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HOUSES OF THE OFFICIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD
IN KRAKOW 1924–1960.
MODESTY, ELEGANCE AND SOLIDITY
AT THE FORMER EDGE OF THE CITY

DOMY OSIEDLA URZĘDNICZEGO
W KRAKOWIE 1924–1960.
SKROMNOŚĆ, ELEGANCJA I SOLIDNOŚĆ
NA NIEGDYSIEJSZYM SKRAJU MIASTA

A b s t r a c t

The Official Neighbourhood was founded according to the 1924 regulation and subdivision plan near Krakow's then northeast borders. The originally composed square and 8 streets, with 78 lots along them, were laid out. Nearly 30 houses were built by 1939.

The first part of the paper discusses the genesis of the neighbourhood, its original plan and functional assumptions, with a special focus on composition and the architecture of the neighbourhood's houses. Then the houses built by 1939 are discussed, with regard to their function, structure, form. It continues with the post-1945 transformations, when 20 more houses were built, and after 1957, when a uniform complex of 20 houses was built, followed by 8 typical multifamily blocks as well as by commercial, service, cultural and religious facilities.

Keywords: Official Neighbourhood, Krakow, planning, architecture, housing, regulation plan

S t r e s z c z e n i e

Osiedle Urzędnicze założono według planu regulacyjnego i parcelacyjnego z 1924 roku w pobliżu ówczesnych granic Krakowa od strony północno-wschodniej. Wytyczono oryginalnie zakomponowany plac oraz 8 ulic, wzdłuż których rozmierzono 78 działek zabudowy mieszkaniowej. Do 1939 roku wzniesiono blisko 30 domów. Pierwsza część artykułu przedstawia genezę osiedla, jego pierwotne rozplanowanie i założenia funkcjonalno-przestrzenne, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem kompozycji oraz architektury domów osiedla. Następnie omówiono domy zrealizowane do 1939

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roku, z uwzględnieniem ich funkcji, konstrukcji, formy. W dalszej części artykułu omówiono przekształcenia po 1945 roku, kiedy wzniesiono 20 kolejnych domów, oraz po 1957 roku, gdy powstał jednolity zespół 20 domów jednorodzinnych, a następnie 8 budynków wielorodzinnych typowych oraz obiekty o funkcjach: handlowej, usługowej, kulturalnej, sakralnej.

Słowa kluczowe: Osiedle Urzędnicze, Kraków, urbanistyka, architektura, dom, plan regulacyjny

1. INTRODUCTION. THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The paper deals with planning and architecture of the Official Neighbourhood (Osiedle Urzędnicze) in Krakow, which has been hardly researched so far and is much less known than the Officer Neighbourhood complex on the Bialucha right-bank side, which it adjoins and has shared a lot of history with¹.

The territorial scope encompasses part of Krakow that is limited mostly by: Olszyny Street, the railway line, the pharmaceutical plant, the river Bialucha – ca. 12.5 hectares altogether. Besides, it includes a small area that originally (till 1942) belonged to the Official Neighbourhood's regulation plan; it is situated between: the railway, a short piece of Olszyny Street, Raciborskiego Street, and a short piece of the Chalupnika Street (once Lotnicza St.).

The time scope ranges from 1924 till the present time, with a special emphasis on the 1924–1939 period, and, to a smaller extent, the 1945–1960 period.

The thematic scope focuses on the houses built within the Official Neighbourhood – especially by 1939, and also in 1945–1960. Besides, important subjects concerning the neighbourhood are discussed: its plan, post-1960 housing, and the buildings with non-residential functions.

2. GENESIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFICIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD

In the interwar period (1918–1939) the urban development of Krakow followed the assumptions that had been worked out before World War I. The area of the city, which increased sevenfold in 1909–1915, was only slightly enlarged in 1924 (including the area discussed in the paper). The number of residents increased systematically – from ca. 184,000 in 1921 to ca. 259,000 in 1939.

The housing in Krakow was quite successful in that period. The traditional model of housing, based on continuous urban blocks, prevailed and was sometimes supplemented with retail and services. The residential neighbourhoods consisting of a number of buildings were less numerous, which is exemplified by three relatively small projects

¹ E.g. M. Baczyńska, *Osiedle Oficerskie w Krakowie*, Rocznik Krakowski, vol. LXXX, Krakow 2015; M. Motak, *Ewolucja funkcjonalno-przestrzenna rejonu Osiedla Oficerskiego w Krakowie. Od kolonii mieszkaniowych na peryferiach miasta do wielofunkcyjnego zespołu śródmiejskiego*, Housing Environment, vol. 15, Krakow 2016 (in preparation).

built in the 1930s: the County Municipal Savings Neighbourhood in the so-called Quiet Corner, Social Insurance Institution Neighbourhood in Falata Street, and the Worker Neighbourhood in Praska Street.

The biggest complex of neighbourhoods was built in the northeast part of Krakow. It consisted of three enclaves of Officer Neighbourhood (1925 regulating plan), the large so-called territories (1926 regulating plan), several smaller compounds (e.g. blocks of the Military Housing Fund due to 1934 plan) and – situated at the longest distance from the city centre (and at the shortest distance from Krakow airport) but planned as the first one (1924 regulation plan) – the Official Neighbourhood.

The Official Neighbourhood in Krakow was founded due to the initiative of the Association for the Official Neighbourhoods (AON) that was established in Krakow in 1921². The association aimed at providing houses of decent standard for the officials of the re-emerging Polish state. Among the first and bigger AON projects was the Official Neighbourhood, which was localised near the northeast Krakow city limits at the time. That area, incorporated into Krakow in 1924, became the northern part of District XIX Grzegorzki-Piaski, the name soon reduced to Grzegorzki. The area of Piaski, upon which the Official Neighbourhood was founded, was bought by the AON from the Potocki family in the Olsza village. AON was also responsible for fitting the area³.

In 1924 in the Municipal Building Department, the City Regulation Office, the *Regulation and subdivision plan of the Official Neighbourhood in District XIX Piaski in Krakow* was made⁴. The plan, its scale 1:1.000, was made by engineer Marian Lenk (1878–1961). His signature, which confirmed the completion of the Official Neighbourhood plan, is dated December 17, 1924. In the succeeding years Marian Lenk was also the author or co-author of most of the regulation plans made for the nearby Officer Neighbourhood situated on the Bialucha right bank.

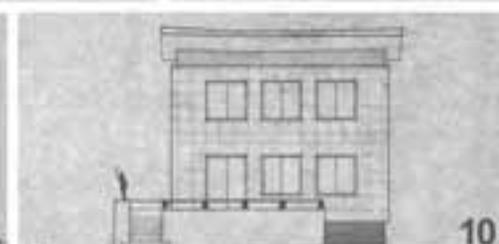
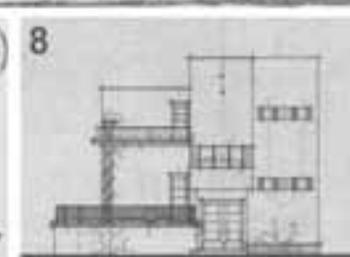
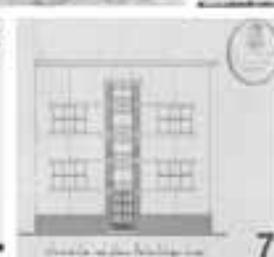
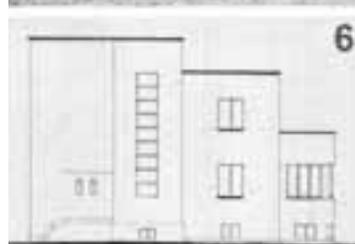
Within the Official Neighbourhood plan, which encompassed the area of ca. 9 hectares, the square (called sometimes the market square) and eight streets were laid out. Four streets (Lotnicza St.; Nadbrzeżna St.; Olszyny St.; former Brodowicza Boczna St. which is now Raciborskiego St., and a small part of Kajty St.) – were also the external limits of the neighbourhood. Four shorter streets (two parts of Narzymskiego St. i.e. two former parts of Brodowicza St.; Lesista St. i.e. former Olszyny Boczna St.; Kryniczna St. i.e. former part of Brodowicza St. or “market square”) divided the neighbourhood into four quarters. Within the quarters 78 lots were laid out to be accessible from the streets. The number contained: 23 detached houses, 44 semi-detached houses (22 pairs of 2 houses), 10 houses in the continuous building (2 short frontages of 5 houses) and one detached building whose size, localisation and the way it was marked in the plan (e.g. arcaded passage) suggest it was probably intended to be a public building.

The plan of the Official Neighbourhood was uncomplicated and clear as well as well-connected with the surroundings and originally composed. The connection to the surroundings was manifested by the diagonal street leading into the neighbourhood as the continuation of Brodowicza St. (former fort road and soon the main street of the Officer Neighbourhoods com-

² *Statut Towarzystwa Osiedli Urzedniczych spoldzielni z ogr. odpow. w Krakowie*, Krakow 1921.

³ S. Swiatek, *Dzieje Krakowa tom 4. Kraków w latach 1918–1939*, Krakow 1997, p. 239.

⁴ The original plan [in:] National Archives in Krakow (Archiwum Budownictwa Miejskiego).



plex) with the planned-only bridge taken into account⁵. The Nadbrzezna (“Over-the-Bank”) St. was planned along the River Bialucha, Olszyny St. – along the Sudolski stream, and Lotnicza St. – along the drainage ditch. Regarding composition issues, the neighbourhood square – called unofficially Potocki Square or market square (!) – deserves attention. The designed square had an atypical, unusual shape of polygon based on the triangle and trapezoid. It was symmetrical and axial, while the supposed public building was to terminate the perspective view of the street leading to the square.

The construction of the first houses in the Official Neighbourhood commenced in 1928. By 1939 28 houses had been built, which meant ca. 35% of the whole project. It was less than the area of the entire Officer Neighbourhood, in which ca. 50% of the planned building was completed in the same period (in some sub-areas – much more than that).

The outbreak of the World War II in 1939 and the German occupation of Krakow till 1945 put a halt to the development of the Official Neighbourhood, although some work that had begun before the war was continued. The war and occupation resulted in material losses in the neighbourhood and some further transformations. The destroyed bridge across the Bialucha was rebuilt a few years after the war with reinforced concrete instead of timber. It was built along the lines of Brodowicza and Olszyny Streets, due to which it no longer directed towards the neighbourhood’s diagonal axis. The bigger and more destructive change was caused by the construction of the encircling railway in 1942. Conditioned by the German military transportation, it brought about the distortion and diminishment of the neighbourhood. Eight lots along the present Raciborskiego St. were reduced (three had already been built up – the buildings survived). Five other lots in the northern part of the neighbourhood were taken, partly or entirely (including two developed ones – the buildings were pulled down). The rail tracks were built on the ground level, however after the 1960s modernization they were put on a high earthwork, which emphasised the new northern limit of the neighbourhood.

⁵ The bridge of timber structure was built in 1934. Even buses drove through it. The other bridge across the Bialucha, proposed in the plan of the so-called territories to link Grunwaldzka St. and Lotnicza St. was never built. *Plan regulacyjny terytoriow polozonych miedzy Bialucha, ul. Mogilska a Aleja Obwodowa na Piaskach, dz. XIX w Krakowie i w gminie katastralnej Olsza*, 1926, National Archives in Krakow.

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- Ill. 1. regulation and subdivision plan of the Official Neighbourhood in Krakow (by M. Lenk, 1924)
 - Ill. 2. house at 8 Olszyny St. (by S. Mehl, after 1931)
 - Ill. 3. house at 4 Lotnicza St. (by J. Silberstein, 1928)
 - Ill. 4. house at 4 Lotnicza St. after construction (by W. Münnich, 1929)
 - Ill. 5. members of the Association for the Official Neighbourhoods in the “market square”, in the background – house at 3 Lesista St. (by H. Ritterman, 1928); phot. by W. Medwecki, 1929
 - Ill. 6. house at 9 Olszyny St. (by K. Baranowski, 1933)
 - Ill. 7. house at 5 Narzymskiego St. (by T. Zrobek, 1938)
 - Ill. 8. house at 1 Kajty St. (by F. Korfel, 1937)
 - Ill. 9. house at 11 Narzymskiego St. (by W. Loszewski, 1953)
 - Ill. 10. one of the houses of the compound at Lotnicza and Kryniczna Streets (by K. Bien, 1957) The credits: nr 5 – courtesy of Mr. Wojciech Potepa; nr 1–4 and 6–10 – National Archives in Krakow

After WWII, until the early 1960s the next houses in the Official Neighbourhood were built with the 1924 regulation plan taken into consideration. 20 houses were built, which equalled ca. 60% of the original project.

In 1954 the cadastre districts, including the District XIX Grzegorzki, were cancelled to be replaced with big administration districts. Since then the Official Neighbourhood area was part of the District Grzegorzki, and since 1973 – District Srodmiestcie (central). The new city of Nowa Huta founded in 1949 east of Krakow, which in 1951 became the large district of Nowa Huta, resulted in more central localisation of the Official Neighbourhood. In the late 1950s two processes began, which influenced the change of the size and character of the neighbourhood: a new subdivision, which enlarged its area, and the intensification of the building within its original boundaries.

In 1957 the subdivision plan for the area next to the Official Neighbourhood, on the eastern side of Lotnicza Street, was made (by architect Krzysztof Bien). 20 lots were laid out for 16 detached houses and 4 semi-detached houses (2 pairs of 2 houses). It was the last built project (though with some corrections) within the entire complex of the Officer and Official Neighbourhoods, which drew upon the original 1920s regulating assumptions.

In the late 1950s the attempts to renew the Association for the Official Neighbourhoods were undertaken, but generally to no avail. The primacy in the multifamily housing in Poland was taken over by large cooperatives. In 1958 the Housing Cooperative Wspolnota was founded in Krakow. It completed a number of projects, from large housing estates to smaller ones and infill multifamily buildings. It turned its attention towards the fitted and still not built-up city areas, especially near the city centre. In the legal system of 1960s, the issue of land ownership was not a serious obstacle – the land could be bought or expropriated by the state.

The HC Wspolnota completed the construction of five typical 5-storey blocks of flats in the Official Neighbourhood (whose name was going out of use then). Besides, on the non-developed area south of the 1957 project two more blocks were built.

The intensification of the residential building in the neighbourhood was followed with the introduction of new functions. The HC Wspolnota contributed to that by building two retail-and-service pavilions in the 1960s and 70s. With a kindergarten at the nunnery and a local cultural centre that opened in the 1980s, it led to the new multifunctional image of the neighbourhood instead of almost purely residential character that had been envisioned in the 1920s.

In 1990 the HC Wspolnota parted into seven cooperatives. One of them – HC Budynki Rozproszone (“Scattered Buildings”) – took over the maintenance of blocks in the former Official Neighbourhood. Also in 1990 the self-government in Poland was restored. Since 1991 the area of Official Neighbourhood has been part of District II Grzegorzki, while its patch situated north of the railway tracks – to the District III Pradnik Czerwony.

3. ARCHITECTURE OF THE OFFICIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD. 1924–1939 HOUSES

Before the outbreak of the World War II 28 houses were built in the Official Neighbourhood. The original design documentation of at least 23 of them has survived⁶ (to a various extent)

⁶ The documentation of particular Project In the Official Neighbourhood, [in:] National Archives in Krakow, Archiwum Budownictwa Miejskiego.

which, together with iconographic and cartographic material, enables research analyses based on the majority of objects.

The houses in the Official Neighbourhood were one – or, more often, two-storeyed. Some of the houses also had attic or converted lofts. Most of the houses had cellars under at least part of the ground floor. The ground floor level was usually placed at ca. 1 metre over the grade. The simple structures and typical materials were applied – concrete foundations, brick walls, reinforced concrete ceilings and flights of stairs (wooden ceilings were also still in use but wooden stairs were no longer common), and traditional timber roof structure. The steeper roofs were covered with tiles, while the flatter roofs – with steel sheets. The houses were finished with plasterwork.

The regulation lines (the edge of street) and the building lines (the front façade), which were marked in the regulation plan and controlled by the Municipal Office, were strictly followed. At the end usually, later than the design of the building, the design of its fence was made. The posts were made of brick or concrete, between which chicken wire or, less often, wooden boards were placed.

Regarding their sizes, the particular buildings differed one from another, their floor area from 130 m² to over 300 m². On average, however, the differences were less striking than in the Officer Neighbourhood where a lot of houses for several families were built. The houses in the Official Neighbourhood had a few rooms and a large kitchen. The kitchen was usually not connected with the other rooms (daily room, dining room) but often equipped with a pantry or even with some space for a cook or servant. The height of the rooms at the main floors was usually between 2.90 and 3.10 metres. The sleeping rooms were always pinpointed in the designs and the same often applied to the master and mistress rooms. The other spaces for work at home (like workshops or offices) were usually not determined since the houses were to be inhabited mostly by the employees of governmental and municipal institutions that guaranteed workplaces outside home. There was a room for a caretaker in many houses and in some – even an entire flat for an employee. Among the auxiliary spaces were storages (e.g. for gardening tools), laundry etc. In the buildings in continuous frontages near the “market square” (e.g. 5 Kryniczna St.) retail was permitted at the ground floor. In the 1930s the design of garages started to appear.

In the twelve years when the Official Neighbourhood was being built up an evolution in the terms of architectural style can be noted. The buildings designed by the early 1930s featured traditional forms rooted in the image of the old Polish manor house, which was popular in the first years of independence. Their plans and especially their façades were symmetrical. They were covered with hipped roofs, and also with mansard ones (3 Nadbrzezna St.). Classical forms and architectural orders were still popular, exemplified by: fluted pilasters on the elevation (19 Raciborskiego St.), slightly barrelled columns (17 Narzyskiego St.), and even a small semi-circular colonnade of the porch (4 Lotnicza St.). The triangular gables (2 Olszyny St.) or step gables (16 Lotnicza St.) were designed, too. The highly decorative volutes stood out (ul. Olszyny 8), as well as so-called Polish broken roofs (8 Olszyny St.) and even some reminiscences of the Zakopane Style (19 Raciborskiego St.).

In the 1930s, especially at the end of the decade, there were more buildings of Modernist forms, including quite avant-garde ones (1 Kajty St.). Symmetry was abandoned in favour of juxtaposed cuboids (24 Lotnicza St., 28 Narzyskiego St.), some of them of dynamic expression (1 Kajty St.1, 5 Lesista St.). Larger surfaces were glazed – up to entire stairways

(9 Olszyny St.). Some houses were granted with horizontal image by the use of elongated balconies (5 Lesista St.), or by windows linked into horizontal stripes with cornices (5 Narzymskiego St.) or wall cladding (24 Lotnicza St.). Small pergolas connected with terraces appeared (6 Narzymskiego St.). There was some, though rare, reference to the Art Deco (11 Olszyny St.). Architectural detail tended to be less decorative but was still used in a well-thought-out way – e.g. circular windows (28 Narzymskiego St.), cantilevered semi-circular covers over the entrances (8 Olszyny St.) and sophisticated plasterwork that was cut rhythmically (1 Kajty St., 5 Kryniczna St.). There were no sculpted emblems placed over the main doorway, which were so popular in the Krakow new tenant houses of the time. The few modest identifying details were of mainly religious character (5 Kryniczna St., 11 Olszyny St., 3 Lesista St.).

The division of the Official Neighbourhood's inter-war period architecture into the traditional and Modernist sub-periods is approximate. A lot depended on the invention and convictions of architects. In some houses the features of both trends were combined (8 Olszyny St.). Some features were used in the entire Inter-war period, such as a semi-circular ground-floor bay window upon which a terrace of the upper floor was placed (5 Lesista St., 8 Olszyny St., 9 Olszyny St.).

In contrast to the houses in the Officer Neighbourhood, where some architects were responsible for large numbers of the project, in the Official Neighbourhood very few architects designed more than one building and none designed more than two in the light of accessible documentation and data. There were well-known Krakow architects among the authors of the Official Neighbourhood houses like Stefan Piwowarczyk and Adam Slezak (they both designed the house at 5 Lesista St.), Edward Skawinski (who designed the houses at 8 Narzymskiego St. and 19 Raciborskiego St.) and Samuel Manber (who co-designed the house at 3 Nadbrzezna St.). There were many less known architects; however, all houses were designed appropriately, in coordination with clients and in accordance with the general and local law.

The symmetrical formation of two buildings making a sort of entry gate into the neighbourhood's square ("market square") draws attention – they were designed by different architects: Tadeusz Zrobek (5 Narzymskiego St) and Edward Skawinski (8 Narzymskiego St.). Skawinski made two project versions for the house and in the second version he reduced the height and number of floors (1931), which turned out to be good for the proportions of the square and henceforth was repeated by Zrobek (1939).

4. ARCHITECTURE OF THE OFFICIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD. HOUSES BUILT IN 1945–1960 AND LATER

For over a dozen years after World War II the new houses in the Official Neighbourhood were built in much the same way as before the war – both detached houses and houses in continuous frontages. However, the post-war political and economic transformations left their mark on the projects. The houses tended to be smaller, while their functional and spatial programme was reduced. Only the garages were used more often. A number of single-storey houses with a loft were built, especially by the mid-1950s. Characteristically, there was a revival of traditional style – of vernacular references rather than the mansion ones. Inevitable with the doctrine of Socialist Realism, it helped the new houses blend well into the character of the neighbourhood. They were covered with saddleback roofs (23

Narzynskiego St.) as well as hipped or half-hipped (11 Narzynskiego St.), and mansard ones (3 Olszyny St.). The characteristic stone bases were still in use (19 Narzynskiego St., 23 Narzynskiego St.).

With the rejection of Socialist Realism in 1955–1956 the vernacular costume was abandoned, too, in favour of Modernist solutions – applied in the houses of still small sizes due to the limitations of the selection of materials and most of all to the norms determining the size of a house. The flat roofs and horizontal though narrow loggias reappeared. Architectural detail was further simplified and limited.

In 1957 a compound of 20 single-family houses was laid out next to the Official Neighbourhood – on the eastern side of Lotnicza Street. This was based on the subdivision plan for the area belonging to the State Treasury. This compound consisted of 16 detached houses and 2 semi-detached pairs. The author of both the plan and the project of the typical building was the architect Krzysztof Bien. The buildings were aligned in one direction but were slightly moved from the straight line in the other directions. The small two-storey houses, which had cubic proportions and were set upon the slightly recessed base, were covered with butterfly roofs and equipped with garages and large terraces.

In the early 1960s a block of flats was built along Kryniczna St. (2 Lotnicza St.). The block, its form standing out against the background of soon-to-appear typical blocks of similar sizes, was also the first straightforward departure from the regulating plan which had semi-officially still been recognised until that time. The joint volumes of five-storey block and two-storey shopping pavilion finally shattered the composition of the “market square” – the neighbourhood’s square. The square had never received an official name and with the growth of car traffic it became a local traffic junction.

At the turn of the 1960s and 70s five-storey blocks of flats were built. They had from 2 to 4 separate entries and stairways and were covered with flat roofs. Two four-stairway blocks (17 and 19 Kryniczna St.) were built in the area that had not been developed by that time; they were combined with a large retail-and-service pavilion that housed a pharmacy, and in the next decade – also with the Scout House pavilion and accompanying recreation and sport area (sport field, small amphitheatre) near the Bialucha. The construction of five blocks in the northern part of the Official Neighbourhood’s original area to a large extent damaged its character. Those blocks, of two or three stairways, were localised on the still-empty lots that were taken over by the cooperative and designed with no reference to the context, just following the building codes and compulsory residential norms of the time.

With the political and economic transformations that started in Poland in 1989, in the 1990s and in the 21st century the functional destination of some buildings was altered. The number of retail and service places slightly increased, though it fluctuated, too. Many buildings were modernised, remodelled, extended. Some of them entirely lost their image and proportions. This can be exemplified by the house at 4 Lotnicza St. (after 1945 there was a chapel, nunnery and kindergarten in there), which was remodelled and expanded in all available directions: along the street, into the back of the lot, and 2 to 3 floors up.

In 2010s the lack of a local land-use plan left its negative mark in the area. Two quarters were further densified, which left only one of the four quarters close to what had been initially assumed in the 1920s. (In the land-use plan for the Official Neighbourhood that has been valid since 2013, the intensification was highly limited). Neither the area of the Official Neighbourhood nor any of its buildings have been listed in the register of monuments. Listing

20 (or 19)⁷ houses in the local record of monuments, though confirming the historical values, does not provide suitable conservation protection. Moreover it is limited to certain houses.

CONCLUSIONS

Unlike its bigger neighbour i.e. the Officer Neighbourhood, the Official Neighbourhood is nowadays a notion less known among the residents of Krakow, including most people who live in the neighbourhood and nearby. However, the Official Neighbourhood constitutes a valuable, though highly transformed urban compound. Its major values are the original plan (and especially the shape of the “market square”, though it is not quite clear today) and numerous houses that are functional, elegant, modest, and moderated in detail.

One can note in this place that the over-90-year-long history of the Official Neighbourhood resulted in most of the Polish residential architecture trends of that period being marked in its quite a small area and space.

At the end, it is worth noting the *genius loci* of the Official Neighbourhood. Within its area, both in the pre-war houses and in the post-war houses and blocks, lived officials but also officers of the Polish Army, freelance professionals, and renowned artists, some of them combining different professions. Among the residents were the painter of Art Nouveaux and interwar period (and school inspector) Ludwik Misky, photographer and lawyer Wiktor Medwecki, architect (and academic teacher) Aleksander Nikodemowicz, and structural engineer (and also academic teacher) Edward Motak.

The most famous person to have lived in the Official Neighbourhood area was Jerzy Nowosielski – outstanding painter, graphic artist, and architect – the author of hundreds of paintings and frescoes and a project that unified all the arts – the church in Biały Bor. He lived in the house on Narzymskiego St. for almost 50 years.

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⁷ One of the entries (28 Narzymskiego St.) is repeated and other data (dating, authorship) is missing, too. *Gminna ewidencja zabytków – Krakow*, Krakow 2013.