

The Infantry Barracks from 1889 and the competition for a secondary city center at French Republic Square from 1977 - roles in the urban development of the western part of Zagreb

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Abstract: Shortly after the Law on Military Housing came into force in 1879, the city designated locations for the construction of new barracks. The infantry barracks initially planned at the beginning of Savska Street were relocated due to plans to establish educational and cultural facilities in that area. The new location was confirmed in the Regulatory Plan of 1887 at the western edge of the Lower Town. The barracks were built in 1889 based on a design by Rupert Melkus, inspired by a project by Gruber & Völckner Office from 1881. After World War II, the barracks were abandoned. The 1865 Urban Development Program for the City of Zagreb and the 1971 General Urban Plan proposed the creation of a secondary city center on the site. In 1977 a competition was held, and the following year, most of the former barracks complex (eight out of 13 buildings) was demolished. The 1986 General Urban Plan proposed a park for the area. The park, inadequately designed and urbanistically unresolved for a central city location, still occupies the site today.

Key words: the western part of Zagreb, Infantry Barracks, Prince Rudolph Barracks, competition for the secondary city center, French Republic Square, dr. Franjo Tuđman Square

Pješačka vojarna iz 1889. i natječaj za sekundarni gradski centar na Trgu Francuske Republike iz 1977. godine - uloge u urbanizaciji zapadnog dijela Zagreba

Sažetak: Ubrzo nakon stupanja na snagu Zakona o ukonačivanju vojske 1879., grad potvrđuje lokacije za izgradnju novih vojarni. Pješačka vojarna predviđena na početku Savske ceste izmješta se zbog plana da se tu smjeste obrazovni i kulturni sadržaji. Nova lokacija potvrđena je u Regulatornoj osnovi iz 1887. na zapadnom kraju Donjega grada. Vojarna je sagrađena 1889. prema projektu Ruperta Melkusa, kojem je kao predložak poslužio projekt ureda Gruber & Völckner iz 1881. Nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata vojarna je napuštena. Urbanističkim programom grada Zagreba iz 1865. i Generalnim urbanističkim planom iz 1971. na njezinu mjestu planira se sekundarni gradski centar. Godine 1977. proveden je natječaj, a sljedeće godine ruši se većina (8) od 13 zgrada kompleksa bivše vojarnje. U Generalnom urbanističkom planu iz 1986. predviđen je park koji se neprimjereno uređen i urbanistički nedorečen za središte grada i danas nalazi na tom mjestu.

Ključne riječi: zapadni dio Zagreba, Pješačka vojarna, Vojarna princa Rudolfa, natječaj za sekundarni gradski centar, Trg Francuske Republike, Trg dr. Franje Tuđmana

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1. INTRODUCTION

After the Law on Military Housing had come into force in the previous year of 1879, locations for three new barracks were confirmed in 1880: for the Infantry Barracks at the very beginning of Savska Street, in the Ciglana area, slightly north of the location specified in the Regulatory Plan of the City of Zagreb from 1865 (on today's Roosevelt Square and part of the High School Playground), and for the Artillery and Cavalry Barracks east of Draškovićeve Street. The designs for the three barracks were commissioned from the Viennese architectural firm Gruber & Völckner, specializing in military construction. The design for the infantry barracks was delivered as early as August 1881, for the cavalry barracks in 1882, and for the artillery barracks in 1884 [1]. On today's Roosevelt Square and part of the High School Playground, after a catastrophic earthquake, a complex of wooden military barracks was built in 1880, which the army handed over to the city in 1906 because of the plan to develop a square with representative public buildings in that area [2]. The type of compact building for the barracks, planned according to the 1865 Plan on Savska Street, was abandoned. Namely, with the development of military construction in accordance with the progress and modernization of military technology, a new and more appropriate pavilion type, which requires a much larger area, was adopted. The barracks layout plan would be confirmed in the 1887 Regulatory Plan, with an important distinction: the Infantry Barracks would not be built at the location defined in 1880 (at Ciglana), due to the expected location of representative facilities on the neighboring square (today Republic of Croatia Square), after the University was moved from the Upper Town in 1882 to a building intended for a general hospital [3]. Besides, in 1886, at the request of Ban Count Khuen Héderváry, the location of a new theater (Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer; 1895) was defined on that square (from 1888, University Square), which was another argument for rejecting this location for the new barracks.

The first announcement of the new (second) Regulatory Plan, in 1883, specified that the new barracks, planned to the east of Draškovićeve Street, would have to be connected by roads to the South (today West) Railway Station, opened in 1862, and a long arterial axis, "New Street," was planned on the current stretch Hatzova - Trenkova - Žerjavićeve - Vukotinovićeve and Vojnička Cesta (Isidora Kršnjavog) - g' street in the 1865 Regulatory Plan. The second artery would stretch along Boškovićeve, Kukovićeve (Hebrangova) and "extended Kukovićeve" (Klaićeve) streets. Both have the profile of avenues: in the central zone they are 23 meters wide, and outside it they are somewhat narrower. The third, northernmost artery, from Sajmište (Republic of Croatia Square) to Kolodvorska Street, already existed as an arterial road: it is the partially developed Prilaz (Approach). Finally, the southernmost artery, the road from the slaughterhouse in Klaonička (today's Bauerova Street) to the South Railway Station, along the railway line would serve, according to the 1865 Plan, "mainly for driving cattle". Most of the said communications in the east-west direction were planned in the 1865 Plan, although not in these lengths and profiles. Only one of these arterial axes, the "state military road d'" (later Prilaz; today Prilaz Gjüre Deželića Street) from the 1865 Plan, would later be continued westward: in the 1887 Plan, it is extended by "street 1" and "street 2" (later Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street, then Ive Lole Ribara Street, and today Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street and Grada Mainza Street) with the "J" square in the middle between Vodovodna Street and Selska Street. The location of the Infantry Barracks prevented the "state military road d'" from the 1865 Plan from being continuously extended into "street 1" and "street 2" from the 1887 Plan.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFANTRY ("PRINCE RUDOLPH") BARRACKS

As early as 1874, the construction of barracks (infantry, artillery and cavalry barracks) was included in the program of city's priorities, among which, along with the construction of water

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supply, sewage and other utility facilities, was the relocation of the Medveščak stream from the area where it was planned to accommodate the army in the then eastern suburbs. In 1880, after the announcement of the deployment of the army throughout the country, a program with the distribution of the barracks was developed: infantry at the beginning of Savska (Roosevelt Square), and artillery and cavalry in the area intended for the regulation of the Medveščak stream. Its relocation and canalization, according to the instructions of the joint Hungarian-Croatian Government in Budapest to the city, became a priority only in 1886, after the city's request for financing other city priorities, among which the construction of barracks was in first place, was rejected in 1882, and after a new proposal in 1884 to introduce private investors into the construction of barracks caused political and public disapproval [4]. It was not until 1888 that the city realized a loan from the government to finance the construction of the infantry barracks at a new location north of the South Railway Station, in an area that stretched all the way to Ilica. [5] According to the 1887 Plan, the Cavalry and Artillery Barracks would remain in the part of the city east of Draškovićeva Street. The layout plan precisely determined the position of all the pavilions of the new Infantry Barracks at the new location (west of Kolodvorska Street, south of Ilica; Fig. 1). The barracks were built in 1889 in the Neo-Renaissance style, based on a design by Rupert Melkus, who had developed the design by the Gruber & Völckner Office from 1881. [6], and in honor of the late heir to the throne, it was named the "Prince Rudolf Barracks" (Fig. 2).

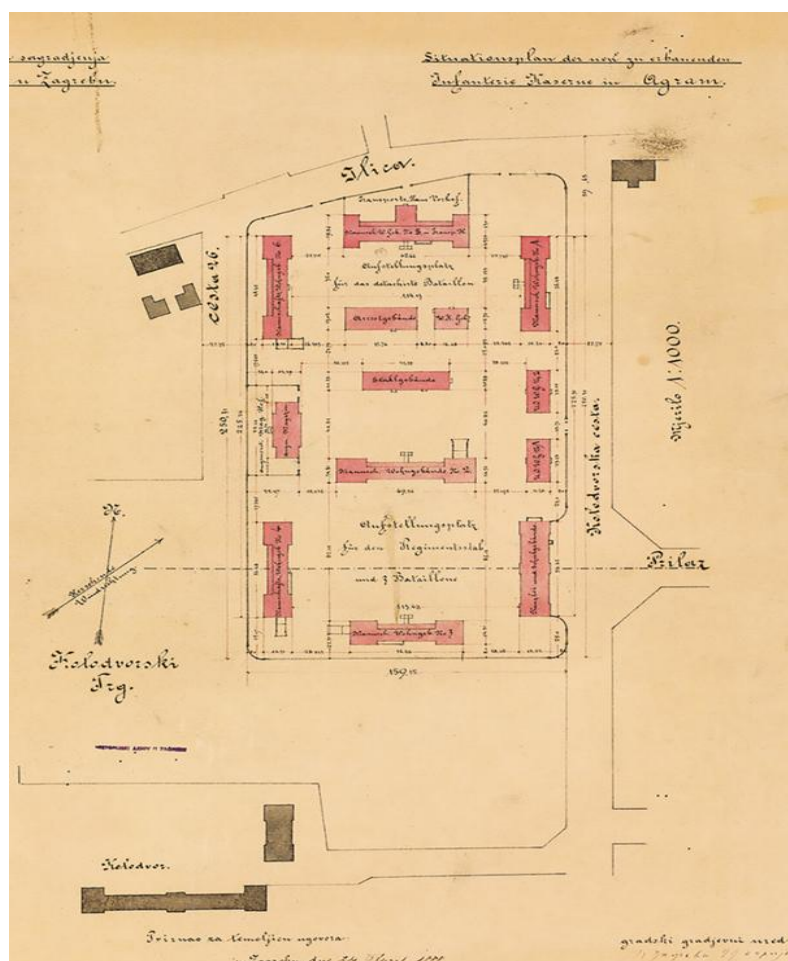


Figure 1. Layout plan of the Infantry ("Prince Rudolf") Barracks ("Layout plan for the purpose of building a new infantry barracks in Zagreb") from 1880.

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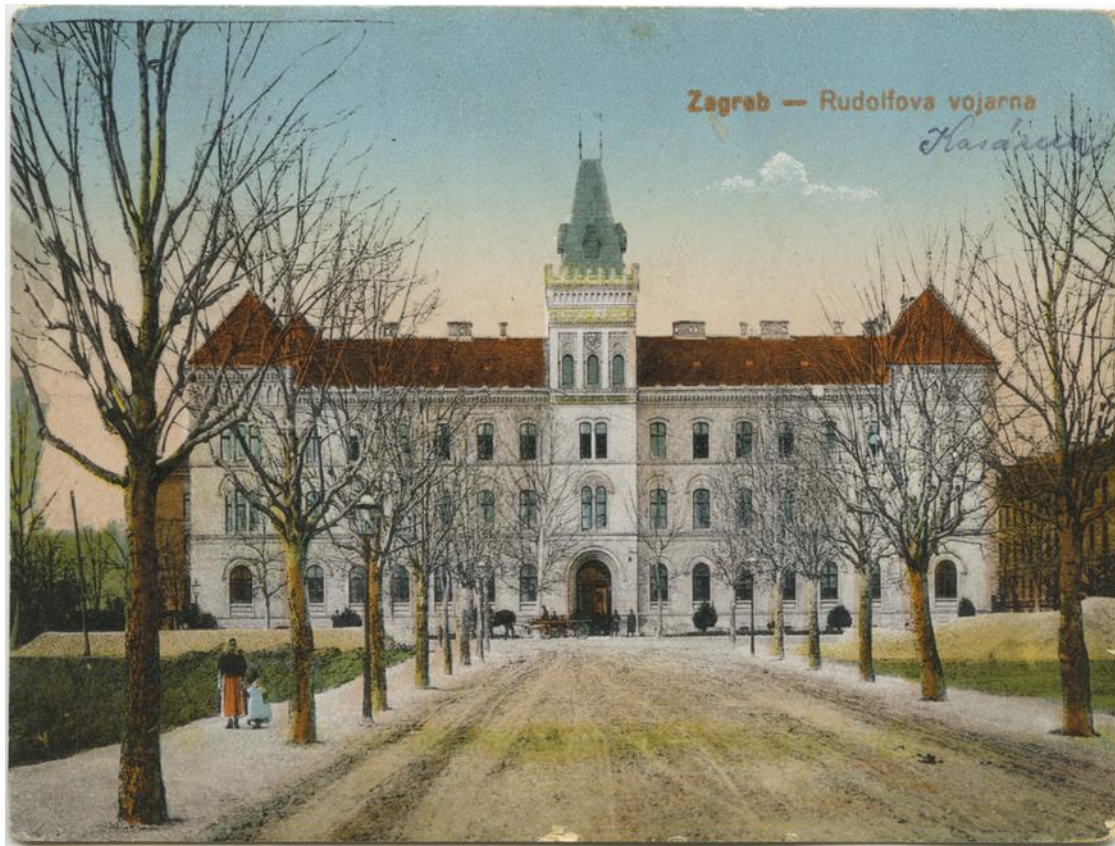


Figure 2. Infantry Barracks on a postcard from 1910 (building in the axis of Prilaz, today Prilaz Gjure Deželića Street)

From the end of the 1880s and during the 1890s, the locations of the barracks would definitely be redirected to the western part of the city. The cattle fair grounds, planned in the 1865 Regulatory Plan near the South Railway Station, was moved according to the 1887 Plan to the eastern part of the city, to the "D" square, between the artillery and cavalry barracks. Not far from the location of the fair grounds, confirmed by the 1865 Regulatory Plan, a tobacco factory was built (in today's Klaićeva Street) in 1882. The relocation of the fair grounds from University Square to the east would facilitate the construction of barracks in the western part of the city, which would be built there in the period from 1889 to 1913. Like industrial plants and other utilitarian facilities, the barracks would also benefit from the conveniences of railway transport, all the more because during construction of the "State" (Main) Railway Station from 1890 to its opening in 1892, the connection of the "Žakanje" and "Sisak" railway lines (or the railway line from Budapest to Rijeka and the Zagreb - Sisak railway line and further east) was made, which would significantly facilitate communication and transport of all goods and cargo important for the army and industry.

The utilitarianism of the first military complex in the western part of the city, the Infantry Barracks, the first barracks built according to the pavilion type, is expressed primarily in the strictly functional and usually orthogonal planimetry, as can be seen in the Regulatory Plan from 1887 and in the layout plan of the complex approved in 1888. The layout plan from 1887 is a revised version of the project for the barracks on Savska Street by the Viennese studio Gruber & Völkner from 1881, which was developed in the City Construction Office under the leadership of Rupert Melkus. The complex was planned for an infantry regiment (regiment: 4 battalions) and its headquarters. It is almost symmetrical and consists of three cassettes within which there are

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three large free spaces: a lining-up area for a detached (special) battalion, a central courtyard for the lining-up area for the headquarters, and a lining-up area for three more battalions. It originally consisted of 12 buildings: an office and school building, five residential buildings for soldiers, two residential buildings for non-commissioned officers, a reserve warehouse, a prison, a laundry and a stable [7]. Close to the perimeter, residential buildings for soldiers and non-commissioned officers are mainly lined along the streets, with the exception of the reserve warehouse on the west side. The other buildings (the prison and workshop, stable and another residential building for soldiers) are lined in the interior along the longitudinal axis, from the north – Ilica, to the south. The composition of the solitary buildings, located strictly at right angles, elongated in shape and lying with their long sides along the streets, as is customary for military construction, was adapted to the location, so that the larger and more representative buildings faced Kolodvorska Street and the significantly reduced “L” square (as it is called in the 1887 Plan), and a residential barracks with a front garden (with a court of honor ground plan shape) was located in Ilica. Prilaz (Approach) leads to the main building of the Infantry Barracks on Kolodvorska Street, which housed the headquarters, school and offices, along the axis of its central tower and it ends there with a small triangular square (today Vladko Maček Square). At first glance, one notices a somewhat unusual combination of style of the representative barracks buildings and the utilitarian, functional spatial organization of the complex. The decorative treatment of the facades of the Infantry Barracks buildings built on Kolodvorska Street—which was laid out in 1862 on the eve of the opening of the South Railway Station (1 October 1862), and an avenue of plane trees was planted already in the second half of the 1860s—clearly indicates the spirit of the times, when barracks and other utilitarian buildings (factories) were built in neo-styles, mostly Neo-Renaissance, which was considered the most appropriate in terms of form. While military architecture at that time was decorated according to strict canons of (re)interpretation of historical styles, the urban composition of military and industrial complexes is not in blocks and, as a rule, along with public representative buildings and pavilions, it is the only one departing from construction in blocks, reserved for residential and commercial buildings. The urban composition of the Infantry Barracks was the first with large open areas between buildings, and according to this principle, the western part of the city would be urbanized when other military and industrial complexes are built, which are organized according to the plan in a functional way and in accordance with the specific needs of the different industries for which they are built. They would give the western part of the city a utilitarian character that remains to be exemplified by the still existing industries founded in the 19th century, which are still in operation at the same locations: "Franck" and the Zagreb Brewery, and the former Artillery Barracks, which are still used for military purposes ("Petar Zrinski Barracks").

Other barracks were also built at a relatively fast pace. For example, the location for the Home Guard Barracks was determined in 1894 in Ilica, next to the Brewery; in 1896 for the Battalion Barracks, west of Infantry Barracks, and the Artillery Barracks, on the city border in Črnomerec; in 1901 for Transport Barracks, at the beginning of Selska Street; in 1907 for Cavalry Barracks, on the "extended Approach" (Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street); in 1910 for the Home Guard Company Hospital on Kuniščak and finally in 1913 for the Home Guard Artillery Depot, right next to the Cavalry Barracks.

In the immediate vicinity of the Infantry Barracks, the Battalion Barracks were built in 1898. It was located west of it and was the smallest barracks built according to the pavilion model: it had only two buildings, with facades on Reljkovićeveva Street and 25 Street (later Čanićeveva Street).

Four more barracks (Home Guard, Transport, Artillery and Cavalry Barracks), the Home Guard Company Hospital and the Home Guard Artillery Depot were built and extended in the western part of Zagreb until World War I. Most of the Infantry Barracks complex was demolished in 1978, and four buildings remained, which would later house city and state administrative facilities. The area of the former complex, with lines of trees along the former internal communications, was intended for a new park (then French Republic Square, today dr. Franjo

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Tuđman Square). So far, it has only been provisionally developed, and the unrealized connection of the western extension of the Lower Town with its center points to a constant feature of the western part of the city - the incompleteness of urban development.

3. CONVERSIONS AND DEMOLITIONS

Some military buildings or complexes were subjected to conversion, taking over social facilities: cultural ("Lauba, a house for people and art" in the former Cavalry Barracks Riding Hall), educational (the Catholic University in a building of the former Home Guard Barracks) and administrative and office (the Transport Barracks, the Municipal Criminal Court in Zagreb and the Land Registry Department of the Municipal Court in Zagreb). More or less all modern, planned and organized interventions in the areas of the former barracks demolished the urban heritage of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: the construction of Justice Square within the functionally designed complex of the former Transport Barracks according to an urban design without any references to the heritage, and after a competition that did not take into account the historical features of that complex (conducted by DAZ - the Society of Architects of Zagreb) and the wider area in its rules, i.e. the part of the city not far from its historical border on the Črnomerec stream; the demolition of all buildings of the former Cavalry Barracks (except for the former riding hall) and the excessive development of its former scope (from 1923, the Cotton Industry Factory Inc. moved into the premises of the Cavalry Barracks, and the adaptations and additions during the 1920s did not disrupt the harmony of the original concept of the Cavalry Barracks); the demolition of the Home Guard Artillery Depot to build a residential block; the extension of the former Artillery Barracks with a skyscraper that disrupted its composition and harmony of that part of western Zagreb.

4. COMPETITION FOR A SECONDARY CITY CENTER 1971-1977 IN THE AREA OF THE FORMER INFANTRY BARRACKS

After the General Urban Plan was adopted in January 1971, in December of that year a decision was made to announce a competition for the development of an architectural and urban design of a secondary city center on the site of the former Infantry Barracks (today dr. Franjo Tuđman Square). This was the first of 15 planned competitions for secondary centers, defined in the Urban Development Program of the City of Zagreb from 1965. The competition program for the development of an architectural and urban design of the secondary center "French Republic Square" was made in 1976. According to the Urban Development Program, 80,000 people would gravitate to this center, and the dominant activities would be trade, sports and recreation, and culture. One of the motives for announcing the competition was the decision to demolish the complex of dilapidated barracks and create a kind of new center of the western part of the city that had not existed there before. In 1972, the Planning Authority of the City of Zagreb developed a detailed urban plan for the "French Republic Square", and in 1973 the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments issued a decision on the protection of the main building of the former barracks as a cultural monument, which meant that it should be integrated into the solution of the secondary center. In addition to this most representative building of the complex, it was decided to preserve only the southwestern building, adapted for the offices of the Črnomerec Municipality. The competition program developed by the Planning Authority was also supplemented by the jury. Assuming that 50,000 to 100,000 citizens would gravitate to the center, 96,000 to 101,700 m² of area was intended for facilities. Business and commercial facilities were predominant among them, but sufficient social, cultural and recreational facilities were proposed. The project area, covering 20.12 ha, was defined by the streets Ilica, Slovenska, Fonova, Hanuševa and Krajiška. On the other

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hand, the construction area was bounded by Ilica, Reljkovićeve, Hanuševa and Braće Oreški Street (Kolodvorska Street until 1928, since then Ljubljanska, and today Republic of Austria Street), and construction was also planned in the block between Ilica, Reljkovićeve and Čanićeve, approximately 6.5 ha. The program draws attention to the preservation of the park on French Republic Square (1.5 ha), as well as all forms of cultivated greenery, and alleys and groups of trees within the former barracks complex. The competitors were asked to solve the "spatial-functional relationship of this secondary center with Sports Square" on Trešnjevka. The competition also included a study of the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Zagreb with conservation data [8]. The reconstruction of this area was defined as a problem of "historical-urban, not architectural reconstruction", and the protected main building of the former military complex as part of a "unique urban-architectural ensemble with the Approach (...) and one of the most valuable accents". It was requested that "the entire area be reconstructed primarily as a historical urban corridor - with sufficient greenery and construction of a small number of pavilion spaces". It was also noted that "it is neither possible nor desirable to place all the functions of a secondary center in this corridor. Solutions should also be sought in the immediate surroundings - reconstruction of the ground floor and the surrounding blocks and buildings" [9]. Professional publications also cite disagreements about the need to extend the Approach (then "Prilaz JNA") and merge it with Ive Lole Ribara Street (today Grada Mainza Street and Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street), and as the main drawback they state the requirement that only "central facilities" should be there without housing [10]. The competition was finally announced in 1977. Twenty-three competitors responded, and six works were selected for the second round. In the second round, the first prize was won by the group of authors: Ivan Čizmek, Juraj Matijević, Dinko Milas and Damir Pološki, the second prize: Ivan Franić and Velimir Neidhardt, and the third prize: Hildegard Auf-Franić and Branko Siladin (Figs. 3, 4 and 5) [11].

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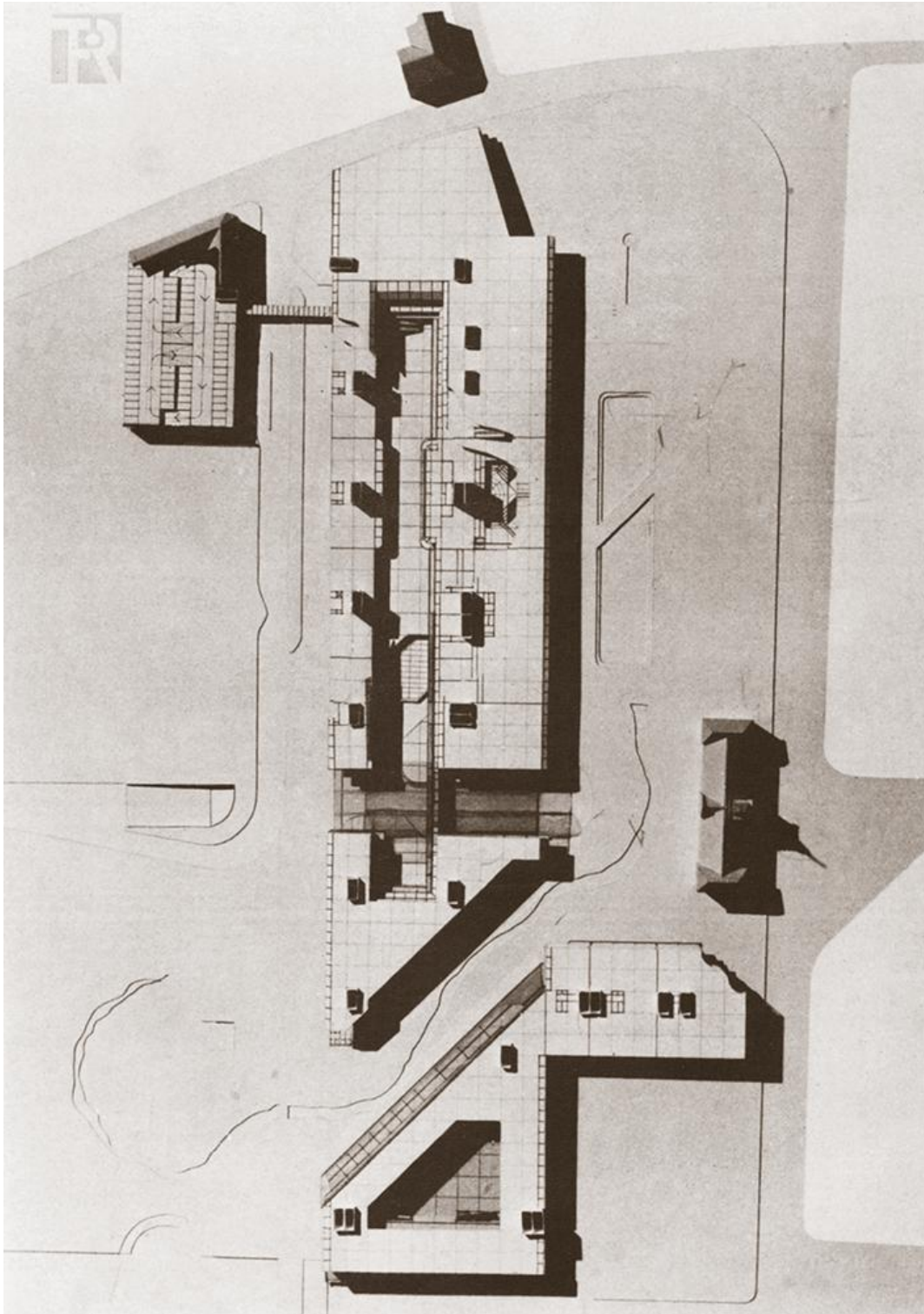


Figure 3. Ivan Čizmek, Juraj Matijević, Dinko Milas and Damir Pološki, first prize winning competition work for the design of French Republic Square, 1977.

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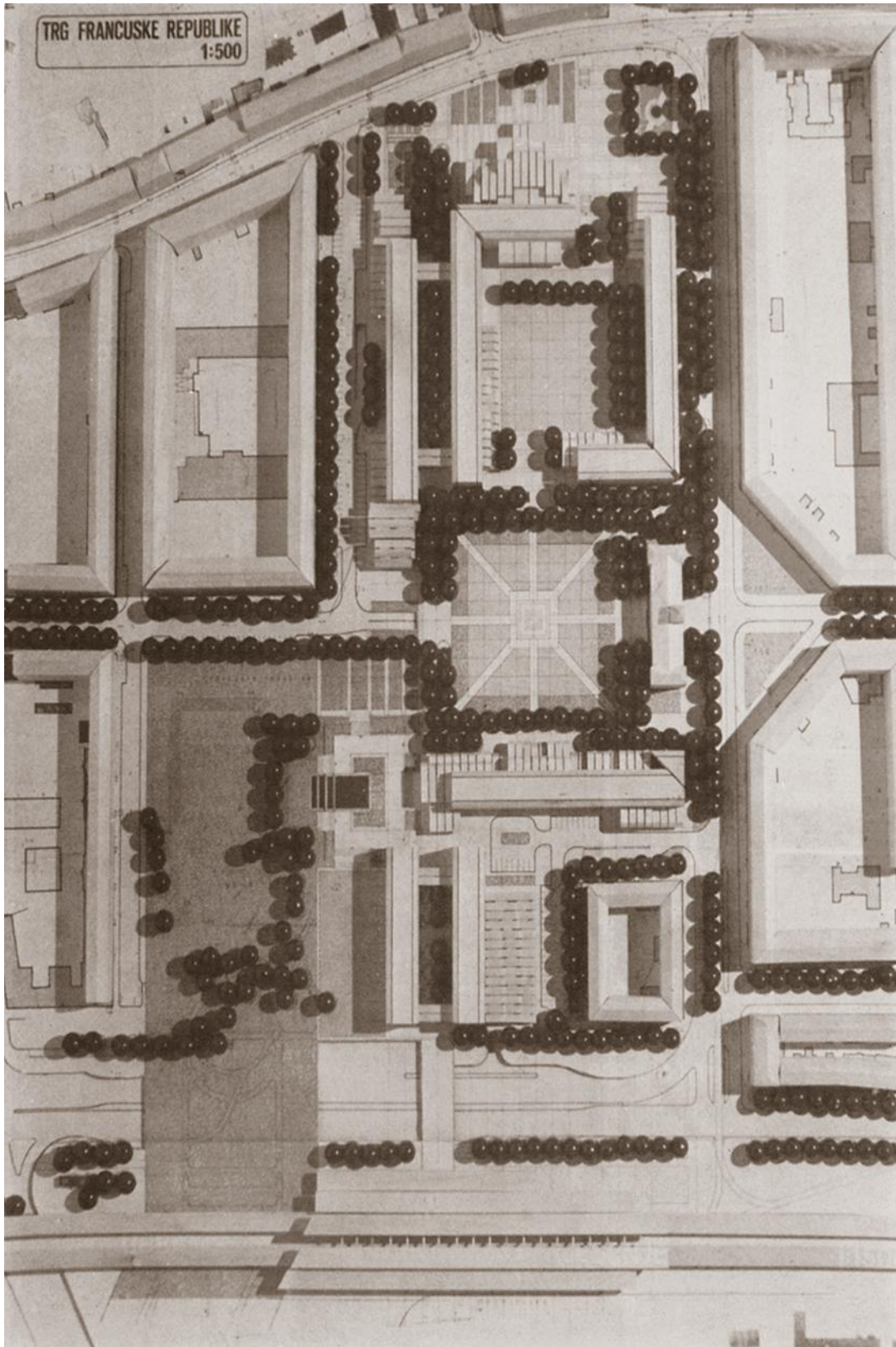


Figure 4. Velimir Neidhardt and Ivan Franić, second prize winning competition work for the design of French Republic Square, 1977.

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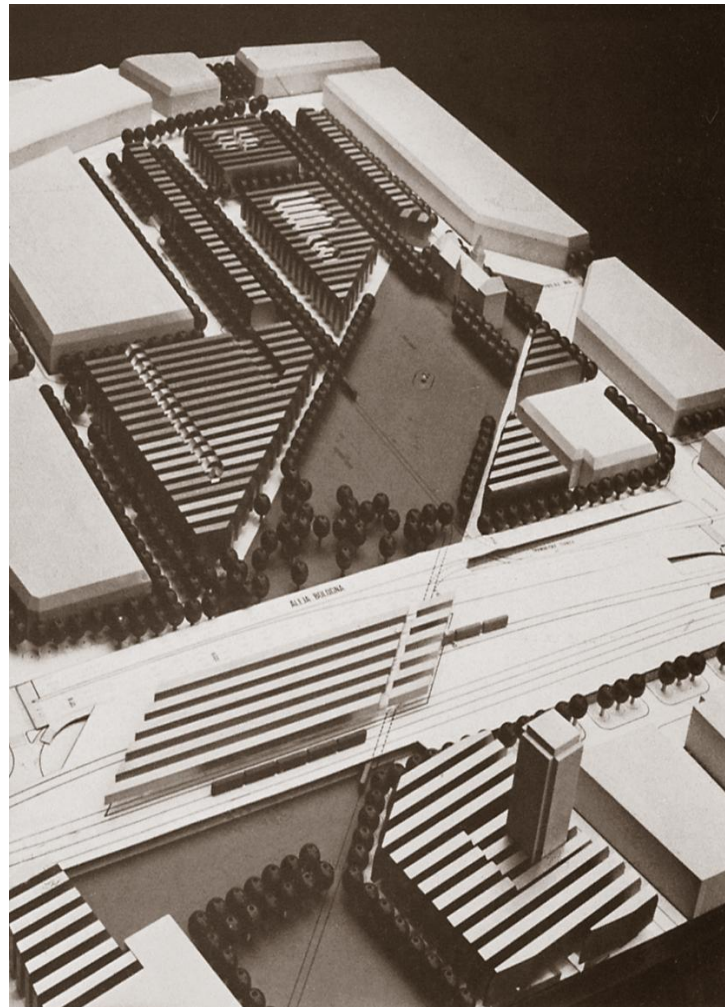


Figure 5. Hildegard Auf-Franić and Branko Siladžin, third prize winning competition work for the design of French Republic Square, 1977.

The work of the first prize winning group proposes the construction of a megastructure in the area of the former Infantry Barracks and applies a contemporary architectural expression. The urban concept is expressed by opening a line of sight to the tower of the main building of the former Infantry Barracks in the axis of Prilaz Gjure Deželića Street and its continuation in Ive Lole Ribara Street. The second-prize winning work primarily aims to preserve green areas, and the authors additionally develop them with properly organized plantings in a combination of tree lines and free design, which, together with the planned construction of elongated buildings, creates a dynamic and very successful combination of tradition and avant-garde. The third-prize winning work is also successful in redefining the urban area, in which the interpolation of a new secondary center with a large gross area is required, while preserving historical values. This work, conceptually similar to the "Superratio" solution from 1931, specifies construction of a skyscraper in the area of the railway line, a wide strip of "open" space, and lines of sight from the south side of the railway and Sports Square to the tower of the main building of the former barracks. Regardless of the quality of the winning works, the project for the new secondary center was not realized. The prevailing criticism was the (justified) standpoint that the planned area was overdeveloped and the implementation expensive – while the competition program mentioned 97,000 m² of built-up area, in the

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conceptual design of the first-prize winning authors the area increased to 178,000 m², although they emphasized that it would be 137,000 m² in the first phase. When it came to cost, the critics warned that 5,000 average apartments could be built with the amount for the implementation, and the planned area of the center would be equal to the area of retail stores and catering in the entire Lower Town. In the next General Urban Plan from 1986, a public park was planned in the area of the former barracks. After that, the area remained incomplete in terms of urban planning, although in the last three decades several competitions would specify its development to a level of urbanism that would be appropriate for the western extension of the Lower Town.

5. MODERN CONSIDERATIONS

The study "Integrated City", developed in stages from 2010 to 2015, under the leadership of Nenad Fabijanić and the author group consisting of Damir Pološki, Gordana Domić, Boris Koružnjak, Alan Braun and Snješka Knežević, proposes a comprehensive reurbanization of the western part of the city and the space of the former Infantry Barracks [12]. It is based on two goals: a radical solution to the railway line, which would be removed from the city (from Črnomerec to Borongaj) and relocated to an underground tunnel, and the protection and reurbanization of the "liberated" area. With the railway lines, the entire railway junction also disappears from the urban area. This is the only contemporary vision of a definitive solution to connect the areas of Črnomerec and Trešnjevka into the whole of the western part of the city (Fig. 6).

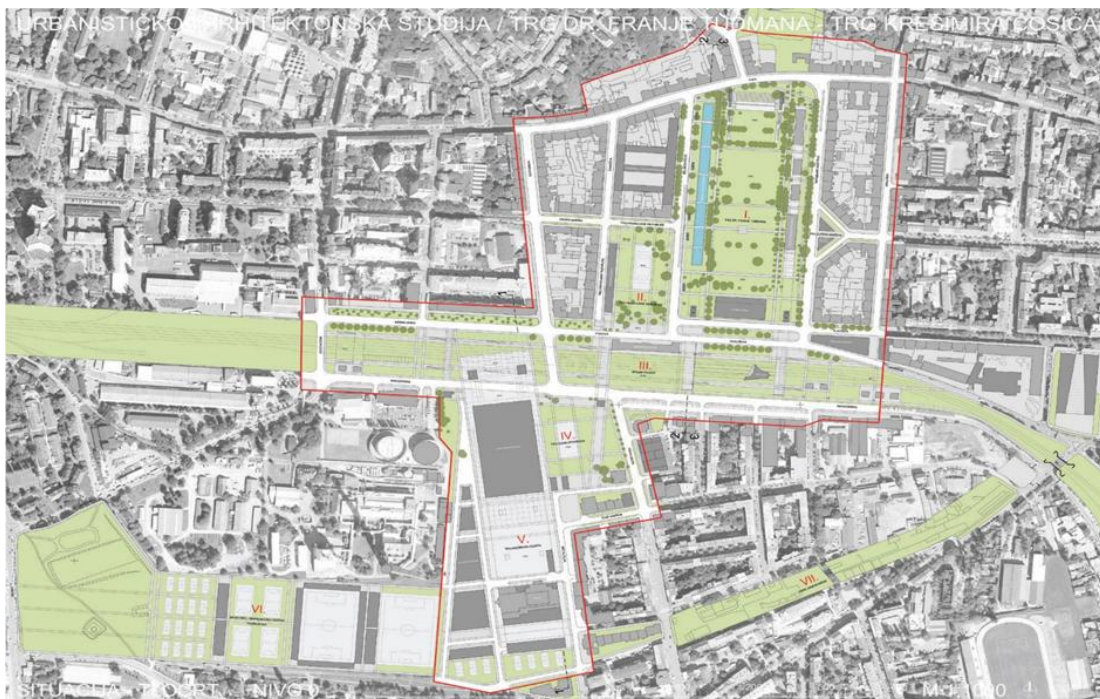


Figure 6. Nenad Fabijanić and the team of authors consisting of: Damir Pološki, Gordana Domić, Boris Koružnjak, Alan Braun and Snješka Knežević; the western part of Zagreb from Republic of Austria Street to Črnomerec and the northern part of Trešnjevka, study "Integrated City", 2010 - 2015.

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The sequence of public spaces, squares, and especially parks from Ilica to the center of Trešnjevka is connected by a multi-part and multi-kilometer wide green stretch on the place of the removed railway in the west-east direction, where only public use facilities are located. Industrial and military complexes are perceived as "the heritage and identity feature of the industrial zone marked by the railway" [13]. The main function of this stretch is not only to connect separate, unevenly developed areas, but also to unify their urban standard: the highly consolidated center and the former, mostly under-consolidated peripheries along the railway lines. The proposed solution of the railway junction requires a thorough review, or reorganization, of the city's entire transport system. The initial study from 2010 was followed by "FEC - Integrated City II" from 2013, a study elaborating the unfinished and discontinuous so-called University Alley (in the extension of Republic of Croatia Square, Ivan, Antun and Vladimir Mažuranić Square and Marko Marulić Square), through the Botanical Garden, including the Student Center, Trnje to Slavenska Avenue, with a proposal to expand the Faculty of Electronics and Computing (FEC). "Integrated City III" contains studies that deal with the devastated and factory complexes, the "Janko Gredelj" factory and Paromlin, spatially and functionally connected with the railway.

6. CONCLUSION

The decision to locate the Infantry ("Prince Rudolf") Barracks on the western edge of the Lower Town prevented the extension of the Approach (today Prilaz Gjure Deželića Street) in the axis around which the second Regulatory Plan from 1887 anticipated the continuation of block construction (street "1" and street "2"; today Grada Mainza Street and Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street), all the way to the city boundary at the Čnomerec stream. Still, with the construction of representative buildings of the first pavilion-type military complex along Ilica and Kolodvorska Street (today Republic of Austria Street) and to the west in the axis of the future Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street, for which the design of the Viennese architectural office Gruber & Völckner served as a template, the western part of Zagreb, then a rural suburb with the first railway station opened back in 1962 (South Railway Station, today West Railway Station), had the first encouragement for urban development and construction according to the 1887 Plan. Residential buildings would be built in this way, first along Ilica, and then along Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street (after World War II Ive Lole Ribara Street, and today Grada Mainza Street and Prilaz Baruna Filipovića Street), which is laid out in stages for the needs of communications between and around another five barracks and the Home Guard Company Hospital and the Home Guard Artillery Depot, which were built and expanded in the western part of the city until World War I. Namely, shortly after the construction of the Infantry Barracks, other military complexes were located in the western part of the city, and the army carried out the first planned urbanization there. After the first epoch of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, marked by the stylistic period of historicism, the barracks in the western part of the city remained in function after World War I, and changed their names in accordance with the new political formation, first the Kingdom of SCS, and then the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Thus, the former Infantry Barracks, or "Prince Rudolf Barracks" became the "King Alexander Barracks". After World War II, the barracks were abandoned and in the following decades they became a neglected complex without a purpose. As part of preparations for the development of the General Urban Plan for the City of Zagreb, which began in the late 1950s, the Urban Development Program of the City of Zagreb was developed in 1965. It anticipated the construction of city sub-centers. The western part would have two sub-centers, the first of which was planned for the former Infantry Barracks. After the adoption of the General Urban Plan, in December 1971, a decision was made to announce a competition for the development of this area, and the competition anticipated the demolition of nine out of 13 buildings of the former barracks (or eight, because the southwestern building would be adapted for the

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Municipality of Črnomerec). The competition conducted in 1977 brought quality solutions, and the barracks were demolished already in the following year (four buildings along today's Republic of Austria Street remain). The empty area was named French Republic Square (today's dr. Franjo Tuđman Square), after the nearby square north of the railway station building (until the end of World War II, Keglević Square). Criticism of the competition and competition solutions from 1977 suggested that the area of the former barracks, instead of new construction, should become a square, or a landscaped park area. Thus, it has remained undeveloped to this day, landscaped as a park with sweet chestnut plantings (according to the 1986 General Urban Plan), and competitions from the 1990s onwards for its landscaping at a higher level of urbanism that would be appropriate for the Lower Town failed to reconcile the views of the profession, the public, and city politics. The "Integrated City" study is the only comprehensive vision for the renewal of unconsolidated areas along the railway line that brings about the integration of urbanistically unresolved stretches such as the area of the former Infantry Barracks. It was developed in stages from 2010 to 2015 under the leadership of Nenad Fabijanić and the team of authors consisting of: Damir Pološki, Gordana Domić, Boris Koružnjak, Alan Braun and Snješka Knežević. In addition to landscaping the area of the former Infantry Barracks with regular plantings in a contemporary design and with a decent pavilion construction in the northern part of the scope (towards Ilica), the study specifies lowering the railway line into a tunnel from Črnomerec to Borongaj (including the "delta" on Savska), which would open up new possibilities for planning, public and landscaped park areas in the city center. After being built in a location where it prevented the possibility of a continuous extension of the Lower Town to the west, the Infantry Barracks marked the western part of Zagreb with representative buildings around the peripheral streets in a style typical of the European *fin-de-siècle*, and provided an impetus for further construction of the location. However, long after that first and formative period of planning and construction of the western part of Zagreb, which lasted until World War I and the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, everything was marked by degradation in the quality of the realizations. While resulting in high-quality solutions of the three prize-winning works, the competition for the architectural and urban design of the secondary center "French Republic Square" from 1977 failed to take into account the need for "open" space in a part of the city where there is a lack of undeveloped and landscaped park areas since the industrial complexes were retained in their existing locations (according to the 1965 Urban Development Program and the 1971 General Urban Plan). The demolition of nine out of 13 buildings of the former Infantry Barracks in 1978 opened up a Pandora's box: at the same time, buildings or parts of historical industrial complexes in the vicinity, such as "Franck's" three buildings by Kuno Waidmann from 1892/1893, were demolished; construction of city sub-centers according to the General Urban Plan in force (1971) was not carried out; historical industrial complexes like the Zagreb Brewery (mostly realized by Kuno Waidmann, 1892-1895) were extended, and thereby greatly devastated. The provisional arrangement that has been maintained in the area of the former Infantry Barracks to this day is not appropriate for the city center, and the focus on pressing issues in the organization of city functions (primarily traffic) puts any major development of public spaces in the background.

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3. The general hospital never took hold in that building, and the Tobacco Factory was temporarily located there instead.
4. Knežević, S: Zagreb's planned barracks from the Habsburg Monarchy (in Croatian), in: Proceedings of the 2nd Congress of Croatian Art Historians, 2007, p. 322.
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12. The study was commissioned by the City Office for Strategic Planning and Urban Development and the City Office for Construction, Utilities and Transport to examine the idea of removing the railway.
13. From the text of explanation of the "Integrated City" project.