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### **The meaning of residential and military transformation in architecture of Chojnik castle from 14th century. Archeological and architecture studies on titular house of Silesian Schaffgotsch family.**

The Chojnik castle is located on the granite hill 627 m a.s.l. in Sudety mountains. It is a type of the mountain castle, not only because of its localization but also on functional and special disposition. The very first time it was mentioned just in 1364 under a name: *Kinast*, *Chynast* and later till 1945 was functioning as *Kynast*. The owners of the castle are known from historical documents like Lanbuch (Świdnica-Jawor Duchy) and descriptions of the castle from both 19th and 20th century. Writers from that time wrote from a position of history and art specialist and a romantic wordsmith as well. Therefore it is necessary to be certain about the source of an information. After the death of Bolko II the Small the castle was taken over by the knight Gotshe Schoff whose successors became later one of the major Silesian families. The castle stayed stable in their hands till The Thirty Years' War.

Originally the castle occupied a space on the peak of the mountain and include a basic elements of medieval motte and bailey like: a curtain wall to which a keep was added and a small courtyard with a residential building. In the second half of 15th century the castle was expanded first time towards renaissance style. Lower courtyard was established from the northern side being provided with a two more corner towers. Unfortunately there is no historical evidence which mention this expansion. Dating element for this action could give us

a style features of the chapel located above the gate, which probably was founded at that time. Especially the form of an altar bay and ribs are typical for late-gothic period. In the same time, we have to remember, that gothic form in sacral architecture in Silesia were functioning till the beginning of 17th century.

The Chojnik castle has many architectural solutions which emphasize a stronghold character by exposing medieval component. That is way analyze of art and techniques typical for gothic period can be just a renaissance stylization. All these retrospective action give a strong military forms. Clearly visible keep surrounded by the walls of three courtyards is a symbol of power and an ancestral home of Schaffgotsch family. In addition when the castle was expanded two more times in 16th century all the walls were well-adjusted to a new firearm. The Fortress was never military conquered however it was by nature.

The case study of the original form and further expansion of the castle is beginning from analysis of historical sources. Verifications of important facts from the past of the castle is based on an archeological and an architectural survey. Work on an example of art and military architecture and residential architecture as well is needed to be lead interdisciplinary. Cooperation of these two disciplines could give more complex results. First fully architectural inventory was made in 1957 and nowadays it is a base for next surveys to be undertaken.

From the previous year on the castle have been carried on an archeological surveys. With a cooperation of architects and archeologist there was a precise phase of construction in the upper castle established. The aim of the first survey was to uncover a basement level which was mentioned in 19th historical sources and establish each level of the floors. Changes in structure and architectural details of the wall were easy to interpreted on photogrammetric image. Using of photo-scanning and 3d method we managed to reconstructed originally levels of residential house.

Henceforth an excavations on the castle are going to be continued. As I mentioned on the beginning of my expose that renaissance phase of construction are not very well dated. A closer look on architectural form and comparison to others castles like Gryf (Greiffenstein) which belongs to Schaffgotsh as well could give more precise information. There are still a fair amount of questions about the original function of the first form of the castle before 1364 and an aim of renaissance expansion.