

ARCHITECTURE

The Remains of The Ojców Health Resort

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Abstract. The health resort in Ojców was active during the XIX and XX centuries until the year 1939. More than ten brick and timber buildings associated with the functioning of the resort have survived to this day. The decoration of these buildings spread to the villages nearby. The town of Ojców lies in the area of the Ojców National Park, founded in 1956, which was incorporated into the Jurassic Landscape Parks Group.

Keywords: *Ojców, Ojców National Park, The Natura 2000 Network of nature protection areas, gothic royal castle of Casimir the Great, permanent ruin, health resort, the Swiss-Ojców(Alpine) architectural style, the Chapel On The Water*

Introduction

The author works at the Institute of The History of Architecture And Historical Monuments Conservation of the Cracow University of Technology and has supervised numerous students' architectural surveys as part of her work in the Timber Architecture Science Club, of which she is the supervisor. The aforementioned surveys have produced a wealth of survey documentation in the form of drawings and photographs of timber buildings located in the Ojców National Park. The author was also a part of a multidisciplinary team that consisted of an ethnographer, historian and an architect, which developed dossiers on the historical buildings of Ojców.

The Ojców National Park

Ojców is a town located in the central part of the Prądnik Valley, in the center of the Ojców National Park, which lies in the southern part of the Cracow- Częstochowa Upland.

Towards the end of the XIX century, Stanisław Jan Czarnowski founded the Regional Museum, which served the resort's patrons.

During the time between the First and Second World Wars, on the initiative of the famed natural scientist, professor Władysław Szafer, a monograph had been written on the flora and fauna of the Prądnik and Sąsów Valleys, which was published in 1924 in the journal *Ochrona Przyrody*. The monograph contained a design of the future natural preserve, which was to encompass lands donated to the nation by the Czartoryski family, as well as the properties of the communities located along the Prądnik Valley, ranging from the village of Sułoszowa to Hamernia and the Sąsów Valley, from the villages of Sąsów to the mouth of the Valley in the area of Ojców. A health resort was planned atop the Złota Góra hill. These plans were not implemented during the time of the Interbellum. The Ojców National Park, the sixth of its kind in Poland, was founded by the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 14th of January 1956. Its surface at that time amounted to 1570/59 ha. In 1981, the Jurassic Landscape Parks Group was established within the borders of the Małopolskie Voivodship. The Ojców National Park was a part of it. Along the borders of the Park, a safety zone was set up, which would take up 7000 ha. In 1997 the borders of the Park were redrawn along with its safety

zone. The area of the Park was increased up to 2145,62 ha, while its safety zone was reduced to 6777 ha [1]. The Ojców National Park is a part of the European Network of Nature Protection Areas Natura 2000.

The Park is located within the administrative borders of the communities of Skała, Jerzmanowice-Przebinia, Wielka Wieś and Sułoszowa, all located in the Małopolskie Voivodship. The region of Ojców is famous for the attractions of the Prądnik Valley, especially its caves, of which two are especially renowned. One, with three chambers and nearly 420 meters of corridors, called the Cave of Łokietek (the historical ruler was said to have hid there during towards the end of the XIII and the beginning of the XIV centuries, when Cracow was occupied by the Czech king's army) and the Dark Cave, with one chamber and a length of 90 m, with an archeological preserve of its own, with a recreated Neanderthal camp from around 120 000 BCE, which is open for tourists.

The Royal Castle

Ojców is very well known for the ruins of a gothic style royal castle, founded by Casimir the Great in the XIV century. The castle was erected as a part of a chain of fortifications that were intended by the king for the protection of the realm's southern and western borders, specifically the border with Silesia, which does not run along any natural barriers. The castle is of the upland castle type, with the line of its curtain walls adjusted to the shape of the terrain. It is situated atop a rocky limestone plateau, more or less in the center of a natural bottleneck of the Prądnik river valley. It safeguards the road to Cracow, which was the capital of the kingdom at the time of the castle's foundation, located at the bottom of the valley bed. The main element of the castle is an octagonal stone tower, also called a donjon, from French, which is preserved to this day. The area of the castle bears evidence of the existence of a long bridge which was connected to the main castle gate. Similar bridges have been preserved in Lanckorona, Lipowiec and Dobczyce [2]. The preserved castle gatehouse shows evidence of being reconstructed many times.

The castle was leased towards the end of the XIV century. Due to neglect by its governing starosts, it fell into ruin. It was reconstructed and expanded around the year 1620. In the years 1655-1657 it was taken over by the Swedes, who



Fig. 1-2. The castle in Ojców, phot. by E. J. Sadowska

used it as a storehouse and spared it from being destroyed. The building was inhabited during the first half of the XIX century – the last Polish starost of Ojców, Teofil Załuski of the coat of arms of Rawicz, was the host of the last king of Poland, Stanisław August Poniatowski. We know how the castle looked like in that period thanks to the lithographs by Zygmunt Vogel (1764-1826), who would develop pictures of “national mementoes”. At the beginning of the XIX century, due to increased taxation on behalf of the Austrian Empire during the time of the partitions, the profits from the lands around Ojców are significantly reduced. The castle, no longer maintained, repaired or even inhabited, slowly falls into ruin yet again. In 1829, after the defeat of Napoleon, Ojców was included in the lands of the Congress Kingdom of Poland and was nationalized and then sold by the government to a private buyer. The new owner, Konstanty Wolicki, orders the crumbling curtain walls of the

castle dismantled, leaving only the gatehouse and the octagonal refuge tower. [3]

The castle's subsequent owner, Wojciech Prandowski, ordered the castle to be renovated under the eye of a famous architect, who graduated from the Academy of St. Lucas in Rome. The design featured a reconstruction in the English neo-gothic style, yet it was never implemented, just like the design of the reconstruction of the royal castle on the Wawel hill, due to political reasons. In 1859, another owner, Aleksander Przeździecki, was also toying with the idea of rebuilding the castle, but his plans were foiled by the beginning of the January Uprising. In 1891, a survey of the castle is conducted and a documentation of it is developed by Tadeusz Stryjeński, a graduate of the Technical Universities of Zurich, Vienna and Paris, an architect who combined a career in design with that of a scholar and conservator of historical monuments. The bridge is dismantled, the moat leveled and the upper six meters of the tower are torn down due to structural instability of its walls. In the years 1913-1945 the castle was owned by Maria Ludwika Czartoryska, who ordered the tower and gate covered with roofs. The Ojców castle enters a state of a permanent ruin, with only some of its chambers used for the purposes of a museum and to manage tourist traffic. [4]

The concept of a permanent ruin emerged in the field of historical monuments conservation theory at about the same time as the castle became one itself. The main reason of the preservation of such ruins was their role in making their immediate countryside more picturesque, as well as being authentic. [5]

Ojców is a part of the Trail of Eagles' Nests, a sightseeing trail founded by Kazimierz Ignacy Nałęcz Sosnowski (1875-1954), an activist of the Society of the Tatra Mountains and a propagator of hiking tourism. The trail itself has a length of 164 kilometers. It crosses the territory of the Małopolskie and Śląskie Voivodship, connecting the fortresses of Korzkiew (knightly castle), Ojców (ruins of a royal castle), Pieskowa Skała (royal castle), Rabsztyn (ruins of a knightly castle), Bydlin (ruins of a knightly castle), Smoleń (ruins of a knightly castle), Pilice (ruins of a knightly castle), Ogrodzieniec (ruins of a knightly castle), Morsko (ruins of the Bąkowiec knightly castle) and Olsztyn near Częstochowa (ruins of a royal castle). Some sources also claim Tęczyn (the ruins of the castle of the Tęczynski family in Rudno, near Krzeszowice) and Lipowiec (ruins of a castle of the bishops of Kraków in Babice- Wygielzów near Chrzanów). [6]

The Ojców Health Resort

In the XIX century and until the year 1939, Ojców was a health resort. Hydrotherapy was the main curing method used here. Patrons would often visit the resort not only because of ill health, but also for patriotic reasons. They were attracted by the proximity of the castle of Casimir the Great and of Cracow, which was once the capital of the kingdom of Poland, and which then was located in a different partition. After 1855, the reduced form of the Swiss Alpine architectural style began to spread in the Russian partition of the former Congress Kingdom of Poland, which was later appropriated in Ojców and turned into the Swiss-Ojców architectural style. The first buildings to be erected at the resort can be connected to Antoni Stacherski, a builder who worked in Warsaw and Cracow [7]. After a period of eco-

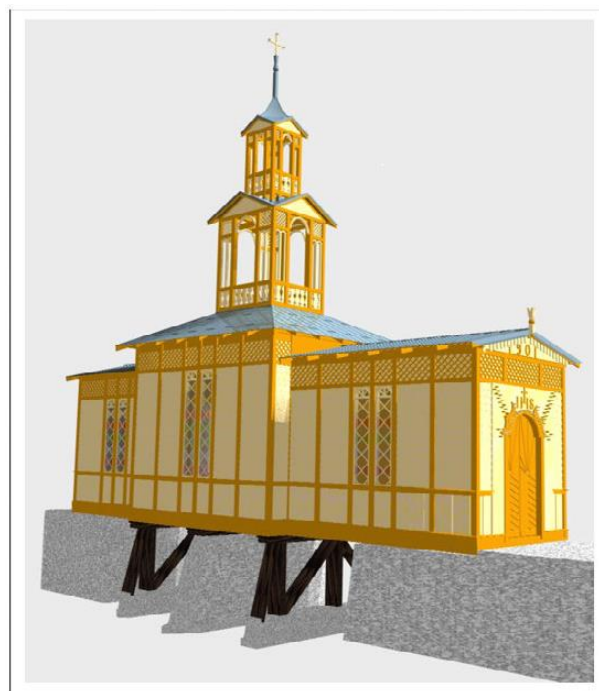
conomic hardship due to repressions after the collapse of the January Uprising (1863), the resort saw further development after 1887. The resort's general layout and timber and brick buildings are preserved to this day. These, among others, include: the "Pod Łokietkiem" Hotel, which was erected in place of what was left of a royal brewery in 1860 on the orders of Aleksander Przeździecki, the owner of the Ojców castle and the resort itself at the time. It is located beyond the bridge on the Prądnik and is built in the Swiss-Ojców style. It used to offer the so called hot baths. It is currently a chapter of the Władysław Szafer Natural Museum of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The "Pod Kazimierzem" Hotel, which is very similar in terms of architecture, is situated right across. The Villa Jadwiga, constructed in 1910, has an interesting southern facade, which is asymmetric, with a tower protruding from its western part, with a pyramid hip roof. The shape and detail of the building bears strong features of the Viennese secessionist style. It was the seat of the administration of the holdings of the Czartoryski family before the start of World War II. After the war ended, it was adapted to the needs of the Forestry Vocational School. In the years 1965-1968 it featured a natural science exhibit, with 1968 marking its conversion to the headquarters of the Ojców National Park management. The Villa Goplana, the main building of the resort, was built in 1895 in the Ojców variant of the Swiss style, and housed a sanatorium, along with the needed infrastructure. Due to its failing technical condition it was dismantled in 1937. Other historical villas, such as the villa "Pod Berłem", from 1885, the villa "Pod Koroną" of 1910 and the Grzybowski family villa, also from 1910, are timber buildings with a similar and notable decoration of their gables, verandas, balconies and window frames. They still serve visiting tourists.

The Warsaw Bazar – a single story timber building erected in the Swiss-Ojców- Zakopane style, dated to the end of the XIX century, hosts a general store, has lost most of its identifying features due to a series of modifications. Thankfully, its original appearance has been thoroughly documented. Apart from the store, it also houses a chapter of the Ethnographic Museum of the Polish Tourism Association.

The Chapel On The Water of St. Joseph the Tradesman, dated to 1901, stands in the place where the former Resort Baths were situated, which served to accommodate wave baths on the Prądnik river, appropriating some of that building's structure [8]. According to local folklore, it was supposedly built on the water to subvert a ban on constructing new Catholic shrines or churches on the soil of Ojców issued by Tsar Nicholas II. The founder of the Chapel was the director of the Hydropathic Institute, doctor Stanisław Niedzielski. The chapel has a symmetrical, rectangular floor plan, with an intersecting square in its center. Its outline is that of a cross, with its longer beam 11 meters long. The shorter is 5 m long. It rests atop concrete pillars and abutments fixed into the rocky river bed. It is an early example of the use of this construction material. Stylistically, the Chapel is labeled as a conglomerate of the features of the Swiss style, which were very common for health resorts of the period, the Zakopane style, developed by Stanisław Witkiewicz (deemed as a uniquely Polish, national style, based on the folk decorative and architectural motifs of the Podhale region) and the local



Fig. 3. The Chapel On The Water in Ojców, phot. by E.J. Sadowska



PERSPEKTYWA III

Fig. 4. Survey documentation of the Chapel On The Water in Ojców: Maciej Adamczyk and Filip Chabowski under the supervision of Ewa Janina Sadowska, 2002.

decorative motifs of the Ojców rural area. Its walls are clad with wooden boards in distinctive patterns. The first pattern, located between the base and about a fifth of the height of the wall, consists of vertical boards, with each second board slightly in front. Above this section, the boards are horizontal, in a pattern that imitates louvers or

blindern. This section is the largest. The highest, and slimmest, section forms a see-through truss made of small boards. In the center of the roof, a small and modest flèche is located. The gable roof is covered with galvanized steel sheets. The chapel's tall and narrow arched windows are symmetrically laid out in pairs and separated into panes by cross-shaped sashes, with the space above the arch adorned with semicircular beaming sun motifs. The panes of the windows are made of stained glass.

The interior is a single chamber and contains three wooden altars. The main one, called the Altar of the Mother of God Helper of the Faithful due to containing a painting made in the beginning of the XX century by one of the patrons - Zofia Cichocka from Warsaw, has a rising sun motif at its top, similar to the decoration of the gables of huts from the Podhale region. Below the sun motif there are figurines of five saints. The altar is flanked by two eagles, that symbolize the rebirth of Poland, with each rising above three snakes, representing the three partitioning powers: Russia, Austria and Prussia. The side altars also have their tops fashioned in a manner similar to the gables of huts. The one on the right hand side of the main altar is the altar of the patron of the Chapel, St. Joseph, the one on the left is dedicated to Pope Pius V. The authors of the altars were local craftsmen, including Władysław Zawisza. They were overseen by Ignacy Chmielowski, a carpenter from Ojców. [9]

In the beginning of the XX century, there stood a dam to the south of the Chapel, which allowed the creation of another attraction for the patrons of the resort in the form of an artificial lake. It was also a reservoir of drinking water for the resort, as well as for water used in the so-called "wave baths". Below the dam, on the other side of the Prądnik river, stood the power plant. Ojców was a resort with a very modern infrastructure. The traces of the dam are clearly visible, as well as those of the unused mill and the foundation of the power plant. The nearby natural spring of St. John was appropriated for the purposes of gathering drinking water and fitted with a brick base in 1933. The beginning of the previous century also saw the construction of a gloriollette above the filtration reservoir, which was octagonal in shape and supported by eight columns. It sported a timber domed roof clad with steel sheets.

The secondary outlet of the spring is located near the Chapel. It was used for drawing water for medical purposes at the Goplana Spa House. The spring yields 4-6 litres of water per second. The water is only minimally mineralized and, as modern scientific research has revealed, has no properties beneficial to health. The southern part of the Spa Park is the location of the villa "Uroczna" ("Darling" in Polish), built in 1890 and belonging to the owner of Ojców, Ludwik Krasieński. [10]

In front of the bridge on the Prądnik, there is a chapel with a pillar and beam structure on a square floor plan, covered with a hipped roof with a cladding of shingles and a pinnacle at the top. It also sports the figure of St. Jan of Kęty (Kanty) - a professor of the Academy of Cracow, one of the patrons of the city. The figure is dated to the end of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century. The image of the saint is shown in a professorial black gown with a stoat fur finish. The author of the sculpture is unknown. [11]

The "Na Postoju" ("on the stop" in Polish) building is a timber structure for the waiting travelers from 1930, designed in the Zakopane style. Its body is divided into three parts, the middle of which has a large glazed wall, while a small-leaved linden tree grows out of the interior, overshadowing the roof.

The Jurassic Landscape Parks Group was founded, as was already mentioned, in the December of 1981 by a proclamation issued by the National Council of the Voivodship in Cracow. It is comprised of six landscape parks and a safety zone which protects their interior. The task set before the Group, according to the proclamation, was tending to the local expression of architecture in the spirit of the region. An analysis of historic and modern forms of architecture of the region was performed and developed by a group of authors: prof. arch. Maria Łuczyńska-Bruzda, mgr arch. Zbigniew Myczkowski, dr Ewa Janina Sadowska and mgr arch. Jadwiga Środulska- Wielgus, in consultation with prof. arch. Janusz Bogdanowski, dr arch. Krystyna Pawłowska and dr arch. Jan Władysław Rączka. The goal of the analysis was to obtain reference material for the preparation of guidelines for newly designed buildings so that forms typical of the local countryside would be preserved. An analysis of cartographic data and historic iconography was performed, as well as that of the historical documentation and field studies conducted by the Landscape Architecture Institute of the Kraków University of Technology, the Institute of the History of Architecture And Historical Monuments Preservation of the Cracow University of Technology, the Ethnographic Museum of Kraków, the Slavic Ethnography Institute of the Jagiellonian University, the Institute of the Arts of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Material History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków, the Historical Monuments Protection Office of the Cracow City Hall and a query of literary sources. Existing buildings, some dated to 1800-1920 - the oldest, as well as those with a transitory form from the years 1920-1960, including the Interbelum and post-war period, along with the modern ones from the years 1960-1980 were documented.

The documentation contained a list of the types of existing architectural forms: types and subtypes, framed in a local view in order to evaluate the need for protection and revalorization, the indication of valuable traditional form and the restructuring of discovered deviations. A comparison was made between site layouts of single house sites, group and individual farming establishments and their historical development. A typology of houses and farm buildings was established, from the earliest forms to their modern counterparts, with schematics related to their floor plans, facades, proportions of the overall building and its constituent parts, the placement of the buildings in the various layouts, as well as the details of the buildings. The fill scope of research was performed in the villages of Sąsypów (the safety zone of the Ojców National Park, to the north of the analyzed area, upland type, forking village layout with colonies, former Russian partition), Kaszów (lowlands protected landscape, southern part of the analyzed area, chain and valley type village, former Austrian partition) and Raciborowice (eastern part of the analyzed terrian, landscape park, valley and square with multiple roads type, suburban type, includes manor and folwark, former Austri-

an partition) as they were the farthest from each other within the scope of the subregions of the analyzed area.

The charts were composed into the following sheets:

- A The village in relation to the administrative system, topographic and water/lake systems, functional and transportation grid, architectural and landscape regionalization, the relations with the system of protected areas.
- B The composition and structure of a settlement: its spatial development and changes throughout history, the layouts of its architectural interiors and its relation to the immediate landscape, the urban structure of a village and the names of the parts of a village

- C. Landscape and architectural interiors, outstanding buildings. Analysis of the composition of a village in a historical context.
- D. Individual, group and combined sites and farms.
- F. Residential, residential and farm buildings, oldest preserved forms at times of analysis, transitional forms, modern forms.
- G. Farm buildings, in analogy of sheet F,
- H. Details.

The villages around the former Ojców health resort have buildings in them which have decorative motifs inspired by those in Ojców. [12]

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