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## **SUMMARY**

### **Realizations of pediatric hospitals in Lodz in the face of model change in design solution for children's hospital building over the course of the 20th century**

This work attempts to trace changes in the model solution of a children's hospital based on three projects of children's hospitals in Łódź created in the 20th century. The author's goal is to answer how each of the three analyzed facilities met the needs of the city's inhabitants, represented the level of medical and architectural solutions at the time of its creation, corresponded to global trends, and finally, what architectural language or convention was used by its creators and what reason, or purpose did that choice serve. The author determined each of the discussed hospitals was fit to serve as a model analysis based on either spectacular at the time scale of the facility itself or the circumstances of its creation. The construction and design of a hospital require the presence of a factor directly related to medicine in the person of a doctor or, over time, a team of medical experts at every stage. These hospitals reflect the progress and guiding assumptions of pediatric, social, and architectural thought over roughly thirty years. The theoretical introduction addresses the challenge of creating a children's hospital, which is a unique type of a hospital in general and is subject to specific rules, regulations, and restrictions.

The sources of the design thought of the first Anna Maria hospital (1906), built with a private donation, should be sought on the one hand in the dynamically developing Russian hospital thought, Moscow and St. Petersburg pediatric hospitals, in the writings of Karol Andrejewicz Rauchfuss (1835-1915), St. Vladimir and St. Olga in Moscow, or Prince Oldendurg Hospital in St. Petersburg, and on the other hand, through the person of the world-famous neurologist and pediatrician Józef Polikarp Brudziński (1874-1917), the creator of the concept of the Anna Maria Hospital, based on pavilion hospital buildings in Central and Western Europe. The Anna Maria Hospital, with its experimentally implemented solutions, a compilation of solutions from Paris, Leipzig, Vienna or Budapest, is a milestone in the development of children's hospital design, the next stage of which was the Karol and Maria Hospital, designed by Czesław

changes to hospitals in general. The proportion of the bed and diagnostic parts to each other has changed fundamentally, intensive care units have appeared, and the most important one is the observation of the constant development of medicine in almost geometric progression, which means the need to use flexible design solutions. The architect had to fit in between the assumptions resulting from the state of medical science and the solutions described so well in the programmatic article by John Weeks *Indeterminate Architecture* from 1963, and pushed by the authorities to implement the idea of the Monument-Hospital, which assumed the implementation in an appropriate scale and the required, as defined, *monumental* architectural expression. The resulting unit had a unique character and was created in an atmosphere of nationwide enthusiasm.

Each of the three discussed hospitals represented three different, representative model solutions at the time of its creation. These were different entities, reflecting the state of knowledge and the level of advancement of scientific research at a level corresponding to the state of contemporary knowledge. A review of these solutions gives a picture of the development of children's hospitality and the change it has undergone over the course of the 20th century. All three discussed objects represented, to varying degrees, a reflection of the world discourse in the field of medical knowledge and the architectural solutions that followed them. It was implemented with considerations and limitations of the localization (both in terms of the city of Łódź, and Poland as a nation at the time of creation). Each of the hospitals was not created without errors, omissions, and sometimes conscious limitations on the part of the creators, but with the intention of creating a modern facility. Each of the presented realizations consciously uses the language of its epoch, and in each case, this language is important, being part of the message and, therefore, also a function of the project. In two post-war hospitals, the architectural language used as part of the adopted formal solution was used in an above-average way. Each of the emerging hospitals satisfied, to a large extent possible, the needs generated on an ongoing basis by the changing social and political reality and the individual needs of individual people, although sometimes, in a way, from today's perspective, incompatible with the current understanding of meeting those needs.

Domaniewski (1861-1936), destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising. which Brudziński created based on his Łódź' experience.

Maria Konopnicka Hospital at ul. Sporna (currently Pankiewicza) in Łódź, built in the years 1952-1954-1959, was the first children's hospital in Poland opened after World War II, next to the Warsaw building on Niekłańska, designed by the Spanish architect Sanches Arcas . It is a complex, centralized hospital with a layout of three blocks connected by two nodes, an interesting organization of the admission room, and the use of so-called Melcer boxes, which were very popular in the USSR and originating from pre-revolutionary Russian engineering thought. The team of designers B. Żelaźnicka, J. Juraszyński, and J. Wesołowski prepared a design for a children's hospital with 250 beds, implementing the idea of closed healthcare for children, the basis of which lay in the melioristic movements of the interwar period, and complemented by the communist, the paternalistic idea of state care for children implemented by the post-war authorities in the Stalinist period. The author compares the general assumptions of hospital construction for children formulated at the central level in the Health Service Projects Office in Warsaw with the Polish psychological and educational thought and the writings of Polish pediatricians of the post-war period. Hospital M Konopnicka was not a so-called *typical project designed as a subject to replication*. It was conceived as a project responding to the specific needs of a specific agglomeration, and although it was changed, still during construction, to adapt to the needs of the university hospital, it remained a project responding primarily to the needs of the Łódź urban area at a specific historical moment, which was the reconstruction of the country's structure after the destruction of the Second World War. In addition, interestingly, it was implemented at the time and in the face of the doctrine of socialist realism in the fine arts, including architecture, which meant not only the use of details but also expensive finishing materials.

The third project is the Monument-Hospital complex of the Polish Mother's Memorial Hospital in Łódź, built from 1982 to the early 1990s. The pediatric hospital is part of this facility and is an integral part of it. CZMP is, on the one hand, a propaganda initiative of the communist authorities in the late communist period, and on the other, the implementation of one of the most interesting Polish creators of post-war hospital architecture, Janusz Wyżnikiewicz (1931-2019). The 1960s and 1970s brought major

