

BAŤOVANY-PARTIZÁNSKE

SÚVISLOSTI / BACKGROUND

MESTO A JEHO ARCHITEKTI TOWN AND ITS ARCHITECT

Projektovú dokumentáciu jednotlivých satelitov spoločnosti Baťa spracovávali jednak priamo v Zlínne, najmä pokiaľ išlo o regulačné plány, návrhy významnejších stavieb akými boli spoločenské domy, kostoly či školy alebo o štandardizované stavby továrenských hál a rodinných domov či bytoviek. Každý satelit však mal vlastné stavebné oddelenie s projekčnou a realizačnou zložkou. Tu sa projekty zo zlínskeho centra prispôsobovali miestnym podmienkam. Stavebné oddelenie v Baťovanech viedol architekt František Fackenberg. Za realizáciu stavieb zodpovedal staviteľ Jozef Benko.

The Bařa satellite town's planning documentation was processed directly in Zlín included general plans of important constructions as e.g. community houses, churches or schools, or standardized production halls, family houses and blocks of flats. Each satellite had, however, its own construction office with planning and executive functions. Plans from Zlín's center were modified here to local conditions. A construction office in Bařovany was headed by František Fackenberg. Constructor Jozef Benko was responsible for the construction implementation part.

FRANTIŠEK FACKENBERG (20. 6. 1904 Viedeň - 2. 4. 1972 Bojnice) po absolvovaní štúdia na Vysokom učení technickom v Brne nastúpil v roku 1930 ako projektant do Zlínskej stavebnej spoločnosti. Až do roku 1938 pôsobil v Zlínene. Počas výstav Baťovian sa presťahoval do Bojníc. V Baťovanech viedol stavebné oddelenie. Až do polovice štyridsiatych rokov bol zamestnancom spoločnosti Baťa. Potom pracoval v Krajskom stredisku pamiatkovej starostlivosti a ochrany prírody v Bojniciach.

After graduating from the Technical Academy in Brno, František Fackenberg joined the Zlín Construction Company as a planner in 1930. He worked in Brno until 1938. He moved to Bojnice during the construction of Baťovany, where he headed the construction office. Until the middle of the 1940s, he was employed by Baťa Co. Then he worked at the County Center of Landmark Care and Environment Protection in Bojnice.

JIŘÍ VOŽENÍLEK (14. 8. 1909 Holešov - 4. 11. 1986 Praha) študoval architektúru v Prahe na Vysokej škole architektury a pozemního stavitelství. spoločnosti Baťa v Zlíně prišiel v roku 1937. Voženílek mal bohaté skúsenosti s plánovaním miest. Pracoval v zlínskej skupine pre regulačný plán Zlína a podieľal sa tiež na plánovaní niekoľkých satelitov (napr. Best v Holandsku, Tiszafeldvár v Maďarsku). Po vojne viedol stavenu kanceláriu Baťovych závodov. Podieľal sa aj na povojnovom regulačnom pláne Zlína (1946). Po odchode zo Zlína pôsobil v Prahe vo významných funkciách. Okrem územného regulačného plánu sa v Baťovanech podľa Voženílkových návrhov realizovali aj výrobné haly a slobodárne.

Jiří Voženílek studied architecture at Prague's Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering. He joined Baťa Co. in Zlín in 1937. Voženílek possessed rich experiences in town planning. He worked in Zlín group creating the town's general plan. He also participated in planning several satellite towns (e.g. Breda in Netherlands, Tiszaföldvár in Hungary). After WWII, he managed the construction office of Baťa Co. and was involved in the post-war general plan of Zlín (1946). After leaving Zlín, he occupied several important positions in Prague. His works in Baťovany included the town's territorial regulation plan and playgrounds, halls and dormitories as well.

MIROSLAV DROFA (25. 10. 1908 Plzeň - 1. 5. 1984 Zlín) navrhol pre Baťovany viaceré projekty významných spoločenských ale aj obytných stavieb. Bol absolventom Štátnej priemyselnej školy staviteľstva v Plzni. V spoločnosti Baťa spočiatku pracoval ako konštruktér a rozpočtár. Neskôr sa prepracoval do projekcie. Projektovať rodinné domy i priemyselné a spoločenské objekty. Na viacerých projektoch spolupracoval s Vladimírom Karfíkom. Pre novozriadené sídlo Baťovany navrhol spoločenský dom s kinom, ktoré sa nerealizoval, školu a radové bytové domy. Aj po vojne pôsobil v Zlíně v projekcii Svit. V Slovensko ešte navrhol niekoľko priemyselných areálov (pletiarske kombináty vo Vranove nad Topľou a v Košiciach).

Miroslav Drofa designed several important social and residential buildings for Baťovany. He accomplished the State Industrial Civil Engineering School in Plzeň. For Baťa Co. he worked as a constructor and budgeter, however, was promoted to the planning office later on. He designed family houses and industrial and social buildings as well. He collaborated with Vladimír Karfík on several projects. For the newly created town of Baťovany he designed a community house with a cinema (that was not implemented), a school and row family houses. After WWII he worked in Zlín in the planning office Svit, Slovakia, he designed several industrial complexes as well (knitting plants in Vranov nad Topľou and Košice).

VLADIMÍR KARFÍK (26. 10. 1901 Indrija, Slovinsko - 6. 6. 1996 Brno) bol jednou z kľúčových osobností Baťovej projekčnej kancelárie. V Baťovanoch sa však pod jeho návrhu realizovala len jedna stavba - rímskokatolícky kostol. Architektúru študoval v Prahe na Vysokom učení technickom v rokoch 1919 - 1924. Po skončení štúdia krátko pôsobil v Paríži u Le Corbusiera, potom v USA v ateliéri F. L. Wrighta. Od roku 1930 bol vedúci architektom Stavebnej kancelárie spoločnosti Baťa v Zlínne. V roku 1947 prišiel ako profesor Fakulty architektúry a pozemného stavitelstva SVŠT v Bratislave. Tu pôsobil až do roku 1968. Rozhodujúcim spôsobom sa podieľal na výstavbe Zlína i jeho satelitov po celom svete. Medzi jeho dielami vynikajú spoločenské a administratívne objekty spoločnosti Baťa v Zlínne (hodinovna, Společenský dům, 1931 - 1933, administratívna budova Baťa, 1936 - 1938), obchodné domy v Amsterdame a Liberci. Navrhol aj viacero typov bývania pre zamestnancov spoločnosti Baťa - rodinné i bytové domy. Na Slovensku okrem iného realizoval obchodný dom Baťa (1930) a Rímsko-katolícky kostol (1930 - 1932), oba v Bratislave. Po 2. svetovej vojne tu navrátil a postavil ešte viacero obytných, školských a priemyselných stavieb.

Vladimír Karfík was one of the key persons of Baťa's planning office. However, a Catholic church was the only building built in Baťovany based on his proposal. He studied architecture in Prague at Technical Academy in 1919 - 1924. After his studies, he worked in Paris for Le Corbusier and later in the United States at the studio of F. L. Wright. After 1930, he headed Baťa's Construction Office in Zlín. In 1947, he joined the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering SVŠT in Bratislava as a professor. He worked there until 1971. He substantially participated in the development of Zlín and its satellites all around the world. His works involve remarkable social and administrative buildings of Baťa Co. in Zlín (Hotel Social House 1931 - 1933, Baťa Administrative Building, 1936 - 1938), department stores in Amsterdam and Liverpool. He designed several types of housing units for Baťa employees, including family houses and blocks of flats. In Slovakia, he implemented the Baťa Department Store (1930) and a Roman Catholic Church (1930 - 1932), both in Bratislava. He designed and built here several residential, educational and industrial buildings after WWII.

Ďalšími zistenými autormi objektov v Baťovanoch - Partizánskom sú Hynek Adamec, K. Auermüller a František Kučera. Hynek Adamec pôsobil ako projektant v Zlíne a v Baťovanoch Partizánskom podľa jeho návrhu stavali jeden typ "dvojdomku", rodinného domu pre dve rodiny. K. Auermüller bol zamestnancom miestneho stavebného oddelenia Baťovych závodov. Podieľal sa na projektoch rodinných domov aj na spoločenských a školských stavbách. František Kučera (11. 7. 1905 Brno - ?) vypracoval jeden z návrhov na Spoločenský dom. Práce jeho, aj keď mierne pozmenený projekt sa nakoniec realizoval.

Other identified authors of buildings in Bařovany - Partizánske include Hynek Adamec, K. Auermüller and František Kučera. Hynek Adamec worked as a planner in Zlín. One type of his semi-detached houses was built in Bařovany - Partizánske as a family house for two families. K. Auermüller worked for a local construction office of Bařa Co. He participated in plans of family houses, social and school buildings. František Kučera elaborated one of the proposals for the Community House. His plan was implemented later on in a slightly modified version.



Baťovany v roku 1944. Pohľad z vyhliadky nad mestom / Baťovany in 1944. View from above the town

A black and white portrait photograph of a man from the chest up. He has short, dark hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The background is dark and indistinct.

A black and white head-and-shoulders portrait of a middle-aged man with dark, neatly styled hair. He has a high forehead and is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt. The background is plain and light-colored.

A black and white head-and-shoulders portrait of a middle-aged man. He has dark, neatly styled hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored dress shirt and a patterned necktie. He is smiling warmly at the camera, showing his teeth. The background is plain and light-colored.

Oslava práce

V minulých dňoch mali smrť Baťovancov opravodľovo oslavu práce. Žnie to snáď trochu extrémne — v no-
biežnej praxi sa toto už nečiní. Ako všetko ďalšieho
Nie, na tejto oslave nebolo takýchto »oficiálnych« rečí
a zdravie. Neci toho potrebuje nikto z prítomných. Ne-
bolo tu rečnenia, nebolo aplauzov, ale zato bolo na
Bol to po-
Bol dobre vyk

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A black and white photograph capturing a group of approximately 25-30 men seated at long, narrow tables in a large, formal dining hall. The men are all dressed in dark, well-tailored suits and ties, giving the scene a professional or celebratory atmosphere. They are arranged in several rows, facing towards the camera. The tables are covered with white tablecloths and are decorated with small, dark floral centerpieces. The room itself is spacious, with high ceilings supported by visible wooden beams. Overhead, several large, simple pendant lights provide illumination. On the left wall, there's a large window with a decorative valance. To the right, a doorway leads to another part of the building. A single framed picture hangs on the wall above the doorway. The overall composition is one of a formal gathering or a special occasion.

Stavebné oddelenie pri spoločnom obede v spoločenskom dome v roku 1941 / Construction office team during a common lunch in the Community house in 1941.