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Summary of the Doctoral Dissertation: *The Trevano Family of Their Own Coat of Arms: A Study of the History of an Italian Family and Its Assimilation into the Society of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth*

This doctoral dissertation examines the history of the Italian Trevano family, focusing particularly on the biographies of its members who lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and explores the processes of their assimilation into early modern Polish society.

The primary chronological scope of the work is defined by two key events in the history of the Trevano family in Poland: the arrival of the architect Giovanni Trevano in the late 16th century, and the death of the last male descendant of the family in 1767. The timeframe for the section on the Italian branch of the family spans from 1198 to the first quarter of the 17th century, with some biographical details of Giovanni Trevano and his two youngest daughters extending into the early 18th century.

The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, and a conclusion. The introduction outlines the research objectives, poses key research questions, and presents the current state of scholarship. The first chapter provides information about the origins of the Trevano family and lists its earliest documented members who lived in the present-day canton of Ticino, Switzerland. It also discusses the Trevano coat of arms, the family's connection to the village of Cassarate near Lugano, and identifies Antonio, who lived in the first half of the 15th century, as the progenitor of the branch from which Giovanni, the future court servant of Sigismund III, descended. The chapter also traces the history of five generations of Antonio's descendants.

The second chapter focuses on the architect Giovanni Trevano, proposing hypotheses about his birthdate, education, and the circumstances of his emigration. Particular attention is given to his early career in Poland, which influenced many of his life choices, such as remaining outside the jurisdiction of Kraków's municipal law. The chapter also discusses key aspects of Trevano's biography, including his royal *servitorate* and the establishment and operation of his construction company. The analysis of his architectural works highlights the relationship between his professional success, wealth, and social standing.

The third chapter explores the lives of Giovanni's children and grandchildren, particularly his son Franciszek, the most prominent member of the first generation born in the Commonwealth, who obtained Polish *indigenatio* in 1662. The biographies of Giovanni's other sons and daughters are also presented, including those daughters who returned to Lugano with their mother after their father's death. Special attention is given to Jan, Franciszek's son, who was the first male member of the family to marry a noblewoman and who became the burgrave of Kraków in 1713. The chapter traces the fate of Jan's children, particularly his sons, up to the death of the last male descendant.

The fourth chapter addresses the assimilation of successive generations of the Trevano family into early modern Polish society by reconstructing the networks of contacts they built. The analysis of the complex processes of adaptation, integration, and assimilation provides insight into the life choices made by members of the family, who by the third generation were fully integrated into the Polish nobility.

The available source material has allowed, for the first time in historiography, a comprehensive presentation of the history of the Trevano family in Poland and its connection to the Italian branch, correcting numerous errors and identifying previously unknown family lines. Additionally, many long-standing scholarly inaccuracies regarding the architect Giovanni Trevano and his descendants have been clarified.

The primary methods used in the dissertation include genealogical and historical methods, such as reconstruction, retrogression, progression, induction, deduction, and comparative analysis, selected according to the type of source material. The social network analysis method was also employed, particularly for the final chapter.

The dissertation is based on 322 source units and 430 bibliographic references, supplemented by illustrative material and genealogical tables that facilitate orientation in the material related to successive generations of the family.

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