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The Architecture of the Monastery of the Canons Regular of Saint Augustine in Górką

The Monastery of the Holy Virgin Mary located in Sobótka-Górką was connected with the Abbey of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine in Wrocław. The original village of Górką is what has been preserved now in the western part of the town of Sobótka in Lower Silesia Region – 1.5 km south of Sobótka and 38 km from Wrocław. The town is located in the Ślęza Landscape Park at the foot of the north slope of the Ślęza Mountain, whose conical shape reaching 718 m above sea level, contrasts with the plains around it. The monastery was located here on a flat and narrow strip of land formed on the north slope of the Ślęza Mountain at 223–225 above sea level (Fig. 1). At present the complex is a part of the residential and park buildings. Apart from the building in the park (Fig. 2) there are



Fig. 1. South elevation of the east part of the residence
(photo: M. Doroz-Turek)

II. 11. 1. Elewacja południowa części wschodniej rezydencji
(fot. M. Doroz-Turek)

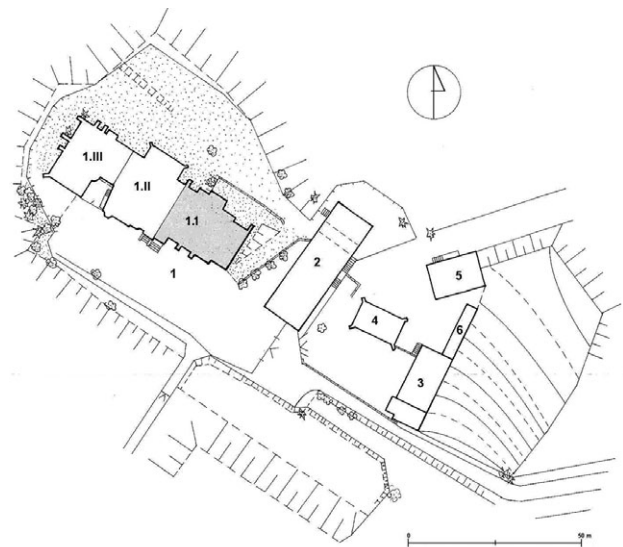


Fig. 2. Location of the residence in Górką, by the author acc. [6]

1 – residence, 2, 3, 5 – palace outbuildings, 4 – cart house,
6 – farm house

II.11. 2. Usytuowanie rezydencji w Górkę, oprac. autorki wg [6]

1 – rezydencja, 2, 3, 5 – oficyny pałacowe, 4 – wozownia,
6 – budynek gospodarczy

other objects such as: a group of palace outbuildings, a coach house, a farm house, a brewery with an administrator's house and a brewer's house; a grange from the 4th quarter of the 19th century with its outbuilding and other buildings. Some other buildings are also located in the park: for instance a former Care and Education Center complex with its outbuilding, a gardener's house, a farm house as well as a memorial cross by the outbuilding, foundations of an arbor, a former cemetery and the park ponds as well as Romanesque sculptures of lions by the palace. According to the monastic tradition the origin of the Wrocław Abbey of the Holy Virgin Mary was the Ślęza Mountain on the top of which the monastery canonry

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was originally located. The foundation of the Ślęza monastery is connected with the person of Piotr Włostowic – a Silesian palatine. The monastery, however, maybe due to the harsh climate, according to the monastic tradition, was relocated around the middle of the 12th century to Wrocław to the Piasek Island. It was described in a little different way in the 14th century *Spominki wrocławskie (Wrocław Memories)* where the Canons were moved, first to the town of Górka located at the foot of the Ślęza Mountain and then to Wrocław – first to the church of St. Adalbert, where later the Dominicans settled, and later to the Piasek Island [14, p. 403]. The deed of Piotr Włostowic, already after his death (1153) and after the Canons Regular of St. Augustine moved to Wrocław, was to be completed by the palatine's widow – Mary with their son Świętosław [18].

That is why over the last few dozen years researchers have been wondering whether the monastery was located on the very top of the Ślęza Mountain or on its slope in the massif of the mountain or maybe in the nearby town of Górka.

Most historians locate the original monastery on the very top of the Ślęza Mountain [3, p. 162–163], whereas other researchers situate it in Górka [3, p. 163–164].

In 1925, another hypothesis was born which although indicated that the monastery was established on the top of the mountain, it also assumed the possible existence of another monastic church by the road leading from Strzegom to Sobótka, that is in a place where there are now two sculptures from Ślęza (*Virgin With a Fish and Bear*) [11, p. 28–29], [12, p. 19].

In 1823, a number of granite cut stones of unknown origin were revealed in the walls of the castle farm houses in Górka [7, p. 117–118]. During the remodeling of the complex in Górka, that is in the years 1885–1886, more relicts, such as sculptures of two Romanesque lions, stone cylinder (fragment of a column) with the sign of a cross and a baptismal font probably in Romanesque style, were discovered in its foundation [2, p. 74].

The first studies of the early monastic church in Górka included the inventory of historical monuments of art in Silesia by Hans Lutsch [acc. 1]. Apart from a list of inventory assets of architecture and their short history, Lutsch also presented his own hypothesis of the origin of the complex. In his opinion the monastic church, which was founded by Piotr Włost, was not built on the very top of the Ślęza Mountain but on its north slope in Górka. Lutsch believed that the original complex which included its present east part – former oratory where the Canons conducted liturgy – was built around the 2nd half of the 12th century [1, p. 177–178]. In the opinion of Lutsch the whole building of the parish was extended between 1553 and 1588.

In the 1950s, the building in Górka was described by Zygmunt Świechowski [19, p. 62–63]. Świechowski presented the complex and dated the original monastic building to the middle of the 13th century. In his opinion the type of the original spatial design: with one nave and a simply separated presbytery allows for identification of

the complex with the building consecrated in 1256 [19, p. 62]. According to the historian, in the 2nd half of the 16th century (in the years 1553–1589), the original spatial design of the complex was extended to include the sacristy and aisle; at the same time its groin vault with ribs was built. Further changes took place in the years 1885–1886 and they resulted from the conversion of a group of parish buildings which were connected with the church for residential purposes. He also mentioned two solid sculptures of lions placed in front of the gate which can be dated to the 12th century; the lions are not connected with the architecture but rather with the place and the area of the Ślęza Mountain.

Apart from the window mentioned by Świechowski in the east wall of the presbytery, Jerzy Hawrot discovered the south portal during later research, which is considered to be an entrance for the monks [acc. 9, p. 52].

A few years later Tadeusz Kozaczewski conducted architectural research of the building in Górka [9, p. 33–63]. He connected the erection of the building in Górka with bringing of the Augustinian Order (Canons Regular) and situated the origin of the building in the 1st half of the 12th century. Kozaczewski described the building as an object with a narrow elongated nave directly connected with the rectangular presbytery. In the opinion of Kozaczewski, unlike in other churches in Lower Silesia, a narrowed rood arch was not used in the temple [9, p. 52].

In 1960, small remnants of a medieval figure mural painting dated to the 2nd half of the 15th century were revealed during the construction works on the chancel arch wall of the church [6].

Another study describing the historical monument in Górka was a publication edited by Michał Walicki. In the catalog, Maria Pietrusińska, acc. Świechowski, also confirms the dating of the building in Górka to the middle of the 13th century [20, p. 694–695].

The renewed White Record Card of the historical monument in Sobótka–Górka comes from July 2000; it was made by Bożena Adamska and it is archived by the Regional Preservation Officer in Wrocław [6]. It includes the building's historical outline, its description, a collection of figures and an inventory plan of the ground floor of the building at present. The Card provides the dating of the object suggested by Świechowski and its successive architectural changes.

It was a long time after the research by Kozaczewski before next architectural research of the object in Górka was conducted. Since the beginning of the 21st century, research as well as archeological and architectural work has been conducted – in connection with the preparation for modernization and adaptation of the historical complex. Sampling tests were conducted between 16 and 30 of September 2002 supervised by Beata Kwiatkowska-Kopka and Klaudia Stala [10]. In two out of five excavation bores which were made on the east and south-east side, they found layers considered to testify to the early medieval level of use of the area and a burial ground located on the north side of the complex on the burned original culture level of the ground [10, p. 168–171].

The archeological research was the first stage before architectural research conducted in 2007 by Andrzej Kadłuczka and Klaudia Stala [5]. In September that year, the interior of the building was scanned with the use of a thermal imaging camera and a ground penetrating radar. The results of the research demonstrated the presence of former divisions of the main interior: the portal would be an opening leading to the lower level of the building and the small window (probably one of many), in south elevation, which is located higher and it is smaller than the one in the presbytery, would provide light for the second level where there might have been a single auditorium room converted later into a dormitory for the monks. The ground penetrating radar scan indicates the presence of partition walls in the nave of the church [acc. 5, p. 141]. The results of that research are at present verified with archeological tests. The results of the architectural tests of the walls which were conducted by Andrzej Kadłuczka and Klaudia Stala in October 2007 allowed dating the complex to the 12th century (maybe to the 1st half of the 12th century). The authors of the tests believe that the fragments of the

Romanesque building have been preserved in the presbytery and the main hall, extending its west section and they reconstruct the oldest building with the west enclosing wall which in their opinion is connected with the Romanesque phase [5, p. 147]. Apart from the reconstruction of the plan they would also like to reconstruct the main body of the building in three variants [5, p. 142].

Górk was included in the paper regarding the Ślęza Mountain by Grzegorz Domański – an archeologist studying the mountain and its massif. In his opinion the remnants of the architectural elements which were discovered in the 1920s and 1980s were reused there. Domański, taking into account the results of earlier as well as his own research, dates Górk at the latest to the 12th–13th century and he accepts the chronology of the monastery establishment for this period, without determining its location [1], [2, p. 74].

The latest research includes the publications from December 2009 connected with the above-mentioned archeological and architectural research which has been conducted since 2002 [5], [10].

Historical accounts connected with the construction of the abbey

The first mention of the existence of the town of Górk comes from 1204. The foundation charter granted by Prince Henryk the Bearded to the Monastery of the Holy Virgin Mary in Wrocław mentions Górk with the whole district: *Górk with the whole surrounding* with other villages. This document describes Górk as an administrative center [8, p. 31], [19, p. 62].

The monastery in Górk was first mentioned in the papal bull of Innocent IV from 1250: *the mountain which is called Ślęza [...] branch monastery which you have in the place which is called Górk with all tithes and with all outbuildings*, and in 1256 the bishop of Wrocław consecrated the church in Górk which is described in the source as: *newly erected church*. It is also known that this consecration cost the bishop imprisonment by Duke Bolesław the Bald. The consecration of the church in Górk is also mentioned in a document issued on

December 13, 1256 in Rome in Laterano by Pope Alexander IV.

The information about the existence of a praepositura of Wrocław Abbey in Górk comes from 1316 [15, p. 43]. It is also known that in 1320 the local monastic church in Górk was a place where the former Wrocław Abbot Filip (1306–1319) as well as his chaplain were imprisoned [15, p. 43], [16, p. 144].

On August 14, 1343, Duke of Ziębice Mikołaj sold the rights to the praepositura in Górk to Duke of Świdnica Bolko II the Small [4, p. 38].

In 1435, due to the danger connected with the location of the complex in Górk the parish cure in Górk was moved to Sobótka, where it was located by St. James Church. After St. James Church in Sobótka was taken over by the Canons Regular it turned out that they kept the praepositura in Górk, which was used as a branch of praepositura in Sobótka [4, p. 47].

Iconographic sources connected with the history of building the abbey

A drawing by Friedrich Bernhard Wernher from 1755 depicts the north view of the monastic complex with two granges. The building is already after extension but apart from it there are farm houses around a courtyard in front of the building's south elevation, with two gates opening to the courtyard. The Ślęza Mountain, with a castle on its top is in the background. Another view of the Ślęza Mountain and Górk comes from the same century cir. 1790. This watercolor was made by P.A. Bartsch. Still another graphic comes from the 19th century; it depicts the building in Górk from the north side in its present form. The first architectural drawings of the monastic building in Górk come from as late as the end of the 19th century;

they are connected with the architectural changes introduced in the former monastic building and the church in its east part. A drawing of the design of the ridge turret (bell tower) on the church roof signed by Gandler comes from 1868. A drawing of the cross section and plan of the roof with the ridge turret comes from the next year – 1869. The design of the entrance vestibule and the back staircase, signed by building inspector Walther, which were built in the next stage of the extension on the south and north church elevations comes from 1894. Next drawings were made in 1928 – they include plans and cross sections connected most probably with the construction of the vestibule designed earlier and primarily the staircase

Research findings

from the north side. A sketch of the back north elevation comes from the 1930s.

The architectural research in Górką conducted in 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 was part of the doctoral dissertation on the architecture of monasteries of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine in Silesia.

Apart from a thorough account of the present state of research of historical sources the author analyzed the results of architectural and archeological research conducted so far, taking into account the studies which are difficult to find and stored in the archives of the National Archives in Wrocław, the Regional Preservation Officer in Wrocław, Regional Center of

Documentation of Historical Monuments in Wrocław and the Stanisław Dunajewski Śląza Mountain Museum in Sobótka.

The author consulted also with Professor Grzegorz Domański, Doctor Aleksander Limisiewicz and Doctor Maciej Małachowicz. During her research the author consulted all works and her own findings with research advisors – Professor Ewa Łużyniecka and Doctor Czesław Lasota.

The archival drawing material which was gathered in field research was verified and completed. The drawings of plans, elevations and details were updated and a lot of missing but significant details were cataloged.

Table 1

Stage	Object	Material	Dimensions [cm]	Pattern
I	presbytery (Fig. 3)	local granite cut stones – Sobótka granite; brightly yellow sand mortar with lime particles; joints going upwards	average dimensions of cut stones cir. 40 × 18, 35 × 17, 35 × 14, corners with slightly bigger cut stones, e.g. 45 × 28–50 × 35	<i>opus quadratum</i>
I	main hall (Fig. 3)	local granite cut stones – Sobótka granite; brightly yellow sand mortar with very small lime particles	average dimensions of cut stones cir. 40 × 18, 35 × 17, 35 × 14, corners with slightly bigger cut stones, e.g. 45 × 28–50 × 35 cm.	<i>opus quadratum</i>
I	detail of window 2 (Fig. 4, 6)	granite cut stones	–	–
I	detail of window 1 (Fig. 5, 6)	granite cut stones	–	–
I	detail of portal (Fig. 7)	granite cut stones	–	–
II	sacristy (Fig. 3, 4)	crushed stones, bigger corner cut stones; yellow sand mortar with larger lime particles	Various dimensions	no one pattern
II	vestibule (Fig. 3)	crushed stones, bigger corner cut stones; yellow sand mortar with larger lime particles	–	–
II	tower (Fig. 3)	crushed stones, bigger corner cut stones; yellow sand mortar with larger lime particles	–	–
III	aisle (Fig. 3)	crushed stones, sometimes large cut stones	–	–
IV	south axis rooms (Fig. 3)	–	–	–
IV	basements	one carved in solid rock	–	–

Changes in the architecture

Middle Ages

It was possible on the basis of research to recreate the medieval history of the construction of the monastic complex in Górk, the period which so far has been considered uniform. The summary of research findings enabled the formulation of the hypothesis which suggests that there were four phases of the medieval construction, the first Romanesque and the next three Gothic ones. Only to a small extent are the presented conclusions the same as the conclusions drawn by scholars such as Lutsch who did earlier research. The differences primarily regard the original layout of the complex and time when the main body of the building and the presbytery of the church were constructed as well as the sacristy and aisle.

Already according to Lutsch, which was later confirmed by Świechowski [13, p. 177–178], [acc. 17, p. 62], the original structure lies within the present building which was extended over the centuries. This was confirmed by the results the next research conducted in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s as well as at the end of the 20th century. The author's research is consistent with the former one. The existing relicts of the original architecture of the monastic building in Górk include primarily well preserved walls and architectural details both whole and in fragments.

Phase I

The first phase most probably included the construction of the church oriented building. What has been preserved of that building is the walls of the present presbytery and south wall of west side with portal and window relicts. The east side is a single-span closed rectangular structure laid out on a plan resembling a square, the west side – relatively well preserved main body of the building within the walls of present nave and middle section of present structure (Fig. 3).

This part of the structure was built with local Sobótk granite cut stones in *opus quadratum* pattern; corners were built with a slightly bigger stones (Tab. 1). The stones at the ground level have been perfectly preserved; at present they are not flush with the rest of the wall face. The foundation of both elevations – south and north – of the presbytery is built on a later pedestal which is now plastered. The pedestal from the south is marked with a prominent offset which narrows down on the east elevation of the presbytery. The pedestal reaching the level of the original entrance to the main body of the building (Fig. 1, 4, 5) indicates that originally the ground level could be higher than at present. Apart from the pedestal the elevations of the presbytery have three layers of offset built with cut stones.

The wall with a carefully built stone pattern was found also in the middle section. The face of the wall before the earlier *porte-fenêtre* window is made of regular granite cut stones (Fig. 4, 8). In comparison with corner cut stones the size and layout of these cut stones can indicate that the complex was closed in this place from the west of the original monastic structure. The detail which is considered to be the south-west corner of the oldest structure overlaps in its layout the wall whose thickness is extraordinary. The north wall of the main structure is also made of stone, just like its south wall.

The medieval chronology of the construction of the wall preceding the west closure of the main body of the building can be demonstrated by the material which was used to build it. It cannot, however, be connected with the first – Romanesque – phase. After removing the plaster on the corners of the walls it was visible that the wall does not connect with the outside wall of the main body of the building and apart from cut stones it was built with bricks.

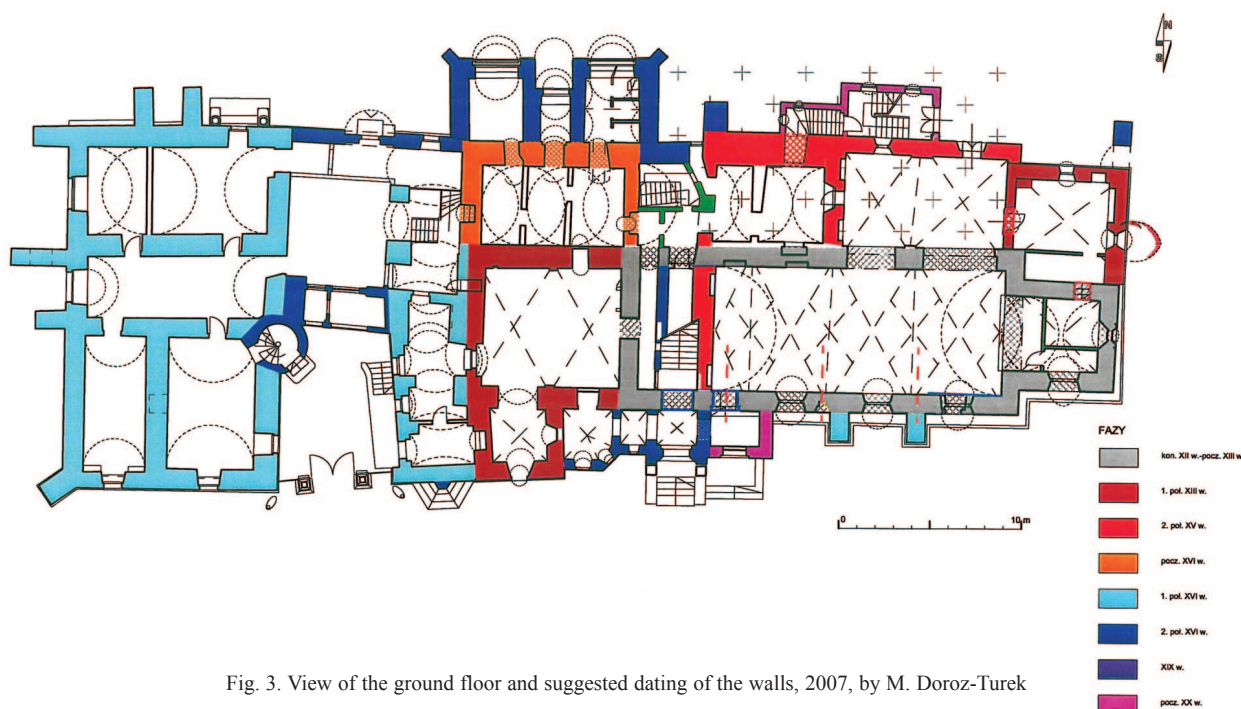
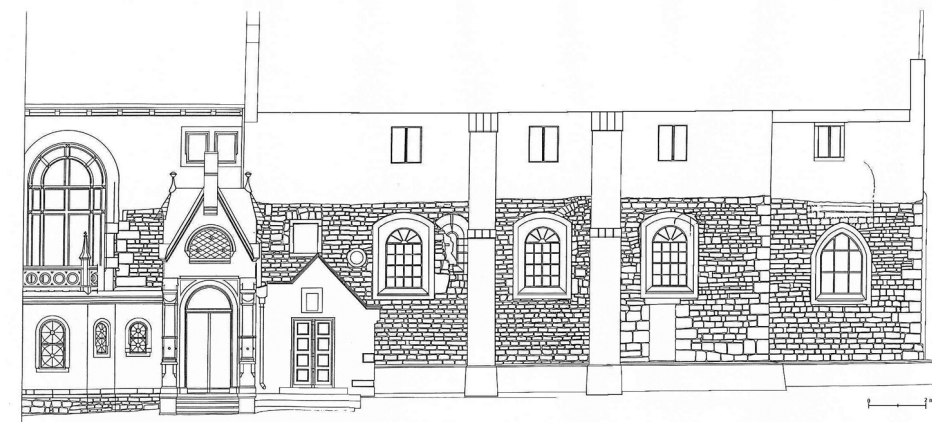


Fig. 3. View of the ground floor and suggested dating of the walls, 2007, by M. Doroz-Turek

Il. 3. Rzut przyziemia z próbą datowania murów, 2007, oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

Fig. 4. South elevation of the east part of the residence
(by M. Doroz-Turek)

Il. 4. Elewacja południowa części wschodniej, 2005,
oprac. M. Doroz-Turek



The author dates the introduction of this wall to Gothic Phase III (Fig. 4) or the wall was introduced in the 19th century with the steps of the representative staircase.

Apart from the wall, what has been preserved from that phase is the relicts of the windows (Fig. 6) and the entrance portal (Fig. 7). The choir had at that time at least one window providing light. On the axis of the east elevation, there is a remnant of a narrow semicircular closed window opening splayed on both sides in a stone architrave built of granite cut stones. From the inside of the presbytery, there are splayed jambs of a built-up window. The other corresponding window has been preserved on the south elevation of the main body of the building which provides light to the west section of the complex. This window is narrower than the first one, which can indicate that it was a window of the residential part in Phase I.

From the inside, above the present rectangular entrance and by the window from the end of the 19th century, there is a visible fragment of splay maybe remaining after an earlier opening. The location of that window on the south elevation and the splay can indicate that the south elevation of the main body of the building – which is now a residential section – could have three or even four axes and the interior had four or five spans which probably did not have a vault but it was only covered with a ceiling. This method of covering the main body of the monastic building can be demonstrated by the lack of buttresses at that time; at present the buttresses are connected with the extension of this section upwards as well as with its vault in the following phases of the construction (Fig. 3).

The original entrance to the building has been preserved on the south elevation of the main body of the building (Fig. 3, 4). The portal is made of the same building material which was used to build the wall of the main body of the building as well as the presbytery. The opening, which is splayed on one side from the inside, is framed with larger granite cut stones and topped with a long rectangular stone lintel. The fact that it was an entrance opening is demonstrated not only by its form but also by the door hinges which have also been preserved and a visible lock mark in the stone. An outline of that portal was also revealed from the inside. The entrance threshold was revealed a little below the upper edge of the pedestal introduced later as mentioned above.

The monastic cemetery located on the north side of the complex in its east part was probably connected with the original complex (Fig. 3).

In Górką, there are two solid sculptures of lions dated to the 12th century. It is not certain if the lions placed in front of the gate opening to the internal courtyard are directly connected with the architecture of the complex in Górką but they are surely connected with the area that is the Ślęża Mountain massif.

Phase II

In the second phase of the construction of the main structure of the complex, the residential section with the tower, which was probably connected with the court mentioned in the sources, was annexed. The extension added from the west includes a spacious two-span vestibule and a rectangular tower designed on a square plan located in

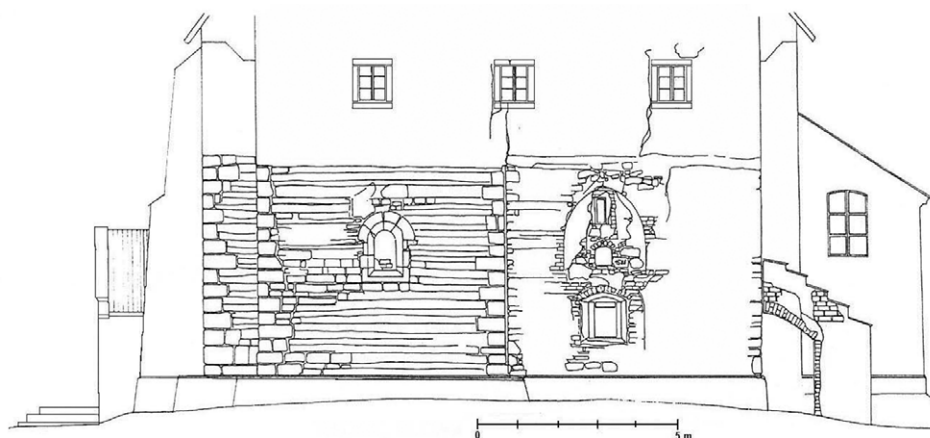


Fig. 5. East elevation, 2005,
by M. Doroz-Turek

Il. 5. Elewacja wschodnia, 2005,
oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

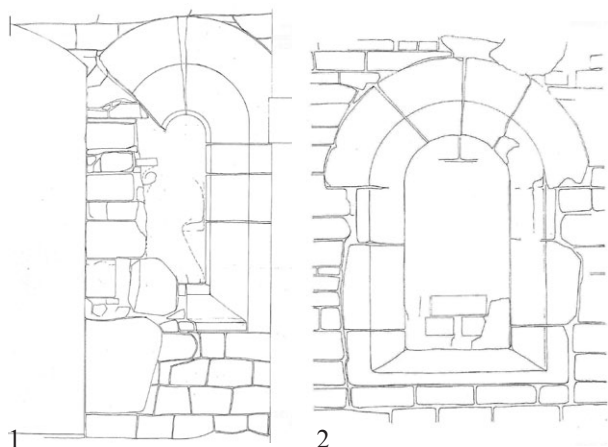


Fig. 6. Window in south (1) and east (2) elevation, 2005,
by M. Doroz-Turek

Il. 6. Okno w elewacji południowej (1) i wschodniej (2), 2005,
oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

the south-west corner (Fig. 4). Probably during that construction phase the earlier choir was connected with the main body of the building; this transformation could be connected with the above-mentioned extension from the west and with the change of the function of the original complex and converting it into a parish church which according to sources was consecrated in 1256. An extension of the sacristy on the north side of the presbytery was probably also connected with that transformation.

The wall of the originally annexed section from the west has been preserved at the ground level, which is visible in the elevations of the tower (Fig. 9). The walls were built

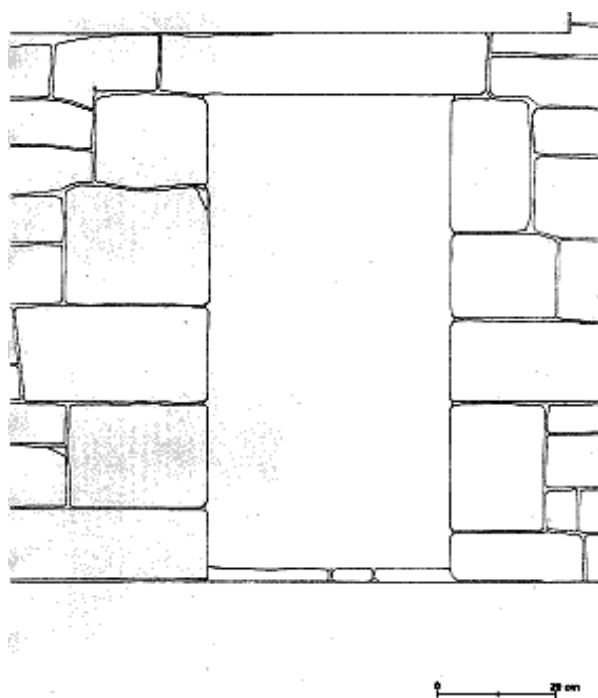


Fig. 7. Original entrance in south elevation of the church, 2005,
by M. Doroz-Turek

Il. 7. Elewacja południowa części wschodniej rezydencji,
oprac. M. Doroz-Turek



Fig. 8. Corner of the oldest part of south elevation
(photo: M. Doroz-Turek)

Il. 8. Narożnik najstarszej części elewacji południowej
(fot. M. Doroz-Turek)

with crushed stones and only corners with bigger regular granite cut stones. Additional light was provided to the tower through the windows placed on the axis of each elevation, one on each floor. In the elevations, it is visible that the original window openings were changed or walled up in the successive construction phases. What has remained after the original window is only a trace on the second story of east elevation in the form of the right jamb and an outline of the left jamb. The splayed reveals from the inside have been preserved from the window openings on the west and east side. Probably there was a separate entrance to this section which at present is walled up and visible only in the form of a recess. It was located on the south side and led directly to the vestibule. In the basement between rooms, there is a wide ogival passage opening. There are also ogival entrance openings, but narrower, on the first and second floors between the tower and the hall and the gallery (Fig. 10). The only portal on the first floor has a distinctive stone architrave with wavy edges.

Speaking of functions, it is assumed that the annexed part became a residential part; the function of the main body of the building, which was at that time connected with the first phase, was then changed to strictly liturgical.

The change of the function of the east part to a parish church probably resulted in a change of the spatial layout



Fig. 9. South elevation of the tower, 2005, by M. Doroz-Turek

Il. 9. Elewacja południowa wieży, 2005, oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

of the monastic complex. Probably at that time the main body of the building was connected with earlier monastic choir. The main body of the building was directly connected with the choir.

Probably also in the second construction phase a sacristy was annexed (Fig. 3). The single-span walls on a square-like plan were added to the building to the north wall of the already existing presbytery. The sacristy was built in the same phase as the vestibule and the tower from the west, which can be indicated by the use of similar building material and mortar found on the east elevation of the sacristy. The crack between both parts visible on the east elevation which was caused by the lack of connection between the walls suggests that the sacristy was annexed; it is possible that at that time the sacristy was connected to the presbytery through an entrance opening made in the north existing wall. There are steps between different levels in different parts. The sacristy was built about 0.70 m lower than the presby-

tery and the main body of the building. Probably the interior of the sacristy originally had one or two windows located in the east and north walls.

Another relict in the form of a fragment of an ogival splayed window opening which was discovered in the basement section of the east elevation is also connected with that phase (Fig. 5). The remnant of the window is visible also from the inside in the form of an ogival Gothic window. A corresponding fragment of a window was also revealed inside in the north wall. It indicates that there was a Gothic window also there. Probably the sacristy was covered with a separate gable roof similarly to the presbytery and the main body of the building.

Phase III

Probably in the 2nd half of the 15th century, the complex in Górká which was destroyed as a result of Hussite wars was rebuilt. Apart from the archival sources it is also indicated in other material sources. Research suggests that the remains of the walls of the Romanesque design were used in the reconstruction of the temple and the monastic building. Probably during the reconstruction of the monastic complex the window openings were changed. On the south elevation of the main body of the building, most probably in the present place, Gothic windows were introduced in the section of the presbytery whereas the other ogival window opening was made in its south wall (Fig. 4); the shape of probably a Gothic window opening has been preserved in the form of the present window with a slightly pointed arch. Probably at that time the window in the east elevation of the sacristy was also changed into a smaller one (Fig. 5).

Most probably apart from the monastic complex and the church the reconstruction also included the residential part with the tower. The reconstruction of this part is indicated by the use of different material with a different bond visible in the south and east elevations of the tower more or less from the level of the ground upwards. The part which is separated by a distinctively irregular line is made of bricks laid in Flemish bond and mixed, mainly stone, material which seems to come from the ruins of the building or its demolition (Fig. 10). Maybe the windows were changed then too.

During the reconstruction the original building might have been further extended at that time. The single-nave layout of the church was broadened to include an aisle annexed to the main body of the building from the north side (Fig. 3). A different period of the construction of the aisle is demonstrated by the building material which was used: crushed stones and sometimes big cut stones. The form of the stones indicates that they might have come from the demolished walls of the earlier building or maybe that this section was constructed during the reconstruction of the building. Furthermore, the lack of connection between the north wall of the sacristy and the north wall of the aisle may indicate that it was constructed in a different period than the sacristy. The short section of the east wall was annexed to the north wall of the sacristy. It may be assumed that both sections might have been constructed at the same time but as a result of some disaster, maybe connected with its difficult foundation, the wall of the aisle might have collapsed and then it was rebuilt.

The two-span aisle on a rectangular plan adjoins the nave along over half of its length, looking east. It is at present half smaller than the main hall and it could be at least as tall, which can be demonstrated by the arches of former arcades between the nave and the aisle revealed in the attic, which, as a result of attic conversion, were walled up. The nave located below the main body of the building is at present open to the main body of the building with two arcades later walled up in their upper section which produced recesses closing the arcades in the form of a segmental arch. The aisle had a separate entrance in the north wall.

The aisle was connected with the sacristy through a passage made in the existing wall. The entrance opening was later decorated with a portal, according to the inscription in the lintel from 1701 (Fig. 11). Above the portal there is a plaque with inscribed name of the initiator and date of 1588, maybe connected with covering both parts with a vault in the 2nd half of the 16th century. The aisle is also connected with the part on its west side through a rectangular door opening with one jamb splayed in the west wall of the aisle. Probably the part in the north and west corner of the nave and the aisle was constructed at the same time when the aisle was erected.

In that phase, the monastic cemetery was liquidated and the aisle was built in that place as well as the west part adjoining it.

It is possible that the stone architrave, in the form of a quasi-tracery frieze framing at present the small window above the door in the gable wall of the vestibule, is connected with the Gothic phase. This detail may be connected with the medieval Gothic complex in Górká or maybe it belonged to a different building and then it was moved and used here.

Phase IV

In late Gothic, the complex was extended, including its residential part on the basis of existing buildings.

The present north axis rooms of the middle section with basements were constructed at that time. All three rooms at the ground level of the interior which was divided again are covered with the barrel vault along the east-west axis. Probably the basement under the old vestibule was constructed with the basements under the annexed part. The basement carved in solid rock is located at the level of – 360 that is about 80 cm below the basement in the new part – at the level of – 280 and – 270. The basements have ogival vaults. Probably originally the access to the rooms was through the entrance from the west from the interior courtyard.

Later changes

Phase V

The monastic complex was further extended at the beginning of the modern era: in the 1st half of the 16th century – its residential part (at present the middle section of the building), and in the 2nd half of the 16th century – the farm part was annexed (Fig. 3). Some construction works were also conducted in the east part of the complex – the church.

Most probably apart from the extension of the monastic complex the existing interior of the residential part was covered with a vault. The vestibule and the tower were covered with a groin vault with projections in the plaster on seams. Also at that time the interiors in the east part of the complex (sacristy and aisle) might have

been covered with a vault. The vault which has been preserved in both of the rooms has the form similar to that in the residential part. In connection with the upward extension of the east part, two buttresses with two offsets were built to the south side of the main body of the building (Fig. 1, 4). The two far-reaching buttresses support the wall along two stories and they were

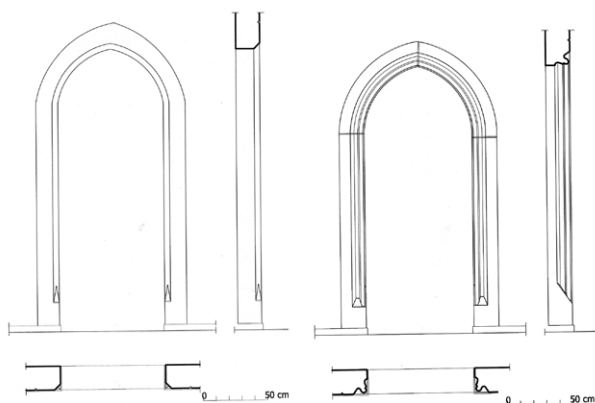


Fig. 10. Gothic portals, stone architraves, 2005, by M. Doroz-Turek
 Il. 10. Portale gotyckie, kamienne obramienia, 2005, oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

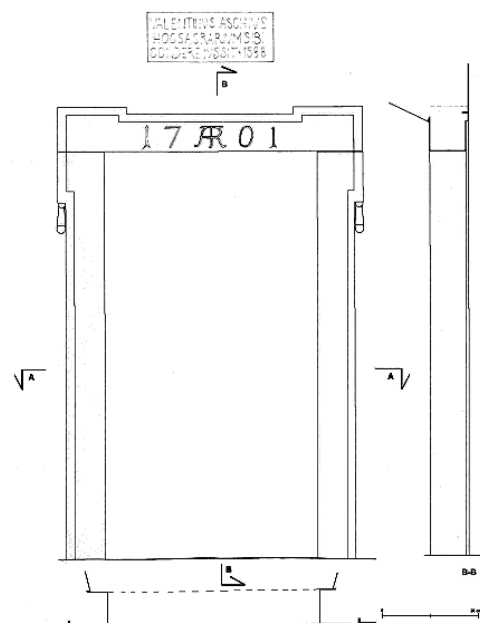


Fig. 11. Baroque portal, 2005, by M. Doroz-Turek
 Il. 11. Portal barokowy, 2005, oprac. M. Doroz-Turek

plastered together with the face of the elevation walls and the cornice. The introduction of the buttresses indicates that maybe at the same time the main body of the building was covered with a vault of an unknown form; the existing vault comes probably from the 18th century. The windows in the nave were broadened and they are splayed on both side; they have semicircular arches from the inside and segmental arch with a band from the outside. The windows which have a square-like shape come from that period too. The windows with stone architraves and inscriptions carved in lintels are located on the second floor of the gable wall in the east part above the presbytery and the sacristy.

The portal introduced in the above-mentioned passage between the nave and the sacristy may be connected with later activities which took place probably somewhere at the beginning of the 18th century. The portal is rectangular with 'ears' and there is an inscription and date *in situ 1701* carved in its lintel (maybe its introduction) (Fig. 11). The vault in the main body of the building and the presbytery may also come from that period, which could be indicated by their form: a groin vault on a barrel with connecting lunettes going down into flat slightly sculptured supports – in the nave; a single-span groin vault on a barrel – in the choir.

Phase VI

In the years 1885–1886 the church connected with the parish buildings was converted to serve the residential purposes. On the initiative of Eugene von Kulmitz a general remodeling was conducted of the residential part of former monastery which converted it into a neo-Renaissance residence, resembling in its architecture a defensive castle. The design of the remodeling was made by Wilhelm Rhenius – an architect from Wrocław whose name is inscribed in the stone portal accessible from the flat roof in the gable wall of the west part [W. RHENIUS ARCHIT: FEC: 1885].

It is possible that in that phase, or maybe even earlier (in the medieval phase,) the main structure of the original building was shortened from the west. At the same time it was connected with the introduction of the representative staircase (Fig. 3). Right next to it, probably also at that time, the present rectangular entrance with no splays to the church was built.

At the end of the 19th century the farm house was connected with the residential part through the north wing.

The previous appearance of the interior of the sacred part of the building from the east has been preserved but new decorations were applied in its middle and west parts. A relatively unified form was given to the whole complex with a tower as its focal feature and distinctive east part.

Phase VII

In 1928, the building already had the entrance vestibule, designed in the 1890s, to the church from the south and the staircase from the north (Fig. 1, 4).

The south elevation on the first axis from the east was spatially varied by adding a single-storied vestibule on a rectangular plan from the front, in front of the entrance. An additional staircase was added by the north-west corner of the aisle, leading upstairs above the church, north axis rooms of the east part.

Summary

On the basis of archival and architectural research such as dimensional plans and analysis of the substance – construction material of the building, the author tried to recreate its original shape. The original complex included then the presbytery, former oratory and the section connected with the contemporary nave as well as the middle section. The research suggests that originally the main body of the building was probably longer in the west direction. A monastic choir was built in the place of the presbytery and the main body of the building served for residential purposes. Speaking of the origin of the first building it should be noted that the beginning of the town of Górká is dated at the earliest to the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries. Górká is first mentioned in 1204 in a document addressed to the Wrocław Abbey already as a center of the monastic estate. On the other hand, the archival descriptions of architecture mention a church from the middle of the 13th century. However, the well preserved walls, the building material and the masonry

style of erection of stone walls as well as architectural details indicate its early construction, which makes it possible to date the general origin of the complex to the end of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th century.

The author's research demonstrates that between the first Romanesque phase and the next one, which according to the scientific literature was as late as in the 16th century, there were also other medieval construction activities. The second construction phase was connected with the construction of the part with the tower – annexed to the building from the west and the construction of the sacristy – annexed to the north elevation of the presbytery; the next construction phase was connected with the construction of the aisle with adjoining it part on the north side of the church. Such an assumption is indicated by different construction materials and joints used in the construction of individual parts of the building found during field studies.

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Architektura klasztoru kanoników regularnych św. Augustyna w Górcie

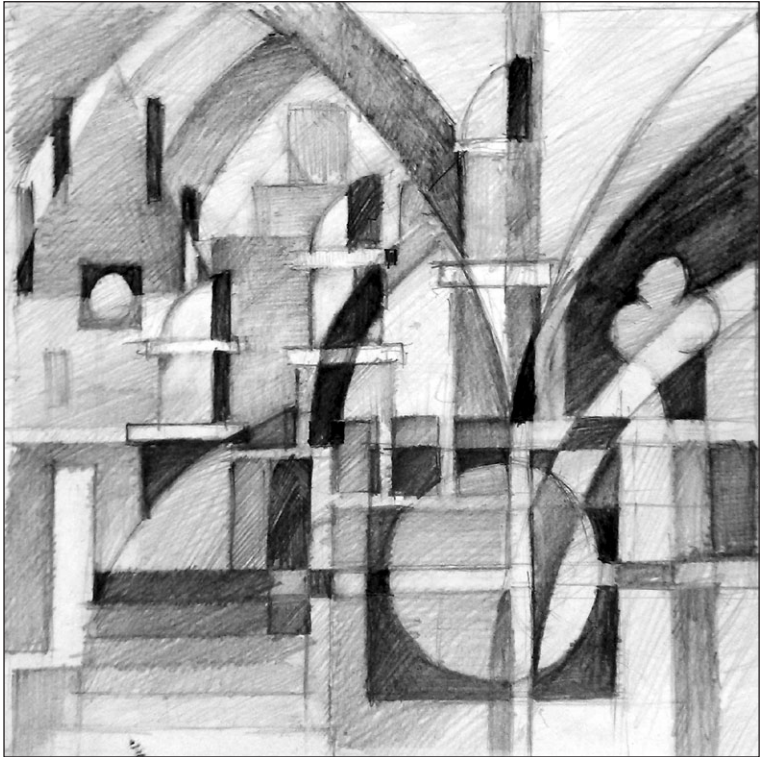
W artykule ukazuję temat będący częścią pracy doktorskiej pt. *Średniowieczna architektura klasztorna kanoników regularnych św. Augustyna na Śląsku*, napisanej na Wydziale Architektury Politechniki Wrocławskiej. Mowa będzie o wynikach badań architektonicznych śląskiego założenia klasztornego kanoników regularnych

św. Augustyna w Górcie. Na podstawie prowadzonych prac badawczych w sezonie 2003/2004 i 2004/2005, zebrania przekazów historycznych oraz stanu badań/kwerendy archiwalnej i ikonograficznej, udało się ukazać historię związanego z wrocławską kanonią założenia klasztornego i ustalić średniowieczne przemiany architektury obiektu w Górcie.

Key words: architecture, monastery, monastic architecture, cloister, abbey, Clerics Saint Augustine, Silesia

Słowa kluczowe: architektura, zakon, architektura klasztorna, klasztor, opactwo, kanonicy regularni św. Augustyna, Śląsk

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