

Trzebosz Palace

Trzebosz, which became known as a fortified settlement, would often change hands. In the course of history, numerous counts, who found themselves in the area, felt the urge to own it. However, it was Mikołaj Bojanowski who left behind undiscovered secrets hidden between the thick walls of the old and cold Palace basement. The unassuming village with a rich history holds various monuments: the church and parsonage, the forge, the mausoleum, the park and the palace suites. The turbulent history of the property and the palace complex are truly amazing. Its secrets and vague stories have remained unsolved and undiscovered so far. The village of Trzebosz, situated in the commune of Bojanowo, the district of Rawicz, is becoming increasingly portrayed in the press, media and on the Internet. The community of Trzebosz is fond of the splendor of the Palace, which attracts great numbers of both Polish and foreign visitors. The memory of Zygmunt Czarnecki has been refreshed and the latest history has been recorded on a new page. The devastated Palace complex has found new owners and regained its magnificence. The good spirits of the former owners of the Palace are now at ease and the community of Trzebosz was given high hopes.” Krystyna Pawłocka

I. Early days – the construction

Trzebosz Palace was erected in 1712 for the count Julius August von Bothmer. In 1775, Karol Silvius von Königsdorff became the owner of the Palace. On the 27th day of May 1783, in Koberwitz (nowadays the town is known as Kobierzyce), he married his cousin, Luisa Eleanor Noble de Chouet, the daughter of Ferdinand and Magdalene de Chouet, whose roots reach as far as Geneva. Karol Königsdorff was knighted in Prussia in 1798. He died in the city of Wrocław on the 28th day of January 1821.

After Ferdinand's death (Karol Silvius's son), an enormous bronze deer sculpture was erected in front of the Palace. The sculpture endured many years but suffered damage during the Second World War and was eventually plundered. On one occasion, during the deer hunting held in the Palace park, Ferdinand became seriously injured. Unfortunately, his wounds turned out to be mortal. The park served as the location for the Königsdorff family mausoleum. The current owners of the Palace had a 2,5 meter sandstone deer sculpture made in front of the Palace, as a reference to the history of the property (the sculpture was made by Mr. Jerzy Zysk and Mr. Zbigniew Kulas).

Karol's wife, Lauretta, died on the 21st day of May 1834, in Wrocław. She found her resting place by her husband and son, in the mausoleum in the village of Trzebosz.

After Karol Silvius's death, the Palace was owned by:

1. Ferdinand von Königsdorff (1821 – 1822),
2. Louise Eleanor von Königsdorff (1822 – 1834),
3. Ludwig Felix von Königsdorff, Karol Silvius's son, (1834 – 1836),
4. Ludwig Felix von Königsdorff's minor children (1836 – 1857).

II. The rebuilding and the first return to glory days

When Karol von Königsdorff (from a different line) purchased the Palace, its condition was bad. Renovation works took three years (1857 – 1860). It was rebuilt in the late baroque fashion of a multi-story Palace made of brick and with a basement. The residence had two wings. The front of the central building was (is) facing north. The adjacent west wing was at 90 degree angle against the central part of the building. The facade of the central body of the building contains an apparent break with the main entrance, crowned with a triangular frontage. In the rear facade there is a door leading onto a terrace and into the garden. Above the main entrance to the Palace there is the Königsdorff family coat of arms. The walls are broken by pilasters. The Palace is topped with a hip roof. The interior of the Palace was refurbished. Cornice moldings were added between the walls and the ceiling in some of the ground floor rooms and the ceiling itself in some of them was also decorated with such motifs as early eighteenth century plant twines, acanthus leaves or shells and shields.

On Karol's order a chapel was built for his wife within the wing. The residence of the Königsdorff family served ceremonial purposes as well – situated among ponds and forests it was a perfect refuge for birds and game. The area would often serve as minor battue or major hunt venue. The present day Hunting Room, with a polychrome ceiling, hosts a collection of hunting exhibits and photographs.

III. The treasure

On the 9th day of September 1863, the village of Trzebosz changed hands again – the new proprietor was Otto Gustav Alexander von Schulenburg – a royal and Prussian major and the battalions' commanding officer at the Imperial Grenadier Regiment in Berlin. He was a descendant of general Johann Matthias von den Schulenburg, the commander of the armies of the Polish king and the king of Prussia – August II the Strong. He participated in the battle of Poniec, which took place on the 8th day of November 1704, fought between the King of Sweden, Karol XII and the King of Poland, Stanisław Leszczyński. After the battle, in the dark of the night, Otto gathered numerous valuables and headed towards Silesia. Did he leave a treasure in this area, which was supposed to be collected by his descendant? This hypothesis has not been confirmed so far.

IV. The Palace as a dowry

Yet another proprietor of Trzebosz was Günter Reichsgraf von Finckenstein (1894 – 1898). His wife, Henrietta Gryfin von den Schulenburg (Otto Gustav's daughter), contributed the Palace as her dowry. The property of Trzebosz remained in the hands of the Fickenstein family until the interwar period.

V. Polish proprietors

In 1923, Trzebosz became the property of the Czarnecki family. It was purchased from Count Fickenstein by Count Zygmunt Czarnecki of Dobrzyca. Three years later, the property comprising 559 hectares was in the possession of Stefan Czarnecki. Trzebosz remained in his hands until 1939.

VI. Property of the State Agricultural Enterprise

After the Second World War Trzebosz became the property of the State Treasury. The Palace was turned into dwelling units to be occupied by the employees of the State Agricultural Enterprise in Gościejewice. In the seventies, the Palace was to undergo a major redecoration – its residents had to vacate the premises and the Palace became deserted. In 1992 the Palace was taken over by the Poznań Agricultural Property Agency of the State Treasury. The said agency would sell the Palace later on.

VII. New proprietors and the return to glory days

Without a doubt, 2008 was the most successful year for the Palace in the past 50 years. The Palace and parts of the property were purchased by the Frankiewicz family from Poznań. Agriculture has been the family's focus for many years. The new deeply patriotic proprietors had been considering purchasing a palace in the province of Wielkopolska for many years. Trzebosz was a perfect place – they finally found a gem to be saved from devastation and inevitable oblivion and decided to breathe new life into the Palace. The renovation works were supervised by the heritage conservator – the slightest details and ornamentation were reconstructed.

Today, the Palace serves as a training and conference center (it is a perfect location for holding business meetings, training sessions, conferences and banquets) but also as a family event venue (wedding and funeral receptions, first communion parties). We will do our best to make sure your event becomes unforgettable and will be more than happy to work with you again.

The Palace holds beautiful chambers, a restaurant, hotel rooms, including a suite with a viewing balcony, and a billiard room in the basement. The Hunting Room, with its two beautiful fireplaces and polychrome ornamentation dating back to the second half of the eighteenth century, is a definite must-see. The garden, with its magnificent fountain, is a perfect outdoor wedding venue.

In 2014, the granary renovation works were completed. Currently, the granary holds a conference room, which can seat 200 people. The unique door leading to the room is ornamented with a male and a female motif. The couple, made by a sculptor, Mr. Stanisław Lipa, portray the traditional Poznań city garment. This ornamentation is a reference to the times, when the granary served as a grain storage. Furthermore, the room has an entresol as well as chandeliers ornamented with eagle sculptures. The room is air-conditioned, for the convenience of the visitors. You can try our bread baked in the furnace located near the granary. On request, we can also prepare wild boar venison or pork, served with groats, according to a traditional Polish recipe. Children attractions include a playground and a mini Zoo.