

Original Research Procedure as an Important Stage of Heritage Site Investigation: The Case of the Manor and Garden Complex in Wrocanka

Dominika Kuśnierz-Krupa, Małgorzata Hryniewicz,
Łukasz Bednarz, Oleksandr Ivashko

Professor Dominika Kuśnierz-Krupa
Cracow University of Technology
Faculty of Architecture
Poland
e-mail: dominika.kusnierz-krupa@pk.edu.pl
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1678-4746>

PhD Małgorzata Hryniewicz
Cracow University of Technology
Faculty of Architecture
Poland
e-mail: malgorzata.hryniewicz@pk.edu.pl
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8034-1520>

BEng, MSc, PhD, DSc, Assoc. Prof. Łukasz Bednarz
Wrocław University of Science and Technology
Faculty of Civil Engineering
Poland
e-mail: lukasz.bednarz@pwr.edu.pl
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1245-6027>

PhD Oleksandr Ivashko
Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture
Ukraine
e-mail: ghok2233@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9194-2153>

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Original Research Procedure as an Important Stage of Heritage Site Investigation: The Case of the Manor and Garden Complex in Wrocanka

This paper presents an original research procedure developed for a project that focuses on the restoration of the Gołaszewski Manor and Garden Complex in Wrocanka. The introductory section outlines the objectives, scope and methods of the tests and sub-procedures that make up the procedure in question, and then presents the results of the investigation, broken down into individual stages. The conclusion emphasises the role of the investigation in the properly conducted process of restoring the historic complex, which is subject to statutory conservation as a result of being listed in the register of monuments.

Keywords: Wrocanka, manor and garden complex, immovable monument, investigation procedure

Introduction

Heritage protection is one of the most significant tasks faced by governments and societies, as it is our duty to preserve and protect cultural heritage, and to pass it on to future generations.

Heritage protection concerns archaeological monuments, cultural landscapes, urban and rural layouts with complexes of built structures, works of architecture and engineering, defensive works and engineering artefacts, as well as parks, gardens and other forms of landscaped greenery.¹ Heritage preservation should be exercised primarily by the owners of historic buildings, which should be restored and subjected to adaptive reuse to avoid further degradation.²

In reference to the above, the most important document concerning Polish monuments is the Monument Protection and Preservation Act,³ first adopted in 2003 and amended numerous times. The Act, apart from a range of crucial regulations on heritage, includes the essential provision that the owner is responsible for a heritage building or site's state, especially when it is subject to statutory conservation.

It is well known that when planning a project on a property under a conservation order, one must first perform a detailed investigation into its history, substance, structure, and the wider urban, landscape and cultural context in which it was built.⁴ This kind of non-invasive investigation, which should not interfere with the site's structure or its immediate vicinity, forms the basis for subsequent actions (including, among others, architectural investigation or other invasive tests) and should not be ignored when carrying out historic building restoration, as the results can affect planned conservation works in tangible ways. Unfortunately, there are often cases where this is not done and the investigation in question is not conducted. The reasons for this can be attributed to, among others, insufficient training of architects in independent pre-design exploration of historic buildings (resulting in a lack of awareness of the need to thoroughly investigate a building); time and financial pressures; and the fact that a historical or historico-urban investigation is typically not required when obtaining a conservation permit to undertake construction work on a historic building or site from a voivodeship conservation officer.⁵

¹ EBEJER, John, STANIEWSKA, Anna, ŚRODULSKA-WIELGUS, Jadwiga, WIELGUS, Krzysztof. Values as a base for the viable adaptive reuse of fortified heritage in urban contexts, In: *Muzeologia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, 2023, vol. 11, Iss. 2, pp. 41–72; TIŠLIAR, Pavol, KAČÍREK, Ľuboš, JANTO, Juraj. History and memory of hospital sites. On the example of the “old” hospital in Topoľčany, In: *Muzeologia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, 2020, vol. 8, Iss. 1, pp. 31–45; ZIMNA-KAWECKA, Karolina, KUŚNIERZ-KRUPA, Dominika, KRUPA, Michał. Heritage of (non-)existing cities – on the Polish examples of medieval Świecie and Renaissance Krasieczyn, In: *Muzeologia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, 2021, vol. 9, Iss. 3, pp. 65–92;

² DING, Yang, IVASHKO, Yulia, KOBYLARCZYK, Justyna, KRUPA, Michał, PAWŁOWSKA, Aneta. Specificity of the construction of historical temples of Shaanxi province as the basis of their preservation and restoration, In: *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 2023, vol. 14, Iss. 2, pp. 435–452; LISIŃSKA-KUŚNIERZ, Małgorzata, KRUPA, Michał, PAPRZYCA, Krystyna, SYGUŁA-CHOLEWIŃSKA, Justyna, KUŚNIERZ, Kazimierz, IVASHKO, Oleksandr. Deterioration of wood by microorganisms in a historical building on the example of a historical health resort villa, In: *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 2020, vol. 11, Iss. 4, pp. 905–916.

³ Ustawa z dnia 23 lipca 2003 r. o ochronie zabytków i opiece nad zabytkami z późniejszymi zmianami, <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001904>, accessed: 08.08.2024.

⁴ IVASHKO, Yulia, KUŚNIERZ-KRUPA, Dominika, PENG, Chang. History of origin and development, compositional and morphological features of park pavilions in Ancient China, In: *Landscape Architecture and Art*, 2019, vol. 15, Iss. 15, pp. 78–85; MIČKOVÁ, Zuzana. The Late Gothic Chapel of St Barbara in the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in Banská Bystrica, In: *Muzeologia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, 2020, vol. 8, Iss. 1, pp. 47–65.

⁵ KUŚNIERZ-KRUPA, Dominika. Problematyka rewaloryzacji zabytkowych willi w miejscowościach uzdrowiskowych na przykładzie willi: Primavera, Jaworzyna oraz Wawel w Rabce Zdrój. In: *Czasopismo Inżynierii Ładowej, Środowiska i Architektury – Journal of Civil Engineering, Environment and Architecture*, vol. 32, b. 62, no. 2, pp. 265–273; Orlenko, Mykola, IVASHKO, Yulia, KUŚNIERZ-KRUPA, Dominika, KOBYLARCZYK, Justyna, IVASHKO, Oleksandr. Conservation of the residential and public architecture of the 19th – early 20th centuries (on the examples of Kyiv and Cracow). In: *International Journal of Conservation Science*, 2021, vol. 12, b. 2, pp. 507–528.

This paper presents an investigation procedure prepared and carried out in relation to the restoration of the nineteenth-century Golaszewski family manor. The manor is located in the village of Wrocanka in the municipality of Miejsce Piastowe, Subcarpathian Voivodeship, Poland. The procedure is universal and identifies for project owners and designers which pre-design actions should be taken before other activities such as architectural investigation, invasive testing and, finally, design work can begin.

Purpose, scope and methods

This paper presents, with reference to the proposed procedure, the most comprehensive possible set of baseline information that was needed to carry out the project of restoring the nineteenth-century manor and garden complex of the Golaszewski family in Wrocanka, a site covered by statutory conservation after being listed in the register of monuments of the Subcarpathian Voivodeship.⁶

The investigation covered the entire complex and its surroundings, including the village of Wrocanka (which lies within the area of historical development) in order to determine any possible spatial and compositional linkages. This historical development includes the oldest part of the village, located in close proximity to All Saints' Church.



Fig. 1: Orthophotomap of the village of Wrocanka with the location of the manor and garden complex marked. Original work using orthophotos from <https://earth.google.com/web/> accessed: 19 December 2023.

As it targets a historical site, the planned project had to be preceded by a range of investigative processes. To this end, a five-step procedure was developed, with the selected methods being used in a strictly defined sequence: i) desk research, ii) aerial archaeology, iii) field research and

⁶ *Wykaz obiektów wpisanych do rejestru zabytków województwa podkarpackiego*, as of 31 December 2022, p. 31, no. A-1732 dated 28.09.2021.

surveying measurements, iv) historical–interpretive research via an analysis, and v) synthesis (of previously acquired information).

The first stage of the procedure consisted of desk research, initially carried out in archival intuitions such as the Historical Records Archive in Warsaw, the National Archives in Kraków, the State Archives in Przemyśl, the Archives of the Subcarpathian Voivodeship Office for Monument Conservation in Przemyśl – Krosno Branch, and the Archives of the Urban History Group in the Chair of Architecture History and Monument Conservation, at the Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology. After this, a literature review was conducted to establish the history of Wrocanka’s origins and that of the Gołaszewski manor and garden complex, focusing on its use and its spatial and architectural structure.

The second stage featured the use of aerial archaeology to perform analyses of possible compositional connections between the manor and garden complex and the spatial layout of Wrocanka, as well as in terms of transformations and remains of the original layout of the complex.

The third stage consisted of field research conducted in the village of Wrocanka, including the area of the manor and garden complex in question. At that time, a detailed photographic documentation of the site was undertaken, along with an architectural survey of the site using the survey method (laser rangefinder, laser level) and a preliminary dendrological survey of the garden.

The next stage was historical and interpretative research, which consisted of analysing and mutually confronting the results obtained in earlier stages, as well as analysing them in terms of changes in the spatial structure of the manor and garden complex.

The final, fifth stage of the procedure was performed using the synthesis method, systematising the materials and information acquired earlier.

State of the art

The scope of the first stage of the procedure included a literature review, which, in addition to specific information about Wrocanka and the manor and garden complex, also allowed us to establish the state of the art concerning the problem explored.

With regard to research on the history of the village of Wrocanka, it is necessary to highlight the data contained in *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*⁷, *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*⁸, Fr W. Sarna’s publication *Opis powiatu krosnieńskiego pod względem geograficzno-historycznym*⁹, *Krosno studia z dziejów miasta i regionu* – volumes I¹⁰ and II¹¹, *Nazwy miejscowości dawnej ziemi sanockiej*¹², *Stanisława Tomkowicza Inwentarz zabytków*

⁷ *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich*. Wyd. nakł. SULIMIERSKIEGO, Filipa, WALEW-SKIEGO, Władysława. Warszawa 1880–1914, vol. XIV, p. 22.

⁸ *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, ed. JUREK, Tomasz, digital version, <http://www.slownik.ihpan.edu.pl/search.php?id=23998>, accessed: 15.12.2023

⁹ SARNA, Władysław. *Opis powiatu krosnieńskiego pod względem geograficzno-historycznym*, Przemyśl 1898.

¹⁰ *Krosno. Studia z dziejów miasta i regionu*. GARBACIK, Józef (ed.), vol. 1 (up to 1918), Kraków 1972.

¹¹ *Krosno. Studia z dziejów miasta i regionu*. GARBACIK, Józef (ed.), vol. 2 (1918–1970), Kraków 1973.

¹² MAKARSKI, Władysław. *Nazwy miejscowości dawnej ziemi sanockiej*, Lublin 1986.

powiatu krośnieńskiego...¹³ and volume 5 of *Galicja na józefińskiej mapie topograficznej 1779–1783*.¹⁴

A group of publications was found to include essential information concerning the history of the manor and garden complex or other complexes, including: Z. Gil's *Dwory i dworki z krosnieńskiego*¹⁵, M. Michałowicz-Kubal's *Zamki dwory i pałace województwa podkarpackiego*¹⁶, P. Libicki's book on the manors and palaces of Lesser Poland and Subcarpathia¹⁷, J. Piracki's publication on Krosno Voivodeship's gardens and parks¹⁸, a catalogue-like book by S. Polakowski entitled *Pozostałości zespołów dworskich województwa podkarpackiego*¹⁹ and *Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce. Województwo Krosnieńskie: Krosno, Dukla i okolice*.²⁰

Among the unpublished works worth mentioning, we mention M. Baran's study *Dworek we Wrocance*²¹, C. Grabowski's study *Katalog parków woj. Krosnieńskiego – Wrocanka*²², and documents related to the statutory conservation to which the surveyed complex is subject, such as the decision to add the site into the register of monuments dated 28 September 2021; a record card (known as a green file) written by W. Dąbrowski and dated 1959; and a monument record card (known as a white file) of the manor house by A. Bargiel dated 2021.

A great deal of valuable information about the history of the site is included in publications on the history of the Żaluski family, namely, *Wspomnienia o rodzinie Żaluskich w XIX stuleciu*²³, H. Wysocki's book *Przemówiły stare listy*²⁴ and A. Kwilecki's *Żalusy w Iwonicy*.²⁵

Results

1 Desk research

As a result of the procedure, essential archival materials were uncovered in stage 1, which allowed for a thorough identification of the history of Wrocanka, the manor and garden complex, and its spatial composition.

An archival query was performed in, among others, the Archive of Historical Records in Warsaw (hereinafter: AGAD), which resulted in the discovery of a Lustration of the village from 1765, and an Inventory of the manor and the village from the same year. The contents of the lustration, which was carried out in connection with the Lustration of All Royal Lands in the Land of Sanok, included, among other things, a description of the manor at the time (Fig. 3). The Inventory documented the manor, its contemporaneous technical state, the grange and other buildings located on the land that belonged to the manor.

¹³ TOMKOWICZ, Stanisław, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Piotr, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Tadeusz. *Stanisława Tomkowięza Inwentarz zabytków powiatu krosnieńskiego. Z rękopisów Autora wydali i własnymi komentarzami opatrzyli Piotr i Tadeusz Łopatkiewiczowie*, Kraków 2005.

¹⁴ *Galicja na józefińskiej mapie topograficznej 1779–1783 – Die Josephinische Landesaufnahme von Galizien 1779–1783*; BUKOWSKI, Waldemar, DYBAŚ, Bogusław, NOGA, Zdzisław (ed.), Kraków 2014, vol. 5, parts A, B.

¹⁵ GIL, Zdzisław, *Dwory i dworki z krosnieńskiego*, Krosno 1995.

¹⁶ MICHAŁOWICZ-KUBAL, Marta, *Zamki dwory i pałace województwa podkarpackiego*, Rzeszów 2006.

¹⁷ LIBICKI, Piotr, *Dwory i pałace wiejskie w Małopolsce i na Podkarpaciu*, Poznań 2012.

¹⁸ PIÓRECKI, Jerzy, *Ogrody i parki województwa krosnieńskiego*, Przemyśl 1998.

¹⁹ POLAKOWSKI, Sylwester, *Pozostałości zespołów dworskich województwa podkarpackiego*, Rzeszów 2013.

²⁰ ŚMNIEŻYŃSKA-STOŁOTOWA, Ewa, STOŁOT, Franciszek, *Katalog zabytków sztuki w Polsce. Województwo Krosnieńskie: Krosno, Dukla i okolice*, Warszawa 1977.

²¹ BARAN, Małgorzata, *Dworek we Wrocance*, Wrocanka 2007, manuscript.

²² GRABOWSKI, Cezary, *Katalog parków woj. krosnieńskiego – Wrocanka*, Warszawa 1982, manuscript.

²³ *Wspomnienia o rodzinie Żaluskich w XIX stuleciu*, Kraków 1907.

²⁴ WYSOCKI, Hieronim, *Przemówiły stare listy*, Kraków 1986.

²⁵ KWILECKI, Andrzej, *Żalusy w Iwonicy*, Kórnik 1993.

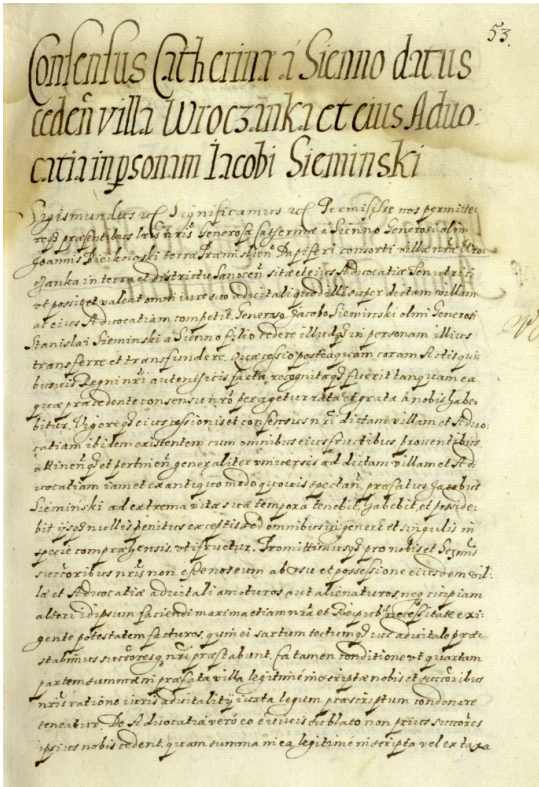


Fig. 2 (left): Document certifying the transfer of the village of Wrocanka with the aldermanship by Katarzyna Sienińska to her brother Jakub Sieniński in 1601. In AGAD, Metryka Koronna (“Regestrum quartum cancellariae minoris – privilegiorum ad relationem – Petri Tylicki – vicecancellari”), no. 147, f. 53.

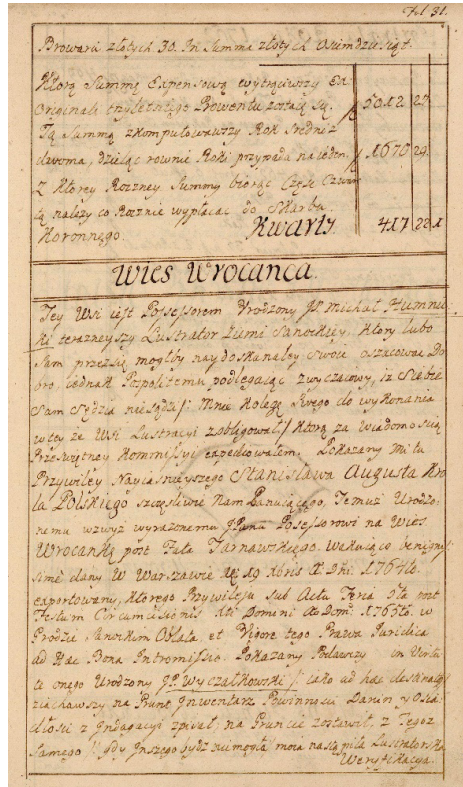


Fig. 3 (right): Dokument Lustracji wsi Wrocanka z 1765 roku. [in:] AGAD, Metryka Koronna, section XVIII Lustracje (“Designatio omnium bonorum regalium una cum proventu annuali atque quartae et hybernae quae silvuntur a possessoribus”), no. 4, sign. 14, f. 31.

In turn, a query conducted at the National Archives in Kraków turned up documents of the Wrocanka Dominion from 1852 and for the years 1855–1856, at which time the site belonged to Amalia Zaluska.

The archival materials, which were interpreted in the subsequent stages of the procedure, also included historical map of the village, including the manor and garden complex. It consists of four historical maps: the First Military Survey – a topographical map of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria from 1779–1783 (Originalaufnahme des Königreichs Galizien und Lodomerien), the Galician cadastre of the village of Wrocanka from 1851 (Dorf Wrocanka in Galizien Jasloer Kreis), the Second Military Survey – a topographical map of Galicia and Bukovina from 1861–1864 (Originalaufnahme des Königreichs Galizien und Bukowina), and the Third Military Survey – a topographical map of the Habsburg Empire from 1869–1887 (Österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie).



Fig. 4: Wrocanka with the manor and garden complex (marked with a red circle) on the topographical map of the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria from 1779–1783. Copy of the map in the Archives of the Chair of the History of Architecture and Monument Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Cracow University of Technology.



Fig. 5: Wrocanka with the manor and garden complex (marked with a red circle) on the 1851 Galician cadastre. Map in Archiwum Państwowym w Przemyślu, sign. 56/126/0/1801M.

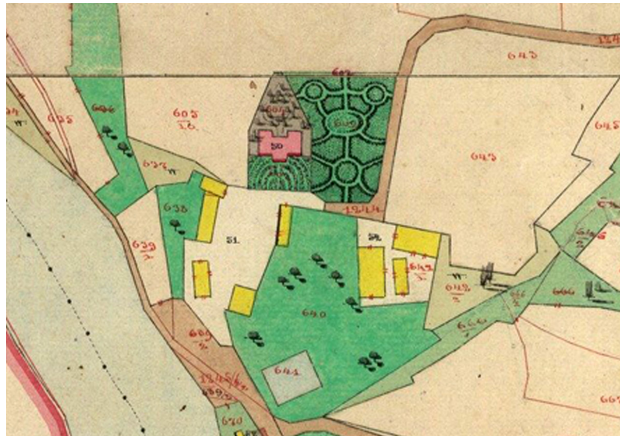


Fig. 6: Manor and garden complex in the 1851 Galician cadastre of the village of Wrocanka. Map in Archiwum Państwowym w Przemyślu, sign. 56/126/0/1801M.

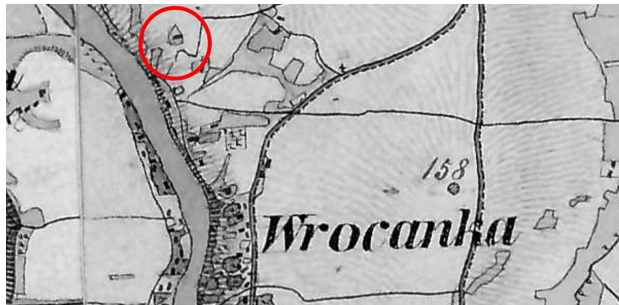


Fig. 7: Wrocanka with the manor and garden complex (marked with a red circle) on the 1861–1864 topographic map of Galicia and Bukovina (Originalaufnahme des Königreichs Galizien und Bukowina). Copy of the map in the Archives of the Chair of the History of Architecture and Monument Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Cracow University of Technology.



Fig. 8: Wrocanka with the manor-garden complex (marked with a red circle) on the topographic map of the Habsburg Empire from 1869–1887 (Österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie). Copy of the map in the Archives of the Chair of the History of Architecture and Monument Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Cracow University of Technology.

In addition to historical maps, archival photos of the mansion were also found. The first, oldest one (Fig. 9) comes from a private collection and dates to the first half of the twentieth

century. Two others (Figs. 10, 11) were included in a record card – the green card of the site from 1959.



Fig. 9: *View of the manor house building (front facade) in Wrocanka in the first half of the twentieth century. Photo from the owner's archive.*



Fig. 10: *View of the manor house building (front facade) in Wrocanka with a fragment of the garden complex. Photo by W. Dąbrowski, 1959.*



Fig. 11: *Side view of a fragment of the front facade of the manor house in Wrocanka (centrally located risalit on the front facade with an arcade supported by four columns). Photo by W. Dąbrowski, 1959.*



Fig. 12: *View of the manor building (front façade) in Wrocanka, along with a fragment of its garden complex. Photo by J. Jurek, 1982.*

The literature search revealed information on the history of the manor and garden complex and the village itself. Wrocanka has had many owners over the centuries. More detailed data was found in selected publications and unpublished documentation, including previously unknown information about Wrocanka Manor.

This information was interpreted in the fourth stage of the historical–interpretive investigative procedure using the analysis method.

2 Aerial archaeology

Aerial archaeology, which is often used in the process of documenting historical landscapes, was used to analyse the degree of preservation of the complex, taking into account the spatial composition and extent as well as historical property divisions.

When the current aerial photo was superimposed on the 1851 cadastral plan, drawn up to a relatively accurate scale of 1:2880 (Fig. 12), it was found that the outline of the manor building (marked as a masonry structure), a rectangle measuring about 25×13 m, essentially agrees with the dimensions of the structure marked on the plan. Only a change in the northern part of the ground plan (at the northern elevation) is shown here, where in the first half of the nineteenth century, in the central part of the ground plan, there was an “indent” – a porch open to the garden, identical in its dimensions to the risalit located on the southern facade. This “indent” divided the plan into three distinct parts, forming two side risalits (west and east) and a central section.

Major changes were seen in terms of the complex’s land use. The wooden outbuildings located to the south of the manor house on the plan, on a vast area reaching as far as the tract of land along the Jasiołka River to the north, have not survived. However, the development of the area itself in the form of a meadow and greenery, currently left unmaintained, has been preserved.

With regard to the well-defined garden layout (which includes a triangular lawn – an area of freeform greenery of the English type – and a small symmetrical park) marked on the Galician cadastre, only fragmentary elements of the formal part of the entrance (fragments of the lawn), and individual clusters of greenery have survived. Fragments of an orchard have also survived a little further south of the manor building.



Fig. 13: Current aerial photograph of the manor and garden complex superimposed on the 1851 Galician cadastre. By D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, 2023.

3 Field research with survey measurements

Three site visits to Wrocanka's manor and garden complex and its buffer zone were made (two in May and one in June 2021). The basis for these visits was provided by the two archival plans discussed previously, as well as contemporary maps (a copy of a survey map drawn up to a scale of 1:500; a survey documentation drawn up to a scale of 1:50) and orthophotos of the locality.

It was possible to identify historical elements of the village's spatial development preserved to this day, such as the former tract along the Jasiolka River and the informal central zone of the village with the historic All Saints' Church, erected in 1770 on the site of an earlier church mentioned in 1490.²⁶ An attempt was also made to determine the original boundaries of the manor and garden complex, along with its farming (grange) section, primarily using a Galician cadastre compiled in 1851.

Detailed photographic documentation of the site, an architectural survey and a preliminary dendrological survey of the garden were undertaken.



Fig. 14: *View of the south-facing frontal facade of the manor house.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.



Fig. 15: *View of the back, north-facing facade of the manor house.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.

²⁶ ŚMNIEŻYŃSKA-STOLOTOWA, Ewa, STOLOT, Franciszek, op. cit., p. 155.



Fig. 16: *View of the manor and garden complex from the west.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.



Fig. 17 (left): *View of the side, west-facing facade of the manor.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.



Fig. 18 (right): *View of a risalit with an arcade on the front facade of the mansion.* Photo M. Krupa, June 2021.



Fig. 19 (left): *A view of the remains of polychrome decoration in the vestibule and the ogival interior doorway.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.



Fig. 20 (right): *A view of the remains of the polychrome decoration in the room near the vestibule.* Photo M. Krupa, June 2021.



Fig. 21 a, b: Views of the remains of polychrome decorations in the spaces of the building's south section. Photo by M. Krupa, June 2021.



Fig. 22 a, b: View of the cellar underneath the manor's west section. Photo by M. Krupa, June 2021.



Fig. 23: Architectural and structural survey of the manor building. Front, south-facing elevation with the colour, texture and material types shown. By M. Krupa, D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, Ł. Bednarz, 2021.

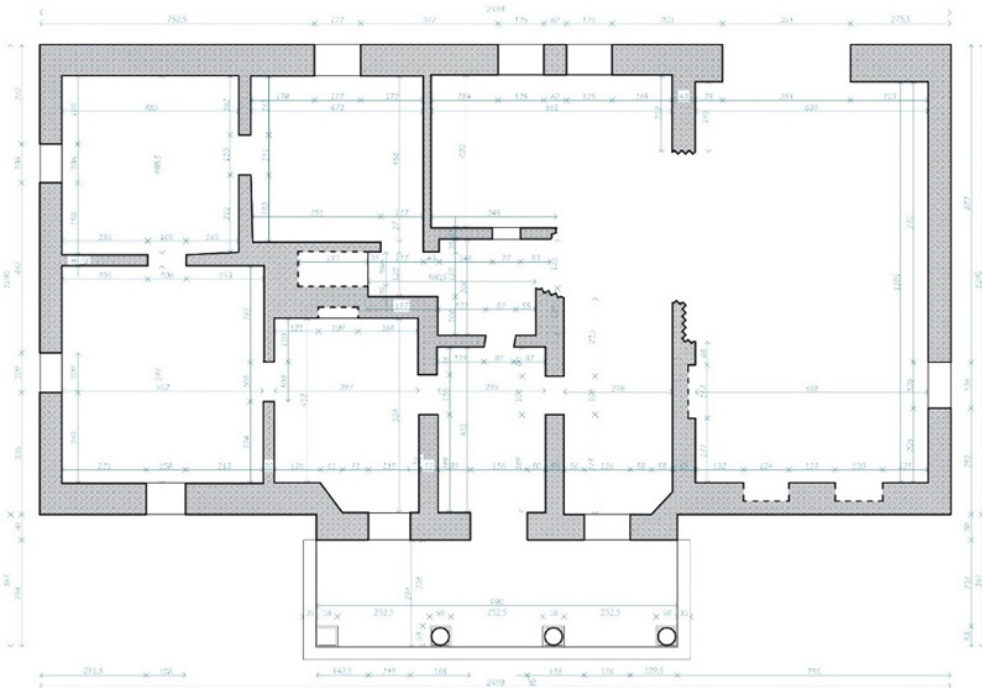


Fig. 24: *Architectural and structural survey of the manor building. Ground floor plan.* By M. Krupa, D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, Ł. Bednarz, 2021.

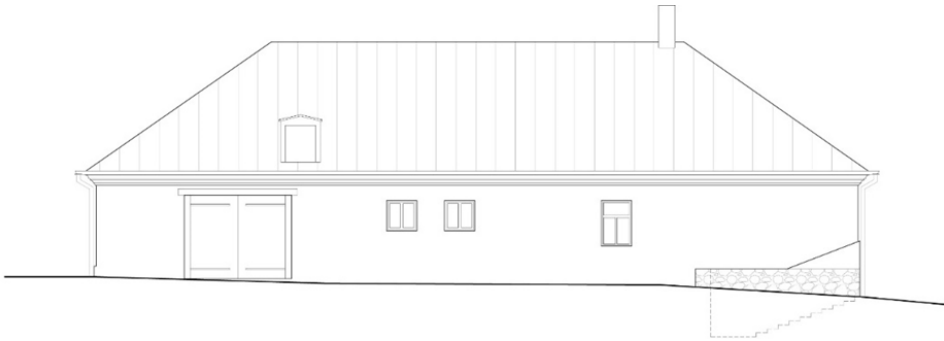


Fig. 25: *Architectural and structural survey of the manor building. Back, north-facing elevation.* By M. Krupa, D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, Ł. Bednarz, 2021.



Fig. 26 (left): *Architectural and structural survey of the manor building. Side, east-facing elevation.* By M. Krupa, D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, Ł. Bednarz, 2021.

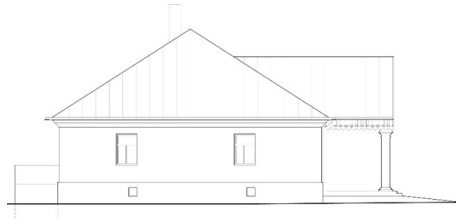


Fig. 27 (right): *Architectural and structural survey of the manor building. Side, west-facing elevation.* By M. Krupa, D. Kuśnierz-Krupa, Ł. Bednarz, 2021.

It should be noted that only fragments of the extensive former manor and garden layout and its grange section have survived to the present day. This is because the complex was divided after the First Partition of Poland and sold off.

As a result of site visits and surveys, it was determined that the manor house, located on a hill (Fig. 16) in close proximity to the Jasiołka River that flows through Wrocanka, is in poor technical condition.

The mansion is a one-story building, erected on a rectangular plan measuring 24.9 × 12.9 m in a form similar to the present building. It probably dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, but various manors were erected on this site as the residence of the owners of Wrocanka from at least as far back as the beginning of the sixteenth century.²⁷ Unfortunately, there is no detailed information on this.

It is a two-bay building with a basement in the western part (a stone cellar with a barrel vault and lunettes); it has masonry walls (partly stone, partly brick), a wooden ceiling over the first floor and a wooden tie-beam truss supporting a hipped roof. This roof was originally covered with shingles. At present it is covered by sheet metal cut into rectangles with a seam joint. A brick chimney is located on the ridge on the western side of the building.

In terms of architectural decor, it was built in the Classicist style. The front facade features a risalit that transitions into an arcade supported by four stone columns (one of which had fallen over and was found in the area around the mansion). The gable of this risalit is finished in wood with a centrally located, small arched window (Figs 14, 18, 23).

Originally, the front facade had seven axes, with the central axis was formed by the entrance. The two side facades, west and east, had two axes each, while the rear facade probably had five axes, with a porch facing the garden (see the plan on the 1851 Galician cadastre). The windows were of similar size and were topped with segmental arches. Currently, some of these windows are bricked up and need to be restored (there are three windows in the south facade, two in the west facade, one in the east facade and three in the north facade, as well as a secondary gate from the period when part of the mansion was used as a stable, see Figs 14, 15, 17 18, 23, 25, 26, 27).

Signs of the masonry walls being remodelled are clearly visible in the facades. The western part of the mansion (above the basement), which served as a dwelling in the twentieth century, has been rebuilt (Fig. 17). This might have taken place in 1908.²⁸

The interior of the mansion has been partially remodelled. Originally, it probably consisted of nine rooms, including a vestibule that connected the entrance area with a porch located on the garden side, a living room, dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom and ancillary rooms.

Polychromatic decorations in the central and eastern sections (see Figs 19, 20, 21a, b), as well as large internal ogival doors (Fig. 19) have survived from the period of the building's heyday in the mid-nineteenth century.

Material tests were also performed when conducting field measurements. Non-destructive and quasi non-destructive tests of the structural timber and masonry material used in the construction of the building were performed. All results were compared with those obtained from destructive laboratory tests.

Surrounding the manor building, relics of the manorial garden survive. Around the middle of the nineteenth century, it consisted of three separate parts, as mentioned above.

²⁷ AGZ, Lwów 1894, vol. 16, no. 2982, p. 347.

²⁸ BARAN, Małgorzata, op. cit. p. 6.

To the front of the building, on the south side, a formal driveway with a semicircular lawn was located, reachable via an avenue that passes through a gate. Fragments of this route survive to this day (Fig. 30). This zone was characterised by low-cut hedges extending in a semicircle from the entrance area to the manor house (Fig. 6).

Behind the manor house, to the north, there was a triangular area with tall trees that formed a sort of a composed grove and behind them, agricultural plots related to the economic function of the manor complex. To the east side of the building, there was a well-defined garden with landscaped paths, of which fragments of one survive (Fig. 6).

Only fragments of the historical woodlands that surrounded the mansion have survived. A comprehensive survey of the garden complex was performed forty years ago for a catalogue of the voivodeship's parks. Its general condition was described as "poor" at the time. However, remnants of the old hornbeam avenue (see Fig. 28) and several groups of old trees – robinias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hornbeams (*Carpinus betulus*) and maples (*Acer*) – were still present. The oldest of these were located in front of the manor and to the west of it.²⁹ At present, the tall greenery within the former garden complex consists a small number of the old trees that have survived from among those mentioned above (see Figs 29, 31a, b, 32a, b) and numerous volunteer plants, which produce an impression of disorder and spatial chaos. They have also caused the historical layout of the garden to disappear.



Fig. 28 (left): View of a fragment of the hornbeam avenue. Photo by J. Jurek, 1982.

Fig. 29 (right): View of the historical, partially preserved tree stand located in the complex's west side. Photo by M. Krupa July 2021.

²⁹ GRABOWSKI, Cezary, *op. cit.* p. 1–4.



Fig. 30: *View of a part of the fragmentarily preserved garden complex and its entrance gate.* Photo by M. Krupa, May 2021.



Fig. 31a, b: *View of the remains of the manorial garden in the complex's west side.* Photo by M. Krupa, June 2021.



Fig. 32 a, b: *View of the remains of the manor garden in the formal part at the front-facing, southern facade.* Photo M. Krupa, 07.2021.

4 Historical–interpretive analysis

The research conducted in the first phase of the procedure uncovered many important facts about the history of Wrocanka. These facts were analysed and interpreted in the fourth phase.

Wrocanka, as a village, was probably founded under the Magdeburg Law by King Casimir the Great after 1340, along with other villages in Krosno County, such as Cergowa, Iskrzynia, Miejsce Piastowe and Rogi, Równe. However, no source documents have survived on this topic.³⁰

The first owner of Wrocanka revealed so far in the sources was a nobleman named Ścibor, mentioned in documentation from the early fifteenth century (1424).³¹ It is likely that he was a so-called “pledge” owner, which meant that the village was a part of royal lands. In the fifteenth century, due to the weakening of the royal power of the Jagiellons in favour of the wealthy nobility, as well as the need to raise funds to conduct active foreign policy (war campaigns), the monarch was often forced to take loans with the pledge of royal lands.³²

It can be presumed that Ścibor and his successors were in possession of Wrocanka until the sixteenth century.³³ Among them was Mikołaj Ściborowicz Wroczeński of Wrocanka, who owned the village in 1435–1452. After Mikołaj’s death, Wrocanka was inherited by his wife, Jadwiga, and later his children: Apolonia, Jadwiga, Ścibor, Mikołaj and Stanisław. The sisters Apolonia and Jadwiga ceded their due share of paternal property to their brothers.³⁴

In the years 1494–1504, the leaseholder and alderman of Wrocanka, designated as a royal estate, was Wojciech, who gave part of his property to his wife Dorota, daughter of Mikołaj Radwan.³⁵ Dorota, in turn, ceded her rights to Wrocanka to her sister Katarzyna Wróblewska.³⁶

In 1504, the owner of Wrocanka, as well as the manor house located there, was Anna, wife of Jan Lubiowski.³⁷

In 1521, King Sigismund Augustus bestowed upon Szczęsny Wroczeński a lifetime lease of the village of Wrocanka,³⁸ but later that year he allowed an undisclosed person to buy this right out of the hands of the Wroczeński family.³⁹

In 1548, King Sigismund Augustus gave the lease of Wrocanka to the Zaporski family: to Jan, his wife Anna and son Joachim. The estate remained in their hands until 1565.⁴⁰

Wrocanka was still a royal village as late as the end of the sixteenth century. Its tenant was Mikołaj Ostrowski and after his death, according to the law of *Ius communicativum*, that right

³⁰ PERZANOWSKI, Zbigniew. Średniowieczne osadnictwo rejonu Krosna. Część 1, Zarys rozwoju osadnictwa, [in:] *Krosno. Studia z dziejów miasta i regionu*. GARBACIK, Józef (ed.), vol. 1, op. cit., p. 67.

³¹ *Akta grodzkie i ziemskie z czasów Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z archiwum tak zwanego bernardyńskiego we Lwowie w skutek fundacji śp. Aleksandra hr. Stadnickiego*, Lwów 1886, vol. 11, no. 65, p. 2 and no. 88, p. 12 (hereinafter: AGZ); *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, op. cit., p. 240.

³² MYŚLIŃSKI, Kazimierz. Recenzja Własność ziemska w województwie lubelskim w średniowieczu, Anna Sochacka, Lublin 1987. In: *Rocznik Lubelski*, 1989–1990, no. 31–32, pp. 255–257.

³³ TOMKOWICZ, Stanisław, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Piotr, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Tadeusz, op. cit., p. 157.

³⁴ *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, op. cit., p. 240.

³⁵ AGZ, Lwów 1894, vol. 16, no. 2199, p. 253.

³⁶ *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, op. cit., p. 240.

³⁷ AGZ, Lwów 1894, vol. 16, no. 2982, p. 347.

³⁸ *Matricularum Regni Poloniae summaria, excussis codicibus, qui in Chartophylacio Maximo Varsoviensi asservantur, contexit indicesque adiecit Theodorus Wierzbowski, P. 4, Sigismundi I regis tempora complectens (1507–1548)*, vol. 1, Acta cancellariorum 1507–1548, no. 3921.

³⁹ *Słownik historyczno-geograficzny ziem polskich w średniowieczu*, op. cit., p. 240.

⁴⁰ Ibidem.

passed to his wife Katarzyna, née Sienieńska.⁴¹ In 1601, she obtained permission from King Sigismund III Vasa to transfer the village of Wrocanka with the aldermanship to her brother Jakub Sienieński.⁴² It is possible that Jakub Sienieński – a member of the community of Polish Brethren and of the Sejm of the First Republic and founder of the Raków Academy – owned the estate until his death in 1639.

In 1665, Wrocanka was owned by Stanisław Zawisza and his wife Konstancja⁴³, and before that by the Dunikowskis: Zygmunt, a scribe and judge of the Sanok lands, and after him his wife, Katarzyna.⁴⁴

In 1765, Wrocanka was donated by King Stanisław August Poniatowski to Michał Humnicki, the Sochaczew king's cup-bearer. An inventory of the manor and the village was drawn up on this occasion. This inventory stated that the manor, which had been in a very poor state of repair at the time, also included a grange with a number of barns, a granary, a bakery and a brewery.⁴⁵ Humnicki was certainly still Wrocanka's owner in 1770.⁴⁶

After the First Partition of Poland, that is, after 1772, the estate in Wrocanka, like many other royal estates, was divided and sold off.⁴⁷ From then on its boundaries were probably different than the original ones and the area it covered became much smaller.

It is not known exactly when Teofil Załuski (1760–1831), son of Ignacy Załuski and Marianna Dębińska, bought Wrocanka. It was probably at the end of the eighteenth century, around the same time that he bought the village of Iwonicz (1799). However, it is known that at the time Karol Załuski purchased Iwonicz from his father in 1825, he also purchased Wrocanka,⁴⁸ which he visited during one of his trips to Galicia before 1835, during the period when he was a wanted man by decree of the Russian authorities.⁴⁹ Shortly thereafter, the property in Wrocanka was handled on his behalf by a Mr Bielański, who leased it from Załuski.⁵⁰

It is possible to hypothesise that the well-kept manor and garden complex, together with the extensive and carefully planned garden layout depicted in the 1851 Galician cadastre, was not created on the initiative of Maria and Władysław Golaszewski, but by Maria's parents, Karol and Amelia Załuski.

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, Karol and Amelia extended and modernised the health resort in Iwonicz. Conceivably, at that time they also took care of the property in Wrocanka. Amelia, née Ogińska, who came from an illustrious and wealthy family – the daughter of Maria, née Neri, and Michał Kleofas Ogiński – was considered the first town planner and architect of Iwonicz. She was particularly keen on landscaping the garden and

⁴¹ ANUSIK, Zbigniew. Krąg rodzinny Katarzyny z Sienna Myszkowskiej, podczaszyny lubelskiej (zm. 1619). Studium genealogiczno-obyczajowe. In: *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych*, 2020, y. XIX, no. 2, pp. 258–260.

⁴² TOMKOWICZ, Stanisław, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Piotr, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Tadeusz, op. cit., p. 157.

⁴³ *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego...*, op. cit., p. 22.

⁴⁴ *Słownik Geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego...*, pp. cit., p. 22, features a misspelled version of the name, as “Dunkowski” Zygmunt, a scribe of the land of Sanok. Correct name: Dunikowski, [in:] *630. Rocznica przybycia Franciszkanów do Sanoka*, BANACH, Wiesław, KASPRZYK, Ewa (ed.), Sanok 2008, p. 120.

⁴⁵ Inwentarz wsi Wrocanki z 1765 roku, [in:] Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych, Archiwum Skarbu Koronnego, sygn. 1/7/0/10/19.

⁴⁶ PIOTROWSKI, Eligi. *Summarjusz Królewsczyzny w całej Koronie Polskiej z wyrażeniem possesorów i siła która płaci rocznej kwarty spisany roku 1770*, Żyтомierz 1861, p. 26.

⁴⁷ TOMKOWICZ, Stanisław, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Piotr, ŁOPATKIEWICZ, Tadeusz, op. cit., p. 157.

⁴⁸ KWILECKI, Andrzej, op. cit. p. 19.

⁴⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 38.

⁵⁰ *Wspomnienia o rodzinie...*, op. cit. p. 14.

park.⁵¹ She was a well-rounded person who knew foreign languages and could sing, dance and draw.⁵²

Maria Żaluska (1829–1910)⁵³, who received Wrocanka as a dowry from her mother (her father died earlier, in 1945), married in 1849⁵⁴, so it seems impossible that it was the Golaszewski family who initiated the remodelling of the manor house and designed its surroundings. This had probably been accomplished by her parents. However, this does not exclude the hypothesis that Maria and her husband also remodelled the manor house, for example, building a porch on the side facing the garden and introducing polychrome decorations there, some of which have survived to this day.

Amelia Żaluska was listed as the owner of Wrocanka, a one-village dominion in Jasło Kreis, as late as 1855.⁵⁵

When her husband, Władysław Golaszewski, took over the family estate in Targowiska (Władysław was the only child of Leon Golaszewski and Maria Gorayska), Maria Golaszewska sold Wrocanka to her brother, Iwo Żaluski (1840–1881⁵⁶).⁵⁷ It is known that in 1862, the Golaszewski family already lived in Targowiska,⁵⁸ and Iwo Żaluski was mentioned in sources as the owner of Wrocanka in 1861⁵⁹ and 1864,⁶⁰ among others. He lived in the then well-kept Wrocanka Manor but took relatively little interest in the economic development of the estate, which brought in little income.⁶¹

The next owner of Wrocanka was Jan Kozłowski, but it is not known when exactly he acquired the property.⁶² He was followed by Stanisław Ochala. Ochala remodelled the mansion, partially replacing the stone building materials with brick. At the time, some of the rooms were used as stables for animals,⁶³ which eventually influenced its progressive destruction.

In summary, it may be presumed that until 1772 – that is, the first partition of Poland, when the Wrocanka estate and manor house were divided and sold – the property played the role of an important regional noble seat, possibly also of defensive significance (towards the end of the Middle Ages and in the modern period). However, it was never an estate of supra-regional significance given the historical context.

5 Research by synthesis (of previously acquired information)

In the final, fifth stage, all the previously analysed data was synthesised. This allowed us to determine the condition of the existing building, i.e., the manor house and the entire manor and garden complex in Wrocanka. It was found that there were no compositional links between the ensemble and the historical spatial layout of the village. Of the four historical plans on

⁵¹ KWILECKI, Andrzej i, op. cit., p. 43; *Wspomnienia o rodzinie...*, op. cit. p. 10.

⁵² KWILECKI, Andrzej, op. cit., p. 32.

⁵³ *Ibidem*, p. 100.

⁵⁴ *Wspomnienia o rodzinie...*, op. cit. p. 69.

⁵⁵ ŚLUSAREK, Krzysztof. *W przededniu autonomii. Własność ziemska i ziemiaństwo zachodniej Galicji w połowie XIX wieku*. Warszawa 2013, p. 195.

⁵⁶ KWILECKI, Andrzej, op. cit., p. 97;

⁵⁷ *Ibidem*.

⁵⁸ WYSOCKI, Hieronim. *Przemówiły...*, op. cit., p. 118.

⁵⁹ *Dziennik Urzędowy dla Gazety Lwowskiej*, no. 72, 1861, p. 480.

⁶⁰ WYSOCKI, Hieronim, *Przemówiły...*, op.cit., p. 139–143.

⁶¹ KWILECKI, Andrzej, op. cit., p. 97;

⁶² ŚMNIEŻYŃSKA-STOŁOTOWA, Ewa, STOŁOT, Franciszek, op.cit., p. 158, BARAN, Małgorzata, op. cit., p. 6.

⁶³ *Ibidem*, p. 4.

which the villages and the manor and garden complex were marked, only the 1851 Galician cadastre yielded specific information about the composition and spatial layout of the complex. The archival research and literature review allowed us to verify and organise the history of the ensemble, which was not an easy task. In the future, this research may serve as a contribution to a monographic study.

Thanks to carefully conducted field surveys and measurements, a detailed documentation of the complex's existing state was prepared, consisting of photographic documentation and architectural and construction survey drawings.

Compositional identification of the building and its surroundings was also carried out, identifying architectural changes, including remodelling, extensions and replacement of original building materials.

This stage of the procedure also revealed the need for more detailed and specialised investigation, including conservation studies of the polychrome decorations and further architectural investigation.

Conclusions

The investigation of the manor and garden complex in Wrocanka was conducted using a five-stage procedure. The conclusions facilitated the preparation and execution of designs for the restoration – the first phase of restoring the entire manor and garden complex. Successive phases included the preparation of an interdisciplinary technical design; seeking its approval with the conservation office and, later, in the architectural administration office; and, finally, the execution of the project (under the close supervision of the Voivodeship Monument Conservation Officer), which was not easy as it dealt with a historical building.

The procedure presented in the paper can be successfully applied to preparatory works for any project that features the restoration and adaptive reuse of historic buildings and sites subject to statutory conservation orders, especially those of the highest value, both in Poland and abroad. The procedure is universal and offers methods and stages which can enhance typical monument restoration procedures with new elements (e.g., aerial archaeology).

It should be noted that a thorough and multi-aspect identification of a building or site to be restored facilitates the correct preparation of an interdisciplinary design documentation. This documentation and the execution of the design cannot lead to an irreparable loss of the building's values and its surviving historic substance.

We hope that, through using the presented procedure and executing the proposed projects correctly, the historical manor and garden complex in Wrocanka will regain its former glamour and remind people of the history of this part of Poland and the architecture of its past noble residences for years to come. The restored complex will likely be used as either a residential building or a hotel.

It would also be good to continue the restoration of this manor and garden layout as the manor garden area also requires this. This is essential as the manor and its surrounding tree stands form an important landmark in the landscape. It is postulated that conservation authorities perform an analysis of the potential to expand the area subject to statutory heritage conservation by including the “monument's surroundings” into it so that development around the complex will be prevented from threatening its historical and landscape values.

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Matricularum Regni Poloniae summaria, excussis codicibus, qui in Chartophylacio Maximo Varsoviensi asservantur, contexit indicesque adiecit Theodorus Wierzbowski, P. 4, Sigismundi I regis tempora complectens (1507–1548), vol. 1, Acta cancellariorum 1507–1548, no. 3921.

Ustawa z dnia 23 lipca 2003 r. o ochronie zabytków i opiece nad zabytkami z późniejszymi zmianami, <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/DocDetails.xsp?id=WDU20230001904>, accessed: 8 August 2024.

Wykaz obiektów wpisanych do rejestru zabytków województwa podkarpackiego, as in 31.12.2022, p. 31, no. A-1732 from 28 September 2021.