



History of the property.

The property was first mentioned in the 14th century. Photo above the former Palace that sat grandly on the end of the Lippa alley. Which today is a protected lane way. Known then as Schloss Nieder- Schönbrunn. The palace was renewed and remodelled in the 18th century. It was largely destroyed inside by the Russians then progressively in complete ruin 1969. From that point on taken piece by piece until nothing but a few scarce stones we see today.

History of ownership

In **1531** the owners family Von Warnsdorf. **1704** Ferdinand Adolph von Loeben. **1706 - 1747** his daughter **Joanna Viktoria** Tugendreich (1) married to Moritz Von Sachsen. (2) Married to Oberstleutnant Von Runckel their son owned the estate until **1770**. But since he did not marry it fell back to family Von Loeben. They sold it to Countess Von Rex. In **1780** it was bought by Ferdinand Otto Von Schindel and Dromsdorf. The last German owner was Otto Count Fink Von Finckenstein and his son Hans Graff Finck Von Finckenstein who passed away only in 2017 aged 102 years. After the war it was owned by Polish Government and used as an agricultural enterprise then sold to a polish farmer. Since **2011** it has been owned by the Rollans Family from Australia.

Further Reading on the Palace of Johanna Victoria (Connections to Chopin & George Sand) - Moritz von Sachsen / Maurice de Saxe who was her husband for at least a decade later became the Marshal/Commander-in-Chief of France under King Louis XV and won one of the most important battles of XVIII (at Fontenoy: France against English, Dutch and Austrian forces). After moving to France he never married, so Johann Victoria (who is buried somewhere in or around the church in Studniska) was his only wife.

Out of the wedlock he fathered a girl who became a grand aristocrat and in her house brought up her granddaughter Aurore Dupin who used pen-name George Sand (and was the most famous female writer in Europe in her lifetime).

Her name - Aurore - was given to her in memory of Maurice de Saxe's mother: Countess Aurore von Konigsmark who was a famous mistress to August II of Poland and Saxony. George Sand was the first famous feminist writer there is a connection between her and Johanna Victoria who was also apparently an independent and creative woman and one could imagine her as creating in Nieder-Schonbrunn a center of high-culture, as did George Sand in Nohant in whose palace Frederic Chopin spent summers (in total more than 4 years of his short life) and composed almost all his greatest works.

Once a large estate of over 900HA with 120 workers now comprising only 14HA including the private park. Some buildings and the grand front entrance are listed today as National Heritage and or Monument as initiated by the Rollans. It is to be renovated and preserved over time respectfully. The property is mostly used for horses and can accommodate guests who wish to stay and explore lower Silesia. It is planned that later it will attract micro businesses who wish to establish themselves here in the many interesting spaces the property has to offer. ie: natural products a bakery, Polish arts and crafts or small coffee house.

www.studniskahorsecentrum.eu