

1900.

Rođen je 27.12.1900. u Zagrebu kao sin zidara.

1917.

Pohađa prvi razred Državne srednje tehničke škole u Zagrebu. U knjižnici Muzeja za umjetnost i obrt susreo se s djelom Franka Lloyda Wrighta i "nije se mogao smiriti od uzbuđenja novih spoznaja." Profesor mu je bio i Stjepan Podhorsky, koji je nakon studija u Beču, secesijski oduševljen, izgradio apoteku Gayer u Ilici i tako stvorio, po Planiću važan, zaobljeni ugao, karakterističan za zagrebačku školu.¹ U Planićevoj arhivi sačuvano je mnogo školskih crteža koje je radio kod profesora perspektive Ivana Tišova.

1919.

Odrastavši u skromnoj jednosobnoj obiteljskoj kući u Radničkom dolu u Zagrebu (za koju je zemljište obitelj kupila 1842. godine), svoja će prva graditeljska znanja primijeniti upravo na njoj, u želji da malim zahvatima poboljša uvjete života obitelji.

Na pragu zrelog doba svojih dvaju sinova, majka cijeloj obitelji mijenja grubo prezime Klobasa u Planić, koje je nosio djed, porijeklom iz Planićeve Vasi u kotaru Brežice.

1920.

Završava Državnu srednju tehničku školu u Zagrebu i stječe prva iskustva u birou arhitekta Rudolfa Lubinskog, u kojem radi od 1. 7. 1920. do 30. 9. 1922. godine.

1922.

Poslije regrutskog roka (koji je trajao od 1. 10. 1922. do 30. 9. 1923. godine), kao šef gradilišta radi u građevinskoj tvrtki "Ivančić i Wolkenfeld" do 31. 8. 1927. godine.

1926.

U arhivu arhitekta Planića sačuvana je mapa s radovima na osnovi kojih je upisan na Katedru za arhitekturu Državne umjetničke akademije u Zagrebu, koju je utemeljio Drago Ibler, a koju je završilo 14 stručnjaka (među ostalima M. Kauzlarić, A. Freudenreich, D. Galić, N. Šegvić, S. Planić). Oni prihvaćaju novu funkcionalističku poetiku, ali i društveno angažirano djelovanje.

1927.

Otvora vlastiti arhitektonski biro i radi prve natječajne projekte: model za Hrvatski pjevački dom i plaketu, za čije je rješenje kao

1900

Born on December 27th, 1900, in Zagreb into a family of a bricklayer.

1917

Enrolled the first class of the Secondary Technical School in Zagreb. Became acquainted with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright in the library of the Arts and Crafts Museum and "was unable to settle down with the excitement of the new cognisance". Among his professors was Stjepan Podhorsky, who enthused by Sezession during his studies in Vienna had built the Gayer pharmacy in the Ilica Street. According to Planić's opinion he created a significant rounded corner building, characteristic of the Zagreb School.¹ In his record files there are a great number of school drawings, which he made for Ivan Tišov, his professor of perspective.

1919

Growing up in a modest, one-room single-family house in Radnički dol in Zagreb (the family had bought the site in 1842) and his first building knowledge he will apply there. He wanted to improve living conditions of his family by way of small interventions.

On the threshold of her sons' age of maturity, his mother changed the rough family name of Klobasa into Planić, his grandfather's surname who came originally from the Planićeva Vas in the County of Brežice.

1920

He finished the Secondary Technical School in Zagreb and acquired his first working experience in the bureau of the architect Rudolf Lubinski. He worked there from July 1st, 1920 until September 30th, 1922.

1922

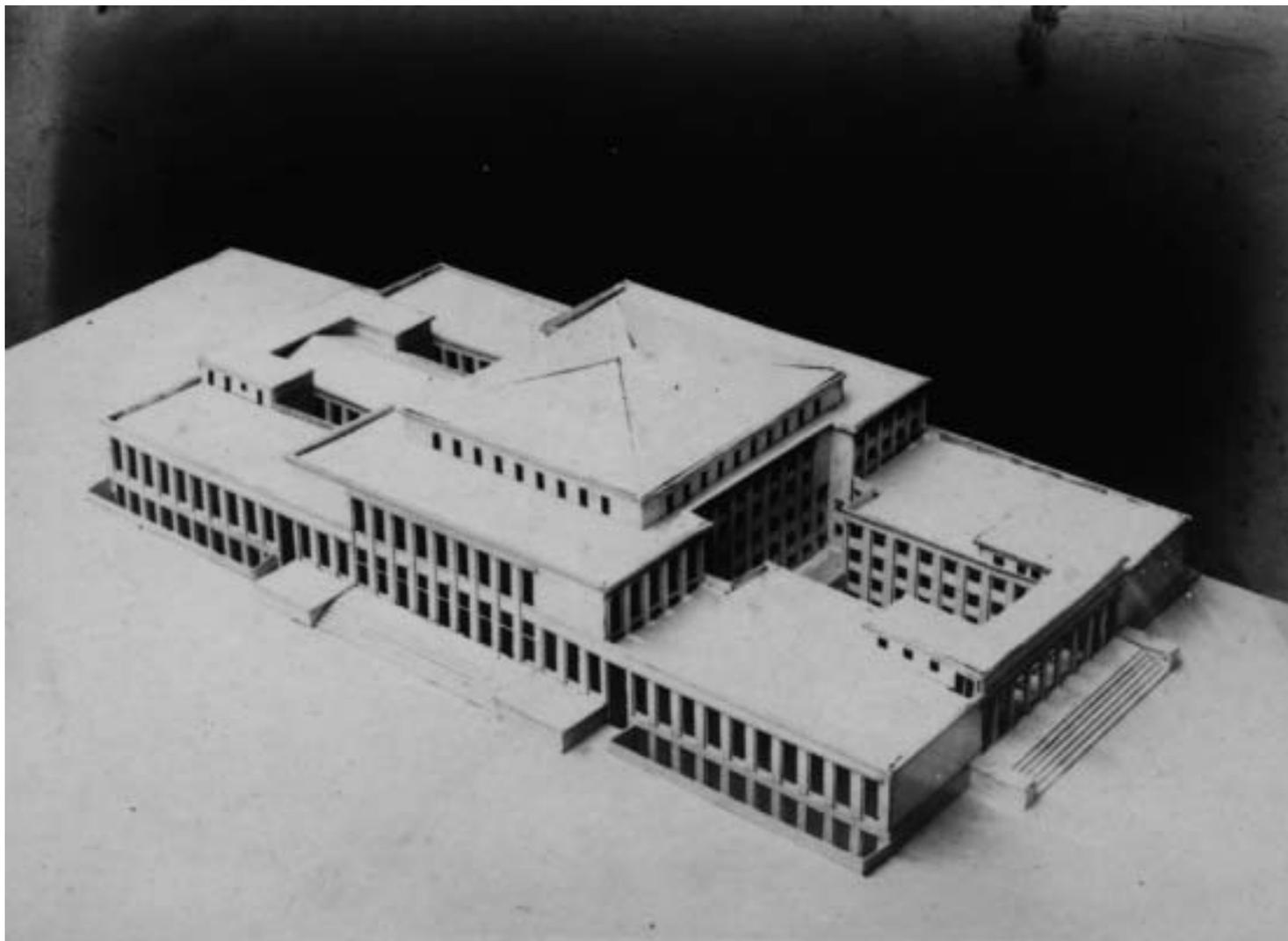
Following the recruitment term, which lasted from October 1st, 1922 until September 30th, 1923, he worked as a manager of a construction site for the construction company "Ivančić and Wolkenfeld" until August 31st, 1927.

1926

In the architect Planić's record files a map is kept of the works on the basis of which he was enrolled in the School of Architecture at the National Academy of Art in Zagreb. It was established by Drago Ibler and its courses had finished 14 experts (among others M. Kauzlarić, A. Freudenreich, D. Galić,

¹ S. Planić, *Sjećanja*, 1974. (rukopis)

¹ S. Planić, *Sjećanja / Memories*, 1974, (a manuscript)



Hrvatski pjevački dom, natječajni rad, maketa / *Croatian choral association, competition project, a model, Zagreb, 1927.*

aktivni član Glazbenog društva "Intelektualac" (koje je djelovalo pod vodstvom skladatelja Rudolfa Matza) bio dodatno motiviran. U početku samostalnog rada od 1. 9. 1927. do kraja 1931. godine uz arhitektonski rad sam izvodi manje graditeljske radove s jednim do dva zidara, i s po dvojicom težaka, a povremeni suradnici bili su mu arhitekti Ivo Bartolić i Lavoslav Horvat.

1930.

Sudjeluje na Graditeljskoj izložbi u Zagrebu te na natječaju za Židovsku bolnicu.

1931.

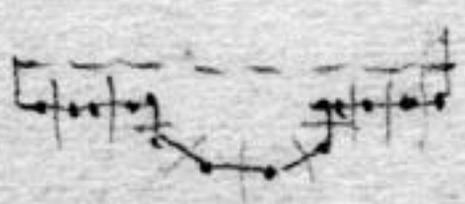
Završava Iblerovu arhitektonsku školu i kao gost sudjeluje na izložbi Udruženja umjetnika "Zemlja", osnovanog 1929. godine, s kojim će nastaviti izlagati do njegova gašenja 1935. godine. Sudjeluje na arhitektonskih natječajima za Sokolski

N. Šegvić, S. Planić). They accepted the new functionalistic poetics, as well as a committed social engagement.

1927

Opened an architectonic bureau of his own and worked on his first competition projects. Among them is a model of the Croatian Singing Association Home and a plaque. He was additionally motivated for this solution, being an active member of the Musical Association "Intelektualac" (whose activities were guided by the composer Rudolf Matz).

In the beginnings of his individual work, since September 1st, 1927 until the end of 1931, beside the architectonic work he performed small construction works with one or two bricklayers and two workers. From time to time he worked with the architects Ivo Bartolić and Lavoslav Horvat.



SAR. 23.

dom i Zakladnu i kliničku bolnicu na Šalati, a gradi stambenu zgradu Zagrebačke ledane, terasastu najamnu vilu u Kozarčevoj te vlastitu kuću s ateljeom na spomenutom obiteljskom zemljištu.

1932.

Podiže stambenu zgradu Mokrović s krovnom terasom i dvojni vilu na Jabukovcu, a adaptira kuću u staroj Jurjevskoj ulici. Iz tiska je izašla knjiga "Treba znati...progres graditeljstva", koju je uredio i za koju je napisao predgovor osvrnuvši se na osnutak CIAM-a u La Sarrazu 1928. godine. U knjizi su predstavljeni radovi arhitekata njegove generacije u ravnopravnom omjeru riječi i slike. Knjiga ne samo što je prva s temom moderne arhitekture u Hrvatskoj, već se i njezina pojava poklapa s nastupom funkcionalističke arhitekture u nas. Na godišnjoj skupštini primljen je za punopravnog člana "Zemlje".

1934.

U sklopu pete izložbe "Zemlje" organizira specijaliziranu izložbu "Selo" u kojoj, zajedno sa slikarom Ernestom Tomaševićem ukazuje na ekonomsko-socijalne probleme sela koje se mijenja. Gradi drveni Đački dom na Sljemenu (koji je kasnije izgorio te je 1987. adaptiran u Dom crvenog križa) i planinarski dom na Kalniku. Od 1934. do 1945. i sam je sa suprugom Katarinom Scholz aktivan član Hrvatskog planinarskog društva.

1935.

Podiže Tomislavov dom Y-tlocrta. Na šestoj izložbi "Zemlje" održanoj u Beogradu, u suradnji s Tomaševićem dokumentarnom izložbom "Selo i grad - stanovanje na selu i gradu" progovara o problemima stanovanja. Stječe diplomu akademskog arhitekta.

1936.

Izvodi neke od najznačajnijih gradnji, kao npr. dvojni vilu Belaj-Veble u Nazorovoj ulici, vilu Fuhrmann okruglog tlocrta na Gornjem Prekrižju i svoj najjači urbani atribut - stambeno-poslovni toranj "Napretkove zadruge" u srcu grada. Objavljuje neke od najpoznatijih tekstova, poput "Dva pisma o stanovanju", u kojemu zagovara načela japanske arhitekture, i "O nacionalnom stilu u graditeljstvu", u kojem za svaku sredinu traži funkcionalno, a po odabranom materijalu ekonomično projektantsko rješenje.

1937.

Piše "Treće pismo o stanovanju" i podiže neke od svojih najoriginalnijih kuća, poput vile Cuvaj u Zamenhofovoj (pročelja obloženoj keramikom) i vile Nikšić na Lašćinskoj cesti.

1930

Participated at the Building Exhibition and in the competition for the Jewish Hospital.

1931

Finished Ibler's school and participated as a guest at the exhibition of the Artists Association "Zemlja", founded in 1929. Continue to exhibit with them until the group became extinct in 1935. Participated in architectonic competitions for the Sokol Home and the Endowment and Clinical Hospital in Šalata, built a housing building of the Zagreb Ice-works, the terraced rent villa in the Kozarčeva Street and a house of his own with an atelier on the earlier mentioned site.

1932

Erected the Mokrović housing building with a roof-terrace and a dual villa in Jabukovac and adapted a house in the old Jurjevska Street. The book "One Ought to Know... the Progress of Construction" was published, which he edited and wrote a foreword to it. There he commented on establishing of CIAM in La Sarazz in 1928. The book represented works of his generation of architects with balanced proportion of word and picture. It was not only the first book on the subject of modern architecture in Croatia, but its appearance also coincided with advancing of the functionalistic architecture in our parts. At the annual conference of the group "Zemlja" he was admitted to regular membership.

1934

Within the fifth "Zemlja" exhibition he organised a specialised exhibition "The Village". Together with the painter Ernest Tomašević he indicated the economic-social problems of a changing village. Built the wooden Pupils' Home on Sljeme (it perished in fire later on and in its place the Red Cross Home was built in 1987) and the Mountaineers' Home on Kalnik. From 1934 to 1945 he was an active member of the Croatian Mountaineers Association, together with his wife Katarina Scholz.

1935

Building the Tomislav Home of a Y-shaped layout. At the sixth "Zemlja" exhibition mounted at Belgrade, Planić in co-operation with Tomašević spoke about the housing problems by way of a documentary exhibition "Village and City - Housing in the Country and in Cities". He graduated on the Art Academy.

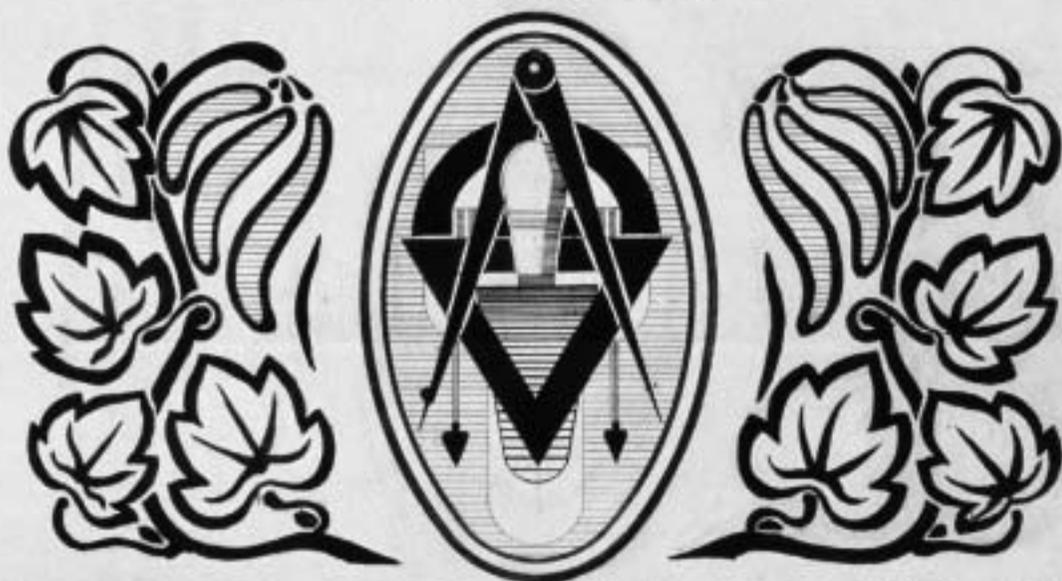
1936

Performed some of the most important constructions, like the dual villa Belaj - Veble in the Nazorova Street, villa Fuhrmann of a round layout in Gornje Prekrižje and his most powerful urban attribute, the housing and business tower of the "Napretkova zadruga" at the heart of the city. He also published some of his

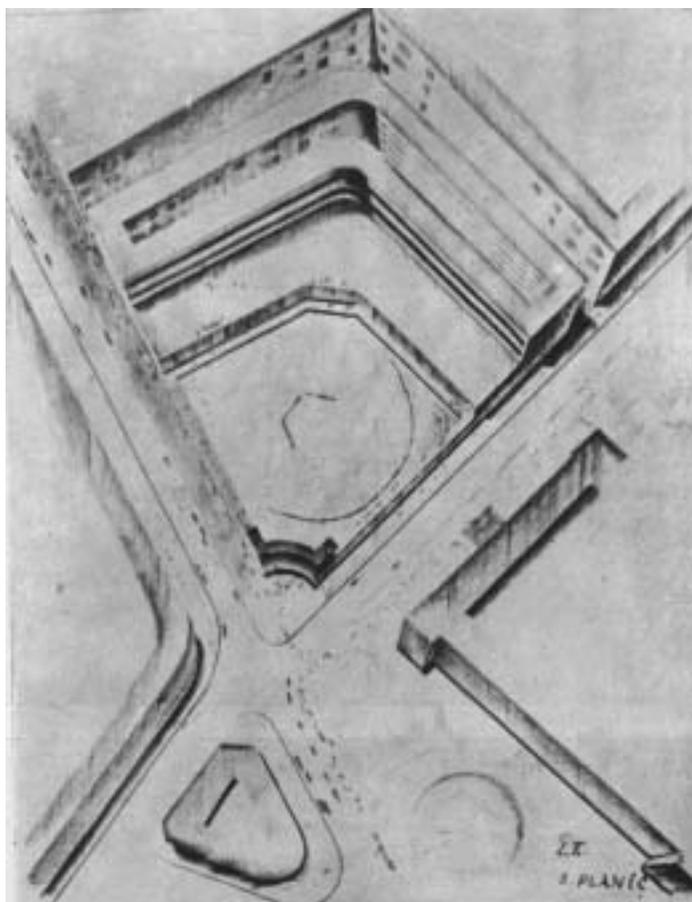
IZVJEŠTAJ

GRAĐEVNO STRUČNE

ŠKOLE



·SPOJENE·SA·KRALJ·ZEM·
·OBRTNOM·ŠKOLOM·
·U·ZAGREBU·
·KONCEM·ŠKOLSKE·GODINE·
1916-17



Sokolski dom, natječajni rad / *The Sokol Home, competition project*, Zagreb, Savska-Kršnjavoga-Pierottijeva-Jukićeva, 1930-31.

1938.

Sudjeluje na izložbi "Pola vijeka hrvatske umjetnosti" u Zagrebu.

1939.

Smjelo, po načelu kontrasta, nadograđuje secesijsku donjogradsku uglovnicu Hönigsberga i Deutscha u Palmotićevoj 27.

1940.

Gradi javnu ustanovu – Dom za slijepu djecu u Nazorovoj ulici.

1942.

U Gornjem Prekrižju, Remetama i Zatišju projektirat će obiteljske kuće. U sklopu prenamjene Doma likovnih umjetnika Ivana Meštrovića u džamiju projektira zdenac i tri minareta oko doma, što će ga anatemizirati u poslijeratnom razdoblju.

1945.

Od 1. 7. 1945. do 31. 8. 1950. s prekidima radi u Ministarstvu građevina. U razdoblju od 1945. do 1955. mnogo projektira, ali nije u prilici, kao što je to bilo uobičajeno, pa i presudno u njegovu radu, nadgledati izvedbe.

best known texts, like the "Two Letters on Housing" in which he favoured the principles of the Japanese architecture. In the text "On National Style in Construction" he demanded functionality in every milieu, and in terms of the selected materials an economically designed solution.

1937

He wrote "Three Letters on Housing" and built some of his most original houses, like the villa Cuvaj in the Zamenhofova Street with the façade dressed in ceramic and the villa Nikšić in the Laščinska Road.

1938

Participated in the exhibition "Half Century of the Croatian Art", in Zagreb.

1939

Daringly, by principle of contrast, he annexed a corner, Sezession building of Hönigsberg and Deutsch in the Palmotićeva Street 27.

1940

Building of the public institution - The Institute for the Blind in the Nazorova Street.

1942

He projected single-family houses in Gornje Prekrižje, Remete and Zatišje. For the purpose of conversion of the Ivan Meštrović's Home of Visual Artists into a mosque he designed a fountain and three minarets. This anathematised him in the post-war period.

1945

From July 1st, 1945 till August 31st, 1950 he worked in the Ministry of Constructions. In the period between 1945 and 1955 he designed a lot, but had not an opportunity to supervise the construction, as was customary, even most important in his work.

1950

Since 1950 to 1952 he worked in the Principle Directory of Construction for the National Republic of Croatia and later in the Economic Council of the National Republic of Croatia. He built houses in the Novakova Street, weekend houses and shops for the two friendly, but competing families of the Zagreb craftsmen - the umbrella manufacturers, Cerovečki and Sviben.

1953

From 1953 till 1955 he worked for the National Secretariat for Managing of National Economy of the National Republic of Croatia. He designed buildings for collective housing in Požega and Delnice.



Sastanak grupe "Zemlja" u ateljeu Krste Hegedušića na Državnoj umjetničkoj akademiji / *The meeting of the "Zemlja" group in the Krsto Hegedušićs' atelier on the Art Academy, Zagreb (oko 1930.)*

1950.

Od 1950. do 1952. radi u Glavnoj direkciji građevinarstva NR Hrvatske, a potom u Privrednom savjetu NR Hrvatske. Gradi kuće u Novakovoj ulici, vikendice i lokale prijateljskim, ali i konkurentskim obiteljima zagrebačkih obrtnika - kišobranara Cerovečki i Sviben.

1953.

Od 1953. do 1955. zaposlen je u Državnom sekretarijatu za poslove narodne privrede NR Hrvatske. Projektira stambene zgrade u Požegi i Delnicama.

1956.

Od 1956. do 1958. radi u Sekretarijatu za opće privredne poslove. U komisiji za racionalizaciju izgradnje zadužen je za pronalaženje lokacija za izgradnju ekonomskih stanova, za određivanje veličine stanova i pojedinih prostorija u njima.

1959.

Od 1959. do 1962. radi u Sekretarijatu za građevinarstvo i urbanizam.

1956

From 1956 till 1958 he worked in the Secretariat for General Economic Management. In the Commission for Construction Rationalisation he was in charge of finding locations for construction of economical apartments, of defining apartment sizes and of individual interior spaces.

1959

From 1959 till 1962 he was working in the Secretariat for Construction and Urbanism. At that time he built a house for Barica Vuksan in Pisarovina, which became one of his most famous post-war constructions, often presented in textbooks of visual art.

1962

From 1962 till 1964 he was employed in the Secretariat for Industry and Construction.

1964

Built a memorial-home and a day nursery in Komiza on the island of Vis persisting in the innovative use of materials.



Terasa Tomislavova doma na Slijemenu / *The terrace of the Tomislav Mountaineers' Home, Zagreb, 1935.* (foto: Muzej grada Zagreba)

U selu Pisarovina gradi kuću Barici Vuksan, koja postaje jedna od njegovih najpoznatijih poslijeratnih izvedbi, često prisutna u udžbenicima likovne umjetnosti.

1962.

Od 1962. do 1964. radi u Sekretarijatu za industriju i građevinarstvo.

1964.

Gradi spomen-dom i dječji vrtić u Komizi na otoku Visu, ne odustajući od inovativnog korištenja materijala .

1965.

Radi u Republičkom sekretarijatu za urbanizam, stambene i komunalne poslove.

Izvodi obiteljsku kuću obloženu blijedožutom opekom u Andrijevićevoj ulici.

1966.

Radi jednu od najupečatljivijih kuća-kocki, obloženu gotovo ljubičastom opekom u tzv. produženoj Novakovoj ulici, u kojoj je autor većine poslijeratnih gradnji.

1965

Working in the Republic Secretariat for Urbanism, Housing and Infrastructure. Raised a single-family house dressed in pale yellow bricks in the Andrijevićeva Street.

1966

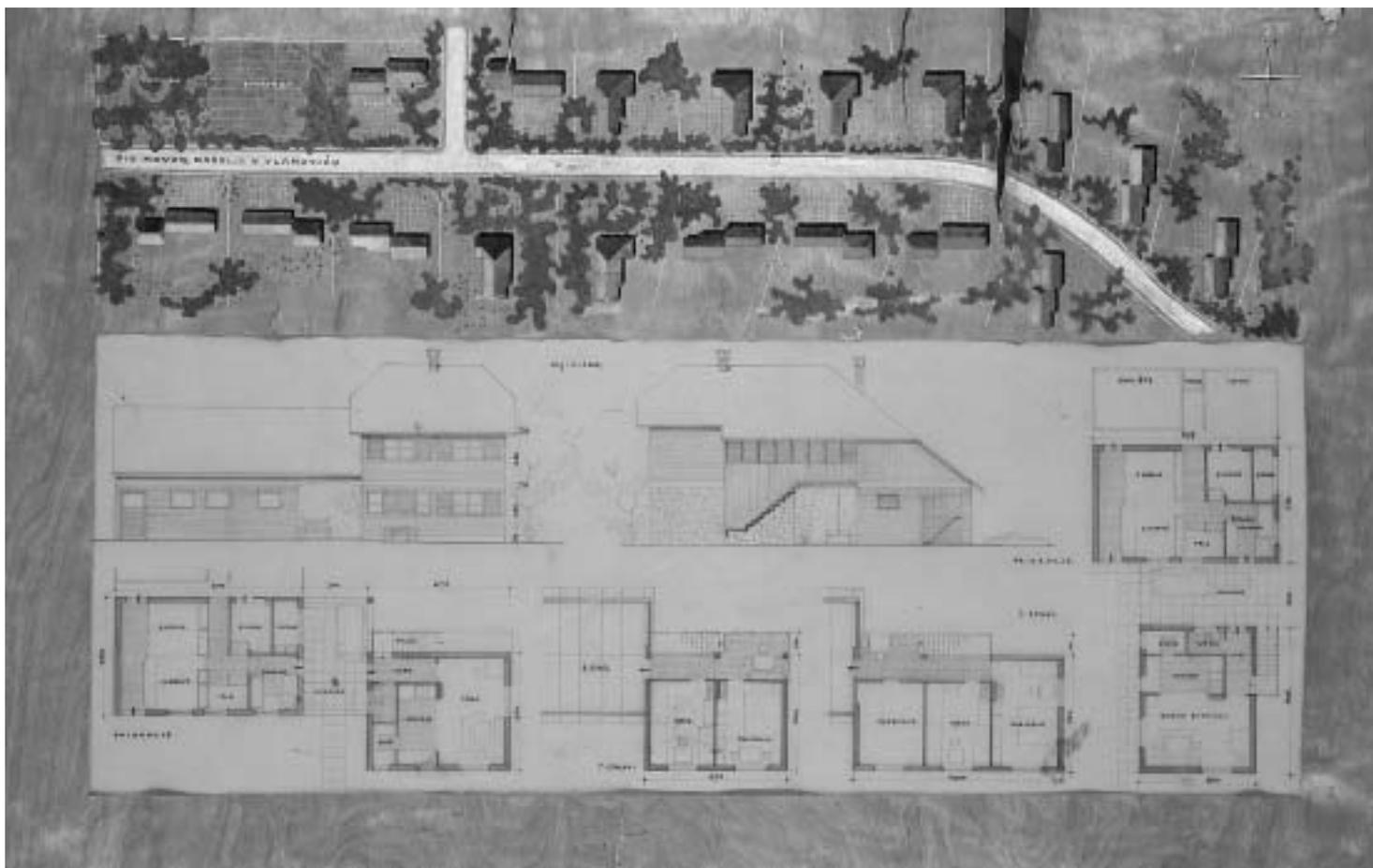
Worked on one of the most impressive cube-houses, dressed in bricks of an almost purple colour in the so-called Novakova Street extension, in which he designed most of the post-war built houses.

1968

Building one of his most voluminous public buildings, the Elektroprivreda's building in Čakovec, of an L-shaped layout. In a sequence of articles on the Croatian modern architecture as a "non-acknowledged art", Radovan Ivančević affirmed his work. Received the "Vladimir Nazor" Life Achievement Award.

1970

On July 30th, 1970, Planić retired but continued to design and build architectural assignments.



Projekt obnove sela Vlahović / *The project of the village Vlahović renovation*, 1945.

1968.

Gradi jednu od svojih javnih zgrada najopsežnijeg programa, Elektroprivredu u Čakovcu L-tlocrta. Radovan Ivančević afirmira njegov rad u nizu članaka o hrvatskoj modernoj arhitekturi kao "nepriznatoj umjetnosti". Dobiva nagradu za životno djelo "Vladimir Nazor".

1970.

30. lipnja 1970. odlazi u mirovinu, ali i dalje projektira i izvodi arhitektonske zadatke.

1971.

Radi dogradnju crkvenog kompleksa u Mariji Bistrici, ali izvedbu ne nadzire do kraja. U Primorju gradi kuće za odmor originalnom tehnikom miješanja drobljenoga kamena i betona. Među najboljima su kuće za odmor Kolaček i Vranešić-Parfenjuk u Novom Vinodolskom te kuća Smiljanić u Kloštru Šiljevičkom.

I nadomak Zagreba realizira izuzetan niz obiteljskih kuća, poput onih obitelji Zakanj i Arbanas u Velikoj Gorici te Miljanović u Kamenitom stolu u Remetama.

1972.

Dobiva nagradu za životno djelo "Viktor Kovačić".

1971

Working on annexes of the church-complex in Marija Bistrica but did not supervise the construction until the end. In Primorje he built vacation houses in his original technique of mixing crushed stone and concrete. Among his best vacation houses rank the Kolaček and Vranešić-Parfenjuk house in Novi Vinodolski and the Smiljanić house in Kloštar Šiljevički. In the vicinity of Zagreb, he realised an amazing number of houses, like those of the families Zakanj and Arbanas in Velika Gorica and Miljanović in Kameniti stol in Remete.

1972

Received the Life Achievement Award "Viktor Kovačić".

1976

T. Premerl, the author of the exhibition "The Modern Architecture of Zagreb Between the Two Wars", mounted in the City of Zagreb Museum selected Planić's "round house" as the single motif for the poster and catalogue of the exhibition.

1978

The documentary on Stjepan Planić, written and directed by the art historian Radovan Ivančević, was aired on TV Zagreb with great success.



Obiteljska kuća Vuksan / *Vuksan single-family house*, Pisarovina 4, 1959. (foto: Dubravka Janda)

1976.

Tomislav Premerl autor je izložbe "Zagrebačka moderna arhitektura između dva rata" održane u Muzeju grada Zagreba na kojoj je Planićeva "okrugla kuća" izabrana za jedini motiv na plakatu i naslovnici kataloga izložbe.

1978.

S velikim odjekom među gledateljima s uspjehom je prikazan dokumentarni film o Stjepanu Planiću što ga je za Televiziju Zagreb režirao i scenarij napisao povjesničar umjetnosti Radovan Ivančević.

1979.

Proglašen je počasnim članom Saveza inženjera i tehničara Jugoslavije.

Projektira ugradnju pjevališta u baroknu crkvu sv. Marije u Zadru.

1980.

Sa suradnicima obilazi svoja nekadašnja gradilišta s namjerom da napravi knjigu za najmlađe, s ravnopravno zastupljenom fotografijom i tekstem koji je sam napisao o "kulturi stanovanja". Umro je 26. 12. 1980. godine.

1979

Appointed an honorary member of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia. Designed the building in of the choir in the baroque Church of St. Mary in Zadar.

1980

Toured the former construction sites with his co-workers intending to write a book for children, "Culture of Living," with equal representation of photographs and text, which he had written himself. Died on December 26th, 1980.



Pjevalište i ulaz u crkvi Sv. Marije / *The choir and doorway in St Mary's Church, Zadar, 1980.* (foto: Ivana Haničar)