

EDO ŠEN



Arhitekt, redovni profesor Tehničke visoke škole u Zagrebu.

Zagreb, 10. III. 1877.

Zagreb, 16. VI. 1949.

Sahranjen na groblju u Samoboru.

Dopisni član Umjetničkog razreda (radni sastav) od 16. V. 1935.

Architect, professor at the Technical College in Zagreb.

Zagreb, 10 March 1877

Zagreb, 16 June 1949

Buried at the Samobor cemetery.

Corresponding member of the Arts Department (actively participating),
from 16 May 1935.

1882–94.

Osnovna i srednja škola (realka) u Zagrebu, ispit zrelosti položio 1894.

1894–1901.

Studij arhitekture na Tehničkoj visokoj školi u Beču, diplomirao vrlo dobrim uspjehom 23. XI. 1900. Nakon završenog studija radi u ateljeru prof. Maksa Fabijanija, a usto je asistent kod prof. Hinträgera na bečkoj tehničkoj visokoj školi.

1901–08.

Vraća se u Zagreb i kao inženjerski pristav stupa u službu Gradskog poglavarstva, gdje kao jedini arhitekt vodi sve tehničke poslove zgradarstva te referadu građevnog inspektorata.

1905.

S arhitektima Kovačićem, Bastlom i Podhorskim osniva prvi Klub hrvatskih arhitekata u Zagrebu.

1908–19.

Imenovan je profesorom Graditeljske škole u Zagrebu (od 1919. samostalna Državna tehnička srednja škola), koja je uz Obrtnu školu osnovana 1892. Predavao je temeljne predmete: Nauka o slogu (arhitektonski oblici), Građevni sastavci (konstrukcije) i Građevne osnove (projektiranje zgrada). Bila je to sve do 1919. (do osnivanja Tehničke visoke škole u Zagrebu) jedina nastavna ustanova za obrazovanje građevnih stručnjaka – graditelja. Šen je pedantnim radom i znanjem pokazao i svoje izvanredne pedagoške sposobnosti. Dokazali su to naši brojni vrtni stručnjaci koji su temelje svoga znanja stekli i sposobnosti svoje razvili u ono doba na Graditeljskoj školi kod prof. Šena (među inim: Mladen Kauzlaric, Juraj Denzler, Ivan Velikonja, Stjepan Planić, Juraj Neidhardt, Antun Ulrich, Lavoslav Horvat).

1882–94

Completed elementary and secondary modern school in Zagreb, with a school-leaving examination in 1894.

1894–1901

Studied architecture at the Advanced Technical School in Vienna, graduating on 23 November, 1900. After graduation Šen was employed in the studio of Professor Maks Fabiani and held the position of assistant to Professor Hinträger at the Advanced Technical School in Vienna.

1901–08

Returning to Zagreb, he took employment as an adjunct with the City Council. Being the only architect, Šen controlled all technical architectural work and administered the construction inspection.

1905

Together with the architects Kovačić, Bastl and Podhorski, Šen was the founder of the first Club of Croatian Architects in Zagreb.

1908–19

He was nominated a teacher at the Secondary Building School in Zagreb (an independent National Technical Secondary School from 1919 onwards), which was established at the same time as the Trades School in 1892. He taught the following basic courses: Architectural Styles, Building Constructions, and Building Design. Until 1919 (when the Higher Technical School was established), it was the only educational institution for the training of qualified builders. Besides an extensive knowledge and exact method in his work, Šen showed also remarkable teaching abilities. The result were numerous excellent professionals who acquired their basic knowledge and developed their abilities while studying with Professor Šen at the Secondary Building School (amongst them Mladen Kauzlaric,



Osiguravajuća zadruga Croatia, Zagreb, Masarykova 1, 1910.

Croatia Insurance Cooperative, 1 Masarykova, St., Zagreb, 1910

1909–43.

Stječe dozvolu za rad kao ovlašteni civilni arhitekt (1909). – U dugogodišnjoj praksi projektirao je i realizirao mnogo raznovrsnih građevina te s uspjehom sudjelovao na javnim arhitektonskim natječajima. Omogućio je mnogim darovitim studentima da u njegovu atelijeru stječu nova znanja i iskustva od već tada priznatog svestranog stručnjaka-praktičara.

1919–43.

Među prvima, 3. rujna 1919. imenovan je redovnim profesorom novoosnovane Tehničke visoke škole u Zagrebu, a 25. rujna iste godine izabran je za prvog rektora za školsku godinu 1919/20. – U iduće 24 godine djeluje na Tehničkoj visokoj školi kao nastavnik u odgoju visokokvalificiranih tehničkih kadrova, predavajući predmete: Nauk o slogu, Građevni sastavci i Građevne osnove – projektiranje. Prisilno je umirovljen u siječnju 1943. nakon 35-godišnjeg pedagoškog staža. Kroz to je vrijeme svoje svestrano znanje i veliko iskustvo zdušno, nesebično i neumorno

Juraj Denzler, Ivan Velikonja, Stjepan Planić, Juraj Neidhardt, Antun Ulrich, Lavoslav Horvat).

1909–43

Sen acquired a licence to work as a registered civil architect (1909). In his long practice he designed and executed a great variety of buildings and successfully participated in public architectural competitions. He enabled a number of talented students to learn in his studio and gain experience from such a many-sided and already acknowledged expert architect as he was.

1919–43

He was one of the first teachers to be nominated full professor at the newly founded Higher Technical School in Zagreb on 3 September, 1919. On 25 September of the same year he was elected the first Rector for the academic year 1919/20. During the following 24 years he was active lecturing at the Higher Technical School, teaching many generations of students. The courses he taught included Theory of Styles, Building Constructions, and Building



Stambena zgrada, Zagreb, Gundulićeva 7, 1928.

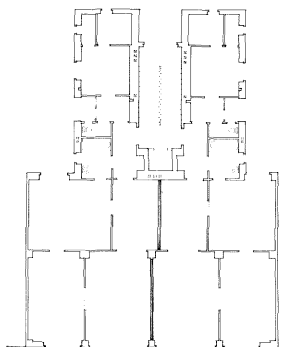
Residential building, 7 Gundulićeva St., Zagreb, 1928

prenašao na mlađe generacije studenata, a usto, zajedno sa svojim kolegama, stalno je upravljao i bio zaokupljen radom na unapređenju organizacije naše tehničke nastave.

Od osnivanja Fakulteta njegove velike teškoće bile su nedovoljne i nepodesne prostorije za rad. Godine 1936. odobrena je izgradnja novih školskih objekata na zemljištu između Kačićeve i Hochmanove ulice (uz zgradu Tvornice duhana), Klaićeve ulice, Ulice 8, maja 1945. i Jukićeve ulice. Savjet Fakulteta povjerio je prof. Šenu da uz pomoć asistenta arh. Milovana Kovačevića izradi projektni elaborat, koji je dovršen ujesen 1937. Projektom je predviđena izgradnja triju paralelnih četverokatnih zgrada, međusobno povezanih nižim objektima s predavaonicama, institutima, radionicama itd. Prva zgrada uz Kačićevu ulicu predviđena je za Arhitektonski, građevinski i geodetski odjel, druga zgrada za Strojarski, brodograđevni i elektrotehnički odjel,

Design. He was forced to retire in January 1943 after 35 years of teaching. During this time he was devoted to transmitting his manysided knowledge and great experience to the young generations of students tirelessly and unselfishly. At the same time, together with his colleagues, Šen took part in running the institution and developing the organization of technical studies in Zagreb.

From the beginning, the Faculty faced great difficulties owing to the lack of adequate premises. In 1936 the building of the new faculty premises was planned on the site bordered by Kačićeva, Hochmanova (next to the tobacco factory building), Klaićeva, 8th May and Jukićeva streets. The Faculty Council entrusted Professor Šen with the project. He was to work with the help of his assistant lecturer, architect Milovan Kovačević. The project design was completed in the autumn of 1937, providing for the construction of three parallel four-storey buildings connected with each other by lower buildings containing lecture rooms, laboratories, workshops, etc. The first building, along Kačićeva Street, was meant for the Department of



Stambena ugrađena zgrada, Zagreb, Gundulićeva 34, 1932.

Residential row-house, 34 Gundulićeva St., Zagreb, 1932

a treća (uz Hochmanovu ul.) za Kemijsko-tehnološki odjel.

Za novoosnovani Rudarski odjel naknadno je, na zemljištu istočno od Kačićeve ulice, projektirana četvrta zgrada, koja bi se mostom preko ulice spojila s prvom zgradom. Prema projektu prof. Šena iste je godine uz Kačićevu ulicu započeta izgradnja prve zgrade i ona je dovršena 1940. godine.

Pored Viktora Kovačića, Huga Ehrlicha, i Edo Šen pripada među one koji su tražili i stvarali naš novi arhitektonski izraz. Nakon skladno komponirane klasicističke zgrade u Boškovićevoj 7 (1913–14), uočljiva je na njegovim djelima evolucija prema suvremenim shvaćanjima i prema formama moderne, koju on prolazi sređeno i postupno (1928. stambeni objekt Gundulićeva 7, pa onda Oceanografski institut u Splitu, natječaj 1930, već bez tragova historizma, a stambena zgrada u Gundulićevoj 34 iz 1932. pripada među

Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, the second for the Department of Mechanical, Naval and Electrical Engineering, and the third one (along Hochmanova Street) for the Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology. The newly established Department of Mining was allotted the site for its future building, east of Kačićeva Street. This building was eventually to be linked to the first one by a bridge spanning the street. The construction of the first building along Kačićeva Street, began that same year according to Professor Šen's design and was completed in 1940.

With Viktor Kovačić and Hugo Ehrlich, Edo Šen belonged to the group of architects who searched for and created a new architectural expression typical for this country. After the harmoniously designed classicist building at 7 Boškovićevo Street (1913–14), his projects showed an evolution towards modern concepts and modernist forms. His development is orderly and in stages (the residential building at 7 Gundulićeva Street in 1928 and the Oceanographic Institute in Split, 1930, competition entry, show no traces of



Stambena ugrađena zgrada,
Zagreb, Gundulićeva 34, 1932.

Residential row-house,
34 Gundulićeva St., Zagreb, 1932

njegova najbolja djela u duhu naše moderne). Svojim djelom ističe se naročito u sposobnosti usklađivanja suprotnosti u kojima se razvijala naša arhitektura u prvoj četvrtini ovoga stoljeća, kad se pojavom secesije pomalo oslobađa stilsko-historijskih oblika i akademizma, a tridesetih godina i same secesije. Arhitektura prof. Šena odlikuje se nenametljivošću, smislom za skladno sređivanje i oblikovanje te jasnim arhitektonskim konstruktivnim rješenjima.

Prof. Šen, kao dugogodišnji gradski zastupnik te dvadesetogodišnjim radom kao član Gradskog građevnog odbora, vrlo je angažirano surađivao u rješavanju velikog broja problema grada Zagreba, a posebno u pripremi radovima za donošenje regulatorne osnove. Tako je 1935. samoinicijativno izradio (zajedno s arh. M. Kovačevićem) studiju regulacije Kaptola, želeći da pospiješi i omogući što brže rješenje tog problema, koji se ni nakon provedenog natječaja (1908) i velikog uspjeha Viktora Kovačića (kao ni nakon kasnijeg prijedloga arh. Ml. Kauzlarića iz 1928. pa ni nakon prijedloga arh. J. Neidhardta iz 1930. a ni nakon za taj problem neuspjelog međunarodnog natječaja 1930) nije uspio riješiti u proteklih 27 godina. No ni taj Šenov pokušaj, kao ni razni regulacijski planovi Gradskog građ. ureda, nisu ni do danas donijeli konačno rješenje tog važnog problema za uređenje grada Zagreba.

historicism, while the residential building at 34 Gundulićeva Street, 1932, belongs among his best projects built in the spirit of the Croatian modernism). Šen exhibited a particular ability to harmonize contrasts of the architecture developed in the first quarter of this century, when little by little historicist styles and academism were abandoned and Art Nouveau was accepted, to be itself left behind in the thirties. The architectural designs produced by Professor Šen are distinguished by their subtlety, by a sense of harmonious order of forms, and by clear architectural structural solutions.

Having been active as a city councillor for many years and a member of the City Planning Committee for twenty years, Professor Šen was committed to finding solutions for the numerous problems of the city of Zagreb. He therefore cooperated with particular assiduity in the preparatory work for the city traffic scheme. In 1935 he produced a study of traffic regulation at Kaptol (together with architect M. Kovačević, wishing to facilitate a speedy solution of the problem which had remained unsolved for 27 years, in spite of a competition (1908), and the great success of Viktor Kovačić (as well as the later proposals by the architects M. Kauzlaric in 1928, and J. Neidhardt in 1930, and the unsuccessful international competition in 1930). But neither Šen's attempt nor the various traffic regulation schemes proposed by the City Building Board have succeeded in solving this important urban planning problem of the city of Zagreb to this day.

DJELA (izbor):

1910.

Osiguravajuća zadruga Croatia (sada RO Informator), četverokatna poslovno-stambena ugrađena zgrada, s lokalima u prizemlju, Zagreb, ugao Masarykove 1 i Preradovićeve ulice.

1911.

Stambena ugrađena zgrada, trokatna, s lokalima u prizemlju, Zagreb, Petrinjska 3.

1913–14.

Stambena ugrađena zgrada, trokatna, s provozom u dvorište, Zagreb, Boškovićeve 7.

1914.

Stambena ugrađena zgrada, trokatna, Zagreb, ugao Boškovićeve 23 i Draškovićeve ulice.

1927.

Arhitekt Viktor Kovačić, monografija-mapa. Napisao i izdao u vlastitoj nakladi, tekst 14 str. + 25 tabla. – Prva monografija o jednom našem arhitektu. Izuzetan stručni i izdavački pothvat, vrlo kvalitetan bakrotisak i reprezentativna oprema.

1928.

Stambena ugrađena zgrada, četverokatna, s lokalima u prizemlju, Zagreb, ugao Gundulićeve 7 i Varšavske ulice. Ulaz iz Gundulićeve a kolni uvoz iz Varšavske. Potkrovlje iznad glavnog vijenca, s mansardnim stanovima, izgrađeno kasnije.

1928–30.

Stambena ugrađena zgrada bivšeg Ministarstva šuma i ruda, natječajni projekt – I. nagrada i realizacija četverokatnog objekta, Zagreb, ugao Ulice Božidara Adžije i Solovjevićeve ulice.

1929.

Novi Narodni muzej, studijski projekt, Zagreb, Strossmayerov trg 14 (na mjestu današnjeg Kemijskog laboratorija).

1931.

Agrarna banka Beograd, natječajni projekt – I. nagrada.

1932.

Stambena peterokatna ugrađena zgrada, s lokalima u prizemlju i s provozom, Zagreb, Gundulićeva 34.

1933–34.

Niz stambenih ugrađenih zgrada JAZU, natječajni projekt – I. nagrada i realizacija četverokatnih zgrada (kasnije studentski domovi), Zagreb, Trg žrtava fašizma 10 do 13 (čitava južna strana trga).

1935.

Regulacija Kaptola, studija s popratnim ilustriranim katalogom, prikazana na posebnoj javnoj izložbi (zajedno s arh. Milovanom Kovačevićem).

1936–37.

Novogradnje Tehničkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, na zemljištu između Kačićeve i Hochmanove, te Klaićeve, Ulice 8. maja 1945. i Jukićeve ulice. Izrađen i odobren projekt (zajedno s arh. Milovanom Kovačevićem).

1937–40.

Zgrada Arhitektonsko-gradevinsko-geodetskog odjela Tehničkog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, izrada izvedbenog projekta i realizacija četverokatnog (u sjevernom dijelu trokatnoga) slobodnostojećeg objekta, Kačićeva 26 (zajedno s prof. J. Denzlerom).

PROJECTS (Selection)

1910

Croatia Insurance Cooperative (now Informator Publishers building), four-storey office and residential structure, with commercial areas on the ground floor, corner of 1 Massarykova and Preradović Streets, Zagreb.

1911

Residential row house, three-storeys with commercial areas on the ground floor, 3 Petrinjska, Zagreb.

1913–14

Residential row house, three storeys, with a vehicle passage into the courtyard, 7 Boškovića Street, Zagreb.

1914

Residential building, three storeys, corner of 23 Boškovića and Draškovića Streets, Zagreb.

1927

Architect Viktor Kovačić, monograph and album. Written and published by the author, 14 pp. + 24 tables. The first monograph on a Croatia architect. An extraordinary publishing achievement.

1928

Residential building, four storeys, with commercial areas on the ground floor, corner of 7 Gundulićeva and Varšavske Streets, Zagreb. The entrance is from Gundulićeva, the vehicle access from Varšavska Street. The mansard with apartments above the main cornice was added later.

1928–30

Residential building, of the former Ministry of Forestry and Mining, competition entry, first prize and execution of a four-storey structure, corner of Božidara Adžije and Solovjevićeva Streets, Zagreb.

1929

The New National Museum, study project, 14 Strossmayer Square (on the site of the present Chemical Laboratory).

1931

The Land Bank in Belgrade, competition entry, first prize.

1932

Residential five-storey row house, with commercial areas on the ground floor and a vehicle passage, 34 Gundulićeva Street, Zagreb.

1933–34

Row of residential buildings of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, competition entry, first prize and execution of four-storey structures (later used as student halls of residence), 10–13 Trg Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb (the entire southern side of the square).

1935

Traffic regulation of Kaptol, a study with accompanying illustrated catalogue, presented in a special public exhibition (together with architect Milovan Kovačević).

1936–37

New buildings of the Technical Faculty, University of Zagreb, on the site bordered by Kačićeva, Hochmanova, Klaićeva, 8th of May, and Jukićeva Streets. Design (prepared with Milovan Kovačević) completed and approved.

1937–40

Building of the Department of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy of the Technical Faculty of Technology, University of Zagreb, detailed plans and execution of a four-storey free-standing building, 26 Kačićeva Street (with Professor J. Denzler).