

# Eugen Rado - "Liječnik za zube i usta" (Arhivski izvori)

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## Sažetak

Na temelju arhivskih izvora, izvršena je rekonstrukcija do sada slabo poznatog, javnog djelovanja Eugena Radoa (1868-1920), stomatologa mađarskoga podrijetla, koji je privatnu praksu obnašao u Zagrebu. Prikazani su segmenti njegova zdravstveno prosvjetiteljskog djelovanja te doprinos arhitekturi Zagreba na prijelazu 19./20. stoljeća.

Ključne riječi: povijest stomatologije, Zagreb na prijelazu 19./20. stoljeće, Eugen Rado

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Nove misli i otkrića tijekom 19. stoljeća u temeljima su promijenili biološka istraživanja, medicinsku i stomatološku praksu. Sve je jasnije postajalo da zubi, kao integralni dijelovi ljudskog organizma, mogu biti žarišta i uzrok bolesti drugih organa i dijelova tijela. Takav holistički pristup nametnuo je i potrebu temeljite naobrazbe zubnih liječnika kakva se je stjecala na sveučilištima.

Tijekom 19. stoljeća u nas se je postupno povećavao broj liječnika koji su stomatologiju specijalizirali na nekom od vanjskih učilišta (Beč, Graz, Budimpešta, Bologna, Prag, Padova). Jednako su tako postupali i zubari koji su diplomirali na visokim školama zubnoga liječništva u Švicarskoj, Njemačkoj, a neki i u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama(1,2).

Grad Zagreb je godine 1866. dobio svojega prvog gradskog zubara, magistra zubarstva Josipa Hafnera. Kao gradski zubar on se je obvezao da će sva-

koga dana dva sata liječiti zube gradskoj sirotinji. Ostao je u toj službi sve do smrti 1908. godine (3,4,5).

Bilo je to vrijeme kada Zagreb postaje jedinstveni glavni grad Trojedne kraljevine i kada najmarkantniju njegovu jezgru čine činovnici, obrtnici i trgovci. Osnježene privredne i društvene snage ostvarile su klimu pogodnu za rađanje suvremenoga grada, pa se u skladu s tim započinje i sa svjesnom urbanizacijom. Zagrebačko je ozračje, tada više nego ikad, bilo ispunjeno gotovo pionirskim zanosom ljudi, prvenstveno iz naobraženoga sloja građana koji svojim novim društvenim potrebama, estetskim zahtjevima, ali i financijskom moći stvaraju okosnicu novoga doba opće modernizacije.

Osim gradskog zubara u Zagrebu počinju otvarati svoje privatne ordinacije i drugi zubari. Neki su se u gradu zadržali tek kraće vrijeme, no neki su po-

stali stalnim stanovnicima, posve se uklopili u njegovu sredinu te pridonosili svojim radom u struci ali i u nekim drugim aspektima javnoga djelovanja. Prva imena zubnih liječnika kao redovitih članova *Sbora liečnika Hrvatske* možemo naći u popisu od godine 1885. pa dalje. S vremenom oni sve više artikuliraju potrebu za bolje organiziranom stručnom službom i sveobuhvatnijom stomatološkom skrbi. Postupno sazrijeva i provodi se zamisao o osnutku vlastite udruge. U godini 1903., kada je osnovana Zadruga hrvatskih stomatologa, u slobodnom i kraljevskom glavnom gradu Zagrebu djeluje 62 prijavljena diplomirana liječnika. Od njih se 24-orica bavi privatnom praksom, a 9 isključivo zubarstvom (6).

Pa ipak, to je razdoblje u kojemu je zubnih liječnika još uvijek premalo, a nisu riješena i mnoga pitanja zdravstvene skrbi. Zato ne čudi činjenica da je upravo to bilo doba često premalo isticanih ali važnih nastojanja stomatologa pojedinaca koji su utirali put struci, i ujedno pridonosili općem znanstvenom i kulturnom miljeu u kojemu su djelovali.

Iznijet ćemo podatke o Eugenu Radou (10. 1. 1868. Győr - Zagreb 1. 4. 1920.), zubaru mađarskog podrijetla, koji je privatnu zubarsku službu obnašao u Zagrebu na prijelazu stoljeća (Slika 1). Zbog njegove poduzetnosti i aktivnoga života, mnogo je podataka ostalo sačuvano u spisima povijesnih arhiva. Dobar dio natuknica koje su nas upućivale na biografske podatke crpile smo iz dokumentacije i spisa u vezi sa sudskim raspravama i graditeljskim zahvatima. Temeljen isključivo na arhivskim izvorima, ovaj pokušaj rekonstrukcije slabo poznatog Radova javnog djelovanja u Zagrebu može zato poslužiti i kao polazište budućim povijesno-stomatološkim raščlambama.

Eugen Rado je 25. srpnja 1891. godine promoviran na sveučilištu u Beču u doktora sveukupnog liječništva. Ovjeren prijepis te diplome predao je kao dokaz o svojoj osposobljenosti Gradskom poglavarstvu u Zagrebu uz molbu da ga se uvrsti u imenik gradskih liječnika. Gradski fizik Švrljuga potpisao je pozitivnu odluku o toj molbi i time ga uvrstio u skupinu tada malobrojnih medicinskih djelatnika kraljevskog i slobodnog glavnoga grada (7). Po svom dolasku u Zagreb (u dokumentima se navodi kraj 1891., a ponekad početak 1892. godine), nastanio se na Jelačićevu trgu br. 1 (uglovnica s Ilicom) te je tu otvorio i svoju privatnu zubarsku ordinaciju.



Slika 1. Eugen Rado (1868-1920) (fotografija u privatnom vlasništvu)

Figure 1. Eugen Rado (1868-1920) (photography in private property)

Do početka 20. st. Zagreb je već potpuno opremljen za gradski život prema suvremenim kriterijima te okuplja gotovo četvrtinu industrijskog pogona tadašnje Hrvatske. Grad se naglo širi, izgrađuje se središnji dio tzv. Donjega grada kao isključivo stambeni dio s nešto trgovina i sitnih obrtničkih radionica. Kao potrošačko središte, bansko i saborsko sjedište, kulturni i gospodarski centar u razvoju bio je, stoga, pogodan za svekolike oblike obrtnih i raznih drugih djelatnosti. Stomatološka ordinacija u samome središtu grada bila je preduvjet dobra poslovanja, ali i ugleda, pa mnogi liječnici i stomatolozi u to doba unajmljuju svoje ordinacije upravo na Jelačićevu trgu. Samo središte grada osiguravalo je Eugenu Radou, dakle, dobro poslovanje i posjećenost, a neposredna blizina bolnice Milosrdne braće pogodnost u stručnoj suradnji. Na pročelju uglovnice Ilica br. 2 /Jelačićeva trga br. 1, u kojoj je bio smješten, kako ga sam Rado naziva, *zubarski atelier*, bila je istaknuta tabla s natpisom *Zahnartz*, što je poslije promijenjeno u *Dentiste* (8) (Slika 2). Na Jelačićevu trgu br. 2 Rado je u svibnju 1900. godine otvo-



Slika 2. Jelačić trg - Ordinacija i stan Rado Eugena od 1892-1907 (Fototeka Muzeja grada Zagreba 11 130-II-5975. Foto Guteša oko 1904.)

Figure 2. Jelačić square - Office and home of Eugen Rado from 1892-1907 (Photo archive Museum of the City of Zagreb 11 130-II-5975. Photo Guteša around 1904)

rio zubarsko lječilište za neimućnike i siromašne pacijente, gdje se je radilo pod njegovim nadzorom (1).

Strukovni i staleški interesi vrlo su ga brzo ponukali učlaniti se u liječničku udrugu *Sbor liečnika kraljevine Hrvatske i Slavonije*, slijedeći primjere svojih kolega predhodnika. U rubrikama *Staleške i sitne vesti Liečničkog viesnika* Eugen Rado zabilježen je kao novi pristupnik u redovito članstvo te udruge 1894. godine (9).

No profesionalna afirmacija ipak nije posve zaokupljala njegov interes. Već šest godina nakon dolaska u Zagreb, dakle godine 1897., Rado odlučuje graditi svoju prvu stambeno-najamnu kuću. Građevna dozvola za nju izdana mu je 3. 3. 1898. godine (10).

Povratkom hrvatskih arhitekata sa školovanja u inozemstvu ne započinje samo stilsko putovanje prema moderni, već se uspostavljaju i veze s onodobnim arhitektonskim i umjetničkim kretanjima srednje Europe. Eugen Rado spada svakako u onaj renomirani sloj srednjoeuropskih intelektualaca koji svojim investicijama u arhitekturu Zagreba, podržavaju ta kretanja, znakovito pridonoseći oblikovanju zagrebačke vedute toga doba. Projektiranje i izgradnju povjerio je arhitektu Ignjatu Fischeru, koji tada, s A. Hrubičem vodi građevno tehničko-biro u Zagrebu. Arhitekt Ignjat Fischer pripadao je tzv. "secesijskom" naraštaju arhitekata i u tom stilu projektira građevine kojima je dao znatan doprinos zagre-

bačkoj arhitekturi toga doba. Njegova tendencija odvajanja od historicizma vidljiva je već i na kući Rado smještenoj na uglu Akademikoga trga (današnji Strossmayerov trg) i Ulice baruna Trenka, u tek nastaloj donjogradskoj zoni parkova nazvanoj Lenucijeva potkova. Kuća Rado, na kojoj se jasno očitavaju i medaljoni s njegovim inicijalima, standardni je primjer ugrađene najamne trokatne kuće, koja sa svoje dvije ravnopravno tretirane fronte zatvara gradski blok (Slika 3).



Slika 3. Kuća Rado - Uglovnica Strossmayerov trg - Trenkova Sagrađena 1897. Arhitekt: Ignjat Fischer

Figure 3. Rado building - Corner Strossmayer square-Trenka street Erected 1897. Architect: Ignjat Fischer

Nemamo podatke o tome je li Rado ikada stanovalao u toj kući. Vjerojatno nije, budući da se u svim dostupnim dokumentima sve do godine 1907. spominje Jelačićev trg broj 1, odnosno Ilica br. 2, kao jedina adresa stana i zubarske ordinacije.

Posao u ordinaciji na Trgu, Rado je vodio po svim pravilima toga vremena radeći uz asistenciju tehničara. Među spisima pohranjenim u Povijesnom arhivu u Zagrebu sačuvan je i zapisnik sastavljen kod poglavarstva slob. i kralj. glav. grada Zagreba dne 20. listopada 1900. u kojem je zabilježeno (11):

Prisutni : Podpisani.

Pred gradsko poglavarstvo dolazi : pozvani ve-  
lučeni

"Dr. Eugen Rado lječnik za usta i zube i izjavljuje, da on imade dvojicu tehničara i to Manerhofferu Tadeusa i Scholza Alfreda od kojih je prvi tehničar i izučeni njemački zubar, a drugi zubarski tehničar, ali niti jedan neizvadjaju nikakove operaci-

je, već te sam rješava, a oni njemu uz te preglede asistiraju.”

Prema naredbi Vlade iz godine 1892. zubotehničari nisu smijeli obavljati nikakve zahvate samostalno već isključivo poslove pomoćnog obrta. Pomoćno je osoblje bilo obvezatno prijaviti vlastima. Iz kaznene prijave u godini 1902. saznajemo, međutim, da Eugen Rado nije prijavio, primjerice, Janaka Levaka koji je radio kod njega u razdoblju od 1. 9 do 1. 10. 1902. godine. Kazna je iznosila 10 kruna ili 24 sata zatvora (12).

Početak 20. stoljeća je vrijeme kada su se zubi uglavnom vadili, a oni koji su nedostajali nadomjestani su umjetnima. U zubno-lijebničkoj praksi veoma se malo liječilo, a preventiva se javljala tek kao idejni koncept zasnovan na spoznaji o higijeni usne šupljine. Predodžbe o sprječavanju zubnoga karijesa još uvijek su tek dio stručnih rasprava bez prava provedbenog projekta.

Pa ipak, već godine 1900. dr. Eugen Rado izdaje brošuru “Zubi - popularna uputa za njegu i čuvanje zubi”(13). Veći dio knjižice bio je posvećen zubima u djece. Sudeći prema njegovim zdravstveno-prosvjetiteljskim nastojanjima, preventivnim akcijama u djece pridavao je veliko značenje. Ističemo primjerice Radoov, na žalost, neproveden plan preventivne akcije koji je predložen 1901. godine Zemaljskoj vladi. Odgovor Kraljevske Hrvatsko-Slavonske-Dalmatinske Zemaljske vlade Odjela za bogoštovlje i nastavu iz 1901. godine, na molbu zubara Eugena Radoa potvrđuje da je Rado predložio *neke higijeničke odredbe za pučke i srednje škole u pogledu besplatne pregledbe svekolike zagrebačke školske djece*. No molba mu je bila odbijena uz obrazloženje “...da nije izvediva radi ogromnog broja školskih položajnika”. U svojoj je molbi tražio i da mu se dopusti besplatno dijeliti svoju knjižicu “Zubi”, što mu je i odobreno uz obrazloženje da “na to Zemaljska ova vlada prigovora nejma te da Vam je to slobodno činiti” (14).

Teško je razlučiti koliko su te zamisli doista bile samo Radoove, a koliko su one bile odraz okruženja i razmjene ideja skupine stomatologa koji su radili u Zagrebu, u doba kada je koncepcija promišljanja preventivne stomatologije posve sazrijevala.

Razvoj znanosti i medicine prožima, bez sumnje, zubne liječnike i na našem području potičući ih na snažniju suradnju, prenošenje informacija i borbu za staleške interese. Među njima je Eugen Rado važan pronositelj svih ovih nastojanja čvrsto ugrađenih u

temelje hrvatske stomatologije. Oni su najznačajnije proklamirani u točkama pravila Zadruga hrvatskih stomatologa. Utemeljivačka skupština društva pod imenom “Zadruga hrvatskih stomatologa” održana je 20. 12. 1903., a predsjedao joj je Adolf Müller. Nazočni su bili Fridrich, Pavelić, Rado, Reichl, Wolff itd. Održana su predavanja (Herzog, Rado, Müller, Spitzer) čija je srž bila profilaksa karijesa čišćenjem. Rado je tom prigodom održao predavanje o zubnim četkama prezentirajući četkicu koju je 1897. godine sam konstruirao. Na tome skupu izabran je odbor, kojega je predsjednik bio dr. Rado, zamjenik dr. Pavelić, zapisničar dr. Herzog.(1,2,3,5) S tim u vezi u Povijesnom arhivu grada Zagreba sačuvan je dokument sljedećeg sadržaja (15):

#### *Slavno gradsko poglavarstvo*

*Dne 20. prosinca 1903. konstituirala se sa sjedištem u Zagrebu “zadruga hrvatskih stomatologa” kojoj pravila odredjuju*

*a) da javnim predavanjima i publikacijama upozna općinstvo sa higijenom usta kao prevažnom granom obće higijene i da shodnim načinom uznastoji, da se i u hrvatskim zemljama od mjerodavnih faktora ta važnost prizna*

*b) da proizvađa i u promet stavlja znanstveno ispitane kosmetičke preparate za njegovanje zubi i higijenu usta*

*c) da siromašnim slojevima pučanstva, u prvom redu siromašnoj školskoj mladeži, pruža besplatno liječenje zubi*

*Konstituirajuća skupština prema pravilima izabrala je ravnateljstvo i nadzorni odbor, a prvo izabralo je predsjednika podpisanoga Dr Eugena Rado liečnika zubara u Zagrebu, ovlašćujući ga, da učini sve što treba, da se zadruga protokolira kod sudbenoga stola kao trgovačkoga suda.*

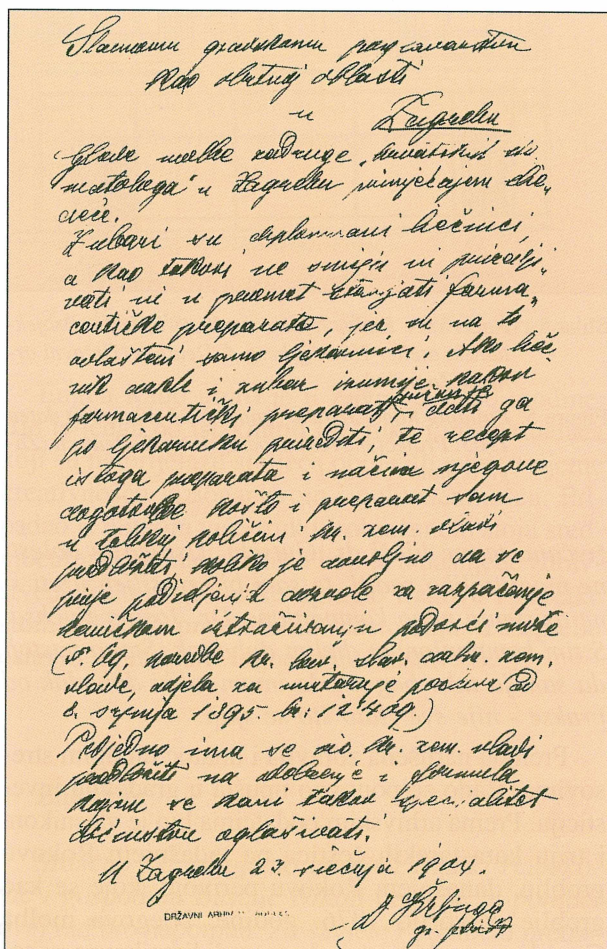
*U tu svrhu i obzirom na zadatak zadruga opis gore navedenog, podpisani, ovlašćeni od ravnateljstva moli neka slavno ovo poglavarstvo kao obrtna oblast blagoizvoli dozvoliti spomenutoj zadrugi “priedjivanje i prodavanje kozmetičkih preparata za njegovanje zubi i usta”/ 10.slova obrt.zakona:/, a da zadovolji ustanovama 3 i 4 istoga zakona prijavlja da će kao poslovodja privremeno odgovarati sam podpisani predsjednik zadruga, koji vrši praksu za zube i usta u Zagrebu, čime je zadovoljeno zahtjevu lične pouzdanosti, koji §41. obrtnoga zakona postavlja za poslovođu obrta vezana na dozvolu.*

*Dr. Eugen Rado*

Isti spis sadrži i dokument datiran 7. siječnja 1904. upućen obrtnoj oblasti. To je molba kojom se Rado, kao predsjednik utemeljene Zadruga hrvatskih stomatologa, obratio spomenutoj oblasti zalažući se da im dopusti "tjeranje obrta priredjivanje i prodavanje kozmetičkih preparata za njegovanje zubi i higijenu usta."

Na tu molbu odgovorio je 23. siječnja 1904. gradski fizik dr. Švrljuga:

Zubari su diplomirani liečnici a kao takvi ne smiju ni priredjivati ni u promet stavljati farmaceutičke preparate, jer su na to ovlaštteni samo ljekarnici. Ako liečnik dakle i zubar izumije kakvi farmaceutički preparat dužan je dati ga po ljekarnku prirediti, te recept istoga preparata i način njegove gotove košto i preparat sam u tolikoj količini kr. zem. vladi predložiti ... (Slika 4)



Slika 4. Faksimil dokumenta dr. Švrljuge cit. lit. br. 15  
Figure 4. Document facsimile of Dr. Švrljuga lit. quot. No. 15

Godine 1906. priredila je Zadruga svoju I. hrvatsku higijensku izložbu, a u sklopu Sokolske izložbe za tjelesni odgoj i školsku higijenu Ta je izložba održana samo tri godine nakon bečke, dakle bila je druga u tadašnjoj monarhiji. Zadruga je tom prigodom izdala popularnu brošuru "O važnosti zubala i njegovoj njezi". Brošura je izašla na dan otvorenja izložbe u 10.000 primjeraka, a djelila se besplatno. Troškove izložbe pokrila je Zadruga stomatologa prodajom pripravka "Sanator" (16).

Nakon višegodišnje uhodane stomatološke prakse, koju je dr. Rado obavljao u iznajmljenoj ordinaciji na Jelačićevu trgu, odlučio je izgraditi vlastitu kuću u kojoj bi bila i ordinacija. Njegovoj želji da se kuća izgradi na istom tom trgu u samom središtu grada svakako je pogodovala odluka Gradskoga poglavarstva da se izgradi sjeverna strana Jelačićeva trga nakon što je jaki potres 1880. oštetio stare i dotrajale kućice koje su dotad tamo postojale. Kako bi se izgradnja ubrzala, Grad je odlučio budućim investitorima besplatno ustupiti dio zemljišta potreban za gradnje zbog planom predviđena pomicanja sjeverne fronte prema Trgu (17). Tako 1904. godine dr. Rado kupuje zemljište od 34 četvornih hvati uz koje dobiva besplatno još 12 četvornih hvati. Iste mu se godine izdaje i građevna dozvola za gradnju "trokatnice za nastan i trgovine" (18).

Nacrte za kuću potpisuje arhitektonsko-projektantski atelier Hoenigsberg & Deutsch, u to doba gotovo najproduktivnije takvo poduzeće u Zagrebu (1901. postali su carski i kraljevski dvorski arhitekti). Autor toga projekta je arhitekt Alois Vjekoslav Bastl, koji tada radi u spomenutom atelieru, a u kojem nije bio običaj da zaposleni arhitekti potpisuju autorstvo. Alois Vjekoslav Bastl, podrijetlom Čeh, pripada prvoj generaciji koja završava Graditeljsku školu u Zagrebu. Studij je nastavio u Beču na Akademije der bildenden Künste kod slavnoga prof. Otta Wagnera koji je sam odabirao svoje studente iz cijele tadašnje Austro-Ugarske monarhije. Takvo ozračje presudno je utjecalo na stvaranje Bastlova stila i načina gradnje. Bastl u zagrebačku sredinu donosi oblike zrele bečke secesije, a kuća Rado na Jelačićevu trgu br. 5 može se ubrojiti u gotovo paradigmatička ostvarenja toga arhitekta. Izgrađena 1905., svojom arhitektonskom kompozicijom potvrđuje potpuno zrelo vladanje secesijskim rječnikom. Jedinu fasadni ukras jest horizontalna profilacija koja se proteže do trećega kata, do kojega seže

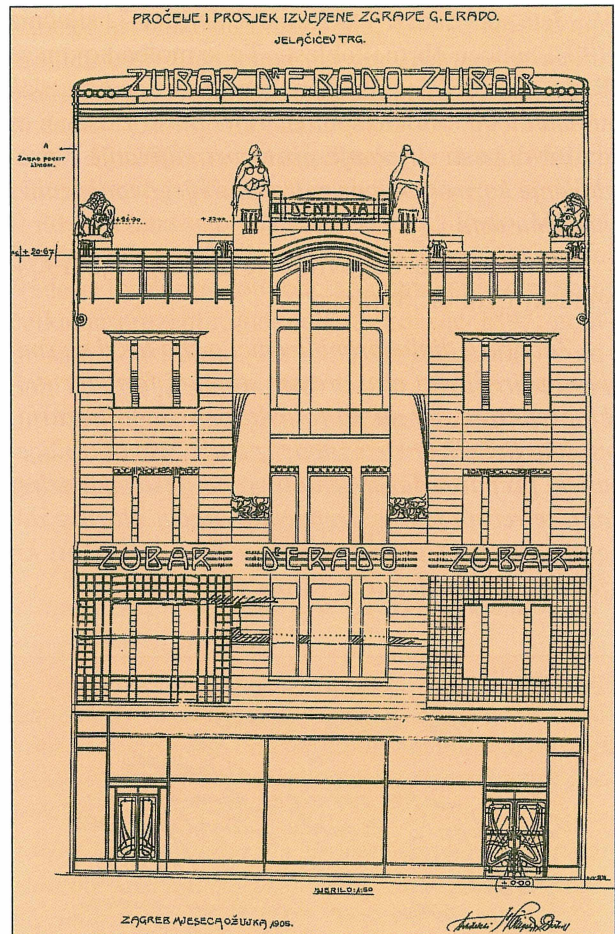
i rizalito istaknut središnji dio pročelja. Nad krovnim vijencem stajao je natpis "Dentista", flankiran dvjema skulpturama za koje se pretpostavlja da prikazuju Asklepija (pridržiava rukom okomito postavljenu knjigu na čijim koricama se nalazi zmija) i Higijeju. Na krajnjim uglovima krovnoga vijenca postavljeni su zmajevi. Kuća Rado zanimljiva je i po svojoj prostornoj organizaciji. Prizemlje je namijenjeno lokalima i poslovnim prostorima (danas je u njemu Mala kavana). Na prvome katu bio je raskošan peterosobni stan s ordinacijom na fronti prema Jelačićevu trgu. Ulazni prostor ordinacije riješen je zenitalno osvijetljenom predsobom, a na drugom i trećem katu dva su prostrana trosobna stana. Nije nevažno spomenuti da je ta kuća prvo secesijsko ostvarenje na glavnome gradskom trgu, a ni to da svojom stiliziranom jednostavnošću i upotrebom elemenata umjetne bravarije postiže dojam otmjenosti, što je svakako pridonosilo i ugledu njezina vlasnika (Slika 5).

U tu se je kuću dr. Rado preselio nakon rastave od svoje prve supruge Elizabete Rado, rođ. Derenčin, s kojom je imao troje djece (Ljudevita, Margitu i Eugeniju). U njoj je stanovao sve do 1914. godine kada se preselio u novoizgrađenu, ladanjsku kuću na Rokovu perivoju br 7.

Dinamičnoga duha na stručnom, poduzetničkom i privatnom polju često se je morao nositi s raznim nevoljama i problemima pravne naravi, pa se veći dio sačuvane dokumentacije o njemu odnosi na te aspekte njegova života. Unatoč spomenutom, čini se da se svojom naobrazbom, oštroumnošću i logikom spretno suprotstavljao teškoćama. Osobito je zanimljiv dio jednoga dokumenta (utok proti Elzi Rado - tijekom brakorazvodne parnice u vezi s alimentacijom) koji plastično dočarava kakvoću i stil njegova života, status i poneko karakterno svojstvo.

Dokument je pisan 1905. godine (19):

*Broj zubara umnaža se svakim danom te ih danas ima trinajest u Zagrebu. Danas se ne služi ni 14 000 Kr. Zubar mora stanovati u centru grada i imati lijepo uređenu ordinaciju. Takav stan stoji 3000 Kr. Treba asistenta i zubarskog tehničara. I ti stoje novaca, barem 3000 Kr. To je ukupno 6000 Kr., pa ostaje 8000 Kr. Troškovi na zlato, preparate itd. te porez iznose opet 2000 Kr. ostaje dakle 6000 Kr. Od toga iznosa treba da živim. Sa ovih 6000 Kr. još bi se dalo živiti da nije moja rastrosna supruga uvukla me u dugove. Uslijed uzrujanosti zadnje doba sa nevjernom suprugom obolio sam*



Slika 5. *Nacrt kuće Rado, Jelačić trg br. 5 iz 1905. Projektantski atelier Hoenigsberg & Deutsch (Državni arhiv u Zagrebu)*

Figure 5. *Building Rado, Jelačić square No.5, blueprint dated 1905. Project bureau Hoenigsberg & Deutsch (Zagreb State Archive)*

*živčano te me liječi dr. Gutsch. Uslijed te bolesti ne mogu toliko raditi, te sam bio prisiljen uzeti si ne asistenta nego kompanjona Dr. Josipa Fuchsa. S tim kompanjonom dielim dohodak. Stoga nestoji da sam ja tako bogat i da imam toliki dohodak od prakse - nije sve zlato što se sjaji.*

Premda narušena zdravlja i unatoč mnogim stresovima, Rado se ponovno upušta u građevnu investiciju. Prema arhivskim podacima bio je vlasnikom i triju katastarskih čestica na tadašnjem Rokovu groblju, današnjem Rokovu perivoju, koje se kao groblje zatvorilo 1876. godine. Njegova molba Gradskom poglavarstvu da sagradi ljetnikovac na tome zemljištu bila je odbijena uz obrazloženje da još nije riješeno pitanje o svrsi i uredbi samog Roko-

vog groblja, naročito pitanje o gradnji meteorološkog i seismografskog zavoda (20). Potaknut negativnim odgovorom, Rado s još nekolicinom vlasnika piše pismo-prijedlog Gradskom poglavarstvu o uređenju tada još zapuštena Rokova groblja koje je dobilo obilježje javnog, općeg i slobodnog prolaza. Radoova jasna vizija o urbanističkoj vrijednosti toga, danas rezidencijalnog dijela grada potvrđuje na njegovu potpunu srođenost s gradom u kojem je živio kao i onu, danas rijetku, svestranost i predanost općem boljitku. Upornost i angažiranost i ovaj put su se isplatili, pa godine 1913. Rado dobiva građevinsku dozvolu za jednokatnu ladanjsku kuću čiji je projekt potpisao arhitekt Hugo Ehrlich (21). Taj je arhitekt, po povratku sa školovanja iz Beča u Zagreb, osnovao atelier s arhitektom Viktorom Kovačićem s kojim djeluje do 1915. godine. U tome razdoblju njihova zajedničkoga graditeljskog stvaralaštva nastaje i vila Rado (22). Ta skladna obiteljska vila koncipirana je prvenstveno kao udobna ladanjska kuća u kojoj je Rado provodio i posljednje dane svojega života. Iscrpljen bolešću, on je u oporuci 1919. godine, nabrajajući sve one kojima ostavlja stečenu imovinu, odredio da se na teret ostavštine ima izplatiti i (23):

*Za hrvatsku mensu academicu* 5000 Kruna  
*Za "sekciju za našu djecu"* 2500 Kruna  
*Za siromahe grada Zagreba* 2500 Kruna

Eugen Rado umro je u Zagrebu 1920. godine. Bio je jedan od istaknutih liječnika i intelektualaca koji su na prijelazu stoljeća obilježili svoje vrijeme kreativnošću vizionarstvom i polivalentnošću. Pripadao je elitnom višestruko izobraženom sloju srednjoeuropskog intelektualca koji je u naslijeđe zdravstvene kulture Hrvatske ugradio tragove i začetke stomatoloških preventivnih nastojanja, a Zagrebu ostavio arhitekturu trajne vrijednosti.

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# Eugen Rado - "Mouth and teeth doctor" (Archival sources)

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## Summary

Based on data from the Archives, the paper presents a reconstruction of the life and work of Rado Eugen (1868 - 1920), an almost unknown dentist of Hungarian origin with a private practice in Zagreb. Some segments of his public health activities and his contribution to Zagreb architecture on the threshold of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are shown.

Key words: history of dental medicine, Zagreb in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, Eugen Rado

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## REVIEW

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New concepts and discoveries during the 19<sup>th</sup> century dramatically changed biological research, medical and dental practice. It became clear that teeth, as an integral part of the human body, could be foci, causing disease in other organs and parts of the human body. This new, holistic approach indicated the necessity for graduate dentists. The number of dentists specializing in dental medicine at foreign medical schools (Vienna, Graz, Budapest, Bologna, Prague) gradually increased, as did the number of dentists graduating from various colleges such as those in Switzerland, Germany and America (1,2).

The first dentist in Zagreb was Josip Hafner, Master of Dentistry, who began work in Zagreb in 1866. As the town dentist he committed himself to working two hours daily for the poor. He held this

position as town dentist until his death in 1908. (3,4,5).

It was a period when Zagreb became the capital of the Tripartite Kingdom, and its most important inhabitants were clerks, craftsmen and tradesmen. The strengthened economical and social conditions provided a good environment for the creation of a modern town. At that time Zagreb was filled with enthusiastic inhabitants, mainly educated, who, according to their social and aesthetic needs, as well as financial potential, created a strong framework for the new age of modernization.

Apart from the town dentist, other dentists began to open private practices in Zagreb. Although some of them stayed in the town for only a short time, there were some who decided to remain in Za-



greb and besides their practice to also contribute to other aspects of public work. The first dentists to become members of the Croatian Medical Association were included on the membership list from 1885. They expressed the need for better organization of practices and a global dental care system. Later the Co-operative of Croatian Dentists was founded in 1903. At the time the Co-operative was founded there were 62 registered medical doctors, among whom 24 had private practices and 9 had exclusively dental practices (6).

The number of dentists was still insufficient, as was also dental health care. Thus, at that time important efforts were made by some dentists to make a significant contribution to the advancement of the profession, as well as culture and science in the Zagreb region.

Data is presented on Eugen Rado (10.1.1868 Győr - Zagreb 1.4.1920), a dentist of Hungarian origin, with a private practice in Zagreb, on the threshold of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 1). Because of his full and active life, numerous data were kept in the Historical Archives. A large part of which was found in juridical and architectural documentation. Based exclusively on data from the Archives, this reconstruction of Rado's influence on Zagreb can be a starting point for further historical-dentistry investigations.

Eugen Rado graduated at the Vienna School of Medicine on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1891. With his request to the Town Council in Zagreb to include his name in the Medical Register of Town Physicians, he enclosed a transcript of his diploma, as proof of his education. The Town physic, Dr. Švrljuga, accepted his request and added his name to the small list of medical practitioners in the free, royal capital (7). Arriving in Zagreb (according to some sources at the end of 1891, and to others in 1892) he chose to rent an apartment at 1, Jelačić Square (corner of Ilica Street) where he opened a private practice. By the 20<sup>th</sup> century Zagreb was completely urbanised, with almost one quarter of the industrial potential of Croatia at that time. The town was developing fast, particularly the centre, the so-called lower town, which was emerging as an exclusive residential area with few shops and small handicraft workshops. As the economical, cultural centre, and with residence of the Parliament, Zagreb was open to all kinds of activity.

A dental surgery in the centre of town was a prerequisite for good business and respectability, and thus many physicians and dentists at that time rented premises on Jelačić Square. The centre of town ensured good income and patronage, also the immediate vicinity of the Hospital "Milosrdne Braće" offered the possibility of professional co-operation. On the facade of the building at 2 Ilica Street/1 Jelačić Square, in which his *dental atelier* was situated, was a sign with the word *Zahnartz*, which was later changed to *Dentiste* (8) (Figure 2). In May 1900 Rado opened a *dental sanatorium for those in need and poor patients*, where work was performed under his supervision (1).

His professional and social interests soon prompted him to join the association *Sbor liečnika kraljevine Hrvatske i Slavonije* (Medical Association of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia), following the example of his colleagues. In 1894 Rado's name was mentioned in the column *Staleške i sitne viesti of Liečnički viesnik* as a new member of the Association (9).

However, it was not only professional affirmation which occupied his interest. Namely, in 1897, six years after his arrival in Zagreb, Rado decided to build his first residential-rental building, for which a building permit was issued on 3 March, 1898 (10). The return of Croatian architects from education abroad not only changed styles, which became more modern, but also established a link with architectural and artistic trends in Central Europe. Eugen Rado certainly belonged to this eminent group of Central European intellectuals, whose investments in Zagreb's architecture contributed significantly to the formation of Zagreb panorama at that time. The design and construction of the building was entrusted to the architect, Ignjat Fischer, who owned a building-technical bureau in Zagreb, in partnership with A. Hruby. Ignjat Fischer belonged to the so-called "secessionist" generation of architects, in which style he designed buildings, thereby making a significant contribution to Zagreb architecture at that time. His tendency to avoid historicism can be seen in Rado's house on the corner of Academy Square (today's Strossmayer's Square) and Baron Trenk Street in the lower town park zone called Lenuci's Horseshoe. The house is a typical example of an enclosed, three-storey rental building, which, with its two identical fronts closed in the block (Fig-

ure 3). There is no information available on whether or not Rado ever lived there. Most probably he did not, as the only address given in all available documents for his home and dental surgery was 1, Jelačić Square/2, Ilica Street.

Rado practiced in the surgery on the Square according to prevailing regulations at that time, working with the assistance of technicians. Among the documents stored in the Historical Archives in Zagreb is an entry, which was recorded at *poglavarstva slob. i kralj. glav. grada Zagreba* on 20 October 1900, as follows (11):

Present: Undersigned

Before the Municipal Board: the invited highly learned

*"Dr. Eugen Rado, mouth and teeth physician, declares that he has two technicians, Manerhofer Tadeus and Scholz Alfred, the first is a technician and trained German dentist, and the second a dental technician, although not one of them performs any operations, which performs alone, with their assistance."*

According to a Governmental decree in 1892, dental technicians were not allowed to carry out any operations independently, but only to assist. It was obligatory to register all assistants with the authorities. However, from a report of a fine in 1902 it appears that Eugen Rado did not register, for example, Janko Levak, who worked for him in the period from 1 September to 1 October 1902. The fine was 10 krunas or 24 hours in jail (12).

The beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was a time when teeth were usually extracted, and missing teeth replaced with artificial ones. In dental practice treatment was very rare, and the idea of preventive measures was merely a concept, based on knowledge of oral cavity hygiene, and still only a part of professional discussions, without a realisable project.

In 1900 Dr. Eugen Rado published a brochure "Teeth - Popular Instructions for the Care and Protection of Teeth" (13). The main part of the booklet was concerned with children's teeth. According to his conception of health education, preventive actions in children were particularly important. Unfortunately, however, Radov's plan for preventive actions, which he proposed in 1901 to the Government was not realised. Namely, the answer which he received the same year from the *Kraljevske Hrvatsko-*

*-Slavonske-Dalmatinske Zemaljske vlade* (Royal Croatian-Slavonian-Dalmatian Territorial Government), Department of Faith and Teaching, confirms that Rado had proposed some *hygienic regulations for public and middle schools regarding free examinations for all school children in Zagreb*. However, his request was refused on the grounds "... that it is not possible because of the large number of school pupils". In his request he had asked for permission to distribute his booklet "Teeth" gratis, which was granted on the grounds that "...the Government has no objection to this" (14). It is difficult to determine how many of these ideas were his own and how many were a reflection of the surroundings and exchange of ideas within the group of dentists working in Zagreb at a time when the concept of preventive dentistry began to mature. Without doubt the development of science and medicine affected dental physicians in this region, encouraging them to stronger co-operation, transfer of information and protection of professional interests. One of them was Eugen Rado, an important promotor of all the foregoing efforts, which were firmly incorporated in the foundation of Croatian dental medicine. They were most strongly proclaimed in articles in the regulations of the Co-operative of Croatian Dentists. The constitutional meeting of the "Co-operative of Croatian Dentists" was held on 20 December 1903, and chaired by Adolf Müller. The meeting was attended by Fridrich, Pavelić, Rado, Reichl, Wolff, etc. and lectures were held (Herzog, Rado, Müller, Spitzer) on prophylactic treatment of caries by cleaning. Rado held a lecture on toothbrushes and presented a toothbrush which he had made in 1897. During the meeting the Board was elected, of which Rado was elected President, Dr. Pavelić Vice-President, and Dr. Herzog recorded the Minutes (1,2,3,5). In this connection there is a document in the Historical Archives in Zagreb which states: (15)

*Distinguished Town Council*

*On 20 December 1903, the Croatian Co-operative of Dentists was constituted in Zagreb, and the following regulations determined:*

*a) By lectures and publications to inform the public concerning oral hygiene, as an extremely important branch of personal hygiene, and to attempt to obtain recognition of this importance in Croatian countries.*

b) *To manufacture and sell scientifically tested cosmetic products for the care of teeth and oral hygiene.*

c) *To offer free dental treatment to the poor, primarily poor school children.*

*According to the regulations the Constituent Assembly elected the Governing and Supervisory Board. They first elected the President, Dr. Eugen Rado, a dental physician from Zagreb, authorising him to do whatever was necessary to register the Co-operative at the commercial Tribunal.*

*For this purpose, and with regard to the task of the Co-operative, the undersigned, authorised by the Governing Board, applies to the distinguished Town Council for permission to "manufacture and sell cosmetic products for the care of teeth and mouth" (10. para. Craft. Law), and with regard to articles 3. and 4. of the same Law the undersigned President of the Co-operative, with a dental practice in Zagreb, will temporarily accept responsibility as Manager, whereby demands for personal reliability are satisfied, which Article 41 of the Craftmen's Law sets out as a condition for permission..*

*Dr. Eugen Rado*

The same papers include a document dated 7 January, 1904, sent to the Craftsmen's District). It was a request by Rado, as President of the newly founded Co-operative of Croatian Dentists, to the aforementioned Administrative District to permit them to "produce and sell cosmetic products for the care of teeth and oral hygiene".

On 23 January 1904 Dr. Švrljuga answered this request as follows:

*"Dentists are graduate physicians and as such cannot either produce or sell pharmaceutical products, which only pharmacists are authorised to do. Should a physician or dentist invent any pharmaceutical product he is obliged to hand it to a pharmacist to prepare, and then present the product personally to the Royal Government..." (Figure 4).*

In 1906 the Co-operative organised The First Croatian Hygiene Exhibition, as part of the School Exhibition for Physical Education and School Hygiene. This exhibition was held only three years after the exhibition in Vienna, i.e. the second in the Monarchy. On that occasion the Co-operative published the popular brochure "The Importance of Teeth and Their Care". Ten thousand copies of the brochure

were issued on the opening day of the exhibition, and distributed gratis. The costs of the exhibition were covered by the Co-operative of Dentists by the sale of the product "Sanator" (16).

After many years of well established practice in the rented surgery on Jelačić Square, Dr. Rado decided to build his own house, in which he would have a dental surgery. His desire to build the house on the same square in the very centre of the town was certainly helped by the decision of the Town Council to reconstruct the north side of Jelačić Square, following the earthquake in 1880 which had damaged the old and neglected houses on that side. In order to speed up reconstruction work the Town decided to offer future investors part of the sites needed for building gratis, because of a plan to move the northern front nearer to the Square (17). Thus, in 1904 Dr. Rado purchased a building site of 34 square hvati (1 hvat = 3.6 square metres), and was given another 12 square hvati gratis. The same year he was issued a building permit to build a "three-storey building for residence and shops" (18).

The design for the building was signed by the architectural-project atelier Hoenigsberg & Deutsch, at that time one of the most productive enterprises of this nature in Zagreb (in 1901 they became the Imperial and Royal Court architects). The author of the project was the architect, Alois Vjekoslav Bastl, who worked in the aforementioned atelier, in which it was not usual for employed architects to sign authorship. He came from Czechoslovakia and belonged to the first generation to finish the School of Building in Zagreb. He continued to study in Vienna at the Akademie der bildenden Künste under the famous Prof. Otto Wagner, who selected his students from the whole of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This had a decisive effect on the forming of Bastl's style and building methods, and consequently he brought back to Zagreb forms of Vienna secession. Rado's house at No. 5 Jelačić Square is an almost paradigmatic creation of this architect. Built in 1905, its architectonic composition confirms absolute knowledge of the secessionist vocabulary. The only decoration on the facade is a horizontal profile, which extends to the third floor, and is also reached by prominent moulding of the central part of the facade. Over the roof chaplet was the sign "Dentista" flanked by two sculptures, which were presumed to depict Asclepius (holding a book in his

hand with a snake on the cover) and Hygiea. Dragons were placed at the far corners of the roof chapel. The Rado house is interesting because of its spatial organisation. The ground floor was intended for shops and business premises (today the "Mala Kavana"). On the first floor was a luxurious five-roomed flat with a surgery, fronting onto Jelačić Square. The entrance to the surgery comprised a zenithal illuminated hall. On the second and third floors were two large three-roomed flats. This house was the first secessionist house built on the town square, and its stylistic simplicity and use of elements of artificial brass decoration achieves the impression of eminence, which certainly contributed to the respectability of its owner (Figure 5).

Dr. Rado moved into the house after divorcing his first wife, Elizabeta Rado, maiden name Denenčin, with whom he had three children (Ljudevit, Margita and Eugenija). He lived there until 1914, when he moved into a newly build rustic house at 7, Rok's Park.

His dynamic spirit in professional, business and private life often lead to various complications and problems of a legal nature, and thus a large part of the archived documents relate to this aspect of his life. However, it appears that with his education, intelligence and logic he skilfully withstood such problems. One part of a document is particularly interesting (an appeal against Elza Rado during the divorce case with regard to alimony) which graphically describes the quality and style of his life, status and certain characteristic qualities.

The document was written in 1905 (19):

*The number of dentists is increasing daily and today there are 13 in Zagreb. Today's salary is around 14000 Kr. A dentist must live in the centre of town and have a well equipped surgery. Such a flat costs 3000 Kr. He needs an assistant and dental technician, which also costs money, at least 3000 Kr. This amounts to a total of 6000 Kr, leaving 8000 Kr. Costs of gold, preparations, etc. and tax amount to 2000 Kr, leaving 6000 Kr. This is the amount I have to live on. It would be enough to live on had my extravagant wife not dragged me into debt. Because of exasperation caused by my unfaithful wife I have become nervously ill and am treated by Dr. Gutsch. Because of illness I have been unable to work as much, and have therefore been forced to hi-*

*re, not an assistant but a partner, Dr. Josip Fuchs, with whom I share the income. Thus, it is not true that because of my practice I am a wealthy man - all is not gold that glitters.*

Although in poor health and in spite of numerous problems, Rado again decided to invest in building. According to data from the archives he was the owner of three land-registry plots on Rok's Cemetery (closed in 1876) today's Rok's Park. His request to the Town Council to build a summer house on the site was refused on the grounds that *the question of the purpose and regulations of Rok's Cemetery have still not been solved, particularly the question of the building of a meteorological and seismographic institute* (20). Because of this negative answer, Rado and several other owners wrote a letter-proposal to the Town Council on the organisation of the then still neglected Rok's Cemetery, which was used at the time as a public footpath. Rado's clear vision of the urbanistic value of this, today residential, part of the town, confirms his affinity with the town in which he lived, and his adaptability and dedication to general welfare. His resolution and engagement was again successful, and in 1913 he received a building permit to build a one-floor country house. The project was signed by the architect, Hugo Ehrlich (21), who had returned to Zagreb after studying in Vienna and founded an atelier with the architect, Viktor Kovačić, with whom he worked until 1915. It was in this period of their joint building that the Rado villa was built (22). This harmonious family villa was conceived primarily as a comfortable country house, in which Rado was to spend the last days of his life. In 1919, exhausted by illness, he listed in his will all those to whom he wished to leave his assets and directed that the following payments be made: (23)

<i>For the Croatian mensa academica</i>	5000 krunas
<i>For the "Section for Our Children"</i>	2500 krunas
<i>For the poor in Zagreb</i>	2500 krunas

Eugen Rado died in Zagreb in 1920. He was one of the eminent physicians and intellectuals who marked their time by creativity and perception on the threshold of the century. He belonged to the elite, highly educated middle European intellectuals who paved the way for the beginning of dental protection and left in Zagreb architecture of lasting value.

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