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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY AS A FACTOR OF KRAKÓW CITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURIES

Abstract

The urbanisation processes taking place in Kraków in the second half of the 19th century outran industrialisation. Among the numerous factors influencing the boost of the city's urbanisation processes was the heyday of Jagiellonian University. The urban space was changed significantly under the influence of the University. A modern group of clinics were created in the eastern part of the city; and the University stressed its presence in the city centre through the representative building of Collegium Novum as well as by the building of the Agricultural College in the western part of Kraków.

Key Words: Jagiellonian University, Kraków, urbanization, architecture.

Słowa kluczowe: Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków, urbanizacja, architektura.

Universities in the second half of the 19th century experienced great progress. This had an influence not only on the development of science, but on both society and the state as a whole. Cities in which universities functioned changed their appearance through the expansion of teaching and research bases. The purpose of this article is to describe the development process of university construction in Kraków. Issues of the same importance are the considerations in which parts of the city architectural transformation was caused by Jagiellonian University.

Industrialisation is a factor that normally plays a major role in the processes of urbanisation and modernisation. In Kraków, however, the driving powers for the

changes were institutional factors, especially state and self-government authorities.¹ The process was especially visible in a city that for many years had been functioning as an aristocratic pensionpolis,² being enclosed within the Festung Krakau fortifications. The economic changes that took place in the Habsburg Monarchy in the 1850s and 1860s did not influence Kraków's social structure or urban development. Until the time when liberal changes took place in Austria, Kraków was a small city transformed into a frontier fortress with just 40,000 inhabitants. Its location was peripheral and it lacked major administrative functions; its economy was (with just a few exceptions) in a protoindustrial phase. The urbanisation processes progressing in Kraków in the second half of the 19th century outran industrialisation. The major city-forming factors were: science, religion, culture and especially the historical heritage of the city. A widely popular doctrine of historicism merged with the exceptional symbolism of the city, and thus established a myth of Kraków as a special place for Poles. The unrestrained development of national life encouraged landed gentry from all over Poland to settle there, especially after the defeat of January Uprising. That is how a specific social structure was formed in the city, based on landed gentry, nobility and intellectuals on the one hand, and the on-site army on the other. In the second half of the 19th century, the population was rapidly increasing: from 55,000 in 1869 (among which 49,800 were civilians), to 91,000 in 1900, to as many as 151,000 in 1910 (after annexing some neighbouring areas). The requirements of the fortress made the city's population density the highest in the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire, with 16,500 inhabitants per 1 km² (as compared to 9,500 in Vienna, 6,300 in Graz and 4,900 in Lviv). In 1915 Kraków's population ranked fourth among all cities of the Austrian part of the Dual Monarchy (after Vienna, Prague and Lviv).

An impulse for the city development was re-establishing the local government, the privilege for which had been revoked in 1853. The Municipality Act became effective on 1 October 1866, and it was the first regulation in Galicia to introduce a separate city statute based on a mayoral system. The mayor and the city council, the top municipal authorities, obtained wide competences allowing them to draw up and implement their own plans for urban development. Consequently, the city's communal and cultural infrastructure was modernised (including the power station, gasworks, waterworks, school buildings, tramway, municipal theatre, museums and the renovation of historic monuments) and the administrative division of the city was implemented. In 1910, at the time when Kraków's mayor was Juliusz Leo, the city area was substantially enlarged, forming the so-called

¹ A. Gerschenkron, *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*, Cambridge Mass. 1962, [as cited in] J. Pruchla, "Kraków i Lwów wobec nowoczesności", [in:] *Kraków i Galicja wobec przemian cywilizacyjnych (1866–1914)*, ed. K. Fiołek, M. Stala, Kraków 2011, p. 224.

² J. Pruchla, *op. cit.*, p. 228.

Greater Kraków. Among the numerous factors bolstering the city's urbanisation processes was the heyday of the Jagiellonian University.³

Due to its development and the activity of the Academy of Learning (Akademia Umiejętności), Kraków soon turned into Galicia's largest centre of learning, ahead even of the capital city of Lviv. The state treasury's expenditures on the Jagiellonian University were larger than on the Lviv University, in spite of the fact there were more students at the latter one.⁴ The number of students increased from 175 in 1854 to almost 3,000 before the outbreak of the First World War. It was still in 1876 that the Jagiellonian University was one before last in its number of students, but in 1913 it already overtook Innsbruck, as well as the German universities in Prague and in Graz. Women also constituted larger percentage of all students there than at any other Austrian university. They were allowed to study at the Faculty of Philosophy in 1896, and the Faculty of Medicine in 1900.

In the years 1906–1907, females students were 10% of the student body at Jagiellonian University and 15% in 1912–1913, which was more than at other universities at that time. Just to compare, in 1911–1912 women constituted 8% of the total number of students in Vienna, 8% in Prague, 9% in Lviv and 14% in Kraków. At the beginning of 20th century, they opted to attend lectures mainly in the field of humanities. They also chose agricultural studies (at the College of Agriculture) or medicine. However, they often studied only for a few semesters, treating it as a supplement to their education.⁵ It was a time when the university gained its Polish character, as 20% of the students were from outside the Habsburg Monarchy, especially from the Russian sector of partitioned Poland. Jagiellonian University was therefore a school with the highest percentage of foreigners among all universities in the Austrian Monarchy. The development of secondary education, the natural background for the University, increased the number of junior secondary school students.⁶ As a result, students and pupils from the whole Galicia region constituted 20% of the city's inhabitants.⁷

Expert research was enabled by the freedom of conducting research and teaching (in particular at the Faculty of Philosophy), and the new way of scientific promotion based on the habilitation requirement caused a significant increase in the number of professors.

³ These factors have been described by J. Purchla, *Pozaeconomiczne warunki rozwoju Krakowa w okresie autonomii galicyjskiej*, "Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Ekonomicznej w Krakowie", Monograph, no 96, Kraków 1990), however the influence of the university on the city development has been described by the author to a very limited extent.

⁴ J. Dybiec, *Finansowanie nauki i oświaty w Galicji 1860–1918*, Kraków 1979, p. 22.

⁵ U. Perkowska, *Studentki Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w latach 1894–1939*, Kraków 1994, pp. 142–144.

⁶ See M. Stinia, *Państwowe szkolnictwo gimnazjalne w Krakowie w okresie autonomii galicyjskiej*, Kraków 2004.

⁷ J. Bieniarzówna, J.M. Małecki, eds., *Dzieje Krakowa*, v. 3 *Kraków w latach 1796–1918*, Kraków 1979, p. 291.

The development of Jagiellonian University's structure, its material resources and institutions connected therewith made it an important employer in the city. It also influenced Kraków's population structure and spatial development. The University's premises on the verge of the autonomy period were very limited. Its basic premises consisted of four colleges: Collegium Maius (Św. Anny Street 8) which housed the University Library and the librarian's flat; the Collegium Minus (Gołębia Street 11) where parts of the Faculties of Theology and Philosophy had been located since 1869;⁸ Collegium Iuridicum (Grodzka Street 53) which housed the remaining parts of the Faculty of Theology, as well as the Law Faculty, the Rector's office, the Senate's office and the University printing house; the Collegium Phisicum (Św Anny Street 6), which primarily housed the Medical Faculty (anatomy, pharmacognostic and veterinary rooms) and part of the Faculty of Philosophy (chemistry, physics, mineralogical and zoological rooms). In 1866, the University bought a 3-storey building adjacent to Collegium Phisicum (located by the second courtyard) and designated it for the Institute of Physiology.⁹ At that time, the University also owned an Astronomical Observatory at Kopernika Street 25, which was situated in August Czartoryski's former summer palace and had been granted to the University by Primate Poniatowski in 1779. The Observatory was equipped between 1787 and 1791 and reconstructed between 1858 and 1859 due to efforts of Maksymilian Weisse, a professor of astronomy. It also housed the lodgings for the directors of the Observatory and Botanical Gardens, the Garden Inspector and the lecturer at the Observatory.¹⁰ In 1870, thanks to the initiative of Professor Emil Czryniański, the Collegium Chemicum building was erected next to Planty Park for the needs of the Institute of Chemistry, in a former (and previously burnt down) Norbertine convent.¹¹ Presently, the building houses Jagiellonian University's Faculty of Law.

The most serious problem for the University at that time was the lack of a main building. As Józef Rostafiński, then a professor of botany, noted: "this was rather detrimental for peer relationships among Professors."¹² This, however, was not the only reason for erecting the main University building. In 1882, the construction of the University seat began on Gołębia and Jagiellońska streets, on a square where Jerusalem dormitory used to be located before it burnt down. The initial plan was to build a relatively small building for the purposes of the Faculty of Law only. However, the efforts of the University Senate as well as the support of Julian Dunajewski, a former professor at Jagiellonian University and a Minister

⁸ *Kronika Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego od r. 1864 do r. 1887 i obraz jego stanu dzisiejszego wraz z rzeczą o rektorach od czasów najdawniejszych*, Kraków 1887, p. 9.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 15.

¹⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 10.

¹¹ J. Rostafiński, *Kraków pod względem lekarsko-przyrodniczym. Rzecz opracowana na podstawie źródłowych materiałów*, Kraków 1900, p. 7.

¹² *Ibidem*, p. 7.

of Finance under the Austrian government, made it possible to change the plans and largely increase the building size, despite the fact that its construction had already commenced. The Emperor's permit dated 27 April 1882 allowed for the purchase of some neighbouring plots and increasing the construction site. The new construction plans drawn up by Feliks Księżarski were approved on 26 May 1883. The building was to be erected in the Neo-Gothic style and enclosed in quadrangular shape. It housed the archaeological (Gabinet Archeologiczny) and art history collections. Facing Gołębia Street, there were Senate archive rooms, lecture rooms, the Dean of the Medical Faculty's office, the Medical Faculty examination room, the porter's room and apparitor's flat.¹³ On the first floor was an assembly hall, the Senate chamber, the Rector's office, the Registrar's office, the Bursar's office, the naturalists' collection and lecture room, as well as rooms for philological, German, Slavic and Legal seminars, plus six lecture rooms. On the second floor were the Deans' offices, the examination chambers for the Theological, Legal and Philosophical Faculties, a Historical Seminar collection, lecture rooms (including one amphitheatre) as well as the Registrar's flat.¹⁴ The new rooms boosted the development of numerous scientific disciplines, and the new building took over the University's representative functions. Its iconographic programme of armour bearings on the front elevation recalled the founders and benefactors of the University (which had existed as an institution continuously since 1364). Along with Collegium Maius, Collegium Novum soon became one of the University's symbols.

One of the greatest investments in the autonomy period whose impact was distinctly marked on the urban map of the city was the construction of new buildings for the elite Agricultural College for gentry, set up in 1890 as part of the Faculty of Philosophy. Initially, lectures and classes were held in the cramped rooms of Collegium Iuridicum. As they combined legal-economical knowledge with general agricultural knowledge supported with labs and practical classes, erecting specialised rooms for the College became a must. Additionally, the increasing number of students made it necessary to strive for new space. Various locations were taken into account. In 1896, the municipality of Kraków decided to sell the area of Czysta and Żabia Streets (today's al Mickiewicza). However, the issue was dragged out for years. The Ministry demanded verifying the plans and it was only in 1906 that, due to the support of Treasury Minister Witold Korytowski, appropriate funds were finally acquired. The building was erected in 1910, but its furnishing lasted for yet another year. The building was officially inaugurated on 4 March 1912. Rooms for the Veterinary Faculty were built for four years starting in 1909. The whole set of buildings cost almost a million crowns, and it still

¹³ *Kronika Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego od r. 1864 do r. 1887 i obraz jego stanu dzisiejszego wraz z rzeczą o rektorach od czasów najdawniejszych*, Kraków 1887, p. 43.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 44.

serves educational purposes within the structure of the University of Agriculture. It was at the same time that the new Physics College was erected for the Physics Institute of the Philosophical Faculty. Persistent efforts by August Witkowski, a professor of physics at the time, led to the construction of a building designed by Gabriel Niewiadomski and combining Neo-Gothic, Neo-Classical and Art Nouveau elements next to Collegium Novum in 1908–1911.¹⁵ Investments within the so called “university quarter” supplemented the process of rebuilding the Collegium Maius and Collegium Nowodworskiego buildings which, after St Anne’s junior secondary school was moved out, were adjusted to the needs of the Jagiellonian Library.¹⁶

The scientific and experimental backbone of the University was the clinics, which then were interconnected with two hospitals: Św Ducha (the Holy Spirit) and Św Łazarza (St Lazarus). The traditions of the Holy Spirit hospital date to the 13th century. In 1855, the hospital was incorporated into a newly-formed (1788) St Lazarus hospital. It was located in the former Carmelite buildings on Wesoła (now Kopernika) Street. There was another university hospital in Kraków founded in 1773 at St Barbara’s church and established during the Enlightenment period. The Sisters of Mercy were brought there to take care of the sick. Once the general St Lazarus hospital started operating, the university hospital was moved there. A few beds were assigned for the university clinic (just 24 out of the total of 200 – 12 for the internal medicine clinic, 8 for the surgery clinic and 4 for the obstetrics clinic). The merging of the Sisters of Mercy’s hospital with the clinics gave rise to disagreements over competence and organisation. This forced the authorities at the Faculty of Medicine to seek new rooms for their clinics, as they wanted them to remain exclusively under university’s competences. The donation of the Masonic lodge building (Kopernika Street 7) allowed, in 1827, for the moving of all three clinics that existed at the time to an independent location. Students lived in St Barbara’s dormitory, which was located in a former Jesuit building in Mały Rynek and had been donated to the University after the dissolution of the Jesuit Order. After the Jerusalem dormitory on Gołębia Street burnt down in 1842, the building was assigned for a students’ dwelling place. The legal status of the building was unclear. It also housed a municipal People’s school, and was therefore not fully used as intended.

The university buildings were mostly situated in the city centre. The only exception to this rule was the buildings intended for teaching medical subjects. Due to the lack of space and the risk of outbreaks of epidemics (as in the case of cholera epidemic in 1873), the hospital and clinical buildings were transferred to the Wesoła district, behind the railway embankment. It was a sparsely popu-

¹⁵ P. Franaszek, “Dzieje Collegium Witkowskiego”, [in:] *Alma Mater* 2013, no 155, p. 16.

¹⁶ *Kronika Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego...*, p. 42; M. Ferenc, *Collegium Nowodworskiego*, Kraków 2012, pp. 95–106.

lated area covered with gardens. On Wesoła district bank were the University's botanical garden as well as the observatory and a weather station. In the second half of the 19th century, Kraków was an important medical centre with the highest doctor-citizen ratio in Galicia – 1 per 411 inhabitants (it was 1 per 632 in Lviv and 1 per 735 in Vienna). The closeness of the Russian border and the fact that the army was based in the city made the state participate in such investments eagerly. Activities in the field of medicine were also supported by the autonomous authorities, such as the Diet of Galicia (*Sejm Krajowy*) and its executive body, the *Wydział Krajowy*. Plots of land were donated to the University and rooms were made available for clinical activities. The scientific milieu of the Vienna-educated professors at the Faculty of Medicine secured the University with the invaluable favour of the Monarchy's medical authorities. The first investment in the period of autonomy, which became a permanent fixture to Kraków's urban space, was the Institute of Descriptive Anatomy. Thanks to the efforts of Ludwik Teichmann, an anatomy professor, as well the support of the outstanding Vienna pathologist Karl Rokitansky, a *Theatrum Anatomicum*, Europe's most modern anatomical institute, was created in Kraków between 1869–1872. Feliks Księżarski developed plans according to Teichmann's instructions. The building was equipped with an amphitheatre lecture hall seating 200 people, making it possible to watch autopsies. The war experiences from the first half of the 19th century and the progress of science, especially the discovery of possibility to use general anaesthesia with ether, boosted the development of surgery, which became promoted to the group of true medical fields. It was thus an urgent need to build a surgical clinic in Kraków. Jan Mikulicz Redecki, Theodor Billroth's outstanding apprentice, failed to do so in Vienna. He only managed to go on a study tour to the leading clinics in Europe with the architect Józef Sare, and, based on this, develop plans for the future clinic.¹⁷ These plans, after Radecki's departure, were made a reality by the brilliant doctor Ludwik Rydygier (then, it was the second partial gastrectomy in the world), who was appointed in 1887 by the Surgical Department in Kraków. Thanks to the support of Julian Dunajewski, the Minister of Finance, a surgical clinic known as the "White Surgery" was built and put into operation in 1888–1889. It housed three operating theatres, including an amphitheatre. It was equipped with wiring and had full aseptic infrastructure. During the following years, other important investments that permanently changed the city development came into existence. On the premises provided by St Lazarus Hospital, next to the Grzegorzki district, the Collegium Medicum was formed. It was built in 1892–1895 according to the design of Józef Sare and was one of the largest medical investments. The front of the building is 90m long. Then, it housed the Institute of Pathological Anatomy, the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology, and the Institute of Physiology, Pharmacology and Forensic Medicine.

¹⁷ Z. Gajda, *O ulicy Kopernika w szczególności, o Wesołej w ogólności, prawie wszystko*, Kraków 2005, p. 45.

In 1898–1901, a new medical clinic for internal diseases was built on the premises provided by St Lazarus Hospital for free (according to Sare’s design in cooperation with Ignacy Wentzl). The clinic was equipped with electric lighting, gas fittings and a water system.

Individual professors also took part in developing some clinical buildings. Thanks to their scientific authority and organisational abilities, several professors influenced the authorities’ decisions. This was true in the case of the pathology and surgery buildings already mentioned, as well as the ophthalmology rooms. The Ophthalmological Institute was established thanks to the efforts of Prof Lucjan Rydel and Prof Bolesław Wicherkiewicz. The design was developed in the Józef Sare’s studio (in cooperation with Stanisław A. Ciechanowski),¹⁸ and officially opened on 28 November 1898.

The Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic was the last investment put into operation after the outbreak of the First World War. Thanks to the support of the city, a modern complex of three pavilions was erected and opened in Poland in July 1914. Prof Jan Piltz prepared its design and supervised the works. He based his concepts on Swiss clinics.¹⁹ The university also used the buildings erected with the support of private persons. This happened in the case of the paediatric clinic, which was formed at the initiative of Leon Jakubowski, a professor of paediatrics. With the support of the Association for the Hospital Care of Children in Kraków, a paediatric hospital was established in 1873–1876 and housed a paediatric clinic (Strzelecka Street 2) and was constructed according to Wincenty Schell’s and Antoni Łuszczkiewicz’s design. The initiative was supported by Princess Marcelina Czartoryska (nee Radziwiłł), the well-known philanthropist Anna Helclowa, Bishop Albin Dunajewski, Jan Matejko, Count Zygmunt Pusłowski and many others.²⁰ The hospital, run based on autonomous national funds, housed a clinical psychiatric ward. All of the hospitals and clinics were located around Kopernika Street. As a result, one of the most interesting architectural and urban planning complexes was developed there in accordance with contemporary European standards. The complex of buildings developed since 1870s with the help of outstanding Kraków architects (J. Sare, F. Księżarski, A. Łuszczkiewicz) and scholars significantly changed the street’s original functions in that area, which at first used to be a Russian route and an important communication and trade way and then turned into an area of suburban character with magnificent gardens, monastery complexes and residences.²¹ Neo-Renaissance

¹⁸ E. Waszczyzyn, “XIX-wieczna Klinika Lekarska Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego w Krakowie”, [in:] *Wiadomości Konserwatorskie* 27, 2010, p. 55.

¹⁹ A. Kuzaj, “Profesor Jan Piltz”, [in:] *Neurologia i Neurochirurgia* 42, 2008, no 1, p. 64.

²⁰ M.L. Jakubowski, *Kronika szpitala św. Ludwika w Krakowie. Okres 25 lat, od 1876 do 1900*, Kraków 1901, pp. 6–7.

²¹ W. Łuszczkiewicz, “Najstarszy Kraków na podstawie badań dawnej topografii”, [in:] *Rocznik Krakowski* 1899, vol. II, p. 10; H. Świechowska, “Przedmieście Wesola”, [in:] *Studia nad przedmieściami Krakowa*, Kraków 1938, p. 126.

became the area's dominant style, which resulted not only from the fact that historicism was dominant then and that Kraków architects looked up to the so-called Vienna School of Architecture, but also from the fact that this style was positively associated with the magnificence of the Jagiellonian monarchy. The new investments, especially the clinics and experimental units, increased the costs of university funding. This caused resistance by the Vienna authorities and extended the decision-making process. The realisation of the projects took place on a competitive basis, which was joined by companies from all over Galicia. The buildings were built relatively quickly, but the complicated bureaucratic procedures often resulted in long-term delays in payment.²² However, each implemented object meant new jobs, and not only for the university staff.²³

The development of Jagiellonian University led to the increased employment of professors as well as of clerks and university support staff. The ever-larger group of lecturers offered better career opportunities via the post-doctoral degree system. Kraków's intelligentsia constituted 1/5 of all city residents. In 1864, the jubilee year, there were 51 professors at Jagiellonian University; in the 1911–1912 academic year it was already 133.²⁴ For this group of people, their place of residence was truly significant, especially the distance to and from the university as well as the area surrounding their residences, which preferably should be calm and green. Despite the fact that Kraków, unlike Lviv, did not create a new urban centre, it nonetheless carried out a wide investment program, which resulted in the development of housing architecture groups.²⁵ Finally, a road network was created. The number of tenement houses erected post 1860 was 62% in 1990.²⁶

The University professors usually lived in the western part of the city, especially in the Piasek district, where quite a few new tenements were built, and whose surroundings guaranteed a proper amount of greenery. The most popular places to live were the following streets: Studencka, Wolska (currently Piłsudskiego), Krupnicza, Juliana Dunajewskiego, Henryka Siemiradzkiego, Łobzowska and Basztowa. As they were close to one another, they formed an elite circle where, besides professors, a number of architects, doctors, lawyers and clerks lived.

Despite functioning without their own state and financial difficulties, and thanks to the determination of its scholars and authorities, the University's educa-

²² Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv (TsDIAL of Ukraine), sign. 146/66/397, Monity w sprawie opóźnień w wypłatach za wykonane prace, pp. 77–107.

²³ TsDIAL of Ukraine, sign. 146/51a/994, Sprawy klinik i kosztów w nich ponoszonych, p. 10.

²⁴ I. Ho m o l a, "Kwiat społeczeństwa...". *Struktura społeczna i zarys położenia inteligencji krakowskiej w latach 1860–1914*, Kraków 1984, p. 97; see also U. P e r k o w s k a, *Kształtowanie się zespołu naukowego w Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim (1860–1920)*, Wrocław 1975 (Monografie z Dziejów Nauki i Techniki, vol. 98).

²⁵ J. P u r c h l a, "Rozwój przestrzenny, urbanistyczny i architektoniczny Krakowa doby autonomii galicyjskiej i Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej", [in:] Kraków. *Nowe studia nad rozwojem miasta*, ed. J. Wyrozumski, Biblioteka Krakowska no 150, Kraków 2007, p. 630.

²⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 631.

tional facilities were considerably expanded. Over a period of fifty years, the urban space was changed significantly under the University's influence. Jagiellonian University was present in every aspect of spiritual and material meaning. In the eastern part of the city, an interesting and modern group of clinics were created; and the University stressed its presence in the city centre through representative building of Collegium Novum, and in the western part of Kraków by the building of the Agricultural College. This space, filled with professors, students and other university staff, created a specific community in turn-of-the-century Kraków.

Maria Stinia

UNIwersytet Jagielloński jako czynnik rozwoju miasta w drugiej połowie XIX i początku XX wieków

Streszczenie

Uniwersytety w drugiej połowie XIX wieku przeżywały okres intensywnego rozkwitu. Miasta, w których funkcjonowały uczelnie, zmieniały swój wygląd przez rozbudowę bazy dydaktycznej i naukowej. Procesy urbanizacyjne postępujące w Krakowie w drugiej połowie XIX wieku wyprzedziły industrializację. Czynnikiem miastotwórczymi stały się nauka, religia, kultura, a zwłaszcza historyczne dziedzictwo miasta. Jednym z ważnych czynników wpływających na rozwój procesów urbanizacyjnych był rozwój Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Przed wybuchem I wojny światowej liczna kadra naukowa uczelni i blisko trzy tysiące studentów znacząco oddziaływały na życie miasta. Rozwój struktury uniwersytetu, jego zaplecza materialnego i instytucji z nim związanych sprawił, że był on ważnym pracodawcą w mieście. Pomimo funkcjonowania bez własnego państwa i trudności finansowych, dzięki determinacji uczonych i władz uniwersyteckich znacznie rozbudowano bazę dydaktyczną. W ciągu pięćdziesięciu lat pod wpływem Uniwersytetu zmieniła się znacząco przestrzeń miejska. Uniwersytet Jagielloński był w niej obecny zarówno w aspekcie duchowym, jak i materialnym. We wschodniej części miasta stworzono ciekawy i nowoczesny zespół klinik, w centrum potwierdzono swoją obecność reprezentacyjnym budynkiem Collegium Novum, a w zachodniej części Krakowa ulokowano budynek Studium Rolniczego. Rozwój uniwersytetu wpływał na wzrost zatrudnienia profesorów i stwarzał nowe miejsca pracy dla urzędników i personelu pomocniczego, wpływając na specyficzną strukturę miasta.