

MODERN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN HUNGARY

Research plan on re-examination of changing tendencies of the 20th- century church architecture of the Roman Catholic Church

VUKOSZÁVLYEV, ZORÁN – BAKU, ESZTER – URBÁN, ERZSÉBET

BME Faculty of Architecture, Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation, Budapest

Abstract

Scientific research of the sacral architectural heritage became accentuated in the international discourse of the last decades, and its significance is more important in the correspondence of the architectural system of the post-socialist countries. Historical analysis modulates the account of these buildings not only in a national relation, but also in a comparison with the international processions. The research examines the church architecture with interdisciplinary approach, and its aim is giving a synthesizing assess in an international context. It is emphasizes the necessity of the comparison of the parallel architectural processes with a broader international spread of the results – referring to special national characteristics –, and it could also give new aspects to the current researches in the international scientific medium.

Appearance, spread and tendency changings of the modern style by the architecture of the Roman Catholic Church in the 20th century, which is considered as its most valuable period, is worthy of analysing not only in an international context (comparing to the parallel Italian and German processes during the mid-war period, or just referring on the Belgian and Scandinavian relations in the 1960-70s), but also in a national church architectural correlation. Effects of the modern church architecture appear by the Protestant Churches as well. Several architectural solutions could be demonstrably drawn a parallel with the form experiments appearing in the Catholic church architecture – mainly it holds true in respect of 1920–45, but in a fewer number it appears in the architecture of the 1970s with the renewing structural constructing and aesthetic changes. Elaboration of these questions of the topic can support further scientific explorations, which examine the processes of the national architecture of the 1960–70s.

Keywords

modernism · Hungarian · sacred · church architecture · national movement

1. SCIENTIFIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND – MODERNISM IN HUNGARIAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE FROM MID-WAR PERIOD TO THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGE

The presentation of the church-building activity of the most significant Hungarian Church is known through historiographies of architecture.¹ However, in the disintegrating style categories of the period starting from the turn of the century, the discussion of the records is not unified. It is pushed into the background because of both quantitative and qualitative predominance of the many building types. It remains to be handled as a separate category, and is still treated with special importance through its unique works that represent the progressive side of the period between the two world wars, but its more complete analysis and synthesizing evaluation of its place in the era fall behind from the 1920s. The trends appearing at the end of the decade prefer not to use the classical form of expression.² The progressive direction represented mainly by the Catholic Church has a major role in the spread of modern architecture in Hungary (the same change can be experienced in case of smaller churches), which is based on the broadening of cultural relationships (particularly Italian and German orientation) of the time.³ In addition to the first modern churches that appeared in the 1930s,⁴

1 Sisa, József – Wiebenson, Dora (szerk.): *Magyarország építészetének története*. Vince Kiadó, Budapest 1998.; Marosi, Ernő: *Magyar falusi templomok – Építészeti hagyományok*. Corvina, Budapest 1975.; Cserháti József – Esze, Tamás – Levárdy, Ferenc – Arató, Miklós: *Egyházi épületek és műtárgyak gondozása*. Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata, Budapest 1971.; Levárdy, Ferenc: *Magyar templomok művészete*. Szent István Társulat, Budapest 1982.

2 Pamer, Nóra: *Magyar építészet a két világháború között*. Műszaki Kiadó, Budapest 1986.; Ferkai, András: *Buda építésze a két világháború között*. MTA Művészettörténeti Kutatóintézet, Budapest 1995.; Somogyi, Antal: *A modern katolikus művészet*. Dom, Budapest 1933.; Jajczay, János: *Mai magyar egyházművészet*. Révai, Budapest 1938.

3 Ferkai, András: *Építészet a két világháború között*. In: Sisa–Wiebenson, 275–304.; P. Szűcs, Julianna: *A római iskola*. Corvina Kiadó, Budapest 1987.; Gábor, Eszter: *A Római iskola építésze*. *Művészet* 1977/12. 11–15.

4 Baku, Eszter: Weichinger Károly és a pécsi Pálos Templom és kolostor építéstörténete. In: Sarbak, Gábor (ed.): *Pálosaink és Pécs*. (Művelődéstörténeti Műhely, Rendtörténeti konferenciák; 4.) Szent István Társulat, Budapest 2016. 133–150.; Baku, Eszter: *A pécsi Szent Mihály-temetőkápolna története és recepciója*. *Építés-Építészettudomány* Vol.43. (2015) No.1–2. 95–118.; Baku, Eszter: *L'influenza del Novecento italiano nell'architettura ungherese tra le due guerre mondiali*. *THEMA: Rivista dei Beni Culturali Ecclesiastici* Paper 2014.11.08. < [https://www.themaprogetto.it/influenza-novecento-italiano-nellarchitettura-](https://www.themaprogetto.it/influenza-novecento-italiano-nellarchitettura-ungherese-guerre-mondiali/)

the architectural attitude characterized as conservative – basically devoted to historic styles – remains of course, but spreading and acceptance of modern architecture increase during the two decades up to the middle of the century.⁵ Due to the cooperation of the state and church the construction activity expanded with the representation of modern architecture.⁶

The tendency changes can be related to the period changes of the Hungarian architecture after 1945 (with the exception of the short-lived period of socialist realism) – as its entirety can be related to social changes (often under politically directed cultural supervisory). In the second half of the 20th century, the strengthening Hungarian building industry followed the international trends more and more: structural construction developed rapidly, therefore a greater emphasis was put on engineering aesthetics, and the development of the profane field also appeared in church architecture – which was still alive despite of the anticlerical circumstances – thus continuing the processes of the first half of the century.⁷

Researches of the last two decades pointed out that we can drop the axiom of not having church architecture in Hungary for 40 years.⁸ Although the number of church constructions has been very low compared to the first half of the century, maybe just because of this the characteristics of modern Hungarian history of architecture appear far more sharply in case of the small number of established churches. A scientifically deep, comprehensive analysis of the Hungarian church architecture of the post-Second World War period has not been made yet, therefore the research specifically examines the usability of the previous partial results with the thorough exploration of the period 1950–1989. It analyses the design practice reflective

ungherese-guerre-mondiali/> (2014)

5 Katona, Vilmos – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: *Modern Tradition and Liturgy – The Ways of Modernism in Hungarian Church Architecture in 20th Century*. *Architektúra & Urbanizmus* Vol.46. (2012) No.1–2. 2–23.

6 Somogyi, Antal: *Vallás és modern művészet*. Szent István Társulat, Budapest 1927.; Jajczay op.cit.; Baku, Eszter – Csíky, Balázs: *Hagyomány és újítás – Katolikus egyházművészet a két világháború közötti Magyarországon*. In: *Prohászka-tanulmányok 2009–2012*. Székesfehérvári Püspöki és Székeskáptalani Levéltár, Székesfehérvár 2012. 286–308.

7 Rév, Ilona: *Templomépítészetünk ma*. Corvina, Budapest 1987.

8 Lantos, Edit: *Római katolikus templomépítészet Magyarországon 1945 után – Az 1945 és 1957 közötti időszak*. *Művészettörténeti értesítő* Vol.58. (2009) No.2. 223–244.; Vukoszávlyev, Zorán – Urbán, Erzsébet: *Magyarország templomépítésze 1945–1964 között – Vázlat az alkotóművészi értékeléssel megállapítható építészeti folytonosságról*. *Építés-Építészettudomány* Vol.44. (2016) No.3–4. 247–315.

to international processes – that still existed during the ideological oppression – in this new aspect.⁹ Thus, the process of critical historiography of domestic architecture is extended to the peculiar milieu of church architecture. The overall exploration and the analytical examination of the building practice of the recent past can give the synthesizing evaluation of the era – extending the familiarization of church architecture of the two decades from 1930 to 1950, after the appearance of the already accepted modern architecture.

2. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS – CONTINUITY AFTER INTERRUPTION

According to the basic hypothesis, the transformation processes of the society is basically well modelled by the architectural trend change, that could lead to the balanced evaluation of the church architecture before and after the Second World War. At the same time, those engaged in the history of architecture basically don't pay a particular attention to the presentation of the church building activity regarding the period after the Second World War – this is well explained by the political change occurring at the end of the 1940s, that means an ideological censorship as well. Beyond certain exceptional case studies, they didn't deal with church architecture in a comprehensive manner – this deficiency is intended to be made up by the revising architectural criticism that started off near the turn of the millennium.¹⁰ Analysing this feature of the process is to prove the research hypothesis that this church building activity still subsisting in these relatively limited conditions appeared in the sacred architecture, too, with the accelerating pace of changes in architecture, similarly to the previous (including a quarter of a century) era.¹¹

9 Christ-Janer, Albert – Foley, Mary Mix: *Modern church architecture – A guide to the form and spirit of 20th century religious buildings*. McGraw-Hill Book Company Dodge Book Department, New York–Toronto–London 1962.; Stock, Wolfgang Jean: *Europäischer Kirchenbau 1900–1950 European Church Architecture*. Prestel, München-Berlin-London-New York 2006.; Stock, Wolfgang Jean: *Europäischer Kirchenbau 1950–2000 European Church Architecture*. Prestel, München-Berlin-London-New York 2002.

10 Lantos, Edit: Három-négy egyszerű pasztellszín – A II. Vatikáni Zsinat liturgikus rendelkezéseinek hatása a templomokra és a templomba járókra. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.8. (2008) No.46. 42–46.; Dóczy, Erika: „Míg kövekből templomot emelnek, kövekként maguk is templommá épüljenek...” – Szakrális építészet Magyarországon 1945–1989. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.8. (2008) No.46. 47–51.

11 Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Church At The Border – Church

The excavation corresponding to the hypothesis of the research may be concentrated into two main periods – the division basically has a social reason. The period from the turn of the century to the 1950s is the time when the principles of modern architecture had their unfolding and golden age in the Roman Catholic church architecture. The use of modern structures/building materials in a wider and wider range in church architecture from the 1990s becomes the subject of examination, that is complemented by the appearance of the modern as an aesthetic category from the 1930s. In this period, through the tight cooperation of the church and the state this said-to-be progressive architectural trend appears in its overall style unity. In the years following the Second World War, the primary task was the restoration of the damaged building stock – while more churches were built until the mid-1950s, mainly designed by the great master builders of the modern. (The life work of Bertalan Árkay, who studied at the Roman Hungarian Academy and had a major role in the design of the church of Városmajor, became complete with this activity.) So the decade following 1945 is a transition, but the political turn occurring at the end of the 1940s had a significant influence not only on the role of the church but on religiousness as well. Despite of the overlap, the second research period starting with the 1950s has new characteristics. Hungarian architecture continuously developed according to political purposes and along the technical possibilities provided by the building industry. In this anticlerical period, church architecture could survive, though with a small number of new buildings – researchers give account of the construction of some 200 monuments, but the referred renovations and low-quality architectural works make up a great part of these. The change in the liturgical space needs after 1967 determined by the Second Vatican Council and the new structural possibilities (airy engineering supporting structures and the use of trussings providing large spanning) had a further effect on the development. Thus, the results of our architecture in the peculiar cultural-social environment simultaneously appeared in church architecture, which led to a more profane effect of the spaces. This development correlates to the international tendencies, since the 1960-70s were about the modesty of sacred spaces. From the mid-1970s (the Hungarian government

Architecture in Hungary from the start of 20th Century. In: Longa, Giorgio Della – Marchesi, Antonio – Zahner, Walter (eds.): *Arte Architettura Liturgia Esperienze internazionali a confronto 6. – Atti dell'8° Convegno Internazionale Venezia 21 e 22 ottobre 2010*. Alcion Edizioni, Venezia 2014. 17–41.

re-established a formal relationship with the Vatican) the domestic church building activities expanded, its qualitative features improved on a general level. The change of regime may be less decisive in this point of view: the records increase in number, but the proportion of high-quality buildings decrease. As an extension of our hypothesis we can state that despite of the diverse turns of the historic background and the rapid change of architectural trends, the second period defined from the 1950s is considered to be steady. The modern architectural monuments having significant qualities provide a broad base of the research.

Proving the research hypothesis regarding the period 1930–2000 of our national architecture can show the integration of the results that appeared due to the engineering and artistic development of modern architecture to the church architecture, that draws an international comparison and highlights its specialties mainly according to the peculiar cultural-social environment of the second half of the century. Thus, through these well definable records, it leads to the understanding of the processes of architecture in a broader sense. Beyond the theoretical embeddedness relating to engineering sciences, it relates to the present trends of historiography. The examination of church architecture of the 20th century Roman Catholic Church provides a guideline for the evaluating analysis of the contemporary architectural processes through the more thorough recognition of the records already treated as traditions of modern architecture.¹²

3. THE METHODOLOGY OF THE PROJECT – COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SCIENTIFIC LEVELS

The examined scope of monuments are more than a hundred buildings created by the 20th century church constructions of the Roman Catholic Church – but beyond the exploratory, data collecting basic research, the goal is to examine particularly the style tendencies of modern architecture. The defined records naturally

rely on the architectural results of the antecedents built in historic styles, but concentrate on the practice appearing in the church building of the modern architectural movement starting off in the 1930s. The structural system of the buildings, the aesthetic demands of shaping, the rational and symbolic forming of space organization and mass composition can be detected even in the very fast changes of architectural style periods. The target group of the examination that covers an approximately 70-year period gives sufficient objects for synthesizing examinations – defining the typical groups and understanding the trend changes more thoroughly.

The methodology of the research focuses on the sacred buildings constructed in the specified time limits as a primary source. In the first phase of the research, the aim is to create a database that takes the Roman Catholic church architecture of a century into account regardless of style. Already being a stopgap itself, the photographic overview catalogue serves as the starting point of the examination based on further systematic researches in mostly archives and public collections. Under the guidance of the chief researcher university students cooperate in the creation of the database. The detailed, thorough collection research is ensured by including PhD students and an outside archivist. In parallel with this, the systematic research of those buildings that have a key importance in the cognition and implementation of modern architecture and international modern on a base of whether structural or style criticism, is already going on at this early stage.

The next level of the research is to designate the building stock that will be the subject of a narrower analysis.¹³ The architectural framework and a more detailed description of those churches that are considered to be the most significant are completed with the involvement of university students, as well as the determination of their place in the history of architecture. The monograph-like case studies about some churches that represent outstanding architectural value could form a more proper picture about the practice of an era through the deeper cognition of a given

12 Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Church in Between – Church Architecture in Hungary on the Millennium. In: Aschner, Juan Pablo (ed.): *UIA 2011 TOKYO Academic Program: Research Papers and Design Works*. Japan Institute of Architects, Tokyo 2011. 276–280.; Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Contemporary Hungarian Church-Architecture – Re-interpretation of a broken tradition on the turn of the millenium. In: Fernández-Cobián, Esteban (ed.): *Between Concept and Identity*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne 2014. 133–142.

13 Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Resistance to oppression – Case study of the Hungarian Catholic Church Architecture 1945–1989. In: Tostões, Ana – Ferreira, Zara (eds.): *14th International DoCoMoMo Conference – Adaptive Reuse*. DoCoMoMo International, Lisbon 2016. 576–581.; Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Perception of Latin America's church architecture in the time of II Vatican Council – Studies from East-Central Europe. (La percepción de la arquitectura eclesial latinoamericana en la época del Concilio Vaticano II. – Estudios desde la Europa centro-oriental.) *Actas del Congreso Internacional de Arquitectura Religiosa Contemporánea IV*. (2015) 46–53.

building history and designer attitude. The exploration and subtle analysis of the theoretical background make ground for the monograph-based synthesizing researches. During this phase, under the lead of the chief researcher and the senior researcher, comparative analyses are made that aim to explore the modern architectural processes. The fundamental challenge of this synthesizing research that runs through the entire project is the demonstration of those tendencies that combine the sacred architecture of a century.

In the process of the research, a separate evaluation would be made for not only the processes that have an outstanding significance in the history of architecture, but also for those areas that count as subfields but haven't been examined deeply yet. The topic assignments would be to analyse the tendency changes of development corresponding to the periods of modern architecture with comparative analyses covering several decades: structural development, appearance of applied materials that have an effect on shaping, engineering-rational and artistic-symbolic manner of building, change of function schemes of the liturgical space, hierarchy of spatial shaping with architectural means, illumination issues of the altar space, which can be treated as the most important spatial element. A connection would be provided for the researches of not only the engineering sciences but also social sciences that, given the type of building, deals with liturgy as well.

The research program becomes useful for the participants in several fields. The results of the explaining part of the research are imparted by senior researchers in the form of courses in the graduate architectural education. The students participating in the research process make studies in the framework of Scientific Students' Association. Beside senior researchers the PhD students are given the opportunity to understand and acquire the methodology, and may conduct sub-researches having independent scientific results, which they can discuss in professional circles by conference participations. Thus, the applied program has responsibility in the education of researchers as well.

4. EXPECTED RESULTS – SYNTHESIS THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

The database created as a result of the research helps the practice of the domestic church architectural research of the period, and creates the opportunity to interpret the Hungarian sacred architecture of the 20th

century in a new context. The research, that considers the previous exploratory works of modern church architectural traditions of the Roman Catholic churches as a basis and extends its processes to the second half of the 20th century, works with a well definable monument stock. The outstanding architectural values are examined in engineering and aesthetic aspects – fitted into the general processes of the national architecture and evaluated in its interaction.

Covering a hundred years, the research treats the first quarter of the 20th century as the preliminaries, while the last decade as the fading of the tendencies. The domestic appearance of the modern in church architecture created outstanding cultural values. The civil engineering works created by the most complex, meaningful architectural and most spectacular, symbolic structures are the milestones of our national architecture. Comprehensive examination, subtle analysis and the century-spanning steady evaluation of them are a priority.

The basic research intends to create a catalogue about these monuments. Though there are several almanac and diocesan registries, a summery putting emphasis on architecture hasn't been created yet. The database providing a complete overview of the 20th-century Roman Catholic churches records probably nearly 400 monuments with their main data. Nearly 30 buildings from the preliminaries and approximately 70 from the spreading period of modern architecture, further 70 churches from the four decades following 1950 are the subjects of a more detailed survey with data sheets, that consists of architectural drawings, functional analysis, photo documentation and building description. The detailed presentations are complemented with contemporary examples (partially processed in previous researches) that show current results. The database is openly available for scientific researches (see online methodological database of the chief researcher: szakralis.wrodpres.com – operating since 2007).

In the first half of the 20th century, the slow penetration of modern tendencies put several buildings that have been studied on a style critical basis, in a different light, and not as a stage in the process leading to modern architecture. Thus, one of the expected results of the research is such a synthesizing examination that, within the group of sacred buildings, sets the early reinforced concrete architecture as target. Although in recent years, there were some attempts to study the appearance and spread of modern structures and building materials, spiritual buildings were usually left out this process, and the few exceptions were such

often-mentioned examples as the structure of Aladár and Bertalan Árkay's Votive Church in Mohács, or the reinforced concrete shell of Farkas Molnár's unfinished work of the Hungarian Holy Land Church.¹⁴ The engineering approach of the church architecture in the era offers such a new kind of attitude, even in case of churches that are not qualified as modern on style critical basis, which aims to set up a new chronology and reinterpret the building stock. This is complemented with exploring the operation of church organizations influencing liturgy and church architecture.

The comprehensive research gives opportunity for the more precise positioning of individual creative careers. Mostly our post-Second World War architecture hides such personalities whose life work and activity in the field of church architecture could not only give a more detailed picture about the engineers' life, but also affects the characteristics and cultural environment of the building activity of the time. Getting familiar with the work of Bertalan Árkay, who is recognized for the co-design of the church of Városmajor (the milestone of the Hungarian modern church architecture),¹⁵ could thus become complete, and the creations of László Csaba, István Szabó and Ferenc Török may get into a richer evaluation environment.

The approach overviewing the church architecture of the second half of the 20th century, comparing its tendencies with the periods of the Hungarian history of architecture after the 1950s may provide a similarly valuable exploration. The comparative evaluation, still coming up as a hiatus in the domestic architectural historiographies, places this type of function, too, in the period lasting till the change of regime, thereby provides an opportunity for connection with the trends in the two decades of the turn of the millennium.¹⁶ Here it directly relates to the analyst researches of the evangelical¹⁷ and reformed¹⁸ churches built

since the change of regime, and establishes the scientific grounds of creating a similar monograph about the church architecture of the Roman Catholic Church in the last quarter of a century.

5. RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE – FROM ONE-TO-ONE SURVEYS TO COMMUNITY WORK

The background institute of the project is the Department of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation of the Faculty of Architecture of the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, which has a long history of research projects. The participants of the basic research are faculty members, doctoral students and undergraduates, all associated with the department, whose research topics cover different periods of sacred architecture. The professional experience of the lecturers of the department, the chief researcher¹⁹ and one of the senior researchers²⁰ is fundamentally important regarding the outcome of the project, while the current PhD student²¹ contributes to the success of the basic research with deepening the research areas, managing the tasks of the students, extending the database with comprehensive and field researches.

14 Baku, Eszter: A pécsi Szent Mihály-temetőkápolna története és recepciója. *Építés-Építészettudomány* Vol.43. (2015) No.1–2. 95–118.; Ferkai, András: *Molnár Farkas*. Terc, Budapest 2011.

15 Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Árkay Bertalan templomépítészete a második világháború után. *Architectura Hungariae* Vol.15. (2016) No.1. 7–42.

16 Pallister, James: *Sacred Spaces – Contemporary Religious Architecture*. Phaidon, New York – London 2015.; Daelemans, Bert: *Spiritus Loci – A Theological method for Contemporary church architecture*. Brill, Leiden-Boston 2015.; Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Stille und Einfachheit – Zeitgenössischer katholischer kirchenbau in Ungarn. *Das Münster: Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst und Kunstwissenschaft* Vol.69. (2016) No.1. 38–44.

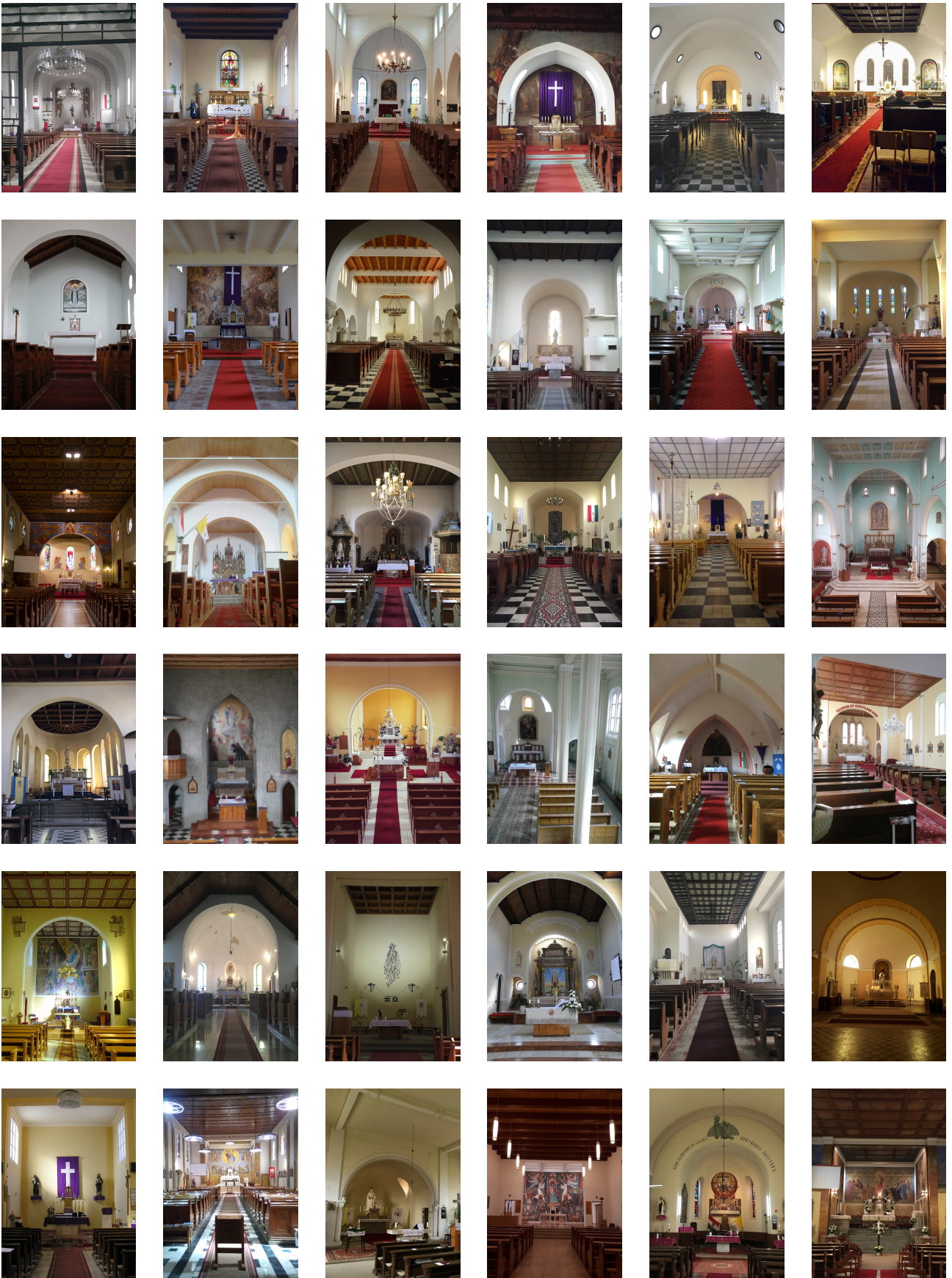
17 Krähling, János – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán (szerk.): *Új evangélikus templomok*. Luther Kiadó, Budapest 2008.

18 Lőrincz, Zoltán: „Ne hagyjátok a templomot” – *Új református templomok 1990–1999*. Budapest 2000.

19 Zorán Vukoszávlyev

20 Eszter Baku

21 Erzsébet Urbán



01 Church interiors.

List of articles presented due to research work in the year 2017:

Baku, Eszter – Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Protestant space-continuity – Architectural–Structural–Liturgical Coherences of the Hungarian Protestant Church Architecture in the 20th Century. *Actas del Congreso Internacional de Arquitectura Religiosa Contemporánea V.* (2017) 122–131.

Garai, Gréta – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Supreme Pastor of the Church Cares for the Hungarian Church – Church Architecture of the Hungarian Church During the First Decade of John Paul II's Papacy. *Periodica Polytechnica Architecture* Vol.48. (2017) No.1. 53–57.

Gál, Szabolcs – Hevér, Dominika – Baku, Eszter – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: „Az Úr asztala köré gyűlvén” – Tiszáninnen és Tiszántúl két világháború között épült református templomai. In: Köllő, Gábor (ed.): *XXI. Nemzetközi Építéstudományi Konferencia: ÉPKO 2017.* Erdélyi Magyar Műszaki Tudományos Társaság (EMT), Csíksomlyó 2017. 58–62.

Urbán, Erzsébet: Church Architecture and Socialism – Striking Building Structures in the Hungarian Catholic Churches of the 1970 and 1980s. In: Nová, Magdaléna – Opatrná, Marie (eds.): *Content – Form. International conference for doctoral students.* Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Praha 2017. 311–319.

Urbán, Erzsébet: Restorations of sacral monuments 1945–1989 in consideration of professional press of the era. In: Fülöp, Attila – Ivány, Péter (eds.): *13th Miklós Iványi International PhD & DLA Symposium – Abstract Book : Architectural, Engineering and Information Sciences.* Pollack Press, Pécs 2017. 134.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Depicting the transcendent – The light symbolics of Hungarian modern church architecture. In: Nemcsics, Ákos – Hirschler, Róbert – Zana, János – Ürmös, Antal (eds.): *6th Colour Specialist International Conference in Hungary.* Pápa, ICCPH 2017. 13.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: „Ne hagyjátok a templomot” – A Magyar Katolikus Egyház templomépítészetének identitáskérdése a Kádár-korszakban. In: Nagy, Noémi – Tóbi, István (eds.): *Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek XIII. Konferenciája.* Pro Scientia Aranyérmesek Társasága, Pécs 2017. 278–286.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Materiality shaping immateriality – Immanence and transcendence in contemporary Hungarian church architecture. In: Longhi, Andrea (ed.): *Architettura e Liturgia – Autonomia e norma nel progetto.* Bononia University Press, Bologna 2017. 105–115.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Redefining the Sacred Center – Two case studies on recomposing liturgical spaces in ancient architectural interior. Bartolozzi, Carla (ed.): *Patrimonio architettonico religioso: Nuove funzioni e processi di trasformazione.* Gangemi Editore, Rome 2017. 325–336.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán – Garai, Gréta: Minták és képek – Beszélgetés a 80 éves Török Ferencsel az 1970-es évek hazai templomépítészetéről. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.17. (2017) No.92. 57–60.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán – Urbán, Erzsébet – Danielisz, Dóra – Baku, Eszter: Formakövetés vagy -újítás? – Hazai református templomépítészetünk a századfordulótól a rendszerváltásig. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.17. (2017) No.93. 60–65.

The research was supported by Institute of Art Theory and Methodology of Hungarian Academy of Arts (MMA–MMKI).

REFERENCIES

- Baku, Eszter: Weichinger Károly és a pécsi Pálos Templom és kolostor építéstörténete, In: Sarbak, Gábor (ed.): *Pálosaink és Pécs*. (Művelődéstörténeti Műhely, Rendtörténeti konferenciák; 4.) Szent István Társulat, Budapest 2016. 133–150.
- Baku, Eszter: A pécsi Szent Mihály-temetőkápolna története és recepciója. *Építés-Építészettudomány* Vol.43. (2015) No.1–2. 95–118.
- Baku, Eszter: L'influenza del Novecento italiano nell'architettura ungherese tra le due guerre mondiali. *THEMA: Rivista dei Beni Culturali Ecclesiastici* Paper 2014.11.08. < <https://www.themaprogetto.it/influenza-novecento-italiano-nellarchitettura-ungherese-guerre-mondiali/> > (2014)
- Baku, Eszter – Csíky, Balázs: Hagymány és újítás – Katolikus egyházművészet a két világháború közötti Magyarországon. In: *Prohászka-tanulmányok 2009-2012*. Székesfehérvári Püspöki és Székeskáptalani Levéltár, Székesfehérvár 2012. 286–308.
- Baku, Eszter – Vető, Dániel: Centralised spaces in Hungarian Church Architecture between the World Wars – Historical and Structural Survey of the Dome of Ottokár Prohászka Memorial Church. *Periodica Polytechnica Civil Engineering* Vol.57. (2013) No.2. 211–222.
- Barsi, Balázs – Földváry, Miklós István: „Belépek Isten oltárához” – Bevezetés a templom misztériumába. (Fons et Culmen 2.) Sümeg 2003.
- Cserhádi, József – Esze, Tamás – Levárdy, Ferenc – Arató, Miklós: *Egyházi épületek és műtárgyak gondozása*. Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata, Budapest 1971.
- Christ-Janer, Albert – Foley, Mary Mix: *Modern church architecture – A guide to the form and spirit of 20th century religious buildings*. McGraw-Hill Book Company Dodge Book Department, New York–Toronto–London 1962.
- Daelemans, Bert: *Spiritus Loci – A Theological method for Contemporary church architecture*. Brill, Leiden-Boston 2015.
- Debuyst, Frédéric: *A hely szelleme a keresztény építészetben*. Bencés Kiadó, Pannonhalma 2005.
- Dercsényi, Balázs – Hegyi, Gábor – Marosi, Ernő – Török, József: *Katolikus templomok Magyarországon*. Hegyi és Társa, Budapest 1991.
- Dóczi, Erika: „Míg kövekből templomot emelnek, kövekként maguk is templommá épüljenek...” – Szakrális építészet Magyarországon 1945–1989. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.8. (2008) No.46. 47–51.
- Ferkai, András: *Buda építésze a két világháború között*. MTA Művészettörténeti Kutatóintézet, Budapest 1995.
- Ferkai, András: Építészet a két világháború között. In: Sisa, József – Wiebenson, Dora (eds.): *Magyarország építészetének története*. Vince Kiadó, Budapest 1998. 275–304.
- Fekai, András: *Pest építésze a két világháború között*. Modern építészetért Kht., Budapest 2001.
- Ferkai, András: *Űr vagy megélt tér* (Építészet/elmélet 8.) Terc, Budapest 2003.
- Ferkai, András: *Molnár Farkas*. Terc, Budapest 2011.
- Gábor, Eszter: A Római iskola építésze. *Művészet* Vol.18. (1977) No.12. 11–15.
- Grillo, Andrea: *A liturgia születése a 20. században – Tanulmány a liturgikus mozgalom és a (poszt) modernitás viszonyáról*. (Ford.: Korompai Eszter) Bencés Kiadó, Pannonhalma 2006.
- Jajczay, János: *Mai magyar egyházművészet*. Révai, Budapest 1938.
- Katona, Vilmos – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Modern Tradition and Liturgy – The Ways of Modernism in Hungarian Church Architecture in 20th Century. *Architektúra & Urbanizmus* Vol.46. (2012) No.1–2. 2–23.
- Körner, Hans - Wiener, Jürgen (eds.): *Liturgie als Bauherr? Moderne Sakralarchitektur und ihre Ausstattung Zwischen Funktion und Form*. Klartext, Essen 2010.
- Krähling, János – Nagy, Gergely Domonkos: Church as a home – Sacral and profane functions in modern Hungarian Churches. *Periodica Polytechnica Architecture* Vol.42. (2011) No.1. 33–41.
- Krähling, János – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán (szerk.): *Új evangélikus templomok*. Luther Kiadó, Budapest 2008.
- Lantos, Edit: Három-négy egyszerű pasztellszín – A II. Vatikáni Zsinat liturgikus rendelkezéseinek hatása a templomokra és a templomba járókra. *Utóirat – Post Scriptum* Vol.8. (2008) No.46. 42–46.

- Lantos, Edit: Római katolikus templomépítészet Magyarországon 1945 után – Az 1945 és 1957 közötti időszak. *Művészettörténeti értesítő* Vol.58. (2009) No.2. 223–244.
- László, T. László: *Egyház és Állam Magyarországon – Egyház és állam közti kapcsolatok 1919–1945 között Magyarországon*. Szent István Társulat, Budapest 2005.
- Levárdy, Ferenc: *Magyar templomok művészete*. Szent István Társulat, Budapest 1982.
- Lőrincz, Zoltán: „*Ne hagyjátok a templomot*” – Új református templomok 1990–1999. Budapest 2000.
- Marosi, Ernő: *Magyar falusi templomok – Építészeti hagyományok*. Corvina, Budapest 1975.
- Pallister, James: *Sacred Spaces – Contemporary Religious Architecture*. Phaidon, New York–London 2015.
- Pamer, Nóra: *Magyar építészet a két világháború között*. Műszaki Kiadó, Budapest 1986.
- Rév, Ilona: *Templomépítészetünk ma*. Corvina, Budapest 1987.
- Schnell, Hugo: *Der Kirchenbau des 20. Jahrhunderts in Deutschland (Dokumentation, Darstellung, Deutung)*. Verlag Schnell & Steiner, München–Zürich 1973.
- Sisa, József – Wiebenson, Dora (szerk.): *Magyarország építészetének története*. Vince Kiadó, Budapest 1998.
- Somogyi, Antal: *A modern katolikus művészet*. Dom, Budapest 1933.
- Somogyi, Antal: *Vallás és modern művészet*. Szent István Társulat, Budapest 1927.
- Somorjai, Ádám – Zombori, István (szerk.): *A Katolikus Egyház Magyarországon – Megjelent II. János Pál pápa magyarországi látogatása alkalmából*. Magyar Katolikus Püspöki Kar, Budapest 1991.
- Stock, Wolfgang Jean: *Europäischer Kirchenbau 1900–1950 European Church Architecture*. Prestel, München–Berlin–London–New York 2006.
- Stock, Wolfgang Jean: *Europäischer Kirchenbau 1950–2000 European Church Architecture*. Prestel, München–Berlin–London–New York 2002.
- P. Szűcs, Julianna: *A római iskola*. Corvina Kiadó, Budapest 1987.
- Urbán, Erzsébet: Value saving on the Roman Catholic Church's building complexes in the 21st century – Case study: the reconstruction of Archbishop's Palace in Eger. In: Nová, Magdaléna – Opatrná, Marie (eds.): *Old and New – Are Old Works of Art a Starting-point or an obstacle?* Catholic Theological Faculty Charles University, Prague 2016. 323–330.
- Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Árkay Bertalan templomépítésze a második világháború után. *Architectura Hungariae* Vol.15. (2016) No.1. 7–42.
- Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Resistance to oppression – Case study of the Hungarian Catholic Church Architecture 1945–1989. In: Tostões, Ana – Ferreira, Zara (eds.): *14th International DoCoMoMo Conference – Adaptive Reuse*. DoCoMoMo International, Lisbon 2016. 576–581.
- Urbán, Erzsébet – Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Community and space – The interpretation of a community space located at an ancient sacral place. In: Val, Ricardo Gómez (ed.): *Sacred Heritage – Permanent Innovation*. 37th International Conference on Intervention in Architectural Heritage COAG, Barcelona, 2014. Paper 19.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Anyag és Csend. *Építés–Építészettudomány* Vol.39. (2011) No.3–4. 243–255.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Church in Between – Church Architecture in Hungary on the Millennium. In: Aschner, Juan Pablo (ed.): *UIA 2011 TOKYO Academic Program – Research Papers and Design Works*. Japan Institute of Architects, Tokyo 2011. 276–280.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Unifying the Community – The Evolution of Centralized Space in Hungarian Church Architecture 1900–2010. In: Heynen, Hilde – Gosseye, Janina (eds.): *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference of the European Architectural History Network*. Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie van België voor Wetenschappen en Kunsten, Brussel 2012. 364–367.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Church At The Border – Church Architecture in Hungary from the start of 20th Century. In: Longa, Giorgio Della – Marchesi, Antonio – Zahner, Walter (eds.): *Arte Architettura Liturgia Esperienze internazionali a confronto 6 – Atti dell'8^o Convegno Internazionale Venezia 21 e 22 ottobre 2010*. Alcion Edizioni, Venezia 2014. 17–41.
- Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Contemporary Hungarian Church-Architecture – Re-interpretation of a broken tradition on the turn of the millenium. In: Fernández-Cobián, Esteban (ed.): *Between Concept and Identity*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne 2014. 133–142.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Perception of Latin America's church architecture in the time of II Vatican Council – Studies from East-Central Europe (La percepción de la arquitectura eclesial latinoamericana en la época del Concilio Vaticano II. – Estudios desde la Europa centro-oriental). *Actas del Congreso Internacional de Arquitectura Religiosa Contemporánea IV.* (2015) 46–53.

Vukoszávlyev Zorán: Sacred urban oasis opened to the public – The evaluation of the cloister form in contemporary sacral architecture. In: Manenti, Caludia (ed.): *La chiesa nella città' a 50 anni dal Concilio Vaticano II – Il Concilio Vaticano II e l'architettura delle chiese.* Bononia University Press, Bologna 2016. 155–159.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán – Urbán, Erzsébet: Magyarország templomépítésze 1945–1964 között – Vázlat az alkotóművészi értékeléssel megállapítható építészeti folytonosságról. *Építés-Építészettudomány* Vol.44. (2016) No.3–4. 247–315.

Vukoszávlyev, Zorán: Stille und Einfachheit – Zeitgenössischer katholischer kirchenbau in Ungarn. *Das Münster: Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst und Kunstwissenschaft* Vol.69. (2016) No.1. 38–44.

KÉPEK FORRÁSA

01 BME Students' photo documentations for *The Architecture of Sacral Spaces* course.

VUKOSZÁVLYEV, ZORÁN

Zorán Vukoszávlyev is the researcher of sacred architecture and the lecturer of the special university courses in this topic. Besides evaluating the universal contemporary tendencies, he participates with presenting the 20th-century Hungarian churches in the most significant international conferences. He is a speaker of the conferences of the Bologna-based foundation that continues the spirit of Cardinal Giacomo Lercaro, who took a decisive role in the liturgical renewal processes of the '60s. He is the presenter of the 20th-century Hungarian church architecture in the Venetian conference of the Ufficio Nazionale per i Beni Culturali Ecclesiastici della Conferenza Episcopale Italiana, and the member of the organizing committee of the conference series of the Spanish Congreso Internacional de Arquitectura Religiosa Contemporánea. He is author of articles reviewing contemporary church architecture, co-author of the catalog of the 2010 contemporary Hungarian church architecture exhibition.

E-mail: zoran.vukoszavlyev@gmail.com

BAKU, ESZTER

Eszter Baku is a PhD candidate. Her research field is the examination of the church architecture trends between the two world wars. Besides the monograph about the memorial church of Székesfehérvár and the cemetery chapel of Pécs, her studies focus on the topic of central spaces and the early structural appearance of modern architecture.

E-mail: bakueszter@gmail.com

URBÁN, ERZSÉBET

Erzsébet Urbán is an architect, she approaches from the actual questions of heritage protection in her PhD researches; she studies the contemporary use, transformation or, in certain cases, new utilization of the postwar national architectural works. The most interesting architectural questions for her come from the relationship of the state and church, thus she observes different church architectural problems 1945–1989. She consider to bring the theoretical and practical aspects of the architecture and monument preservation closer to each other, so she started a monument protection specialist part-time education in 2016.

E-mail: urban.e.bme@gmail.com

ABSZTRAKT

Magyarországi modern templomépítészet – Kutatási terv a Római Katolikus Egyház 20. századi templomépítészetének tendenciaváltozásainak vizsgálatához

A szakrális építészeti örökség kutatása az utóbbi évtizedekben vált hangsúlyossá a nemzetközi diskurzusban, és ennek jelentősége még kiemeltebb a hazánkat övező posztoszocialista országok építészeti kapcsolatrendszerében. A történeti kutatások nem csak hazai viszonylatban árnyalják jelentőségét ezen épületeknek, hanem a nemzetközi folyamatokhoz viszonyítva is. A kutatás interdiszciplináris megközelítéssel vizsgálja újra az egyházi építészetet és célja, hogy a szintetizálva értékelje azt a nemzetközi kontextusban. Az eredmények szélesebb nemzetközi szinten történő terjesztésével hangsúlyozza a párhuzamos építészeti folyamatok összehasonlításának szükségességét a speciális nemzeti sajátosságok vonatkozásában és új szempontokat adhat e vizsgálatokhoz a nemzetközi tudományos közegben.

A katolikus templomépítészet 20. századi történetében leginkább értékkel bíró modern építészet megjelenése-megjelenését, elterjedése elterjedését és tendenciaváltásait nem csak a nemzetközi környezethez (a két világháború közötti időszakban a jól ismert olasz és német párhuzamos folyamatokhoz mérten, vagy épp a '60-70-es években a belga és skandináv kapcsolatrendszerre utalhatunk), hanem hazai egyházi építészet kölcsönhatásaiban is érdemes vizsgálni. A modern templomépítészet hatása a reformált protestáns egyházaknál is jelentkezik, számos építészeti megoldás kimutathatóan párhuzamba hozható a katolikus templomépítészetben megjelent formaalkotási kísérletekkel – ez legnagyobb számban a '20-45 közötti időszakra érvényes, de a megújuló szerkezetépítési és esztétikai változásokkal (kisebb számban de) megjelenik a '70-es évek építészetében. Ennek a témakérdésnek a felfejtésével további, a hazai építészet '60-70-es évekbeli folyamatait vizsgáló tudományos feltárásoknak adhat támogatást jelen kutatás.

Kulcsszavak: modern · magyar · szakrális · templomépítészet · nemzeti mozgalom