

KOZUCHÓW

History and City Monuments

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Based principally on: Rozwój przestrzenny Kozuchowa, od II poł. XIII w. do lat 50. XX w.

(Spatial Kozuchów development, from the 2nd half of XIII century to the 50s of the XX century)

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The City's History - Timeline

- ❖ **Early Middle Ages** - Dziadoszan tribes build fortified castle (town) in today's Kozuchów.
- ❖ **1125** - development of trade settlement, the first church in Kozuchów.
- ❖ **1273** - the first time in a document of Głogów's Prince Konrad I, appears the name of Kozuchów - *Diegotrych castelanus in Cosuchov*.
- ❖ **Second Half XIII c.** - influx of German settlers to the city, thanks to the translocation of Magdeburg law and privileges of Henry III. There is a German name for the city - *Freystadt*, which gradually displaces the Polish name.
- ❖ **1340-1369** - the foundation of Prince Henry V built a new parish church (former parish church burned down in 1339). A few years earlier, outside the city walls, Henry IV founded a hospital for the poor and sick, and next to it he erected the Church of the Holy Spirit.
- ❖ **XV c.** - Kozuchów received the right to mint its own coins, there were many urbanization changes: city was fortified by tall stone walls, in 1403 church of St. Lawrence was erected, and in 1489 built a new town hall. The suburbs grew. The city was a place of permanent residence of the princes of Głogów: Henry VIII, Henry IX and XI.
- ❖ **XIV-XVII c.** - numerous disasters: the Black Death epidemics, crop failure and numerous fires (to the XVIII century)
- ❖ **XV/XVI c.** - Głogów Duchy and Kozuchów survive and re-bloom, thanks to the the actions of the Jagiellonów: Prince Sigismund Jagiellończyk, who later became the Polish king, and who seated at the castle in Kozuchów a strong squad, whose task was to combat rampant banditry in the region.
- ❖ **1516** - Kozuchów castle came into possession of John von Rechenberg. The introduction in Lutheranism.
- ❖ **1618-1648** - *Thirty Years War*: a series of robberies and fires the city contribute to religious persecution. After the war: the city lost many rights, the number of inhabitants decreased. many buildings were rebuilt and remodeled including the parish church and town hall.
- ❖ **1678** - established waterworks supplying water from the surrounding hills, suburbs expanded (Evangelicals build a cemetery, today *Lapidarium*).
- ❖ **1700-1621** - *Northern War*: Swedish army of Charles XII marched into Kozuchów., suitable location for Protestant population.
- ❖ **1709** - Lutheran church built outside the city walls, a few years later the school.
- ❖ **1740** - King Frederick II, at the head of his troops, marched into the city: the transition to Prussia.
- ❖ **1759** - Kozuchów plundered by Russian troops.
- ❖ **1760** - City on fire, consumed more than 200 houses along with the town hall. During the restoration began the demolition of houses outside walls, the building blocks used to build new homes..

- ❖ **1806-1807** - Napoleon's invasion of the city, the imposition of contributions, the city's economy declined caused by the use of outdated, medieval methods.
- ❖ **1849** - Rebuilding town hall.
- ❖ **1869** - Launched new hospital.
- ❖ **1909** - Electric lighting was introduced and urban water supply was launched, eliminating oil lamps and wooden pipes and tanks.
- ❖ **XIX/XX c.** - Expanded of the suburbs, especially those situated on the eastern side of the city: railway station was built there.
- ❖ **1889-1890**- Koźuchów receives rail link with Nowa Sól and Żagań.
- ❖ **1930s** - Building of extensive military barracks.
- ❖ **1939** – In the city, opened a hospital for Polish POW's.
- ❖ **End of 1943** - Branch of the concentration camp of Gross-Rosen was organized. The prisoners were employed in local factories. The camp was liquidated on the eve of the seizure of the city by Soviet troops.
- ❖ **14 February 1945** – Soviet troops occupied the city
- ❖ **Summer 1945** – Polish administration was organized.
- ❖ **1953** - Koźuchów district dissolved, county authority moved to Nowa Sól

Parish Church p.w. Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary

- ❖ **1125** - The first church founded by Boleslaw the Wry-mouthed: Romanesque three-nave church with a rectangular chancel, built of stone.
- ❖ **1273** – Appears the first written mention of the parish church.
- ❖ **1339** – The church burned down in the great fire of the city.
- ❖ **1340–1369** - Rebuilding of the church by the foundation of Prince Henry V of Żagań: rebuilding in the Gothic style, widening aisles, setting the porch from the west and the north tower.
- ❖ **XV** - Expansion of Koźuchów, inspired by the princes of Głogów: outer walls received a series of chapels.
- ❖ **1488** – Partial burning of the church during the siege of the city.
- ❖ **XVI c.** - On the outer facade of the church began **stonework and bas-relief commemorative plates** of Koźuchów townspeople and nobility.
- ❖ **1554** - New fire in the city, all the vaults of the church collapsed. It was rebuilt in Renaissance style, and the tower received an attic.
- ❖ **1524-1628** - The church went to the possession of the Protestants.
- ❖ **1637** - Deliberate burning of the temple by the Swedish soldiers.
- ❖ **After 1648** - Church was rebuilt, new bells were hung, replaced damaged equipment with Renaissance Baroque style, south wall received another chapel.
- ❖ **1764** - Last fire of the church, the roof was burned. Tower received new covering dormer.
- ❖ **Second Half XIX c.** - Exchanged stained glass windows.
- ❖ **Second Half XX c.** – Church repaired several times.

- ❖ **Beginning XXI c.** – Restoration of the frescoes in the chapel of All Saints from end of XVII century and the main altar and pulpit.

Ratusz (Town Hall)

- ❖ **XIV c.** - Construction of City Hall, probably wooden buildings .
- ❖ **1488** – Ratusz burned
- ❖ **1489** - Town Hall rebuilt in late Gothic style as a storied building with bricks.
- ❖ **1554, 1637, 1769** – Multiple rebuildings after fires
- ❖ **XIX c.** – Reconstructed in the neoclassical style.
- ❖ **Second World War** – Town Hall is destroyed.
- ❖ **1963-1969** - Town Hall was rebuilt on the remains of the Gothic wall on the north side and nineteenth-century neoclassical eastern wall in the elements of contemporary architecture. Reconstruction of the Gothic tower after its collapse in 1963.

Mury obronne (City Walls)

- ❖ **1253** - Construction of fortifications (the strengthening of wood and earth).
- ❖ **XIII/XIV c.** - replacement of walls of stone and earthen fortifications:
 - constructed of field stone with brick breastworks,
 - raised to height of 8 m.,
 - wall thickness, 2 m thick, breastworks, 0.5 m,
 - inside, wooden bridges and porches to protect the defenders,
 - exterior, protruding from the ring of walls, three-levels, from the city direction opened up to full height, all surrounded by a moat, from the direction of the protected marshes
 - *Entry gateways:* from the East, gate Głogowska; West, Gate Żagańska; North, Gate Krośnieńska. Before the gates, flung over the moats, were wooden bridges.
- ❖ **XV c.** - Building from southern direction, gate Szprotawskiej. City fortified belt low stone walls with semicircular bastions.
- ❖ **XVII c.** - Fortifications lost their importance and renewals began to decline.
- ❖ **1764** - After the fire, the city walls were demolished and the wall-breastworks materials were used and earmarked for the reconstruction of the city.
- ❖ **1819** – All gates demolished (in order to facilitate communication), only the Krosno Gate tower was spared, moat was drained and dried.

Zamek (Castle)

- ❖ **XIV/XV c** - Piast dynasty of Głogów, castle erected on the site of the old castle, in the northwestern part of town. The castle consisted of:
 - curtain walls surrounding the courtyard,
 - square tower in south=west corner,
 - rectangular, storied residential building,
 - moat surrounding the whole of complex,
 - entrance from the city in the form of a drawbridge,
 - inclusion of the castle in the urban defenses.
- ❖ **After XVI c.** – The castle passed into the hands of John Albert, Sigismund I and Sigismund II August. Castle was extended in elevation by a curtain wall - building gate.
- ❖ **XVII c.** - Castle passed into private hands and became the seat of powerful families
- ❖ **1685** - Carmelites establish their monastery in the castle. Carmelites added the north curtain wall and south wing. Baroque tower was crowned with a cupola.
- ❖ **1705** - Carmelites erected the chapel from direction south- west.
- ❖ **1810** - Carmelite monastery dissolved in Koźuchów. City takes over the castle and transformed it into an armory.
- ❖ **Late 80s of XIX c.**- Castle is taken into possession of local Protestant community.
- ❖ **1897** - Protestant community erects a larger church on the spot of the chapel.
- ❖ **Second World War** - The castle is used as private apartments and for the use of the local sports club.
- ❖ **Late 60s of XX c.** – Building is adapted for use as a social-cultural center.
- ❖ **1976-84** - Complete renovation as a house of culture and library.