

**WYDZIAŁ ARCHITEKTURY  
POLITECHNIKA ŚLĄSKA**

**ROZPRAWA DOKTORSKA**

TEMAT:

**Typologia stylowa rezydencji szlacheckich  
na obszarze Śląska Cieszyńskiego**

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## SUMMARY OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

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titled: **Stylistic typology of noble residences in Cieszyn Silesia**

The topic undertaken in this work is an attempt to develop a monographic study to characterise and analyse noble residences on the territory of the former Duchy of Cieszyn including their typological analysis. The Duchy, as a fully or partially independent political entity, existed between 1290 and 1918 and this is the time frame of the work in question. Over the centuries, in the area of the Duchy of Cieszyn, as well as in the Cieszyn region, a specific form of local culture has developed, characterised by distinct regional features and great richness of its material forms. One of the elements of the material culture of this region is its architecture. The noble residences of the Duchy of Cieszyn, are a manifestation of the uniformly developed formula of this political entity. They are also a sign of the multicultural heritage of this land. An architectural analysis of selected buildings and an attempt to systematise the noble residences in Cieszyn Silesia still remaining provides basis for systematic observation changes taking place in these buildings, their maintenance, conservation and adaptation for other functions. It also allows for surveying their often slow destruction as a consequence of the lack of either will to use them or cooperation from the state as their guardian. On the one hand this work offers a more syncretic view of the analysed problems of Cieszyn's residential architecture and on the other hand it provides an inventory of the condition of its noble residences.

The scientific aim for this work was fill the gap the existing knowledge by conducting a comprehensive and thorough scientific study of all the residences of the Duchy of Cieszyn during the period of its existence. Currently available studies are fragmentary and the source materials are scattered. Only in-depth monographs individual buildings exist. So far there has been limited work carried out on a general inventory of similar buildings in the Czech Republic. In Poland, however, not even a general inventory of the residential buildings of the Duchy of Cieszyn has been conducted.

Based on the analysis of source materials, including typological sources, study of the objects was adopted in terms of three basic groups: castle, palace and manor. These objects were primarily defined in a functionalist manner. The very notion of a mansion was defined as an establishment performing both residential and representative functions. In the case of the castle, the following definition was developed: it is a defensive, representative and residential establishment, dating from the Middle Ages or being an imitation of such, characterised by a continuous defensive perimeter, being a military work, i.e. allowing for the active realisation of the defensive function. A palace was defined as: a large building or a complex of buildings and structures around which no directly associated fortifications can be identified, and which is also intended for the performance of a public function (the exercise of power). A manor house refers to a building around which no fortifications are identified, while at the same time being the residential centre of a landholding, forming a dominant feature in its manorial landscape.

As a result of the research, 179 locations were identified of existing or past residential buildings owned by the nobility. A total of 329 primary objects (castle, palace, manor house and manor farm) and 19 secondary objects (6 hunting lodges, 11 tenement houses and 2 residential-only objects - villas) were identified within the locations mentioned above. Out of the indicated number, 72 main objects, as well as 5 hunting lodges, 7 tenement houses and 1 residential object still exist in varying technical condition. Time related and quantitative data of the establishment of the surveyed residential buildings were also determined. In the 13th century, 16 buildings were created, in the 14th century - 21, in the 15th century - 16, in the 16th century - 26, in the 17th century - 35, in the 18th century - 186, in the 19th century - 81, in the 20th century - 3. Similarly, the time-quantitative data related to the liquidation of the studied residential buildings were worked out. In the 13th century, 1 object was liquidated, in the 14th century - 0, in the 15th century - 4, in the 16th century - 22, in the 17th century - 15, in the 18th century - 21, in the 19th century - 47, in the 20th century - 139, in the 21st century - 7. Sixteen castles were recognised among the particular types of buildings, out of which 4 were rebuilt into modern buildings (palaces), and 11 either ceased to exist or only their small remains exist (as in Cieszyn). The only castle that currently exists in a compact form is in Silesian Ostrava however it is rather a 20th-century reconstruction. Thirty-five defensive manor houses (medieval, knightly) have also been identified. Of this number, 25 buildings have been rebuilt into Renaissance or fully modern manors. Eight buildings have disappeared irretrievably. In the building substance of the existing buildings, elements of two knight's manors have been preserved. Also 5 palaces were recognised: the Archduke manor in Cieszyn and 4 related to the states: Bielsko manor in Bielsko, Bogumín manor in Chałupki, Frýdek manor in Frýdek and Fryštát manor in Fryštát. Of the established 110 non-medieval manor houses, there are currently 47 in varying state of repair.

Due to small numbers of buildings for most building types, only a pattern for the manor house was further defined. According to the analysis, the typical manor house building was brick, single-storey, with an average number 7 of facade axes. The dominant type of such buildings had 4-sided tiled roof. The sub-types of manor houses identified in the study were also defined and included: single-storey manor house, castellated manor house, courtyard manor house, landed palace. In addition, the research carried out in this thesis allowed for the change of classification some of the buildings included in the survey.

The project also includes in-depth analysis of castle foundation on the Castle Hill in Cieszyn, as no study of this type had been performed before. As a result of the research, four phases of the castle's existence were identified: the establish castle phase (from the 10th century), the fortalice phase (from the 12th century), the castle phase (from the 14th century) and the fortress phase (from the 16th century). Based on further research, the hypothesis was drawn that in addition to the upper and lower castle, a middle castle also existed with its location indicated using the results of the archaeological work carried out to date and the iconography of the foundations.