the bottom of the Sniatyn valley, where there was a road leading up to the Polish Gate.

\(^3\) Old castle.

\(^4\) The Turkish Bridge.

\(^5\) The Town Sconce.

\(^6\) Number 11 occurs twice, once indicating the lock further to the left and the second time indicating the Russian Gate further to the right.

\(^7\) This must refer to the Battery of Our Lady, which protected Batory’s Gate and was built on the site of the Karelickie sconce, built by Turks. It was later rebuilt again, because on D. Corporal’s map, Plan von Kaminieck in Podolien (Biblioteka Narodowa ZZK 1 323, available at https://polona.pl/item/34422595/0/ [accessed: 22.02.2016] there is an entry saying that it was completed in 1751.

\(^8\) Piotr Lagnasco, the Saxon Lieutenant General who inspected Kamienieck Podolski in 1713, is believed to have applied for funds for improving the stronghold’s fortifications; T. Nowak, Fortyfikacje i artyleria Kamienieck Podolskiego w XVIII w., „Studia i materiały do historii wojskowości”, vol. 19, 1973, p. 159. In 1710, and then starting from 1712, General Lagnasco was commandant of Kamienieck Podolskiego; K. Jarochowski, Kamienieck i Poznań po Augustowej restauracji, [in:] Opowiadania i studia historyczne serya nowa, Poznań 1884, pp. 361, 370. R. Mazur-Król, on the other hand, writes that Saxon General Robert Taparell Lagnasco arrived in Kamienieck in 1713 and assisted Glover in his task of fortifying the stronghold; R. Mazur-Król, op. cit., p. 166.
In the years 1710–1715, two dams were built on the river below the Russian Gate.\textsuperscript{22} They enhanced the defensive potential of the Russian Gate complex as they made it impossible to dig a hole under the gate for the purpose of blowing it up. The dams were most likely destroyed during a big flood in 1721\textsuperscript{23}, as they do not appear on later maps. Probably they were not deemed worth rebuilding. The marking of the dams on von Fürstenhoff’s map allowed us to date it for some time between 1710 and 1721. In the key to the map, words like “repaired” or “designed and built” appear, which indicates that one of the reasons for drawing up the map was to document the work that was done. The map also features a number of structures that were planned or “designed and built” appear, which indicates that one of the reasons for drawing up the map was to document the work that was done. The map also features a number of structures that were planned to be built. It should therefore be assumed that von Fürstenhoff’s map was drafted after the completion of the first stage of Kamieniec Podolski’s extension of 1710–1715 and prior to the next stage of 1721–1725\textsuperscript{24}, and that it offers his own vision of extending the stronghold’s fortification system, produced some time between 1715 and 1721.

Johann Georg Maximilian von Fürstenhoff\textsuperscript{25} was a sought after Dresden architect, educated at the Royal Saxon Corps of Engineers in the years 1709–1714. Starting from 1716, in the rank of Captain, he was a lecturer at the Dresden Military Academy, and from 1745, as a Lieutenant General, he was head of the Corps of Engineers and was responsible for the fortifications of all the strongholds. After 1746 he was also Commandant of Koenigstein stronghold, whose fortifications he designed and built. His map of Kamieniec Podolski is a valuable source documenting the history of this Eastern borderlands stronghold.

Translated by S. Sikora

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R. Król-Mazur, op. cit., p. 163.


Born in 1686, probably in Dresden, where he died on 15 July, 1753; http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz17962.html [accessed: 22.02.2016].

22 R. Król-Mazur, op. cit., p. 163.

23 G. Belke, Rys historii naturalnej Kamieńca Podolskiego poprzedzony krótką wiadomością o pracach uczonych w przedmiotach geologii, paleontologii, botaniki i zoologii w Polsce w XIX wieku, Warszawa 1859, p. 29.