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**“LVIV POLYTECHNIC – MOTHER OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
IN POLAND”: PROFESSORS AND GRADUATES
OF THE LVIV POLYTECHNIC AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR**

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Abstract. The article presents the area of activity of Polish professors and graduates of the Architecture Department of Lviv Polytechnic after their forced emigration in 1946 from Lviv. Their professional and educational activity under the new social and political conditions was shown. Their contribution to the formation of professional architectural education in Poland in the postwar period was determined.

Key words: Lviv Polytechnic, Poland, architectural school, postwar period

1. Introduction

After the Second World War, as a result of geopolitical changes, Lviv became a part of Soviet Ukraine, and this fact has caused the significant changes in the activity of most state institutions, including the educational ones. Not only the changes in political structure, but the forced mass exodus of ethnic Poles has transformed educational system. Polish scholars moved to Poland and created new vocational centers there. Their contribution is yet to be appreciated, but even now, it is written that Lviv Polytechnic is the mother of Polish technical educational institutions. This was the name given to Polytechnic by the authors of the jubilee book dedicated to Wrocław Polytechnic 50th anniversary. They wrote, “The importance of Lviv Polytechnic for developing technical sciences, for creating Polish academic staff, forming technical staff, developing industry, forming Polish technical terminology, then, twice in 1918 and in 1945, for developing Polish educational institutions, is immense” [1]. These words fully refer also to architects.

2. Analysis of recent researches and publications

Today, the theme of the activity of Polish teachers and scholars, as well as practicing architects, has become the subject of many scientific articles and even books. The materials of the article are based on the analysis and synthesis of information from published sources (mostly Polish authors). But the published materials do not yet form a coherent picture of the influence of the traditions of the Lviv architectural school on the formation of Polish architecture after the Second World War.

The purpose of the article is to show the importance of the professors and architects of the Lviv Polytechnic’s Architectural Department for the formation of professional architectural education in Poland in the post-war period.

3. Basic Theory Part

In 1944 after the liberation from fascist invaders the activity of Lviv Polytechnic institute was recommenced, but changed. The postwar changes appeared to be radical and were connected with the mass leaving of the ethnic Poles. On 6 December 1944 p. at the meeting with the Lviv intellectuals Ivan Hrushetsky

the secretary of Lviv Communist party committee informed that the teachers, which want to teach in Polish had to leave and those who remained had to agree with the fact that Lviv became a Soviet city subordinated to Soviet legislation [2]. The staff of Polytechnic was faced with a painful choice: to remain or to leave ... The problem was solved almost unanimously, namely, to leave². At the general meeting of the Lviv Polytechnic teachers the decision concerned the moving to Gdansk of a scientific staff with the purpose of its activity continuation at the education establishment under the title Naval Polytechnic was made. However, the Warsaw authorities sent the refusal, as they considered the teachers of Lviv Polytechnic to have to intensify the education not only in Gdansk but in the other Polish towns such as Wrocław, Hliviśi, Krakow as well [3].

A real exodus started just at the end of spring in 1945. The first group of the former Polytechnic teachers departed from a railway station Peresenkivka to Krakow, Gliwice and Gdansk. Then there was the next group, which went out on October 28 to Krakow, Gliwice, Wrocław, Poznan and Gdansk. The last group went to Poland in June 1946 [4]. As from 1945 only a professor of Polytechnic architectural department Jan Bahensky and a former teacher Marian Nikodemowicz remained to work at Lviv Polytechnic institute.

Not only the teachers of Architectural department, but the students and the practicing architects moved to Polish People's Republic. In a matter of months there was no ethnic Poles-architects left in Lviv.

The biggest number of staff of the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic, who emigrated to Poland, stayed in Wrocław and Gliwice. Many of them emigrated to Kraków and Gdansk. Witold Szolginia went to Warsaw. In total, 45 people of the academic staff emigrated. Among them, there were those who were already professors, and those who obtained their academic titles working in Poland.

Wrocław became the biggest centre, where immigrants from Lviv stayed. Most of professors stayed there due to the favorable conditions, since almost all buildings of the former educational institutions were kept and there was an opportunity to find the accommodation as well. Among the professors who stayed in Wrocław Polytechnic were Tadeusz Wróbel, Tadeusz Broniewski, Julian Duchowicz, Kondrat Dyba, Marian Rechorowski, Janusz Szablowski, Andrzej Frydecki, Bronisław Wiktor Tadeusz Brzoza, Kazimierz Ciechanowski, Dobrosław Chajka, Jacek Fuliński, Jerzy Hawrot, Stanisław Mielnicki, Andrzej Rzymkowski, Czesław Wajdzik [5].

T. Wróbel was the one who inspired the creation of the Faculty of Architecture at Wrocław Polytechnic. At first, the Department of Architecture existed within the Construction Faculty, which was eliminated in 1949–1950. Instead, the new faculties were created: the Faculty of Architecture and the Faculty of Engineering. The latter consisted of the two sections – Land and Water. The professors and alumni of Lviv Polytechnic were the organizers of separate departments and became the first lecturers of the Faculty of Architecture.

Tadeusz Stanisław Wróbel (1886–1974) was a prominent architect, urbanist and teacher represented the Lviv architecture school of the inter-war period. Before World War I, he graduated from Lviv Polytechnic. Since 1921 he worked first as an assistant and then as a constructor at the Faculty of Architecture. In 1939 he held the post of the Head of the Department of City Planning at Lviv Polytechnic. During German Occupation he taught City Planning, working at the same time as a construction consultant at Higher Technical Courses opened at the Polytechnic at that time. In October 1945, he moved to Wrocław, where he took part in the foundation of Wrocław Polytechnic. He worked at the Department of Land Construction and after the Faculty of Architecture and Construction had been established, he became its first Dean in 1945–1947. He obtained the title of Professor Extraordinary in 1948 and created the Department of Urban Studies [6].

Tadeusz Andrzej Broniewski herbu Tarnawa (1894–1976) came from Kraków. In 1923–1931, he worked in Lviv Polytechnic. Later he was the Director of the State Construction School in Jarosław. In 1944, he moved from Jarosław to Wrocław Polytechnic. Since 1946 he worked in Wrocław Polytechnic at the Department of the History of Architecture, which had been organized by him. He headed the Department until his retirement in 1964. The contribution of T. Broniewski to the development of Polish theory and history of architecture can hardly be overestimated. His monographs dedicated to the history of Polish and world architecture became classics [7].

Kondrat Dyba (1907–1991) began his studies at the General Faculty of Lviv Polytechnic in 1926. In 1929, he started working as a deputy assistant at the Department of Descriptive Geometry. In 1930, he began studying at the Faculty of Architecture. He survived the War and Occupation in Lviv. In 1944, he moved to Poland. Since 1945 he worked in Wrocław Polytechnic delivering lectures mostly in Descriptive Geometry for the specialties of

² In April 1945, 204 Poles worked in the Lviv Polytechnic, while the total number of employees was 272. See: Kalbarczyk S (2011), *Czystka na uczelniach. Zagłada polskiego środowiska naukowego we Lwowie po '44*, *Biuletyn IPN*, nr 3.

Mathematics and Geodesy, and later for the students of the Faculty of Architecture. He became the author of a new conception in teaching Descriptive Geometry [8].

Marian Rehorowski (1911–1973) was, first and foremost, a famous interior designer. He also studied in Lviv Polytechnic until 1939. After the end of the War, he moved to Wrocław. Because of certain circumstances, he managed to defend his diploma only in 1946 in Kraków Polytechnic. He taught subjects connected with interior and furniture design. More than 70 academic publications were dedicated to this topic.

Tadeusz Brzoza (1911–1985) graduated from the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1939. During World War II, he stayed in Lviv, and, in 1947, he moved to Wrocław. Since that time, his life was connected with Wrocław Polytechnic, where he worked as a deputy professor and as the Head of the Department of Public-Dwelling Buildings Design. Later he headed dwelling buildings design institutions. In 1975, he became the Professor Ordinary [9].

Janusz Szablowski (1909–1982) entered the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1929, and in 1934, he became a junior assistant at the Department of Polish Architecture headed by professor Marian Osiński. He received his diploma only in 1939. Since 1947 he lived in Wrocław, working in Wrocław Polytechnic at the Department of Rural Construction which was headed by the professor Tadeusz Brzoza. At the same time, he worked as a practicing architect and developing the projects of space planning of numerous cities such as Kłodzko, Bielawy, Dusznik, Kudowa, Radków, Nowa Rudzka, Lewin Kłodzki, Mysłakowice and Polanica. He also taught at other faculties of Wrocław Polytechnic. In 1986, he obtained the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences [10].

Andrzej Frydecki (1903–1989) began his studies in Lviv Polytechnic in 1922, and, since 1928 he worked as an assistant and then associate professor at the Departments headed by W. Derdacki and W. Minkiewicz. When the War broke out, he was in Lviv, but in 1943, he had to leave the city because of Nazi persecution. In 1945, he went to Katowice, where he worked as an executive officer and then the director of the City Department in the Regional Board of Directors for space planning. At the same time, starting from 1945, he began to work at the Department of Utilitarian Construction of Wrocław Polytechnic [11].

Professor Dobrosław Chajka (1909–1992) received a diploma in Engineering after graduating from the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1932. Apart from he painted a lot he created lot of designs. In 1945, he settled down in Wrocław, taking the post of a deputy professor and heading the Department of Drawing. Professor D. Chajka took an active part in the reconstruction of destroyed post-war Wrocław [12].

Jerzy Stanisław Hawrot (1911–1962) started his studies at the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1930. He received his diploma in 1939. After German Occupation of Lviv, he moved to Kraków, where he stayed until the end of the War. In 1945, he was invited to Wrocław to help organize Polytechnic. He worked as an associate professor at the Department headed by T. Wróbel, and later at the other departments. In 1950, after he defended his thesis, he became the first Doctor, which obtained this academic degree at the Faculty of Architecture in Wrocław Polytechnic [13].

Stanisław Mielnicki (1898–1969) also studied at the Faculty of Architecture in Lviv Polytechnic. In 1924, he began his work as a lecturer first in Lviv, and then in Katowice, Tarnów and Bytom. After defending his diploma in 1926, he worked as a successful architect. Since 1946 he lived in Wrocław and started working at the Construction Faculty of Wrocław Polytechnic, where he headed the Department of General Construction. In 1949, he obtained the title of Professor Ordinary. He was the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture. In 1957, he moved to Kraków, where he started working at the Construction Faculty of Kraków Polytechnic [14].

The destiny of Bronisław Wiktor (1886–1961) was connected with Lviv Polytechnic as well. He started his studies in Lviv Polytechnic in 1905 at the Faculty of Architecture. At the same time he worked hard as a practicing architect, and in 1913, he began his teaching career at the Department of Architecture Forms. During the inter-war period, he also worked at Lviv Polytechnic and in the State School of Art Craft. In 1946, he had to leave Lviv and moved to Wrocław, where he started his work as an assistant of the Department of Drawing at the Faculty of Architecture. In 1951, he became an associate professor. Apart from his teaching and practical work, he took up painting and graphics [15].

Ewa Cieszyńska-Kazimirowska (1923–1972) started working as an assistant at the Department of Urban Studies headed by the professor T. Wróbel in 1949. She began her studies at the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv

Polytechnic in 1945, and, after the repatriation, she continued studying at the Faculty of Architecture of Kraków Polytechnic. She designed landscapes at the Department of Urban Studies in Wrocław Polytechnic, and, in 1963, she defended her thesis on the topic of landscape organization in Wrocław [16].

The merits of Lviv professors and alumni are genuinely priceless. They promoted creation of an extremely powerful Wrocław architecture school. Their teaching work was described in the book by Zenon Prętczyński “Memories about the professors of the Faculty of Architecture of Wrocław Polytechnic (from the years of studies 1947–1952)” (“Wspomnienia o profesorach Wydziału Architektury Politechniki Wrocławskiej (z lat studiów 1947–1952)”) with great love and respect.

The role of Lviv professors in organizing the work of Śląsk Polytechnic was invaluable. Śląsk Polytechnic was the only higher educational institution to be organized from scratch. When it was just founded, it had neither the premises of its own nor the infrastructure. The opening of Polytechnic took place on May 24 1945. There was no separate Faculty of Architecture. Instead, four departments specializing in Architecture worked within the Faculty of Construction Engineering: the Department of Architecture Forms and Design, the Department of General Construction, the Department of Utilitarian Construction, and the Department of Housing Settlements as well. In 1949, the Section of Architecture was created at the Faculty of Construction Engineering. And the Faculty of Architecture was opened only in 1977. Z. Majerski was its first Dean.

W. Derdacki, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski, J. Duchowicz, Z. Majerski, F. Mauer, Cz. Thullie W. Śmiałowski, W. Buć were among those alumni of the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic, who developed architecture in Gliwice.

Władysław Dominik Derdacki (1882–1951) was also Lviv Polytechnic alumnus of 1907. He worked as a senior assistant at the Faculty of Architecture. Later, together with W. Minkiewicz, he founded a design company “Derdacki i Minkiewicz” in 1911. Since 1914 he was a member of the Examination Board at the Department of Architecture. In 1920, he was appointed Professor Extraordinary, and in 1924 – Professor Ordinary of the Faculty of Architecture in Polytechnic. In 1922–1923 and also in 1927–1930, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture. W. Derdacki left an incredibly rich legacy in Lviv [17]. In 1945–1946, Professor W. Derdacki was the Head of the Department of Construction. Apart from this, he was engaged in an active academic work, researching efficient dwelling houses planning. He published a lot of works in professional journals. Professor was remembered as an incredibly kind person with an exquisite sense of humor, with profound knowledge, which he eagerly passed on to his students [18].

Tadeusz Teodorowicz-Todorowski (1907–2001) belonged to the generation of Lviv architects, who managed to do a lot for inter-war Lviv [19]. After graduating from the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1931, he worked at the Department of Architecture II, headed by W. Minkiewicz, as a senior assistant until 1938. In Lviv, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski worked a lot on different projects and took part in architecture contests, where he won first prizes³. During German Occupation, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski worked in Polytechnic, substituting for W. Minkiewicz (who, at that time, was sent to Donbas). He emigrated to Poland with the second wave in summer 1945, intending to settle down in Gdansk. However, Rector of Śląsk Polytechnic professor Kuczewski persuaded him to stay in Gliwice. From November 1 1945 till 1953, he headed the Department of Housing Settlements at the Faculty of Construction Engineering, teaching architects. In 1970, he obtained the title of Professor Ordinary. He took part in the social life of Gliwice, Kraków, Katowice. In 1977, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski retired but he did not lose touch with the educational institution.

T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski’s architectural legacy is incredibly rich. Following the best traditions of Lviv Polytechnic, he designed the building of Chemistry Faculty Auditorium (1947) and the building of Construction Faculty (1949–1952) for Śląsk Polytechnic. The architecture of the former building is very close

³ Unfortunately, one of his most significant works – Missionaries’ church in Lviv (III prize in the contest of 1937 and taken into realization) – was not completed. Only the ground floor was built. During the War, according to B. Victor’s proposal, the design was a bit changed. However, construction works were not carried out. After the War, monks were evicted. The frame, which had not been completed, was used for the design of a sports hall “Labour Reserves”, which now is a building of Lviv Polytechnic.

to the best examples of Lviv inter-war Modernism due to its precise geometric forms and planning solution efficiency. The building is made of dark red brick with ornamented brickwork, which reflected the traditions of local construction. The great building of the Construction Faculty has a different solution. The reduced variant of a classic four-pillar portico, which underlines the significance of the building, stresses the main façade. The building of the City administration in Gliwice (1949) is of a modernistic appearance. In the 1950-s, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski designed a housing estate in a central part of the city (1954) and a school (1958) in Sosnowiec. Among other objects created for Polytechnic, we can note the reconstruction of the Cinema X (1958), which appeared in the building of the early XX century, and also the buildings of 1970 – Technological pavilion of the Engineering-Sanitary Department in Gliwice (1970), the Faculty of Architecture (1972), the Laboratory of the Construction Faculty (1973). Teodorowicz-Todorowski left many unrealized projects, photographs that were shown in the world exhibitions, scientific articles and in his creative legacy [20].

Julian Duchowicz (1912–1972) and Zygmunt Majerski (1909–1979), the two more personalities who came from Lviv, were also connected with Gliwice Polytechnic [21]. Their co-operation began in Lviv. In 1929–1936 J. Duchowicz studied at the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic, and, during his last year of studying, he worked as a junior and then senior assistant at the Department of Utilitarian Construction. Z. Majerski studied in Lviv Polytechnic in 1927–1934. In 1935–1937, he was a deputy assistant and then junior assistant at the Department of Historic Architecture. Later, in 1938–1939, he was a senior assistant of the Department of Architecture II [22]. Their architectural collaboration started with participation in numerous contests as students. During the War, their paths went separately for some time. Z. Majerski left Lviv during the wartime, and, in 1940–1945, he was even a prisoner in Murnau. After his release, he stayed in Italy, where he designed and built Military Cemetery in Bologna. In 1947 he came back to Gliwice Polytechnic. At that time, J. Duchowicz, who had to leave Lviv in 1945, was already working there. Since that time, they worked together at the Construction Engineering Faculty at the Department of Utilitarian Construction. In 1954, they moved to Wrocław to work at Polytechnic. At first, they were the deputy deans in 1961–1964. Since 1968 J. Duchowicz headed the Institute of Architecture in Wrocław Polytechnic. However, Z. Majerski left Wrocław in 1964 to head the newly established Department of Dwelling Houses and Service Institutions Design at the Faculty of Industrial and General Construction of Śląsk Polytechnic in Gliwice. In 1977, after organizing the Faculty of Architecture, he became its first Dean.

The collaboration of Z. Majerski and J. Duchowicz is a pattern of a great architecture tandem. They participated in many contests, where their designs won first prizes. One of their first realized objects was the Palace of Youth in Katowice (1949–1951)⁴. The architectural solution of the Palace reflects modernistic view of the architects, which had been formed back in Lviv. The solution of the building of the Mining Faculty of Śląsk Polytechnic in Gliwice was more “classical” (1953). The architectural solution of the House of Music and Dance in Zabrze (1957) was interesting by its geometrism and solution efficiency, and it definitely goes back to the heritage of inter-war Modernism. The Theatre in Opole (1965–1975), built later, is distinguished by its extremely modern architectural solution [23].

Franciszek Mauer belonged to the generation of Lviv Polytechnic alumni. He graduated during German Occupation – in 1943. And in October 1945 he was admitted to work at the Department of Architecture Design. However, he decided not to stay in Lviv, and left for Śląsk with the last wave of the repatriation. F. Mauer did not begin teaching in Gliwice Polytechnic straight away. In 1949 he started working at the Department of the History of Architecture in Śląsk Polytechnic as an assistant. After defending his doctoral thesis (1962), he worked as an associate professor. First and foremost, F. Mauer made a name for himself as a renovator of architecture monuments, working from 1972 till 1988 as the Head of the Architecture History and Monuments Restoration group at the Ministry of Education and Science [24].

Czesław Thullie (1888–1976) graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Lviv Polytechnic in 1911. In a year, he obtained the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, having defended his thesis “On

⁴ The architectural complex together with the Palace was included into the list of monuments on April 13 2010 (registration number – A/301/10).

Renaissance churches in Lviv". At the same time, he studied in Munich, and later in professors Batovski and Bratkowski's private art studio in Lviv. Cz. Thullie was equally successful in many spheres. He was a successful practicing architect, a scientist, and a teacher. In 1945, Cz. Thullie moved to Katowice and took part in organising Śląsk Polytechnic in Gliwice, where, in 1946, he took the post of a professor at the Department of Architecture Forms and Design at the Construction Engineering Faculty. Later he became the Head of this Department and held this post until his retirement. Since 1951, Cz. Thullie also worked on renovating architecture monuments in Katowice City Design. He was a member of the Renovators Board of the Province conservator of architecture monuments in Katowice and Opole. His scientific works focused on architecture monuments conservation, especially in the eastern part of Poland [25].

Władysław Śmiałowski (1898–1973) was also a graduate of the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic. He received his diploma in Engineering in 1927. However, he started working in 1922 as a junior assistant at the Department of General Construction. In 1934, he moved to Warsaw, where he worked on constructing military objects until the outbreak of World War II, supervising the construction of an airfield in Dęblin in 1935–1937. In June 1945, he was directed to organize Śląsk Polytechnic in Gliwice. He participated in organizing the Construction Engineering Faculty, namely the Institution of Building Materials Technology, which he headed until 1946. W. Śmiałowski's career was developing rather quickly. Until 1949 he was a deputy professor and the Head of the Department of General construction. In 1956–1957, he was Dean of the Faculty of Industrial and General Construction. He obtained the title of Professor in 1964. W. Śmiałowski was also one of those who initiated creating the Faculty of Sanitary Engineering and the Institution of Construction Acoustics in Polytechnic. He received numerous awards from different state institutions [26].

Włodzimierz Buć (1909–1969) received a diploma of engineer-architect in 1934. Since 1935 he worked as an assistant at the Department of Architecture I headed by professor J. Bagenski. From 1937 till 1938, W. Buć was working at Construction department of the Postal and Telegraph Administration in Lviv. In 1945 he emigrated to Poland. At that time, he worked hard as a teacher of Polytechnic as well as a private one. In the educational institution, his career started from the post of an associate professor at the Department of Utilitarian Construction, where he taught the Fundamentals of Design. Later he headed the Department of Industrial Architecture and, since 1966, he was the Head of the Architecture section at the Construction Faculty. Apart from teaching, W. Buć worked a lot as a practicing architect, supervising Gliwice department of Katowice City Design (in 1952–1955). In 1955–1958, he was the Chief Architect of Katowice Province. Residential and administrative buildings in many cities of Śląsk were built according to his projects. He also undertook city planning projects [27].

The contribution of the professors and alumni of the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic to the development of architecture school in Śląsk Polytechnic can hardly be overemphasized. They were at the forefront of the architectural school formation. Today's teaching and research work is conducted on the basis of the Lviv architecture school principles. Moreover, Lviv architects contributed a lot to the development of architecture of the post-war Katowice, Gliwice and other cities in Śląsk.

3. Conclusions

The theme of the coverage of the activities of Lviv architects and teachers who were forced to leave Lviv in 1945–1946 is extremely important, multifaceted, in the end, incredibly interesting. In short, it is impossible to cover all aspects, and, in particular, practical activity, the transfer of the traditions of the interwar Lviv modernism to the soil of socialist Poland, as well as the practices of restoration, which was agreed upon during the rebuilding of the destroyed Wrocław and Gdansk. The methods of organizing educational work, due to which the Polytechnic Śląsk and Gliwice appeared, became important, and the architectural schools in Wrocław and Gliwice were strengthened. Thus, it can be argued that the activities of the teachers and graduates of the Lviv Polytechnic have created a solid foundation for the formation of architectural education and practice in post-war Poland, but a genuine and comprehensive assessment of their activities is a matter of future scientific research.

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“ЛЬВІВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА – МАТИ ТЕХНІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ У ПОЛЬЩІ”: ПРОФЕСОРИ І ВИПУСКНИКИ ЛЬВІВСЬКОЇ ПОЛІТЕХНІКИ ПІСЛЯ ДРУГОЇ СВІТОВОЇ ВІЙНИ

Анотація. Львівська архітектурна школа, сформована у стінах “Львівської політехніки” починаючи від 1875 р. вважалася однією із найкращих архітектурних шкіл тогочасної Європи. Після геополітичного перекрою карти Європи у 1939 р., а згодом після Другої світової війни доля багатьох архітекторів, життя та творчість яких була пов’язана із Львівською політехнікою, кардинально змінилася. Специфіку ситуації надає той факт, що львівські архітектори змушені були змінити не лише рідне середовище проживання та професійної діяльності, але й переорієнтувати та пристосувати свій традиційний світогляд до нових соціокультурних реалій Польської Народної республіки.

Повоєнна діяльність цих архітекторів залишається поки що малодослідженою. Фрагментарні розвідки та статті ще не формують цілісної картини впливу традицій львівської архітектурної школи на формування польської архітектури після Другої світової війни. Мета статті – виявити значення випускників та викладачів “Львівської політехніки” для розвитку польської архітектурної освіти у повоєнний час. Їхня діяльність розглядається не лише не у вузькому професійному ракурсі, а з позицій соціальних та суспільних.

У статті наголошено, що діяльність викладачів та випускників Львівської політехніки створили міцний фундамент для формування архітектурної освіти та практики у повоєнній Польщі. Виїхавши до Кракова, Вроцлава, Глівіц, Гданська, вони професійно пропрацювали до кінця свого життя. Багато з них займали керівні посади у різноманітних навчальних закладах архітектурного спрямування та в урядових органах. Важливими стали методи організації навчальної роботи, завдяки якій постала Політехніка Сльонська і Глівіцах та зміцнилися архітектурні школи у Вроцлаві. Оцінка значення діяльності цих архітекторів ще є попереду, а ця стаття – це спроба коротко оглянути їх доробок, пов’язавши його із практикою міжвоєнного Львова, проте всебічна оцінка їхньої діяльності – це справа майбутніх наукових досліджень.

Ключові слова: Львівська політехніка, Польща, архітектурна школа, післявоєнний період.