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NEW OBJECTS IN THE SPACE OF LVIV (POSTWAR DECADE OF 1945-1955)

NOWE OBIEKTY W PRZESTRZENI LWOWA (POWOJENNA DEKADA 1945 - 1955)

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the urban and architectural objects built in Lviv during the postwar decade of 1945 - 1955. The influence of the general plan of Lviv (1946) on the development of urban transformations, industrial and residential development, the construction of special and university education objects, the formation of green areas, reconstruction of the building. The influence of compulsory application of classical forms in the architecture of the USSR was noted.

Key words: Lviv, industrial building, residential building, educational institution building, green area

STRESZCZENIE

W artykule opisano architektoniczne obiekty, zbudowane we Lwowie w ciągu powojennej dekady 1945 – 1955 oraz transformacje urbanistyczne. Pokazano wpływ planu zagospodarowania przestrzennego Lwowa na rozwój urbanistycznych transformacji, zabudowy przemysłowej i mieszkaniowej, budownictwa obiektów oświaty uniwersyteckiej, kształtowania terenów zielonych oraz rekonstrukcji zabudowy. Zaznaczono wpływ obowiązującego stosowania klasycznych form w architekturze ówczesnego ZSRR.

Słowa kluczowe: Lwów, przemysłowa zabudowa, mieszkaniowa zabudowa, budowla uniwersytecka, teren zielony

1. INTRODUCTION

After the liberation of Lviv in July 1944 from the German occupation and the re-entry of the region of Western Ukraine into the USSR, the Soviet government began implementing the plan for industrialization of the region. The party leadership in Moscow planned to transform Lviv (the city once again became the administrative center of the same-name region) from the "bourgeois" city in the Soviet city, which in urban sense meant rapid development of the industrial function and growth of the territory.

The Soviet authorities in the spring of 1945 set the task of "speedy transformation (of the city) into a major industrial center of Ukraine" through the development of machine-building and electrical engineering, as well as construction materials, light and food industries [7, p. 235]. The development of industry led to rapid population growth from 186,000 in 1945 to 356,000 in 1948. This was a migration increase, sending military, administrative and party organs, teachers, doctors and, above all, the leadership of industrial enterprises and many thousands of workers from other cities of the USSR [12, p. 195].

In the first post-war years, the territory of Lviv occupied an area of 65 km², which it has reached until 1931, when the implementation of the concept of "Greater Lviv" (created by Ignatius Drexler) began with joining several suburban villages to the city. Further growth of the territory happened in 1951 and until 1980 an area of Lviv has reached 155 km² [18, p. 57].

On the other hand, at that time the main creative problem of Soviet architecture was the declaration of urban ensembles formation, aimed in their spatial forms to symbolize the "victorious course of socialism." Regarding spatial forms, in the 1940s "the creative development of the classical heritage" dominated in the Soviet architecture, which involved the widespread use of symmetrical-axial city-building compositions and classical architectural forms [19, p. 154-163].

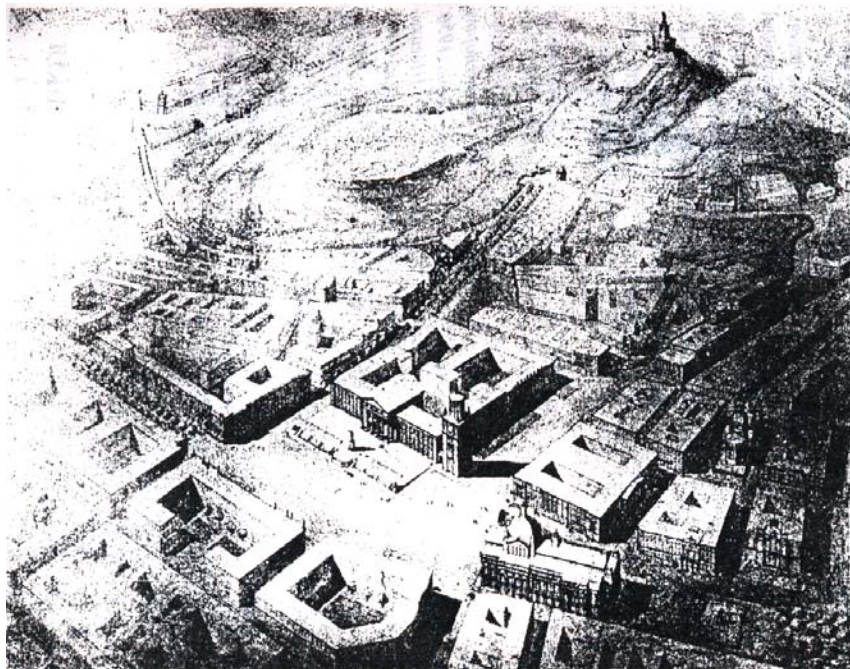
2. URBAN TRANSFORMATIONS

In 1946 the authors of the general plan of Lviv (A. Natalchenko, B. Shvets'ko-Vinetskyi) worked in such socio-political, economic and architectural preconditions. On the one hand, the authors understood the uniqueness of the historical and architectural heritage of Lviv and offered its preservation, on the other - it was necessary to transform the image of Lviv, "to make it Soviet, not only in substance, but also in form" [3, p. 102].

For this purpose, it was proposed to create a south-north "city composite axis" with length of almost 3 km (Shevchenko, Svobody and Chornovil Avenue), which began in the middle of the city, and ended on the northern outskirts of the city with a large area. The central part of the city, its main nucleus has to become the new main large square (one of the largest at that time in the cities of the USSR), 250 x 160 m in size, it was supposed to install a monument to Stalin on the square. The area was located directly behind the opera house (along the modern Chornovil Avenue) at the intersection of the projected composite axes "North-South" and "West-East" (fig.1.). The "West-East" axis was interpreted as a boulevard connecting a new area with a hill and a mound of the High Castle. In the mound it was proposed to install a large statue of Lenin with a total height of 50 m. In addition to the central area, the master plan of 1946 it was designed to create in Lviv several large areas with perimeter buildings: near the main station and near the church of Elizabeth, as well as several smaller ones. The proposed town-planning transformations had a clear ideological orientation and thus in Lviv "...the system of communist coordination was canonized" [3, p. 102].

Fig. 1. Project of the new Central Square in Lviv. 1948. Source: private archive of B. Cherkes

Rys. 1. Projekt nowego placu centralnego we Lwowie. 1948. Źródło: archiwum prywatne B. Cherkiesia.



The formation of the "north-south" axis began with the expansion of the eastern side of the main highway of Lviv - the streets of May 1 (now Svobody Avenue), in the section from the Jesuit Church of the XVIth century to the opera house. Here during the years 1948-1952 a square was created, as a result of the reconstruction of destroyed monastery and administrative buildings, buildings of the Building Technical College (now the Faculty of Economics of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) and the school-children's house were erected. In this case, a fragment of the city defensive wall of XVI-XVII centuries was opened (fig. 2.). The ideological dominant of the street was a monument to Lenin, set up in front of the opera theater in 1952 (removed at the request of citizens of Lviv in 1990).



Fig. 2. The defensive wall of the XVI - XVII centuries on Lenin Avenue (Svobody Avenue). Source: Photo by B. Posatskyi, 1970.

Rys. 2. Fragment odsłoniętego muru obronnego przy Alei Lenina (Aleji Swobody). Źródło: Foto - B. Posatskyi, 1970.

The general plan adopted a radial-ring system of the street network and also it was proposed functional zoning of the territory with a fairly clear allocation of city-center, local and industrial territory. It was emphasized that further measures to improve the planning organization of the city should be carried out, first of all, by reconstruction of the existing street network.

It was planned the creation of three industrial areas (northern, western and southern), based on providing convenient transport links with freight stations, main highways, residential areas and the city center, the location of sanitary-harmful enterprises on the leeward side, the creation of protective zones, laying railways to large enterprises. It was supposed to build a new freight railway station in the northern sector of the city and reconstruct Persenkivka station. At the same time, the aim was to eliminate the chaos in the location of enterprises, to concentrate them geographically, to significantly improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions of residential areas, to provide convenient transport links between housing and workplaces [22, p. 4].

If we consider the general plan of 1946 from the point of view of spatial urban transformation, it can be noted that the plan has to convert the radial plan of the city into a radial-ring, and at the same time a linear-node scheme for the development of the city center was proposed. The general plan of Lviv (1946) was considered several times at the governmental level, but was not finally approved and therefore did not become an effective urban planning document [18, p.56]. At the same time, it should be noted that its main principles remained relevant for the next general plan of Lviv, adopted in 1956.

3. INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND TRANSPORT CONSTRUCTIONS

During the post-war decade, Lviv became a major center of machine building, electrical engineering, woodworking and food industry, and 25 new factories and plants started working in the city (fig. 3.) [7, p. 269].

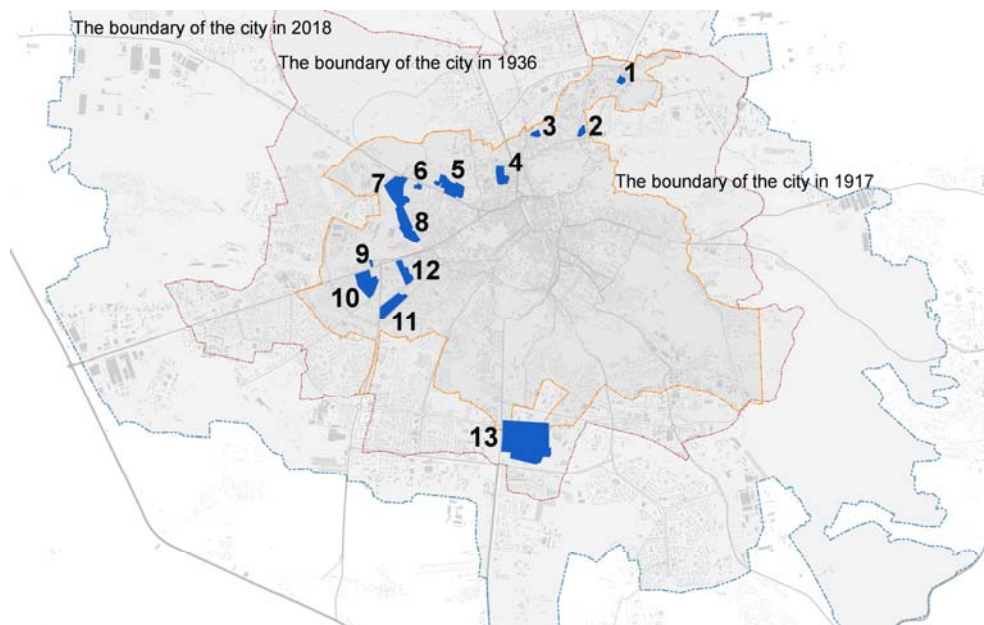


Fig. 3. New industrial areas in the planning structure of Lviv (1945-55).

1 - cotton factory; 2 - tool plant; 3 - plant of water meters; 4 - gas equipment plant; 5 - glass window factory; 6 - factory "Forklift truck; 7 - carry-repair factory; 8 - knitwear factory; 9 - margarine plant; 10 - window glass factory; 11 - "Silmash" plant; 12 - electro-lamp factory (later "Kinescope"); 13 - plant of telegraph equipment; 14 - bus factory. Source: I. Cherniak.

Rys. 3. Nowe tereny przemysłowe na planie Lwowa (1945 – 1955),

1 – przędzalnia bawełny, 2 – fabryka oprzyrządowania technicznego, 3 – fabryka wodomierzy, 4 – fabryka aparatury gazowej, 5 – fabryka szkła okiennego, 6 – fabryka ładowarek samochodowych, 7 – zakłady remontu parowozów i wagonów, 8 – fabryka wyrobów dzianych, 9 - wytwórnia margaryny, 10 – fabryka szkła; 11 – fabryka maszyn rolniczych, 12 – fabryka lamp elektrycznych (później „Kineskop”), 13 – fabryka aparatury telegraficznej, 14 – fabryka autobusów. Źródło: I.Cherniak

During 1946, the plant of agricultural machines on Gorodotska Street (fig. 4.), telephone and telegraph equipment and lamp factory on Turgenev Street, instrumental and glass-mirror factory on Bogdan Khmelnytsky Street, steam locomotive repair plant on Zaliznychna Street were put into operation. In 1947, plants of glass window on Shevchenko Street, gas equipment on Gazova Street, and water meters on Tkatska Street were in operation; a factory of truck loaders on Shevchenko Street, a margarine plant on Gorodotska Street, a cotton-mill factory on Bogdan Khmelnytsky Street in 1948 - 1949 began to operate. In 1950 the first production was produced by the bus plant and wood processing plant on Stryiska Street [9, p. 171-173].



Fig. 4. Plant of agricultural machines, photo 1957. Source: [2]

Rys. 4. Fabryka maszyn rolniczych. Foto 1957. Źródło: [2]

Most of the above-mentioned enterprises were located at that time in the peripheral western, northern and southern districts of the city in the vicinity of Gorodotska, Shevchenko, Bogdan Khmelnytsky, Stryiska streets predominantly in adapted pre-war production facilities. At the same time, in some cases, the new production was developed on the base of earlier production; an example can serve the Plant of gas equipment, which was created on the basis of the former Gas Factory, so called "Lviv Gazivni". Otherwise, the production profile of the new company had nothing to do with the previous one, as happened with the well-known liquor enterprise Bachevskyi on Bogdan Khmelnytsky St. The new company began to manufacture a diamond tool for metal processing. It should be noted that the buildings of the former Lviv Gazivni and the former liquor enterprise Bachevskyi were constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century.

At that time, it was believed that the industry would develop mainly through the restructuring and modernization of existing enterprises, with almost no new investments in peripheral unbuilt territories. Such a program allowed the rapid entry into operation of many enterprises in the first post-war years, but in the future this approach had negative consequences in urban space. The first of them was the constant increase in the territory of enterprises by "adhering" to them the adjoining real estate, mainly residential buildings. In the first postwar years, it was possible in a totalitarian Soviet state in the conditions of the general state property for real estate, when there were no problems with the release of buildings, which were required for the development of other industry, this was done in an orderly manner.

It was in this way, for example, during the 1950's that large quarters of the electric lamp factory (later transformed into a factory of kinescopes between Antonovych and Turgenev streets), a telegraph equipment plant (between Gorodotska and Turgenev streets), a fac-

tory of forklift trucks (between Shevchenko and Zaliznychna streets) In the first case, small-apartment individual housing was added to the enterprises, in the second one - a quarter of the medical institution, in the third - the former barracks, however, several small streets were eliminated [20].

The new production buildings were first built at the plant of agricultural machines, a factory of forklift trucks, a bus and steam locomotive wagon repair factories. Their facades traditionally for that time received symmetrical compositions and decorative classic cornices and pilasters. Some of them, for example the new building of the electric lamp factory on Turgenev St., became noticeable accents at the building frontage of the street (fig. 5, 6).



Fig. 5. Plant of electric lamps (in the future "Kinescope"), photo 1954. Source: [16]

Rys. 5. Fabryka lamp elektrycznych (później „Kineskop”). Foto 1954. Źródło: [16]



Fig. 6. The main building of the plant "Kinescope". Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys. 6. Gmach główny fabryki „Kineskop”. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak, 2018.

In 1938 in Lviv 112 enterprises (with more than 20 employees) employed about 10 thousand people. The largest enterprises were railway workshops, in which there were over 1.6 thousand people, the second place had a canning factory (600 employees), in the third place - the confectionery factory "Branka" (485 employees) [6, p. 186].

In 1951 Lviv's industry employed 32.1 thousand people; in 1959 the number of employees increased to 57.7 thousand, to this can be added 9.1 thousand people employed in construction. By that time, 411 thousand people lived in Lviv [6, p. 275].

The transformation of Lviv into an industrial city led to the development of the Lviv railway junction, the main stations of which (Lviv-Main, Klepariv, Sknyliv) were located in the western sector of the city. Already in 1945 the Lviv-Main station was rebuilt and a new steam locomotive with a complex of auxiliary premises was built; also in 1951 the reconstruction of a part of the main railway station destroyed by military actions was completed (fig. 7, 8). In the building of the station, a second floor with waiting rooms and office facilities was built, connected by direct exits with a covered platform. The general appearance of the station has changed a little, since the second floor was built between three risalites, the architecture of which has not undergone significant changes. Completed floor is combined with the risalit with common eaves, and the height of the premises of the second floor is half the height of the first. In the facade divisions on the second floor, the pilasters reiterated the existing rhythm of the facade plane and the location of window openings. At the same time, there were quite significant changes in the interior decoration of halls for passengers; the interior was made of colored marble, classical order elements supplemented by Soviet symbols, in the central hall a figure of Stalin was set against the backdrop of Lenin's relief. At the same time decorative elements and details were eliminated; in the course of reconstruction the metal structures of the decoder over the platforms were repaired [1, p. 11]. Along with the main station, a 4-storeyed post office

building was constructed to send mail by rail. At Klepariv, Pidzamce, Sknyliv stations typical station pavilions with ticket offices and waiting rooms were built.

The development of aviation connections led to the construction of the Lviv airport, built in 1955, according to the project of the studio of the Moscow architect I. Zholtovsky, which functions to this day (fig. 9, 10). The building of the symmetrical composition of the plan and the facades are located at the completion of the Lyubinska Street; its centered on the facade risalit with twelve Corinthian columns is accentuated by decorative tower with a spire that closes the street perspective. In front of the house a circular area with a flowerbed in the middle is formed.



Fig. 7. Building of the main station after the bombing, photo 1941r. Source: [4]

Rys. 7. Główny Dworzec kolejowy po bombardowaniu- Foto 1941. Źródło: [4].



Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the main station building, photo 1945. Source: [4]

Rys. 8. Odbudowany dworzec kolejowy. Foto 1945. Źródło: [4].



Fig. 9. The airport building, photo 1958. Source: [15]

Rys. 9. Budynek dworca lotniczego (od strony lotniska). Foto 1957. Źródło: [15].



Fig. 10. Building of the airport (from the side of the square), Source: photo by I. Chernyak, 2018.

Rys. 10. Budynek dworca lotniczego (od strony placu) Źródło: I. Chernyak, 2018.

The facade on the side of the airfield is characterized by two symmetrically arranged semicircular six-column rails with entrances for passengers (departure - arrival); columns are decorated with figures of students, workers, collective farmers (peasants).

After the construction of a new nearby terminal in 2012, the building is used for technical services.

4. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Housing construction in the postwar Lviv began with the construction of 2-3 storey buildings according to typical projects. Private houses were blocked from two or three apartment sections, on the corners of houses were arranged loggias, the living area of two-room apartments was 24-30 m², three-bedroom apartments - 34- 38 m². The projects were developed by the Dipromist of the USSR with the condition of the use of local materials - bricks, slag blocks and natural stone [14, p. 144]. Groups of this type of buildings for workers of enterprises and railwaymen were built on the Volodymyra Velykoho and Kotlyarevskoho Streets, near the railway station of Pidzamche, as well as in Novyi Lviv and Levandivka (fig. 11, 12, 13.).

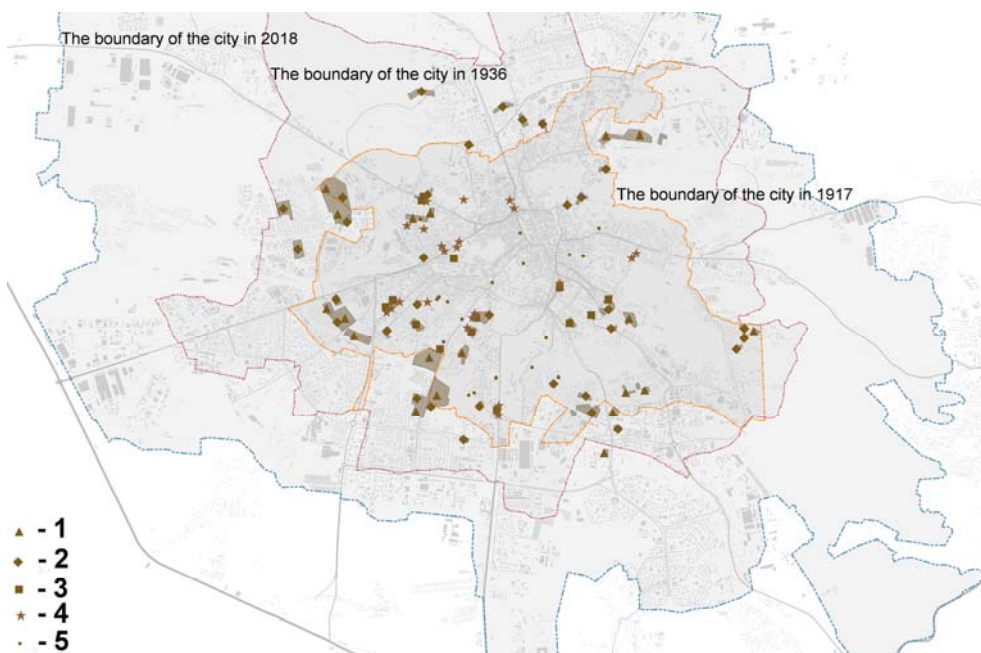


Fig.11. New residential areas (1945-50) on the plan of Lviv.

1 - manor low-rise building; 2 - apartment 2-3-story building; 3 - apartment, 4-5-story building; 4 - separate buildings (compositional accents or dominants); 5 - separate buildings. Source: I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys. 11. Nowe tereny mieszkaniowe na planie Lwowa.

1 – jednorodzinna zabudowa mieszkaniowa, 2 – zabudowa mieszkaniowa 2-3 kondygnacyjna, 3 - zabudowa mieszkaniowa 4-5 kondygnacyjna, 4 – budynki mieszkalne – akcenty przestrzenne, 5 – osobno usytuowane budynki. Źródło: I. Cherniak, 2018.



Fig. 12. Residential building (1950-ies), settlement "Zhovtneve" (Levandivka), Source: photo I. Cherniak, 2018

Rys.12. Budynki mieszkalne z lat 1950 na osiedlu „żovtneve” (Lewandivka). Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak, 2018



Fig. 13. Residential building of the late 50's in the territory of "New Lviv". Source: photo by I. Chernyak, 2018

Rys.13. Budynki mieszkalne z końca lat 1950 w dzielnicy „Nowy Lwów”. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak, 2018.

Several free sites in the central part of the city were built with residential buildings-seals with a wide range of forms from the detailed imitation of the classics to its associative interpretation in the composition of the facades in their architecture.

Subordination to the historical environment is the main motive of the architecture of a 6-storey residential building on Hnatyuka Street, built in 1955, along with the Museum of Ethnography and Arts (architect M. Mykula). Division of its facade is simple and symmetrical, decorative details are almost absent, arched slots of the first floor showcases, lined with artificial stone that is in harmony with the architectural forms of the facade of the museum. The facade uses decorative plastic elements in the spaces between the windows of the 6th floor.

Much more active role in the city's space was given to residential houses-seals at the crossroads of the streets of the central part of Lviv. Expressive plastic facades with classical pilasters, displacement of the main volumes for the accentuation of the corners of buildings, the use of loggias, bow windows and attics with obelisks, arch slots of windows of the first floors belonged to the arsenal of forms used by the authors of the projects. This applies to five-story dwelling houses at the corner of Konovaltsya - Melnyka Streets (architect V. Sagaidakivskiy) and at the corner of Gorodotska - Yaroslava Mudroho Streets (architects P. Cont and L. Nivina) (fig. 14, 15.).



Fig. 14. A residential house at the corner of Konovaltsya-Melnyka Streets. Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys.14. Budynek mieszkalny na rogu ulic Konowalca – Melnyka. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak. 2018.



Fig. 15. Residential building on the corner of Gorodotska and Y. Mudryi Streets and another one on Gorodotska - Ozarkewycha St. in the background. Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys. 15. Budynek mieszkalny na rogu ulic Horodockoji – Ozarkewycza i Horodockoji – J. Mudroho. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak. 2018.

At the intersection of Stryiska and Lazarenka Streets, the peculiar "propylaeum" from two symmetrically located dwelling houses, which thus accentuated the beginning of Lazarenka Street, was formed. One can assume that such a solution was also planned at the beginning of Naukova Street (from Stryiska Street), but only one five-story dwelling house was built.

An active emphasis on the space of the upper part of Gvardiyska Street (Heroes of the Maidan) was to be a five-story dwelling house with a strongly raised six-story risalit with loggias, topped with a small tower with a steeple (architect L. Nivina). However, even at that time, his active forms seemed too contrasted, and then it was so that in the process of construction they were simplified, giving the overall volume of the house the features of balance and stability.

About the same classical balance can be said, referring to the architecture of residential buildings erected in the 1950s on Gorodotska, Sheptytskoho, Gogola Streets.

As for the planning of apartments in the mentioned buildings, they are typical for the sectional type of multistory dwelling house, when several apartments on the same floor are serviced by a common staircase. At the same time, Lviv architects for the first time began to use typical projects of 4-5-storey residential buildings designed for "construction in the southern regions of the RSFSR and in Ukraine" in 1951-1952. The main wall materials were brick, slag blocks and natural stone. In series of typical projects "projects of houses of different architectural-spatial composition, length, altitude, various architectural methods of facades design, placement of verandas, balconies, bay windows, and pediments were provided. They can be used in numerous compositional techniques in the construction of ensembles of neighborhoods, streets, settlements and urban areas" [21, p. 9].

These were the first individual examples of the use of Soviet standard projects in Lviv, and a quarter of residential buildings for workers of the electric lamp factory (on its base in the 1970's a factory of kinescopes was created) on Turgeneva Street (Heroiv UPA), built in 1953 (architect I. Persikov) can be considered the first comprehensive application of typical projects in the residential building of Lviv (fig. 16, 17.).



Fig. 16. Residential complex on Turgeneva Street (Heroiv UPA), photo 1954. Source: [2]
Rys.16. Osiedle przy ul. Turgenewa (Herojiw UPA). Foto 1954. Źródło: [2].



Fig. 17. A dwelling house on Ivanko Franko St., 161. Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.
Rys.17. Budynek mieszkalny przy ul. Iwana Franka 161. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak, 2018.

The large quarter has a symmetrical planning of the territory and consists of several 5-storey buildings, located around the green courtyard, to which the street passes under the two-story arch. The largest of the buildings is located on the red line of the street; the plane of its main facade is symmetrically dissected and decorated with cornices, loggias, balconies, pilasters, roof cornices decorated with an attic with a balustrade.

Planning parameters of apartments in new buildings of that time and their orientation were not always optimal, as the determining prerequisites were, first of all, the city-building requirements for the formation of street ensembles with the help of perimeter building.

During the postwar decade, 160 thousand square meters of living space was rebuilt and built in Lviv, and 65 thousand apartments were gasified, which was a high indicator among the large cities of Soviet Union in that time [7, p. 270].

5. RECONSTRUCTION

As in the central part of Lviv, the number of vacant sites for new development was limited, then the language was more about the reconstruction of individual buildings and

structures. In the beginning the reconstruction with add-on of the fourth floor to the large classicist building of the Credit Society at the corner of Svoboda Avenue and Kopernika Street (architect M. Mykula) (fig. 18, 19.), and the reconstruction of the Jesuit monastery building destroyed at the time of the war on Svoboda Avenue (architect I. Persikov) were made.

The renovation of the building of the Credit Society can be considered a successful example of reconstruction of the building in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The superstructure of the fourth floor is done in neutral forms and thanks to the unity of rhythm and scale it is organically combined with one of the best in the city facades in the style of classicism. Inside, re-planning was carried out and proper sanitary and living conditions were created for living" [23, p. 193].



Fig. 18. The destroyed building of the Credit Society at the corner of Lenin Avenue (Svobody Avenue) and Copernicus Street, photo of the 1940s. Source: [8]

Rys.18. Zrujnowany budynek Towarzystwa Kredytowego na rogu Aleji Lenina (Aleji Swobody) i ul- Kopernika. Foto z lat 1940. Źródło: [8]



Fig. 19. Modern view of the house on the corner of Svobody Avenue and Copernicus Street. Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys.19. Widok współczesny budynku dawnego Towarzystwa Kredytowego na rogu Aleji Swobody i ul. Kopernika. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak. 2018.

6. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

On the main street of Lviv in 1948 - 1952, using the preserved fragments of the monastery, houses of construction and mechanical technical schools were built (nowadays it is the economic faculty of the Ivan Franko National University and the schoolchildren's house) (fig. 20.).

The three-story building of the Faculty of Economics occupies an angular section; the overall outline of the plan is close to the square with a side of 45 m and has three street facades. The perimeter corridor around the courtyard provides on each floor horizontal links between the premises. The useful floor space of the building is 5320 square meters, the building volume is 33,000 cubic meters, and the height of the premises is 4.25 meters [1, p. 11].

The main facade on Liberty Avenue is divided by a cornice into two tiers, the lower tier is decorated with a rudder, the upper is symmetrically dissected by high arched window, framed by the Corinthian order pilasters, and the cornice is completed by the attic-balustrade.

In the main facade of the schoolchildren's house from the side of Svobody Avenue the counterfoils of the monastery's building are used, stairs lead to the main entrance, in the new composition of the facade the location of the old window openings are partially saved. The author had to solve a rather difficult task of compositional combination of new buildings with nearby monumental buildings of the National Museum (then - a branch of the V. Lenin Museum) and the Jesuit Church. The new building is subordinated to the

historical dominant in the street space; its modest classical facade decoration has allowed combining the old with the new.



Fig. 20. Facade of the building on Lenin Avenue (Svobody Avenue) after reconstruction, photo of the 1950s. Source: [24]

Rys.20. Elewacja frontowa rekonstruowanego budynku przy Aleji Lenina (Aleji Swobody). Foto z lat 1950. Źródło: [24]



Fig. 21. Facade of the main building of the Veterinary Academy. Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys.21. Gmach główny Akademii weterynaryjnej. Źródło: Foto I. Cherniak, 2018.

In the initial version of the project, two new buildings were joined by a large arch, which was projected on the site of an existing fragment of the defensive city wall of the 19th century. This was not done, because "the author did not consider that the fortress wall, which has to be protected as an architectural monument, will have to leave"[13, p. 6].

A new building of Veterinary Academy at the intersection of Pekarska and Tershakivtsiv Streets had to become a more significant new focus in the center of Lviv (fig. 21.). The project was worked out in the 1950s in the studio of the famous Moscow architect I. Zholtovskiy; the construction of the building was completed in 1961. The large house was located in a park surroundings in the neighborhood of the pseudo-gothic villa Comello, the main entrance is oriented on Pekarska Street.

However, in a narrow space of a street, a large building (without an appropriate square in front of the main facade) is perceived in a strong perspective, and the high entrance portico with eight Corinthian columns does not have favorable points of visual perception. Consequently the house of a significant size does not play a proper role in the space of Pekarska Street. Significantly more attractive is the southern park facade of the building, oriented to a large decorative reservoir among the greenery of the park.

It should be noted that in the architecture of this building, in addition to purely classical forms, traditional motifs of Russian architecture (towers, spiers, etc.) are also used, which is in no way connected with the Lviv architectural tradition [17, p. 318].

One of the largest new public buildings in the postwar Lviv was the new educational building of the oil department of Lviv Polytechnic National University (architects M. Mikula, A. Bakhmatov, V. Sagaidakivskiy) with the volume of 90 thousand cubic meters. The facade of the five-story building is divided by pilasters, the main entrance is accentuated with a six-column portico of the Corinth order and sculptural groups and the main vertical accent was the projected high side tower with a spire [13, p. 6-7].

Academic building was planned to be located on an unbuilt section of Stryiska Street near the unfinished buildings of Lviv Polytechnic National University because of the beginning of the war, but this house was not built. On the territory near, between Boy-Zhelenskyi

and Vidkryta Streets, the construction of a student campus of the Lviv Polytechnic was subsequently started, and the first was a 500-person hostel on Lukash Street (fig. 22.). His architecture is generally inexpressive; the large volume is modestly decorated by pilasters on the main facade.

On the high slope of the ultimate part of General Chuprynka Street, an educational building for the Western Ukrainian College (former electromechanical technical school, architects L. Tymchenko, P. Cont) was built (fig. 23.). The five-story house with a central risalit is decorated with pilasters at the level of 4-5 floors, and a cascade of broad staircases with balustrades leads to the main entrance.

Somewhat smaller in size, but with a much more expressive architecture, and not even devoid of monumental features, the former dormitory of the regional party school (now a maternity hospital), built in the upper part of the street in 1953 (architect A. Shulyar), occupies an important place in the building of Mechnikova Street (fig.24.). In plan, the house has the U-shape configuration, opened towards the street by a small kurdoner; the main entrance is emphasized by a three-story five-arched loggia.



Fig. 22. Dormitories of Lviv Polytechnic National University at Lukasha St. Source: photo by B. Posatskyi, 2011.

Rys.22. Domy akademickie Politechniki Lwowskiej przy ul. Łukasza. Źródło: Foto B. Posatskyi. 2011.



Fig. 23. House of electromechanical technical school (photo-2016). Source: [5]

Rys.23. Budynek technikum elektromechanicznego. Foto 2016. Źródło: [5]



Fig. 24. Dormitory (modern maternity hospital) on Mechnikova Str., Source: photo by I. Cherniak, 2018.

Rys.24 Dom akademicki (obecnie dom porodowy) przy ul. Mecznikowa. Foto I. Cherniak, 2018.

7. GREEN AREAS

The works on the post-war reconstruction of Lviv's landscaping began in 1946 with the construction of new Galytska and Pryvokzalna squares and new ones on Tchaikovskoho, Bandery, Gorodotska Streets, and the square of Danylo Galytsky. In subsequent years, the so-called "The second green ring", the greenery of the urban surroundings of Levandivka and Kulparkiv, the hills of Roztochya, park named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi and the Students' Park on the Vuletski hills are being built, combined with the massifs of Stryiskyi Park and Citadel (fig. 25.) [10, p. 18]. The squares had predominantly regular planning with central flowerbeds, parterre lawns, bosquees, flower beds, and concrete vases with flowers installed at the entrances (fig. 26, 27).

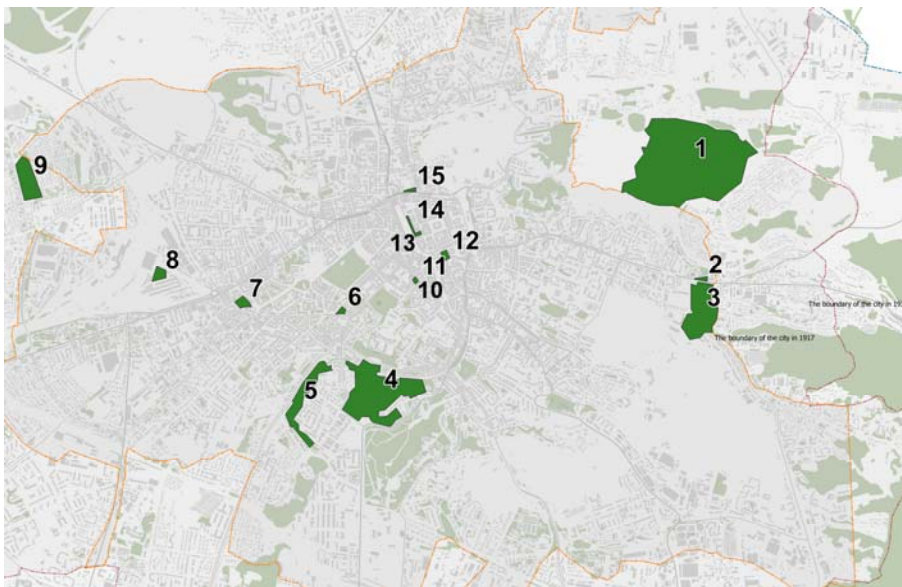


Fig. 25. Scheme of green areas created in 1945-59.

1- Shevchenkivskiyi grove; 2- park on Lychakivs'ka Street; 3- Hill of Glory with an adjoining park; 4. Park of culture; 5- Student Park; 6 - Square at S. Bandery St.; 7 - Square on Kropyvnytskyi Square; 9 - Levandivskiyi Park; 11- park on Chaikovskiyi Street; 12- square on Galytska square; 13- Pidkovy Square; 14- square on Svobody Avenue; 15- Ya. Osmomysla Square. Source: I. Cherniak, 2017.

Rys. 25. Tereny zielone, powstałe we Lwowie w latach 1945 – 1955.

1 - park leśny „Lasek Szewczenka”, 2 – skwer przy ul. Łyczakowskiej, 3 – cmentarz wojskowy „Chołm Sławy”, 4 – park kultury i wypoczynku, 5 – park studencki, 6 – skwer przy ul- S- Bandery, 7 – skwer na placu Kropywnyckoho, 8 + park Łyczakowski, 9 – skwer przy ul. Czajkowskoho, 10 – skwer na placu Halickim, 11 - skwer na placu Pidkovy, 12 - skwer przy Aleji Swobody, 13 - skwer na placu J. Osmomyśla. Opracowanie I. Cherniaka, 2017.

An important role in creating a new image of Lviv was given to the parks. This applies, in particular, to the Park of Culture and Rest named after Bohdan Khmelnytskyi, opened in 1952 (fig. 28.). Its territory occupied the northern slope of the hill between Stryiska Street and the Citadel hills, and was originally used for the needs of the agricultural exhibition.

The wide main alley of the park, decorated with classical small architectural forms and sculptures, has become essentially a pedestrian street that connected Vitovskoho Street with Stryiska Street. At the entrances of these streets, that is, at the beginning and end of the alley, the large parade arches-entrances in the stylized classical forms of H. Shvetsko-Vinnetskyi authorship were built. Till today only a triple entrance arch from Vitovskoho Street has been preserved; the arch on Stryiska Street was disassembled during the construction of the memorial to the Soviet Army in 1970 [17, p. 318].

In the park, which occupies about 20 hectares, a Green Theater was built for 5000 seats with a large covered wooden stage, wooden pavilions for exhibitions, decorated with folk ornaments, a small stage, a restaurant, a cinema, somewhat later the stadium. In the early 1950s, the annual agricultural exhibitions were held in the park, which were part of the mandatory measures in the then Soviet regional centers.



Fig. 26. Square on Lenin Avenue (Svobody Avenue), photo of the 1950s. Source: [2]

Rys. 26. Skwer przy Aleji Lenina (Aleji Swobody). Foto z lat 1950. Źródło: [2]



Fig. 27. Y. Osmomysla Square, photo of the 1950s. Source: [8]

Rys. 27. Skwer na placu J. Osmomyśla. Foto z lat 1950. Źródło: [8]



Fig. 28. Grand opening of the Park of Culture, 1954 photo. Source: [2]

Rys. 28 Uroczyste otwarcie Parku kultury i wypoczynku. Foto 1954. Źródło: [2]



Fig. 29. Memorial Cemetery "Hill of Glory", photo 1956. Source: [2]

Rys. 29. Cmentarz wojskowy „Chołm Sławy”. Foto 1965. Źródło: [2]

To the west from the park of culture and rest in 1950 students of the Lviv Polytechnic National University began construction of the Student Park with an area of 10 hectares, located on the Vuletski hills along Akademika Sakharova Street. The greenery of the hills eroded by the erosion lasted for several years, the poplar alley and acacia woodland, hornbeam, birch and fir trees were formed. On the territory of the park there are sports grounds for students of Polytechnic living near dormitories [10, p. 95].

For typical examples of landscape-memorial ensembles in Soviet cities of the 1950s, belongs a memorial cemetery on Pasichna Street, known as the Hill of Glory (fig. 29.).

The project of building a memorial cemetery of Soviet soldiers (Hill of Glory) near Ly-chakivskyi Park in place of graves of Russian warriors since the First World War was considered in March 1945 and it was planned to build this memorial complex until the middle of 1945. The author of the first variant of the project of planning the territory and the monument was then the chief architect of Lviv A. Natalchenko [7, p. 234].

The authors of the architectural project embodied in 1948-1952 are A. Natalchenko, G. Shvetsko-Vinetskyi, I. Persikov, monumental sculptures "Oath" and "Motherland" are performed by M. Lysenko, and sculpture "Warrior with the flag" is made by V. Forostecky. In the symmetrical composition of the complex and the location of sculpture and decorative plastics in its space, the influence of the famous memorial ensemble of the Trepov Park in Berlin, which was erected at the same time according to the project of Soviet sculptors and architects, is felt.

The spatial composition of the complex is organized by three symmetrically placed sculptural groups and an obelisk. One of the sculptural groups symbolically reflects the Homeland in the image of a woman holding on the knees the body of the deceased warrior - "Motherland", the second depicts a soldier who bends his knee before the flag - "Oath," the third symbolizes the raising of the flag on the tower of the Lviv City Hall - "Warrior with the flag". The main entrance was made in the form of sloping large red sandstone flags combined with rectangular pylons, crowned with garlands and small flags.

The square in front of the main entrance has a regular planning, formed by lawns, bosques and flower beds. From Pasichna Street through the square to the main entrance there is an alley with decorative lamps, covered with gray and red granite paving.

One of the options for the project was a cascade of terraces and monumental staircases that had to combine Hill of Glory with Mechnikova Street.

During the postwar decade reconstruction of Stryiskyi Park began. In 1952, an openwork arcade was constructed on the entrance from Parkova Street (architect G. Shvets'ko-Vinetskyi), characterized by elegant proportions and light forms of the columns of the ionic order of the three main and two flanking arches, and also the successful use of artificial marble.

The area of the former Eastern trades near the upper part of Ivan Franko Street was annexed to Stryiskyi Park, a large territory of regular gardening along the decorated fountains and sculptures of a wide lime avenue connecting Ulas Samchuk and Ivan Franko Streets entered into the park. Along with the entrance from Samchuka Street after the reconstruction, the former Palace of Arts was transformed into the Lviv Polytechnic Palace of Sports; later on the opposite side of the alley, the former Rotunda of the Razlavitska panorama was rebuilt in a similar way.

In several reconstructed pavilions of the Eastern trading in 1956, an exhibition devoted to the 700th anniversary of Lviv was organized. The main exposition was presented in the pavilion "Horseshoe" (today does not exist), in front of the pavilion the symmetrically planned parter landscaping was arranged.

Between the pedestrian avenue, Ivan Franko and Stryiska Streets in 1953 Lviv railwaymen built a narrow-gauge children's railway with three stops, which became very popular among young Lvovians. Partly for this purpose, the old track, which connected Persenkivka Station with the territory of the National Exhibition in 1894, was used.

Organized parterre regular gardening and small architectural forms (sculptures and fountains) formed a holistic image of the main alley. At the end of the avenue near Stryiska Street in 1950 - 1953, a children's park was created on the site of the wasteland, which was mostly regularly planted. Along the wide platanum alley stretched flowerbeds, there were sculptural portraits of classics of literature, in the summer on flowerbeds many different varieties of dahlias and roses were planted. The alley was connected with Stryiska Street through the pedestrian railroad track by a metal pedestrian bridge (now it does not exist).

In this way Stryiskyi Park expanded the territory considerably and enriched its landscape; the park consisted of two different parts of the landscape: the bottom - irregular, with

a picturesque landscape of valleys and hills, and the upper part - regularly planned along the straight alleys.

Since the beginning of the 1950s, work on the ordering and planting of Shevchenkivskiyi grove with an area of 200 hectares, the former so-called "Kaiserwald" (Tsisar Forest) on Rostochya hills has been started. The complex relief, gorges, flat plateau, ravines, beams create opportunities for the creation of scenic landscape compositions. During the first and second world wars, beech forest was cut off for heating, the area overgrown with grass and shrubs, therefore, with the participation of the population, mass events were organized from the planting of trees.

In the spring in 1951, the exposed slopes of Shevchenkivskiyi grove on an area of 80 hectares were planted with poplars, acacia, American maple, red oak, pine. The forest park is divided into the southern and northern parts by the park road, the northern part of Shevchenkivskiyi grove occupies a ridge on the hills, descending steep slopes to the former sand quarries, on the western outskirts of the forest park there are lawns-spectacular platforms, from where you can view the panoramas of the High Castle and Lysa Gora, the central part of the city and its northern districts - Zboiska, Znesinnya, Pidzamche [10, p. 53]. During the following years, works on greening and arranging the territory of the forest park continued and Shevchenkivskiyi grove became a favorite place for recreation of Lviv citizens and city guests.

Regular planning is typical for the park in Levandivka district, laid in 1950, its formation lasted almost a decade. In the park there are wide alleys, decorated with flower beds, alternating with woody massifs, sunny lawns - with shady curtains.

In 1952 on the eastern outskirts of Lviv, Vynnykivske (then Komsomolske) lake with an area of 6.5 hectares and a lake on the river Zubra in the southern suburbs of the city (western part of the present Sykhiv residential area) with an area of 20 hectares were constructed by people's forces, which became the popular place of rest for townspeople [7, p. 271]. In 1955 parks, boulevards, squares occupied 242 hectares in Lviv, that is, 4% of the total land area of the city [11, p. 96].

8. CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, it can be argued that the post-war decade made significant changes in the space of the peripheral districts of Lviv, where new enterprises were constructed and existing ones were expanded, new green areas were formed. In this case, the street network retained the historic radial structure; projected ring elements were not built. Instead, the space of the central part of the city generally preserved the traditional architectural image that can be explained by the use of classical architectural forms in new buildings.

Summing up, it can be argued that the post-war decade did not significantly change the urban structure of the central part of Lviv, since the creation of a new city center was not envisaged by the general plan (1946). At the same time, significant changes have occurred in the space of the peripheral districts of Lviv, where new enterprises were constructed and existing ones were expanded, new green areas were formed. In this case, the street network retained the historic radial structure; projected ring elements were not built. Instead, the space of the central part of the city generally preserved the traditional architectural image that can be explained by the use of classical architectural forms in new buildings.

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