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Svitlana Linda,
Dr. of Science on Architecture, Prof.,
Head of the Department of Design and Basis of Architecture
Lviv Politechnic National University

THE ARCHITECT IN THE EPOCH OF CHANGES: THE FATE OF LVIV POLYTECHNIC GRADUATES AND PROFESSORS AFTER 1945. CASE OF WROCLAW AND GLIWICE

The article shows the fate of graduates and professors of the Lviv Polytechnic National University, Department of Architecture after their forced deportation in 1945-1946 to Poland. Showing their importance for the development and formation of academic architectural education in higher educational institutions of Wrocław and Gliwice.

Keywords: Lviv Politechnic, Wrocław, Gliwice, architecture, Professors.

Formulation of Problem

In 1944 Lviv Polytechnic Institute started working after German occupation again. The changes in its functioning which occurred this time were drastic and connected with mass emigration of ethnic Poles from Polytechnic. On December 6 1944 at the meeting with Lviv intelligentsia, Ivan Hrushetskyi, Secretary of Lviv committee of the Communist party, informed that those professors who wished to teach in Polish had to leave and those who stayed had to accept the fact that Lviv was Soviet and governed by Soviet legislation [1]. Most people then did not fully believe that the changes were inevitable. But in January 1945, Lviv Polytechnic professors received first invitations to move to Gdansk to develop Gdansk Polytechnic. On February 13, local newspaper “Chervonyi Prapor” printed the results of Yalta Conference, where the eastern borders of Poland along the so called Curzon line were fixed: Lviv appeared on the territory of Soviet Ukraine. After German capitulation, repatriation bureaus were opened and ethnic Poles were encouraged to move to the territory of Polish People’s Republic [2, p. 67]. Polytechnic employees had a tough choice: to stay or to leave...

The choice was made almost unanimously – to leave [1]¹. It was decided at the general meeting of Lviv Polytechnic professors that all academic staff would move to Gdansk to continue their work in an educational institution called Marine

¹ In April 1945, 204 Poles worked in Lviv Polytechnic, taking into account the fact that the total number of staff was 272. See: Sławomir Kalbarczyk, Czystka na uczelniach. Zagłada polskiego środowiska naukowego we Lwowie po '44, Biuletyn IPN, nr 3/2011.

Polytechnic. However, Warsaw sent a rejection on the grounds of the fact that Lviv Polytechnic professors had to reinforce higher educational institutions not only in Gdansk but also in other cities of Poland – Wrocław, Gliwice, Krakow [3].

Real exodus began at the end of spring in 1945. First group of the already former Polytechnic professors set off from the railway station Persenkivka to Krakow, Gliwice and Gdansk. Then next group left for Krakow, Gliwice, Wrocław, Poznan and Gdansk on October 28. Last group set off to Poland in June 1946 [2, p. 68]. Starting from 1945 only professor Jan Bageński and former lecturer of the Faculty of Architecture of Polytechnic Marian Nikodemowicz continued working in Lviv Polytechnic Institute.

Not only professors of the Faculty of Architecture but also students and practicing architects left Lviv. In several months there were practically no ethnic Poles, whose work and life was somehow connected with architecture, left in Lviv.

Their contribution is yet to be appreciated, but even now, it is written that Lviv Polytechnic is 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” [4]. These words fully refer also to architects...

Discussion

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 professors stayed there due to favorable conditions: a number of buildings of the former educational institutions were preserved, there was a chance to find accommodation. Tadeusz Wróbel, Tadeusz Broniewski, Julian Duchowicz, Kondrat Dyba, Marian Rechorowski, Janusz Szablowski, Andrzej Frydecki, Bronisław Wiktor were among the professors who stayed in Wrocław. Tadeusz Brzoza, Kazimierz Ciechanowski, Dobrosław Chajka, Jacek Fuliński, Jerzy Hawrot, Stanisław Mielnicki, Andrzej Rzymkowski, Czesław Wajdzik also stayed in Wrocław Polytechnic [2, p. 210-211].

T. Wróbel was the one to inspire creating the Faculty of Architecture in Wrocław Polytechnic. At first, the Department of Architecture existed within the Construction Faculty, which was eliminated in 1949-1950. Instead, new faculties were created: the Faculty of Architecture and the Faculty of Engineering. The latter one consisted of two

sections – Land and Water. The professors and alumni of Lviv Polytechnic were the organizers of separate departments and first lecturers of the Faculty of Architecture.

Tadeusz Stanisław Wróbel (1886-1974) was an outstanding architect, urbanist, teacher, a representative of 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 became Head of the Department of City Planning in Lviv Polytechnic. During German Occupation, after Higher Technical Courses were opened in Polytechnic, he taught City Planning, working at the same time as a construction consultant. In October 1945, he moved to Wrocław, where he took part in founding Wrocław Polytechnic. He worked at the Department of Land Construction. After the Faculty of Architecture and Construction had been founded, he became its first Dean in 1945-1947. He obtained the status of Professor Extraordinary in 1948 and created the Department of Urban Studies [5, p. 202, 434].

Tadeusz Andrzej Broniewski herbu Tarnawa (1894-1976) came from Kraków. In 1923-1931, he worked in Lviv Polytechnic. Later he was 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 he had organized himself. He headed the Department until 1964, until his retirement. The importance of T. Broniewski for the development of Polish theory and history of architecture cannot be overestimated. His monographs dedicated to the history of Polish and world architecture became classics [6, p. 18-20.].

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 teaching mostly Descriptive Geometry at the specialities of Mathematics and Geodesy, and later at the Faculty of Architecture. He became the author of the new conception in teaching Descriptive Geometry [2, p. 216-217].

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 Head of the Department of Public-Dwelling

Buildings Design. Later he headed dwelling buildings design institutions. In 1975, he became Professor Ordinary [6, 23-29].

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, worked in Wrocław Polytechnic at the Department of Rural Construction headed by professor Tadeusz Brzoza. At the same time, he worked as a practicing architect and developed plans of space planning of such cities as Kłodzk, Bielawy, Dusznik, Kudowa, Radków, Nowa Rudφ, Lewin Kłodzki, Mysłakowcy and Polanica. He also taught at other faculties of Wrocław Polytechnic. In 1986, he obtained the academic degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences [6, p. 108-110].

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 director of the Cities Department in the Regional Board of Directors for space planning. At the same time, starting from 1945, he began working in Wrocław Polytechnic at the Department of Utilitarian Construction [6, p. 50-55].

Professor **Dobrosław Chajka** (1909-1992) received a diploma in Engineering after graduating from the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic in 1932. He did a lot of designing, apart from this, he painted a lot. In 1945, he settled down in Wrocław, taking the post of a deputy professor and heading the Department of Drawing. Professor D. Chajka took active part in reconstructing destroyed post-war Wrocław [6, p. 44-47].

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 other departments. In 1950, after he defended his thesis, he became the first Doctor to obtain this academic degree at the Faculty of Architecture in Wrocław Polytechnic [6, p. 61-63].

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 Dean of the Faculty of Architecture. In 1957, he moved to Kraków, where he started working at the Construction Faculty of Kraków Polytechnic [6, p. 89].

The destiny of **Bronisław Wiktor** (1886-1961) was connected with Lviv Polytechnic. 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 in 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 [6, p. 111-114; 7, p. 424, 426-428].

Ewa Cieszyńska-Kazimirowska (1923-1972) started working as an assistant at the Department of Urban Studies headed by 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 [6, 36-37].

The contribution of Lviv professors and alumni is genuinely priceless. They helped to create an extremely powerful Wrocław architecture school. Their teaching work was described in the book of 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 nothing – no premises of its own, no 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 also the Department of Housing Settlements. 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. He graduated in 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, at the Faculty of Architecture in Polytechnic. In 1922, 1923 and also in 1927–1930, he was Dean of the Faculty of Architecture. W. Derdacki left an incredibly rich legacy in Lviv [2, p. 174-175; 5, p. 42, 43, 411-412]. In 1945-1946, professor W. Derdacki was Head of the Department of Construction. Apart from this, he pursued 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 humour, with profound knowledge, which he eagerly passed on to his students [8].

Tadeusz Teodorowicz-Todorowski (1907-2001) belonged to the generation of Lviv architects, who managed to do a lot for inter-war period Lviv [9]. 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, took part in architecture contests, where he won first prizes [10, c. 138-141]². During German Occupation, T. Teodorowicz-Todorowski worked in Polytechnic and during the absence of W. Minkiewicz (who, at that time, was sent to Donbas), he headed the Department. He emigrated with the second wave to Poland 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 is very close to the best examples of Lviv inter-war Modernism due to precise geometrism, 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

² 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.

main façade. The building of the City administration in Gliwice (1949) has a modernistic appearance. In the 1950-ies, he designed a housing estate in the central part of the city (1954) and a school (1958) in Sosnowiec. Among other objects created for Polytechnic, we can name the reconstruction of the Cinema X (1958), which appeared in the building of the beginning of the XX century, and also buildings of the 1970-ies - 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 unrealised projects, photographs that were shown in world exhibitions, scientific articles in his creative legacy [11].

Julian Duchowicz (1912 -1972) and **Zygmunt Majerski** (1909-1979), two more people who came from Lviv, were also connected with Gliwice Polytechnic [12]. 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 at the Department of Architecture II [2, p. 215, 217]. 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 went to work in Wrocław Polytechnic also together. At first, they were 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 new Department of Dwelling Houses and Service Institutions Design at the Faculty of Industrial and General Construction of Śląsk Polytechnic in Gliwice. He was Dean for some time, and, in 1977, after organizing the Faculty of Architecture, he was its first Dean [2, p. 215, 217].

Z. Majerski and J. Duchowicz created a great architecture tandem. They participated in many contests, where their designs took first prizes. One of their first realized objects was Palace of Youth in Katowice (1949-1951)³. The architectural solution of the Palace reflects modernistic view of the architects, which had been

³ The architectural complex together with the Palace was included into the list of monuments on April 13 2010 (registration number - A/301/10).

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. It is characterized by 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 a very modern architectural solution [13].

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 straightaway. 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 Head of the Architecture History and Monuments Restoration group at the Ministry for Education and Science [14].

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 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 Head of this Department and held this post until his retirement. Since 1951 Cz. Thullie also worked on renovating architecture monuments in Katowice CityDesign. 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 [15].

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 transferred to the organizer of 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 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 [2, p. 224-225].

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 worked in construction department of the Postal and Telegraph Administration in Lviv. In 1945, he emigrated to Poland. At that time, he worked hard in Polytechnic and also privately. In the educational institution, his career started from the post of an associate professor at the Department of Utilitarian Construction, teaching the Fundamentals of Design. He worked as an associate professor, later he headed the Department of Industrial Architecture. Since 1966 he was Head of the Architecture section at the Construction Faculty. Apart from teaching, W. Buć worked a lot as a practicing architect, in 1952-1955, supervising Gliwice department of Katowice City Design. In 1955-1958, he was Chief Architect of Katowice Province. Dwelling and administrative buildings in many cities of Śląsk were built according to his design. He also undertook city planning projects [2, p. 23-24].

Conclusions

The contribution of the professors and alumni of the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic to the development of architecture school in Wrocław Polytechnic and Śląsk Polytechnic cannot be overestimated. They stood at the origins of the school formation. Today's teaching and research work is conducted on the basis of the Lviv architecture school principles. In addition to this, Lviv architects contributed a lot to the development of architecture in post-war Wrocław, Katowice, Gliwice and other cities in Śląsk.

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Анотація**АРХІТЕКТОР В ЕПОХУ ЗМІН: ДОЛЯ ВИПУСКНИКІВ ТА
ПРОФЕСОРІВ ЛЬВІВСЬКОЇ ПОЛІТЕХНІКИ ПІСЛЯ 1945 РОКУ.****ВРОЦЛАВ І ГЛІВІЦЕ**

У статті висвітлено долю випускників та професорів Львівської політехніки архітектурного факультету після їх вимушеної депортації у 1945-1946 рр. у Польщу. Показано їхнє значення для формування та становлення академічної архітектурної освіти у вищих навчальних закладах Вроцлава та Глівіц.

Ключові слова: Львівська Політехінка, Вроцлав, Глівіце, архітектура, професор.

Аннотация**АРХИТЕКТОР В ЭПОХУ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ: СУДЬБА ВЫПУСКНИКОВ И
ПРОФЕССОРОВ ЛЬВОВСКОЙ ПОЛИТЕХНИКИ ПОСЛЕ 1945 ГОДА.****ВРОЦЛАВ И ГЛИВИЦЕ**

В статье освещается судьба выпускников и профессоров Львовский Политехники после их принудительной депортации в 1945-1946 в Польшу. Показано их значение для развития и формирования академического архитектурного образования в высших учебных заведениях Вроцлава и Гливиц.

Ключевые слова: Львовская политехника, Вроцлав, Гливице, архитектура, професор.