Protecting Modernism (?) Issues and ideas from Central Europe

Kovács Dániel

Danube School 2022 Ulm 24 October 2022









OSSKÓ Judit in 2017, and a book based on her TV program, 'Our grandchildren will see it too', published in 1979.

Portrait photo: Néметн Gabriella



Cameraman RÁDAY Mihály in 1973.

Photo: Fortepan / RÁDAY Mihály



RÁDAY at the shooting of 'Our grandchildren won't see it either', around 1980.

Photo: Fortepan / Rádió és Televízió Újság Sokan — és nemcsak itt, de világszerte — nehezen azonosulnak a mai építészettel, amely formájában, igényességében leegyszerűsödött, elszegényedett. Ha már ilyen a modern építészet, legalább a kivitelezés magas színvonalával kellene ezt ellensúlyozni. Az összefüggő raszterhomlokzatokon ha betörik egy üveg, ha rozsdásodik a fém, nincs semmilyen apró, míves részlet, ami elterelje a figyelmet. Míg öreg házaink természetesen öregszenek, addig a maiak lepusztulnak.

Új Tükör, 1985. május 5. 30. o.

Many people—and not only here, but worldwide—find it difficult to identify with today's architecture, which has become simplified and impoverished in its form and sophistication. If modern architecture is like this, it should at least be counterbalanced by a high standard of execution. On a grid facade, if a glass breaks or the metal rusts, there are no small, artistic details to distract attention. While our old houses naturally age, today's ones fall into disrepair.

Új Tükör (New Mirror), 5 May 1985. pp. 30.

Is it really the grid facade?



Facade architecture pinterest.com



EUMiesAward miesarch.com



GRID - Manifest Architecture manifestarchitecture.com



layered grids - dlight by dsign dlightbydsign.com



Metallic grid facade Stock Photo by ... depositphotos.com



dusk, International Criminal Co., alarny.com



Grids | Dezeen dezeen.com



The Grid, Limassol | draftworks* draftworks.eu



parsed example facade_ researchgate.net



Vantage Point / Grid Ar... archdaily.com



OBSESSED BY THE GRID obsessed by the grid, tumble com-

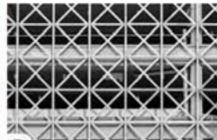


light gray, stringent in-situ concrete ... facebook.com



office building with a timber grid in Tokyo worldarchitecture.org













Problems post-war architecture is facing:

- Aging of materials
- Changes in use
- Changes in taste and public appreciation



All Saints Roman Catholic church in Budapest. 1972-1975. Architect: Szabó István

Photo: Archives of Szabó István, HMA MPDC Museum Department



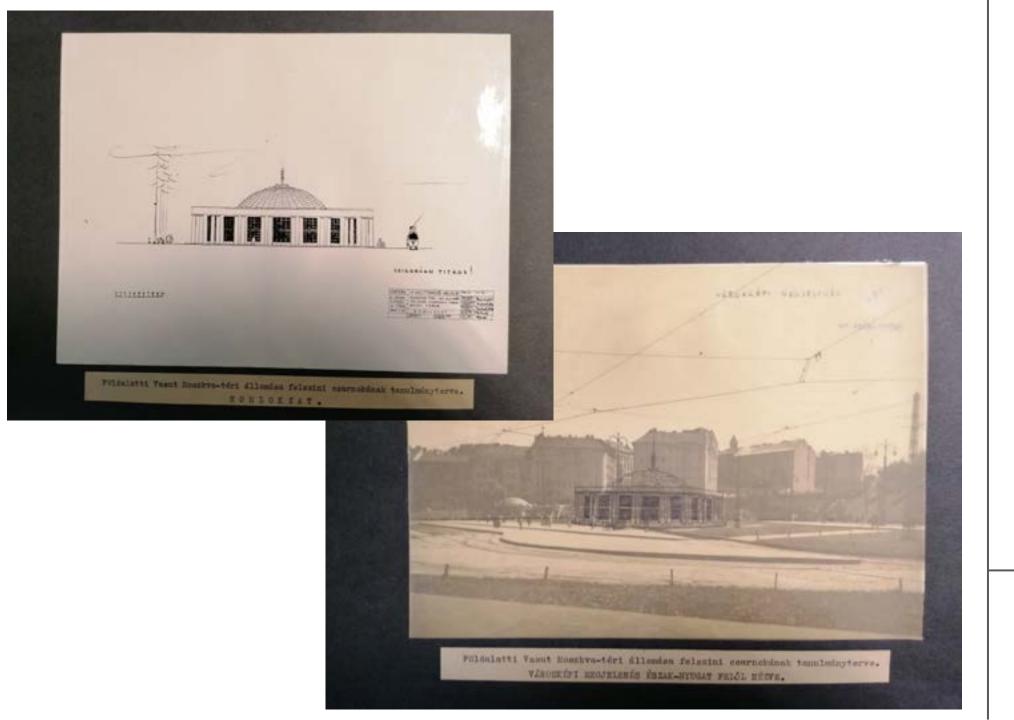
Interior after installing the copy of a Baroque organ

Photo: Kovács Dániel



Chapel for the Archbishop, Buda Castle, late 1970s. Architect: SZABÓ István

Photos: Archives of SZABÓ István, HMA MPDC



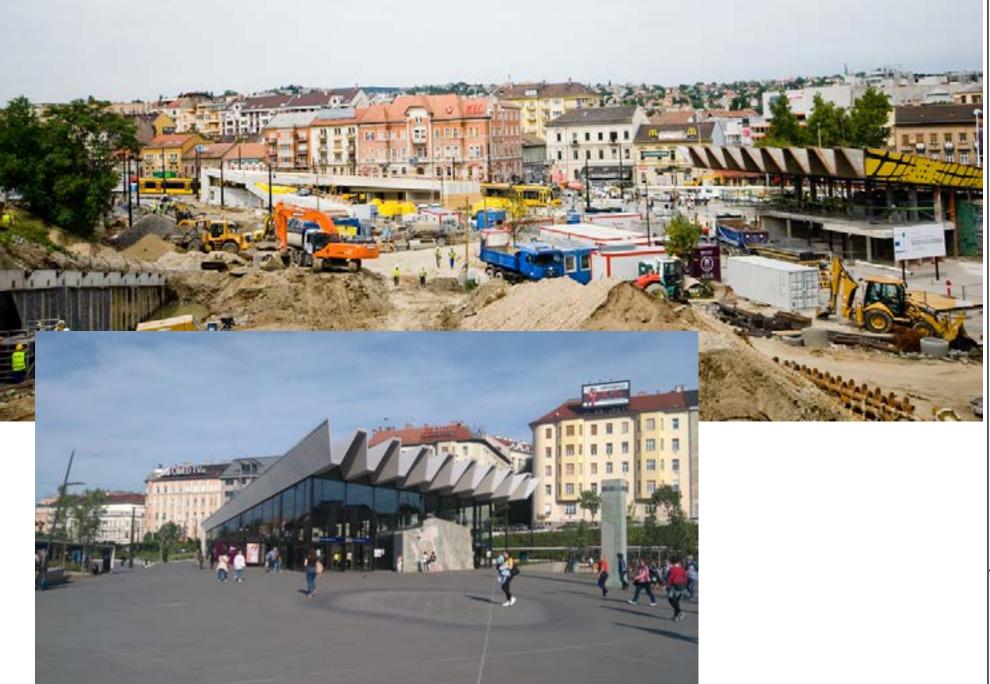
Visuals for the metro station's street-level pavilion on Moszkva Square, Budapest. Around 1952.

Photo: HMA MPDC, Museum Department



Model and the finished pavilion in 1972, according to the plans of CZEGLÉDI István

Photo: Fortepan / UVATERV



Reconstruction works and the result around 2015

Photo: WIKIMEDIA COMMONS



1 May Parade on the marching square, next to Városliget (City Park) in 1974

Photo: Fortepan / SZALAY Zoltán



The marching square in an average day

Photo: Fortepan / FŐMTERV



The marching square around 1960

Photo: Archives of WEICHINGER Károly, MDA MPDC, Museum Department



The former marching square today, with the new building of the Museum Ethnography by FERENCZ Marcell

Photo: PALKÓ György, Liget Budapest

Problems post-war architecture is facing:

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- Changing expectations of building performance







Táltos Street Roman Catholic Church by SZABÓ István, early 1980s.

Photo: SZABÓ István Archives, HMA MPDC

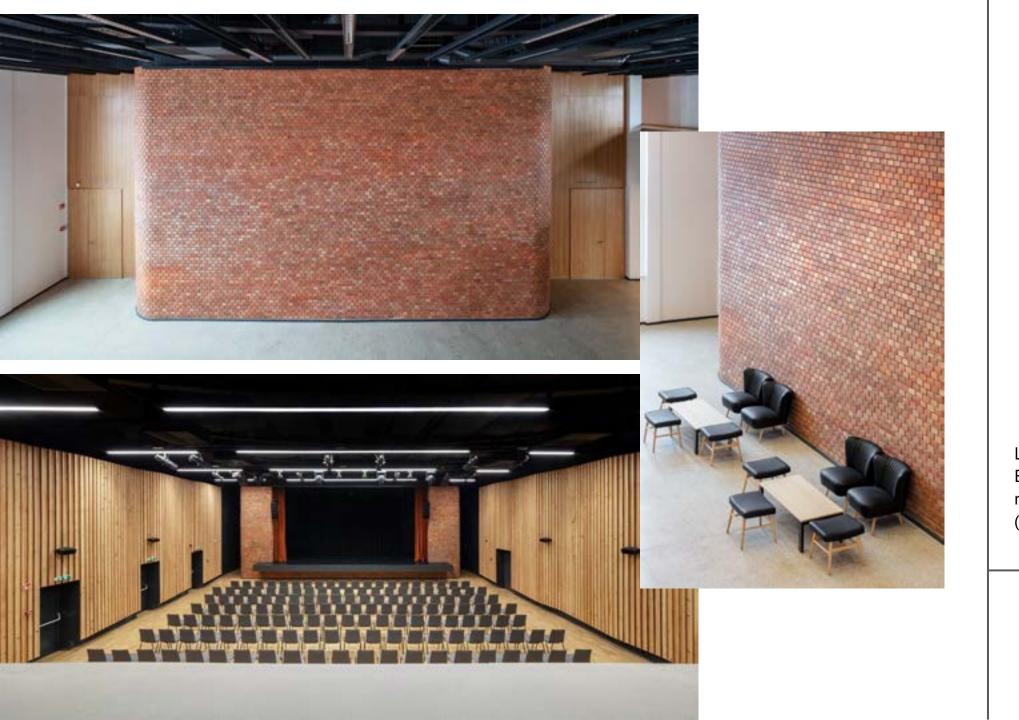


The current state of the Táltos Street Church, after the renovations in 2000-2001 by POTYONDI Péter

Photo: Kovács Dániel



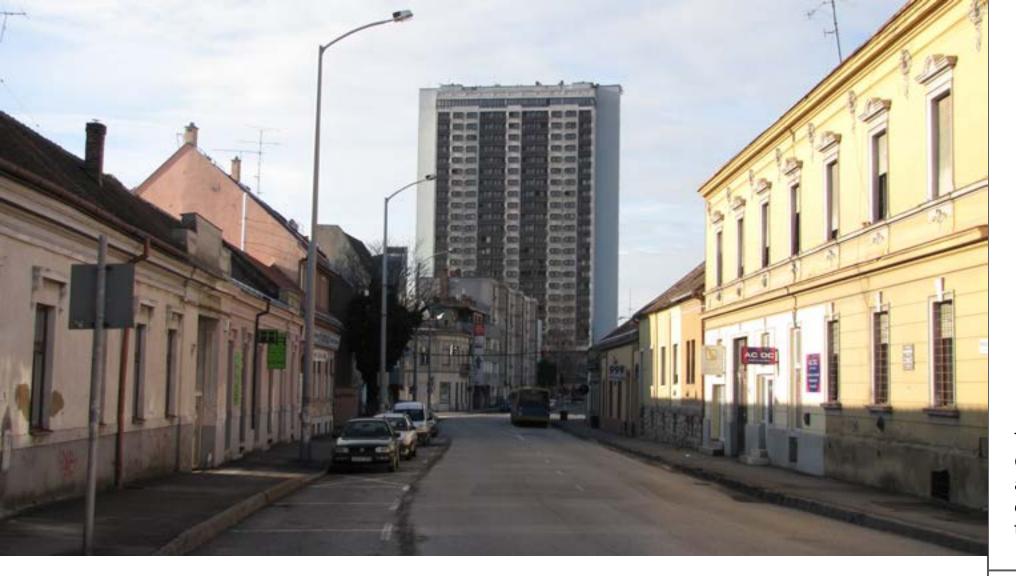
LÁNG Cultural Center, Budapest, designed in 1968 and after the current renovation by NAGY Csaba (ARCHIKON)



LÁNG Cultural Center, Budapest, after the current renovation by NAGY Csaba (ARCHIKON)

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The 25-story-highrise of Pécs. Constructed in 1984-1986, abandoned in 1989, demolished in 2016. Photo from 2009

Photo: Kovács Dániel

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- Changing expectations of building performance
- Construction problems, insufficient building materials
- Changes in society



Pioneers' Home in Veszprém, 1982. Architect: ZALAVÁRY Lajos. Demolished in 2008.

Photo: Archives of Zalaváry Lajos



PINTÉR Béla's 1952 Cultural Center in Tolna and how it looks today

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- Property development



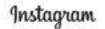
Istropolis House of Trade Unions, Bratislava. 1956-1981, architects: Ferdinand Konček, Iľja Skoček, and Ľubomír Titl

Photo: Saving Istropolis Instagram



Render of the new building, designed by KCAP and CITYFÖRSTER

Photo: Saving Istropolis Instagram



Q. Keresés

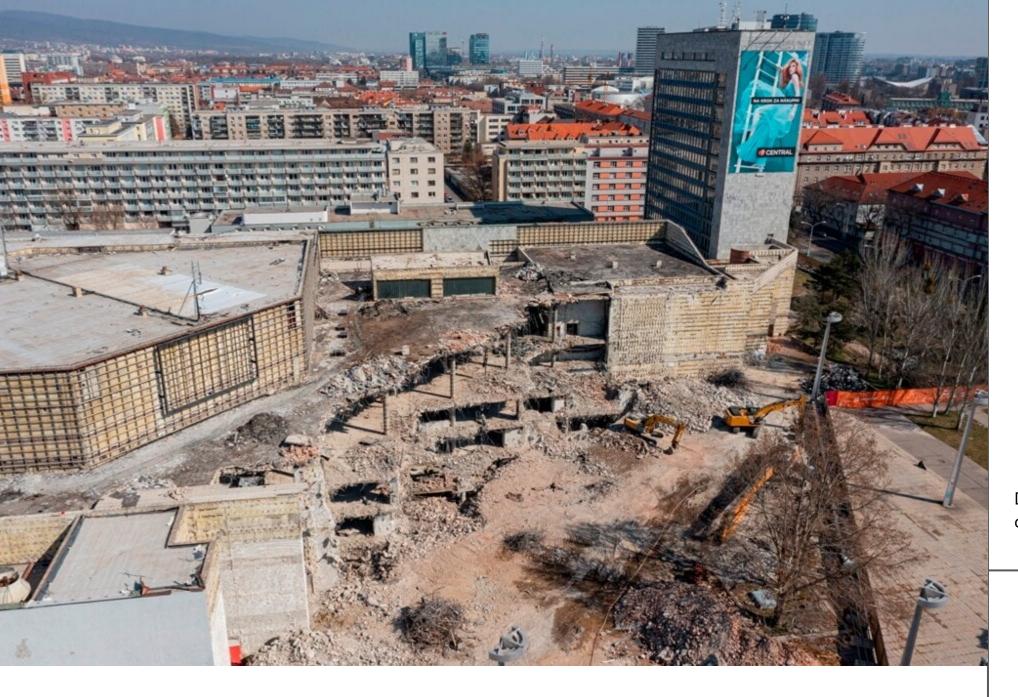


Regisztráció



Istropolis House of Trade Unions, Bratislava. 1956-1981, architects: Ferdinand Konček, Iľja Skoček, and Ľubomír Titl

Photo: Saving Istropolis Instagram



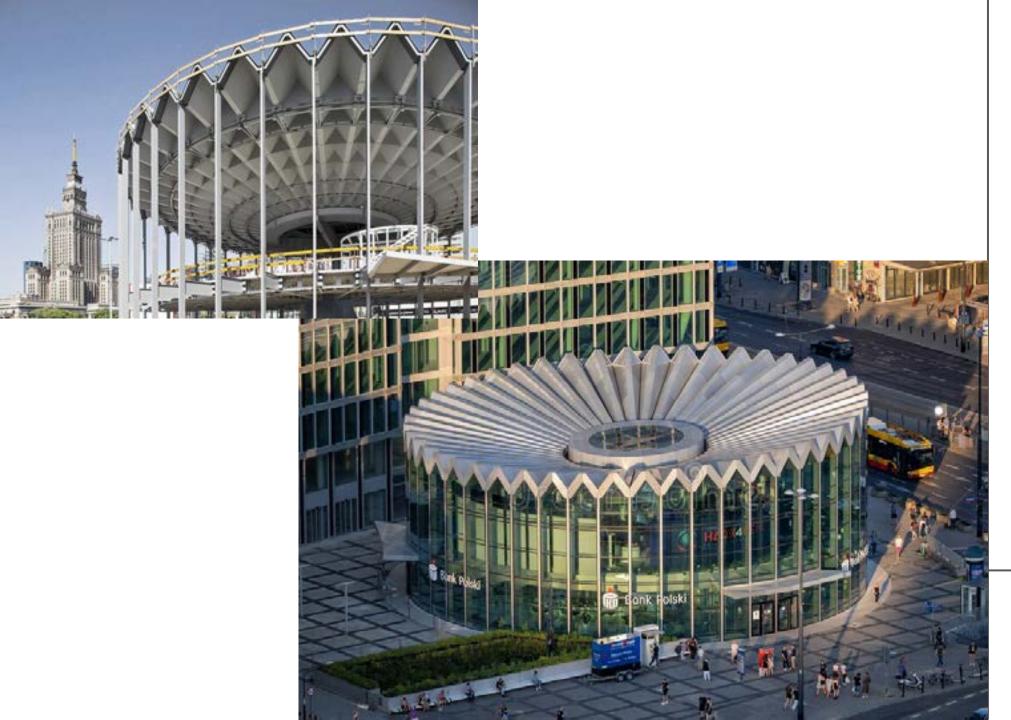
Demolition of Istropolis, currently ongoing

Photo: sme.sk



PKO Rotunda, Warsaw. 1960– 1969, architect: Jerzy JAKUBOWICZ

Photo: Wikimedia Commons



The Rotunda during reconstruction and its current state

Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Kielce Bus Station, 1975-1984. Architect: Edward Modrzejewski

Photo Wikimedia Commons



Kielce Bus Station during the renovation work in 2019 and 2020.

Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Okrąglak Department Store, Poznań. Architect: Marek LEYKAM, 1948-1954.



Okrąglak after the recent redevelopment

Problems post-war architecture is facing:

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- Changes in taste and public appreciation
 Changing expectations of building performance
 Construction problems, insufficient building materials
 Changes in society
 Property development

- Change in architectural / monument protection thinking and practice



Reconstruction of the Romanera Iseum in Szombathely by HAJNÓCZY Gyula, 1960.

Photo: Fortepan / NAGY Gyula



The Iseum after the recent renovations by MEZŐS Tamás

Photo: szombathely.hu



The preserved ruins of the 15-16th Century Royal Castle in Miskolc-Diósgyőr

Photo: Fortepan / BALÁZS Lajos

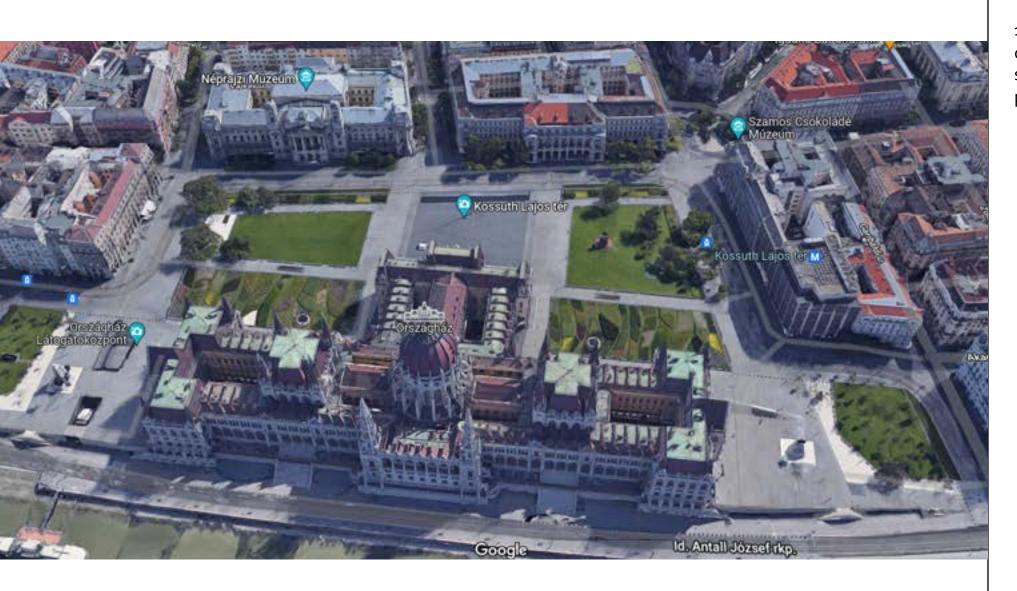


The Miskolc-Diósgyőr Castle ruins after the first phase recent preservation works, and a render of the future look

Problems post-war architecture is facing:

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- Changes in taste and public appreciation
 Changing expectations of building performance
 Construction problems, insufficient building materials
- Changes in society Property development
- Change in architectural / monument protection thinking and practice
- Political discontent

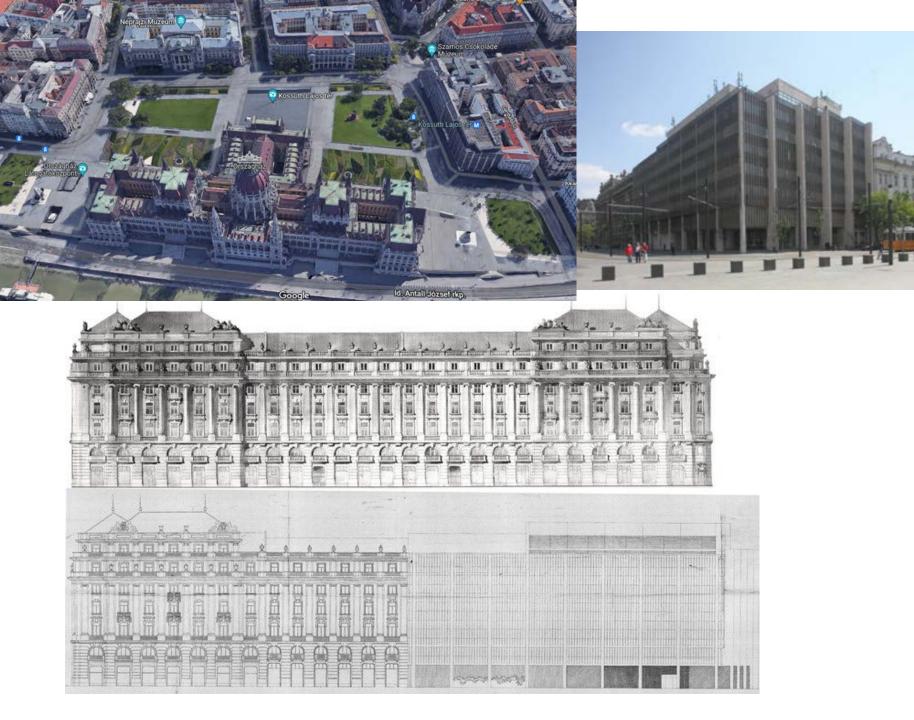


1920s: HÜLTL Dezső creates az overall facade plan for the square, which remains partially realized





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2010: general reconstruction of the Kossuth Square around the Parliament

2015: (unsuccessful) competition for the redesign of the office building



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2016-2017: demolition of the office building

2017-2019: new building based on the Hültl-facade design and contemporary enteriors by VADÁSZ Bence



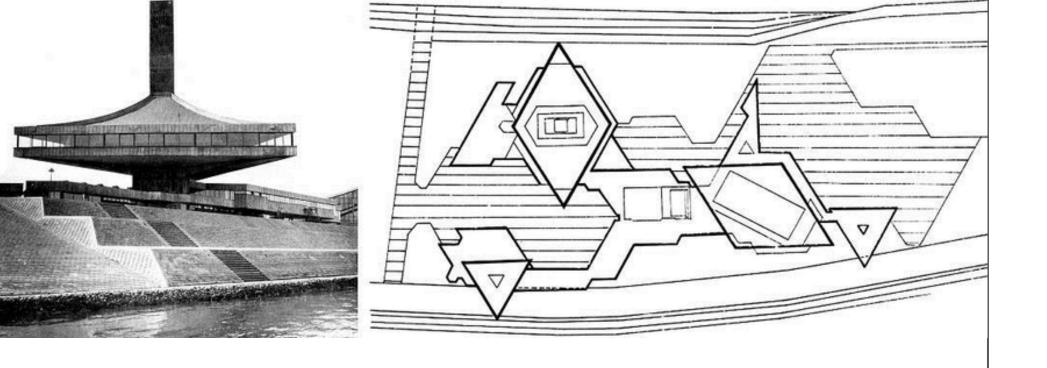
Avala Tower in Belgrade before the NATO bombings and after the 2006 reconstruction

Postcard and photo: Miomir MAGDEVSKI, Wikimedia Commons Main tool until now: activist urbanism

- Public protests
- Using national and international media
- Putting pressure on local politicians

The result: a (partially preserved)

old monument



25th May Sportrs Centre, Belgrade. 1970-1975. Architect: Ivan Antić



After the reconstruction by studio 4of7 (Đorđe STOJANOVIĆ and Vladimir PAVLOVIĆ)



Hotel Cracovia, Krakow. 1960–1965, architect: Witold CĘCKIEWICZ



Hotel Cracovia, the current state



Alexey SHCHUSEV: Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, Tbilisi. 1938



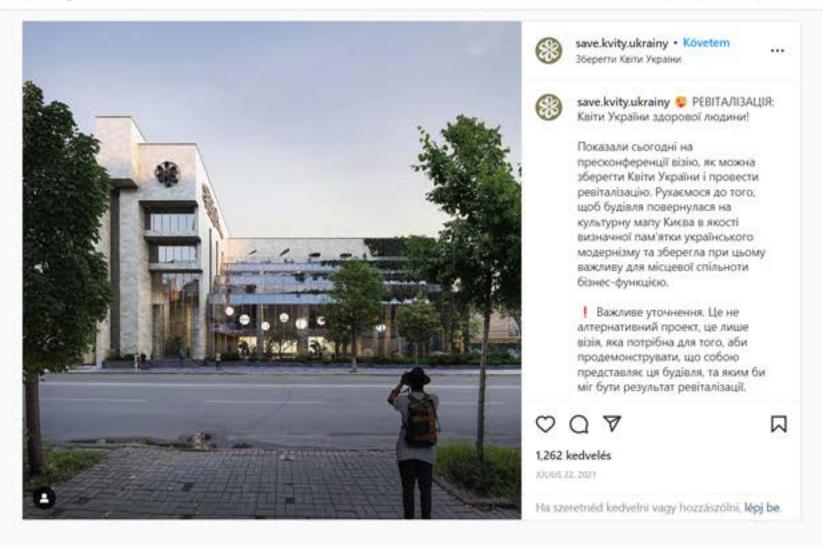
Alexey SHCHUSEV: Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, Tbilisi. 1938



The former Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute with the added tower of the luxury hotel



Flowers of Ukraine building, Kyiv, mid 1980s. Architect: Mykola LEVCHUK



A reusal proposal, Save Kvity Ukrainy Instagram But how can we create a

NEW MONUMENT?

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NEW MONUMENT?

Architectural reuse and reinterpretation



Fehérvári Street Markett Hall in the 1980s. Designer: HALMOS György

Photo: Fortepan / Magyar Rendőr



Detail of the market hall today, partially covered and extended

Photo: Kovács Dániel



Interior of the market hall today, partially covered and extended

Photo: Kovács Dániel



The 13th District St Martin's Church by SZABÓ István (1980s) and its state after the recent renovation by BERECZ Tamás

Photos: Kovács Dániel

But how can we create a

NEW MONUMENT?

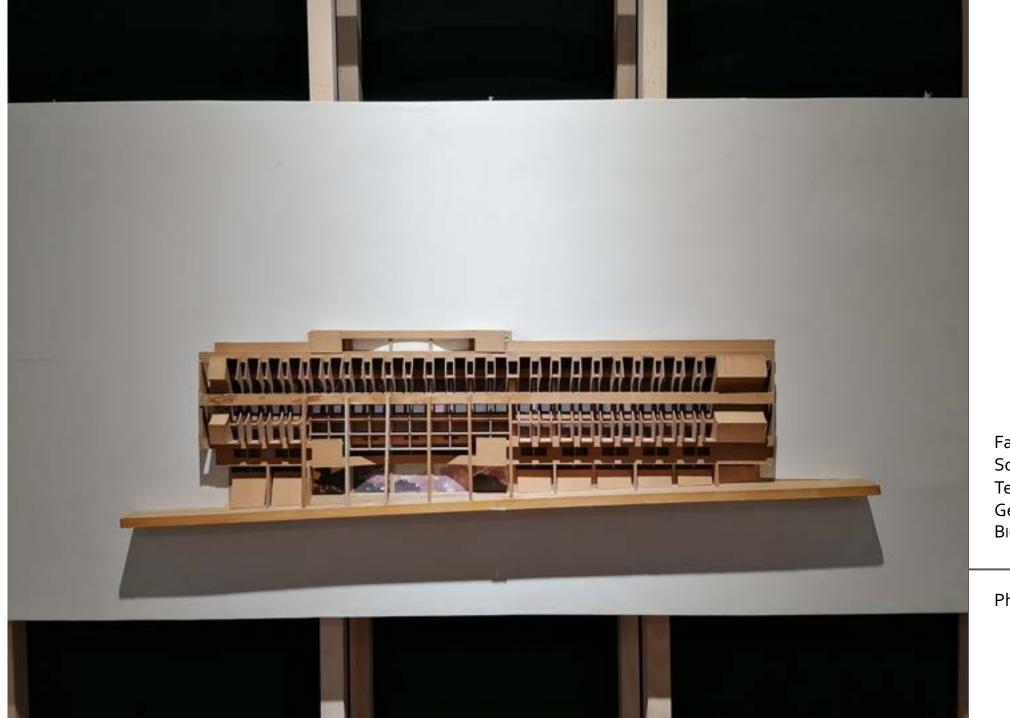
Architectural reuse and reinterpretation Ruin value?



Ministry of Defence Yugoslavia Building, Belgrade. 1957-1965,

architect: Nikola Dobrović

Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Facade model of the National Scientific Library (former Technical Library) Tbilisi, Georgia. 1985. Architect: G. BICHIASHVILI

Photo: Kovács Dániel

But how can we create a

NEW MONUMENT?

Architectural reuse and reinterpretation Ruin value? Understanding a different set of values



An average single family home in Tbilisi, 2022

Photo: Kovács Dániel



Homemade fence in Balatonudvari, around 1980.

Photo: Formákon túl, 2022

But how can we create a

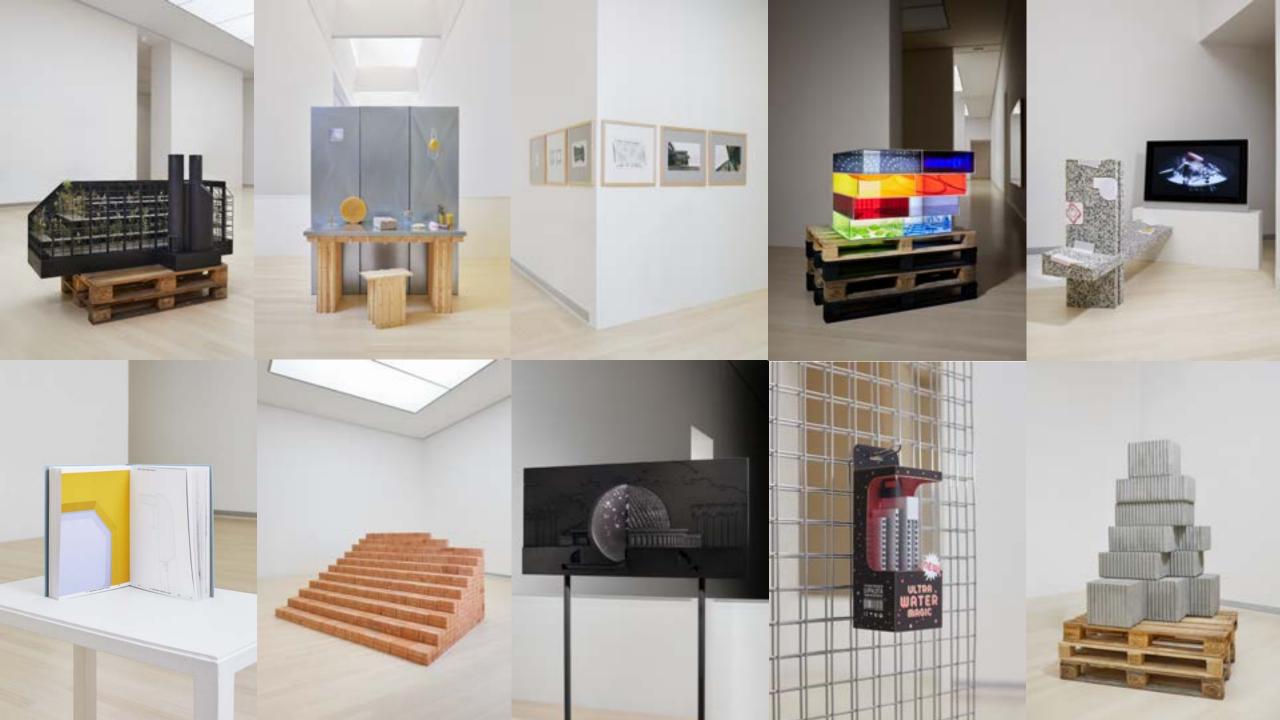
NEW MONUMENT?

Architectural reuse and reinterpretation Ruin value?
Understanding a different set of values ...and collecting and telling stories!



OTHERNITY

Reconditioning Our Modern Heritage

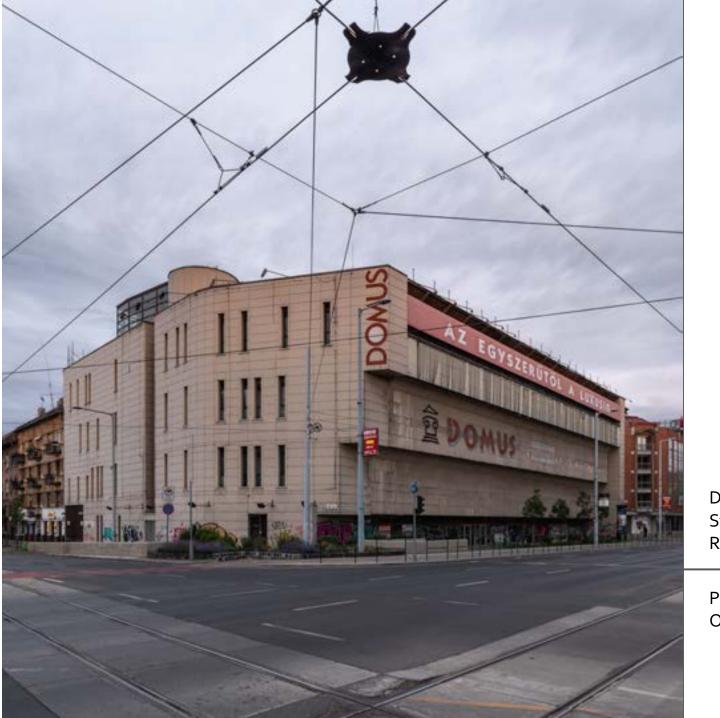




Déli Railway Station in Budapest, 1970s. Architect: Kővári György



Kővárian Style. A design book based on the works of Kővári György, by Paradigma Ariadné



Domus Furniture Department Store by LÁZÁR Antal and REIMHOLZ Péter, Budapest



Domus Baths by BUDCUD



Budapest Planetarium by Lux László, in its current (empty) state



A **Cs. Juhász Sára** tervezte esztergomi szerszámgépgyár fényképei

Photo: Döмölky Dániel, Othernity



Installation photos of Othernity in the Hungarian pavilion at the Biennale

Photo: Döмölky Dániel, Othernity "Some of the outstanding examples both in terms of content and display include shows such as Othernity in the Hungarian pavilion—a carefully and beautifully composed exhibition on alternative narratives of Eastern European modernity displayed through a mixture of contemporary practices involved with urban space, from photography to art to design.,"

Strelka Mag

"Perhaps the most exciting (definitely the most imaginative) take on communist architecture after Communism comes from Hungary, where a curatorial team led by Dániel Kovács has crafted a show of rare visual and intellectual concision... The floorplan of the show is especially elegant, maintaining a precise symmetry between the two sections and inviting visitors to bounce back and forth between endangered past and speculative future.,,

Artforum

Thank you for your attention

Kovács Dániel

daniel.kovacs@kek.org.hu





