



Krzysztof Dackiewicz*

Unaccomplished plans of enlarging the Higher School of Technology in Wrocław in the years 1913–1925

Among the architectonic and urban plans and building designs which were created for the Wrocław Higher School of Technology (*Technische Hochschule Breslau*), there were also those that were never accomplished. However, we do have some archive materials presenting – in the form of illustrations or descriptions – a few interesting visions which remained only on paper for mostly economical reasons.

This article is intended as a short presentation of some of these concepts¹. They were created in the period between the completion of the oldest parts of the university (1911) and the commencement of enlargement of the Main Edifice (1925). We start with two situational plans elaborated by Max Berg in 1913. The next example is the illustration of the urban vision of Max Berg and Ludwig Moshamer dated 1920–1921. The subsequent sketches are architectural designs of the particular buildings. They came into existence in 1925 and their authors are Frank Vogt and Max Schindowski and [Max?]² Schirmer.

In the National Archives of the Town of Wrocław among the files which are kept there we can find two plans made by Max Berg³, with the date 14.10.1913; they refer to spatial adaptation of the area situated between Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego⁴, Norwida Street,

Smoluchowskiego and Janiszewskiego Streets and the square adjacent to the then Luther church (*Lutherskirchplatz*).

The first of the sketches (Fig. 1), which is made on the ready printed undercoat in the scale of 1:1000, shows a planned building marked with a red colour. The concept comprises the building of the folk school (*Volksschule*) which is situated parallel with the *Lutherstrasse* – the street that does not exist any longer – along with a smaller nearby object situated at Janiszewskiego Street (it was supposed to include two gymnasiums), three buildings belonging to the complex of a hospital for infants, which was built earlier and

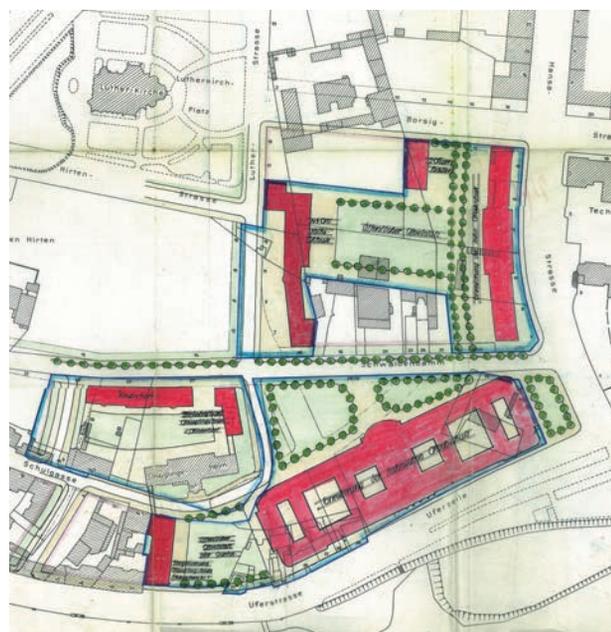


Fig. 1. Plan of land development to the west of Norwida Street; designed by: Max Berg, 14.10.1913 [2, p. 270 (fragment)]

Il. 1. Plan zabudowy terenu na zachód od ul. Norwida; projekt: Max Berg, 14.10.1913 r. [2, s. 270 (fragment)]

* Museum of the Wrocław University of Technology.

¹ Iconographic materials illustrating the subsequent concepts come from the files of the Building Museum of the Town of Wrocław – Department of the Museum of Architecture in Wrocław and the resources of National Archive in Wrocław. The text documents which are significant for the subject raised here are kept in the Archive of Wrocław University as well as in the Wrocław National Archive.

² It is probable that the co-author of these designs was not Max Schirmer, as it has been thought so far, but a Berlin architect Fritz Schirmer. This issue is still to be explained.

³ During his activity in Wrocław in the years 1909–1925 Max Berg created and designed his most remarkable works, among which the most famous is Hala Stulecia (Centenary Hall) [6].

⁴ Index of Polish and German street names is included at the end of this article as an annex.

finally, two edifices which were planned for the Higher School of Technology – the biggest in the whole complex.

The façade of the bigger building of the Higher School of Technology overlooks Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street. The scale itself and the form of the ideally symmetrical projection show that this object was supposed to be a representative building of the following dimensions: 200×50 m. It is possible that according to Max Berg's intentions it was going to be the future Main Edifice of the university. The author of the project marked the main entrance in the front on the building's axis. On the same axis, at the back side he planned a round break (in the wall of the building). The project also assumes building of six interior courtyards situated symmetrically. The second building of the Higher School of Technology, which is much smaller, was designed along the western side of Norwida Street between Janiszewskiego Street and Ludwisarska Street which does not exist any more. Its projection resembles an elongated rectangle which broadened in the central part. In Figure 1 we can moreover see the already existing objects of the Wrocław Higher School of Technology which were built during the years 1905–1910 on the eastern side of Norwida Street: the Electrical Engineering Institute Edifice and The Main Edifice (with a scheme of its extension added by drawing with a broken line). This fragment of the sketch is quite close to the project of enlarging the main building of the school from the 1920's including the version which was realized. It can be supposed that – assuming

the authenticity of the discussed element of the plan⁵ – the concept of Berg constitutes the earliest idea of building a new wing of the Main Edifice of the *Technische Hochschule* along Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street. This also concerns the usage of curved connectors which would fasten up two parts of the building. It is quite possible that no sooner had Berg left Wrocław in 1925 than this idea was taken over by continuators of the extension plans of the building, which started exactly in the same year.

The second situational plan (Fig. 2), except for the detailed designs of the particular floors of the folk school building, shows the marked area on the western side of Norwida Street as the place of extension of the Higher School of Technology. In Figure 2 we can see a fragment of this sketch with a school basement projection (on the left) and the area planned for the Higher School of Technology (on the right)⁶.

The described unaccomplished concept of Berg is the oldest known land development attempt for the Higher School of Technology concerning the area situated to the west of Norwida Street. However, the projects of the particular edifices of the Higher School of Technology are not known; it seems that the concept was not developed and included only general projections of the buildings bodies. From the survived documentation concerning the offer of Max Berg we can conclude that the negotiations with the High School authorities relating to the approval of his concept were really advanced [2, p. 262–273] and probably, the breakout of World War I was the only reason which caused the withdrawal from its realization.

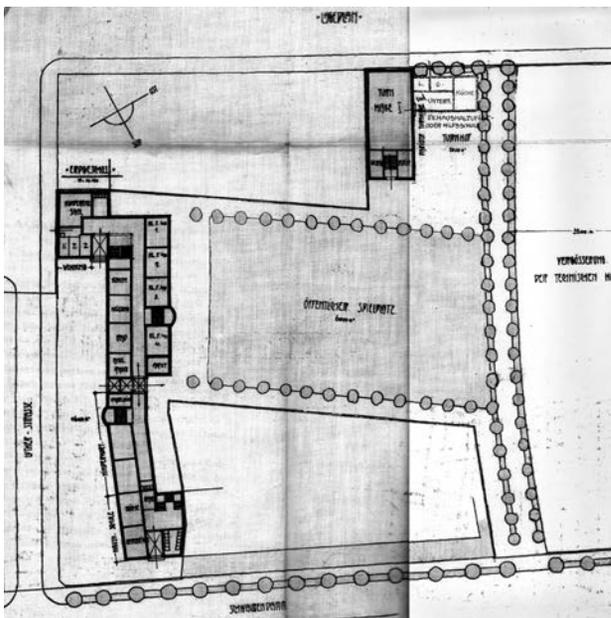


Fig. 2. Situational plan of the folk school building and the object with gymnasiums along with the marked planned area of the extension of the Higher School of Technology on the west side of Norwida Street; project: Max Berg, October 10, 1913 [2, p. 271 (fragment)]

Il. 2. Plan sytuacyjny budynku szkoły ludowej i obiektu z salami gimnastycznymi wraz z zaznaczonym planowanym terenem rozbudowy Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej po zachodniej stronie ul. Norwida; projekt: Max Berg, 14.10.1913 [2, s. 271 (fragment)]

Immediately after World War I, many innovative and bold theories – but sometimes, unfortunately, too idealistic – appeared in European architecture and urbanism. However, the discussed period was also the time of an economic crisis which was a serious problem in Germany too. The projects which were offered at that time – also projects for Wrocław – often did not have any chance to be carried out because of the economical reasons. The urban planning project worked out by Max Berg and Ludwig Moshamer in the years 1920–1921 – a part of far-flung plans of rebuilding the centre of Wrocław – also

⁵ It is quite probable that it was added by drawing post factum by a different person.

⁶ On June 6, 1914 there was a meeting with the following participants: the resigning President of Technische Hochschule – Professor Rudolf Schenk, the President-elect Professor Gerhard Hessenberg and also the representatives of the city construction office Max Berg and Alfred von Scholtz as well as the school counselor Jakob Hacks. According to the report made by the school counselor Jakob Hacks, the discussion concerned the area in the vicinity of Norwida, Smoluchowskiego, Janiszewskiego, Ludwisarskiej Streets and the square near the Luther Church, i.e. the area between the folk school and the Higher School of Technology. Moreover, a possibility to procure a plot of land situated at the crossing of Smoluchowskiego and Łukasiewicza Streets [2, p. 272] at the Higher School disposal was discussed for the first time.



Fig. 3. View of Wrocław from the Odra River side, on the right – the so-called scientific district; project: Max Berg, Ludwig Moshamer, 1920 [1, TP 475, catalogue No. 9484]

Il. 3. Widok Wrocławia od strony Odry, po prawej tzw. dzielnica naukowa; projekt: Max Berg, Ludwig Moshamer, 1920 r. [1, TP 475, sygn. 9484]

belonged to the concept which was not carried out⁷. It also concerned indirectly the Higher School of Technology. The authors suggested the creation of the so-called scientific district, i.e. the area where all Wrocław higher schools would be situated, including the *Technische Hochschule* as well as research institutes along with residential buildings for research workers. This area was supposed to be limited by Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street, Grunwaldzki Square, Skłodowskiej-Curie and Norwida Streets [7].

The sketch which illustrates the concept of Berg and Moshamer (Fig. 3) comprises, among others, the above mentioned areas situated to the west of the present Norwida Street. It is not exactly specified to whom the buildings, which are presented in the discussed illustration, belonged institutionally. The drawing shows a general vision of the urban planning and architectural land development of this area which was developed for the usage of the Wrocław University of Technology only after World War II⁸.

*

In the collections of the Construction Archives of Wrocław City there is a noteworthy anonymous and undated drawing which presents a project of extension of the main edifice of the Higher School of Technology which was not carried out. The basic idea of the sketch is the façade with a representative entrance from the western side, i.e. Norwida Street at present. This elevation, which consists of three floors over ground and the attic, is partially similar to the existing at present connector, which was built in the years 1925–1928 between the older northern part of the building and the newer south-

ern one. Similarly to the latter, the external wall of the building, which is in a certain distance from the street and moved towards the interior of the plot, is presented here. The solution of the central part of the elevation in the form of a risalit with an entrance which reaches as far as the Norwida Street resulted in such a location. Wide stairs ornamented with sculptures on both sides lead to the entrance. A three-axis portico with fully curved arcades closes in the upper part a terrace with balustrades and four figural sculptures⁹. The stylistic relationship of the suggested presentations along with the sculptures from 1910 created by Richard Schipke (they ornament the western risalit elevation of the older part of the main building) show that this type of decorations was supposed to be continued. The top which ends the façade with the entrance repeats the scheme and division that is used in the western risalit with an emperor's portico and presented in the illustration¹⁰. Both risalits are connected by a curved six-axis connector. An analogous connector fastens up the entrance with the planned – antithetical to the part with the emperor's portico – risalit at Norwida and Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street's junction. Nowadays, there is a western fragment of the newer part of the Main Edifice at that place. The northern elevation of the presented in the illustration risalit constitutes a mirror reflection of the opposite southern elevation of the existing risalit. We can thus guess that behind the expected risalit there is a hidden vision of a new wing of the Main Edifice situated along Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street.

The wealth of historical forms – seen in the above discussed drawing – which correspond with the elevation of the earlier built old part of the Main Edifice as well as their stylistic adjustment to the existing building, could suggest that the author of the described sketch was Ludwig Burgemeister. The architectural and sculptural

⁷ The innovation of the project by Max Berg and Ludwig Moshamer became the reason why this plan was not put into practice.

⁸ This issue was still brought up several times during the interwar period. For example, the sketch by Heinrich Blecken concerning the usage of this area along with the suggestion of allocating some parts of the construction to specific institutes comes from 1938 [4, TH 116, p. 134–136], [1, TP 919, catalogue number 20603]. This project was not carried out either.

⁹ The number of sculptures, which ornament the main entrance of the Wrocław University Edifice, calls up associations with personification of cardinal virtues.

¹⁰ In the discussed picture, the emperor's portico was covered with the element of plant staffage thanks to which it does not compete optically with the designed representative risalit of the façade.

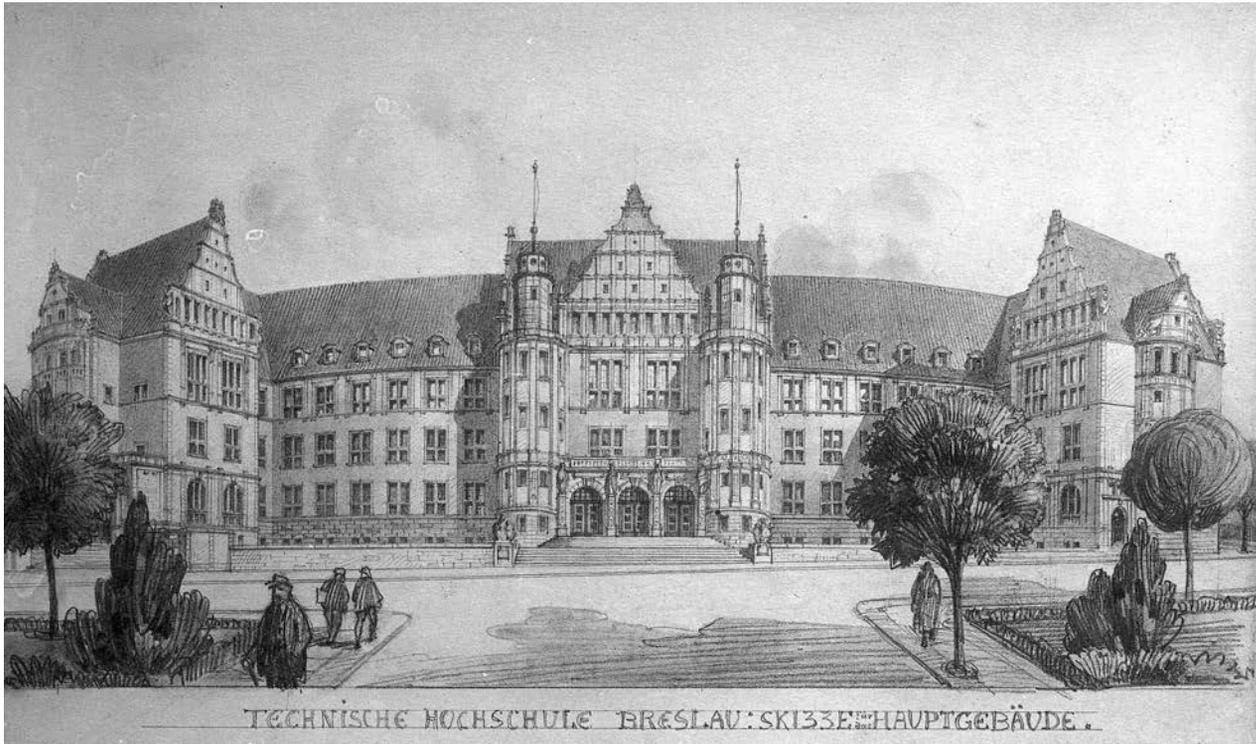


Fig. 4. Main Edifice of the Higher School of Technology – western elevation; project: Frank Vogt [?], about 1925 [1, catalogue No. photograph 150]

Il. 4. Gmach Główny Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej – elewacja zachodnia; projekt: Frank Vogt [?], ok. 1925 r. [1, sygn. fot. 150]

shape of the concept suggests that the drawing dates from the years of World War I at the latest, which would seem to prove the above mentioned authorship. However, it seems that four inconspicuous and faded drawings preserved in the collections of the Constructions Archives of Wrocław City prove a different authorship and the time of

the project conception. These are the three horizontal projections of floors of the designed Main Edifice made in the scale 1: 200 [1, TP 918, catalogue No 20571; TP 912, catalogue No 20420, 20421, 20422]. All drawings are dated January 15, 1925 and are signed with the surname Vogt.

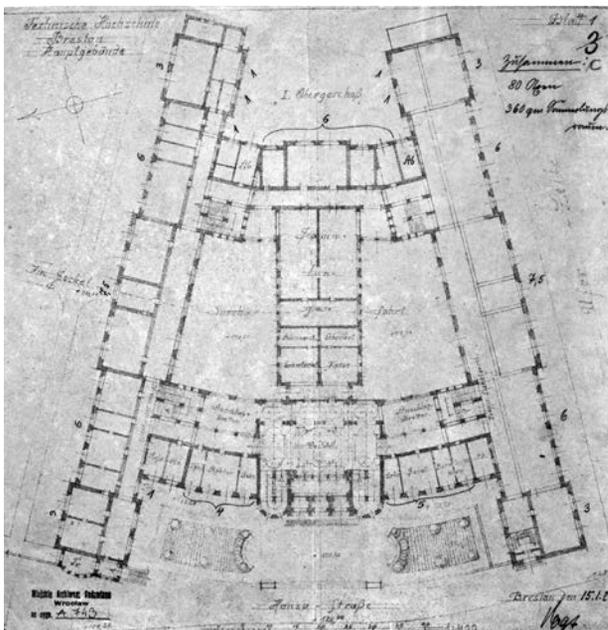


Fig. 5. Main Edifice of the Higher School of Technology – projection of the high ground floor; project: Frank Vogt, 15.01.1925 [1, TP 912, catalogue No. 20421]

Il. 5. Gmach Główny Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej – rzut wysokiego parteru; projekt: Frank Vogt, 15.01.1925 r. [1, TP 912, sygn. 20421]

A symmetrical foundation of the building, which is shown in one of the above mentioned drawings (Fig. 5), refers to letter A in its projection. The northern wing constitutes the existing part of the building, whereas the southern one – parallel to Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street – constitutes an urban innovation at that place, which anticipates the construction built finally in the years 1925–1928 according to the projects by Max Schindowski, [Max?] Schirmer and Gottfried Müller. The idea of curved connectors between the old and new part of the building is also ahead of its times. A total innovation was the idea of placing a representative entrance, which was situated on the building's axis, from Norwida Street side.

A comparison of this sketch (Figs 5, 6) along with the earlier discussed non-signed concept shown in Figure 4 seems to prove that these works constitute elements of the same idea and the same author. Stylistics backwardness in the appearance of external elevations result presumably from the intention of creating a symmetrical whole with the older part of the Main Edifice and undoubtedly are signs of respect towards Ludwig Burgemeister. However, Karl Vogt, whose signature is definitely different and who cooperated with Ludwig Burgemeister during the first phase of the Higher School construction, is not the

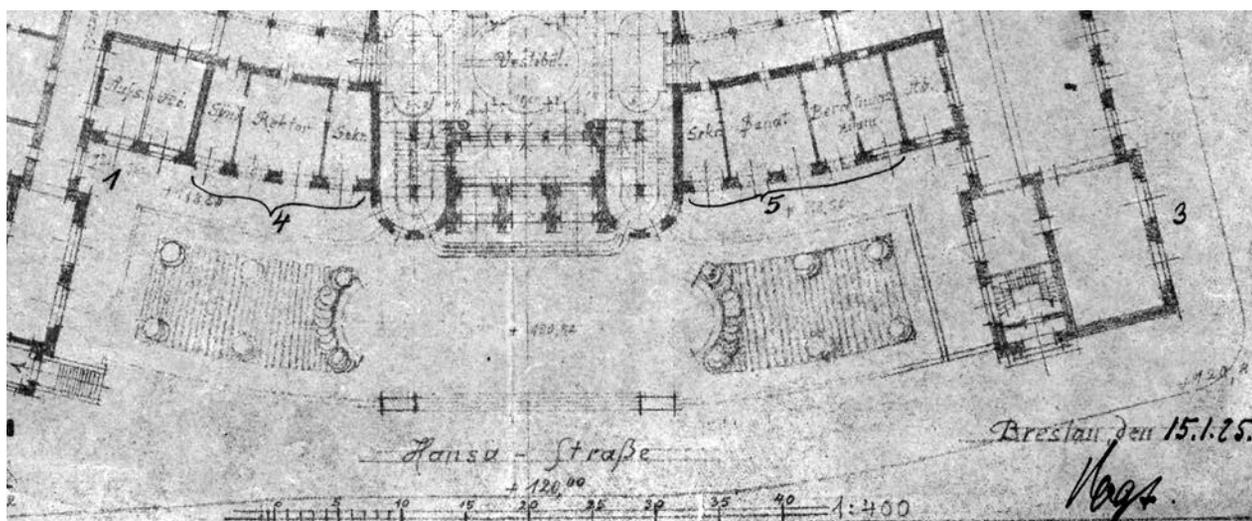


Fig. 6. Main Edifice of the Higher School of Technology – projection of the high ground floor (fragment Fig. 5); project: Frank Vogt, 15.01.1925 [1, TP 912, catalogue No. 20421]

Il. 6. Gmach Główny Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej – rzut wysokiego parteru (fragment il. 5); projekt: Frank Vogt, 15.01.1925 r. [1, TP 912, sygn. 20421]

author of the sketches¹¹. A personal questionnaire which was completed in 1920 by another architect called Vogt – Frank Vogt, and is now kept in the State Archives in Wrocław [3, p. 13–14] enables the identification of the name. The discussed projects as well as the questionnaire were undoubtedly signed by the same person.

The horizontal projection of the higher ground floor reproduced in Figures 5 and 6, apart from the northern wing existing since 1910, takes into consideration the external stairs and curves of small towers in which there are staircases and which are seen on the elevation sketch. The entrance leads to the vestibule which connects both parts of the three-track main body and two-track interior wing (central) which was supposed to be situated on the extension of the entrance axis. Below the interior wing, in the middle of its length, a tunnel crossing was planned; it was supposed to connect both parts of the interior courtyard. The southern wing situated parallel to Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street and symmetrically to the old part of the building (northern) is presented only in a general outline. The central body performs the function of the longer, among two of them, connector between the side wings. Moreover, both connectors join the side wings with the interior wing. Apart from this, wide stairs leading from the street towards the area of the Higher School (they are also seen on the façade sketch) as well as two symmetrically designed lawns are marked on the drawing. The author of the sketch leaves no doubts about the issue of the location of the main entrance giving the name of the street: *Hansa-Straße* (Norwida Street).

The projection of the second floor, which also comprises the northern wing, includes probably the earliest suggestion of locating the library in the place of the auditorium [1, TP 918, catalogue No. 20571]. This concept was put into practice after a new part of the Main Edifice had been built and it is still used at present.

The author of the above presented concept of the *Technische Hochschule* extension was the government construction counselor Frank Vogt, born on December 12, 1875 in Wrocław [3, p. 14]. During the years 1923–1927 he was registered as a tenant in Joseffsburg Villa¹² which was situated at Łukasiewiczza and Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Streets junction; this villa was the seat of The Building Works Office of the Wrocław Higher School of Technology. In the middle of the 1920's – performing the function of Director of the Prussian Office of Over-ground Constructions – he designed an experimental farm of the Wrocław University in Sołtysowice [1, TP 987]. He certainly knew personally Ludwig Burgemeister with whom he could consult his projects concerning the Higher School of Technology extension. He took part in the meeting concerning the extension of the school, which took place on December 1, 1924 [4, TH 75, p. 166, 178, 217–232] and in the meeting on March 11, 1925 during which a location of the new main entrance – at Norwida or Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street – was discussed among other issues¹³. Finally, as it is explicitly seen nowadays, the second concept won; it was carried out during the next years in a more modern way than Frank Vogt had intended¹⁴.

¹² This information comes from Wrocław address books (*Breslauer Adreßbuch*) from this period; see also [5].

¹³ Among others, Ludwig Burgemeister and a ministerial counselor from Berlin, the government constructor Max Schindowski – co-author of the next projects took part in this meeting [4, TH 76, p. 46–49].

¹⁴ The issue of engagement of Frank Vogt in the extension of the Wrocław *Technische Hochschule* has remained completely unknown so far. This article is the first publication containing information about this aspect.

¹¹ This conclusion results from comparison of the signature on four above mentioned sheets with the signature of Karl Vogt on the projects of Machines Laboratory building from 1907 [1, TP 914, catalogue No. 20504–20517].

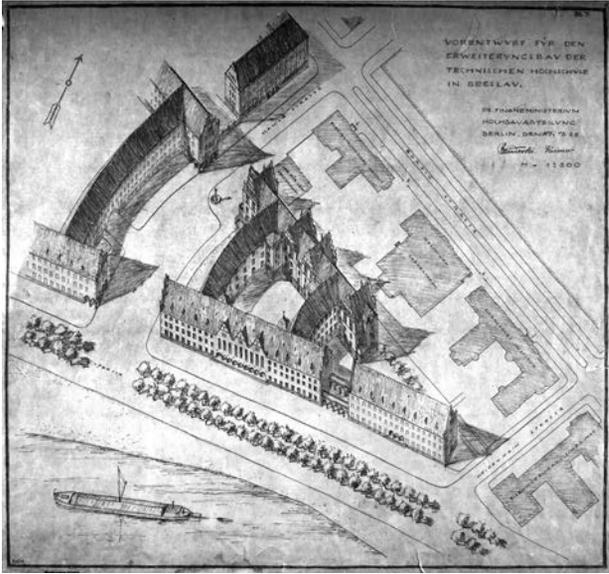


Fig. 7. Extension plan of Main Edifice of the Higher School of Technology and adaptation plan of the areas on the west side of Norwida Street; project: Max Schindowski, [Max?] Schirmer, 17.07.1925 [1, TP 935, catalogue No. 20742]

Il. 7. Rozbudowa Gmachu Głównego Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej i adaptacja terenów po zachodniej stronie ul. Norwida; projekt: Max Schindowski, [Max?] Schirmer, 17.07.1925 r. [1, TP 935, sygn. 20742]

Anachronistic excess of ornaments made room for transparency and functionality.

The axonometric sketch made by Max Schindowski and [Max?] Schirmer with the date July 17, 1925 (Fig. 7) constitutes a relatively often reproduced illustration which shows the external form of the expected extension of the Higher School towards the west. This drawing presents not only the location of the planned buildings in relation to the earlier development but also their architecture. The elevation of the new part of the Main Edifice is shown here exactly in the same way as it was carried out during the next years (two preliminary projects of this elevation signed by Max Schindowski come from the same day as the above sketch!) [1, TP 912, catalogue No. 20427, 20428]. However, in the place where a semicircular risalit along with the staircase was built and which surrounded the building from the east side since 1928 we can see in the drawing two parallel platforms supported by five arcade arches which lead to a similar building with seventeen axes and three-arcade entrance on the central axis. This concept, which was the continuation of the idea of the Higher School of Technology Main Edifice ended with the wall at Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego and Łukasiewiczza Streets junction, is partially ahead of the projects concerning a new building of the Chemistry Institute; these projects were carried out in the years 1935–1939.

Apart from the vision concerning the extension of the Main Edifice by a new wing from the side of Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street (in the shape similar to the existing one), the drawing presents two – stylistically homogeneous with the whole concept – additional detached buildings on the west side of Norwida Street (Fig. 8). The western longer curve of Norwida Street is occupied by the building of the height which corresponds to the height

of the opposite building; both buildings are in the same style. Even the pedestal, which refers to the buildings from the years 1905–1910, is marked there. In the project, a passing gate ending with a full curve was supposed to be built through the building; such a solution would not obstruct the traffic in (already existing) Ludwisarska Street. Moreover, two passages parallel to the passing gate were planned – passages for pedestrians to be built in a similar form. The central part of the building – with the front elevation overlooking Norwida Street – constitutes a homogeneous whole along with two crosswise wings which form risalits and end the foundation from the one side of Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street and they end the foundation from the other side of the road (situated slightly towards the north) which comes out from Norwida Street opposite The Laboratory of Machine Tools. Top walls of both risalits are segmented by means of arcades in the lowest storey; in the attic storey they end with triangle gables which stylistically correspond to the neo-renaissance motives from the older part of the Main Edifice. The sketch shows only the crossing of wings with the main body; however, we do not know the planned length of buildings along Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street and the track parallel to Smoluchowskiego

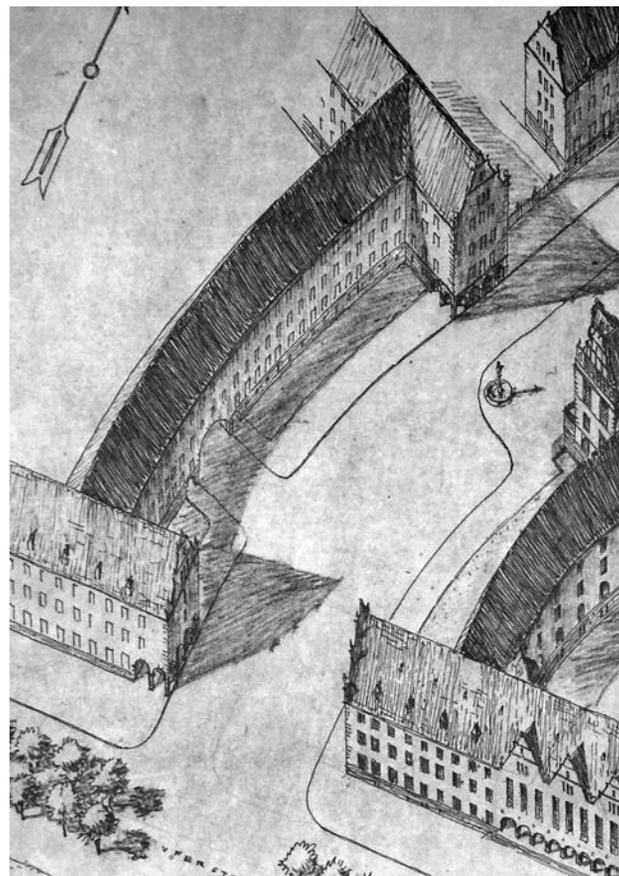


Fig. 8. Extension plan of the Main Edifice and adaptation plan of the areas on the west side of Norwida Street (fragment of Fig. 7); project: Max Schindowski, [Max?] Schirmer, 17.07.1925 [1, TP 935, catalogue No. 20742]

Il. 8. Rozbudowa Gmachu Głównego i adaptacja terenów po zachodniej stronie ul. Norwida (fragment il. 7); projekt: Max Schindowski, [Max?] Schirmer, 17.07.1925 r. [1, TP 935, sygn. 20742]

Street, which was certainly expected to serve as a road leading to the interior courtyard of the bigger complex of buildings. We can draw such a conclusion if we look at the drawing in which we can see a contour of the entrance gate situated between the building described above and the next one; the latter is planned in the same style constituting its simpler continuation along Norwida Street up to the crossing with Smoluchowskiego Street. The sketch reveals an intention to continue this building towards the western direction along today's Janiszewskiego Street. The complex of buildings which can be seen in Figure 7 forms a flourishing urban complex which – if it had been carried out – would have been one of the most attractive foundations of this type not only in Wrocław.

The range of realisation of the above presented foundation was strictly limited and the area to the west of Norwida Street was not developed at all, probably because of financial reasons. This issue came back in 1936 and for the next two years it was carefully considered by the authorities of the Higher School as well as by the architects Karl Beger and Heinrich Blecken [4, TH 116, p. 73, 75–76, 106, 134–136]. However, their projects ought to be looked at in a separate presentation.

*

The extension of the Higher School of Technology in Wrocław was planned from the very beginning, i.e. since 1910 when the Higher School was opened. The prelimi-

nary situational plans, which were made by Georg Thür in the years 1903–1904, assumed the erection of a magnificent main edifice with a façade from the side of Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street [1, TP 933, catalogue No 20719, 20721]. Ludwig Burgemeister, the author of realization sketches of the Higher School buildings, developed the idea in detailed projects in 1909 [1, TP 934, catalogue No 20732–20741]. At that time, only the extension of the Main Edifice was taken into consideration in connection to the concept of opening the Mining and Construction Engineering Departments in 1915 [8]. Those plans, similarly to the project of Max Berg from 1913, were not put into practice because of the breakout of World War I. The plan of Max Berg was not only limited to the extension of the main building but it also included the area which was originally allocated to the Higher School. In comparison to the earlier ideas of land development of the Higher School, Berg's plan represents a unique phenomenon.

The idea of the Higher School extension came back in the 1920's. A partial realisation of those bold and innovative plans took place in the years 1925–1928. During that time, a newer part of the Main Edifice was built with the entrance from Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street side. This construction constitutes a long-lasting realisation of the fragment of the above presented concepts.

The areas situated to the west of Norwida Street were finally adapted for the Wrocław University of Technology after World War II.

Index of Polish and German names of streets which appear in the text or illustrations:

Grunwaldzki Square – Kaiserstrasse
Janiszewskiego Street – Borsigstrasse
Ludwisarska Street – Schwalbendamm
Lukasiewiczza Street – Heidenhainstrasse

Norwida Street – Hansastrasse
Skłodowskiej-Curie Street – Tiergartenstrasse
Smoluchowskiego Street – Borsigstrasse
Wybrzeże Wyspiańskiego Street – Uferstrasse

References

- [1] Construction Archives of Wrocław City – Museum of Architecture Department in Wrocław.
- [2] State Archives in Wrocław, Records of Wrocław City, catalogue No. III 26796.
- [3] State Archives in Wrocław, Wrocław Public Notary Records, catalogue No. 13238.
- [4] Archives of Wrocław University.
- [5] Dackiewicz K., *Tajemnice Willi Josefsburg*, „Pryzmat”, 2007, No. 251, p. 33–35.
- [6] Ilkosz J., *Hala Stulecia i Tereny Wystawowe we Wrocławiu – dzieło Maksa Berga*, Wrocław 2005.
- [7] Ilkosz J., Störtkuhl B., *Wieżowce Wrocławia 1919–1932*, Wrocław 1997, p. 44, 154–155.
- [8] Matzke H., *Die Technische Hochschule Breslau*, München 1941, p. 3–4.

Niezrealizowane plany rozbudowy Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej we Wrocławiu z lat 1913–1925

Artykuł przedstawia trzy spośród niezrealizowanych koncepcji rozbudowy Wyższej Szkoły Technicznej we Wrocławiu. Jedną z nich, opracowaną przez Maxa Berga i znaną jedynie w formie planu sytuacyjnego, pochodzi z roku 1913. Dotyczyła ona adaptacji obszaru na zachód od wzniesionych wcześniej najstarszych gmachów szkoły.

W roku 1925 powstał projekt powiększenia Gmachu Głównego nawiązujący do stylu pierwszych budynków uczelni. Koncepcja ta

jako jedyna zakładała utworzenie reprezentacyjnego wejścia od ul. Norwida.

Kolejną wizją rozbudowy uczelni, opracowaną również w 1925 r., przewidywała zagospodarowanie przyległych terenów po obu stronach ul. Norwida oraz wzdłuż Wybrzeża Wyspiańskiego. Fragment tego planu doczekał się realizacji – jest nim nowsza część Gmachu Głównego.

Key words: sculpture, archetype, architectonic installation, architectonic work

Słowa kluczowe: rzeźba, archetyp, instalacja architektoniczna, dzieło architektoniczne