



INTERESTING MANOR HOUSE PARKS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE BYTÓW LAKE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT. This paper presents effects of field research into former manor parks in the central part of the Bytów Lake District which was done during two vegetation seasons in 2005 and 2006. The research covered 10 former manor parks situated in the Miastko Commune. Four of them were registered in files (Biała, Małęcino, Miłocice and Role), and six of them were not (Bobięcino, Przeradz, Słosinko, Świerzenko, Świerzno and Turowo). The study aimed at presenting the current status of preservation of the selected former manor parks in the central part of the Bytów Lake District, especially taking into consideration the most valuable specimens of dendroflora. A lot of old trees, tree alleys, tree lines, foreign species and protected trees were found within the park areas.

KEY WORDS: former manor parks, dendroflora, the Bytów Lake District

INTRODUCTION

Most preserved parks in Pomerania were founded in the 19th century based on the existing forest enclaves or complexes of trees. They generally represent one naturalistic landscape style, characteristic for that period. They constitute instances of the cultural and economic level of past generations (DRZAŁ 1982). They were established at land estates of German families, former inhabitants of the area. Dealing with natural inventory of the parks, an attempt of reconstruction of their history along with their subsequent owners was made. Ex-manor house parks are valuable natural objects which are at the same time important evidence of art and tradition of old Poland. They constitute examples of formation of spatial forms and functional arrangements which changed throughout the ages following the prevailing styles. The military operations of the war and the subsequent several years of the lack of adequate care and careless devastation lead to destruction of many parks (OLACZEK 1972).

The paper deals with evaluation of the status of the parks included in the register of conservation authority as well as the ones which have not been registered but deserve attention not only due to the participation of interesting dendroflora, but also a well preserved park infrastructure.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research into vascular flora of ex-manor and grange parks in the Miastko Commune was done in the

period 2005–2006. The study covered the parks which have been included in the conservation register (Biała, Małęcino, Miłocice and Role) and the ones which have not been registered (Bobięcino, Przeradz, Słosinko, Świerzenko, Świerzno and Turowo). Location of the analysed park sites was included in Figure 1. Besides detailed florist lists, the girth of the grand trees was measured at the height of 130 cm from their base. The names of the vascular flora were given after MIREK *et al.* (2002). The terminology of the botanic dendroflora, variations and forms follows the paper of SENETA and DOLATOWSKI (2003).

In the characteristics of the parks, after Polish and German names, a character of the site (the style of the park), date of foundation and its area were given. During the field study, the advantage was taken of unpublished elaborations from the period 1977–1992 (Provincial Office for Conservation of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). A German name of a place was written in brackets in italics or physiographic names valid before 1945 (KAEMMERER 1988, BIAŁECKI 2001).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARKS

Miłocice (Falkenhagen) (a naturalist park, II half of XIX century, 3.48 ha)

The estate in Miłocice had belonged to the Grell family from 1415. The same year, fire destroyed the village and the church. The estate was slowly rebuilt, which was confirmed by the fief letter of 1478, when von Massow from Barcin (*Bartin*) was its owner. In 1608, Hans von Massow sold his part of the estate in Miłocice, Słosinko

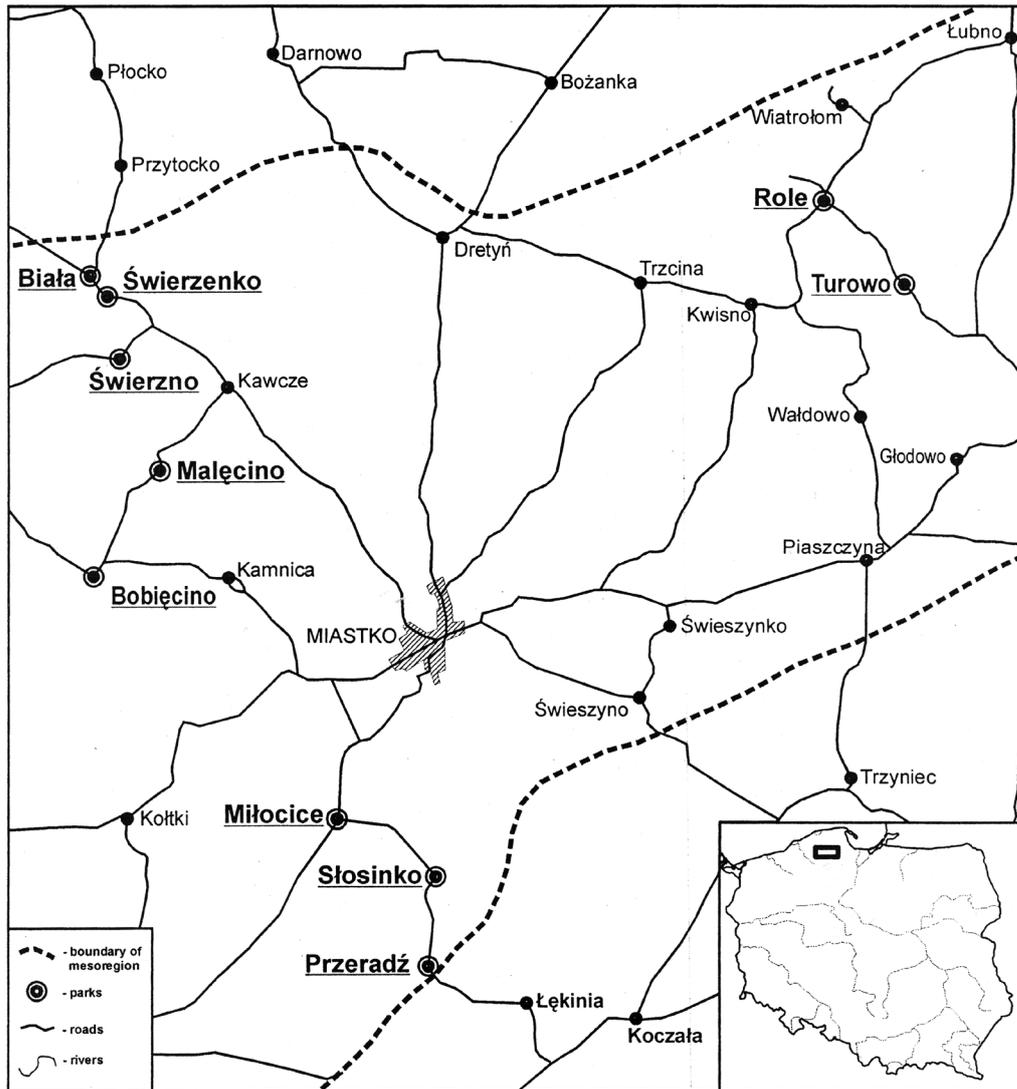


FIG. 1. Distribution of a former manor parks on the Bytów Lake District

(*Reinfeld-Hammer*) and Przeradź (*Heinrichsdorf*) to Hansson von Miltitz. In 1649, Christoph von Massow sold to Kasper von Seiger half of his estate including one fourth of Miłocice, Słosinko and Przeradź. On the 1st of May 1665, the daughter from the first marriage of Adolf von Lettow married Joachim von Massow, therefore the estate of Miłocice was integrated along with eight small granges. From the middle of XVIII century Miłocice got into the hands of the von Seiger family again and in 1744 the estate was administered by Adolf Christian, and in 1755 by Kaspar Georg. In 1756, the estate was purchased by Wedig Kasimir von Massow. By 1780, the estate had been divided into three parts, whose owners were: Valentin von Massow, Klaus von Blankenburg and Peter Ewald von Reckow. In 1781, Valentin Georg von Massow, Klaus von Blankenburg and Peter Ewald von Reckow. In 1781, Valentin Georg Anton von Massow integrated divided estate. Later, they were owned by different owners and in 1838 – Leopold Frey and in 1842 – Ernst Theodor Krüger and in 1875 Ernst Rieck. In 1907, the estate was purchased by Pomeranian Settlement Association in Szczecin. In 1911, Friedrich Wilhelm von Arnim was its owner (GOHRBANDT 1938). He constructed a ground-floor manor house covered with a high attic roof. The classicistic manor house was designed by Walter Gro-

pius, an outstanding German architect (FARYNA-PASZKIEWICZ ET AL. 2003).

In the yard in front of the manor house, farm buildings were preserved: a barn, a cow-shed and a technical workshop reconstructed from an old forge. In the vicinity of the manor house, a bath was built after World War II which was adapted into living quarters (WUOZ in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). In the western part of the yard, behind the bath, few fruit trees remained in the orchard, which is surrounded by a partially destroyed tree line of *Picea omorika*. A similar line of trees planted on both sides of the manor house was not preserved either (KOWNAS and SIENICKA 1965). A five conductor *Acer platanoides* (310 cm) was preserved along with two specimen of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (215, 260 cm), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (250 cm) and *Crataegus × media* 'Rubra Plena'.

From the garden façade, in the south western direction towards the pond, a park clearing spreads. It is covered with a brushwood *Acer platanoides* and *Fagus sylvatica* and bushes *Crataegus laevigata*, *Ribes spicatum*, *Corylus avellana*. At the level of bushes, a lot of old bushes *Sambucus nigra* and protected *Frangula alnus* draws attention. Towards the end of the clearing, in the south east corner of the park, a drying pond appears.

On its banks, *Typha angustifolia* and the scrubs of *Salix cinerea* appear. Around the pond, in the forest stand *Quercus palustris* (310 cm) is found, two specimen of *Abies alba* (210 and 215 cm) and a double conductor *Fagus sylvatica* (330 cm). By a shaggy drain a magnificent *Picea omorika* grows (265 cm) and *Betula pubescens* (165 cm). The western and south western part of the park close to farm fields comprises a monolithic beech and oak tree stand, 50–65 meters wide. The level of undergrowth consists of dominating brushwood of 5–7 meters *Acer platanoides* and *Prunus serotina* along with bushes: *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Symphoricarpos albus* and *Rhamnus cathartica*. In the south western corner of the park, in a small clearing *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (310 cm) was found and a group of three trees of *Quercus petraea* (285, 310 and 350 cm) as well as three specimen of *Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula' (230, 320 and 340 cm). **A line consisting of nine trees of *Quercus robur*** (190–275 cm) grows from those both groups along a devastated fencing. At the end of the oak line grows *Fagus sylvatica* (385 cm).

Przeradz (Heinrichsdorf) (a landscape park, II half of XIX century, 2.15ha)

The history of Przeradz grange is connected with the fate of rural estates of Miłocice and Słosinko. In 1608, Otto and Hans von Messow sold one fourth of the estate to Hans von Miltitz. In 1615, Mathias Spletstößter, a pheasant, bought the estate from Joachim von Massow. After him in 1649, Kaspar von Seiger. In 1717, Jakob von Massow administered the estate, and Adrian von Plotz after him. The widow after him sold the estate to Ernst Christian von Zastrow in 1751. After his death in 1779, his daughter Friderika Charlotte married Friedrich von Lettow and took the estate over. The owners changed in turn: 1804 – von Jöden, 1842 – Suschke, 1855 – August Peterow, 1857 – Ernst Böhme, 1861 – Henriette Gneckow, 1863 – Karl Gottschalk, 1880 – Maximilian Cadura, 1882 – Karl Sillman, 1886 – Max Schönwetter, 1894 – Adalbert von Schultz-Dratzig, 1895 – Elise Schönwetter, 1898 – Ernst Rieck, 1909 – Wilhelm Zielke (GOHRBANDT 1938).

The park was established near the manor house constructed in the period 1810–1812 by Johann Peter von Joden (KLEMPIN and KRATZ 1863). In the period 1998–2002, the manor house was pulled down (information from the village dwellers). The park constitutes a high green enclave in the middle of the fields in the rural landscape. The natural landscape was combined in its foundation such as: slight elevation of the area on which the manor house was constructed and a gentle slope without forest of the Czernica River (*Zahne Fluss*). The park is surrounded by arable and pasture land. Along a field road towards Ponikwa (*Steinberg*), which constitutes **a southern border of the park, a tree lane of beech and hornbeam** was planted, consisting of 56 trees (19 beech trees and 17 hornbeam trees). In the line two three conductor *Fagus sylvatica* with fancifully twisted branches draw attention (240 cm and 210 cm). At the end of the tree lane, a three conductor *Fagus sylvatica* (455 cm) grows and *Tilia cordata* (270 cm). Near the line, an orchard was preserved with a magnificent *Juglans regia* (205 cm) and *Pyrus pyraeaster* (150 and 165 cm). Behind

the ruins of the manor house on a park clearing *Quercus robur* (300 and 360 cm) grow. Under their canopy, in the layer of bushes *Spiraea salicifolia*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Sambucus nigra* and *Syringa vulgaris* are found. Near the fragments of foundation a large patch of *Malva alcea* and *Helichrysum arenarium* were found. In the northern part of the manor park site there is a small pond, whose banks are covered *Sorbaria sorbifolia* and *Viburnum opulus*. From the pond to the ruins of the manor house leads a tree alley consisting of 11 trees of *Carpinus betulus* of which two most magnificent ones are 190 and 205 cm in girth. Behind the pond in the northern and western direction in the tree stand the dominating tree stands are *Quercus robur* with instances of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Acer platanoides*. The following trees included in that part of the park are *Quercus robur* (345 and 430 cm), *Fraxinus excelsior* (355 cm) and *Abies alba* (180, 195, 200 cm). The level of bushes comprises *Euonymus europaea*, *Corylus avellana*, *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Frangula alnus* and scrubs of *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Prunus serotina* and *Acer platanoides*.

Słosinko (Reinfeld-Hammer) (a landscape park, II half of XIX century, 0.95 ha)

It was established in the XIV century by the Teutonic Order. The next location took place in 1563. The owners were Thomas, Ewald, Rudiger, Jakob, Henning and Oswald – brothers and cousins from the von Massow family (GOHRBANDT 1938).

In 1566, the first forgery was established while the following four ones were established in 1590. In 1717, the family of von Rieck liquidated forgery and established an estate. Therefore, one can find in literature the name of the village Reinfeld-Hammer (=forgery) (GUTZMEROW 1974). In 1928, Słosinko and the state of Hammer merged into one village community (HINZ 1992).

In 1608, Hans von Miltitz was the owner, who in 1615 bought two farm stands from Georg Simritz and Hans Glashagen. In 1649, Christoph von Massow upon agreement with his cousins-co-owners of the estate, sold his part of shares to Kaspar von Seiger. The inspection books of 1717 reflect that the estate was divided into two parts: Słosinko A – belonging to the von Massow family and Słosinko B – belonging to the family of von Seiger. The owners of Słosinko changed in turn: 1779 – Wilhelm von Zastrow, 1799 – Valentin von Massow, 1835 – August von Massow, 1842 – Friedrich Theodor Stark, 1845 – Theodor von Winterfeld, 1859 – Karl Albert Rengel, 1867 – Theodor von Winterfeld, 1905 – Hellmut Herrmann, 1906 – Ernst Rieck, 1909 – Hermann Gloeckner, 1917 – Karl Geßler, 1919 – Kurt Piltz and Karl Molchin, 1920 – Karl Henry. Karl Stormer was the last owner from 1927. Słosinko B was administered from 1890 by Wilhelm Voß and Richard Kretschmer. On 13 July, 1910 Erich Schilling was the owner, who died on 24 September 1910. The estate was administered by the widow Emilia (GOHRBANDT 1938).

The park with the shape of a prolonged rectangle borders the manor house and the estate farm buildings, a distillery, a stable and former forgery reconstructed into a storage. The manor house was most probably built by Theodor von Watterfeld which is evidenced by an inscription "TvW 1869" carved in the lintel of the

entrance door. In form of the manor house a magnificent *Aesculus × carnea* grows of the girth of 260 cm and *Quercus rubra* of the girth of 255 cm. From the garden façade of the manor house *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Atropurpureum' grows (280 cm), two specimen of *Aesculus hippocastanum* (220 and 250 cm) and a group of eight *Tilia cordata* (195–210 cm). Around the park clearing, *Acer negundo* and *Tilia platyphyllos* dominate. Between the pond and distillery, on a tender slope a picturesque garden was established resembling composition of the manor park. The planted *Acer negundo*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, 'Atropurpureum' and *Rhus typhina*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Acer palmatum*, *Syringa vulgaris*, *Sorbaria sorbifolia* and *Chaenomeles japonica* grow there.

Role (Grünwalde) (a landscape park, I half of XIX century, 3.96 ha)

Nikolaus von Puttkamer from Trzebielino (Treblin) was the founder of Role, Ponikla (Ponickel) and Żabno (Saaben) in the XVI century. After him, his son Christoph inherited the villages. In 1713, Lorenz Christoph von Puttkamer transferred the estate to his youngest brother Kaspar Friedrich. He gave the estate to his oldest son Johan Wobislaw in 1737. After him, the inheritors were: Georg Christian and his grandson Friedrich Albert Theodor. The latter sold the estate to colonel Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher in 1792. In 1798, the estate got into hands of Julius Friedrich Wilhelm von Flemming. In 1801, the estate was sold for the period of 25 years to von Seyden – a knight counselor. In 1809 – Kaspar Friedrich Bogislaw von Puttkamer became the owner of the estate after a tender. In 1840, the estate was inherited by Thelda, the wife of Albert, the youngest son of Kaspar von Puttkamer. One of her daughters married Bogislaw von Puttkamer in 1859. They inherited the Turowo (Steinau) grange. In 1890, the estate belonged to two owners: Malwine von Blumenthal and Helena von Puttkamer. In 1939, the Role estate belonged to Albrecht Becker. In 1932, the estate was divided into 19 rented habitats. In 1933, the state was administered by Pomeranian Settlement Society in Miastko (Rummelsburg) (GOHRBANDT 1938).

The park was established by classicistic manor house in which there had been a school by the end of 1980s (WUOZ in Gdańsk, branch in Słupsk). In front of the manor house from the northern side, grows a lane of five trees: *Tilia cordata*, of which the most magnificent double conductor is 495 cm in girth. In the yard, in front of the manor house *Helichrysum arenarium* is found. By the manor house, from the eastern side, grows a *Quercus robur* (605 cm), while by the ruins of the ice house, there are two specimen of *Tilia cordata* (365 and 380 cm). From the side of the garden façade of the manor house a group of 12 *Carpinus betulus* is found (170–250 cm, under which a mass of *Vinca minor* grows in undergrowth. An alley consisting of 17 hornbeam trees leads southwards from there (170–295 cm). The land slowly decreases towards direction of the park. In this part of the park beech wood dominates with *Galium odoratum* in undergrowth. Here, one can find a magnificent *Larix decidua* (300 cm), a three conductor *Acer platanoides* (280 cm) and *Betula pendula* (210 cm) with a common outgrowth of *Acer platanoides* (145 cm). The undergrowth consist of

Sambucus nigra, *Symphoricarpos albus*, *Spiraea japonica*, *Ribes spicatum* and *Frangula alnus*. The scrub comprises *Anemone nemorosa*, *A. ranunculoides* and *Hedera helix*. In the southern part of the park, there is a muddy pond. Its banks are covered with *Alnus glutinosa*, *Betula pubescens*, *Cornus alba*, *Salix cinerea* and *S. fragilis*. Along the melioration gutter of the park pond there is a lane of 13 trees *Picea abies* (the most magnificent ones are 190, 230 and 250 cm of girth), *Fagus sylvatica* (305 and 310 cm). In the layer of bushes the following species were found: *Spiraea salicifolia*, *Syringa vulgaris* and *Viburnum opulus*. By the road leading from the manor house to the neighbouring meadows there are *Abies alba* (305 cm), *Picea abies* (285, 280 cm), *P. engelmannii* (260 cm), *P. pungens* (170 cm), *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (280 cm), a three conductor *Aesculus hippocastanum* (290 cm) and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (225 cm) in a shared outgrowth of *Acer platanoides* (85 cm).

Turowo (Steinau) (a landscape park, I half of XIX century, 0.45 ha)

A small manor park belonged to the estate of Rola and is situated near the road Role–Kramarzyny (Kremerbruch). Along the road grows a lane of 18 *Fagus sylvatica* of which the most magnificent ones are 310 and 340 cm of girth. They were earlier described by KOWNAS and SIENICKA (1965). Near the building of estate administrator which was reconstructed in 1960s grows a group of five specimen of *F. sylvatica*, of which a double conductor is 375 cm in girth and *F. sylvatica* 'Pendula' of 285 cm in girth. The borders of the park clearing are covered with *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *A. platanoides*, *Betula pendula* and *Sorbus aucuparia*. The undergrowths comprise *Sambucus nigra*, *Symphoricarpos albus* and *Sarothamnus scoparius*. On the clearing, close to the old gas station, a group of *F. sylvatica* 'Pendula' grows (240, 245 and 250 cm) and *Picea pungens* (150 cm). Next to them a group of seven trees – *Malus domestica* was preserved, which is the remnant of the former orchard (information from inhabitants of the administration building). In front of the entrance to the administration building, near the privet hedge grows *Salix × sepulcralis* and *Corylus avellana* 'Contorta'.

Biała (Bial) (a naturalistic park, II half of XIX century, 1.56 ha)

After distribution of the estate in 1543, Hans von Lettow inherited Biała. The estate also comprised a mill, a sheep shed, and the manor house. After him, the estate was inherited by his sons: Jakob and Hans. Adrian, the son of Jakob bought a part of arable land behind Biała from Asmus von Lettow in 1612 from Płocko (Plötzig). In 1672, Christian von Lettow divided the estate among his sons. Jürgen Ulrich exchanged his part of Biała with Georg von Lettow from Gatki (Gadgen). The estate of Jakob Ernest was inherited by his son – Hans Jürgen which can be confirmed by inspection books from 1717. The same document also indicated inheritors of Georg von Lettow. From him, Alexander Karl received Biała in 1737. His brother Christoph Georg sold Biała to Georg Wedig von Schmeling in 1764. His successors in 1758 sold the estate to Werner von Lettow. After him, the estate was inherited by his only son – Johan Peter Jakob who had

been its owner by 1842. On 7 April 1842, his son Gustav Wilhelm von Lettow received the estate, which he sold to Herman von Belling in 1855. In 1889, the estate was purchased by Reihold von Woedtke, after him Fredrich von Köppen and his wife Elisabeth became its owners. However, the estate came back into hands of von Woedtke in 1892. Afterwards, the owners changed in the following way: 1898 – Maria von Zitzewitz, 1901 – Johann Kroggel, 1905 – Albert Clementz and his wife Mathilde, 1910 – Julius Wolff and his wife Bertha, 1911 – Ludwig Brandt and his wife Adeline, 1920 – Adolf Sengler. The head of state local administration, Alfred Brandt was its last owner from 1926 (GOHRBANDT 1938).

The park has a shape of a multigon prolonged in the south western direction. From the north western side it adjoins to a former, presently devastated manor house access road lane which was put down in 1960 (Regional Office for Monument Protection in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). Along the access lane grow two trees *Aesculus hippocastanum* (240, 305 cm), *Fagus sylvatica* (295 cm), two specimen of *Tilia cordata* (260 and 305 cm) and two examples of *Acer pseudoplatanus* (210 and 310 cm). In the park tree stand dominate *Picea abies*, *Acer platanoides*, *Tilia cordata* and *Fagus sylvatica*. The underbrush comprises the bushes of *Sambucus nigra*, *Euonymus europaeus*, *Symphoricarpos albus* and brushwood *Fagus sylvatica*, *Picea abies* and *Acer pseudoplatanus*. The former manor house was separated from the grange by the lane of eight trees: *Picea abies* of which the most imposing ones are of 160, 180 and 225 cm in girth. At the end of the lane grows *Tilia cordata* (270 cm). From the row of spruce there is a beech tree lane consisting of 41 trees (60-180 cm) which begins with an imposing three conductor *Aesculus hippocastanum* (515 cm). One of the conductors was broken off by an autumn storm at the level of 4 meters in 1987. A metal ring was installed at the beginning of 1990s. Near the old ice room, a two conductor *Picea abies* grows of 425 cm in girth and *Abies alba* (340 cm). Behind the ice room in the western direction there are two ponds. The first one near the farm building is drying. On its banks *Bidens tripartita* and *Polygonum hydropiper* grow in mass. Between the ponds, a large patch of *Sorbaria sorbifolia* was found. The bank of the other pond is covered by *Alnus glutinosa* and *Salix viminalis*. From the side of arable land the park is separated by a beech lane consisting of 56 trees (160-310 cm) in girth. Its prolongation is a hornbeam row consisting of 27 trees, the most imposing of which is 370 cm of girth. Under its canopy a large patch of *Convallaria majalis* is found. In the middle of the row an eight branch *Fagus sylvatica* grows of 520 cm of girth. At the end of the row a maple sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* grows of 310 cm in girth.

Bobięcino (Papenzin) (a landscape park, 1 half of XIX century, 0.60 ha)

The village has been divided into three parts since its foundation. In 1519, Mickes Lettow sold his part on the moorland between Studnica (*Stoedniz*) and (*Pobben-Zebbnitze*) (non existent now) to Lücke von Masow. Michel von Lettow sold his fourth part on the Great Bobięcino Lake (*Gross Papenzin See*) to the family of von Glasenapp from Polanów (*Pollnow*). This part of

the estate, which belonged to the von Glasenapps was transferred to Georg Bertram von Lettow and later to the widow von Münchow, and then to Heinrich Gottlob von Plotz. The subsequent part of the estate comprising the parts belonging to the family of von Massow was sold to the family of von Plötz in 1720, while the part belonging to the family of von Lettow was also sold to Otto Adrian von Plötz in 1726. After his death, that part was sold to Heinrich Kasimir von Froreich in 1743. He transferred his part to his oldest son Paul Gustav in 1770 who sold his part of the estate of Glasenapps to Peter Fredrich von Massow in 1777. After him, the whole Bobięcino was inherited by his son Werner Lücke von Massow. He sold it to Gottlieb von Eichmann in 1811. The family of von Eichmann built a classicistic manor house which dates back to about 1825. The manor house was reconstructed at the turn of XIX and XX centuries, when the front façade was built (FARYNA-PASZKIEWICZ et AL. 2003). On 27 August 1829, inheritors transferred the estate to a merchant and consul Bahn from Darłowo (*Rügenwalde*). After his death in 1843, the estate came back to the hands of inheritors again. In the consequence of settlement between the inheritors, Lieutenant Reinhold Leopold Bahn received the estate, who in turn sold the estate to a peasant, Unruh. From 28 August 1889, Bobięcino was held by *Royal Prussian Fideikommission*. From 22 December 1927 the estate was in the hands of a former emperor and king of Prussia – Willhelm II (GOHRBANDT 1938).

At the grange yard, in front of the manor house, a group of four specimen grows – *Quercus robur* (230, 250, 265 and 280 cm) and a group of two specimen of *Aesculus hippocastanum* (260 and 305 cm). From the side of the garden façade, a hornbeam lane starts near *Quercus robur* (355 cm) which consists of 30 trees of the girth of 145 and 160 cm. The most imposing hornbeam is 215 cm of girth. The lane leads to a small park pond, around which grow: *Populus tremula*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Acer platanoides*. The banks of the pond are covered with *Calla palustris*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* and *Frangula alnus*. A beech tree stand dominates from the pond to the meadows bordering the park with admixture of *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Betula pendula*. There, grows a magnificent specimen of *Prunus avium* (115 cm). In the undergrowth of this part of the park grows a mass of *Convallaria majalis*. In the eastern part of the park, near the border of the meadow, a row of hornbeam trees grows consisting of 11 trees (150-190 cm). In its vicinity, a group of three specimen of *Tilia cordata* is found (220, 290, 295 cm, and a two-conductor of 370 cm) and a group of five trees *Quercus robur* (270, 275, 290, 320 and 370 cm). The northern border of the site comprises a nameless watercourse, a tributary of the Small Bobięcino Lake (*Klein Papenzin See*). On the watercourse grows a magnificent *Quercus robur* (450 cm) and two examples of *Carpinus betulus* and a five-conductor (70/75/110/118/120 cm) and two basal-one (115/125 cm). In the south-eastern corner of the park grow two specimens of *Quercus robur* (300 and 450 cm).

Świerzenko (Klein Schwirsen) (a landscape park, II half of XIX century, 1.89 ha)

Świerzenko was an old land estate of the von Lettow family. From the court files it results that in 1460, Thomas von Lettow had an estate in Świerzenko, which he transferred to his son Klaus in 1493. Michael, Thomas' grandson indebted the estate substantially. After his death, his sons: Hans, Asmus, Tonnie became inheritors. After distribution of the state in 1543, Hans, the oldest of them received Świerzenko. After 1570, his sons: Jakob and Hans were its owners. In 1590, the estate was administered by Lukas von Lettow. His sons Lukas and Dinnies became inheritors in 1628. From the beginning of XVIII century, the land estate was divided into two parts: Świerzenko A and B. Part A was received by Albert in 1736 and his brother Christian Georg. Part B was vested upon Christoph Georg von Lettow in 1725, whose heir was Ewald Christian von Lettow. The widow after him sold the estate in 1784 to Werner Ernest von Lettow (BRÜGGEMANN 1784). Johan Peter Jakob – the only son of Werner Ernest took the estate over in 1780. After his death in 1839, the estate was transferred to his son Gustaw Wilhelm and Heinrich Werner von Lettow. Heinrich Werner became the owner of the estate in 1842. From that time, the owners changed: in 1852 – Karl Ludwig Michelis, 1854 – Karl Krüger, 1859 – Friedrich Könnecke, 1876 – Theodor Blanck, 1900 – Franz von Zitzewitz-Püstow, 1910 – Viktor Hardt. Richard Mecke and his parents were the last owners of the estate (GOHRBANDT 1935).

The park, established on a moraine mould, constitutes a clear high green enclave in the middle of the fields and the neighbouring meadows and pastures. On a vast grange yard, there is a pond, whose banks are covered by *Typha angustifolia* and *Aster novi-belgii*. On the park clearing from the side of the garden façade of the manor house dominate *Acer platanoides* and *Ulmus glabra*. On the brick wall of the manor house creep *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* and *P. tricuspidata*. At the tree level on the clearing, the specimen worth mentioning are a double conductor *Castanea sativa* (290/325 cm), *Picea abies* (335 cm), *Tilia platyphyllos* (310 cm), *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula' (305 cm), *Betula pendula* (265 cm) and *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Worley' (125 cm). The underbrush comprises *Rhus typhina*, *Deutzia scabra*, *Berberis vulgaris* and *Buddleja davidii*. The undergrowth comprises *Anemone nemorosa* and *A. ranunculoides*. By the last maple tree grows an imposing *Quercus robur* (440 cm). From there, in east direction, leads a lane which consists of 41 hornbeam trees of which the two at the beginning of the lane are of 190 and 210 cm of girth. At the end of the lane grows a group of four beech trees (320, 350, 380 and 320 cm) and an imposing *Tilia cordata* (450 cm). On the slope of the park hill the hornbeam lane is cut perpendicularly on the NE–SE axis by a beech tree lane 4.5–5 meters wide. Nearby, imposing trees of *Fagus sylvatica* (330, 340, 360, 395 cm) grow. In the three stand of the beech tree lane in the direction of the meadows dominates *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus robur* with substantial admixture of *Acer pseudoplatanus* and *Larix decidua*. The level of bushes is composed of: *Symphoricarpos albus*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, *Rosa canina* and *Lonicera xylosteum*. By the sewage treat-

ment plant, at the verge of the park grow two specimen of *Fagus sylvatica* (345 and 355 cm), *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula' (180 cm), *Acer pseudoplatanus* 'Atropurpureum' (175 cm) and *Ulmus minor* (160 cm) with cork epiphyte (formerly referred to as var. *suberosa* (Moench, Soó) (SENETA and DOLATOWSKI 2003).

Świerzno (Groß Schwirsen) (a landscape park, I half of XIX century, 3.72 ha)

In 1519, Mickes Lettow sold Świerzno to captain Lütcke Massow from Darłowo. By this purchase, the family of von Massow took over the area formerly belonging to the family of von Lettow, which caused differentiation of property relationships by the end of XVI century. After captain von Massow, his inheritors were his sons – Lütcke and Valentin. The documents from 1628 provide grandsons of the first owner as inheritors. They were Lütcke and Rüdiger. Lütcke settled in Małęcino (*Mallenzin*) and Rüdiger in Kawcz (*Kaffzig*). In the next generation, the estate was held by Christian and Rüdiger Ewald von Massow. The former transferred the estate to his sons Werner Ludwig and Christian Ludwig. Rüdiger Ewald transferred his part of the estate to his wife, who in 1680 sold the estate to Georg Christian – her brother in law. From his estate was inherited by Ernst Bogislaw, who in the inspection books from 1717 was described as the owner. After his death, his brothers – Nicolaus Georg and Jacob Nathangel von Massow inherited the state. In 1758, Nicolaus Georg bought the divided parts of the estate, thus consolidating the Świerzno estate. In his will of 24 December 1883, he nominated his nephew Georg Conrad von Massow as the inheritor of the estate of Świerzno and the grange of Małęcino. In 1817, Georg Konrad transferred the estate to his son Wilhelm Franz von Massow, who in 1857 sold his property to Wilhelm Konstantin von Massow. In 1867, the estate was inherited by the youngest son – Alexander von Massow. After him, in turn in 1901 – his son. On 10 October 1910, the Małęcino grange was sold to a land owner Ulrich Becker. The last owner (by the end of 1945) was his son Laber (WUOZ in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk).

On 23 September 1930, Settlement Society in Miastko became the owners of Świerzno, which in 1931 changed the estate into 17 rent habitats.

The park was founded in south western part of the village near the seat of land property which until today has constituted an enclave of high green area in the agricultural landscape. In 1911 in the eastern part of the park a manor house was built (WUOZ in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). From this in the western directing a **lead lane** across the park with an artificially constructed hill. In that hill, a chapel must have been situated which is proved by the remains of the stone foundation. At the end of 1980s the manor house was pulled down, the park overgrew and was devoid of adequate care. At present, on this site, exists. "A golden Hoof" agro-farm. The manor house stables were rebuilt, main communication lanes were covered with cobbled stone and tourist trails were marked. From the stable in the south western direction leads an L-shaped hornbeam tree lane, of which the shorter arm comprises 92 trees, and the longer one 96. From the shorter arm of the hornbeam tree lane towards the stable, there is a row of 31 pieces of *Picea abies* (90-

-180 cm) which is finished with a nice specimen of *Pinus strobus* (230 cm). Between a pine tree row and the hornbeam tree lane, fragments of an orchard were preserved in which *Malus domestica* (215 and 245 cm) and *Pyrus pyraeaster* (260 cm) are worth mentioning. Behind the orchard, in the south western direction a vast park clearing opens, which cuts across the remnants of a former linden lane of which six specimen of *Tilia platyphyllos* (150-160 cm). The most imposing linden tree is 430 cm in girth. On the park clearing grow specimens of *Acer saccharinum* (340 and 270 cm), *Fagus sylvatica* (310 cm), *Quercus rubra* (290 cm), *Q. robur* (255 cm) and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, the most imposing of which is 195 cm in girth. Under Douglas firs grows a large patch of *Convallaria majalis*. From the pastures, the park is separated by a line comprising 71 pieces of *Crataegus monogyna* and a lane consisting of 31 trees of *Fraxinus excelsior*, of which the three most imposing ones are of 220, 240 and 250 cm. Under their canopy grow many bushes of *Frangula alnus*. South western border of the park is adjacent to creek – Świerzynka (*Holz Bach*). A gentle slope of the creek valley was used for establishment of six water holes. On the elevation of the hill from the stables to a former ice house leads a lane comprising 10 trees of *Tilia cordata*, of which the most imposing one is 210 cm in girth). Around the former ice house 11 linden trees of *Tilia platyphyllos* grow in circle, of which the most imposing ones are 270 and 280 cm of girth.

Malęcino (Mallenzin) (a naturalistic park, 1 half of XIX century, 248 ha)

Malęcino was a grange belonging to the Świerzno estate and its history is irrevocably connected with it. Analysis of archives of the period 1897 and 1937 makes it possible to estimate that the grange park in Malęcino was established on a basis of a local forest complex (Karte des Deutschen Reiches 1987, GUTH 1937). Today, the park from the north eastern side adjoins to the beech wood forest, from the north western side to pasture, from south western to village premises, while from the south eastern part to farm land. On the verge of the park adjoining the meadows grows four branch *Fagus sylvatica* (160/180/200/260 cm). From this a row of 17 hornbeam trees starts (110-125 cm), which changes into a hornbeam tree lane consisting of 93 trees (90-160 cm). In the middle, the hornbeam lane is cut across by a lane of nine wide leaf lindens of 190 and 310 cm in girth. The attention draws *Tilia cordata* of 415 cm in girth and *Betula pendula* of 240 cm in girth, which initialize it. Under its canopy grow *Hepatica nobilis* and *Hedera helix*. Near the ruins of the palace grows a six branch *Tilia cordata* (270 cm) and two specimens *Larix decidua* (150-190 cm), a group of six trees *Picea abies* (230-265 cm) and *Quercus robur* (410 cm). In the undergrowth of this part of the park dominates *Symphoricarpos albus* and *Philadelphus coronarius*. Near the ruins of the manor house, on a wide clearing grows a two branch *Abies alba* (455 and 340 cm) and a group of nine pieces of *Tilia cordata*, of which the most imposing ones are two four-part (150/210/240/255 cm) and two part (155/250 cm). Under the canopy of *Abies alba* grows a big clump of *Sorbaria sorbifolia*. Around the clearing in the tree stand *Fagus sylvatica*, *Ulmus glabra* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* were

found, while the undergrowth *Euonymus europaeus*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Sambucus nigra* and *Frangula alnus*. Behind the stone fencing of the manor house near the ruins of the cellar grow *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (305 cm) and *Abies alba* (345 cm). Over the gate pole creeps *Parthenocissis quinquefolia*. On the manor house yard, between the concrete plates grows *Helichrysum arenarium*.

RECAPITULATION

In the paper, the results are presented of the research into the status of ex-manor parks and grange parks of the central part of the Bytów Lake District held during two vegetation seasons 2005-2006. The research covered ten park sites in the Miastko Commune. Fourth of them are included in the files of conservation authority (Biała, Słosinko, Świerzenko, Świerzno and Turowo).

The objective of the paper was to evaluate the current status of preservation of selected manor house – park sites in the middle part of the Bytów Lake District with particular consideration of the most valuable specimen of preserved dendroflora. Inventory of many old trees, lanes, rows of trees and foreign taxons of dendroflora was taken. The most valuable species are *Aesculus × carnea* in Słosinko, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Fagus sylvatica*, *Picea abies* in Biała, *Castanea sativa* in Świerzno, *Picea englemannii* in Role, *Pseudotsuga menziesii* in Malęcino and *Quercus robur* in Bobięcino.

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