

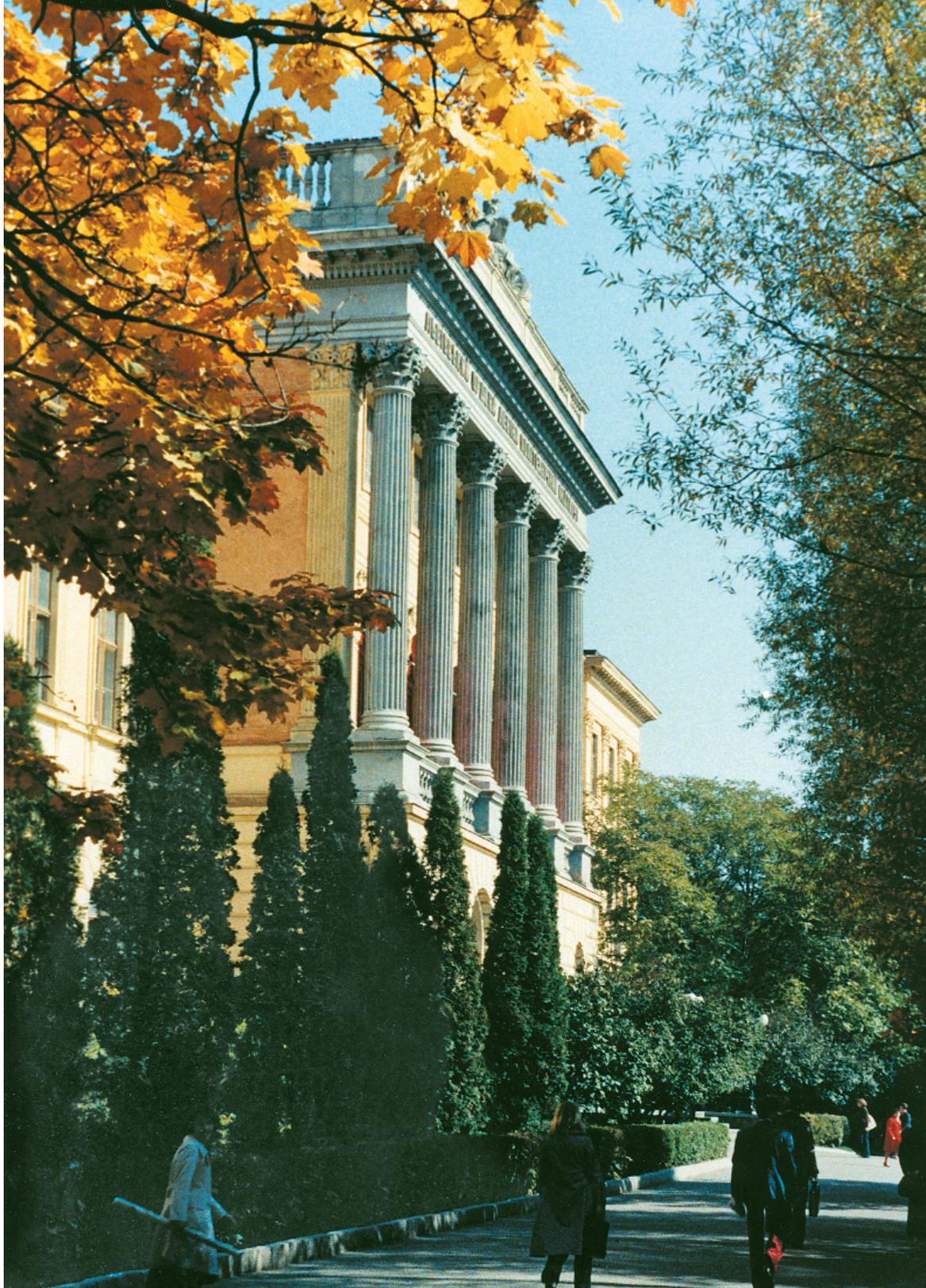
Technical progress, the acquisition of scientific knowledge and new materials are undoubtedly connected with the creative spirit and the sense of beauty

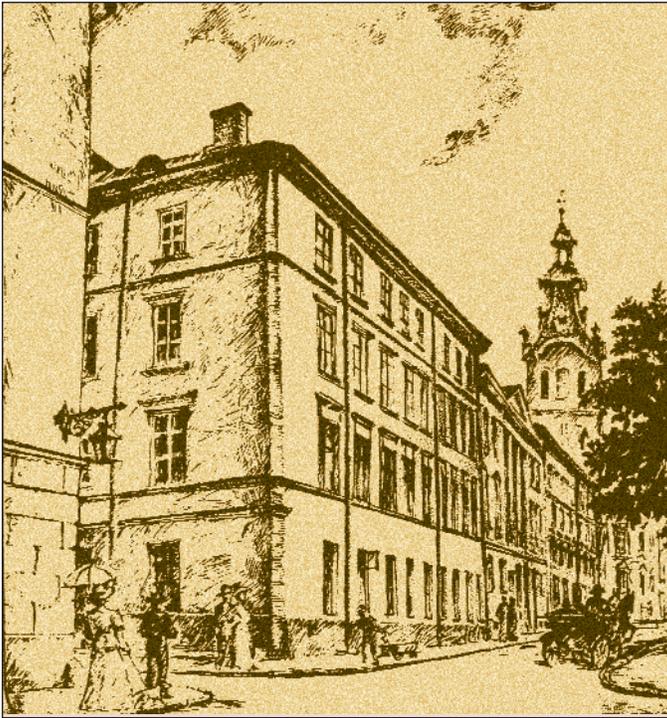
Yulian Zachariewicz

Lviv Polytechnic National University has a long and glorious history spanning more than two centuries that began its countdown during the period when Galicia was the part of the Austrian Empire. On March 7, 1816, Emperor Franz I approved the establishment of the **Imperial-Royal Real School in Lviv** with his signature. Following the modern European principle of historicism and the system of university chronology, this date is considered to be the day of our university foundation.

Lviv Polytechnic has established itself as a powerful center of science and education in Europe, a generator of technical ideas and inventions. Throughout its history, it has been training highly qualified engineers. This prestige had been earning due to the dedicated work of many generations of lecturers, professors, and researchers.

The architectural ensemble of Lviv Polytechnic deserves special attention, with its main building serving as both the centerpiece and a national architectural landmark. Its design and construction history attract the interest of historians, architects, and art scholars not only from Lviv Polytechnic but the guests of the university and the city as well. Professor Julian Oktavian Zachariewicz — a graduate of the Technical Academy in Lviv and the Polytechnic Institute in Vienna conceived and designed Lviv Polytechnic building specifically for educational purposes as a modern temple of science and learning.





The Darovsky House, which comprised the Technical Academy, was located at the corner of University Street and Dovga Street (now Virmenska and Teatralna Streets, respectively). Drawing by Vasyl Kuzmych from the Polytechnic Museum



*Rynok Square in Lviv.
K. Auer. Lithograph.
The City Hall, where classes
of the Technical Academy
were held during 1849—1850*