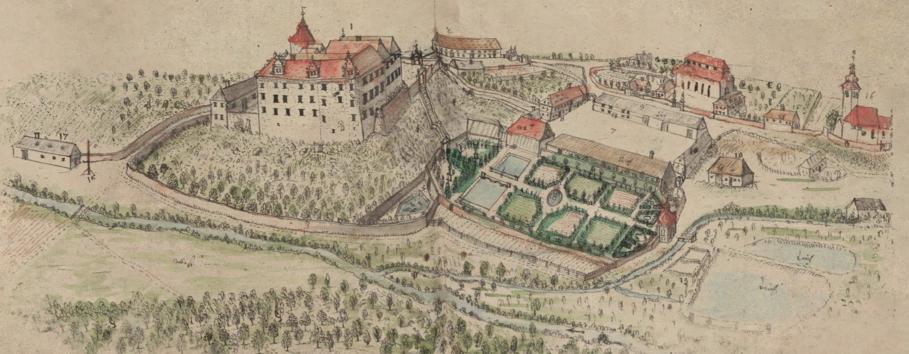
The location of Domanice, the second largest village in the Mietków county (district of Wroclaw, Dolnośląskie voivodship) is exceptionaly picturesque. Everyone, who enters the village located in the valley of the Bystrzyca River, from the side of Mietków can find out about it. From the surrounding low hills there | ed in the northern part of the village. is a panorama of the Ślęża Mountain, called the Holly Mountain of Slavs, and of the Mietków lake, the largest artificial water reservoir in Lower Silesia.

The village has a character of a compact street development with houses situated on the both sides of the road. Most of the buildings date back to the end of the 19th and the begining of the 20th century. The most interesting buildings, entered in the register of monuments, are locat-These are: the Church of St. Anna, a castle with farm buildings and park, a garden pavilion and the former tomb chapel of the Brandenburgs.

To the west Domanice attaches to the Bystrzyca River which is the axis of the Bystrzyca River Valley Landscape Park.



The history of the village dates knightly building was not accidenback to the 12th century. Knights | tal. A suitable area for defense was and noblemen were inextricably linked with its development . In 1193 the name of the village Demano, which belonged to the Augustinian monastery in Wrocław, | the village by a wide moat. was used in docu-

ments. The first owner One of the most of the village known by name was a knight called Dobesz.

The defensive seat of knights was later transformed into a representative aristocratic palace. The location of the first

selected: a high rock headland on the river bank. The river prevented access to the seat, and the flat part of the hill was separated from

L History in a nutshell F

village itself was de-

populated.

From the 14th century, the owners od Dodifficult periods for manice were well known the village was the in Lower Silesia families time of the Thirty - among the others Years' War (1618were: the von Schindls 48), as the result of and the von Schellenwhich the area was devastated and the

In the 15th century, the village had a brick manor, a church, and a



water mill. When in the 16th century Domanice passed into the hands of the von Muhlheims the former noble residence was rebuilt into a large Renaissance manor.

One of the most difficult periods for the village was the time of the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), as the result of which the area was devastated and the village itself was depopulated. Domanice owned its reconstruction and development to the aristocratic families of von Opperdorffs, von Seherrs-Toss and von Tschiriskichs.

The years of the greatest importance of the village fall on the 19th century. In 1832 the Domanice estate was purchased by Fryderyk Brandenburg, a descendant of the King Fry-

deryk Wilhelm II of Prussia. Domanice became his residence, and after death he was burried there. For the next hunderd years the castle remained in the hands of the heirs of the royal son.

Before the Second World War Domanice was a large village with two churches (Cathoile and Protestant), a bakery, a butcher's shop and a mill. There was even a small gas station.

In the western part of the village, in a large park, there were two ponds with fish farms. The village did not suffer much

during the Second World War. As early as May 1945 Polish settlers began to arrive there. For several'post-war years Domanice was the seat of the commune. The lo-

Before the Second parish temple. There World War Domanice was a militia station, was a large village a health center and with two churches several services points: (Cathoile and Protea tailor's, a shoemakstant), a castle with er's and blacksmith's its farm, several inns, shops. The cultural life a bakery, a butcher's focused around the lo-

cal school, library and shop and a mill community center. castle with its farm, several inns, a \parallel Currently, there is a community club and a library in the village, and from 2019 The Syringa Farmers' Wives'

Until the Second World War the castle in Domanice was known for its beautiful varieties of lilacs, which since the 19th century grew on the slope of the rock headland from the river side. The flowering and fragrant shrubs gave the property its name: the Lilac Castle. For several years, cal Catholic church served as a | the present residents of Domanice

have been organizing the annual Lilac Day. In this way they refer to the former name of the castle and cultivate the local tradition.

> The castle-enfilade layout of rooms



The Castle Tailored for a Royal Pamily

Due to the long defensive knightly | and a vestibule domtradition of the place, the residence in Domanice is commonly reffered to as a castle. The final shape of the castle was achieved in the 1830s, when the member of the royal family, the later prime minister of Prussia, Fryderyk Brandenburg became the

The chestnut avenue passing the farm yard with classicist buildings, which housed a stable, a riding hall and the aministrator's apartment, used to lead to the castle. Then, through the bridge over the dry moat courtyard with a huge, four-storey building. Through a passable gate | entrance gate, a fountain with a | been privately owned.

inated by a tower we

The first floor had a

representative function. At the end of the enfilade layout of | bathing facilities was located. rooms there is a ballroom. Its size was enlarged by crystal mirrors and it was illuminated by huge crystal chandeliers. The rooms had beautiful tiled stoves and fireplaces. The residence biggest decoration was a collection of the 16th century office stained glasses bought by the new

sculpture of a lion holding a shield with the coat castle's equipment of arms of the Brandenwas plundered burgs was built. Next to after the war the fountain a garden pavilion, a belveder, with

Unfortunately, the castle's equipment was plundered after the war. Later the estate was turned into a summer camp center. After the war, the ballroom was used by the inhabitants of Domanice for organizing wedding receptios and big parties. In the 1980th the castle was overtaken In the main courtyard, near the Artists. Since 2009, tha castle has



in The Castle Garden

The first castle garden was located on a narrow terrace on the south side of the building. In the 17th century the garden was significantly enlarged by allocating it to the area at the foot of the castle. The terrace at the south wall changed its function into an viewing place. Steep stairs led to the geometric garden devided into quarters in line with the contemporary fashion. There was a fountain in the middle of the main pathway; and sculptures were located in the squares at the entrance. The garden pavilion was separated by a | and a linden alley led to the bridge box hedge which was hiding small | A double row of trees was planted ponds. In summer, some thermo- | along the road to the farm yard. A

philic plants, mainly citrus, were were exposed from the orangery. The castle owners were proud of

breeding exotic birds, swan geese. In the 19th century the garden layout was completely changed. The baroque garden was turned into a landscape park. A row of linden trees was planted on the viewing terrace and in the lower part of the garden ornamental species of trees appeared - red beeches, cypresses, plane and chestnut trees, silver spruces. Towards the river the park passed into a riparian forest,

beautiful avenue of chestnut trees led to the castle, and a linden road to the nearby hill.

Today, behind the wall of the park there grow some commanding trees including beeches, plane and maple trees.



The village with a beautiful view Damonno (1) HISTORIC

or at: www.domanice-online.pl More information **after scanning**,

Description in English

lub pod adresem: www.domanice-online.pl Więcej informacji po zeskanowaniu,

Opis po polsku





dla operacji realizowanych w ramach projektu grantowego Stowarzyszenia "Slężanie – Lokalna Grupa Działania" kierowanego przez społeczność" objętego Programem Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich na lata 2014-2020

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The print Friedricha Bernharda Wernera from the collection of Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz and the Association's website Wratislaviae Amici polska-org.pl vintage postcards from the collection of Wojciecha Drozdowskiego i Marka Wąsowskiego

graphic design:Adam Sobierajski, project coordinators: Bartosz Dominas, Małgorzata Goś, translation: Ewa Mierosławska text: Marta Miniewicz, photos: Joanna Fangrat, Marta Miniewicz, Maja Pakuła, Krzysztof Malec,





The panorama of Domanice is defined by a not high church tower with an onion-shaped cupola and a lantern. The church situated on a small hill is surrounded by a wall of rubble. Its presbytery, the oldest part of the building - the second half of the 15th century, faces eastward, towards Jerusalem. Originally it was named the church of Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1664 it was destroyed by fire. After the restauration the main founder changed its name to Saint Anna. The cult of saint Anna, who looked after married couples, mothers and pregnant women, was very popular

The church owes the generous founder not only its restauration and a brick tower - on which east side a

The history of this small baroque

gothic church makes it distinctive

among other country churches. It is

connected with the founder, a Ger-

man baron and general, Ludwik von

Montevergues who was a fortress

commander in Legnica. In 1650 he

bought Domanice and a mill with

hamlets on the border of two vil-

lages: Pozarzyska and Mrowiny. His

portrait on canvas can be found in

the church below the gallery. A stone

with an epitaph dedicated to the

baron is embedded in the wall of the

foundation inscription can be seen, but also practically all the church equipment.

The baron's first, beloved wife was saint Anna's namesake and this explains the change of the name of the church. At the main altar we | door

can see the patron saint teaching her Originally it was named daughter Mary to the church of Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1664 it was read. The two womdestroyed by fire. After en kneeling at the the restauration the main saint's feet are the wives of the baron. founder changed its name to Saint Anna His first wife, Anna Seidlitz, dressed in

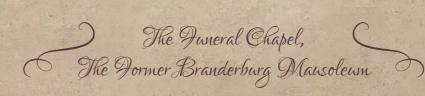
black, is on the right. The second \parallel the crypt ceiling there is a painting wife, wearing a crimson dress is Zofia nee Nostitz. Their family coats of arms are painted at the bottom of the picture.

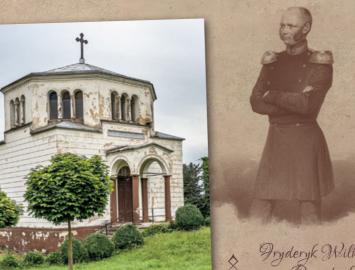
Monteverques also founded one of the side altars where requiem

mass is shown. Next to the altar there is an entry to a crypt. Above the portal an angel holding a skull is placed, and vanitas symbols with an inscription "Glory of the world is passing away" are painted on the

> Contrary to the inscription the baron wanted his descendants to remember him. Besides his portrait and the foundation inscription with his coat of arms, on

of The Last Judgment where John the Baptist standing at the side of Archangel Michael bears an uncanny resemblance to the owner of





Fryderyk Wilhelm von Brandenburg

In 1856, north of the now-defunct | in October 1856. The pastor gave a Evangelical church, a small building was erected, which was to serve as the mausoleum of the owners of Domanice, the von Branderburg family. It is a burial place of Fryderyk Wilhelm (William) von Branderburg, the son of the King of Prussia Fryderyk Wilhelm II, and of his wife.

Fryderyk Wilhelm von Branderburg, a general of cavalry, a diplomat, politician and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Prussia, was initially buried in the Berlin cathedral. However, five years later, when his wife Matylda Aurora von Massenbach died, the family decided to move the bodies of both spouses from the capital and bury them in the Domanice estate. At the request of their son, Gustaw a small tomb chapel was built for this purpose. A modest funeral ceremony was held

short speech and a men's choir sang a funeral song. The building has the features of

the Romanian style and has a semicircular apse and a columned portal. There is an inscription in German above the chapel's entrance: Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord . Originally, there was an altar and a black marble cross in the chapel. The chapel has a wooden cassette

The former Branderburgs' mausoleum serves now as a funeral chapel. The entrance to the crypt, in which the spouses and several of their children had been entombed, was buried after the war and is now inaccessible.



The Rectory and The School

The reformation reached Domanice very quickly, but it was not until the mid-18th century that the Protestant inhibitants of the village had an Evangelical church there. It was built near the Catholic temple. Initially, it was probably a half-timbered structure: a wooden skeleton filled with clay, chaff and willow twigs. One hunderd years later it was rebuilt and made of brick. Inside the church there were a stone altar, two floors of wooden triforia and a choir with pipe organs. Then a bell tower was erected next to the church, and in the 18th century the bulidings which housed an Evangelical school

and a rectory, were built.

Domanice survived the war without being damaged. The Evangelical church was in use until 1948 when the German inhabitants of the village left. Later, closed and neglected , it began to fall into disrepair. In the 1960s it was systematically dismantled for building materials, and in 1974 the remains of the walls and foundation were blown up.

In September 1945 in the building of the former Evangelical school a Polish school was opened.

In the early post-war years a parish priest used to live in the rectory. Later, the building housed various institutions: the district committee of the PZPR (Polish United Work- | privately owned.



ers Party), a health centre and a teachers' room. Currently both buildings are



name to the function it

under the jurisdication of

hibitants, who, togeth-

er with the village head,

guarded the laws and

lay judges out of the in- ed the laws and reg-

The Court Inn & F

On the pre-war postcards from | regulations made by the landowner. Domanice this large building from 1821 (there is a keystone with a date above the door), set with its ridge fachad committed religious insults. They ing the street, was called the Court | had to leave the village. Their lands Inn - Gerichtskretscham. It owes its | and houses were taken over, and after

22 held until the mid-19th The peasants were century. Perhaps it was under the jurisdicabuilt on the site of an tion of a landowntion of an Evangelican older building where er. He selected lay a village court used to judges out of the meet. The peasants were inhibitants, who, together with the a landowner. He selected village head, guard-

> ulations made by the landowner.

In 1742 the court in Domanice sentenced two Catholic peasants who

> demolishing the buildings the land was allocated to the construc-

The post-war owners of the Court Inn leased the hall for dancing, wedding receptions and other celebrations. Currently, the interior of the house is rebuilt and divided into flats.



of the 20th century it was called Villa Rossmann after its owner. The compact body of the building with a pseudo-break on the main axis, topped by an attic, was originally surrounded by a decorative fence with flower filled vases on the plinth. The facade of the villa with is richly decorated in the style re-

sembling the Baroque and Rococo

The first floor living rooms played a The tenement house (Domanice ||

Villa Rossmann

No. 54), built at the end of the 19th representative role: piano nobile. After the Second World War the century, is located next to the church, and it stands out among the villa housed various institutions, inrest of Domanice's houses because cluding Municipal and Village Counof its character and rich decoration. cils, a library, a health center and the On the postcards from the beginning Farmers' Wives' Association.

Today, the building without the decorative fence and attic, has lost its character and looks more like a tenement house. On the triangular pediment above the second floor window we can still read a fragment of the German inscription: Welcome, let good fortune enter this house



The German Emperor Inn A Che Mietków Reservoir

The inn located at the entrance to Domanice was a very popular place in the area - it is shown in almost all pre-war postcards.

The ridge of a large, two-storey building with a usable attic was facing the road and the main entrance

was straight from the street. The name of the inn refers to Wilhelm I, who in 1871 was proclaimed the first emperor of the united Germany. Interestingly, Wilhelm I was related to the owner of Domanice, general Fryderyk Brandenburg, a

grandson of the King of Prussia.

In the inn there was a large dining room with a stage, later, in the 1930s, the Deli Cinema with 150 seats was opened there.

As it was said, the inn used to be a very popular place and probably during the state ceremonies participants of the wars of Prussia with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870-1871) met there for beer - in 1906 a Veteran Union, which had 117 members, was established in Do-

The German Emperor Inn was not the only one in the village. For many years there was another one - the Green Tree Inn - located closer to the Catholic church (Domanice No. 50)

Mietków Reservoir, the largest artificial lake in Lower Silesia, which was completed in 1984. It is located in the Bystrzyca Valley Landscape Park and due to good wind conditions it is popular among surfers and kitesurfers as well as anybody who likes relaxing by the water.

The birds' migration time is attractive for the birdwatchers. Big gaggles, over 60 thousands birds, of bean-geese stop here. Most of the water birds living in Poland can also be found there. The island in the reservoir is a breeding site for some of them. We can find there common terns, little terns and black-headed

Domanice is situated next to the | gulls. The waters of the reservoir are home for 20 species of fish (eg. pike, perche, pike perch)

> In Borzygniew there is a Water Sports and Recreation Center. You will find there a beach with a pier, a water equipment rental, a camping site and a seasonally open cafe.

A walk along the top of the dam is one of the sightseeing attractions. From there we can admire the view of the church and the ruins of the palace in Borzygniew. In the background we can see the Ślęża Massif, the Wałbrzyskie Mountains, and when visibility is good, the Karkonosze Mountains.



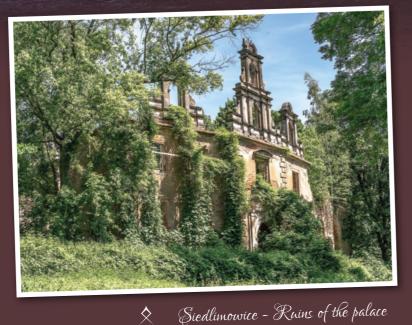
The Valley Of Palaces, The Great Reservoir And Technical Monuments

- Tourist Attractions In The Vicinity Of Domanice

The area near Domanice example residential towers, and abounts in churches of medievial comfortable representative seats: ins) surrounded by parks, old mills In spring it flooded and created John of Nepomuk, stone reconcitection against the enemy. It also lation crosses - interesting sacred provided water to the deep moats and secular monuments as well as surrounding the defensive build-

Park is an ideal place for walks and importance. Palaces nad manors The Valley was a frequently chosen shrouded in mystery, place for defensive bulidings – for

orgin, fortified manors, palaces mansions and palaces. The prox-(nowadays mostly romantic ru- imity of the river was important. and bridges, monuments of Saint backwaters providing natural proings. The picturesque nature of The Bystrzyca Valley Landscape the winding riverbed was of great bicycle trips. The Mietków Res- were built in such a way that it ervoir located in the Park is well was possible to see from the winknown to fishermen, water-sports dows or viewing terraces the river enthusiasts and avifauna lovers. and Ślęża, the mythical mountain



Barbara, the ruins of the mannerist manor house from 1613. Maniów Wielki – the ruins of the palace from the 19th century, the gothic church of Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin

> Mary, two figures of St. John of Nepomuk from the 18th century. Maniów Mały – a medieval settlement, the ruins of a classical palace of the von

Borzygniew - the medieval church of St.

Schweinitz family, a granary from the mid-18th century. Siedlimowice -the ruins of a neo-renaissance palace of the von Korn family from

the 19th century, a historical, still operating mill from 1840. Krasków- a late baroque chateau with a landscaped park.

Pożarzysko- St Joseph gothic church with a neo-gothic tower.

Siedlimowice -

Borzygniew gothic church

Maniów Matu Ruins of the palace



♦ Pożarzysko -The gothic charch