

**Summary of doctoral thesis:** Małgorzata Imiołek, „Peasant stone architecture in the Kielce region since the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century”; Promoter - prof. dr hab. Jan Święch, **05.12.2016**

The subject of the paper is a monographic elaboration of the phenomenon of peasant stone architecture in the Kielce region in the period from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The aim of the study was to present a typology of peasant stone objects and determine the extent and determinants of the genesis and continuity of the functioning of this type of construction. The basis for the development were the materials of field research conducted by the author over approx. 20 years (second half of the 1990s and the years 2001-2005) and archival sources, as well as all sorts of statistics and records on the traditional rural architecture. Extremely valuable was the source material from the archive of the Museum of Kielce Countryside. When it comes to literature, taking into account that there are virtually no scientific studies dealing strictly with peasant stone architecture on Polish territory, it was necessary to extract any information on that issue both from the scientific and popular - scientific or popular literature. One has also analyzed the contemporary books, as well as studies from the interwar and earlier periods.

The discussed paper involves three main research problems, namely the typology of the stone peasant architecture, its spatial - temporal coverage and factors influencing the functioning of this architecture in the study area. All of them required the rear of the examined phenomenon in a broad context, which consisted of: characteristics of the study area in terms of physiography, the environment and the settlement landscape, ownership relations and membership administration in the reporting period (chap. I and II) as well as the general characteristics of traditional peasant architecture in Kielce region (chap. III). It was necessary also to discuss local stone architecture (types, processing, processing requirements, technical requirements, masonry structures), and its perception by the peasant user (chap. IV). Similarly as in case of presentation of the position of stone architecture in the historic architectural landscape of the traditional village of Kielce region, in which it functioned within the framework of religious, court and finally peasant architecture (chap. V). The subject of discussion of the author is folk architecture seen through the prism of only one feature, namely the specific type of building material, which is an essential distinguishing feature of these objects, both in terms of the characteristics of the material itself and construction technology. Specific types and forms of stone peasant architecture, recorded directly in the studied area, as well as in source materials and literature relating to the study area (chap. VI), do not show what true forms are specific only to this type of architecture, but some of them occurred here much more often than in the local wooden architecture from the same period and functioned much longer. Stone as a building material formed very distinctive plastic image of village architecture, specific for identifiable areas that can be considered to be specific architectural regions, clearly different from areas dominated by wooden architecture. The range of stone architecture in the studied areas underwent some changes in the assumed period of time, but generally of a clearly expansive character (chap. VII). Another important issue of a smaller study was also the identification of factors determining the occurrence of peasant stone architecture in the study area. One has analyzed both natural factors (among others degree of prevalence and availability of deposits of stone, and its usefulness as a building material) and anthropogenic (economic-social, technological and cultural determinants) and the degree of influence of each of them on the studied phenomenon (chap. VIII). The result of these analyzes was among others the confirmation of assumption of the existence of the local tradition of life of stone material by the villagers, positively verified, both in the archival material, and, above all, in the course of fieldwork.

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