

The background of the entire cover is a monochromatic blue aerial photograph of a city. The city's layout is visible through the white lines of buildings and streets. A river flows through the lower portion of the image. A pen is positioned diagonally across the bottom right, with its tip pointing towards the center of the cover. The title '[UN]PLANNED CITY' is superimposed over the map in large, bold, white letters.

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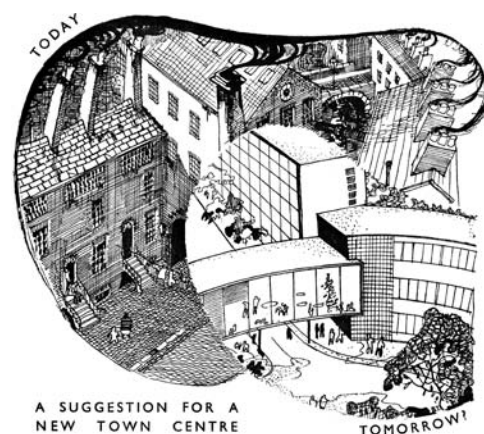
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STAV VÝVOJA MALÉHO
GALAGOVA V ROKU 1939

Source Zdroj: Hadtörténeti Intézet és
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Urban Planning and Construction of the Interwar City of Uzhhorod: Mission Interrupted

Plánovanie a výstavba mesta Užhorod v medzivojnovom období: prerušená misia

Lina Degtyaryova, Oleg Olashyn

Magistrátne mesto Ungvár bolo po prvej svetovej vojne zanedbaným provinčným mestom so 16 000 obyvateľmi. V čase, keď sa Podkarpatská Rus stala súčasťou prvej Československej republiky (1919), Ungvár nadobudol titul hlavného mesta regiónu a bol premenovaný na Užhorod. Avšak oficiálnym administratívnym centrom sa stal až v roku 1927.

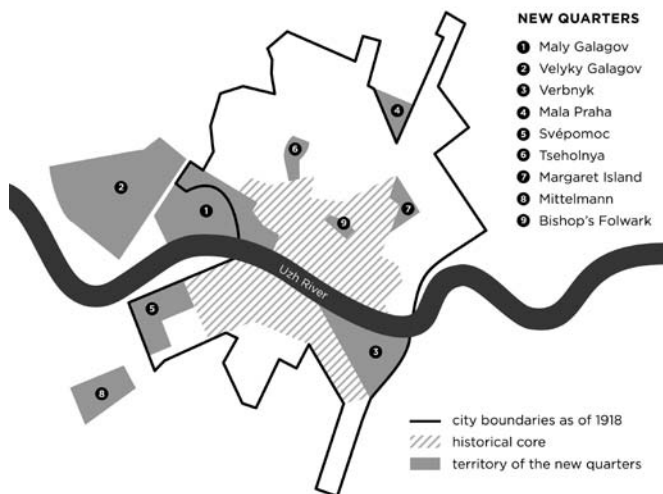
Úlohou československej vlády bolo modernizovať Užhorod natoľko, aby vyhovoval potrebám štatútu hlavného mesta, a zároveň riešiť globálne problémy infraštruktúry: reguláciu rieky, plánovanie obytných štvrtí, úpravu ulíc, vybudovanie vodovodu a kanalizácie, ako aj boj s infekčnými chorobami v stave úplného kolapsu zdravotníctva. Veľkoplošné stavebné hnutie mladého štátu bolo zamerané na nové koncepcie zosúladené s celosvetovými trendmi urbanistického plánovania. Československí architekti vo svojich teoretických prácach nástojili na realizácii regulačných plánov a ich uvedení do praxe. Rozširovanie mesta a rozvoj obytných štvrtí trvalo takmer dve desaťročia: realizovala sa výstavba bytových domov pre úradníkov Malá Praha, obytnej štvrte Veľký Galagov – najpresnejšej implementácie koncepcie Ebenezer Howarda v meste, obytnej štvrte Svépomoc s.r.o., atď. Verejné budovy boli postavené v nových štvrtiach Malý Galagov a Verbnyk, ale aj rozptýlené mimo nich. Medzi neúspešné pokusy patrí stavba obytnej kolónie podľa projektu kancelárie Freiwald – Böhm, ktorá sa nerealizovala. Prvý regulačný plán v histórii Užhorodu vypracoval významný český architekt – teoretik architektúry a urbanista Dr. Adolf Liebscher už v rokoch 1921 – 1923. V Malom

Galagove boli postavené moderné budovy administratívy a infraštruktúry, obytné komplexy pre zamestnancov a ďalšie objekty. Na ich projektoch pracovali významní československí architekti: Adolf Liebscher, František Krupka, Josef Gočár, Petr Kropáček, Alois Dryák, František Šrámek, Bohumil Sláma, Bedřich Adámek, František Sander a ďalší. Väčšina budov z regulačného plánu z roku 1923 bola realizovaná presne tam, kde ich navrhol Liebscher. Postupom času sa však vykonali určité úpravy a niektoré stavby nikdy neboli zrealizované vzhľadom na geopolitické okolnosti.

Ambiciózne stavebné programy, ktoré sa mladej republike podarilo v Užhorode zrealizovať za menej ako 20 rokov, sa zastavili po kolapse Versaillského systému a po prechode Užhorodu do Maďarska v novembri 1938, čím sa predčasne skončila misia demokratického štátu na vybudovanie administratívneho centra Podkarpatskej Rusi. Okrem Viedenskej arbitráže ďalšími dôvodmi nezrealizovaných mestských a súkromných projektov bol chronický deficit rozpočtu mesta, politická situácia a dôsledky hospodárskej krízy. Na realizáciu projektov, ktoré zostali iba na papieri, štát, mesto a súkromní investori prilákali nielen miestnych projektantov, ale aj najlepších architektov republiky. Medzivojnová architektúra Užhorodu si vyžaduje hlbší výskum, jeho prehodnotenie a ukotvenie v architektonickej a urbanistickej historiografii – a to nie len v kontexte skúmania doposiaľ neznámeho dedičstva významných architektov 1. ČSR, ale aj celkového pochopenia miestnej architektonickej scény.

The Administrative and Residential Quarter Maly Galagov

To provide a location for new administrative buildings, the Department of Public Works offered a still-undeveloped territory of swampy land that since the times of Italian noble family of Drugeths had borne the name of “galago”. As a result, the old Uzhhorod city centre remained almost untouched in its authentic appearance. The keystone of the concept was to create a new transport and communication framework of the city, for which work started with the first draft drawings dated 1920. According to the revision of the draft drawing dated August 1921, a spacious square with three state buildings given the highest construction priority – civil government, court and military headquarters – was to become the centre of Maly Galagov.¹ The area of planning covered not only the meander of the Maly Uzh River, but also the territories on the opposite side of the river



**DIAGRAM
 OFUZHGOROD'S ENLARGEMENT
 WITH NEW QUARTERS AND
 RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS THAT
 EMERGED DURING 1919 – 1938**

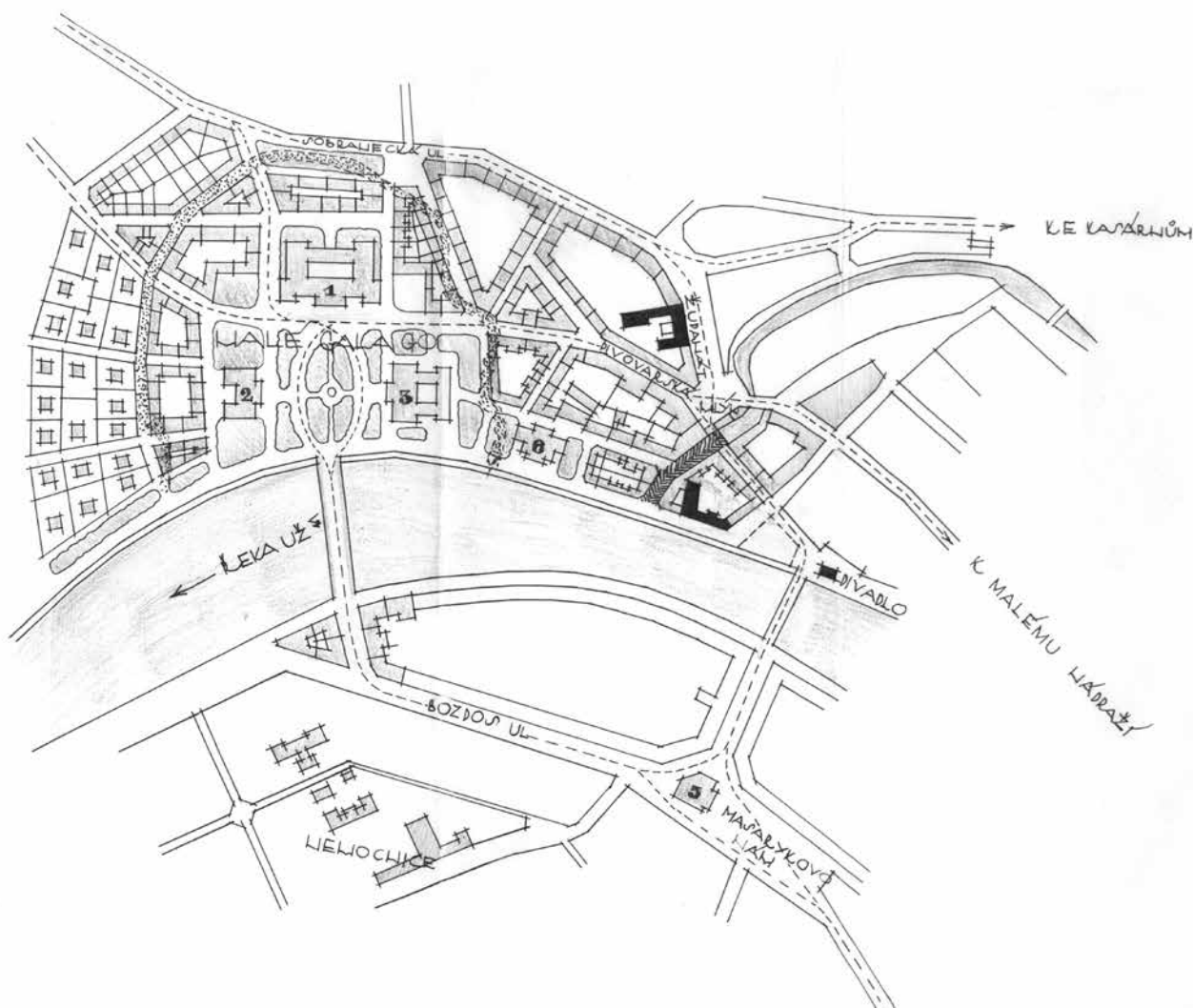
SCHÉMA RASTU MESTA UŽHOROD
 S VYZNAČENÍM NOVÝCH ŠTVRTÍ
 A REZIDENČNÝCH OBLASTÍ, KTORÉ
 VZNIKLI MEDZI ROKMI 1919 – 1938

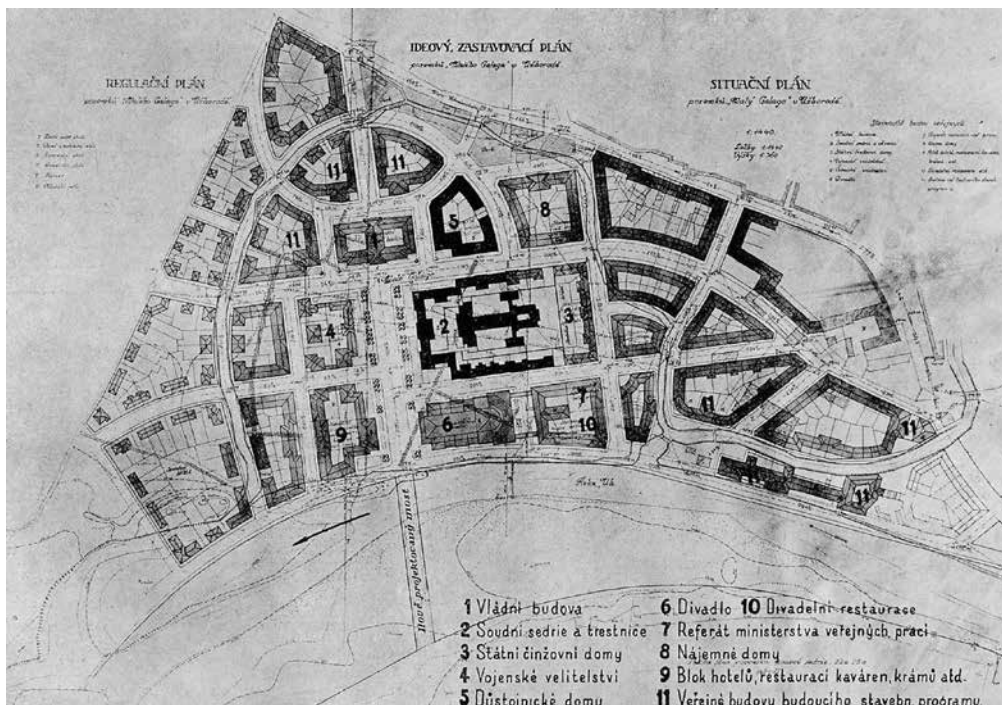
Author: Oleg Olashyn

**REGULATORY PLAN SKETCH OF
 MALÝ GALAGOV, DEPARTMENT
 OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1921**

SKICA REGULAČNÉHO PLÁNU
 MALÉHO GALAGOVA, ODDELENIE
 VEREJNÝCH PRÁC, 1921

Source: Zdroj: DAZO

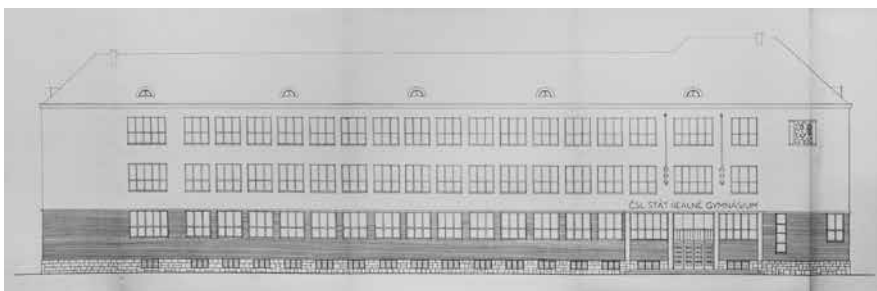




REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF MALÝ GALAGOV, ADOLF LIEBSCHER, 1923

REGULAČNÝ A ROZVOJOVÝ PLÁN MALÉHO GALAGOVA, ADOLF LIEBSCHER, 1923

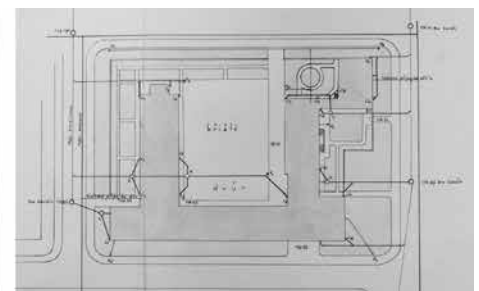
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EASTERN FAÇADE OF STATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND SITUATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PLAN, ALOIS BALÁN, 1938

VÝCHODNÁ FASÁDA ŠTÁTNEJ ZÁKLADNEJ ŠKOLY A SITUÁČNÝ PLÁN, ALOIS BALÁN, 1938

Source Zdroj: DAZO



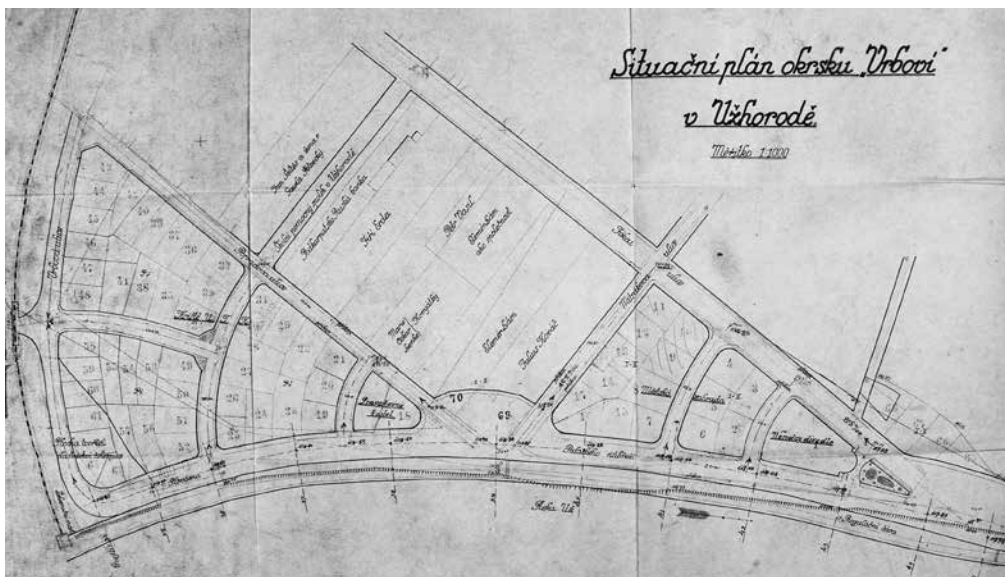
and peripheral areas of the historical core of Uzhhorod. The plan also included the construction of infrastructure for a tram network.

On October 17, 1921, the task of developing the regulatory plan and the central idea of the construction program² were prepared and further extended by Adolf Liebscher as a basis for the analysis of the historical background and buildings of the city as well as new needs of the capital city of the region.³ The administrative and residential quarter was designed for the territory of Maly Galagov, while Velyky Galagov was planned to become a residential colony of family houses in the future.

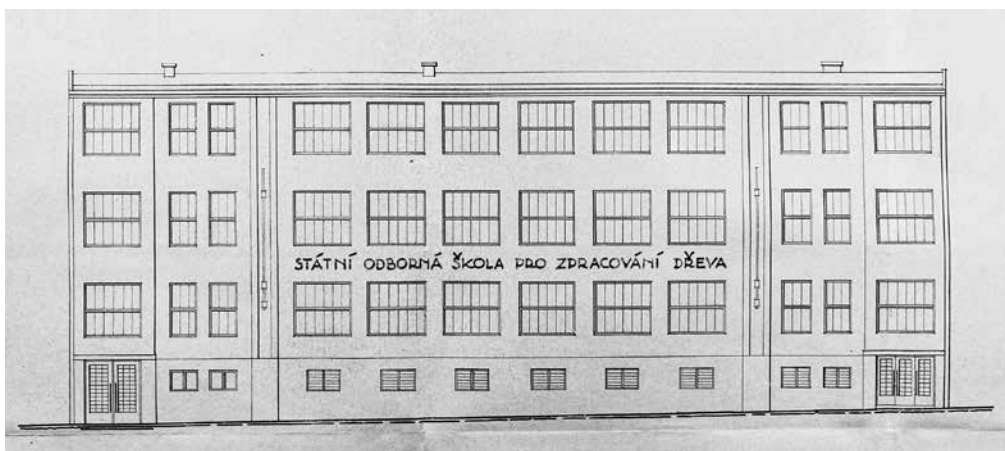
According to the sketch from August 1922, Adolf Liebscher did not reject the concept provided by the Department of Public Works and preserved the underlying horseshoe-form of the quarter that had been created by the riverbed of the Maly Uzh channel.⁴

The building of the former county administration that rises on Zhupanat Hill was taken as a reference point for the new quarter, with the main optical and planning axis of Maly Galagov routed through this building to provide a good view of the historical object and connect the quarter with the old town. The draft project of the quarter also included an additional compositional core formed around the building of military headquarters.⁵ Accentuating the artistic element, these spatial solutions resonated with the principles of Vienna urbanist Camillo Sitte, although followers of avant-garde city-planning methods criticized this artistic approach.⁶

As designed by Adolf Liebscher, the development plan of Maly Galagov was based on the idea of constructing residential buildings in close proximity to the relevant institutions so that every official required only a few minutes to walk to work. This concept formed a new attitude to the human subject, no longer a consumer of the space but takes an active part in its forming.



**SITUATIONAL PLAN
OF VERBNÝK, 1926**
SITUÁČNÝ PLÁN
VERBNÝK, 1926
Source Zdroj: DAZO



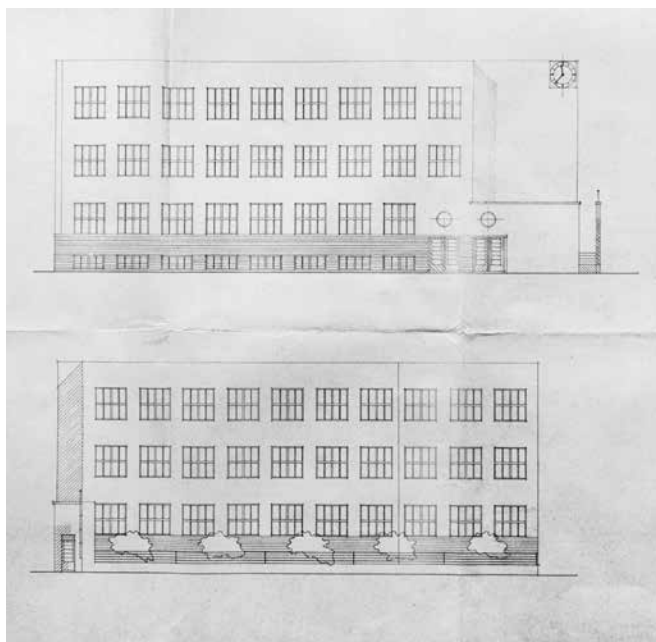
**MAIN FAÇADE OF THE
WOODWORKING SCHOOL,
MELICHAR MARKOVITS, 1935**
HLAVNÁ FAŠÁDA
DREVÁRSKEJ ŠKOLY,
MELICHAR MARKOVITS, 1935
Source Zdroj: DAZO

This humanistic approach in resolving urban tasks was not Liebscher's own invention but instead formed a response to the Zeitgeist, which was later formulated in the Athens Charter. On 30 January, 1923, the plan of the administrative and residential quarter of Maly Galagov was approved.⁷

One of the projects undoubtedly influenced by the severe pressures of time and history was Czechoslovak State Grammar School at Maly Galagov. All that was realised was its foundation pit for this building, which still exists though transformed into a rose park after WWII. An architect of Czech origin, Alois Balán, the author and co-author of a range of prominent buildings on the territory of Slovakia,⁸ and regulatory plan of Greater Bratislava,⁹ developed a detailed drawing of the grammar school in March 1938. The three-storey volume of the building, with a hipped roof and asymmetric entrance, takes into account the disposition of the Regional Court across the square. The proportions and details of the grammar school in the drawings resonate with the building of the Gendarmerie Administration (by arch. Bohumil Sláma 1927 – 1929) located in a linear position with the unrealized project of A. Balán. The mirrored placement of the asymmetric entrance portal to match the Gendarmerie building, with two massive flagpoles and expressive stripes of faux stone indicated in the drawing, clearly highlights the idea of a complex solution for the built ensemble of the square.¹⁰

Verbnýk as Educational and Cultural Centre

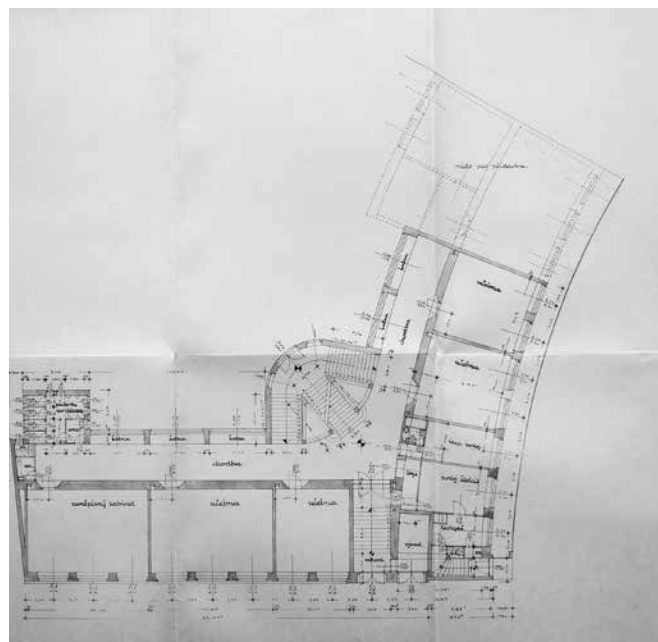
The area on the left bank of the River Uzh located between the historical core and railway bridge was called Verbnýk and remained merely a waste ground for a long time due to regular devastating floods.¹¹ In 1927, due to efforts of commissioner Jan Hrbek, the city council managed to take a state



**FAÇADES AND GROUND PLAN
OF THE STATE TRADE SCHOOL,
EUGEN VALCZ, 1936**

FASÁDY A PÔDORYS
ŠTÁTNEJ OBCHODNEJ ŠKOLY,
EUGEN VALCZ, 1936

Source Zdroj: DAZO



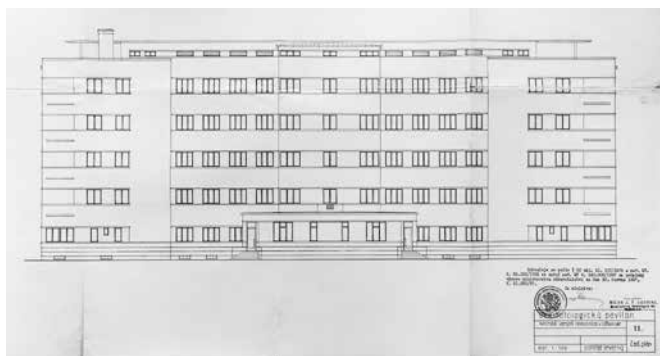
loan of 4.5 million crowns in order to construct an embankment,¹² develop a regulatory plan for Verbnyk¹³ and parcel the area of 38 500 sq.m.¹⁴ However, there was no special construction plan for this area and new objects appeared there in a rather haphazard manner.

The Public Healthcare House was supposed to be the first building in Verbnyk, but at the beginning of 1927 it was decided to move the construction to Maly Galagov due to the unfinished regulatory works.¹⁵ Construction of residential buildings for state officials, intended to be funded by the city,¹⁶ also shifted from Verbnyk to Maly Galagov in the same year, and in 1931 the same move occurred with the construction of the Ruthenia National Canteen.¹⁷ The first building appeared on the undeveloped territory only in 1930 – the Orthodox memorial temple. Due to land disputes, the planned Sokol Sports Centre was not constructed at Verbnyk, and the buildings of the Masaryk Jewish Canteen, the Ruthenia National House and the Workers' House were constructed with delay.¹⁸

In 1932, one of the key objects for the quarter – the vocational school – was built in Verbnyk according to the project of the local construction firm “Kavasch a syn”.¹⁹ The building became a point of reference for refining the typology of construction and transforming Verbnyk into an educational and cultural centre. Yet the State Trade Academy, the Woodworking School, the Czech Public School, the municipal theatre and other public buildings remained only on paper, with only the Jewish Grammar School designed by M.E. Šimon Spiegel being partially realized in 1938.²⁰

According to the plans, the State Trade School was supposed to be located on the tract of land between the vocational school and Jewish Grammar School. With the support of the City Council, the Trade School board repeatedly sent requests to the Ministry of Schooling and Public Education to allocate funds for their own school construction, but those were never supported. This institution had three shifts among rented locations since the time of its foundation in 1925. In 1934, the construction was planned in Maly Galagov, to the north of the Gendarmerie. The city provided the land spot for free no investments were provided for the school's actual construction. On 1 November 1935, the city council and school supervisors came to a compromise, which was also supported by the Ministry: the city would use its own funds to construct the school, and the state would rent this building from the city for 25 thousand crowns over 25 years. The city council allocated the construction site, again, in Verbnyk.

A similar situation influenced the State Professional Woodworking School, which was supposed to be erected at Maly Galagov in 1934, but later its intended construction site was allocated at Verbnyk under similar terms. The plans of both buildings were developed by M.E. Melichar Markovits in March 1935. The two schools were to be located in one block with the vocational school.²¹ The façade of the functionalistic trade school with two-slopes hipped roof had cubist pylons and a wide elegant “thermometer” window located at the staircase level in the asymmetric front



NORTHERN FAÇADE AND GROUND PLAN OF THE DERMATOLOGICAL PAVILION, MILAN A. P. HARMINC, 1937

SEVERNÁ FASÁDA A PÔDORYS DERMATOLOGICKÉHO PAVILÓNU, MILAN A. P. HARMINC, 1937

Source Zdroj: DAZO



SKETCH OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL PAVILION, EUGEN VALCZ, 1935

SKICA ŽIDOVSKÉJ NEMOCNICE, EUGEN VALCZ, 1935

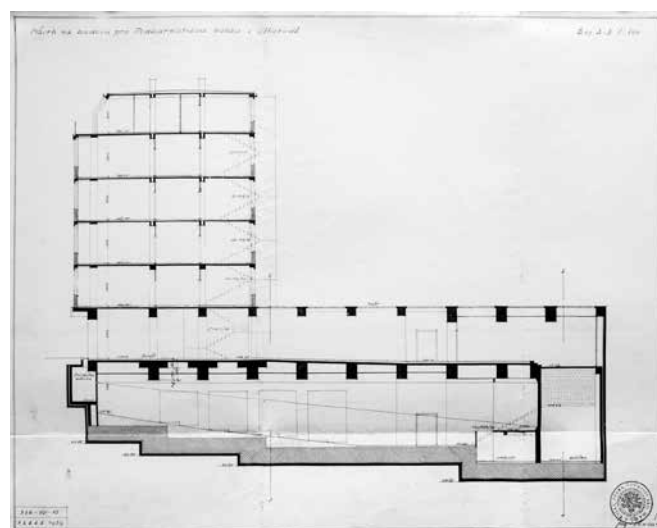
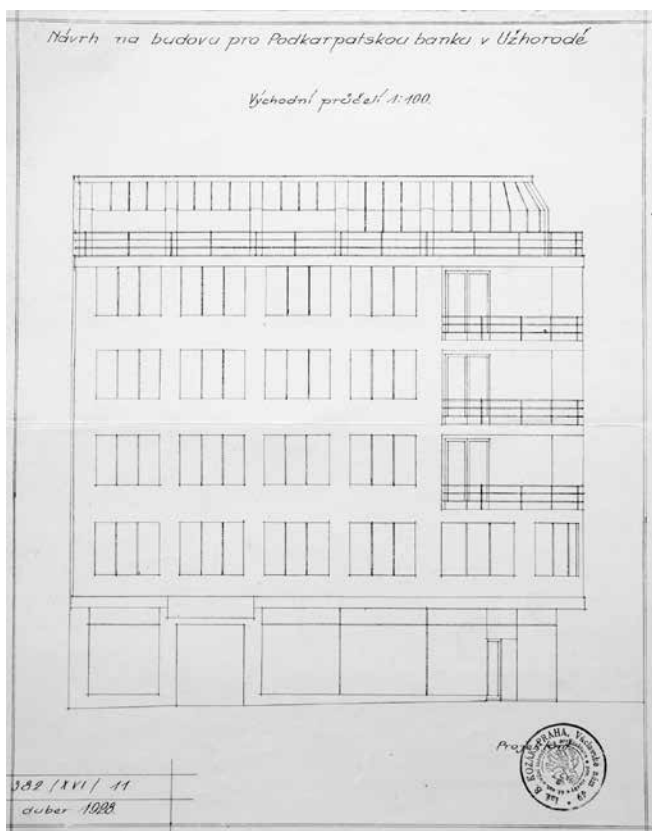
Source Zdroj: DAZO

elevation. However, the project of the three-storeyed woodworking school was still more avant-garde – with a flat roof, panoramic windows and simplified plasticity of the façade.

Later the destinies of these two buildings diverged. On 10 March 1936, the city council gave an order for the development of detailed plans and budget estimates for the trade school to another architect, Eugen Valcz.²² The project set forth in Valcz's drawings occupied twice as large a land area as before, while the purist cleanness of the main façade oriented to the north with large windows was diluted with an asymmetric entrance composition with light fixtures and a clock on the top of the wall. The project was approved by the Ministry of Schooling and Public Education on 12 June 1936. Subsequent documents dated 8 March 1938 evidence that the Uzhhorod city council postponed the construction of this object for an indeterminate time. Moreover, the document already makes reference to the commercial academy, not the school.²³ At the same time, after incorporation of the woodworking school into the structure of the vocational school in 1938, M.E. Markovits developed a project of a smaller two-storeyed building for a wood workshop. However, this project was never realized either.

Another educational institution that would have enriched Verbnyk was the Czech Public School. In December 1937, the city council allocated a tract of land behind the Jewish Grammar School for construction of the Czech School.²⁴

The regional theatre aspired to form the object of greatest aesthetic power and social significance in Verbnyk. Its site lay at the entry to this part of Uzhhorod – the apical land spot of the wedge-shaped quarter – already reserved for this purpose in 1927 with the decision to approve a theatre with an area of 2000 sq.m and capacity of 1500 spectators for construction at this location, which would cost 4 – 5 million crowns. In 1936, the city council accepted the offer of the Freiwald-Böhm studio from Prague to develop a draft project of the theatre²⁵ and managed to include its construction into the state investment program for 1937 – 1939, yet the Czechoslovak government was never allowed the chance to start its construction.²⁶



**EASTERN FAÇADE AND SECTION
OF PODKARPATSKY BANK TRADE
COMPLEX WITH CINEMA,
BOHUMÍR KOZÁK, 1928 – 1929**

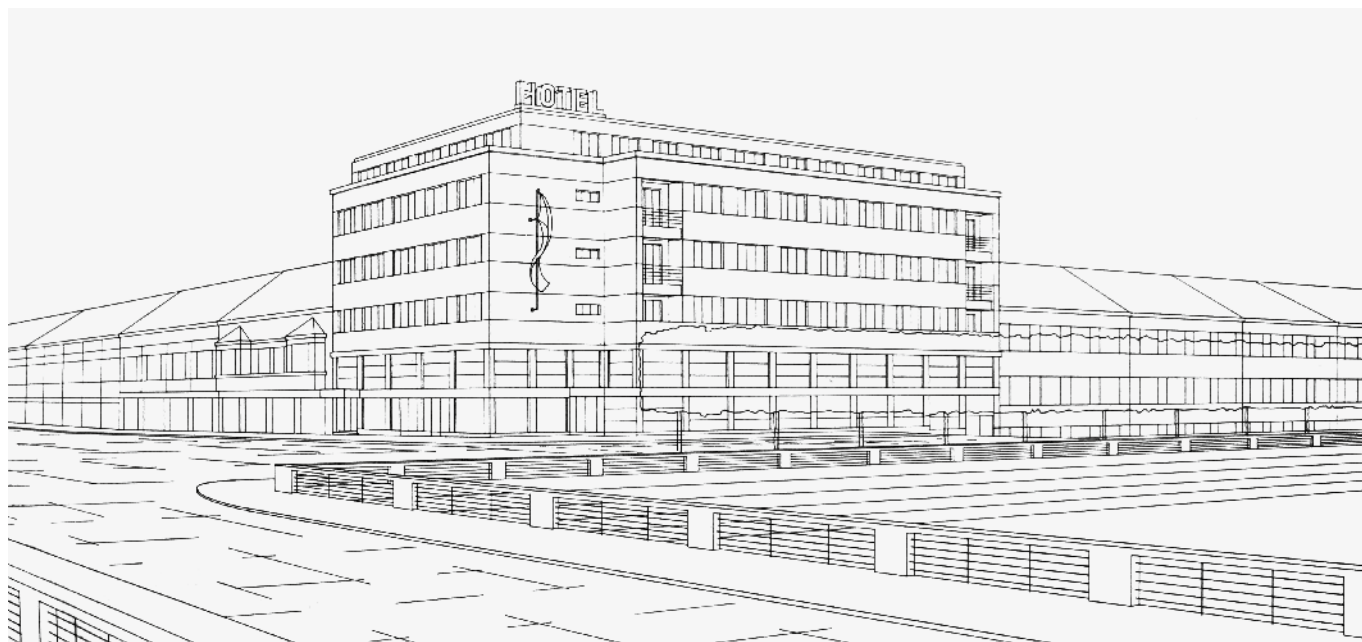
VÝCHODNÁ FASÁDA A REZ
OBCHODNÉHO KOMPLEXU
S KINOM PODKARPATSKEJ BANKY,
BOHUMÍR KOZÁK, 1928 – 1929

Source Zdroj: DAZO

Development of the City Hospital Area

The vast development of the Uzhhorod hospital complex along with its preliminary parcelling plan had been initiated in 1908 by its legendary chief, Doctor Endre Novák (1849 – 1940). During 1911 – 1913, four hospital buildings were erected in the national-romantic Secessionist style under the project of architect Alfred Jendrassik (1866 – 1932).²⁷ At the beginning of the 1920s, Czechoslovakia invested 600,000 crowns into the hospital complex's modernization²⁸ and started construction of new pavilions. In the southern part of the area, a new two-storey building for the obstetric school for midwives (1930) was constructed according to the project of Prague architect Josef Hlaváček.²⁹

With the expansion and modernization needs of the hospital constantly rising, the hospital management made a decision to build a modern pavilion of the dermatological and venereal department for 140 beds. The contest winner was Milan A. P. Harminc, "the experienced architect of health matters institutions"³⁰ as the city council wrote about him. On 29 April 1937, the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education approved the project and drawings with the scale of 1:100.³¹ The son of a prominent Slovak architect, he developed an elegant puristic project with a clear focus on the functional purpose of the medical facility, formulated as a four-storey pavilion with a T-shaped ground plan. The strictly symmetric entrance volume of the main façade protruded from the main volume to the north, toward Lev Tolstoy Street. The flat roof was intended to provide access to the terrace and solarium. Central axial vertical windows added dynamics to the ribbons of horizontal windows on each floor. The southern façade was accented with symmetrically placed "thermometer" windows on the level of staircases. The symmetry of the façade was also conceptually and functionally supported in the interior. The issue of division into male and female sections of the building was addressed at the entrance, where each section led to separate waiting rooms, reception halls and the premises for procedures and wards. The pavilion was supposed to have 4 departments for 34 – 36 beds each divided by gender and severeness of diseases. The project also included 3 children's beds, infection wards, premises for employee dwellings, outpatient clinics and medical rooms.



**HOTEL AT THE EMBANKMENT OF
UZHGOROD – IN PERSPECTIVE,
FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK,
RUDOLF VICHRA, 1938**

PERSPEKTÍVA HOTELU NA
UŽHORODSKOM NÁBREŽÍ,
FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK,
RUDOLF VICHRA, 1938

Source Zdroj: Styl. 21(1), p. 27

Additionally, the city hospital complex had room for extension thanks to the funds of private investors. The Jewish charitable organisation Chevra Kadischa planned to build a modern pavilion for 50 beds and an orphanage on its own land spot adjacent to the hospital grounds. The developer, which was the Dr. London Benjamin Foundation, submitted a request with its development plan to the city council in 1934. The city council approved the designs of architect Eugen Valcz in principle, but urged many suggestions, which in particular included the following: “the building should have flat roof due to aesthetic considerations”.³²

On 15 September 1935, the city council received draft drawings of an elegant functional building with a flat roof, ribbon windows and rounded balconies facing the yard. Two volumes of the building make its ground plan into an S-shaped construction. Accurately developed details of the plan were approved by the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education in January 1936.³³ Unfortunately, at the time of writing the authors could not find the actual reasons why this construction was not realized.

Infill Land Development

Significant state investments stimulated the economic life of inter-war Uzhhorod and resulted in massive individual constructions in the historic centre. The emergence of multi-storeyed trade centres of a new kind resulted from the arrival of big national (Czechoslovak) trade networks to Uzhhorod and the greater development of local ones. In 1930, a ‘House of Services’ for the Bat’a corporation was erected under a project developed with the participation of Josef Gočár, and in 1932 the multifunctional Legio building under the project of František Krupka.³⁴ At the beginning of 1938, the Brouk & Babka retail chain, whose department stores were famous for their progressive architecture, intended to open a branch in Uzhhorod,³⁵ but this plan was never realized.

In 1928, the Podkarpatsky Bank hoped to build a modern five-storey department store in Uzhhorod. According to the project by the Prague architect Bohumír Kozák, an arcade with individual shops planned running through the building, while the basement would have hosted a modern cinema that was to be rented by the city.³⁶ Eventually, the city council built its own complex with a cinema at another location according to the project of Ludovít Oelschläger.³⁷ As a result, the bank abandoned its plan and the land tract on the embankment remained vacant. Nor, unfortunately, was the project of a modern hotel for this site, developed by the architectural tandem of František Šrámek and Rudolf Vichra in 1938, never been realized either.³⁸

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In 1938, the project of the Hussite Assembly building was developed by František Kubelka,³⁹ who had designed the modernist Hussite Assembly a few years earlier in the Holešovice district in Prague. The Uzhhorod assembly was supposed to be erected at the corner of Tolstoy Street. The spatial composition of the project included the volume of the main hall with octahedral dome, the corner volume of a massive tower and small housing aisle.⁴⁰

Finally, the Kvasna Voda area along Pidhradska Street was supposed to become an islet for realization of municipal projects. Designing works for this location started in 1937 and 1938 with the development of the Ruthenia Secondary City School and the new City Hall building respectively. The project of school was designed by local architect Béla Fodor, while the city hall project development was entrusted to František Krupka.⁴¹ Alas, the Vienna Award and its consequences impeded the emergence of almost all the buildings designed for Uzhhorod in 1937 and 1938.

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21 DAZO, F. 93, sign 1, fol. 2258.

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Časopis Architektúra & urbanizmus uverejňuje štúdie z oblasti teórie architektúry a urbanizmu. Zameriava sa na súčasný stav, históriu, filozofiu a kultúru architektúry a urbanizmu, na otázky ich umeleckého charakteru a na teóriu ich technickej stránky. Zaoberá sa vzťahom architektúry a urbanizmu k umeniu, technike a k životnému prostrediu. Publikuje výsledky sociológie a psychológie architektúry a urbanizmu, sociálnej ekológie, výsledky výskumov z oblasti techniky prostredia a z iných disciplín, ktoré prispievajú k rozvoju teoretického poznania v architektúre a urbanizme. Zaoberá sa ďalej metódami hodnotenia a kritiky architektonickej a urbanistickej tvorby a hodnotením význačných architektov, architektonických diel a období. Publikuje príspevky o výučbe architektúry a urbanizmu, recenzie odborných kníh, ako aj informácie a správy o dôležitých vedeckých podujatiach. Časopis Architektúra a urbanizmus vydáva Historický ústav Slovenskej akadémie vied v spolupráci s Ústavom dejín umění Akademie věd České republiky.

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