



DOI: 10.21005/pif.2017.29.E-02

**THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RECREATION
ON THE TERRITORY OF LVIV (THE LATE XVIIIITH CENTURY
– THE FIRST HALF OF THE XXTH CENTURY)**

**KSZTAŁTOWANIE I ROZWÓJ TERENÓW REKREACYJNYCH
NADWODNYCH WE LWOWIE
(KONIEC XVIII – PIERWSZA POŁOWA XX STULECIA)**

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ABSTRACT

The establishment of recreation centres near the ponds in Lviv and its suburbs began from the end of the XVIIIth century to the middle of the XXth century. The analysis of the historical facts presented in the article gives us the possibility to distinguish three characteristic periods or stages in the development of places of a short rest near the water bodies.

Key words: formation and development of recreational areas, Lviv, water recreation.

STRESZCZENIE

Sieć terenów rekreacyjnych nad zbiornikami wody we Lwowie oraz jego terenach podmiejskich kształtuje się od końca XVIII stulecia do pierwszej połowy XX. W tym czasie wyodrębniamy trzy okresy rozwoju terenów nad zbiornikami wodnymi. Rodzaje działalności, zagospodarowanie oraz usytuowanie ich w tkance miejskiej Lwowa w każdym okresie odzwierciedla światowe tendencje oraz miejscowe osobliwości rozwoju urbanistycznego miejsc krótkiego wypoczynku nad zbiornikami wody.

Słowa kluczowe: kształtowanie i rozwój terenów rekreacyjnych, Lwów, rekreacja wodna.

1. INTRODUCTION

Location of Lviv on the main European watershed led to the lack of significant waterways and water bodies within the city limits and its suburbs. This led to the situation that the citizens had to choose artificial reservoirs – ponds as places of water recreation. The first places of nearby relaxation were formed in the late XVIIIth and early XIXth centuries – the vast majority of those areas were situated outside the city center surrounded by picturesque natural landscapes. However, during the following centuries they underwent changes, both positive and negative, in connection with the development of the urban structure and the influence of urban pressure.

The article examines the development of the recreational areas near water reservoirs in the suburbs of the city, their time frame of existence and transformation. The study is also aimed to prove the specificity of Lviv citizens i.e. their traditional inheritance for one day rest near the ponds.

The study is based on comparison of historical maps and photographs, the analysis of modern scientific works (Kh. Kharchuk, M. Dolynska, O. Noha, O. Mazurok, M. Rutynskyj), popular publications of the period of the XIX-XXth centuries - M. Orłowicz, A. Medyński, Weliczkowski as well as the guides, the information from the congresses of physicians and natural scientists and the statutes and recommendations regarding the development of water recreation at that time.

As a result of our research the targeted recreational activities of residents were identified and the stages of development of the recreational areas near ponds in the suburbs of the city were pointed out.

Development stages are defined basing at the time periods of mass emergence, disappearance or transformation of water bodies as recreational facilities. These stages are accompanied by various social changes in society and urban processes in the city:

- The 1st stage - the late XVIIIth century – 1880-ies – the primary formation of the recreational areas near water bodies surrounded by picturesque not built-up areas near the "city within the walls" with priority of areas, which were characterized by high indicators of the aesthetics of the landscape and the availability of leisure places;
- The 2nd stage - 1880-ies– 1920-ies – partial disappearance and transformation of existing reservoirs, as well as the emergence of new centres of recreation in the direction of transport connections and growth of health needs of the residents;
- The 3^d stage - the 1920s – 1939 the development of recreation near the reservoirs in the interwar period as part of the 2nd Rich Pospolyta (the official name of Poland at that time), which was characterized by the development of water sports that was reflected in the construction of outdoor swimming pools in the places of the existing at that time ponds.

2. THE FIRST STAGE: CITIZENS IN NATURE

Gradual urban development and restructuring of the urban environment of Lviv started after the subordination of the city to Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1772. Changes first occurred in the center of the city and at the beginning of the XIXth century they covered the suburbs causing the development of the city "outside the walls", which were due to the private lands, so-called - juridics [7, p.52]. At the beginning of the XIXth century suburban valuable areas, not built up naturally, were the places for the popular, in the epoch of Romanticism, promenades in the fresh air.

The natural environment of the four suburbs of Lviv: Krakiv, Galician, Lychakiv and Zhovkva suburbs [8, p.21], became the basis for the formation of the places of nearby rest of Lviv burgers, the centres of gravity of which were the areas with ponds. The strengthening of their popularity took place with the help of a variety of entertainments – different

shows of the army units, theatrical performances or musical evenings, as well as the landscaping and infrastructure works. The formation of the service infrastructure around water objects at the beginning of the XIXth century for the wealthy strata of the population involved the construction of outdoor paid swimming pools with locker rooms, restaurants and other services in the Galician and Lychakiv suburbs. In a nowadays park of Zalizna Woda (The Iron Water)¹ there was a pool, known as pond of Jan Kaminskyj with a small tavern, where in 1824-29 the summer performances of German theatre under the direction of Franz Kratter [2] hosted. I. Krypiakevych, repeating the information of F. Jaworski, wrote: *Zalizna Woda park became a place of walks from the 1830s; Lviv burgers used to peregrinate there early in the morning with their children and food, organized the camps on the meadows and clearings in the woods and returned late at night to the city [2].*

Pelchynskyj pond was one of the most popular water bodies in the XIXth century situated in the Galician suburb stretched between the today's streets: Bulgarian str., Zarytskyi str. and Guardian str. [14, p. 69-70]. Here in 1820 at the initiative of General Fresnel a pool for the military men was constructed, and in 1821 a construction of the Imperial-Royal Military establishment for swimming was started. The building consisted of an elongated one-storey stone structure on the bank of the pond with a mansard roof and a U-shaped wooden extension on stilts which entered into the pond and formed a secluded swimming pool [14, p. 69-70]. At the same time, the General had put in order the area around the pond, so that the place became popular for walking and recreation. Demonstrated shows of the Austrian military and later in the 1840s the sea "fests"², provided visitors of this area with entertainments [16, p.47] In the early XIXth century Lviv citizens visited Paniansky pond³ neighboring Pelchynskyj pond which was situated between today's Vitovskij and Zarytskyj streets. This pond had a modest swimming pool and renting of boats [16, p.56] There was one more water body called Sobko pond⁴ between today's Sakharova and Chuprynka streets.

In connection with the secularization and the transfer of ownership of the monastery territories to public or private property, the ponds that belonged to the monasteries, changed their function from economic to recreational one. This took place in several ways. In the first case the ownership of some ponds was changed. For example, Wuletskyj pond which was owned by the Dominican convent, after the cancellation of the order became the private property.

The second way – opening of the monastery ponds for citizens of Lviv. That had happened, for example, with the ponds in the Convent complex of Sacramento's. The ponds were given over to Lviv women. There were two ponds connected by a stream, over which in the XVIIIth century a bridge had been built. The larger one, so-called Vorobliachyj pond, was located between the present streets of Tugan-Baranovsky, Pekarska and Tershakivtsiv. To the west banks of ponds the alleys of the Park were joined, designed on the site of the nunnery gardens by the Tugan-Baranovskyj street [5]. In these ponds the baths for women existed at that time, which in 1846, in connection with poisoning of Vorobliachyj pond with soap, [13] were moved about to Schumann pond⁵. Here a new bathing complex was erected equipped by a cloakroom with 20 cubicles, and the instructor taught attendees to swim. [14, p. 67].

At the Lychakiv suburb, namely at the pond in the garden of the Palace of Turkull-Comellos (Pekarska str., 50) Theolosa Didushycka in 1844 opened the private bath,

¹ The pond "Zalizna Woda" or Jan Kaminskyj pond in 1930s was converted into outdoor pool. Now it is sports complex "Dynamo", Stus str.4.

² Sea "fests"-theatrical performance that showed sea battles on water.

³ i.e. Maiden pond. Pond near Dominican Convent is shown on the maps of XIX c. between Pelchynska and Obertynska str.

⁴ Pond between Vuletska and Kryzhova str

⁵ Shuman pond- Shumanivka. The pond was situated near Kokhanovskyj str. (Now K. Levytskyj str. Build-s.No. 67-91)

which was of great demand among the citizens of Lviv and on holidays and Sundays a band was playing near the pool [14, p.12].

There was speculation that the opening of the baths in this Palace complex took place after the closing of Vorobliachyj pond in the nunnery of Sacramento's that bordered the Palace complex on the South side.

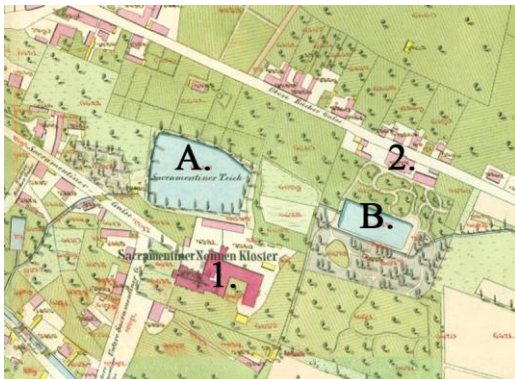


Fig. 1. The cascade of ponds in Lychakiv suburb: A—Vorobliachyj pond; B - Comello's pond; 1 – the Convent of of Sacramento's; 2 – the Palace of Turkull-Comellos. [12]



Fig. 2. Vorobliachyj pond is situated now on the territory of Veterinary Academy, (the existing state of it, photo of N. Danylko, 2016)

As the result, during the first stage the recreation centers were formed located near water bodies in undeveloped areas of the natural landscape. The vast majority of ponds were the ponds, which in the past centuries performed the economic function i.e. fish farming and the work of a chain of water mills. Around these ponds the centers of nearby recreation were created, which provided not only recreation, but also a variety of entertainment and leisure activities followed by the development of infrastructure and landscaping measures.

3. STAGE II – HEALTH CARE: WATER THERAPY AS A THERAPEUTIC METHOD

Rapid urbanization and industrialization at the turn of the 19-20 centuries significantly lowered the comfort level of the urban space and its suitability for recreation. The development of trade, transport and manufacturing industry (Klepariw, Zamarstyniv, Znesinnia) led to social differentiation of the population and rapid population growth in the suburbs [19, p. 160]. Thus, by the mid-nineteenth century city center – "city within the walls" lost its prestige, the nearby parts of the suburbs became more popular [13, p.21] They were actively built after providing the city in 1870 the rights of municipality, as evidenced by 54.5% of houses in the districts built in 1890-1910. [19, p.118]. The increase in the area of urban development was the result of population growth, which, according to Wiliczkovskij, in 1907 was 178-187 thousand people [28, p.64].

In accordance with the increase in population the need for recreation was increasing, and the amount of natural landscape in the suburbs was reducing due to the active construction in the areas of recreational facilities for citizens. With the first stage of closing of the Poltva river into the collector, a number of ponds close to the city centre were filled up with soil or were drained. It was done because of their health status (bad smell, breeding of mosquitoes, the causative agents of malaria, slime, etc.) as well as they were flooding the streets and adjacent development areas during the summer rains. In 1890, because of the above reasons, the Shumanivka pond was closed due to the claim to Lviv sanitary

service. [19, p. 123]. At the same time Comellos pond disappeared from the city maps as well. The second reason for the disappearance of water bodies in the suburbs were the using of these areas for residential neighborhoods and construction of streets. Thus, Pelczynskyj pond, which in the 1900s was very popular among the fishermen was firstly half drained and during the Russian occupation in 1915 it was already fully drained. In 1921 it was completely buried according to sanitary norms, then the bathhouse was dismantled as well and in the 30s new villas were built. The same fate befell Panianskyj pond in the 1920s and 1930s during development of Castelivka the Sobko pond was drained and filled too [14, p.72; 5 p.121].

The better situation was with Vuletskyj cascade of ponds⁶ in the South-Western part of the city, which continued the flow to already mentioned above Sobko pond, Pelczynskyj pond and Panianskyj pond. [18]. At the end of the XVIIIth century there were two small wetland ponds belonging to the Convent of Dominican order. According to P. Gran-kin, the pond had the name "Poltava". After the abolition of the Dominican order the Vuleckyj pond repeatedly changed owners, who settled here a place of rest, mentioned above in the first stage, but they became again popular in the late XIXth century. Two ponds separated by a gateway had different recreation purpose: the large one was used for boating, a small one was used for swimming [11]. When the ponds become the property of G. Bachynskyj the bath was built there, which later was upgraded by the next owner J. Alzher, who also completed the two-storey wooden house on the side of Horbachevskyj street⁷, which housed a restaurant and a bowling alley. The owner, appreciating tourists, organized the shuttle omnibus connecting pond in the summer period with the European hotel [11]. In 1871 the owner of the land, the house and the pond became Mykolai Levytskyj, at the late 1880-ies – G. Kaminskyj, and after 10 years, Emilia Marion, whose family owned it until the World war I. Just then, during the years of ownership of E. Marion the pond got the name "Svitiaz". Since the beginning of the twentieth century it was widely used for swimming, playing sports, and in winter as a skating rink [3].

At the end of the XIXth and beginning of the XXth century next to "Svitiaz" there were two baths in the ponds known as the "Sea eye" and "Sobko", but at that time they were much more simple and, therefore, unable to compete. They became quickly desolated and were filled up. In particular, the same happened to the pond of Klein in Pohulianka and to the pond of Dimet in Zamarstyniv. Both of them disappeared without a trace [17]. The small swimming pool with a beach and a wooden bathhouse called "Green eye" under Snopkivskyj park⁸ was also famous for a certain period at that time [14, p.76].

Deteriorating of sanitation and the intense urbanization processes became one of the reasons for the development of the idea of health improvement of city population by the way of physical activity and therapeutic methods based on balneology, hydrology and climatology [17, p.6]. Thanks to the scientific works and social activities of the Krakiv Professor of hygiene J. Dietl, emphasizes were made on valuable properties of water, particularly in Galicia. As the result, the objects of medical and recreational nature became popular among the adult and older population of the city. In 1891 the Charter was adopted, which included the rules of health centers, regulatory guidance and recommendations for health areas in Galicia as well as their development [17, p.7].

Besides, in the second half of the XIXth century, the ideas of G. Jordan regarding the positive effects of physical activity on youth development became very popular [article "About G. Jordan"]. In Lviv the ideas of Jordan were spread at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, evidenced by the Congresses of physicians and natural scientists (1888, 1937), as well as the unrealized project of the Park of Jordan in Zalizna Voda park(Iron

⁶ Vuletski cascade of ponds(today intercession of Kn.Olga andSaharova str.)found on Soroka and Vuletska streams, later known as Vuletskyj, Levytskyj, Bachynskyj, Marion, Alsner, Poltava and Svitiaz ponds. From the 2nd half of theXXth century and up till now it is sports complex " Medyk"[14, p.74]

⁷ At the end of XIX c. it had name of Issakovyth str.

⁸ Between nowadays Tarnavskyj and Crimean streets.

Water park) at the beginning of the twentieth century. At these congresses the problem of lack of water bodies on the territory of Lviv were discussed which was evidenced by the guides of Lviv published on the occasion of the Congresses of Polish physicians and natural scientists in 1888: the lack of the river is notable for the city – bathing in rivers cannot be replaced by the three ponds which, in addition to baths, are used by inhabitants for cold bathing.

To three popular at the end of the XIXth century ponds were ranked, as still existing at that time, Pelchynskij pond, Wuleckij pond which was considered as out of city pond as well as Kaminskij pond in Zalizna Voda park [24, p.88].

Under such conditions, when on the territory of Lviv a large number of water bodies had disappeared and the need for places of recreation grew on a larger scale, at the end of the XIXth century the formation of recreational facilities outside of the city started to be noticed. This was evidenced by the horse-drawn fiacres, the end stops of which become located nearby or close to the recreational facilities - Kiselki, Zalizna Voda, on Vulkakh, Bajky (The Sobko pond), Kortumivka, etc. [24, p.19; 25, p.15].

One should note that recreation could not be the main function of those or other rustic facilities, but, despite this, they attracted a large number of tourists. For example, the maps of Lviv from the XVIIIth – XIXth centuries showed that near the Northern slopes of the High Castle there was an area called Kaiserbad where hydropathical health facility and brewery of Kiselki family were situated [28, p.337]. This area was a favorite vacation spot of Lviv [20, p.499], where were two ponds in which the visitors could be occupied with boating under orchestral music and walk in a nearby park known as the "Garden of Health" or "Garden of fun."

Climate and hydropathical institution "Mariivka" was another health center that was located between Lychakiv and Wynnychky in a 5 hectar park with the pond under the same name "Mariivka"⁹. In addition to the long list of modern methods of treatment, vacationers could benefit from equipped beaches, as well as from a boat station operating there too [28, p.338-339]. Orlovich recommended in his guide to visit this area, traveling by train from Pidzamche to Wynnyck - there was a train stop near it [25, p.242]. The institution existed from 1891 until the 1st World war [22].

The development of the suburban settlements as a recreational summer residences at the turn of the XIX-XXth centuries

Characteristic of this period is the emergence of new forms of urban and countryside transport, in particular in 1861 - railway, in 1880 – a horse tram, which in 1894 was substituted by electric tram [7, p.54]. Thanks to this, remote recreational facilities became available for mass population flows and regular transportation schedule, in its turn, increased the frequency of visits. Due to improved transport links, prestigious countryside became even more popular. Among Lviv suburban summer resort areas of this period such objects should be noted – Zymna Voda, Bryukhovychi, Janiv and places for swimming in Lubiń Velykij and Navaria near Pustomyty. All of them were located 10-20 kilometers from the city. To each of the areas special pleasure trains were cruising [22, p.245].

The area near the railway station "Zymna Voda - Rudno", which was on the 10 km track from the railway Lviv-Krakiv, was the first, although not a long-term place, outside the city, for recreation of residents of the city, yet known among visitors as the "Bois de Boulogne". In the Northern part of Zymna Voda the villas of wealthy residents of Lviv were built, who rested here during the summer and on weekends. The recreation facilities were the nearby forests, "factory of kumys" and a large lake - Strykhovalets, several small ponds and healing springs: Lepsyna, Burdiaki, Coladiev and Hlevackiv well. Near

⁹ Rauh pond. Later, in the Soviet times, it was called Komsomolskij pond; now, in the same place we have Vynnykivskij pond.

Strykovalets lake at the beginning of XXth century there was a beach and a boat rental [5, p.125]. The period of development of the settlement as a recreational one did not last long. According to M. Orlovich already before the 1st World war [22, p.243] ... once a large climatic health resort is now in decline due to deforestation and the development of Bryukhovychi [9, p.465].

Active development of Bryukhovychi as a country summer holiday area originated from two important events: the construction of the railway Lviv-Belzec in 1886 and the allocation by the magistrate of Lviv in 1890 about 15 hectares of forest near the station for a Climatic park¹⁰ and a site for villas. In 1898 it was allocated additionally 24 morgs of forest to create a Forest park and on the sand dunes the pines were planted to improve recreational conditions for the population. Further work on improving of the comfortableness and preservation of the health of the place was taken over by the Society of the owners of real estate in Bryukhovychi, created in 1891 by the Lviv burghers, who were first to build here their villas. Thanks to their activities, a chapel was built and in summer (May-September) additional trains cruised here, which provided communication from the city. A lot of cafes and restaurants, dairy shop, a cinema, tennis courts, post office, telegraph, etc. were opened there. The magistrate of Lviv built at the main avenue pavilions of children's camps where in summer children from poor families of urban workers and orphans could spend their summer vacations, [27, p.3-4].

Village of Bryukhovychi was famous for its quiet life, weekends here attracted many people for walking in the woods; these visits were combined chiefly with festoons in the park or in the valley of Mickiewicz near Jasynets. Historic settlement of Bryukhovychi was located in the valley of the river, 30 minutes by road, or 2.5 km from the railway station and there were many ponds where people could swim and sail boats [27, p.11]. For therapeutic baths near the railway station the school of healing baths was established by Karol Bratkowski.



Fig. 3. Bryukhovychi - beach and pond, 1928-39 [4]



Fig. 4. The lower pond in Bryukhovychi, the existing state, photo of N. Danylko, 2015

Also, a system of discounts on train tickets to Bryukhovychi was operating¹¹ and in summer additional automotive omnibuses were cruising too [25, p.10-11]. At the beginning of the XXth century Bryukhovychi was considered the most popular summer holiday destination among the residents of Lviv known under the unofficial name "the lungs of Lviv".

¹⁰ Climatic park was planned by famous Lviv landscape designer Arnold Röhring.

¹¹ Railway cars were of 3 classes. It was possible to buy the 2nd and 3rd class tickets return during 3 days which meant that they are week-end tickets for visitors. For frequent one-day trips the month tickets were advantageous with unlimited number of trips. For recreation of pupils of public schools there were half-price tickets for pupils of common school it was enough half-ticket for 2 pupils till 10 years of age. Every 11th child from a poor family paid nothing. [4, p10].

It consisted of 200 villas for a summer vacation, and this amounted approximately 2,000 permanent and about 5,000 impermanent visitors [4]. Popularity of the area also may be evidenced by the plan of setting up of a tram line through the forests from Lviv to Bryukhovychi. After the 1st World war and later the Villas continued to be built; the number of pensions totaled about 100. They built a casino, house for orphans, sanatorium [6] and winter sports facilities – ramp and track for skiers, pools for bathing [1, p.270-271]. In this area deposits of mineral and thermal waters were prospected, however, the usage of them had not been launched [4].

The town of Janiv was the second most popular in the 20-ies of the XXth century summer vacation spot. To get there, one could go by train Lviv-Yavoriv (23 km). The main attraction of the area was a river valley of Vereshchytsia river in the picturesque Roztochchia landscape with its numerous ponds. The largest of these ponds was Yanivskij pond 1.5 km long. Here one could rent boats too [22, p.247-48].

The most popular health resort in Galicia in the XVIIIth -XXth centuries was the town of Lubiń Velykyj located near the river of Vereshchytsya and a large Lubinskyj pond. There was a train station on a railway connecting Lviv and Sambir. In summer, from Bryukhovychi railway station omnibuses were running to remote at 2 km bathing place¹² where, based on sulfur springs, several one-storey villas were erected, baths with 50 cabins, two-storey 40 rooms hotel "Concordia", a music kiosk and a chapel.

Before the war about 2,000 people had a rest per season with a lot of visitors from the city, who especially loved to arrive on a Sunday after lunch for a tour. Leisure time for visitors was filled with concerts, festoons, fun and dancing. During the 1st World war the bathing facilities were destroyed. After the war the health institution was rebuilt and operated until new times. A small bathing establishment was functioning in the town of Pustomyty (19 km by railroad from Lviv to Stryj). Before the 1st World war there were several villas and frequency of summer visitors was 300 people per year. [22, p. 251-52].

The second stage of development was formed on antagonism between two contradictory trends –the urbanization and the improvement of the health of the population. As the result of the first trend the large number of water bodies had disappeared near the city centre, which worsened the sanitary condition of the urban environment. To provide citizens with places for relaxation, recreational facilities were removed from the center and migrated to the suburbs and suburban settlements. Accessibility to the latter were ensured with new transportation means and types of connection, indicating the massive flow of holiday tourists and increase of the scale of recreational facilities at the city level. The development of the places of recreation during the second stage reflected the second trend of this time – the health improvement of residents through physical activity and water treatment. The most of the popular objects on the water bodies of this period were visited primarily for the prophylactic measures or treatment, and such activities as swimming, walking, lying on the beach or boating were often treated as an accompanying features.

4. THE 3D INTERWAR STAGE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT

The development of water sports in Lviv occurred during the 1900-1930s. Such length in time was due to the lack of infrastructure and appropriate equipment in comparison with other regions of Europe [20, p.496-498]. The situation changed in the interwar period when Lviv became part of the Second Polish Republic. This time was marked by the development of new and existing ponds for sport. Swimming tournaments were held in Lviv by "OZP" (Okręgowy Związek Pływacki) and sports club "Pogon" on the basis of Svitiaz pond because the city had not indoor swimming pools.

¹² Lubin was one of the oldest resorts of the old Poland. It was confirmed by famous doctor of the XVI century Vojtsekh Ochko who mentioned sanatorium Lubin near Horodok as the largest sulphur resort in Poland. As the bathing establishment it was known from 1848.

The competition was held at distances of 100m, 200m by different styles, the relay 100x4, jumping into the water, the games on water with ball (water polo) became popular since 1930s [20, p.93]. Wuleckyj pond ¹³ known and used by the citizens of Lviv from the end of the XIXth century, continued to have in its structure a small and a large ponds. Sports club "Pogon" used for its training small pond, which was ordered by club in the 1920's and 30's and adapted as the pool for sporting events. After reconstruction in the 1930s it became " main water arena of the city". Swimming competitions were held here until 1940-es [20, p.499]. In winter it was the main rink for hockey. A large pond with a beach, was intended to boat pleasure rides and, in the references of contemporaries, *in the pond of Marion one could have a long boat ride for 5 cents. It was rather modestly equipped, two gas lanterns, a small locker room and on Sundays katarynka (folk musical instrument) was playing* [29, p.8].

In 1923, for Lviv sports club "Pogon" in the area of Chuprynyk street the sports park under the same name was opened, also known as " Gdansk" [22, p.10].

In the lower part there were two ponds "Sand lakes"¹⁴ , formed on the grounds of a former Franz pond [5, p.121]. The project involved the construction of a stadium for football, cycle track, tennis courts, grandstands and indoor pool [22, p.159]. Part of the project has been realized, thanks to which already in the 1920s there were Championships in swimming of state and regional levels. Other works began for the creation of conditions for competition in water polo, which culminated in the creation of a water surface measuring 486 sq.m.

The competition was attended by about 1000 spectators [20, p.500] that testified the popularity of the sport and recreation among the citizens of Lviv at the beginning of the XXth century. About the importance of the object in the urban structure testified a tram track, which had its final stop near the Park [31,10]. Reconstruction occurred as well in one of the oldest places of the city – in Zalizna Voda park. On the upper terrace of the park "Zalizna Voda" after the 1st World war Jordan park complex for sports and patriotic education of the youth was planned for construction. The project could not be implemented in connection with residential development of these territories – Novyj Lviv(New Lviv). But in 1933 on the site of the Kaminskyj pond the first municipal swimming pool was opened with a seating area for 2,000 people [14, p.156]. It consisted of three pools: for sports purposes with a springboards for jumping 1.5 m; 3.5 and 5m high. The pool of the size 18 x 50 m could accommodate 7 lanes for swimming, the swimming pool 55 x 45 m had a depth from 70 cm to 1.20 for swimming with the beach around it and one paddling pool – a part of an overall swimming pool with the water area of 150 sq. m. with a depth from 15cm to 40 cm [20, p.501]. Pools were filled with spring water from Zalizna Voda park [16, p.247]. The infrastructure included office building, locker rooms for all visitors and separately for athletes, showers, snack bar and ticket booth at the entrance. Outside the pool there were the beaches on grass and sand, sport grounds for volleyball and basketball as well as playgrounds for children [26, p.130-131].

In 1931, on the site of the Dimeta pond¹⁵ that existed from the end of the XIXth and beginning of the XXth century in Klepariv, another outdoor pool was built - the pool of the 26th military regiment of infantry, called "Plavalnia im. Moszizki"(Swimming pool named after Moszizkyj)" consisting of 2 pools – one pool for athletes, 25 x 50 m., depth from 1.75 to 5 m., second one, shallow, for those who learned to swim. For visitors there was a cloak room, showers and a large sandy beach [14, p.165], as well as a sports park. [20, p.502]

¹³ Rowing and Bathing enterprise "Svitiaz", Marion pond.

¹⁴ Other names - Altaj lakes , in 1920-es – sports club Gdansk, Morske oko (Sea eye), hydropark "Piskovi oze-
ra"(Sand lakes)/ In 1960-1970 part of the park was built with 9-storey buildings , hostels, hotel complex " Tour-
ist". Today the construction is not stopped and it causes the danger of disappearance of the lakes.

¹⁵ Dimeta (Bernativka) in Klepariv. " The swimming pool named after Moszizkyj" was built here. Now it is outdoor swimming pool of the Army Sports Club, 39a Klepariv str.[5, p.119]

Private bath "Green eye" of Malushynskij family in the ravine under Snopkivskij park¹⁶ was known in the late XIXth century and in the interwar period it had not lost its popularity. Maybe that is why in 1934 the project was created to build the baths at this place [14, p.76] designed by architects Rudolf Rimer and Rudolf Polt. It was opened in 1935. Near the two ponds, basing on the architectural project, a beach was arranged, a wooden bathing house and a summer restaurant with a terrace [9, p.449]. During the development of the recreation area the ponds were deepened and connected with each other. They organized the surrounding areas as an integrated unit [10].



Fig. 5. Bath "Green eye", photo, 1930 [10].



Fig. 6. "Green eye", the existing state, photo of N. Danylko, 2016

The largest swimming pool under open sky as of 1939 was built in the years of 1934-37 near the city limit post in Zamarstyniv. The swimming pool was designed for 2150 visitors and consisted of a shallow part with the size 75 x 60 m and a deeper part sized 50 x 25 m with the beach, house for administration, a restaurant and a cloak room [14, p.163]. For sport events on boats and for rowing Lviv ponds were not suitable therefore for this purpose they used, popular in the previous century, pond near Janiv which, at that time, was about 800 x 1500 m. in size and the visitors could rent boats here too.

In summer Janiv worked for tour groups from the city of Lviv. In addition, the ponds in Bryukhovychi were popular too as well as bathing establishments in Pustomyty, Liubin and Mykulychyn, etc. [20, p.504]. For travels by canoe in Galicia the city private clubs used such rivers as Dnister and Verishchytsia.

In 1936, within the city limits, there were 26 water bodies with the water area of 24 hectares, including 4 of the above mentioned pools and the pond in Lewandiwka. One should note that during the interwar period these ponds still preserved their therapeutic and recreational function. In particular, some ponds were considered promising for the development of medical care based on the healing properties of water: Nemyriv (near Rava-Ruska), Bratkovychi (Horodok), Shklo (Yavoriv), Komárno (Rudky), Holosko Velyke, Dmytriv, Leśnice, Pustomyty, Velykyj Lyubin', the Volia Dobrostanska, Wynnnychky, Sokilnyky, Soroky, Malyj Lubin, Krotoshyn, Zymna Voda, Rudno, Janiv, Zubra, Lviv, Vynnyky. [1, p.255-260].

The third interwar period is remembered as the time of the arrangement of reservoirs for recreation. In the city the pools under open sky were arranged on the basis of existing from the previous century places of water recreation. It should be noted that these objects again, as in previous periods, next to a recreational purpose developed another important vector - instead of the health improvement purposes came in the use of water as a sports

16 A plot between Tarnavskij and Krymska streets.

facility for training and competition. This had a positive result for ensuring the needs in recreation as each of the four reconstructed water objects had a separate swimming pool, beaches and infrastructure at a high level.

5. THE PONDS IN THE WINTER

In the mid-XIXth century all water bodies that were used in summer for rest, in winter turned into skating rinks, as skating was very popular in Lviv in the XIXth and XXth centuries. In particular, Skating society, created in 1871, arranged on skating rink on Panianskyj pond, which at the time of Christmas became the center of winter festivities. [5, p.122]. It was subsequently equipped with a warm locker room, a snack bar and electric light. Later, the rink moved to an adjacent Pelczynskyj pond. Rinks were arranged in Shumanivka and on Sobko pond too. [14, p.67]

Club of Academic library in 1882-84 organized training in skating and the Ukrainian "Sokil" in 1894 developed the concept of "sliding path on ice" and rented pond for this. This practice of using natural water bodies continued until the 1940-ies. Among the most famous in Lviv "sliding paths" in 1909 used to be: Pelczynskyj pond for Skating society, sliding path of "Sokil" near the Lychakiv city limit post, sliding path in "Stillerivka" as well as in Vulka (so-called Sobko pond), as referred to in the documents from the year of 1909. The most popular ice skating rink was Pelczyński with the sliding path reconstructed in 1913. (improvement of flatness of the coating and improvement of supporting infrastructure). There was a locker room, a cloakroom and skate rental. Lviv Cycle society and Society of Motorcyclists in 1913 opened another rink "Sea eye". [20, p. 536-538].

During 1930-40-ies ice rinks arose in various military and sport-military organizations. For example, in the 1930s, there was "sliding path" at the Citadel too. The largest ice field was in Pohulianka (at the intersection of the former St. Peter and Kochanowskyj streets). It is also worth mentioning ice rink in the former Janivska (now Shevchenko) street. 3. [20, p.538].

6. CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the first three periods of existence of water recreation in the city of Lviv were analysed. Throughout this time the 20 centers of short rest were evolved, which did not have a clear profile of use, the most of them were multifunctional and were used by the residents during the whole year. However, the popularity of a particular site depended on the possibility of the recreation of such center to match the then trends.

The first period met the needs of residents for shows and entertainment, so the preference was given to scenic areas with good pedestrian accessibility.

The second period – the healthcare time was developed based on the healing properties of water and hydropathic establishments.

The third period – professional and amateur sport activities, requiring significant water and above-water surfaces for the formation of sports complexes, as well as a good communication for the mass influx of viewers. We speak here about the sports arenas.

This phasing of development presents first of all the processes of revitalization of recreational activities from passive to more active as well as the increase of the flow of holiday-makers from individual to mass events. According to the method of use, the changes were made in the form of arrangement of the water bodies. Popular in the nineteenth century, natural water bodies – ponds, were turned in the 40-ies of the twentieth century into artificial water collections (the pools according to the standards for water sports).

The allocation of the main functions via the tendency for a specific time period, contributed to the emergence of the new centers of the above-surface recreation or modernization of the already known places of the recreation. Therefore, the objects which during the first

period were famous for its circuses or festoons in the third one became the city sports centers or even disappeared or turned into the water objects of decorative character. Despite the small number of the water bodies in the city, their number in the suburbs with each stage decreased. During the period, the increasing of a distance of recreation objects from the urbanized core was noticed. The places of location of the recreation centers over the water surfaces determined the metropolitan area of the city within the "Big Lviv", as it was defined by I. Drexler.

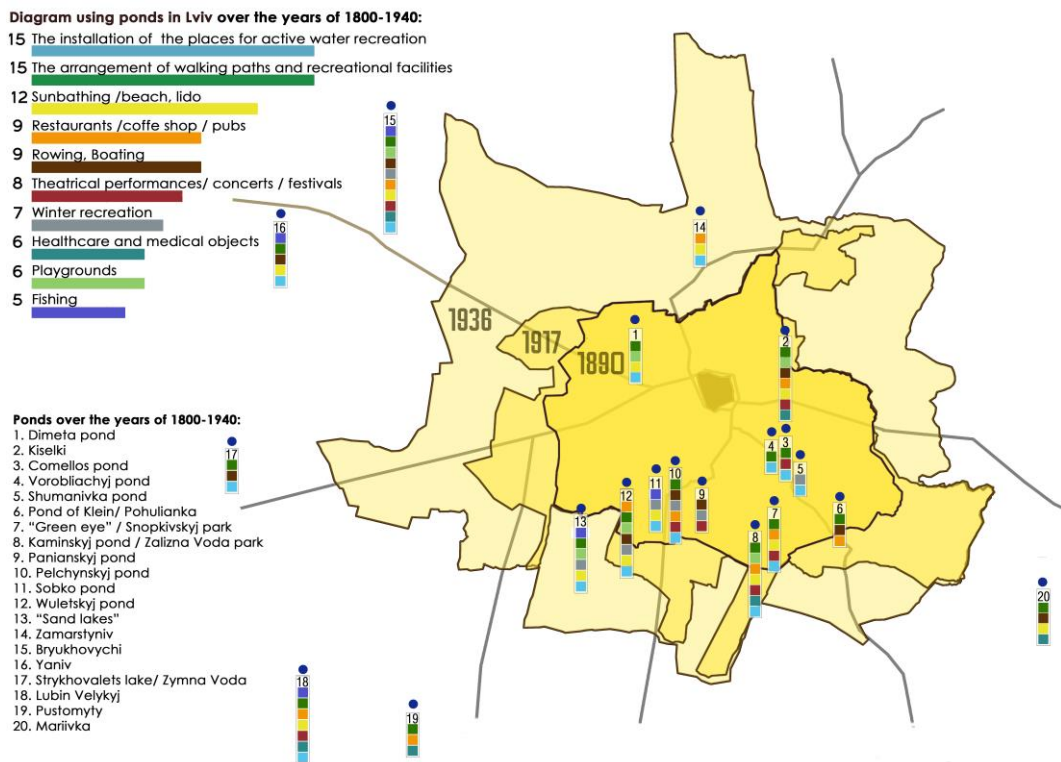


Fig. 7. The infrastructure of recreation territories formed around the water ponds over the years of 1800-1940. Source: N. Danylko.

Investigating the development of the water bodies of in time frames of the first three periods, one can clearly see the peak of recreational use of water surface areas in the late 19th century – that is, during the second period. Primarily, this was due to the recreational facilities in the suburban area whose availability was improved with the advent of the new transport means, which increased not only the radius of accessibility to places of recreation, but also made them available to the broad masses of the population.

In the 1920s there had been a final elimination of the 7 water bodies, in the vast majority, in the center of the city, but since 1930 the number of recreational facilities was growing, thanks, mainly, to restoring of the abandoned water bodies and appearance of some new water objects. The growth in their number occurred until 1960, after which a slow decline was observed. Today , 37 % of water bodies that have arisen over the years 1800-1940, no longer exist, while 32% remain as the water bodies that are not used for active recreation, and only 31% of them, henceforth, are places of active recreation of citizens throughout the year.

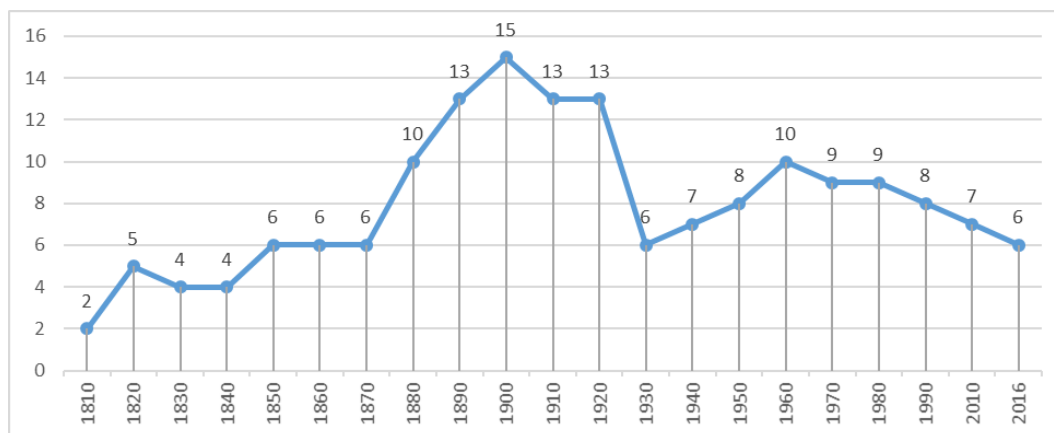


Fig. 8. Graph: the Intensity of recreational use of water bodies. Source: N. Danylko.

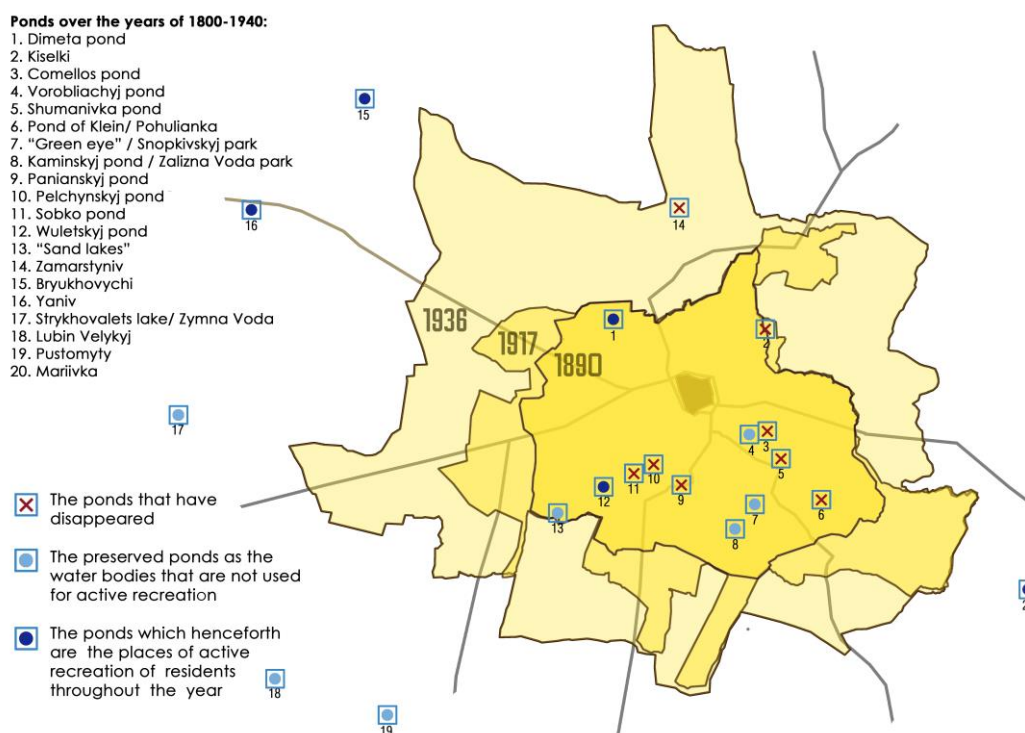


Fig. 9. The use of recreational facilities to date. Source: N. Danylko.

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