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(review) J. T. Frazik. *Zamek w Krasieczynie* [*The castle in Krasieczyn*].
Przemysł 2020: Przemyskie Centrum Kultury i Nauki ZAMEK,
Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Przemysłu, 200 pages, 200 figures.

In 2020, the ZAMEK Culture and Science Centre in Przemysł (Przemyskie Centrum Kultury i Nauki Zamek) together with the Przemysł Society of Friends of Science (Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk w Przemysłu) published a book entitled *Zamek w Krasieczynie* (i.e. *The castle in Krasieczyn*). The work in question, which was written by Józef Tomasz Frazik, is a re-edition of the monograph of the same title, published in 1968 in *Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Krakowskiej*, no. 12, as a part of *Architektura* series, no. 22 (Frazik 1968). Before we discuss the reviewed publication in detail, we shall first devote a few paragraphs to briefly describing the author of the work, as well as the castle in Krasieczyn and literature pertaining to this interesting defensive-residential complex.

Professor Józef Tomasz Frazik (born March 7, 1922 in Sambir, now in Ukraine, Lviv region, died March 12, 1998 in Krakow), was an eminent art historian, architect, heritage conservator, and the honorary member of the Association of Heritage Conservationists (Stowarzyszenie Konserwatorów Zabytków). For the most part of his academic career he was affiliated with the Department of the History of Universal Architecture at the Cracow University of Technology, where he served as the Head of the Department from 1977 to 1994. His research interests included mainly Gothic and Renaissance architecture in Poland, the architecture of Islamic countries, the art and sculpture of the Przemysł region and historical urban planning. His accomplishments include almost 180 works, articles, source materials, reports, synthetic and popular science publications and reviews. The above-mentioned scholar conducted architectural research on numerous monuments in southern Poland including Biecz, Przemysł, Krasieczyn, Krakow, Tarnów and Dubiecko. To this day, various findings and publications

by Frazik are considered up-to-date and leading in the field (see: Kowalczyk 1998, 531–536; Tołłoczko 1998, 83–84; Budzyński 1999, 158–160; bibliography compiled by Frazikowa 1998, 536–543). The castle in Krasieczyn is an establishment known by both specialists in the field of defensive and residential architecture and by enthusiasts of historical monuments. It is situated on the edge of Krasieczyn village, on the right bank of the San River. The preliminary architectural survey was conducted there by Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz in the interwar period. In the years 1963–1967, archaeological-architectural explorations of the site were carried out by Antoni Kunysz and J. T. Frazik, and in 1976 by Krzysztof Szuwarowski. The castle has been discussed in extensive yet highly fragmented literature, including academic studies, catalogues and popular science publications. The most valuable works are those which – despite being published many years ago – still contain valid findings. In this connection we should mention the comprehensive and highly valuable monograph about the castle by Mieczysław Zlat (1963), who was the first scholar to provide a thorough overview of the state of research, discuss the origins of the Krasicki family, present the genesis of the castle's construction and the creation of the town and stratify the residence chronologically. Next, we shall touch upon Krzysztof Wolski's (1962) study devoted to the history of the castle, the village and the Krasieczyn latifundium, and finally J. T. Frazik's (1968) work cited above. In addition, a mention should be made of the articles by Kunysz and Andrzej Koperski which present the results of archaeological research (Kunysz 1966, 106–111; Koperski 1967, 157–161), catalogue studies by Stanisław Kołodziejcki (Kajzer *et al.* 2010, 246–250) and Bohdan Guerquin (1974, 167–170), as well as synthetic works by Michał Proksa (1994, 231–235; 2001, 272–275).

According to current state of research, the castle in Krasiczyn was built in the middle of the 16th century (1550) on the grounds of Śliwnica village (later incorporated into Krasiczyn) on the initiative of Jakub from Siecin. The original residence consisted of a wooden-earth fortification in the form of ramparts and palisades arranged in the shape of a quadrangle and a wooden inner structure. The only brick object was the gatehouse – a rectangular building measuring 9.80 x 13.20 m, located in the northern wing of the castle. Beginning in approximately 1580, Jakub's son Stanisław Krasicki, initiated a major expansion of the residence and erected a vast bastille-type castle. The establishment was built on a 70 m square plan, with a large courtyard, four bastilles in the corners and a house located along the northern curtain of walls and a gatehouse. The final shape of the residence was determined under the supervision of Marcin Krasicki, in the course of works carried out in three stages between 1598 and 1633. At that time, a further part of the building was added to the western side of the northern wing and a new two-storey residential wing was erected in the east. The curtain walls were also raised, while the corner fortified towers were extended and named after four symbols of power: the southwestern was known as the Divine, the northwestern Papal, the northeastern Royal and the southeastern Noble. The old entrance to the castle was removed and replaced with a new one, in the form of a building with a tower and a foregate; this structure was located in the west wing. The cloisters surrounding the courtyard, the Mannerist interior design and the facade decorated with sgraffito ornaments all added a residential character to the building. In subsequent years, the castle underwent further alterations and repairs; however, the said works did not alter its spatial layout (see Frazik 1968, 162–214; Kajzer *et al.* 2010, 246–250).

The work under review, i.e. the reprint of Frazik's study from 1968, consists of 200 pages, among which the reader may find a number of noteworthy elements. To start with, the book includes 17 fold-out inserts in A4 format which present the views of particular elevations as well as drawings by A. Rölle; interestingly, the foregoing illustrations, which have been made available thanks to the Piniński-Lanckoroński Foundation have been published for the first time. Apart from that, the scrutinized work offers large photographs of the object as well as 28 pages with illustrations showing old iconography of the castle, archival and contemporary photographs and landscapes of Krasiczyn. The book itself is divided into four main chapters, which are preceded by a short introduction

from the publisher. At the very end of the monograph one may find a list of selected references, summaries in Polish, English and French, editorial notes and the above-mentioned appendices containing old iconography and photographs; the latter has been compiled by Janusz Polaczek, who was also the editor of this version of the publication, whereas the reprint revision and proofreading were made by Małgorzata Wasylów.

The introductory part – *From the Publisher* (pp. 9–10) written by Janusz Polaczek, the President of the ZAMEK Culture and Science Centre in Przemyśl and Waldemar Wiglusz, the President of the Przemyśl Society of Friends of Science, contains a description of the circumstances surrounding the publication of the book and the need for such a project. It is made clear that this is not the first edition of Professor Frazik's works since a collection of his articles was published in 2004 by the Regional Centre for Culture, Education and Science in Przemyśl and the Art Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw (Frazik 2004). Moreover, the authors also mention that a reprint of the study on Gothic vaults is currently being prepared (Frazik 1967). Moving on, the main part of the book opens with chapter I – *Introduction* (pp. 11–14), which contains an overview of the state of research on the castle in Krasiczyn and the literature on the subject. It is followed by chapter II – *Comments on the method* (pp. 15–25), which includes a description of architectural research methods used by J. Frazik, methods of analysing the preserved material, the brickwork of the walls and the technique of their manufacture. Chapter III – *Analysis of the building* (pp. 27–136), the largest in terms of volume, is divided into eighteen smaller subchapters: A – *Synthetic description of the existing situation* (pp. 27–33); B – *Analysis of the western screen wall, including the Clock Tower, loggia, foregate, and cloisters* (pp. 34–58); C – *Analysis of the Papal tower* (pp. 58–64); D – *Analysis of the Divine tower* (pp. 64–71); E – *Analysis of the porch* (71–74); F – *Analysis of the south wing (screen wall, staircase, terrace)* (pp. 74–81); G – *Analysis of the Noble tower (southeast)* (pp. 81–84); H – *Analysis of the east wing* (pp. 84–93); I – *Analysis of the Royal tower (northeastern)* (pp. 93–98); J – *Analysis of the staircase avant-corps with the angular annex* (pp. 98–103); K – *Analysis of the “connector” stretched between the Royal tower and the so-called “Swiss House”* (p. 103); L – *Analysis of the north wing* (pp. 104–118); Ł – *Analysis of the loggia standing next to the north wing* (pp. 119–126); M – *Stonework* (pp. 126–127); N – *Woodwork* (p. 128); O – *Roof tiles* (pp. 128–132); P – *Shingles* (p. 132); R – *Tiles* (pp. 132–134); S – *Stratigraphy of the castle's immediate surroundings*

(pp. 134–136). Chapter III provides the general analysis of the architecture of Krasiczyn Castle as well as the results of the research and observations made by Frazik. In order to facilitate a better understanding of the complicated architectural and stylistic structure of the residence, the author discussed each element separately. This procedure enabled, above all, a very meticulous and detailed discussion of the individual parts of the castle. And so, the main elements of the establishment, the residential wings and the four distinctive towers are analysed first, followed by the less important components, architectural detail, and elements of internal design. Chapter IV – *Synthesis* (pp. 137–186) was divided into four smaller parts: A – *The entrance gate building to the fortalice of Jakub of Siecin* (ca. 1550) (pp. 137–142); B – *The so-called bastille-type castle of Stanisław Krasicki* (ca. 1580) (pp. 142–162); C – *The Mannerist residence of Marcin Krasicki* (1598–1614, 1614–1618, 1618–1633) (pp. 163–177); D – *Reconstructions, renovations and conservation works since the XVIII c. until 1967* (pp. 177–186). The chapter under scrutiny offers a discussion on the four main chronological phases of the castle connected with the modifications of the spatial layout and its subsequent expansions. The analysis of the object is presented in the broader context of the transformation of defensive and residential constructions in Europe and the Middle East in the final phase of the Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times. In this context, it should be mentioned that the author repeatedly referred to analogies from the lands of Przemysł, Sanok, Lesser Poland, and Rus in his research. This analysis is followed by a selection of the most important literature (pp. 187–194) used in the publication as well as short summaries in Polish (p. 195), English (p. 196) and French (p. 197). The final part of the book consists of Editorial Notes (pp. 199–200), which include a summary, acknowledgements, and a modest list of recent literature.

The work also includes black-and-white illustrations. These are drawings depicting plans of the particular parts of the building, models showing the appearance of the castle in various phases, architectural details, as well as photographs taken during archaeological and architectural research (164 in total). An additional collection of graphics and photographs is included at the end; it consists of 5 large inserts in A4 format with Rölle's watercolours from 1837 presenting the wings of the castle, 4 inserts of the same format with bird's-eye views of the residence, old iconography and photographs of the building from the mid-18th century to the late 1980s (24 figures in total), 3 depic-

tions of Krasiczyn landscapes by Marian Stroński and Leonard Pękalski, as well as 18 contemporary photographs.

Moving on to the review of the discussed book, it is necessary to stress that the core content of Frazik's work will not be subject to substantive assessment, as it is analogous to the first edition from 1968. It should also be emphasized that Frazik's work is of high merit and has not lost its relevance and topicality despite the passage of years. Indeed, the first edition of *Zamek w Krasiczynie* was very well received by the scholarly community; however, it did not undergo a critical review. Still, reviewing its substantive content seems unjustified, considering the lack of any differences between the contents of the 1968 and 2020 editions.

What needs to be addressed, however, are the technical and editorial issues noticed upon reading the 2020 version. The reprinting of the book was a laudable effort, as the first edition was rarely available on the market and could only be obtained in few libraries. The reasons for this situation lie in the limited print run and the modest editorial form, akin to a typescript, which unfortunately fostered the rapid physical deterioration of the book. Unfortunately, many typos and spelling or stylistic mistakes were not corrected during the republishing of this significant work. Among the most noticeable and glaring ones we shall mention the following: on page 12, in the second paragraph, fourth line, the word “nurów” (i.e. divers) should be replaced with “murów” (i.e. walls); on page 22, in the second paragraph, in the last sentence, the word “publikacja” (i.e. publication) is repeated twice; further on page 45, in the second paragraph, fifth line, the word “budcwa” should be replaced with “budowa” (i.e. building). On page 54, in the second paragraph, in the third line from the end, we encounter the word “akieplennych”, which should be spelled “sklepiennych” (i.e. of vault), then on page 94, in the first paragraph, the eleventh line, we have “wyniarów”, which should be “wymiarów” (i.e. measurements). On page 113, in the second paragraph, the fifth line, we have “brany”, which should be “bramy” (i.e. gates), on page 119, the fourth line, we have “kopulsto”, which should be “kopulasto” (i.e. dome-like). Yet another major error can be found on page 132, in the second paragraph, the sixth verse, where “soisłego” is used instead of “ścisłego” (i.e. strict); on the next page, in the first paragraph, the word “ćwiećkulistą”, while it should be “ćwierćkulistą” (i.e. quarter-spherical); three pages later, in the first paragraph, the word “wypełniło” (i.e. filled) occurs, which should be replaced with the word “wypełnisko” (i.e. the fill). Another mistake was made

on page 137, in footnote number 64, where instead of “byłoby” (i.e. would) we encounter “tyłoby”; in footnote number 66 on page 139 there is an incomprehensible phrase “XVI/XVU1 century”, which should rather read “XVI/XVII century”; in the same footnote we see “umiej starannie” instead of “mniej starannie” (i.e. less carefully). Another mistake appears in the description of figure 107, on page 138, as the name of Krasiczyn is misspelled as “Krasiczyn”. Moreover, a typo appears on page 161, in the first paragraph, verse 5 – there is “kościółOy”, while it should be “kościóły” (i.e. churches); finally, in the Polish summary, on page 195, under point number 3, the dates were indicated incorrectly as 1818–1633 rather than 1618–1633. This is, of course, only a selection of errors and mistakes; there are many more in the book, e.g. double spaces or the lack thereof, improper inflection, repetitions or misprints. It is a real pity that the editors of the second edition of the book did not correct the errors in the original text but only “copied” it. I think that Professor Frazik himself would have been dissatisfied and preferred to eliminate these shortcomings.

Among the remaining faults of the reviewed work we should first of all mention the poor quality of the original drawings and photographs, which were reprinted directly from the source material. Very often they are barely visible and illegible, e.g. in the description of fig. 24 on page 46 it is stated that the wall shown in the picture has a grid of squares measuring 50 cm, but in reality it is not visible. One can only regret that upon publishing the reprint of this work the editors did not try to obtain the original figures (e.g. from Professor Frazik’s private collection, kept by his family or from the Cracow University of Technology). Surely, reprints of the authentic works would have produced a much better result. In addition, the editors did not thoroughly check the manuscript before printing it, as the book includes unremoved technical comments that should not appear in the final version. For instance, on page 127, in the footer, we see the phrase “czy to właściwe odwrócenie???” (i.e. is this the right inversion???). Also, it seems quite unfortunate that Frazik’s original work was not preceded or followed by a text by a specialist in the field of defensive and residential construction (an architectural historian, castellologist), who would describe the current state of research, present information on the castle in Krasiczyn and discuss the latest literature. The editorial notes provided at the end of the book do not fill this gap and the works cited there, such as those by Inga Platowska-Sapetowa (2002), Tadeusz Rudkowski (2006), or Roman Aftanazy (1991), constitute only

a small percentage of the new literature on residences (and not the most important, either). Missing from this collection are, above all, the catalogue works of Guerquin and the team led by Leszek Kajzer, as well as the studies conducted by – among many others – Proksa, all of which were cited in the earlier part of this review.

In conclusion, despite the numerous technical shortcomings (editorial comments, poor quality of figures) and errors (typos, stylistic mistakes, repetitions) the reprint of the 1968 monograph on Krasiczyn Castle by Frazik was a splendid idea. It has already been pointed out that the original work was published in a very limited run and is now hardly available. The 2020 edition is likely to attract a broader scientific community and it may stimulate the curiosity of scholars interested in this fascinating building. Given that the castle in question is particularly important in the history of defensive and residential constructions, we may soon expect new attempts to analyse it. One of the greatest advantages of the new edition lies in the inclusion of historical iconography and archival photographs, which were previously fragmented and relatively unknown. The same argument holds true for the five watercolours by Rölle, which have not yet been published and made available to a wider range of researchers. The reviewed book should therefore be recommended to any reader interested in this issue.

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