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I MODERNE  
PRILOG INTERPRETACIJI ZGRADE SVEUČILIŠNE  
KNJIŽNICE RUDOLFA LUBYNSKOGA U ŽAGREBU

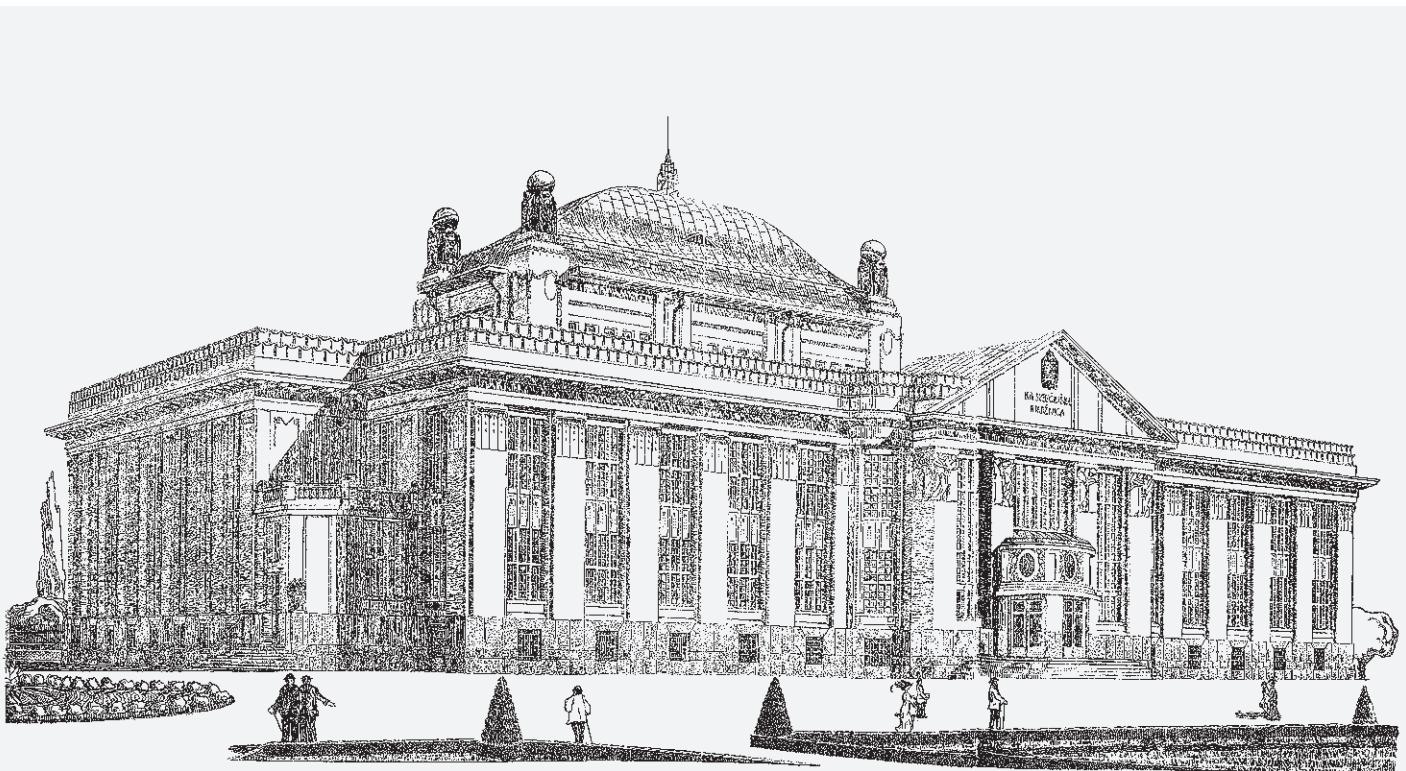
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UDK 72.036:727(497.5 ZAGREB) "19" R. LUBYNSKI

COMBINING SECESSION, NEO-CLASSICISM  
AND MODERNISM  
RUDOLF LUBYNSKI'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY  
IN ZAGREB

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KR. SVEUČILIŠTNA BIBLIOTEKA I KR. ZEMLJSKI ARKIV U ZACREBU.

SL. 1. RUDOLF LUBYNSKI: SVEUČILIŠNA I NACIONALNA BIBLIOTEKA  
FIG. 1 RUDOLF LUBYNSKI: UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL LIBRARY

## NENAD FABIJANIĆ

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# IZMEĐU SECESIJE, NEOKLASICIZMA I MODERNE PRILOG INTERPRETACIJI ZGRADE SVEUČILIŠNE KNJIŽNICE RUDOLFA LUBYNSKOGA U ZAGREBU

## COMBINING SECESSION, NEO-CLASSICISM AND MODERNISM RUDOLF LUBYNSKI'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN ZAGREB

LUBYNSKI, RUDOLF  
NEOKLASICIZAM I MONUMENTALIZAM  
SECESIJA I MODERNA  
SVEUČILIŠNA I NACIONALNA KNJIŽNICA  
ZAGREB

LUBYNSKI, RUDOLF  
NEO-CLASSICISM, MONUMENTALISM  
SECESSION, MODERNISM  
NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BUILDING  
ZAGREB

Članak je izведен iz opsirnog prikaza zgrade Sveučilišne i nacionalne knjižnice u okviru rukopisa monografije „Rudolf Lubynski, Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka u Zagrebu“ iz 1983. koja stjecajem okolnosti nije tiskana. Težiste je članka na komparativnoj analizi djela nastalih u srednjoeuropskom arhitektonskom miljeu i beckom sredistu u razdoblju od 1896. do 1913. godine, kad se Lubynski formira i afirmira. Cilj je da se utvrde uzori, sličnosti ili otkloni, a djelo uključi u vremensko-prostorni kontekst. S izabranim primjerima zgrada zagrebačke biblioteke ima niz dodirnih točaka: stilska obilježja secesije i neoklasicizma, tendenciju monumentalnosti i individualnom izrazu. Nadalje, postavlja se teza da razmatrano razdoblje nije doba tranzicije: prijelaza do nećeg kvalitativno drugaćijeg i boljeg, nego da sadrži vrijednosti koje idu uz bok sve-mu što nastaje do profilacije internacionalnog stila.

The paper is a shortened overview of the National and University Library building that formed part of the 1983 monograph "Rudolf Lubynski, National and University Library", which has never been published. The paper brings a comparative analysis of architectural works created in Central Europe and Vienna in 1896-1913, the period in which Lubynski established his architectural reputation. The paper aims to ascertain models, similarities and differences and provide a temporal and spatial context for the library building. The selected buildings share certain features with the Zagreb library, namely, stylistic features of Secession and Neo-classicism and tendency for monumentalism. Additionally, the paper presents the hypothesis that the mentioned period was not a transition to something better but that it maintains the values which are congruent with the developments leading to the formation of the International style.

## UVOD

četku 20. stoljeća. Uz ostalo, tome u prilog idu dva razloga. Prvi, jasan i gotovo automatiski: povratak prvom prošlom vremenu prema 20. stoljeću i moderni. Drugi zanimljiviji, ulazi u esencijalno: osvrt na hibridne, ‘srebrne’ stilske epohe koje slijede čiste, ‘zlatne’ (M. Dvořák): manirizam, neki neostilovi, posebno secesija. Taj je poriv razumljiv upravo u današnje vrijeme kad se odbacuje isključivost i tolerira, štoviše, valorizira pluralnost umjetničkog izraza.

Prihvaćajući Arganovu tvrdnju o postojanju jasnog simptoma „nesposobnosti umjetnosti, ne samo da se smjesti u vlastitu vremenu nego i da prihvati povijesnu odgovornost”, možemo iskoristiti priliku koju u razmatranju prošloga pruža vremenska distanca i pozicija skeptične otvorenosti suvremenog senzibiliteta: jer – „povijest daje iskustvo i oslobada kompleksa prošlosti, utvrđujući našu odgovornost prema sadašnjosti”.<sup>1</sup>

Unatoč vitalnim i etabliranim vrijednostima kojima se odlikuju pojedina djela, suvremena arhitektura kao da se umorila od vlastitih izuma – s jedne strane paradoksalne ‘organike’, agresivnosti brutalizma, apstrakcije i okrilja utopije, ideje ‘Zeitgeista’ uopće, dok je s druge strane izgubila oslonac koji pružaju porijeklo i iskon. Neka opterećenja pokazuju da su bogate zasade moderne reducirane, pa i iznevjerene. Premda su razumljivi nestrpljivost i znatiželja za novim, s pozicije teorije teško se mogu proricati perspektive. S obzirom na sumnju, složenost i proturječnosti, pa i mentalna ograničenja, na suvremenu arhitekturu ne može se primijeniti stereotip o dekadentnosti završetka velikih stilova – jer o stilu i nije riječ – o razvojnim cezurama, fatalnom opadanju koje prepostavlja ideju postignutog vrhunca. Jer kad je riječ o suvremenoj arhitekturi, bitno je istaknuti da ona ne proživjava krizu. Ona na nju računa. Kriza je njezina prepostavka.

Kao svjedočanstvo usporedivog doba ‘krize’, prijeloma, završetka ili, obrnuto, nastanka ili početka – već prema očisu – zgrada Sveučilišne biblioteke Rudolfa Lubynskog izuzetno je prikladna za traženje odgovora na pretvodno skicirana pitanja. Put za koji smo se ovdje odlučili usporediti je s relevantnim djelelima početka 20. stoljeća. Nastojat ćemo utvrditi korelaciju s njima, poglavito iz oblikovnog i stilskog aspekta. (Sl. 1.-4.)

Znanje o mjestu, sredini i tradiciji polazište je za razumijevanje djela. Sljedeći je korak utvrđivanje referencija. No unaprijed treba naglasiti da korištenje referentnog znanja, dobrodošlo u svakom stvaralačkom procesu, nije dovoljno nego samo nužno. Iskustvo se uvek formira znanjem o prošlom i već viđenom.

**U**povijesnim prikazima arhitekture uglavnom prevladavaju dva pristupa. Jedan gleđa povijest arhitekture kao beskonačno otvoreni i beskrajno raznolik slijed pojava: djela, licinosti, struja, pravaca, razdoblja, stilskih kompleksa, formacija i sl. Drugi nastoji dinamiku arhitektonskih pojava u vremenu zasnovati kontrastno-tipološki, a povijest arhitekture tumači kao smjenjivanje uglavnom dvaju tipova arhitektonskog ponašanja po načelu kontrasta.

Potonje tumačenje posebno potkrepljuje razdoblje od baroka do danas učestalijim, ali kratkotrajnim konceptualnim i formalnim mijenjama. Izmjenična gibanja napose karakteriziraju ‘bestilsko’ dvadeseto stoljeće, koje se ritmičkim oscilacijama arhitektonskih opredjeljenja, smjenama ‘gardi’ i ‘izama’, smjerova i mogućnosti, iskazuje kao dosad najdinamičnije povijesno razdoblje. No takve kontrastne oscilacije i divergentna opredjeljenja moguća su i unutar individualnih autorских opusa, o čemu svjedoče primjeri niza naših i svjetskih arhitekata. Gotovo je paradigmatičan primjer arhitektonski i teorijski opus Phillipa Johnsona. Danas se ta teza konstruira složenošću i kontradikcijama individualnih traganja, unutar kojih umjetnik nije svedručio već, uvijek nezadovoljan, stalno traži novo.

Složena i proturječna kretanja suvremene arhitekture neumitno nameću usporedbe s arhitektonskom situacijom na kraju 19. i po-

<sup>1</sup> ARGAN, 1978.

## INTRODUCTION

**H**istorical overviews of architecture are dominated by mainly two approaches. The first takes the history of architecture as an immensely open and indefinitely diverse sequence of works, personalities, tendencies, movements, periods, styles, formations and the like. The second attempts to define the dynamics of architectural developments through contrast and typology, and tries to explain the history of architecture as an alternation of mainly two types of architectural expression based upon the principle of contrast.

The periods ranging from Baroque to the present day can substantiate the second approach with their frequent but short term conceptual and formal changes. Alternations are particularly characteristic for the "style-less" 20<sup>th</sup> century which has shown itself to be hitherto the most dynamic historical period judging by its rhythmic oscillations of architectural expressions, transpositions of "gades" and "isms", tendencies and possibilities. However, such oscillations and divergences may also appear in the oeuvres of individuals, which can be attested by a series of Croatian and international architects. Almost a paradigmatic example is the architectural and theoretical work of Phillip Johnson. Today such occurrences are justified by complexities and contradictions of individual pursuits within which the artist is not omnipotent

but always unsatisfied and in search of something new.

Complex and contradictory movements in contemporary architecture severely invoke comparisons with the architecture of the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This can additionally be supported by another two reasons. The first, clear and almost unavoidable, is the return to the past, in relation to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and modernism. The second, and the more interesting one is essential and it concerns a predilection for hybrid "silver" stylistic periods which, according to M. Dvořák follow after pure "golden" ones: Mannerism, certain neo-styles and particularly Secession. This impulse is especially understandable today when exclusiveness and singularity is being rejected and plurality of artistic expression accepted and even asserted.

By accepting Argan's claims about the existence of a clear symptom of "art's incapability not only to position itself in its own time but to assume historical responsibility", we can examine the past by taking an opportunity that is provided by the temporal distance and the position of sceptical open-mindedness of contemporary sensibility since "history offers experience and deliberates us from the fixation on the past by ascertaining our responsibility to the present".<sup>1</sup>

Despite vitality and established values that characterise certain works, contemporary architecture seems to be worn out by its own inventions – on the one hand the paradoxical "organicism", aggressiveness of brutalism, abstraction, utopia, and generally the idea of *Zeitgeist*, and on the other hand the loss of strongholds in origins and authenticity. Certain encumbered examples show reduction and even betrayal of strong modernist convictions. Although it is possible to understand impatience and curiosity about something new, it is rather difficult to predict directions from a theoretical standpoint. Given the doubt, complexities and contradictions, and even mental limitations, contemporary architecture cannot conform to the stereotype of the decadent epilogues of great styles, development discontinuities and disastrous downfall which presupposes the notion of the reached climax. When talking about contemporary architecture, it is important to stress that it is not going through a crisis. Rather, it counts on it. It makes the crisis its premise.

By being a witness to the period of "crisis" - break, ending, or the opposite - beginning or creation, all depending on the point of view, the University Library building designed by Rudolf Lubynski is exceptionally suitable for searching answers to the previously posed questions. The path we have decided to take

<sup>1</sup> ARGAN, 1978



SL. 2. SVEUCILIŠNA I NACIONALNA BIBLIOTEKA, KEMIJSKI INSTITUT, FİZIKALNI INSTITUT U ZAGREBU, 1932.  
FIG. 2 NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, INSTITUTES OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, ZAGREB, 1932

No direktnim citatima kao polazištem i jedinom inspiracijom ne doseže se autentičnost, a nizanjem simboličkih elemenata ne nastaje nova metafora. Suprotnost potvrđuju primjeri kreativne prerade uzora, kao što je primjerice manipuliranje citatima, kad se mastovitim suponiranjem i transformacijama metaforičnih nijansi i fragmenata doseže inovativna razina. U takvim sljedovima asocijativni potencijal izložen je svim pritiscima stvaralačkog napora. Rezultat nužno potiče na ponovo ispitivanje paralela i nove interpretacije.

Komparativni materijal za zgradu biblioteke Rudolfa Lubynskog selektiran je najprije asocijativno, dakle, subjektivno. Valjanost izbora potom je potvrđena temeljitim pregledom literature i teorijskom analizom s ciljem objektivnosti. U primjerima podudarnih kreativnih ritmova utvrđeni su prepletanja i prožimanja: amalgamiranje klasicizma i secesije, monumentalizma i dekorativizma, uvihek u različitim individualnim inaćicama. Izbor je svjesno tendenciozan s ciljem da se uz oblikovnu raznolikost prikaže i raspon arhitektonskih kompozita i varijacija u odnosu na širi prostor ili urbani prospekt.

### KROZ SLOJEVE SECESIJE I NEOKLASICIZMA

Arhitekturu osim namjene, osnovnog razloga njezina postojanja, bitno obilježava ono ‘vanjsko’, izraženo kompozicijom volumena koje je definira u ambijentu i ‘unutrašnje’, zatvoreno, struktura. No opseg analize mnogo je veci, ako se razine poruke rasloje. „Ima djela koja su se rodila da budu monumentalna, a ima i takvih koja nikada neće postati monumentalna. Znači da su za stvaranje monumentalne arhitekture potrebne odredene predispozicije, odredena svojstva: pravilno odabiranje arhitektonskog standarda za monument, društvena namjena objekta i njegova funkcional-

nost; prostorni smjestaj objekta u određenom kompleksu; vrsta dominacije i njezin radijus; selekcioniranje forme i njezina redukcija; dodavanje objekta ambijentu ili suprotstavljanje; detaljiranje oblika; trajnost objekta i plemenitost upotrijebljenih materijala.“<sup>2</sup> Dodajuci tim Šegvicevim određenjima i komponentu vremena, jasno su definirani kriteriji monumentalnosti koji se ne zasnivaju na isticanju volumenskih hipertrofija nego na sugestivnosti koncepta i forme, ideala trajnosti i postojanosti. Taj je aspekt važan kad je riječ o razmatranom djelu, i to iz više razloga.

Drugi aspekt, povezan s prvim, otvara pitanje kontinuiteta klasičnih načela, odnosno uloge klasicizma. Proces definiranja europskog civilizacijskog, odnosno kulturnog miljea, uteviljen najprije na antičkim etičkim i estetskim principima, odvija se u cikličkim mijenjama ili derivacijama određenih pratema od antike do ‘novog’ klasicizma 20. stoljeća i postmodernog eklektičkog recidiva. No klasična tradicija nije monolitna, a individualne inovacije određene su transformacijom različitih uzora, tipova i lingvističkih elemenata klasične arhitekture. Na to upućuje Summerson<sup>3</sup> kad govorи o izravnoj primjeni klasičnih elemenata u klasicista (Schinkel, Klenze i dr.), za razliku od specifičnog tumačenja klasičnog jezika u neoklasicizmu protomoderne (Behrens, Perret, Gropius). Posebno upozorava na uporabu redova, kojima se postiže reljef i ritam, ali se javljaju bez profilacije i plastičnog dekora.

U klasicizmu ili neoklasicizmu<sup>4</sup> potkraj 18. i početkom 19. stoljeća formirala su se tri glavna interpretativna pravca.<sup>5</sup> Najhermetičniji je tzv. ‘funkcionalistički klasicizam’ K. F. Schinkela (1781.-1811.), formiran na principima Durandove autonomnosti arhitekture, s elementima klasične antike: „plemenite jednostavnosti i tihe veličine“ [Winckelmann].

<sup>2</sup> ŠEGVIC, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> SUMMERSON, 1998.

<sup>4</sup> Termin *klasicizam* za umjetnost od 1760./80. do 1820./30. uvrijezen je na njemačkom govornom području, dok većina europskih, engleskih i američkih autora rabi *neoklasicizam*, pozivajući se na cikličku posezanja za klasičnim uzorima, načelima i normama od 16. st. nadalje. S obzirom na srednjoeuropski kulturni kontekst kojem pripada naša arhitektura, za spomenuto se razdoblje služimo terminom *klasicizam*, a *neoklasicizmom* za njegov *revival* i klasicirajuće inaice koje se javljaju u prvom i drugom desetljeću 20. stoljeća. Razdoba klasicizma u pojedine ideoleski-konceptualno i formalno-estetski profilirane tendencije i kretanja, također i preciznija periodizacija, razlikuju se od autora do autora, a i s obzirom na sredinu (Velika Britanija, Francuska, Njemacka, Austrija, itd.), što uneškoliko otezava snalaženje, slično kao i s historicizmom.

<sup>5</sup> ALBINI, 1961. Autor donosi vlastitu, originalnu podjelu i valorizaciju. Tek kasnije, oslonom na početke teorijske diskusije o historicizmu (u koje će biti uključen i klasicizam, kao početak okretanja povijesnim stilovima) potkraj 1960-ih i potom u desetgodišnjim intervalima sve do danas, javit će se drugačije interpretacije i kvalifikacije.



here is a comparison of the building with relevant architectural accomplishments from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Our attempt is to establish correlation with them, mainly regarding formal and stylistic aspects (Figs.1-4).

An understanding of an architectural work is based on the awareness of place, environment and tradition. The following step is the establishment of references. However, it should be emphasized that the use of referential knowledge, appreciated in any creative process, can not be sufficient but necessary. Experience is shaped through knowledge about the previously seen. Nevertheless, directly appropriated elements regarded as a starting point and the only source of inspiration do not lead to authenticity, just as a sequence of symbols does not make a new metaphor. The contrary is attested by the examples of creative use of appropriations, such as, for example, modified quotations whose imaginative suppositions and transformations of fragments and metaphoric nuances introduce innovation. Associative potential depends there on creative endeavours and the result necessarily invites the establishment of new correlations and new interpretations.

First of all, the choice of works for the comparative analysis with Rudolf Lubynski's library building has been based on associations, that is, on subjective grounds. It has then been validated by a thorough research of professional literature and theories with the aim of establishing objectivity. The buildings that have been selected as comparative examples show various fusions and interpenetrations of Classicism and Secession, monumentalism and decorativism, always in different and unique variations. The tendentious

choice of these examples aims at demonstrating not only formal differences but also a range of architectural compositions and variations in relation to wider surroundings or principal urban arteries.

### THROUGH THE LAYERS OF SECESSION AND NEO-CLASSICISM

In addition to function as the main reason of its existence, architecture is also characterized by "external" features, meaning the composition of forms that define it in a certain ambience, and "interior" feature, something closed, which is its structure. However, the scope of analysis is much bigger if we introduce various levels of messages transmitted by a piece of architecture. "There are works which were born monumental, but there are such which will never become monumental. In other words, creation of monumental architecture requires the existence of certain predispositions or characteristics: appropriately chosen architectural standards for a monument, socially defined use of the building, functionality, spatial disposition of the building within a certain complex, dominance of the building and its range, selection of the form and its reduction, assimilation into or separation from the environment, detailing of forms, durability of the building and the quality of materials used for its construction".<sup>2</sup> Added with time as another component, the characteristics proposed by Šegvić clearly define the criteria for monumentality which are not based only on excessively big structures but to suggestive concepts and forms, the ideals of persistence and continuity. For the analysis of the library building this aspect is important for several reasons.

Another aspect, in close connection with the previous, is the issue of the continuity of clas-

SL. 3. JUŽNO PROČELJE SVEUČILIŠNE BIBLIOTEKE, RAZGLEDNICA

FIG. 3 UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, SOUTH FAÇADE, POSTCARD

SL. 4. ATRIJ, FOTOGRAFIJAN PRIGODOM OTVARANJA KNIŽNICE

FIG. 4 ATRIUM, PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE INAUGURATION OF THE LIBRARY



SL. 5. GLAVNI ULAZ ROBNE KUCE WERTHEIM

FIG. 5 WERTHEIM DEPARTMENT STORE, MAIN ENTRANCE

SL. 6. A. MESSEL: ROBNA KUĆA WERTHEIM, BERLIN,  
POGLED S VOSSSTRASSEFIG. 6 A. MESSEL: WERTHEIM DEPARTMENT STORE, BERLIN,  
VIEW FROM VOSSSTRASSE

Drugi pravac, koji bi se mogao označiti kao ‘negirajući helenizam’ teži uspostavljanju novoga na klasičnim paradigmama reda, harmonije i monumentalnosti, ali ne prihvata antičke uzore doslovno nego stvara arhitekturu čistih geometrijskih formi (kubusa, piramide, cilindra i kugle). Individualno ga predstavljaju različiti arhitekti: u Berlinu F. Gilly (1772.-1800.), u Francuskoj C. N. Ledoux (1736.-1806.), u Sankt Peterburgu A. D. Zaharov (1761.-1811.). U fragmentima ‘autonomne arhitekture’ i funkcionalne simbolike Ledouxovi će snovi dozivjeti emanaciju tek u arhitekturi 20. stoljeća, povezujuci istovremeno oblikovne teme u rasponu od Palladija preko impresionizma, kubizma i neoplastizma do Arate Isozakija.

Treći pravac klasicizma, možda najbogatiji primjerima, predstavlja građansko-buržujska arhitektura, koja se podudara s pojmom bidermajera. Tu arhitekturu, koja naoko ne nastaje s nekom dubljom namjerom, obilježava specifična profilacija, dekorativizam i liričnost. Cjelovitost ambijenta i atmosfere ostvaruje se nizanjem arhitektonskih fragmenata, koji su svaki za sebe jasno definirana cjelina, lišena shematzma, patosa i automatizma ‘tvrdog klasicizma’. „Individualitet je ovdje s obzirom na graditelja ili pojedinu gradevinu redovito neovisan u poredbi s atmosferom koju stvara cjelina ambijenta.“ [Albini] Taj klasicistički sloj nalazimo i na zagrebačkom Gornjem gradu, u djelima Bartola Felbingera i drugih zagrebačkih graditelja prve polovice 19. stoljeća. To je ambijent lokalne posebnosti i atmosfere, koji će za arhitekte povratnike, a njima pripada i Lubynski, predstavljati podlogu i korelaciju kao zatećeno i tradicija. Kad je riječ o lokalnoj tradiciji, moguci i am-

bijentalno suprotni orijentir ima izvore u kanobarokno-klasicističkim dvorcima sjeverozapadne Hrvatske (Virovitica, Gornja Bistra, Daruvar, Donje Oroslavje, Novi Marof...).

Neoklasični obrazac i registar, kao klasični recidiv s težnjom estetskom apsolutu javlja se na hrvatskoj arhitektonskoj sceni u djelima V. Kovacića, H. Ehrlicha, V. Bastla, I. Fischera, J. Denzlera i dr. Priklanjanjem srednjoeuropskoj arhitekturi početka stoljeća, klasičnoj tradiciji i funkcionalizmu, stvorit će se protomoderna grupacija koja će razviti individualne stilske govore i poetike. Kasniji Meštровićev opus, u kojem posebnu ulogu ima Harold Bilinić, bit će u nas posebnu i izolirana manifestacija istoga.

Relevantnom se istice biografska činjenica da je Lubynski studirao na Visokoj tehničkoj školi u Karlsruhe kod Josefa Durma (1837.-1919.), u čijem atelijeru suraduje između ostalog i u projektiranju sveučilišne biblioteke u Heidelbergu (1901.-1905.).<sup>6</sup> U doba kad Lubynski studira, Durm još slovi kao nezaobilazni autoritet – projektant, profesor, znanstvenik i teoretičar, konzervator i restaurator, intelektualac i političar, no od 1902., kad ga Lubynski kao bliski suradnik prati u stopu, njegova karijera ulazi u silaznu putanju. Gubi visoku poziciju u javnoj službi, nova generacija studenata okreće se od nje-

<sup>6</sup> DABAC, 1984.-1985. S. Petrović u prvoj monografiji Sveučilišne biblioteke u Zagrebu (1913.) navodi da je Lubynski bio „punih šest godina desnom rukom tajnog savjetnika prof. dra. Durma“, a M. Dabac nakon detaljnog istraživanja da je pod imenom Rudolf Loewy studirao od 1896. do 1899., kada je prekinuo studij i od 1900. do 1905. radio u Durmovu atelijeru pod novim prezimenom: Lubynski. Sam Durm navodi ga kao suradnika u projektu i realizaciji sveučilišne biblioteke u Heidelbergu.

sical tenets, that is, the role of Classicism. The process of defining European civilisation or cultural milieu, based primarily on ancient ethical and aesthetical principles, has been developed through cyclic changes and derivation of certain archetypal forms from Antiquity to the "new" classicism of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and post-modern eclectic recidivism. However, the classical tradition is not monolithic and individual innovations are determined by transformation of various models, types and elements of classical architecture. This fact is indicated by Summerson<sup>3</sup> in his statements about a direct use of classical elements in the works of classicist masters (Schinkel, Klenze and other) in contrast to specific application of classical elements in the neo-classicism of proto-modernism (Behrens, Perret, Gropius). Summerson especially stressed the use of the architectural orders which contribute to the surface articulation and rhythm, but are also used without profiles and sculptural decoration.

Classicism or Neo-classicism<sup>4</sup> of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century gave birth to three main variants.<sup>5</sup> The most recondite is the so called "functionalist classicism" of K. F. Schinkel (1781-1811) which was formed according to Durand's principles of architectural autonomy together with elements of classical antiquity: "*noble simplicity and silent grandeur*" [Winckelmann].

The second variant, which could be called "negating Hellenism", strives to establish something new on the basis of the classical paradigms of order, harmony and monumentality. However, it does not acquire ancient

<sup>3</sup> SUMMERSON, 1998

<sup>4</sup> The term classicism for the art of the period from 1760-80 to 1820-30 has been used in German speaking countries whereas the majority of European, English and American authors use the term neoclassicism referring to the cyclic appropriation of classical models, principles and norms starting from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onward. Regarding the Central European cultural context to which Croatian architecture belongs, the word classicism is used for the mentioned period, whereas the term neoclassicism is used for its revival and classicizing variants which emerged in the 1910s. The division of classicism into certain ideologically and conceptually, and formally and aesthetically defined tendencies, alongside with more precise periodization, depends on the author and the cultural milieu (Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, etc.). A similar case is with the term historicism.

<sup>5</sup> ALBINI, 1961. The author made a personal classification and evaluation. Different interpretations and standards, reliant on the early theoretical discussion on historicism, emerged in the late 1960s and continued occurring in decade-long intervals up to the present day.

<sup>6</sup> DABAC, 1984-1985 S. Petrović states in the first monograph on the University Library in Zagreb (1913) that Lubynski spent "entire six years as assistant to the secret advisor, Professor Durm", and M. Dabac, following a thorough search, claims that Lubynski studied under the name Rudolf Loewy from 1896 to 1899 when he left to work in Durm's studio from 1900 to 1905 under the new name Lubynski. Durm himself mentioned him as associate on the designs and execution of the Heidelberg University Library.

models literally but creates architecture of pure geometric forms (cube, pyramid, cylinder and sphere). It is represented individually by the following architects: F. Gilly (1772-1800) in Berlin, C. N. Ledoux (1736-1806) in France, and A. D. Zaharov (1761-1811) in St Petersburg. Ledoux's dreams could be realized in fragments of "autonomous architecture" and functional symbolism only in the architecture of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at the same time connecting formal elements ranging from Palladio, through Impressionism, Cubism and Neoplasticism, to Arata Isokari.

The third variant of classicism, perhaps the richest in examples, represents the bourgeois architecture which is congruent with the definition of *Biedermeier*. This type of architecture which is seemingly created without any specific purpose is characterized by decoration, lyricism and particular employment of profiles. The integrity of the ambience and atmosphere is achieved by a series of architectural fragments which are clearly individually defined as a whole and deprived of schematism, theatricality and automatism of "austere classicism". "When compared with the atmosphere created by the entire ambience, individuality is frequently independent from the architect or the specific building" [Albini]. This classical layer is noticeable in the Upper Town in Zagreb, in the works of Bartol Felbinger and other Zagreb based architect in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This Zagreb environment was marked by local peculiarities and atmosphere which welcomed the returning architects, among who was also Lubynski, and represented to them the basis and tradition. When talking about the local tradition, a potential opposing direction might have had its source in the late Baroque and Classicist castles of northwest Croatia (Virovitica, Gornja Bistra, Daruvar, Donje Orloslavje, Novi Marof...).

The Neo-classical pattern and vocabulary, as classical recidivism which aspires to sole aestheticism, appeared at the Croatian architectural scene in the works of V. Kovacić, H. Ehrlich, V. Bastl, I. Fischer, J. Denzler and others. Inclinations toward the Central European architecture of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, classical tradition and functionalism led to the creation of proto-modernism which was adhered to by a group of architects who developed their individual architectural language and poetics. One distinct and isolated manifestation of that was Meštrović's later works and the special role Harold Bilinic played in connection to them.

It seems important and relevant for the paper to emphasise the fact that Lubynski studied at the Technical College in Karlsruhe with Josef Durm (1837-1919). He also assisted Durm in designing the University Library in Heidelberg (1901-1905).<sup>6</sup> During Lubynski's studies,



SL. 7. INTERIJER ROBNE KUĆE WERTHEIM, FOTOGRAFIJA IZ 1904.

FIG. 7 WERTHEIM DEPARTMENT STORE, INTERIOR, PHOTO, 1904



SL. 8. PROČELJE I GLAVNI ULAZ KUNSTHALLE, MANNHEIM  
FIG. 8 KUNSTHALLE MANNHEIM, MAIN FAÇADE  
AND ENTRANCE

SL. 9. H. BILLING, KUNSTHALLE, MANNHEIM, FOTOGRAFIJA  
IZ 1907.

FIG. 9 H. BILLING: KUNSTHALLE, MANNHEIM, PHOTO, 1907



ga pod utjecajem novih idea i gubi interes za njega, a on sâm sve više sljedbenika. Kao posljednji veliki arhitekt tada odbačenog i prezrenog historizma Durm je, unatoč sve mu što je bio i učinio, odgurnut u stranu i po malo u zaborav.<sup>7</sup> S priličnom sigurnošću može se utvrditi da je Durm imao važnu ulogu u intelektualnom, svjetonazornom i stručnom formirajućem Lubynskog, ali kad je riječ o njegovom glavnom djelu, zagrebačkoj Sveučilišnoj biblioteci, učiteljev se izravni utjecaj ne razabire. No radecis Durm mom na heidelbergskoj biblioteci, Lubynski je zacijelo dobio uvid u nove, funkcionalne zahtjeve koji se tada postavljaju bibliotekama i to ga je moglo ohra briti da se 1909. javi na javni natječaj za zagrebačku sveučilišnu biblioteku.

U Zagreb se Lubynski 1907. vratio ne samo s graditeljskim iskustvom nego i kao svjedok aktualnih traženja i realizacija, koja čistim konstruktivnim rješenjima, redukcijom ornamenta i oslonom na klasicistički monumentalizam jasno profiliraju njemačku arhitekturu ranog 20. stoljeća.

Medu arhitektima koji stoje na početku tog razvoja izdvajamo Alfreda Messela (1853.-1909.) i dva njegova ostvarenja relevantna za našu temu: robnu kuću „Wertheim“ u Berlinu, gradenu u tri faze od 1896. do 1906. godine i Landesmuseum u Darmstadtu, građen od 1897. do 1905. godine. Za oba vrijedi isti princip: estetskom rafiniranosti i sublimiranim historizirajućim oblicima uspostavlja se skladna kompozicijska cjelina, a monumentalni mir postaje simbolom graditeljeve discipline i kulture.

Uz Ludwiga Hoffmana (1870.-1956.) Messel dominira na berlinskoj arhitektonskoj sceni.<sup>8</sup> Robna kuća „Wertheim“ donijet će mu glas najuglednijeg njemackog arhitekta tog doba, a ona će biti proglašena začetnicom moderne arhitekture (Sl. 5.-7.) Messel je prvi koji 1897.

na pročelju neuvjeno projicira konstrukciju i upućuje na funkciju, služeći se gotičkim principom vertikularne artikulacije, ali bez ikakvih formalno-stilskih asocijacija i dekora, da bi između gotizirajućih stupova napeo staklene stijene. Monumentalni interijer sadržavao je vestibul: središnju dvoranu u čitavoj visini zgrade (površine 450 m<sup>2</sup>), patetično raskriveno stubište do katova, alegorijske kipove nadnaravne veličine, freske (s prikazima antičke i moderne luke), oplate i opremu od plemenitih materijala. „Gotizirajuća katedrala konzuma“ [Nerdingen] izazvala je goleme opcije dojam i pohvale Van de Veldea, Muthesiusa, Behrensa, B. Tauta, Miesa van der Rohe i dr. U dogradnji iz 1899./1900. godine Messel je bio prisiljen jedno pročelje prilagoditi reprezentativnoj fronti ulice s barokno-klasicističkim i neobaroknim palačama, dok je u drugom pročelju varirao prvotnu ideju. Treću dogradnju obilježava usitnjena, naglašenije gotizirajuće struktura i skulpturalni ukras, a interijer obilje mramora, inkrustacija, pozlate, ogledala, i sl.<sup>9</sup>

Landesmuseum u Darmstadtu trebao je objediti sve državne zbirke kneževine Hessen sa

<sup>7</sup> GRAMMBITTER, 1984.

<sup>8</sup> God. 1894. postaje profesor na Školi za umjetnički obrt u Berlinu i osniva vlastiti biro; 1904. postaje član Pruske akademije umjetnosti, 1906. počasni doktor Visoke tehničke škole u Darmstadtu, 1907. arhitekt Kr. pruskih muzeja. Do smrti se bavi projektiranjem novogradnje muzeja, među njima za Pergamski oltar. Njegov opus sadrži 60-ak djela svih žanrova. Od 1893. počinje suraditi s 'dinastijom' Wertheim, vlasnicom najvećih robnih kuća u Berlinu.

<sup>9</sup> Do Prvoga svjetskog rata robna kuća još je nekoliko puta proširena, tako da je sadržavala 106.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Doklaskom nacionalsocijalista na vlast bila je izvrgnuta antisemitskim napadima; do 1933. poduzeće je arizirano i dobiva ime AWAG (Allgemeine Warenhaus A. G.). U bombardiranjima Berlina teško je oštećena, 1945. izgorjela je od fosforne bombe, a ruševine su uklonjene 1955./56. da bi se uz granicu dvaju sektora stvorio slobodni prostor.

Durm was inevitably reputed as an authority figure – architect, professor, scientist and theoretician, conservator, intellectual and politician. However, since 1902, when Lubynski became his close associate and followed his every step, Durm's career started to decline. He lost his high public service position, new generation of students changed their interests under the influence of new ideals and he started losing followers. As the last great architect of the rejected and scorned historicism, Durm was pushed aside and into oblivion despite everything he had accomplished.<sup>7</sup> It can be ascertained that Durm played a significant role in Lubynski's professional or intellectual development and the formation of his world view. However, Lubynski's main work, the University Library in Zagreb does not bear witness to the teacher's direct influence. By working with Durm on the Heidelberg library, Lubynski surely gained some insight into new, functional requirements imposed on libraries. That may have encouraged him to submit his work for the 1909 competition for the design of the University Library in Zagreb.

Lubynski returned to Zagreb in 1907 not only as an experienced architect but also as a witness to the current architectural quests and realisations whose characteristics such as precise constructions, reduction of ornament and inclination to the classicist monumentalism clearly defined the German architectural scene in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Among the architects who initiated this development prominence should be given to Alfred Messel (1853-1909) and two of his works relevant to the topic of the paper: Wertheim Department Store in Berlin, which was built in three phases, from 1896 to 1906 and the Landesmuseum (State Museum) in Darmstadt, built from 1897 to 1905. Both building follow the same principle: aesthetic subtlety and sublime historicist forms make a harmonious composition and monumental

<sup>7</sup> GRAMMBITTER, 1984

<sup>8</sup> In 1894 he became professor at the Applied Arts School in Berlin and opened up his private practice. In 1904 he became a member of the Prussian Art Academy, in 1906 honorary doctor of the Technical College in Darmstadt and in 1907 the architect of the Royal Prussian Museums. He spent the rest of his life designing extensions of museums, among which was the building for the Pergamon Altar. About 60 works of various genres make his oeuvre. From 1893 he collaborated with the Wertheim "dynasty", the owners of the biggest department stores in Berlin.

<sup>9</sup> Until the WWI the department store was extended several times and in the end comprised 106.000 m<sup>2</sup>. During the national-socialist regime it was the object of anti-Semitic attacks. Up to 1933 the company was nationalised and changed the name into AWAG (Allgemeine Warenhaus A. G.). During bombing attacks on Berlin it was severely damaged, and in 1905 it burnt down. Debris was removed in 1955-56 in order to create an open space between two zones.



peace becomes the symbol of the architect's discipline and culture.

The Berlin architectural scene was alongside Ludwig Hoffmann (1870-1956) dominated by Messel<sup>8</sup> to whom the Wertheim Department Store secured the reputation of the most esteemed German architect of the period, while the building itself was said to have founded modern architecture (Figs. 5-7). Messel was the first architect who designed the façade in such a way as to show the structure behind it and thus point to the function of the buildings. He used the Gothic principle of vertical articulation but without any formal or stylistic decoration in order to tighten the glass walls between the Gothic-like columns. The monumental interior comprised the vestibule – central hall running through the entire height of the building (450 m<sup>2</sup>), theatrical T shaped staircase, enormous allegorical statues, fresco paintings (depicting ancient and modern ports), panels and furnishings made from high-quality materials. This "gothicizing cathedral of consumption" [Nerdinger] earned great admiration and compliments of Van de Velde, Muthesius, Behrens, B. Taut, Mies van der Rohe and others. In 1899-1900, while building an extension to the store, Messel was forced to make one façade as a representative face of the street that was lined with Baroque -Classicist and Neo-Baroque palaces, while he made the second façade a variation of the first. The third extension was less monumental and more pronouncedly Gothic in structure and sculptural decoration and the interior was replete with marble, incrustations, gilding, mirrors and the like.<sup>9</sup>

The Landesmuseum in Darmstadt was to hold all state collections in the Duchy of Hesse providing that two main group of artefact (departments of art, archaeology and natural history) were spatially separated but equally accessi-

SL. 10. A. MESSEL: LANDESMUSEUM, DARMSTADT,  
FOTOGRAFIJA

FIG. 10 A. MESSEL: LANDESMUSEUM, DARMSTADT, PHOTO



SL. 11. INTERIJER ROBNE KUĆE TIETZ, FOTOGRAFIJA IZ 1909.  
FIG. 11 TIETZ DEPARTMENT STORE, INTERIOR, PHOTO, 1909

SL. 12. J. M. OLBRECHT, ROBNA KUĆA TIETZ, DÜSSELDORF,  
POGLED IZ UGLA BAZARSTRASSE I ALLEESTRASSE,  
FOTOGRAFIJA IZ 1909.

FIG. 12 J. M. OLBRECHT: TIETZ DEPARTMENT STORE,  
DÜSSELDORF, VIEW FROM THE CORNER OF BAZARSTRASSE  
AND ALLEESTRASSE STREETS, PHOTO, 1909



zahtjevom da se dvije glavne grupe (umjetnički i arheološki te prirodoslovni odjeli) prostorno odijele, s time da budu pristupačne i pregledne, a jedinice s pojedinim zbirkama da se arhitektonski diferenciraju. Nadalje, zgradu je stilski trebalo prilagoditi obližnjem dvoru, rezidencijskom velikog kneza i postojećem trgu (Sl. 10.). Grupiranjem i graduiranjem različitih volumena koje objedinjuje moćni mansardni krov, Messel postiže kompoziciju baroknog dojma, a bez primjene stilskih formi i dekora, slično kao što je postupio kod gotiziranih pročelja robne kuće Wertheim. Oba remek-djela svjedočanstva su emancamacije od povijesnih stilova, odnosno inovativne primjene njihovih osnovnih arhitektonskih načela u službi novih namjena.

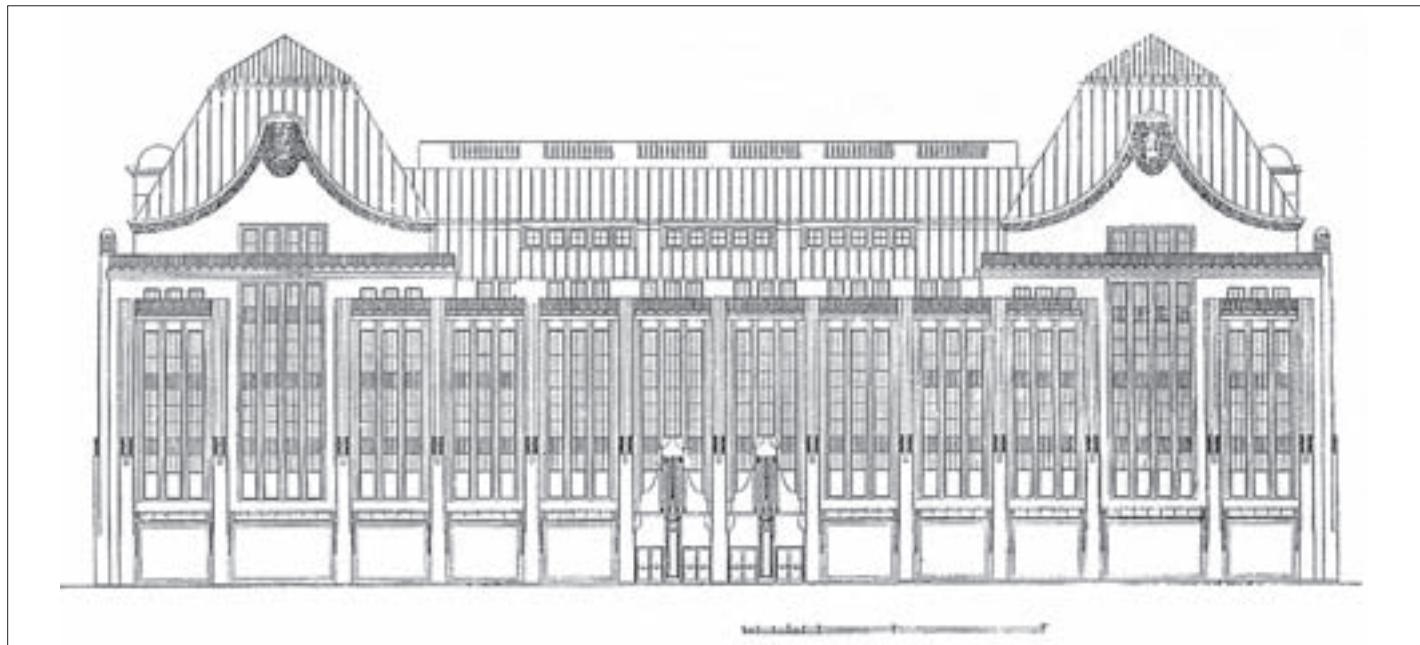
Sličan pristup, ali oprimjerjen drukčijim jezikom obilježava *Kunsthalle* u Mannheimu (1905./07.) Hermanna Billinga. „Moći, gotovo kiparski modeliran blok, jasno izražava princip redukcije na tektonsku formu i škruti dekor, tako da nastaje dojam arhitekture koja doduse proizlazi iz tradicije, ali nigdje ne upućuje na kakav konkretni povijesni uzor.”<sup>10</sup> Nizom elemenata, kao što su rustificirano podnožje, vijenci, lezene, kanelure, kupolasti pokrov, Billing upućuje na tradiciju 17. i 18. stoljeća, ali ih svjesno transformira i očuduje do neraspoznatljivosti s ciljem postizanja novog i individualnog stila. Dekoracija je potisnuta za volju plastičnosti i učinka svjetla-sjene, a jedino monumentalni portal krasiti figuralna plastika: stubiste je flankirano klasičnim parom lavova, a srednjem rizalit krune alegorijski muški i ženski likovi koji nose vijence (kipar Hermann Volz). Teatralna sce-

nografija nastavlja se u unutrašnjosti koja svim sredstvima sugerira hram kulture. U svemu individualni stil nosi obilježja i duh *Jugendstila* (Sl. 8., 9.).

Već svojim prvim nastupima Hermann Billing (1867.-1946.) stekao je glas ‘avangardista’ i ‘modernista’, koji se ubrzo proširio izvan rodnog Karlsruhe. Bio je univerzalni umjetnik: slikar, grafičar, dizajner, majstor arhitektonskih fantazija, a 1896. jedini arhitekt u secesijskoj grupi koja se uvelike angazirala u gradnji galerija u Mannheimu i Baden-Badenu. Patetični secesijski izraz kasnije će zamijeniti trezvenijim neoklasicizmom.

Na drugačiji će način isti put proći Joseph Maria Olbricht (1867.-1909.). Ostavljajući Beču simbolični Paviljon secesije (1898.), odlazi u Darmstadt koji je uz München snažno žarište novog pokreta. Umjetničkoj koloniji na Mathildenhöhe u Darmstadtu, koju je osnovao mecena, veliki knez Ernst Ludwig von Hessen, Olbricht će ostaviti esencijalna djela: Dom Ernsta-Ludwiga (1901.), izložbenu zgradu (1901.), nekoliko manjih vila i simboličnu vertikalnu vrtnog naselja, „Svadbeni toranj“ (1907./08.). Ona će masom i siluetom, kontroliranim euritmijском kompozicijom, novim materijalima i reduciranim ornamentacijom otvoriti perspektivu novim pravcima, posebno ekspresionizmu Ericha Mendelsohna 1920-ih.

Olbrichovi izložci na Svjetskoj izložbi 1904. u St. Louisu ostavili su takav dojam da je, vjerojatno, na poticaj Franka Lloyda Wrighta iza-



ble and coherently displayed, and that the spatial units holding other collections were architecturally differentiated. Furthermore, the building was to adapt to the neighbouring court, Grand Duke's residence, and the existing square (Fig. 10). By embracing the grouped and graded architectural forms by a single mansard roof, Messel achieved a composition of Baroque impression without using Baroque stylistic elements and decoration, which was similar in approach to his Gothic-like facades of the Wertheim Department Store. Both these masterpieces witness to the emancipation from historic styles and to the innovative use of traditional fundamental architectural tenets for new purposes.

A similar approach, though expressed in different architectural language, is evident in Kunsthalle in Mannheim (1905-07) designed by Herman Billing. "Powerful, almost sculptured block clearly expresses the reduction principle but does not suggest any specific historical model."<sup>10</sup> A series of elements such as rustic base, cornices, lesenes, flutes, domed roof that Billing used on this building point to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century tradition. However, he consciously transformed them and made them unrecognisable in order to achieve a new and individual style. Decorative elements are suppressed to give way to architectural plasticity and the play of light and shadow. The only figurative sculptural elements include the two typical lions flanking the staircase of the monumental portal and the female and male allegorical sculptures carrying wreaths (sculptor

Hermann Volz) on top of the central block. Theatrical scenography is also present in the interior where it suggests the temple of culture. This thoroughly individual style is also marked with features and spirit of *Jugendstil* (Figs. 8, 9).

Even with his first works Hermann Billing (1867-1946) won fame of an avant-garde and modern architect which quickly spread outside Karlsruhe, his hometown. He was a universal artist: painter, graphic artist and master in imaginative architectural design and in 1986 the only architect in the group of Secession artist engaged in the construction of Mannheim and Baden-Baden galleries. Their theatrical expression would later give way to more composed neo-classicism.

Joseph Maria Olbrich (1867-1909) trod the same path as Billing though in a somewhat different way. Leaving to Vienna his symbolic Secession building (1898), he went to Darmstadt which was alongside Munich another important centre of the new movement. The Mathildenhöhe artists' colony in Darmstadt, founded by the patron and grand duke, Ernst Louis of Hesse, was enriched with Olbrich's main works: the Ernst Louis House (1901), Exhibition Gallery (1901), several small villas and a vertical symbol of the quarter, the Wedding Tower (1907-08). With its mass and contours, harmoniously proportioned composition, new materials and reduced ornament, it would entice new movements, especially the expressionism of Erich Mendelsohn in the 1920s.

Olbrich's rooms at the St Louis Exposition of 1904 were so impressive that he was made associate of the American Institute of Archi-

SL. 13. NACRT GLAVNOG PROČELJA ROBNE KUĆE TIETZ  
FIG. 13 TIETZ DEPARTMENT STORE, MAIN FAÇADE, ELEVATION



SL. 14. P. BEHRENS: NJEMAČKA AMBASADA

U ST. PETERBURGU

FIG. 14 P. BEHRENS: GERMAN EMBASSY, ST. PETERSBURG

SL. 15. H. TESSENOW: FESTSPIELHAUS, DRESDEN-HELLERAU

FIG. 15 H. TESSENOW: FESTSPIELHAUS, DRESDEN-HELLERAU



bran za dopisnog člana *American Institute of Architects*. Godine 1906. primio je posljednju veliku narudžbu: projekt za robnu kuću Leonharda Tietza u Düsseldorfu, koja je otvorena 1908. godine<sup>11</sup> (Sl. 11.-13.).

Poput robne kuće „Wertheim“ u Berlinu, i ovdje su pročelja vertikalno raščlanjena gustim slijedom stupova, ali u drugaćijem ritmu, a za razliku od Messelovog gotičkog principa Olbrich primjenjuje klasicistički sustav.<sup>12</sup> „Problem vanjskog oblikovanja robne kuće leži u objedinjavanju velikog broja katova, dvorana i stubista u jedinstvenu cjelinu. Beskrajnjim nizanjem stup ovdje postaje element koji svladava masu... U svojoj jasnoj preglednosti cjelina djeluju posve antički... Savršeno do svih pojedinosti, ovo ostvarenje predstavlja umjetničko djelo u punom smislu riječi.“<sup>13</sup> Vertikalizmom i fenestracijom, detaljima pročelja te interijerom, robna kuća „Tietz“ bliska je Sveučilišnoj biblioteci u Zagrebu.<sup>14</sup> Elementi interijerske obrade, ‘čvrsti’ ornament, materijali i način ugradbe, uopće sva oprema, potvrđuju tu paralelu.

Među arhitektima koji su individualno interpretirali monumentalne neoklasicističke teme ističe se Heinrich Tessenow (1876.-1950.). U vrtnom gradu Hellerau kraj Dresdена, koji su osnovali dvojica mecena njemačkog vrtnog pokreta, bankar Karl Ernst Osthaus i Karl Schmidt, vlasnik tvornice namještaja *Deutsche Werkstätte*, Tessenow je projektirao Festivalski dom Instituta Dalcroze za ples i ritmičku gimnastiku.<sup>15</sup> Kao mediju u kojem se stapa tijelo i duša, Dalcroze je plesu pripisivao sakralni značaj, a Dom zamišljao kao „nacionalno svetište“.<sup>16</sup> Tessenow je posve u skladu s time koncipirao tea-

tar kao hram: aksijalno simetrično zdanje s portikom, visokim stupovima i zabatom, koje se izravno poziva na antički, grčki uzor. „Proizvoljna mješavina klasicističke monumentalnosti i purističke jasnoće“ [Ebert], koja je – pridodajmo – već davne 1912., kad

<sup>11</sup> Programom pozivnog natjecanja 1906. godine posebno su se zahtijevali opći monumentalni dojam i reprezentativna pročelja, no bez oslona na poznate uzore. Olbrich, tada profesor Visoke tehničke škole u Darmstadtu, podijelio je drugu nagradu s atelijerom Otto & Paul Engler iz Düsseldorfa. Kako investitor nije bio zadovoljan, održan je drugi krug s četiri nagradena arhitekta koji takođe nije postigao očekivani cilj. Nakon što su izrađeni modeli triju radova: Wilhelma Kreisa, Paula Englera i J. M. Olbricha, koji su ocijenjeni kao najbolji, izbor je pao na Olbricha kojem je povjerena „umjetnička obrada citavog vanjskog i unutrašnjeg dijela zgrade“. [CREUTZ, 1909.]

<sup>12</sup> FRAMPTON, 1992: 449

<sup>13</sup> CREUTZ, 1909.

<sup>14</sup> JAKAC, 1962.

<sup>15</sup> Švicarski muzički pedagog i kompozitor Émile Jaques-Dalcroze (1865.-1950.) zasnovao je na Konzervatoriju u Ženevi metodu ritmičke gimnastike i razvoja sluha. U Hellerau je dobio mogućnost da osnuje „Odgodjni zavod za muziku i ritam“, odnosno za medicinsku primjenu euritmije. Suradnik mu je bio švicarski arhitekt, scenograf i teoretičar, Adolphe Appia (1862.-1928.), koji je za njega od 1909. projektirao kontrapunktsku arhitekturu, „espaces rythmiques“, a 1910. veliku dvoranu Festivalskog doma u Hellerau. Oko Dalcrozea se okupljala europska umjetnička i kulturna elita, a Hellerau je postao nadaleko poznatim centrom kulturne obnove. Povjesničar teatra Oscar Brockett navodi da je tu nastalo „prvo moderno kazalište bez proscenija i portalata s posve otvorenom pozornicom“. Appia je do 1913. projektirao scenografije za Dalcrozeov avantgardni teatar u Hellerau. Dalcrozeov utjecaj bio je golem; spomenimo u nas Inu Ehrlich, udanu Jun, pa Broda (1899.-1983.) koja je utemeljila slični zavod 1920-ih i muzičku pedagoginju Elly Lerch, udanu Bašić (1908.-1998.), koja je u isto doba utemeljila muzičku školu „Beethoven“, a kasnije i glasovitu *funktionalnu metodu* s glavnim ciljem razvijanja muzikalnosti i opće kreativnosti. [www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Hellerau]

<sup>16</sup> EBERT, 2006: 61-72

tects, most like due to Frank Lloyd Wright's incentive. In 1906 he received his last big commission: designs for Leonard Tietz's department store in Düsseldorf which opened in 1908<sup>11</sup> (Figs. 11-13).

Comparable to the verticalism of Wertheim in Berlin, the façade of the Tietz Department Store is also articulated with a sequence of vertical columns of small intercolumniation, differing from Messel's in the rhythm and types of columns. Additionally, while Messel adhered to Gothic principle, Olbrich applied the classical one.<sup>12</sup> "The problematic issue about the department store design is the integration of a great number of floors, halls and stairwells into a single whole. Endless rows of columns became here the element which overpowers the massiveness of the building... Clear and coherent, the interior seems entirely ancient...Perfect to a single detail this accomplishment represents an art work in every possible sense of the word."<sup>13</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The requirements of the 1906 invitation competition included a general impression of monumentality and representative facades, however, without references to well known models, jointly won the second prize was jointly won by Otto & Paul Engler studio from Düsseldorf and Olbrich, who was at the time professor at the Technical College in Darmstadt. Due to investor's dissatisfaction there was a second round of the competition which included four awarded architects which also failed in reaching the expected goal. After the three designs made by Wilhelm Kreis, Paul Engler and J. M. Olbrich were judged best, it was Olbrich who was entrusted with the "artistic creation of the entire building's exterior and interior". [CREUTZ, 1909]

<sup>12</sup> FRAMPTON, 1992: 449

<sup>13</sup> CREUTZ, 1909

<sup>14</sup> JAKAC, 1962

<sup>15</sup> The Swiss musical educator and composer Émile Jaques-Dalcroze (1865-1950) devised a method of eurythmics and hearing development of at the Geneva Conservatory and in Hellerau he was given an opportunity to set up the "Music and Rhythm Education Institute". His associate was the Swiss architect, scenographer and theoretician Adolphe Appia (1862-1928) who designed in 1909 counterpoint architecture for Dalcroze, "espaces rythmiques", and in 1910 the big hall of the Hellerau Festival House. Dalcroze gathered European artistic and cultural elite around himself, and Hellerau became a widely known centre of cultural revival. The theatre historian Oscar Brockett states that "the first modern theatre without a proscenium arch and with a completely open stage" was established in Hellerau where in 1913 Appia made the stage design for Dalcroze's avant-garde theatre. Dalcroze's influence was great and felt even in Croatia. Mentioned should be Ida Ehrlich Jun, Broda (1899-1983) who founded a similar institute in the 1920s, musical educator Elly Lerch Bašić (1908-1998) who set up the Beethoven school in the same period and subsequently devised the renowned functional method for developing musical talent and creativity. [www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/Hellerau]

<sup>16</sup> EBERT, 2006: 61-72

<sup>17</sup> Among the cultural visionaries that gathered in Hellerau there were great German dancers and choreographers Gret Palucca and Mary Wigman who studied with Dalcroze. After coming to power the national socialists banished this progressive community and in 1939 transformed the Festival House in a police academy then a military hospital. The quarter and the theatre were destroyed. Soviets did not have interested in it either. Its restoration began in 1989 after the unification, and in 2006 the theatre was again open to the public.



With its verticalism, fenestration, façade details and interior the Tietz Department Store bears resemblance to the University Library in Zagreb.<sup>14</sup> Interior elements such as "solid" ornament, materials and construction methods, and generally all furnishings attest to that comparison.

Among the architects who individually interpreted monumental neo-classicist elements most prominent is Heinrich Tessenow (1876-1950). He designed the Festival House of the Dalcroze School, an institute for dance and eurythmics,<sup>15</sup> in Hellerau Garden City near Dresden which was established by two patrons of the German garden city movement, Karl Ernst Osthaus, a banker, and Karl Schmidt, owner of the *Deutsche Werkstätte* furniture factory. Dalcroze, who considered dance a medium which merges the body and the soul, ascribed it a sacral meaning and consequently conceived of the Festival House as a national sanctuary.<sup>16</sup> Utterly in harmony with Delacroze's views Tessenow designed the theatre as a shrine: axially symmetrical with a porch, high steps and gable echoing an ancient Greek model. "Arbitrary combination of classicist monumentality and purist clarity" [Ebert] which as early as 1912, when the House opened, heralded certain later simplicities, for example, in Léon Krier's combinations of architectural features. Already in 1910 Tessenow offered to work together with Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (from 1917 called Le Corbusier) who enthusiastically accepted it. However, Tessenow wanted to do the most important part himself: the façade. Le Corbusier said about the House that it was "a group art work that will... filled with new spirit, permeate the entire city" which in effect happened<sup>17</sup> (Fig. 15).

SL. 16. P. BEHRENS: PREDPROJEKT DOMA CARA WILHELMA U LÜBECKU, 1913.

FIG. 16 P. BEHRENS: HOUSE OF KEISER WILHELM, LÜBECK, PRELIMINARY DESIGN, 1913



SL. 17. O. WAGNER: PROJEKT DOMA UMJETNOSTI, 1913.  
FIG. 17 O. WAGNER: HOUSE OF ARTS, DESIGN, 1913

SL. 18. O. WAGNER: PROJEKT NOVE SVEUČILIŠNE BIBLIOTEKE U BEČU, 1910.  
FIG. 18 O. WAGNER: NEW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, VIENNA, DESIGN, 1910

je Dom otvoren, najavila neke kasnije naivnosti, na primjer, u arhitektonskoj kombinatorici Leona Kriera. Još 1910. Tessenow je na suradnju pozvao Charles-Edouarda Jeannereta (od 1917. Le Corbusiera), koji je oduševljen pristao, ali je Tessenow na to objavio da će ipak sam obaviti najzanimljivije: naime pročelje. Le Corbusier je o Domu govorio kao o „skupnom umjetničkom djelu koje će... ispunjeno novim duhom, prožeti čitav grad“ – što se i obistinilo<sup>17</sup> (Sl. 15.).

Klasičnoj tradiciji i monumentalizmu okreće se u to doba u svojim neoklasističkim zgradama Peter Behrens (1868.-1940.), najvažnija ličnost njemačke arhitekture u prvim desetljećima 20. stoljeća. Najizravnije – palačom njemačkog veleposlanstva u Sankt Peterburgu (1911./12.), najviše osporavanim Behrensovim djelom,<sup>18</sup> tvornicom za male strojeve AEG-a (AEG-Kleinmotorenfabrik) u Berlin-Weddingu (1910./13.), te napisljetu Paviljonom na izložbi Werkbunda u Kölnu 1914. godine.

U naznačenom kontekstu posebno ističemo palaču veleposlanstva u Sankt Peterburgu, na pročelju koje Behrens rabi grčki dorsi red, gustim ritmom visokih stupova postiže opći učinak vertikalnosti i ujedno održava individualitet stupa i cjeline. I ovđe u skladu sa svojom teorijom tektonike pribjegava s jedne

strane redukciji na esencijalno, s druge strane inovativnoj interpretaciji stupa i pilastara, a neuvjeno se poziva na vitruvijansku simboliku dorskog reda kao muškog i marcialnog (Sl. 14.). Drugi primjer, predprojekt za kulturni centar, Dom cara Wilhelma u Lübecku iz 1912./13., predstavlja relevantnu paralelu za zagrebačku biblioteku kompozicijom pročelja i meksom primjenom načela demonstriranih u Petrogradu (Sl. 16.).

Motivi Behrensovog, i ne samo njegovog obrata, jednoznačno su ideološke prirode: to je doba potrage za novim njemačkim i nacionalnim stilom.<sup>19</sup> Iako su neki kritičari, među njima Bruno Taut, ocijenili *Jugendstil* kao „uistinu pravi njemački umjetnički i oblikovni jezik“, pitanja nacionalnog stila intenzivno se propituju tek nakon izložbe „Dokument njemacke umjetnosti“ umjetničke kolonije na Mathildenhöhe u Darmstadtu 1901. godine. I njemački doprinos na Svjetskoj izložbi u St. Louisu 1904. pokazao je prevlast monumentalno-reprezentativnih koncepta. Formalno je riječ o tendenciji prema redukciji i pojednostavljenju, potiskivanju povijesnih detalja u korist sugestivnosti dojma veličine i kompaktnosti forme. Do I. svjetskog rata to je središnja tendencija njemačke arhitekture. W. Nerdinger upućuje na tri smjera: 1. redukciju na doba „oko 1800.“, tj. pozivanje na ideale Goetheova doba koje u arhitekturi oprimjeruje Tessenow Festivalskim domom u Hellerauu; 2. redukciju na tektenski skelet u smislu klasicističke artikulacije ploha ili masa kao u Behrena i 3. arhaiziranu redukciju, često s rustificiranim elementima ili kubičnim blokovima, kao u Hermanna Billunga ili Fritza Schumachera. „Treća njemačka izložba umjetničkog obrta“ koju je 1906. u Dresdenu organizirao Schumacher, ocijenjena je kao ‘pobjeda njemačkog nacionalnog osjećaja nad secesionizmom i individualiz-

<sup>17</sup> Medu kulturnim vizionarima koji su se okupljali u Hellerauu bile su velike njemačke plesačice i koreografinje Gret Palucca i Mary Wigman, koja je i studirala kod Dalcrozea. Dolaskom na vlast nacionalsocijalistima su otjerani progresivnu zajednicu, a u Festivalski dom 1939. smještili policijsku akademiju, pa vojnu bolnicu i vojsku, a naselje i teatar bili su devastirani. Ni sovjetska vlast nije imala interesa za njih. Nakon njemackog ujedinjenja 1989. započela je obnova, a 2006. teatar je ponovno otvorio vrata publici.

<sup>18</sup> Sudovi suvremenika bili su oprečni. Tako je u Njemačkoj palača dobila pohvale zbog monumentalnosti, a pokude u Francuskoj i Rusiji zbog ‘teutonske’ fasade. Njemački teoretičari suglasni su u ocjeni da predstavlja preteču nacističke arhitekture, dok međunarodna kritika ne dijeli taj sud. Peter Blake ističe savršene propozicije i distinguirani dojam, Philip Johnson prenosi riječi svog učitelja Miesa van der Rohe, tada suradnika u Behrensovom atelijeru, koji je bio „vrlo ponosan na tu zgradu“, a Aldo Rossi smatra je jednom od najvećih građevina 20. stoljeća. [prema: BUDDENSIEG, 1984.]

<sup>19</sup> NERDINGER, 1997.; FRAMPTON, 1992.

<sup>20</sup> Deutsche Bauzeitung, 1906: 34 i sl. [prema: NERDINGER, 1997.]

During the same period Peter Behrens (1868-1940), the most significant personality of German architecture, was another architect who turned to the classical tradition and monumentalism in his neo-classicist buildings. This was most evident in the building of the German Embassy in St Petersburg (1911-12), the AEG Turbine Factory (AEG-Kleinkotorenfabrik) in Berlin-Wedding (1910-13) which was the most scorned Behrens' work,<sup>18</sup> and the 1914 Werkbund Exhibition Pavilion in Cologne.

It is interesting to mention within the discussed context the German Embassy in St Petersburg on whose main façade Behrens built the Greek Doric order with a large number closely set, high columns creating therewith a general impression of verticality and at the same time reflecting the individuality of the column and the entire building. In conformity with his theory of tectonics, Behrens chose reduction to the very essence on the one hand and innovative interpretation of columns and pilasters on the other, while directly referring to Vitruvian symbolism of the Doric order as having masculine and martial characteristics (Fig.14). Another example, a preliminary design for a cultural centre, Kaiser Wilhelm's house in Lübeck from 1912-13 presents a relevant correlation to the Zagreb library regarding the façade composition and somewhat more subdued principles, in comparison to those in St Petersburg (Fig. 16).

The motivation behind Behrens', and not only his, turnabout is unambiguously ideological since the period was marked by the search for a new German national style.<sup>19</sup> Although certain critics, including Bruno Taut, considered *Jugendstil* as "a truly German formal and artistic language" the issues of the national style were intensively addressed only after the exhibition *A Document of German Art* which was organized in 1901 by the Mathildenhöhe artists' colony in Darmstadt. Even the German exhibits at the 1904 International Exposition in St Louis showed prevalence of monumental and representative concepts.

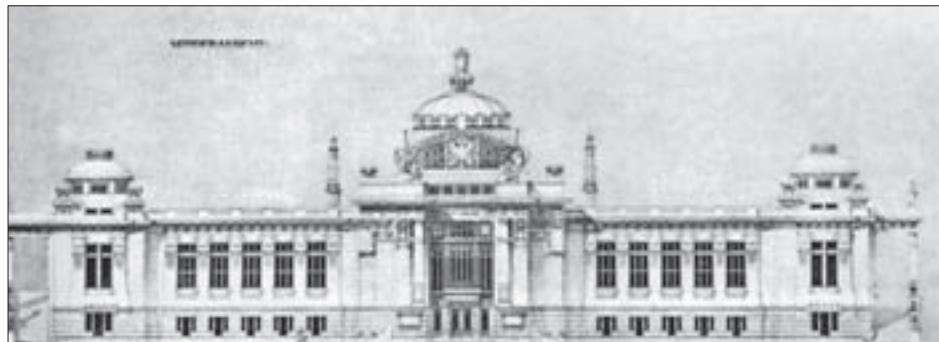
In the context of form, this was the tendency toward reduction and simplification, sup-

<sup>18</sup> Views of his contemporaries were contrasting. In Germany the palace thus received praise due to its monumentality, whereas in France and Russia due to its "Teutonic" façade. German theoreticians are equally of the view that it represents an antecedent of Nazi architecture, while international critics think different. Peter Blake point out to perfect proportions and distinguished impression, Philip Johnson repeats the words of his teacher Mies van der Rohe, the then associate in Behrens' studio, who was "very proud of the building", and Aldo Rossi considers it one of the most significant buildings in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. [in: BUDDENSIEG, 1984]

<sup>19</sup> NERDINGER, 1997; FRAMPTON, 1992

<sup>20</sup> Deutsche Bauzeitung, 1906: 34 etc [in: NERDINGER, 1997]

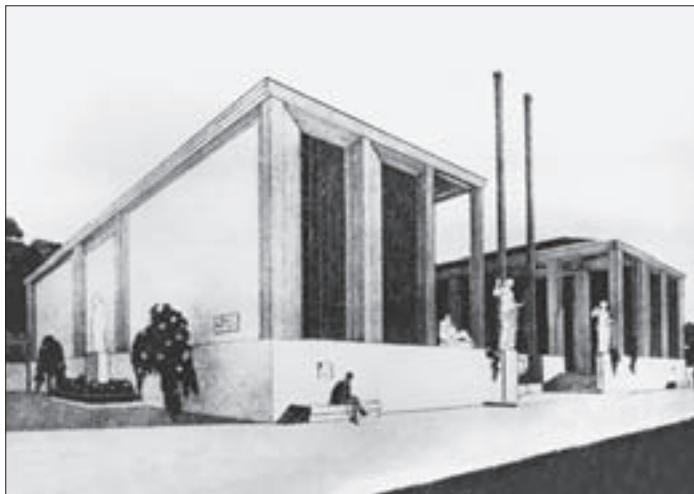
<sup>21</sup> NERDINGER, 1997



SL. 19. KAMIL LIEDERHAUS: PROJEKT VOLKSHALLE, 1897.  
FIG. 19 KAMIL LIEDERHAUS: VOLKSHALLE (PEOPLE'S HALL), DESIGN, 1897

pression of historical details in order to evoke strong impressions of magnitude and structural integrity, which all formed the central preoccupation of German architecture up to the First World War. This tendency was according to W. Nerdinger defined by three aspects: 1. reduction which invokes the period around 1800, that is, Goethe's ideals architecturally embodied in Tessenow's Festival House in Hellerau; 2. reduction to architectural structure in terms of classicist articulation of surfaces or forms, which is manifest in Behrens' works and 3. archaic reduction, often with rustic elements of cube like structures, as in the works by Hermann Billing or Fritz Schumacher. The 1906 Third German Exhibition of Applied Arts organized in Dresden by Schumacher was claimed to be representative of the "victory of German national sentiment over the principles of Secession and individuality".<sup>20</sup> "The year of 1906 in Dresden saw the formation of the national and monumental modernism... although characterized by different individual and stylistic features which found their common denominator in the term 'tectonic, monumental' or 'spatial art'" [Nerdinger]. Among the protagonists of the new movement, Behrens was the leading advocate of the "reduction of classicist elements" and Dresden and Karlsruhe became the "centres of reductional monumental architecture".<sup>21</sup> Associations and bonds among modernism, monumentalism and national consciousness was fully revealed in the competition for the design of Bismarck's sculpture. That was the most significant artistic and architectural competition of the period during which the German grandeur was expressed in monumental form not only by traditionalists and historicists but also avant-garde representatives such as Poelzig, Gropius and Mies van der Rohe.

Another way to understanding Rudolf Lubinski in the beginning of the 1910s leads us to the appealing, arcane and elite aspect of Secession. Founded on the idea of artistic versatility and tolerance, and inspired by different temporally and spatially distant sources, Secession was freed from exclusiveness and



SL. 20. J. HOFFMANN: AUSTRIJSKI PAVILJON NA IZLOZBI U RIMU, 1911.

FIG. 20 J. HOFFMANN: AUSTRIAN PAVILION, EXPO1911, ROME

SL. 21. J. PLEČNIK: SV. DUH, BEĆ

FIG. 21 J. PLEČNIK: CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, VIENNA



mom'.”<sup>20</sup> „U Dresdenu se 1906. formirala nacionalno-monumentalna moderna... doduse s individualnim i stilskim razlikama, no one su pod nazivnikom ‘tektonsko, monumentalno’ ili ‘prostorna umjetnost’ našle zajednički izraz” [Nerdringer]. Među protagonistima Behrens je bio najveći pobornik „redukcije klasicističkih elemenata”, dok su Karlsruhe i Dresden postali „izravni centri reducirane monumentalne arhitekture”.<sup>21</sup> A povezanost i spoj moderne, monumentalizma i nacionalne svijesti do kraja su se otkrili prigodom natječaja za spomenik Bismarcku, najvećeg umjetničkog i arhitektonskog natječaja tog doba, kad su njemačku veličinu monumentalnom formom izrazili ne samo tradicionalisti i historicisti, nego i avangardisti, Poelzig, Gropius i Mies van der Rohe.

Drugi trag do razumijevanja Rudolfa Lubynskog početkom drugog desetljeća 20. stoljeća vodi do privlačnog, hermetičnog i elitnog lica secesije. Formirana na zasadama umjetničke raznolikosti i tolerancije, s inspiracijom u dalekim i raznovrsnim vremenskim i ambijentalnim izvoristima, secesija je lišena isključivosti i estetskih dogmi. „Ovo razdoblje kojemu se osporava drama i koje se smatra razdobljem sretne površine nosi dramu u dubini svoje dijalektičke strukture: to je doba djelatne sumnje i u tome smislu možda najmanje samozadovljivo vrijeme ovoga stoljeća.”<sup>22</sup> Negirajući pozicije bilo kojeg stilskog hiperkulta, secesija otkriva bogatu inspirativnu lepezu oblikovnih ishodista, a jasno definira i odnos prema slijepom slijedenju klasičnosti, ne ustručavajući se primjene principa klasičnog monumentalizma. Njezin je cilj i smisao novo, u odmaku od svega postojećeg. „Jugendstil je bio signum novoga, a novo, novotarija i obnova signum Jugendstila.”<sup>23</sup> Ili: „Arhitektura secesije je arhitektura modernog vremena, ne samo arhitektura moderne, nego i moderna arhitektura.”<sup>24</sup>

Iako je Lubynski blizak bečkoj sredini, maštoviti i suptilni izraz becke secesije tek neizravno ostavlja pečat na zagrebačkoj Sveučilišnoj biblioteci. Razvojna linija Otta Wagnera, koja od površinskog renesansizma i kratkotrajne infekcije *Jugendstilom*, od kojeg se odijelio već 1900. godine, vodi do sve većeg priklanjanja funkcionalizmu, redukciji površinskog sjaja i pokušajima sinteze funkcionalnoga i estetskoga (Postsparkasse, 1904.), a bitno je odredena postojanim ispitivanjem novih mogućnosti i nagovjestajima novih putova. Jedan od prvih njegovih monografa, J. A. Lux, opisuje 1914. njegovu estetiku trima riječima, u karakterističnom redoslijedu: svrha, konstrukcija, poezija. U projektima razmatranog razdoblja Wagner potvrđuje naklonost klasičnim načelima, uz individualne otklone i – ipak – primjese secesije, kao što to svjedoči projekt za novu sveučilišnu biblioteku u Beču iz 1910. godine, slično kao i projekt Doma umjetnosti iz 1913. koji u mnogočemu budi asocijacije na zagrebačku biblioteku Lubynskoga, predanu korištenju upravo te godine (Sl. 17., 18.).

Formalnom temom secesijskih građevina: osnom gradnjom prostora i centralnim prostorom nadsvodenim kupolom, postojano se u svojevrsnim vježbama bavio skup biranih arhitekata, sljedbenika velikog učitelja – s nejednakim dometom i na različite načine. Ovdje donosimo projekt Kamila Liederhausa (1871.-?) za Narodni dom (*Volkshalle*) iz 1897.: studiju na zadani prototip, za koji postoje i druge varijante pripadnika Wagnerove škole<sup>25</sup> (Sl. 19.). Krug mogućih asocijacija zatvaramo prvom i najjačom generacijom Wagnerove škole. U vremenu koje je uslijedi-

<sup>21</sup> NERDINGER, 1997.

<sup>22</sup> ČORAK, 1971.

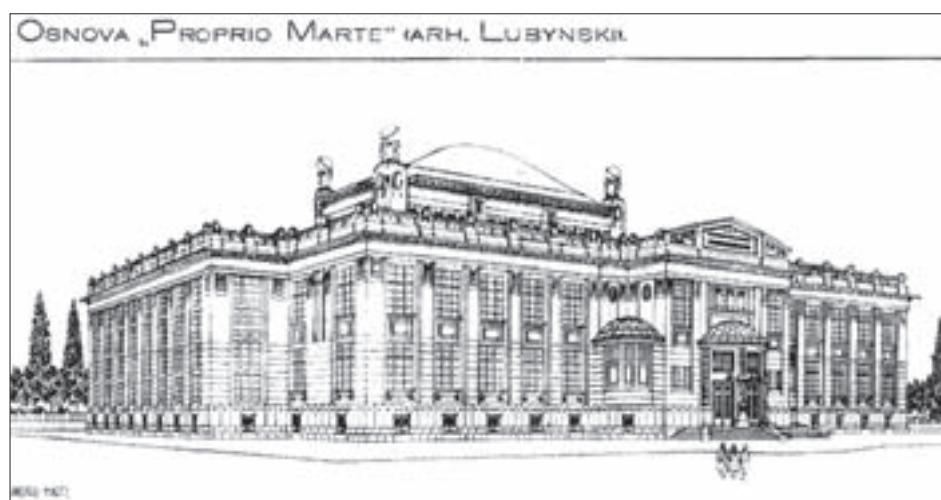
<sup>23</sup> STERNBERGER, 1976.-1977.: 5, 9

<sup>24</sup> BEDENKO, 1997.

aesthetic dogmatism "This period which is denied tension and which is considered an age of delighted surface carries the drama deep inside its dialectic structure: it is the age of active doubt and in that sense perhaps the least complacent period of the century."<sup>22</sup> By contradicting any stylistic cult, Secession reveals a rich inspirational range of formal origins clearly defining its relationship to the blind adherence to the classical and without hesitating to apply the principle of classical monumentalism. Its goal and signification is novelty, a detachment from everything existing. "*Jugendstil*" was a sign of the new, and the new, novelty and revival was a sign of *Jugendstil*".<sup>23</sup> In other words "Secessionist architecture is the architecture of modern times, not only the architecture of modernism but also modern architecture."<sup>24</sup>

Although the Viennese milieu was familiar to Lubynski, the imaginative and subtle expression of the Vienna Secession only indirectly left mark on the building of the Zagreb University Library. Otto Wagner's architectural development which shows a path leading from the assertion of the surface and short term influence of *Jugendstil*, from which he parted as early as 1900, to more considerable inclination to functionalism, reduction of the surface splendour and attempts at synthesis of function and aesthetics (the building of the Postsparkasse, Vienna, 1904) was essentially determined by his persistent examination of new possibilities and suggestions of new ways. J. A. Lux, one of the first people who wrote a monograph on Wagner, describes in 1914 his aesthetics with three words characteristically ordered: purpose, structure, poetry. With the works he created during the period discussed in this paper, Wagner affirms propensity towards classical principles, with certain individual modifications and, nevertheless, certain elements of Secession, which is attested by the 1910 designs for the new University Library in Vienna, similarly as the 1913 designs for the House of Art which calls up associations with Lubynski's library in Zagreb that opened for the public the same year (Figs. 17, 18).

Gradual distribution of space along one axis of the building and domed central space, which made the formal concern of Secession architecture, was addressed intently by a group of architects, followers of the great



teacher, each of them in different manner and with different success. This paper presents the design created in 1897 by Kamil Liederhaus (1871-?) for the Volkshalle (People's Hall). Alongside this prototype design, there are also two versions made by the members of Wagner's school<sup>25</sup> (Fig. 19). A series of possible associations was ended by the first and most successful generation of Wagner's school. In the following period, the classicist ideas were again brought to life in a certain aesthetical and creative cleansing of the Secession paradigm.

Two personalities characterized by pronounced individuality and personal aesthetic concerns that should be singled out from the Viennese Secession milieu and its rich architectural production and poetics are Josef Hoffmann (1870-1956) and Joža Plečnik (1872-1957). The sublimed classical monumentality which Hoffmann brought almost to the basics was elegantly demonstrated in the Austrian pavilions at the 1911 exhibition in Rome and the 1914 Werkbund exhibition in Cologne (Fig. 20) and his subtle feeling for stylization was fully expressed in the Skywa-Primavesi Villa in Vienna (1913-15).<sup>26</sup> Joža Plečnik's architectural individualism (1872-1919) which is manifested in the synthesis of the classicist canon, authentic metaphorical and decorative elements, tectonics and mystical inspiration, made him somewhat isolated from the clearly defined groups and movements. We will here single out only one out of seven of his designs, the executed Church of the Holy Spirit in Vienna (1910-13) which was his utterly classical work.<sup>27</sup> (Fig. 21)

The period from 1896 to 1913, in which Lubynski established his architectural reputation, was extremely virulent and replete with ideas and ideals, fast exchange of novelties and active formation of new perspectives. Certain important events and dates which should be

<sup>22</sup> ČORAK, 1971

<sup>23</sup> STERNBERGER, 1976-1977: 5, 9

<sup>24</sup> BEDENKO, 1997

<sup>25</sup> PEICHL, 1984; POZZETO, 1980

<sup>26</sup> Anticipated symmetry and monumental simplicity was brought to the utter purism at the Austrian pavilion (White Cube) at the 1934 Venice Biennial.

<sup>27</sup> PRELOVŠEK, 1992

SL. 22. R. LUBYNSKI: „PROPRIO MARTE“, NATJEČAJNI RAD, 1909.

FIG. 22 R. LUBYNSKI: "PROPRIO MARTE", COMPETITION ENTRY, 1909



SL. 23. „BOŽIĆNICA”, NATJEĆAJNI RAD, 1909.

FIG. 23 "CHRISTMAS BONUS", COMPETITION ENTRY, 1909

lo, klasicistička misao ponovno je oživjela u svojevrsnom estetsko-kreativnom procišćenju od secesijske paradigmе.

Iz bećkog secesijskog miljea, njegove raskošne arhitektonске produkcije i poetike, izdvojiti ćemo dvije ličnosti izrazita individualiteta i osobite estetske profilacije: Josefa Hoffmanna (1870.-1956.) i Jožeta Plečnika (1872.-1957.). Sublimiranu klasicističku monumentalnost koju dovodi gotovo do elementarnog, Hoffmann suptilno i elegantno demonstrira austrijskim paviljonom na izložbi u Rimu 1911. i izložbi Werkbunda u Kölnu 1914. godine (Sl. 20.). Njegov suptilni osjećaj za stilizaciju do punog je izražaja došao i na vili Skywa-Primavesi u Beču (1913./15.).<sup>26</sup> Arhitektonski individualizam Jožeta Plečnika (1872.-1919.), koji se očituje u sintezi klasicističkog kanona, izvornih metaforičnih i dekorativnih elemenata, tekonike i mistične inspiracije, dovodi ga u svojevrsnu izolaciju spram jasnih, manifestnih pokreta i grupacija. Od sedam idejnih projekata izdvojiti ćemo realizaciju crkve Sv. Duha u Beču (1910./13.), u kojoj je Plečnik posve klasičan<sup>27</sup> (Sl. 21.).

Doba od 1896. do 1913. godine, kad se Rudolf Lubynski formira i afirmira, izuzetno je virulentno, obilno idejama i idealima, brzim smjenama novosti i postojanim otvaranjem perspektiva. Spomenimo tek neke važne datume: 1893. osnovana je minhenska secesija, 1896. berlinska, 1897. bečka; 1898. Olbrich podiže mitski Paviljon secesije; 1901. osniva se umjetnička kolonija na Mathildenhöhe u Dresdenu, 1903. Wiener Werkstätte, 1907. njemački Werkbund, 1912. austrijski Werkbund... Između protagonisti i centara postoji živa komunikacija i stalna fluktuacija, raspravlja se, polemizira, pregrupira, kristaliziraju se srodnosti, a ako se tome pribroje ostala zbijanja u drugim umjetnostima, literaturi, filozofiji i ideologiji, otvara se raskošna slika epohe u kojoj nastaje i raste moderna.

Lubynski, student pa početnik, porijeklom s europske periferije, svojim je izborom stigao

u srediste zbivanja i nema se razloga vjerovati da nije upijao sve što je dopiralo do njega ili do čega je uspio doprijeti. O tome svjedoci njegov profil netom što se vratio, a i razvoj koji je uslijedio.

## BIBLIOTEKA U VREMENU I PROSTORU

Arhitektonski natjecaj za izradu osnova za Sveučilišnu biblioteku raspisan je 12. ožujka 1909. godine. Rok za predaju radova bio je 20. lipnja iste godine, ali je na zahtjev Kluba hrvatskih arhitekata bio produljen do 15. prosinca. Iстicanje dvaju radova, Dioniza Sunka pod motom *Scientiae atque artis forum* i Rudolfa Lubynskoga *Proprio Marte* kao jednako dobrih rezultiralo je korekcijom projekta opravdanom funkcionalnim razlozima, što znači prolongiranjem konačnog rješenja i odabira projekta za realizaciju. Projekt biblioteke s arhivom povjeren je Lubynskom u jesen 1910. godine (Sl. 22.-25.).

Kako to obično biva, istaknuti natječajni rad Lubynskoga naišao je na oštrog protivnika. Kosta Strajnić početkom 1913. godine neposredno prije završetka gradnje Sveučilišne biblioteke žestoko se obrušava na nju, ali i natječajnu porotu: „Kako može pogriješiti domaći jury, vidi se na jednoj jedva dočekanoj gradjevini, naime na novoj Universitetskoj biblioteci koja je jedna od najviše reprezentativnih gradjevina u Zagrebu. Našim domaćim stručnjacima uspjelo je, i pored sudjelovanja jednog priznatoga inostranca, da izglasaju načrt jednog netalentiranog arhitekta. Kako se govori, naši su ‘stručnjaci’ mislili da glasaju za načrt poznatog arhitekta Kovačića, a kad tamo mjesto Kovačića izašao Rudolf Lubynski. ... Arhitekt Lubynski, kojem je povjeren izvedba nove biblioteke, nije nikako do rastao teškoj zadaci da sagradi monumentalnu gradjevinu na slobodnom otvorenom prostoru. On je sagradio, doduše, priličan broj privatnih kuća, pokazavši spremu i vještinstvu da udovolji ne samo estetičkim zahtjevima već i finansiјalnim potrebama vlasnika. Njegove gradnje imaju, većim dijelom, ugodenu i dosta harmoničnu vanjštinu, iako naravno ne kriju jak utjecaj njemačkih i austrijskih arhitekata. Lako je moguće kompilirati lijepu fasadu za privatnu kuću, ali za veliku monumentalnu gradjevinu treba, osim kompilatorskog talenta, imati samostalnosti i shvatnju, koje arhitektu Lubynskomu manjka. Niko ne nijeće da nova biblioteka neće po svom unutrašnjem uređenju potpuno odgovarati praktičnim potrebama i da će sve biti na najmoderniji način uređeno, što sve može ispu-

<sup>25</sup> PEICHL, 1984.; POZZETO, 1980.

<sup>26</sup> Anticipirana tema simetrije i monumentalne jednostavnosti dovedena je do punog purizma u Austrijskom paviljonu (*White Cube*) na Venecijanskom bijenalu 1934.

<sup>27</sup> PRELOVŠEK, 1992.



mentioned include: Secession established in Munich (1893), Berlin (1896), and Vienna (1897); Olbrich built the Secession Building (1901), Mathildenhöhe artists' colony set up in Dresden (1903), Wiener Werkstätte (1907), German Werkbund (1912), Austrian Werkbund... There was constant fluctuation among the protagonists and centres as well as lively communication with discussions, polemics, regrouping and development of affinities. If all this is added with events and developments in other arts, literature, philosophy and ideology, one can form an image of the exuberant epoch which gave birth and shape to modernism.

First as a student then apprentice coming from the European periphery, Lubynski chose to be present in the centre of architectural activates. There is no reason to believe he did not absorb everything he reached and all that reached him. That was attested by his work soon after his return to Croatia as well as his subsequent development.

#### LIBRARY IN TIME AND SPACE

On 12 March 1909 an architectural competition was launched to design the building of the University Library. Deadline for the submission of designs was 20 June the same year, but it was extended until 15 December at the request of the Croatian Architects' Club. However, equally assessed designs by Dioniz Sunko's under the title *Scientiae atque artis forum* and Rudolf Lubynski's entitled *Proprio Marte* further prolonged the final decision on the winner. In autumn 1910 it was Lubynski who was finally entrusted with the project of the University Library (Figs. 22-25).

However, the winning design by Lubynski faced bitter opponent, Kosta Strajnic. In the beginning of 1913, shortly after the completion of construction works Strajnic severely criticized both the building and competition

jury. "Bad decision of a jury can clearly been seen on the long awaited building, that is, the new University Library which is one of the most representative buildings in Zagreb. Even with the participation of a renowned foreigner, our Croatian experts succeeded in voting favourably for the design by an untalented architect. The word is that out "experts" thought they were voting for the design by the esteemed architect Viktor Kovačić, but what should they find there - Rudolf Lubynski appeared instead of Kovačić. ...Architect Lubynski, who was entrusted with the realization of the library, is certainly not adequate for the demanding task of building a monumental building in an open space. He indeed built quite a number of private houses and showed readiness and competence in meeting not only aesthetic but also financial requirements of the owners. His buildings have to a large extent pleasant and rather harmonious exteriors, although, naturally, they reveal a strong influence of German and Austrian architects. It is easy to create beautiful facades of private houses by compiling elements, but it takes more than compiling skills to make the façade of a monumental building. Such an undertaking requires independence and knowledge which architect Lubynski lacks. Nobody says that the furnishings of new library will not perfectly satisfy the practical needs and that it will not be made thoroughly modern, which all can be done by every civil engineer. However, architect should do much more."<sup>28</sup>

In accordance with the saying "time will tell", certain values get acknowledged owing to their immutability and persistency regardless of individual and social neurosis and frustrations which lean either towards criticism or praise of architectural works and their protagonists. With their competition entries deserving of the given distinction, Sunko and Lubynski confirmed the fact that the construction site largely influenced the architectural composition, form, decoration and sym-

SL. 24. D. SUNKO: „SCIENTIAE ATQUE ARTIS FORUM”, NATJECAJNI RAD, 1909.

FIG. 24. D. SUNKO: "SCIENTIAE ATQUE ARTIS FORUM", COMPETITION ENTRY, 1909

SL. 25. S. ŠIMUNEC VOLČANŠEK: „SIRENA”, NATJECAJNI RAD, 1909.

FIG. 25 S. ŠIMUNEC VOLČANŠEK: "SIRENA", COMPETITION ENTRY, 1909

niti svaki inžinir. Od arhitekta se traži mnogo više.”<sup>28</sup>

U prilog tezi da „vrijeme čini svoje”, etabliju se vrijednosti potvrđene kriterijem postojanosti bez obzira na individualne ili opće društvene neuroze i frustracije koje se obaraju ili veličaju arhitekturu i njene protagoniste. Natječajem izabrani i istaknuti konkurenți Sunko i Lubynski svojim rješenjima potvrđuju da je mjesto utvrđeno za gradnju sveučilišne biblioteke uvelike utjecalo na arhitektonsku kompoziciju i oblikovanje, dekorativnu i simboličku opremu i obradu. Težilo se, gotovo je bilo zadano, da se u prostornoj impostaciji nadoveže i nosi s ranijim i usporednim primjerima, već izgrađenim palačama Akademije, Umjetničkog paviljona, kazališta, Obrtne škole s Muzejom za umjetnost i obrt. Prevaležnica jasnog urbanog koncepta uvijek je regulator arhitektonskih fragmenata. Urbanistička tema s pažljivim konstruiranjem prizora dominantnog urbanog prospekta ‘Potkove’ bila je glavni razlog za aksijalno impostiranje kuća s javnim i kulturnim sadržajima. Oblikovno i stilski te kuće pripadaju historicističkom repertoaru, a dometi su ovili o umiješanosti ili izravnim utjecajima kulturnih centara s bogatom arhitektonskom tradicijom. Biblioteka, posljednji monument, integrira elemente monumentalnog historicizma, rane faze secesije i napose njemačkih iskustava na prijelazu stoljeća. U svojoj sinkretičnosti ona je i svojevrsna sinteza.

Gledano iz današnje vizure, čini se nevjerojatnim da je gradnja biblioteke trajala tako kratko. Započeta 27. ožujka 1911. godine, završena je i predana upravi 29. rujna 1913. godine. Sasvim izvjesno, velik gradevinski pothvat svjedoci o organizacijskoj kulturi i iskustvu svog vremena. Selekcionim i angažmanom najboljih domaćih tvrtki, majstora i umjetnika stvoreni su uvjeti da se biblioteka pod vodstvom i nadzorom autora, arhitekta, kontinuirano u cijelosti i kvalitetno izgradi.

Zadovoljivši svojim otvaranjem 1913. godine utilitarnu svrhu i razlog svog nastanka, biblioteka je dosegnula i višu razinu širih kulturnih perspektiva i ambicija. Jedinstveni je „Gesamtkunstwerk” unutar hrvatske moderne, cjelina koja integrira sve strukturne i oblikovne komponente prostornog likovnog fenomena: na razini urbo-arhitektonskog koncepta, kompozicije i prizora koji formira, oblikovanja pojedinosti, likovnosti i simbole. Njeno trajanje u prostoru i vremenu uvijek iznova potvrđuje sveopću povezanost znacenja sjedinjenih u njezinu tijelu. Svime time postala je dostignuće i uzor, međaš i mijera nezaobilaznog dometa. Nedvojbeno je spomenik nacionalne povijesti i kulture, kulturno dobro najvišeg ranga.

Na kraju, riječ o pitanju namjene koje se otvorilo stjecajem okolnosti. Arhitektonski Biblio-

teka homogenizira koncept i sadržaj, drugim riječima, ona je monofunkcionalna struktura, jasne prostorne i sadržajne hijerarhije. Ne podnosi, točnije, isključuje adaptaciju i preinake, želi li se održati neokrnjena kao spomenik svog vremena i moderne kulture. Trajnost svoje tipološke i sadržajne izvornosti potvrdit će bude li i dalje funkcionalna kao knjižnica, a kao spomenik kontinuirano emanirala duh svoje epohe, kult znanja i obrazovanja. Drugim riječima, trebala bi vrata držati otvorena.

## ZAKLJUČAK

Unatoč visokom mjestu koje zauzima u povijesti novovjeke hrvatske arhitekture, zgrada Sveučilišne biblioteke Rudolfa Lubynskog u Zagrebu nije bila predmetom sistematičnije komparativne analize, koja bi s jedne strane utemeljeno potvrdila dosadašnje ocjene, a s druge je strane objektivno uključila u kontekst srednjoeuropske arhitekture kojoj pripada. S tim je dvostrukim ciljem identificiran, predstavljen i analiziran niz paralela u razdoblju od 1896. godine, kad Lubynski počinje studirati kod Josefa Durma na Visokoj tehničkoj školi u Karlsruhe do 1913., kad je po-dignuta njegova zagrebačka biblioteka. Sa svim tim primjerima, bilo iz njemačkog arhitektonskog miljea, bilo iz bečkog središta, ona ima više ili manje jasno izražene dodirne točke: tendenciju monumentalizmu, stilski obilježja secesije i neoklasicizma. No neupitno zajedničko obilježje slobodna je primjena svih mogućnosti za kojima se u to doba poseže, a upravo to rezultira individualnim poetikama i autentičnim kreacijama.

Povjesnicari arhitekture dvadesetog stoljeća, mahom iz avangardnih krugova, razmatrano su razdoblje prikazivali kao doba ‘tranzicije’, dakle nagovještaja i nastajanja moderne, traženja i svojevrsnog provizoriјa. Taj pristup s vremenom se izmjenio upravo zahvaljujući istraživanju i valorizaciji hibridnih, sinkretičnih diskursa kojima obiluje doticno doba, i time dobilo jasne konture. Ovim prilogom otvaramo tezu da ono nema karakter ‘tranzicije’ – prijelaza do nečeg kvalitativno drugačijega, razlicitoga a svakako boljeg, nego da sadrži vlastite vrijednosti koje idu uz bok svemu čime se arhitektura legitimira, sve do profilacije internacionalnog stila.

U taj se stilski i idejni kontekst Lubynski uključuje ravnopravno, zrelo i individualno. I njegov kasniji opus obilježava otvorenost i spremnost za transformacije, karakteristične za mentalitet suvremenika. Što se pak tice Sveučilišne biblioteke, pružila mu se prilika da stvori monument koji ima značaj zaglavnog kamena urbanističke vizije ‘utemeljiteljnog doba’ i kulture historicizma. To čini njezinu jedinstvenost.

SL. 26.

1. JOSEF DURM (KARLSRUHE, 1837. – KARLSRUHE, 1919.);  
FOTO: E. GUTMANN, 1903.
2. OTTO WAGNER (WIEN, 1841. – WIEN, 1918.)
3. ALFRED MESSEL (DARMSTADT, 1853. – BERLIN, 1909.),  
PORTRET OKO 1900.
4. HERMANN BILLING (KARLSRUHE, 1867. – KARLSRUHE,  
1946.)
5. JOSEPH MARIA OLBRICH (TROPPAU/TROPAVA 1867.  
– DÜSSELDORF, 1908.)
6. PETER BEHRENS (HAMBURG, 1868. – BERLIN, 1940.)
7. JOSEF HOFFMANN (PIRNITZ, 1870. – WIEN, 1956.)
8. JOZE PLEČNIK (LJUBLJANA, 1872. – LJUBLJANA, 1957.)
9. RUDOLF LUBYNSKI (ZAGREB, 1873. – ZAGREB, 1935.)
10. HEINRICH TESSENOW (ROSTOCK, 1876. – BERLIN,  
1950.)

FIG. 26

1. JOSEF DURM (KARLSRUHE, 1837 – KARLSRUHE, 1919);  
PHOTO BY E. GUTMANN, 1903
2. OTTO WAGNER (WIENNA, 1841 – WIENNA, 1918)
3. ALFRED MESSEL (DARMSTADT, 1853 – BERLIN, 1909),  
PORTRAIT CA. 1900
4. HERMANN BILLING (KARLSRUHE, 1867 – KARLSRUHE,  
1946)
5. JOSEPH MARIA OLBRICH (OPAWA 1867 – DÜSSELDORF,  
1908)
6. PETER BEHRENS (HAMBURG, 1868 – BERLIN, 1940)
7. JOSEF HOFFMANN (BRZNICE, 1870 – WIENNA, 1956)
8. JOZE PLEČNIK (LJUBLJANA, 1872 – LJUBLJANA, 1957)
9. RUDOLF LUBYNSKI (ZAGREB, 1873 – ZAGREB, 1935)
10. HEINRICH TESSENOW (ROSTOCK, 1876 – BERLIN, 1950)

bolic furnishings of the library building. The spatial layout of the surroundings suggested, or maybe even required connectedness of the library with the existing building of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Art Pavilion, National Theatre and Arts and Crafts School and Museum. The prevalence of a clear urban concept always regulates its architectural components. The urban plan which required the construction of the Green Horseshoe model was the main reason the mentioned public and culture buildings were positioned along its main axis. Formally and stylistically, these buildings belong to the historicist repertoire, and the quality of their architecture depended on the influence of cultural centres with rich architectural tradition. As the last monument in the series of these buildings, the library comprises elements of monumental historicism, the early phase of Secession and particularly German experiences from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Its syncretism also presents some sort of synthesis.

From the present perspective, the construction of the building seems to have been short-lasting. It began on 27 March 1911 and ended and consigned to the library administration on 29 September 1913. This large scale construction undertaking most certainly witnesses the culture of organisation and experience of the period. Selection and involvement of the best Croatian firms, masons, craftsmen and artists created conditions for continued and competent completion of the building with the guidance and surveillance of the head architect.

Besides opening its door to the public and thereby meeting the functional requirements, the library also reached a higher level of wider cultural perspectives and ambitions. It is a unique "Gesamtkunstwerk" of Croatian modernism, a whole which integrated all structural and formal components of the spatial visual phenomenon on the levels of urban planning and architecture, composition and the vista it creates, design of details, symbolism and artistic impression. Its persistence in time and space confirms time and again the general interconnectedness of different meanings merged in its body. With all that, it became an accomplishment and model, landmark and measure of an assured achievement. It is unquestionably a monument of the national history and culture and a cultural property of the highest level.

Finally, the issue of use which arose by a combination of circumstances should also be mentioned. Architecturally looking, the library assimilates the concept and content. In other words, it is a single-purpose structure with clear hierarchy of space and facilities. It does not tolerate, or even more so, it excludes the possibility of adaptation and alteration and wishes to remain unimpaired as

a monument of its time and modern culture. The continuity of its typological and practical authenticity will be confirmed if it lives on as a library, and if emanates, as a monument, the spirit of its age, the cult of knowledge and education. In other words, its doors should be kept open.

## CONCLUSION

Despite the prominent place which it takes in Croatian architecture of the modern age, the building of the University Library in Zagreb, designed by Rudolf Lubynski has never been a subject of systematic comparative analysis which could on the one hand justifiably support the assessments made so far, and on the other hand provide objective reasons for including the building into the context of the Central European architecture to which it certainly belongs. Aiming to achieve that double objective, the paper identifies, presents and analyses a series of parallels in the period from 1896 when Lubynski started his studies with Josef Durm at the Technical College in Karlsruhe to the year of 1913 when his library in Zagreb was completed. All the mentioned works from either German or Austrian architectural milieu show the common points of reference, more or less pronouncedly expressed, with the Zagreb library: inclination to monumentalism, stylistic features of Secession and Neo-classicism. However, the most certainly shared characteristic is the free use of all possibilities offered by the period which leads to individual poetics and original creations.

Architectural historians of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, coming mainly from the avant-garde circles, showed the examined period as "transitional", therefore, an age of connotations and emergence of modernism, search and some sort of tentative solution. However, through time, this approach changed and owing to research and evaluation of hybrid, syncretic discourses, the period acquired its clear definition. This contribution brings forward the hypothesis that the period was not a "transition" to something different and assuredly better, but that is had its own values equal to whatever constituted architecture, all the way to the development of the International style.

Lubynski took part in the style and ideas of the mentioned period with all his individuality and maturity. His later work was also marked with interest and readiness for transformations which was characteristic of the mentality of his contemporaries. With the project of the University Library, he was given an opportunity to create a monument which is still a significant cornerstone of the urban planning vision in the "founding period" and culture of historicism. That is what makes it unique.



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## SAŽETAK

## IZMEĐU SECESIJE, NEOKLASICIZMA I MODERNE PRILOG INTERPRETACIJI ZGRADE SVEUČILIŠNE KNJIŽNICE RUDOLFA LUBYNSKOGA U ZAGREBU

Iako zgrada Sveučilišne i nacionalne biblioteke u Zagrebu uziva glas remek-djela arhitekta Rudolfa Lubynskog (Zagreb, 1873. – Zagreb, 1935.) i najistaknutijeg djela razdoblja secesije, ona nije bila predmetom monografskog prikaza. Autor članka potaknuo je 1980. godine izradu monografije, okupio grupu stručnjaka koji bi pokrili sve aspekte, a sam preuzeo historijat, arhitektonsku analizu i valorizaciju zgrade. Do 1983. rukopisi su završeni i okupljeni u tri sveska pod naslovom „Rudolf Lubynski, Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka u Zagrebu“. Stjecajem okolnosti monografija nije tiskana. Članak je izведен iz opsežnog teksta namijenjenog toj monografiji, a težiste je na analizi vremenskog i prostornog konteksta u kojem se Lubynski formira i afirmira: od 1896. godine kad počinje studirati na Visokoj tehničkoj školi u Karlsruheu kod Josefa Durma (1873.-1919.) do 1913. godine, kad nastaje zgrada Kr. sveučilišne biblioteke u Zagrebu. Cilj je uputiti na moguće uzore i paralele u srednjoeuropskom ambijentu, koji je relevantan ne samo za Lubynskog nego i za citavo arhitektonsko stvaralaštvo Zagreba i Hrvatske u doba kad oni politički pripadaju Habsburškoj, odnosno Austro-Ugarskoj Monarhiji. To je doba nastanka, uspona i zalaska secesije, okretanja ka klasicizmu i monumentalizmu povezanim s idejom njemacke 'nacionalne' arhitekture, doba tendencija tektonskom izrazu i apstrakciji karakterističnih za protomodernu. Sve su mogućnosti otvorene i svi izrazi ravnopravni.

Podrijetlom s europske periferije, Lubynski je stigao u središte zbivanja. U Zagreb se 1907. godine vraca ne samo s graditeljskim iskustvom kao višegodišnji suradnik u Durmovom atelijeru, nego i kao svjedok aktualnih traženja i realizacija, koja čistim konstruktivnim rješenjima, redukcijom ornamenta i oslonom na klasičistički monumentalizam jasno profiliraju njemacku arhitektonsku scenu ranog 20. stoljeća.

U komparativnu analizu uključen je najprije Alfred Messel (1853.-1909.) i dva njegova ostvarenja rele-

vantna za našu temu: robna kuća Wertheim u Berlinu (1896.-1906.) i Landesmuseum u Darmstadtu (1897.-1905.). Oba su remek-djela svjedočanstva emancipacije od povijesnih stilova, odnosno inovativne primjene, gotike, baroka i klasičnih načela u službi novih namjena. Slični pristup ima Hermann Billing (1867.-1946.) u Kunsthalle u Mannheimu (1905./07.), ali oprimjerjen jezikom koji upucuje na tradiciju 17. i 18. stoljeća. Elemente baroka Billing svjesno transformira do neraspoznatljivosti s ciljem postizanja individualnoga stila, no s jasnim obilježjima secesije. U robnoj kući Tietz u Düsseldorf, otvorenoj 1908. godine, Joseph Maria Olbrich (1867.-1909.) primjenjuje klasicistički kompozicijski sistem za razliku od Messelovog gotičkog principa u berlinskoj robnoj kući Wertheim. Vertikalizmom i fenestracijom, detaljima pročelja te interijerom robna kuća Tietz bliska je Sveučilišnoj biblioteci u Zagrebu. Među arhitektima koji su individualno interpretirali monumentalne neoklasicističke teme ističe se Heinrich Tessenow (1876.-1950.) Festivalskim domom Instituta Dalcroze za ples i ritmičku gimnastiku u vrtnom gradu Hellerau kraj Dresdена (1910./13.). Aksijalno simetrično zdanje s portikom, visokim stupovima i zabatom koncipirano je kao hram, s izravnim asocijacijama na antički, grčki uzor.

Klasičnoj tradiciji i monumentalizmu priklanja se u svojim neoklasicističkim zgradama, najizravnije palaćom njemačkog veleposlanstva u Sankt Peterburgu (1911./12.), Peter Behrens (1868.-1940.), najvažnija ljestvica njemacke arhitekture u prvim desetljećima 20. stoljeća. Od „Treće njemacke izložbe umjetničkog obrta“ u Dresdenu 1906. godine, koja je ocijenjena kao „pobjeda njemačkog nacionalnog osjećaja nad secesionizmom i individualizmom“, prevladavaju monumentalno-representativni koncepti s tendencijom prema redukciji i potiskivanju povijesnih detalja za volju dojma velicine i kompaktnosti forme. Karlsruhe i Dresden postaju središta reducirane monumentalne arhitekture.

Bečka secesija i protomoderna također ostavljaju određen pečat na zagrebačkoj Sveučilišnoj biblioteci. U projektima razmatranog razdoblja dominantna ljestvica, Otto Wagner (1841.-1918.), potvrđuje naklonost klasičnim načelima uz individualne otklone i primjese secesije, što iskazuju izabrani primjeri: projekti za Novu sveučilišnu knjižnicu u Beču iz 1910. i Dom umjetnosti iz 1913. godine. Iz raskošne arhitektonске produkcije i ornamentalne poetike Beča izdvojene su dvije ljestvice izrazita individualiteta i osobite estetske profilacije: Josef Hoffmann (1870.-1956.) s austrijskim paviljonom na izložbi u Rimu 1911. godine i Jože/Josef Plečnik (1872.-1957.) sa crkvom Sv. Duha u Beču (1910./13.), posve klasičnog duha.

Zgrada Sveučilišne knjižnice Rudolfa Lubynskog ima više dodirnih točaka s primjerima njemackog arhitektonskog miljea i bečkog središta: stilski obilježja secesije i neoklasicizma, monumentalnost i tendenciju individualizaciji izraza. Neupitno je zajedničko obilježje slobodna primjena svih mogućnosti za kojima se u to doba poseže, a upravo to rezultira individualnim poetikama i autentičnim kreacijama. Povjesničari arhitekture dvadesetog stoljeća, mahom iz avangardnih krugova, razmatrano su razdoblje prikazivali kao doba tranzicije, dakle nagovještaja i nastajanja moderne, traženja i svojevrsnog provizora. Taj pristup s vremenom se izmjenio upravo zahvaljujući istraživanju i valorizaciji hibridnih, sinkretičnih diskursa kojima obiluje dotično doba.

Ovim prilogom otvaramo tezu da ono nema karakter tranzicije – prijelaza do nečeg kvalitativno drugačijeg i razlicitog, a svakako boljega, nego da sadrži autentične vrijednosti koje idu uz bok svemu cime se arhitektura legitimira sve do profilacije internacionalnog stila.

U taj stilski i idejni kontekst Lubynski se uključuje ravnopravno i zrelo, a i njegovo kasnije djelo obilježava otvorenost i spremnost za transformacije, karakteristične za mentalitet suvremenika.

NENAD FABIJANIĆ

## BIOGRAFIJA

## BIOGRAPHY

Prof. NENAD FABIJANIĆ redoviti je profesor na Katedri za arhitektonsko projektiranje Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Zagrebu. Diplomirao je 1974. na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, gdje je zaposlen od 1977. Na Interfakultetskom studiju dizajna AF od 1992. do 2007. predavao je predmet „Interijer“. Od 1999. do 2003. bio je predsjednik Udruženja hrvatskih arhitekata (UHA). Profesionalno je aktivan na području urbanizma i arhitekture, interijera, dizajna, televizijske i kazališne scenografije. Dobitnik je brojnih domaćih i međunarodnih stručnih i drustvenih nagrada i priznanja. Član je suradnik HAZU.

NENAD FABIJANIĆ, graduated in 1974 from the Faculty of Architecture, Zagreb University. From 1977 he has worked at the same faculty where he became full professor at the Chair of Architectural Design. In 1992-2007 he thought interior design at the School of Design, Faculty of Architecture. From 1999 to 2003 he was president of the Croatian Architects' Association. Professionally active in the fields of urbanism and architecture, design, television and theatre scenography, he received numerous Croatian and international awards. He is associate member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

