EX-MANOR PARKS OF THE SŁOWIŃSKIE COAST

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Abstract
This paper presents results of a field studies in ex-manor parks of Słowińskie Coast which were made during two vegetation seasons, from May 2004 to September 2005. The studies covered six ex-manor parks located in the communes of Darłówko, Sianów, Ustka and Wicin. Two of them were entered into the register of monuments (Bukowo Morskie, Osiek Koszaliński II) and four of them were in evidence (Gaźbino, Machowino, Machowinko, Szczenurze). The main purpose of research was to the current status of preservation of the chosen ex-manor parks of the Słowińskie Coast and especially taking into consideration the most precious specimen of dendroflora. Many old trees, trees alleys, trees lines, foreign dendroflora taxa and protected herbaceous plants were found on the parks’ areas. The most precious specimens are: protected trees of Taxus baccata L., from Machowinko and Szczenurze; Aesculus pavia L. and Castanea sativa Mill. from Szczenurze; Liriodendron tulipifera L. from Gaźbino and Machowino; Fagus sylvatica L. ‘Purpurea’, Tilia cordata Mill. from Bukowo Morskie. Herbaceous plants under full and partial preservation are: Galanthus nivalis L., Leucojum vernum L., Ononis spinosa L. and also creeper Hedera helix L.

Key words: ex-manor parks, dendroflora, nature monument, Pomerania region

INTRODUCTION
Ex-manor parks are a legacy of the 18th and 19th centuries’ park complexes founded around palaces and manors by the then owners, inhabitants of these lands, representatives of well-known German families. Most parks that have survived in Pomerania until today originated basing on the existing plantings, woods or groups of trees. On the whole they represent a naturalistic and landscape style, characteristic of that period.
Styles and forms of the parks reflect the stages of material and cultural advancement of the then owners, as well as their philosophical and artistic views. They are a legacy of historical, bygone times, a testimony to the cultural development, frequently
of a high artistic value, and although in the past they served only the select social class, they constitute a material cultural heritage of the whole nation.

The tragic time in the history of ex-manor parks was the period of the Second World War and the post-war transformation of the political system. Although the agrarian reform introduced in 1945 excluded ex-manor parks from land distribution, they were to be managed by state-owned farms, people’s councils, educational and cultural institutions, health service establishments, and the like. Rarely, however, were they properly cared for.

The seventies witnessed an increased concern for parks, for they began to be seen as the national cultural heritage. Numerous state-owned farms started to conserve parks. Also provincial nature conservators and heritage conservators joined the parks-saving action, supervising the conservation of trees, restoring and repairing the parks’ architecture.

After 1989 came another stage of neglect, or even blunt devastation of parks. As a result of political transformation, several parks were sold, mostly to private owners. Some of them treated the parks as a reserve of building grounds, and they did not take care of the greenery, did not tend the tree stand, frequently cut not only the sick specimens but also robust trees.

In spite of the tragic history of many ex-manor parks, those that survived are a valuable legacy of knowledge for historians and a research field for naturalists. They illustrate a historical development of the horticultural art, reflect the changing aesthetic tastes and are remembrances of their founders and descendants.

Magnificent examples of old-growth forests and alleys and individual specimens of aged trees that can still be found in ex-manor parks, as well as valuable park complexes and forms of gardening architecture are a part of national culture, just like historical buildings, paintings or sculptures. Park stands as a refuge of precious species of aged trees, both native and of foreign origin, are a large bank of genes. Those that have survived are perfectly acclimatized and they are the most valuable reproductive material of a given species or variety.

The paper aimed at an assessment of the present state of preservation of the selected manor-park complexes in Słowińskie Coast, laying a special emphasis on the most valuable specimens of the preserved dendroflora, and a presentation of the current state of preservation of the old-time seats of German families – former owners of these estates.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Field investigations were conducted mainly from May 2004 to September 2005, in six parks on the Słowińskie Coast. Two of them were entered into the register of monuments (Bukowo Morskie, Osieki Koszalińskie II) and four of them were in evidence (Gąbino, Machowino, Machowinko, Szczenurze). Distribution of these ex-manor parks is presented in fig. 1.

In the characteristics of parks the Polish and German place name is followed (Kaemmerer 1988, Białecki 2002) by the object registration number and the date of
Fig. 1. The distribution of ex-manor parks in Słowińskie Coast

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its entry in the register of monuments according to the Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Szczecin, Branch in Koszalin and according to Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk. The dendroflora inventory also documented the girth measurements of the most magnificent specimens of trees at a height of 130 cm. The nomenclature of vascular plants is after Mirek et al. (2002), while that of varieties, botanical forms and hybrids after Seneta and Dolatowski (2003).

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARKS

Bukowo Morskie (See Buckow = Wendisch Buckow), (A-986, 15.02.1978)

Until the 16th century the goods of Bukowo Morskie were owned by the monastery of Cisters in Darłowo (Rügenwalde), and from the 16th century it was the feud of the von Podewils family (Rees 1989). In the 17th century the estate of Bukowo Morskie was the property of the duke’s family in the castle in Darłowo (Hoevel 1989). The inspection in 1780 proved that the estate was the knight’s farm which also covered: Bielkowo (Beelkow), Iwicino (Eventin), Glęźnowo (Steinort) and Wiekowice (Wieck) (Brüggemann 1784).

From 1821 Bukowo Morskie constituted the property of the von Podevils for the second time. Kurt Shulz had been the owner of the property from 1913. His nephew, Rudolf Shulz, owned the estate until the end of war (Hoevel 1989).

A park was established in a landscape style (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Szczecin, Branch in Koszalin). There is a mansion at the north border of the manor and park area, which is hosted by a limited liability company “Farmer”. The park is well-looked after, possesses a clear design of paths and lacks any brushwood. There is a well cared- for flower bedding surrounded by a hedge of *Fagus sylvatica* L. There are two individuals of *Picea pungens* Engelm., *Rhus typhina* L., *Juniperus communis* L., *Chamaecyparis pisifera* ‘Plumosa Aurea’ and also three individuals of *Sorbus aucuparia* L. emend. Hedl. and a tuft of 4 *Taxus baccata* L. on the flower bedding.

From the south elevation of the mansion, next to the hedge from *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh., there is a double row of 12 trees constituted by *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. (the biggest with the trunk’s periphery of 240 cm) and *Acer platanoides* L. (the biggest with the trunk’s periphery of 230 cm and 250 cm).

In the centre of the park complex there is *Fagus sylvatica* L. ‘Purpurea’ with the trunk’s periphery of 320 cm, three individuals of *Tilia cordata* Mill. with the trunk’s periphery of 360 cm and 380 cm and the most magnificent one having 420 cm, which requires some conservation. Behind *F. sylvatica* L. ‘Purpurea’ in the southern direction there is a beautiful individual of *Aesculus hippocastanum* with the periphery of 455 cm. The double row of trees, consisting of 19 individuals of *Carpinus betulus* L. with the biggest trunk’s periphery of 260 cm, deserves special attention as well.

From the side of administrative buildings there is a double row of 8 individuals of *Populus alba* L. The most magnificent ones having 250 cm and 270 cm.
The southern border of the estate constitutes a stream with no name which borders some plough-fields. On the side of the feet there is a double row of 7 trees which covers individuals of *Fraxinus excelsior* L. with the size from 90 cm to 110 m and three individuals of *A. hippocastanum* with their trunks’ peripheries from 280 cm to 310 cm. *F. excelsior* possesses fruiting and blooming individuals of *Hedera helix* on their trunks.

Next to the western border of the manor, which constitutes an approach to the village of Leśnice (Fichtberg), there is a double row of 58 trees of *C. betulus*. It is partly damaged and the missing *C. betulus* have been replaced with *Prunus spinosa* L.

The dendroflora in the park is completed with *Quercus rubra* L. and *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. ‘Worley’.

**Gąbin (Gambin)**

The Bandemer family were the owners of the property from 1403. In 1523 the church’s register mentions Matias Bandemer as the next owner. The inspection book from 1717 has it, that Diederich von Bandamer administered the goods of Gąbin and his sons Jurgen and Melchior were his heirs (Pagel 1989). By the end of the 18th century the estate of Gąbin covered three farms and a water mill (Brüggemann 1784). One of the last owners of Gąbin was a knight Werner von Bandemer, a member of a Prussian association of House of Lords, who died in 1929. His successor, son Jürgen, died in 1939.

The ex-manor park in Gąbin with the area of 3.42 hectares, which has its 0.40 hectare occupied by a pond, was established in the second half of the 19th century in landscape style (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). There is a late classicism mansion from the half of the 19th century within the area of the park. It is built of bricks, storeyed, decorated with a three-arcade porch and finally closed with a balcony (Świetlicka and Wisławska 1998, Faryna-Paszkiewicz et al. 2003).

The stand of trees is dominated by *Acer platanoides* L., *Betula pendula* Roth, *Fagus sylvatica* L. with a huge participation of *Larix decidua* Mill.

Next to the road leading to Osieki Słupskie, which constitutes the northern border of the park, there are *Pinus sylvestris* L. growing. In the western part of the park, at the end of a preserved alley made up of 14 individuals of *Carpinus betulus* L., there is a large group of *Quercus robur* L. Their trunks are covered with blooming and fruiting *Hedera helix* L. Among *Q. robur* the most spectacular sample has trunk’s periphery of 330 cm.

The northern-western part of the park is constituted by a group of trees consisting of *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst. with addition of *F. sylvatica*. There are some plough fields behind the above mentioned group of trees.

Along the eastern border of the park, which makes up the road to Osieki Słupskie, the monumental *Q. robur* with the trunk’s periphery of 515 cm and two individuals of *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carrière Elie Abel (1818-1896) with their trunks’ peripheries of 270 cm and 275 cm deserve special attention. Furthermore, in this part of the
park there is *Fagus sylvatica* ‘Atropunicea’ with the trunk’s periphery of 395 cm. Within the eastern border of the park two gate posts have been preserved with a path leading towards the pond and the mansion.

In the close vicinity of the pond there are some *Populus tremula* L. and *Populus alba* L. growing with a large participation of *Philadelphus coronarius*. On the northern-western bank of the pond grows *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. There is also a candelabrum form of *Fraxinus excelsior* with the trunk’s periphery of 440 cm. Besides, there are some bushes of *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake growing under its canopy.

In the southern-eastern corner of the park, somewhere near the church there is a big group of *Picea abies* with climbing *Hedera helix* on it. The trees growing in close vicinity of the mansion, which way is led by a thinned out alley of *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. deserve some particular appraisal. From the northern side of the mansion’s elevation the following are placed: *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. with the trunk’s periphery of 210 cm, *Platanus x hispanica* Mill. ex Münchh with the trunk’s periphery of 310 cm and two samples of *Quercus rubra* L. with their trunks’ peripheries of 395 cm and 440 cm and also two individuals of *Acer platanoides* L. with the sizes of 270 cm and 320 cm. Next to the drive of the mansion, from its eastern side, *Franxinus excelsior* ‘Pendula’ is situated. And what is more, a tuft of *Spirea x vanhouttei* (Briot) Zabel is placed under its canopy.

Furthermore, within the area of the park one can spot: *Sambucus nigra* L., some brushwood of *Acer platanoides* and *Fagus sylvatica*, *Rubus saxatilis* L., *Rubus caesius* L. Among the herbaceous plants the most interesting ones are: *Gagea pratensis* (Pers.) Dumort., *Galanthus nivalis* L., *Anemone nemorosa* L.

**Machowinko (Klein Machmin)**

The feud letters from 1506, 1547 and 1568 mention the von Ramel family as the owners of Machowinko. In 1677 Matthias von Zastrow was the owner. In 1720 captain Philipp Heinrich von Zastrow sold Machowinko to Christian von Below. The property of Machowinko belonged to the family of von Below until 1804. In 1852 these goods were purchased by Eduard Petersen. From 1901 the starost, Maximilian von Puttkamer, became the owner of Machowinko and Debina (Schönwalde). With a huge financial effort he ran the drainage of the meadows adjacent to the forest complexes, he built stables, barns and grain granary. He also built an alcohol distillery. In 1910 both properties were purchased by count Wilhelm von Zitzewitz and his older son Heinrich.

Günther von Zitzewitz was to be the last owner. He modernized the mansion by building a terrace and widening the staircase from the side of the garden. He ran additional drainage of the plough land and established a pomp station with drinking water (Pagel 1989).

A park with the area of 4.14 hectares was established in the second half of the 19th century in the landscape style (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Slupsk). The House of Social Aid for children of special care has
been the user of the manor and park complex situated at the southern-eastern end of the village. In the centre of the southern-western part of the estate a palace from the second half of the 19th century is situated (Świetlicka and Wisławska 1998).

The road from Ustka to Objażda constitutes the western border of the park. A dense stand of trees consisting mainly of *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst. and *F. sylvatica* with the participation of *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Carpinus betulus* L. and *Quercus robur* L. makes up the eastern border.

A former fruit orchard and a still functioning vegetable garden constitutes the northern part of the park.

A part of a mixed forest lies close to the manor and park complex from the south whereas, single trees are growing on the southern border. Among the others: two samples of *Quercus rubra* L., (with the peripheries of 340 cm and 345 cm), a few samples of *Picea abies*, with the most magnificent trunk’s periphery of 220 cm.

There is *Crataegus media* Bechst. ‘Rubra Plena’ under the canopy of these trees.

Near the southern elevation of the manor one can spot: *Cydonia oblonga* Mill., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Lonicera xylosteum* L.

The park possesses a clear, well-looked after structure of alleys. Along one of them, stretching from northern-eastern corner of the manor towards the gardens there are: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, 2 individuals three leaders *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carriere, *Thuja plicata* Donn ex D. Don with the periphery of 160 cm, *Quercus robur* L. with the periphery of 540 cm, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. with the periphery of 235 cm. At the end of the path leading towards the manor there is a group of 6 individuals of *Taxus baccata* L. of the dendrific form on its right side. On the trunks of many park trees blooming and fruiting individuals of *Hedera helix* L. are climbing.

**Machowino (Groß Machmin)**

From 1364 the village constituted the feud of the von Schwaven family. In 1485 duke Bogusław X granted Machowino, Bydlino (Bedlin) and part of the village Zimowiska (Wintershagen) Lorentz and Simon von Schwaven. According to the inspection books from 1717 the starost, Werner von Lettow appears to be the owner of Machowino. In 1805 the family of von Uckermann inherited the property. From 1849 Franz von Uckermann and Konrad Franz von Uckermann were the owners of the goods. The latter administered also the village of Zimowiska. He died in 1910 in Słupsk. His son Franz inherited his goods and Konrad von Uckermann’s in 1924. In 1930 The District Settlement Association purchased the village. In 1939 the property of von Uckermann was divided into 71 minor farms (Pagel 1989).

A park of the area of 5.52 hectares was established in the second half of the 19th century in landscape style (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). The House of Social Aid for adults is the user of this park and manor complex.

The Gnilna river, a subsidiary of the Słupia river, constitutes the axis of the park. A considerable part of the park with the palace from the 19th century (Świetlicka and
Wisławska 1998) and the household buildings are situated on the western side of the river covering the hills of the intervale of the Gnilna river.

A former drive alley, consisting of 34 individuals of *Acer platanoides* L. and 43 individuals of *Carpinus betulus*, has been preserved on the southern side of the manor and park complex. On the right side of the drive alley, on a well-looked after lawn, there are the following samples: *Quercus robur* L. with the most magnificent one having its trunk’s periphery of 360 cm, a group of *Picea engelmannii* Parry ex Engelm., *Thuja occidentalis* L., *Rododendron catawbiense* Michx. and some tuft of *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.

On the eastern part of the park and manor complex on the hill and the slope there are: *Tilia cordata* Mill. and *Acer platanoides* L. with some addition of a few individuals of *Quercus robur* L. and *Tilia platyphyllos* Scop.

At the foot of the park hill there is a shapely five leaders individual of *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. with the sizes of 135 cm, 145 cm, 245 cm, 260 cm and 280 cm. Three *Populus x canadensis* Moench. grow nearby.

On the banks of the Gnilna river grows *Betula pubescens* Ehrh. and under its canopy there is an affluent stand of *Petasites hybridus* (L.) P. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb. On the eastern bank of the river a group of *Quercus robur* L., with the most spectacular one having its trunk’s periphery of 560 cm, is of particular interest. What is more, on this side of the river there are: *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Larix decidua* Mill., *Tilia cordata* Mill. and *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. with the most impressive trunk’s periphery of 280 cm.

From the eastern side of the elevation of the mansion, next to the terrace staircase, three-trunk tree *Carpinus betulus* with the trunks’ peripheries of 155 cm, 220 cm, 230 cm, capture one’s attention. Next to it there is also an individual with the trunk’s periphery of 215 cm *Fraxinus excelsior* L. with the size of 310 cm and *Betula pendula* Roth.

Near the flower bedding, from the eastern part of the mansion, there are: *Fagus sylvatica* L. `Asplenifolia’ with the trunk’s periphery of 380 cm and *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco with the size of 270 cm. There are *Thuja ‘Aureospicata’*, *Taxus baccata* L., *Juniperus communis* L., *Juniperus horizontalis* Moench., *Salix x sepulcralis* Simonk. ‘Chrysocoma’, *Chamaecyparis pisifera* (Siebold et Zucc.) Endl. ‘Plumosa’ placed under the canopy of the above mentioned trees.

From the southern-western part of the complex a former moat has been preserved, accompanied by *Fraxinus excelsior* L. ‘Pendula’, *Ulmus minor* Mill. emend. Richens, *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst and *Tilia cordata* Mill. Placed on the hill of the moat there are some attention worth samples of *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. with the trunk’s periphery of 275 cm and 2 individuals of *T. cordata* with the sizes of 300 cm and 535 cm.

There is a double row of trees made from 73 individuals of *Betula pendula* Roth. at the fence on the side of the charring buildings. Furthermore, well looked after hedges formed out of *C. betulus*, *Ligustrum vulgare* L. and *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake need to be pointed out. Besides, the brushwood of *Tilia cordata*, *Acer platanoides* and *Alnus glutinosa*, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Sambucus nigra* L., *Rubus idaeus* L., *Rubus caesius* L. is claimed to appear in the park.
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Osieki Koszalińskie II (Wussecken), (A-1132, 11.10.1980)

The Wendian family of von Bulgrin (Brüggemann 1784) is considered to be the oldest nobility settled in the goods of Osieki in 18th century. The nearby villages such as Rzepkowo (Repkow), Kleszcze (Kleist), Lazy (Laase) and a considerable part of the lake Jamno, apart from Osieki, constituted the feud knight’s property of the von Bulgrin family.

Hans Ulrick von Bulgrin died in 1727. After his death king Friedrich Wilhelm I granted the goods of Osieki the general Jakob vonBeschefer. Since the general did not have any male heirs, he possessed two daughters instead, the king changed the property into “the feud on the distaff side” so as to maintain the goods in the hands of the family. Thus, the older sister, Johanna Charlotte, became the heir of the goods of Osieki. Later on, she married Great Prusian Chancellor Samuel von Coccei. For the estate of Osieki that was the time of the restoration of the loss caused by the former owner. In 1732 he repurchased the part of Osieki and Kleszcze sold to Koszalin (Köslin), in 1733 – part of Rzepkowo belonging to Heydebreck family and in 1734 another part of Rzepkowo, administered by the Zarth family.

The mansion was built in 1750 and functioned as a summer house. A one-storeyed building was built, having a mansard roof and a typical half-timbered construction. In the 80’s of 19th century the current owner, Robert Hildbrand, developed the mansion. The additional wing was similar in style to the half-timbered construction of the ground floor (Rypniewska 2003).

An alley of Aesculus hippocastanum L. combining the courtyard with the village has been preserved since the times of Samuel von Coccei. The alley was planted in November 1750. In 1752 the following were planted: 160 of Fagus sylvatica L., many Quercus robur L. and Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn. (Schiffler 1934). After the chancellor’s death (22 October 1755) his wife, Johanna Charlotte, administered the estate. She died in 1769 and as a result of her last will her two sons Johann Friedrich Heinrich and Karl Friedrich Ernst, inherited the villages. Following their childless death, the third son, Carl Ludwig inherited the villages.

After the death of Carl Ludwig in 1808 the estate passed from hands to hands. Soon in 1810 their sale was decided for 100 000 thalers. Due to a difficult situation in Prussia, the transaction was made only in 1818. The goods were purchased by a king’s judge from Koszalin, Johann Martin Pomplun and 28 September he received the estates for 80 000 thalers.

After the death of the judge Pomplun (5 May 1838) his wife Barbara sold the property to a legal adviser Johann Friedrich Ludwig Hildebrand on the 28 June 1838. He started the dynasty which governed the property of Osieki until the end of March 1945. Following the death of the legal adviser his goods were taken over by his son Robert – a future adviser of the provincial court in Białogard. Carl Robert Hildebrand decided to manage the property on his father’s death 11 September 1896.

The old palace from the times of Samuel von Coccei was damaged and not worth any restoration. A new palace was built in 1824, which was designed by Schucht, an architect from Szczecin. This is the modern “Little Mansion of Osieki”. The new building has been situated in the centre of, the enlarged in the 19th century, park.
A park of the area of 2.5 hectare was established in the first half of the 19th century in the landscape style (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Szczecin, Branch in Koszalin). There is a mansion from the end of 19th century, situated within the area of the park in the centre of the complex. On the way in to the mansion one passes a large administrative courtyard and some inventory buildings. The stand of trees is dominated by: *A. hippocastanum* L., *Tilia cordata* Mill., *Quercus robur* L., *Fraxinus excelsior* L. (in the western part of the park) and in some locally lower areas also *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. appears. On driving to the park one passes a double row of trees of *Aesculus hippocastanum* L. In front of the mansion’s façade there is a hedge from *Berberis vulgaris* L. and opposite the mansion there is a half circle of 14 individuals of *Tilia cordata* Mill. In the direct neighborhood of the mansion, from the eastern side of the elevation, there is a stand of trees of *Fagus sylvatica* L. Among these the most impressive ones being: two-trunk tree with the trunk’s periphery of 430 cm and with the trunk’s periphery of 310 cm to 330 cm. In front of the warehouse there is *Juglans regia* L. From the east the park is blocked by an ancient forest of *Quercus robur* L. (the biggest with the trunk’s periphery of 390 cm and 430 cm) with some addition of *A. hippocastanum* (the most impressive trunk’s peripheries of 290 cm and 430 cm) and with single individuals of *Larix decidua* Mill. Furthermore, the following individuals have been spotted within the area of the park: *Salix alba* L., *Sambucus nigra* L., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Corylus avellana* L., *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake, *Rosa canina* L., *Rubus idaeus* L., *Rubus plicatus* Weihe & Nees, *Anemone nemorosa* L., *Galanthus nivalis* L., *Leucojum vernum* L., *Ononis spinosa* L., *Polygonatum odoratum* (Mill.) Druce.

**Szczenurze (Schönehr)**

From 1437 the property of Szczenurze belonged to a Kashubian nobility “Panki”. The Kashubian family of Kunst (or Kunstowicz) stayed the owner of the estate the longest. The family of von Weiher were their successors until 1781 (Schultz 1912). On 6 October 1781 Karl Heinrich von Somnitz purchased the estates of Szczenurze, Nowęcin (Neuhof) with the grange of Leba (Leba) and Wrzeście (Freist) from Nikolaus Heinrich von Weiher. Karl Heinrich originated also the next grange – Dychlino (Heinrichswerder). Friedrich von Somnitz stayed the owner of an entailed estate of Chabrowo (Degendorf). It consisted of Szczenurze, Chabrowo, Wrzeście and Godętowo (Gottendow). In 1873 Leo Karl Hermann von Somnitz purchased from his younger brother Hugo Karl Hermann the estate of Szczenurze, which he sold to von Zitzewitz from Cecenowo (Zezenow) later on. Next, only for a short period, the goods were bought by Paul Ewest. On 3 August 1905 captain Reinhard von Hanstein became the owner. From 1908 Szczenurze belongs to the Pomeranian Settlement Association in Słupsk, which parcelled out the estate (Dzięcielski 2000). A little park of the area of 0.70 hectare, set up in classicistic style, transformed into landscape style, was established at the beginning of the 19th century. From the 80’s
of the last century its area diminished. At the start it covered 2.5 hectare, however, a part of the park was purchased by The Farmers Association as the basis for its machines, and two individual farms used the area of the park as fruit orchards (Provincial Office for Protection of Monuments in Gdańsk, Branch in Słupsk). The spatial arrangement in the northern part is made up by groups of *Acer platanoides* L. and a double row of *Carpinus betulus* L. consisting of 11 trees on the border of the complex with the road Sarbsk – Łebieniec. In this part of the park the most magnificent individuals were: *Acer platanoides* (360 cm), *Fraxinus excelsior* L. (300 cm), two leaders *Taxus baccata* L. (54 and 45 cm). Along the northern-eastern border there are some impressive individuals of *Quercus robur* L., with the biggest periphery of 610 cm.

The main approach to the farm-house, built on the debris of the former mansion, constitutes the western border of the complex. The road is lined with a double row of 17 trees such as: 6 – *Acer pseudoplatanus* L. and 11 *Acer platanoides*. A few individuals of a foreign origin were planted next to the farm-house: *Thuja occidentalis* L., *Aesculus pavia* L. and *Castanea sativa* Mill. with the trunk’s periphery of 220 cm. The southern border of the park is constituted by a double row of *Picea abies* (L.) H. Karst. restricting the complex from a fragment of an old orchard. There are a few *Quercus robur* climbed with *Hedera helix* in this part of the park.

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PARKI PODWORSKIE WYBRZEŻA SŁOWIŃSKIEGO

Streszczenie

W pracy przedstawiono wyniki badań parków podworskich Wybrzeża Słowińskiego przeprowadzonych podczas dwóch sezonów wegetacyjnych – od maja 2004 do września 2005 roku. Badaniami objęto sześć parków podworskich w nadmorskich gminach: Darłowo, Sianów, Ustka i Wicko. Dwa z nich ujęte są w rejestrze zabytków (Bukowo Morskie, Osieki Koszalińskie II), cztery natomiast w ewidencji konserwatorskiej (Gąbino, Machowino, Machowinko, Szczenurze).

Badania miały na celu zaprezentowanie aktualnego stanu ochrony wybranych parków podworskich Wybrzeża Słowińskiego, a przede wszystkim wzięto pod uwagę niezwykle cennych okazów dendroflory. Zinwentaryzowano wiele starych drzew, alei, szpalerów, egzotycznych taksonów dendroflory i chronionych roślin zielnych. Najcenniejszymi gatunkami są: chroniony Taxus baccata L. w Machowinku i Szczenurzu; Aesculus pavia L. i Castanea sativa Mill. w Szczenurzu; Liriodendron tulipifera L. w Gąbinie i Machowinie; Fagus sylvatica L. ‘Purpurea’, Tilia cordata Mill. w Bukowie Morskim. Do roślin zielnych objętych całkowitą lub częściową ochroną należą: Galanthus nivalis L., Leucoium vernum L., Ononis spinosa L., a także pnącze Hedera helix L.