

A SHORT GUIDE TO HISTORIC PLACES

Gdańsk University of Technology building complex is registered in the Historic Monuments Register by decision No 828, dated 04.30.1979; currently under the number 969 (the new number in the register of monuments).



The main building, designed by Hermann Eggertt and Albert Carsten, was built between 1900 and 1904 and constructed at the same time as the Electro-Technical Institute, Machine Laboratory and the Faculty of Chemistry. All the buildings were designed in the style of the Northern Renaissance with the elements of Art Nouveau.



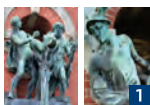
Several stone images that decorate the front represent in symbols the purpose of the building. The **Medusa** head above the main entrance protects the building against intruders and signifies energy.



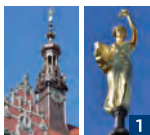
The images above the eastern side gate are a **lighthouse** and the tower of **St. Mary's Church**, while those over the western gate are a partially damaged likeness of a steam engine and a bow of a ship.



Portraits of Prussian scientists and pioneers of the 19th century engineering are to be found above the windows of the upper ground floor – the architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel, physicist Gotthilf H. L. Hagen, a manufacturer of steam engines Johann F. A. Borsig and a naval architect Ferdinand Schichau.



The ornamental gutters are decorated with **copper spouts** in the shape of four male figures holding water monsters.



The Clock Tower destroyed in 1945 was restored to the roof of the main building on the 13th of May 2012. The tower is 18m high, weighs 15 tons and is crowned with a gilded image of the Allegory of Science.

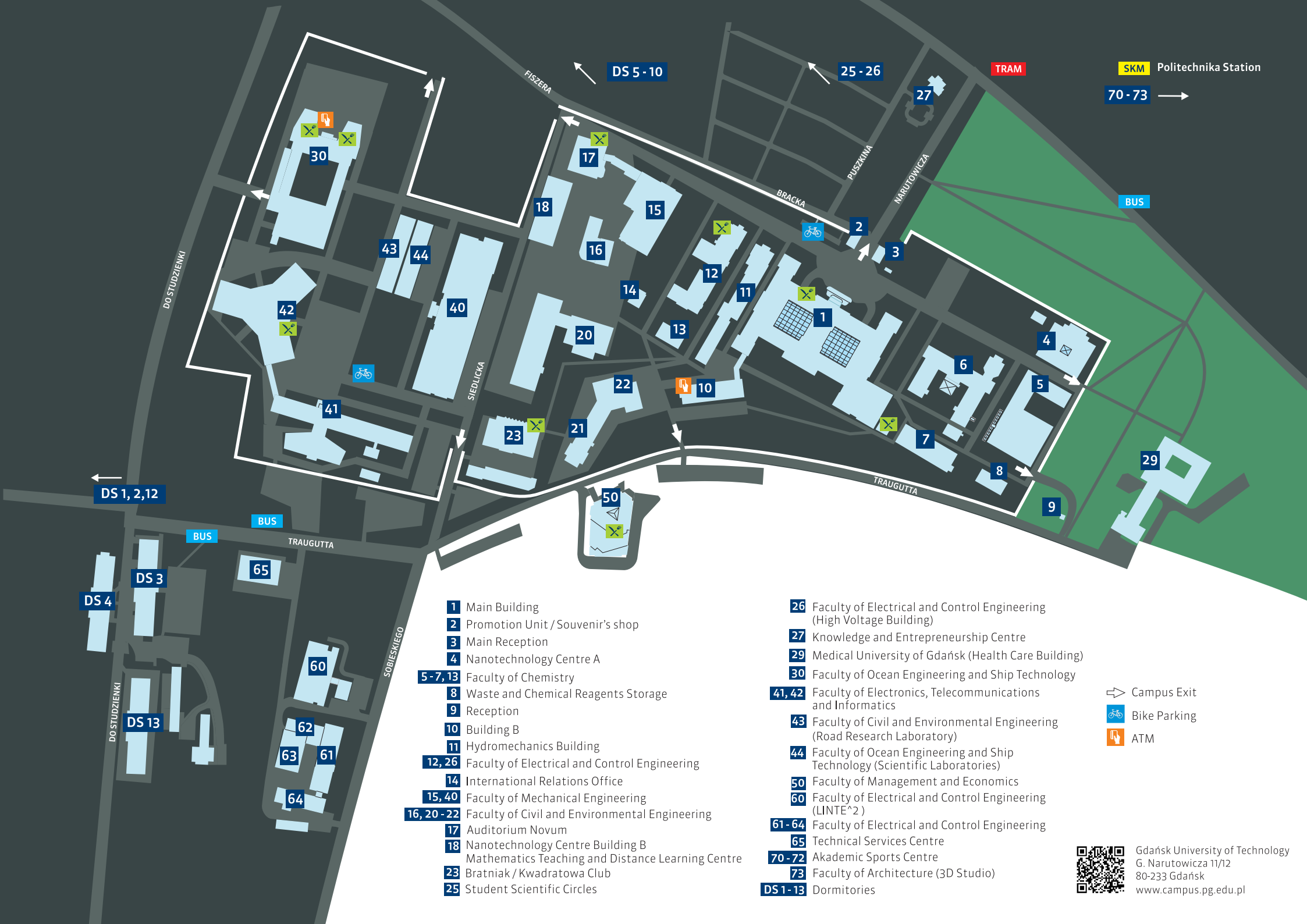


The main building encloses **inner courtyards** covered by glass domes designed by W. Czabański and Z. Wilk and installed in 2004. In 2010 following the resolution of the Senate of Gdańsk University of Technology, The South Courtyard (where there is a Foucault pendulum) was named after Johannes Hevelius and the North Courtyard – after Daniel G. Fahrenheit.



The Foucault pendulum is designed to show the rotation of the Earth on its axis. It is named after the French physicist who first performed a similar experiment at the Paris Pantheon in 1851. This device was installed in 2005 in Jan Hevelius Courtyard and renovated, together with the floor of the courtyard in

2015. The cobblestone existing before was replaced by large, square, light gray and black granite plates. The ordering element of the whole composition are two squares formed from black lines, referring to the floors in the corridors of the Main Building. In the center of the smaller square there is Foucault pendulum, with its new shape and a modern mechanism. It is made of black granite with stainless steel elements. Through its form, colours and materials the device forms a coherent whole, both with the floor, and the relief commemorating Jan Hevelius located in one of the niches of the courtyard – creating a new quality of composition. Janusz Tkaczuk, PhD with habilitation and Professor Jan Buczkowski from the Department of Visual Arts, Faculty of Architecture, are the authors of the project.



TRAM
 SKM Politechnika Station
 70-73 →
 BUS

- 1** Main Building
- 2** Promotion Unit / Souvenir's shop
- 3** Main Reception
- 4** Nanotechnology Centre A
- 5-7, 13** Faculty of Chemistry
- 8** Waste and Chemical Reagents Storage
- 9** Reception
- 10** Building B
- 11** Hydromechanics Building
- 12, 26** Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering
- 14** International Relations Office
- 15, 40** Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
- 16, 20-22** Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering
- 17** Auditorium Novum
- 18** Nanotechnology Centre Building B
Mathematics Teaching and Distance Learning Centre
- 23** Bratniak / Kwadratowa Club
- 25** Student Scientific Circles
- 26** Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering (High Voltage Building)
- 27** Knowledge and Entrepreneurship Centre
- 29** Medical University of Gdańsk (Health Care Building)
- 30** Faculty of Ocean Engineering and Ship Technology
- 41, 42** Faculty of Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics
- 43** Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering (Road Research Laboratory)
- 44** Faculty of Ocean Engineering and Ship Technology (Scientific Laboratories)
- 50** Faculty of Management and Economics
- 60** Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering (LINTE^2)
- 61-64** Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering
- 65** Technical Services Centre
- 70-72** Akademic Sports Centre
- 73** Faculty of Architecture (3D Studio)
- DS 1-13** Dormitories

- ↔ Campus Exit
- 🚲 Bike Parking
- 🏠 ATM

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Building of the Faculty of Electrical and Control Engineering

| The Institute of Electrical and Control Engineering (Elektrotechnisches Institute) was established in 1900–1904 and the building was designed by Hermann Eggertt and Albert Carsten.

It consisted of four distinctive spaces and areas interconnected by a corridor: workshops and laboratories with a small auditorium hall, a machine hall (Drive Hall), an auditorium hall and laboratories, and the drafting hall with additional rooms. Today, the building is named after Prof. Kazimierz Kopecki. The building now houses large auditoriums, a renovated auditorium E1 and a historic auditorium E41 named after Prof. Stanisław Szpor. Following extensive renovation and restoration the latter was returned to its original appearance going back to 1904. Completed in 2011 the work of renovation, modernization and fitting the historic rooms with modern audiovisual and ICT equipment was funded by the project "Modern Auditoriums at Gdańsk University of Technology". One of the most interesting sculptures on the university campus can be found on the facade of the building. It shows a couple kissing – the young woman is holding an ear of grain and the man has a burning flame torch in his hand.



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Auditorium E1 | The laboratory building was erected as an extension to the main building. Between 2006 and 2008, the interior of the laboratory of Electrical Drives classroom was remodelled and the room was changed into a lecture auditorium. At the back of the E-1 auditorium there is a permanent exhibition of historic electrical measurement equipment.

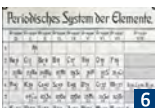


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The building of the Faculty of Chemistry – "Old Chemistry"

| The Institute of Chemistry (Chemisches Institut) building was one of the first built specially for Gdańsk University of Technology in 1900–1904. The main entrance is decorated with a set of symbols relating to the purpose of the building. Above the entrance arch there is a decorative cartouche (currently with the inscription "CHEMISTRY") crowned with a triangular open tympanum. The refurbishment of the north wing of the Chemistry A building, that includes the Chemical Auditorium and infrastructure rooms, was completed in 2010.

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Periodic Table | The periodic table originally painted in 1904 and discovered during the renovation of the Chemical Auditorium reflects the knowledge of chemistry in early 20th century. Gdańsk University of Technology building complex is registered in the

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Symbols of chemical elements | The symbols of chemical elements are evenly spaced along the top edge of the facade in the side wings of the Chemistry Faculty building. The 24 characters – heavily stylized abbreviations of the symbols of chemical elements – have been divided into 4 groups of 6

symbols each. The non-metals were placed on the west wing, while metals on the east one. The elements are depicted by the symbols used in the late 19th and early 20th century.



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GUT Chemical Auditorium | The interior of the auditorium has regained its early 20th century appearance following a renovation. The historic auditorium has retained 80 percent of the original fittings and interior design: the decorative wall paintings, decorative architectural elements of the

arches, laboratory tables, chairs with back supports and desks. Stoneware laboratory sinks were also preserved along with the wooden windows – including the door handles, fittings and hinges – doors and the electrically controlled window shutters. The Auditorium is also equipped with multimedia devices essential to modern science and teaching: projectors, a sound system and a camera system which allow conducting telelectures online.



Reliefs in the window niches above the Foucault pendulum show **Johannes Hevelius**, a design of a reflective sundial (on the left) and a rotating map of the sky with a sextant. These stainless steel reliefs have been made by Robert Kaja.

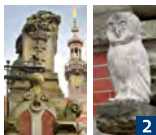


A relief of a well-known Gdańsk resident D.G. Fahrenheit was unveiled in the courtyard in October 2013. Fahrenheit was a physicist, engineer, inventor and the creator of a mercury thermometer temperature scale. There are two portraits of the great physicist. The first can be found in a window niche. The other is covered with a thick glass pane.

Its upper section looks like a network of blood vessels, while the blue-tinted section at the bottom shows crystal-like structures that can often be seen on glass when temperature is lower than 0°C or 32°F. In the middle there is an image of a Fahrenheit thermometer. Author: Robert Kaja.



Gatehouses at the main entrance gate | The gatehouses are two small lodges in front of the main building positioned symmetrically along the main axis. On the eastern side there is a porter's lodge (with an image of a key) and a cottage which officially belonged to the head electrician (with a flower image, it was more likely to be a gardener's house). After modernisation the structures became the main reception and the headquarters of the Promotion Office.



Two lions placed on the balconies of both houses | The lion on the eastern side holds the coat of arms of the city of Gdańsk.

Owl Sculpture | There is a rebuilt life-size image of an owl at the porter's lodge which is a symbol of knowledge and wisdom.



Machine Laboratory | The historic chimney and the adjacent water tower rising above the buildings of the Gdańsk University of Technology campus were created as part of the Machine Laboratory. Built in 1904 and based on the design by Hermann Eggert and Albert Carsten, those buildings met the university's heating, water and electricity needs as well as offering more teaching space. The structure

consisted of a basement machine room with an adjoining boiler-house, a chimney situated between them with an adjacent water tower and a set of rooms. The system was designed by Prof. Josse. This was the first peaking power plant in Gdańsk in 1945 serving the residents of the Gdansk district of Wrzeszcz. The laboratory was expanded and modernized in 1994-1997 and has retained many of its original technical features.



Cooling tower | The cooling tower and the machine operator building were erected close to the laboratory. The steel-frame cooling tower, 28m high, designed to work as a closed circuit system was built on a granite foundation behind the machine hall. The lower part is a cold sprinkler of an oval cross-section that served as a heat exchanger. A circular chimney was then placed on the oval cross-section to get a free flow of air. The dome of the cooling tower is crowned with a spearhead. Currently it is situated in the vicinity of building number 12.



NOTE!

Most buildings at Gdańsk University of Technology are open to the public by guided tour only. For appointment please contact the Promotion Office, email: promocja@pg.edu.pl