

The Alternative Map of Plovdiv is a **tourist guide** of the uncharted and unfamiliar Plovdiv. It is made for those willing to explore beyond the city's surface, discovering its history and potential for themselves. The **Alternative Map of Plovdiv** also draws attention to some landmark architectural and cultural sites that are threatened by destruction or neglect.

The Alternative Map of Plovdiv features several routes comprising a number of thematically related sights, as well as unexpected stopover opportunities such as side-street cafés and restaurants, and observation points.

Four of the routes were designed as a result of the public discussions held in 2012 at artnewscafe under the general theme "An Arbor for the City", with the following sections: **Plovdiv's Communist Heritage**, **Plovdiv's Tobacco Warehouses**, the **Kapana Quarter** and **Bauhaus Under the Hills**. The routes Religions and Otets Paisii St. were added with a view of creating wider awareness of Plovdiv's history and life style.

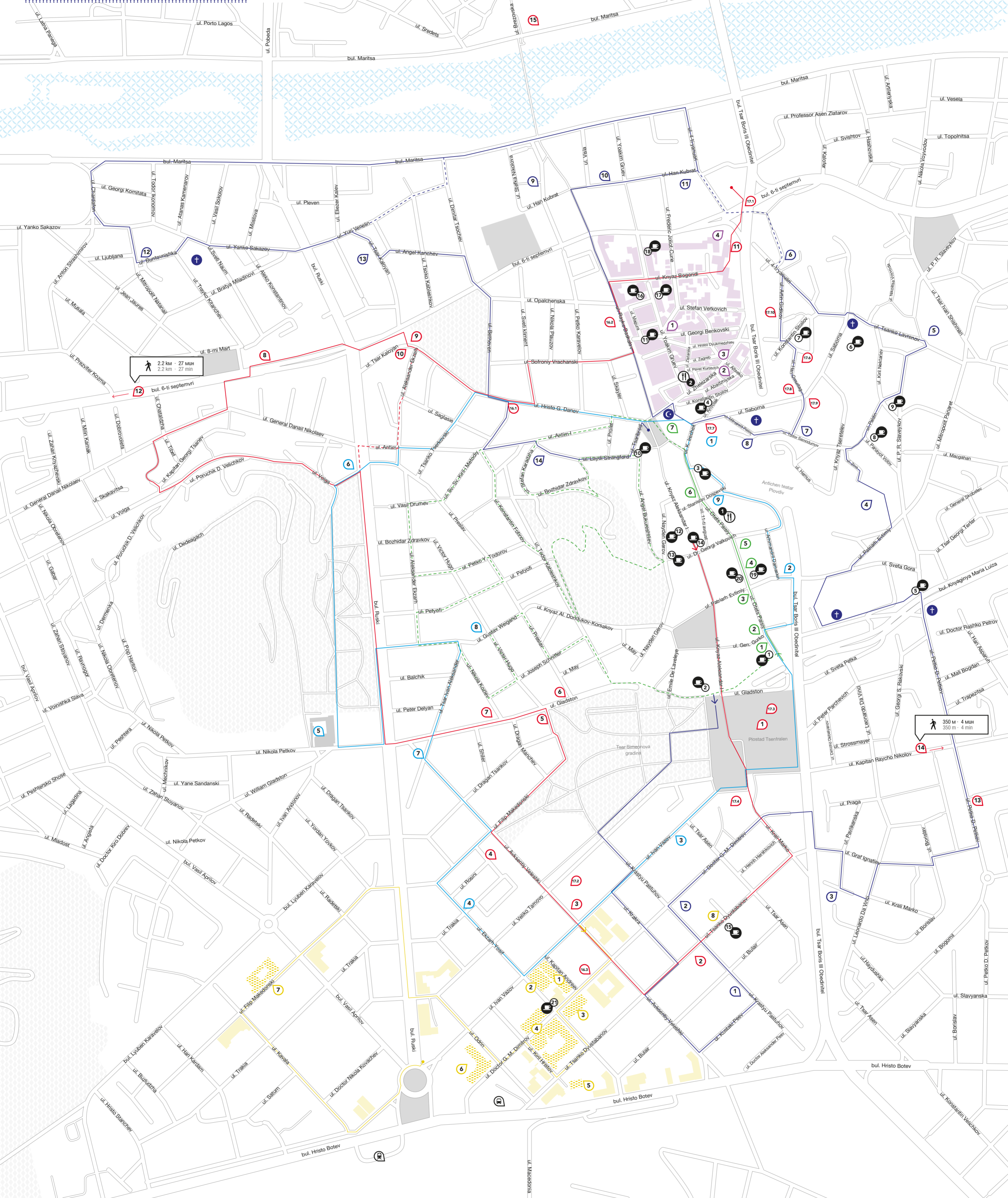
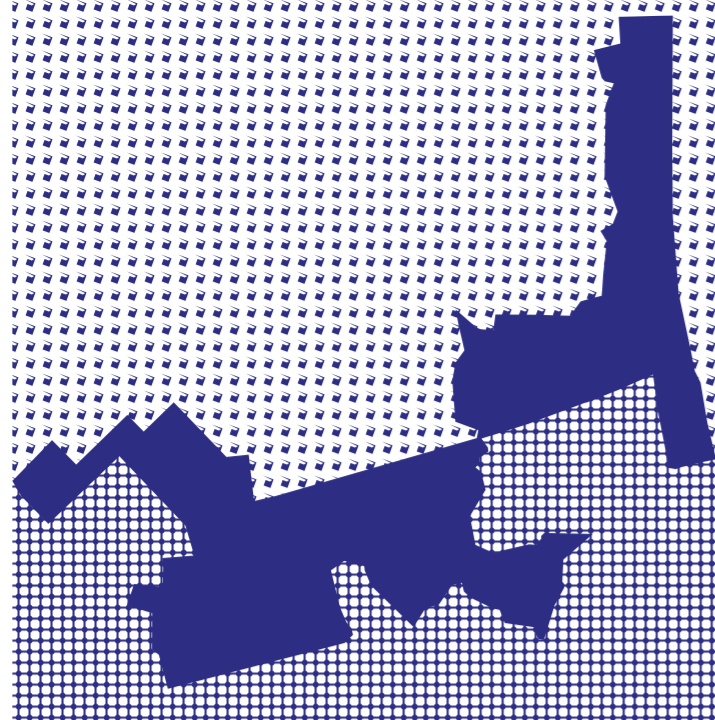
The Alternative Map of Plovdiv aims to activate a social and cultural curiosity for the city's past and present on the basis of tolerance, avoiding ideological or nationalist bias. Simultaneously, it aims to provoke public reflection and recognition that the city is both a complex living organism and a stimulating place for relaxation.

„Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ е туристически гуд за различия, непознат и неприсъстващ в официалните туристически пътеводители град. „Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ е за онези любозителни откриватели, които са готови да видят отвъд фасадата на съществуващото сега и да се върнат назад към историята или да надухат потенциала на града. „Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ акцентира и върху някои специфични за облика на града архитектурни и културни обекти, които са незащитирани и заплахени от унищожаване или банна разруха.

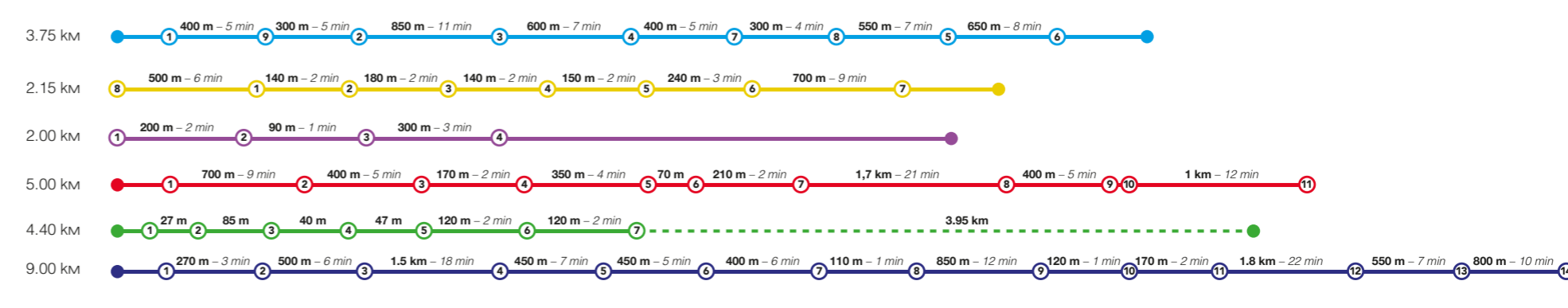
„Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ е съставена на базата на тематични маршрути с отбелязани знакови обекти по тях. Същевременно преминаването по маршрутите крие и немаркирани, неочаквани изненади – малки улички с кафенета и ресторанти, примамливи гледки или смесца от разнообразни прояви на битоване.

Базата селекция на маршрутите съставителите изграждат на основа проведена серия от публични дискусии през 2012 година в artnewscafe „Беседа за града“ по темите: **СОЦ-наследството на Пловдив**, **Тютюневите складове на Пловдив**, **Квартал „Капана“**, **Баухаус под телетата**. Маршрутите **Религии** и **Улица „Отец Паисий“** са добавени с цел по-добро опознаване на специфичния пловдивски начин на живене.

Целта на „Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ е да създаде по-широк нов поглед към града и да активира урбанистичното познание като синтез от социално, историческо и културно любопитство на базата на толерантност, без идеологическа и националистическа предубитост. „Алтернативна карта на Пловдив“ цели да предизвика гражданска рефлексия и припознаване на града като стимулиращ жив организъм и място за реализация.



- Маршрут Баухаус
Bauhaus
- Маршрут Тютюневото араче
Tobacco Quarter
- Маршрут Квартал „Капана“
Kapana Quarter
- Маршрут Социет
Communist Era
- Маршрут Улица „Отец Паисий“
Otets Paisii St.
- Маршрут Религии
Religions
- Кафенета и клубове
Cafés and Clubs
- Ресторанти
Restaurants
- Автогара „Юг“
Bus Station "Yug"
- Централна ЖП Гара
Central Railway Station
- Обекти
Sights



АЛТЕРНАТИВНА КАРТА НА ПЛОВДИВ

МАРШРУТИ И ОБЕКТИ

ALTERNATIVE MAP OF PLOVDIV ROUTES AND SIGHTS

МАРШРУТ БАУХАУС BAUHAUS

Пловдив е един от малкото градове в България, които могат да се похвалят със своето архитектурно „Баухаус“ наследство.

„Баухаус“ е школа за визуално-пластични изкуства, дизайн и занаяти, базирана в Германия, която се превръща в център на модернизма през първата половина на ХХ век. Училището „Баухаус“ е основано от архитекта Валтер Гропиус и действа в периода 1919-1933 година. Постепенно стичат „Баухаус“ се превръща в едно от най-влиятелните течения в архитектурата на модернизма и модерния дизайн.

В Пловдив влиятелно на „Баухаус“ е най-сино изразено в творчеството на архитект Светослав Грозев. Забърши е архитектурата в Берлин и през 30-те години на ХХ век проектира едни от най-забележителните модернистични сгради в града.

В годините между двете световни войни, когато архитектурите в Пловдив проектираат сградите си в стилове като неокласицизъм, неоромантизъм, неobarok, Светослав Грозев се осмелява почти еретично да зазърби напълно украсаеителството и пичността в третирането на фасадите, отказва да използва скатни покриви и ярки цвятове, прави революция със своите прозорци, отвори, козирки и цялото третиране на обемите на сградите си. Забриван и непознат гнес, той е оставил наследството в стила „Баухаус“, което в Европа и по света се смята за много значимо и се защитава от UNESCO. Сградите му от 30-те години звучат по-съвременно от 99% от днешното строителство. Еднофамилните къщи на арх. Грозев, една мохова специфична и деклатна тема от архитектурата, са създадени в годините, когато са били спрени някои от най-големите световни обори и шедьоври на лво Корбюзие, Ван дер Ро, Гропиус и Брейер.

В маршрута са включени и два примера на италянския възплатен и поседовател на рационалистичното течение в архитектурата на модернизма – пловдивският архитект Стефан Тодоров, както и къщата със студио на архитект Боян Чинков.

Plovdiv is one of a handful of Bulgarian cities that should take pride in their own architectural Bauhaus heritage.

The famous school of design, visual arts and crafts was founded in Germany in 1919 by architect Walter Gropius, under whose direction it became an influential center of European Modernism, before being closed down in 1933.

The Bauhaus influence in Plovdiv manifests most notably in the work of architect Svetoslav Grozev, who studied architecture in Berlin. During the interwar period, when most architects in Plovdiv designed their buildings in the neo-Classical, neo-Romantic and neo-Baroque idiom, Svetoslav Grozev dared to turn his back on façade ornamentation, abandoned bright colors and sloped roofs, and initiated a revolution in the design of windows, apertures, canopies and overall scale. Unknown and largely forgotten today, his Bauhaus buildings have a more contemporary ring than most contemporary construction in Bulgaria today and deserve to be listed as architectural heritage. His family houses, especially, were built during a period when Le Corbusier, Mies Van der Rohe, Gropius and Breuer were designing their Modernist masterpieces.

Two residential buildings by the Italian-educated adherent of architectural Rationalism Stelan Todorov and Boyan Chinkov's house are also included in this route.

Обекти Sights

- Къща на Таксим тепе, ул. „Митрополит Пайсий“ 4**, арх. Светослав Грозев. Построена през 1935 г. за фабриканта Стаино Стаинов. *House on Taksim Hill, 4 Mitropolit Paisiy St., designed by Svetoslav Grozev. Built in 1935 for factory owner Staino Stainov.*
- Къща на ул. „Архимандрит Дамаскин“ 9**, цъба с бул. „Цар Борис III“, арх. Светослав Грозев. Построена е за индустриалеца Дразомир Цанков през 1937 година. Полявана от модернизма на лво Корбюзие. *House at 9 Arhimandrit Damaskin St., corner of Tsar Boris III Blvd., designed by Svetoslav Grozev. Built in 1937 for industrialist Dragomir Tsankov and influenced by Le Corbusier's Modernist ideas.*
- Къща в модерен стил на ул. „Иван Вазов“ 17**, арх. Светослав Грозев. Построена от творбовеца Анастас Куцоулю. *House in modernist style, 17 Ivan Vazov St., designed by Svetoslav Grozev. Built for merchant Anastas Kulsouly.*
- Къща на ул. „Екзарх Йосиф“ 3**, арх. Светослав Грозев. Пътяна от модернистичните жилищни сгради и петият принца в архитектурата, дефинирани от лво Корбюзие. *House at 3 Ekzarh Yosif St., designed by Svetoslav Grozev. Influenced by various residential buildings in Western Europe and Le Corbusier's five principles of modern architecture.*
- Професионална гимназия по вътрешна архитектура и дървообработване**, ул. „Гладстон“ 70, арх. Димитър Попов. Построена в средата на 30-те години на ХХ век. *Professional High School of Interior Design and Wood Processing, 70 Gladstone St., designed by Svetoslav Grozev and Dimitar Popov. Built in the mid-1930s.*
- Къща на на ул. „Волаа“ 2-Б**, арх. Стефан Тодоров. *House at 2B Volga St., designed by Stefan Todorov.*
- Жилищна сграда на ул. „Цар Иван Александър“ 18**, арх. Стефан Тодоров. *Residential building at 18 Tsar Ivan Alexander St., designed by Stefan Todorov.*
- Къща на възла на „Густав Ваизанг“ и ул. „Виктор Юго**, арх. Светослав Грозев. *House on corner of Gustav Weigand St. and Victor Hugo St., designed by Svetoslav Grozev.*
- Къща с лично ателие на архитект Боян Чинков**, ул. „Станислав Доспевски“ 8, арх. Боян Чинков Един от първите модерни архитекти в Пловдив, първата къща със специално проектирано ателие за работа на архитект в града. *House with studio, 8 Stanislav Dospevsky St., designed by Boyan Chinkov. Boyan Chinkov is one of the first Modernist architects in Plovdiv. He designed his own house, which was the first in Plovdiv with a specially designed architect's studio.*

МАРШРУТ ТЮТОНЕВОТО ГРАДЧЕ TOBACCO QUARTER

Маршрутът има за цел да запозне с квартала на бившите тютюневи складове в града, които е разположен около една от най-красивите пловдивски улици „Иван Вазов“ и съвременни преденци. Независимо че по-голямата част от сградите са в поуразрушено състояние поради неясната им собственост, тютюневите складове респектират с архитектурното си съвършенство. Те са част от историческото наследство на града от времната на икономическия просперитет в началото на ХХ век.

Обекти Sights

- Железарският магазин на Марукиан**, ул. „Бенковска“ 22, площад зад Халие Съществува повече от 70 години и е запазил уюта на квартален магазин. *Maroukian's Hardware Shop, 22 Georgi Benkovsky St., behind Halite. A cosy local hardware shop established 70 years ago.*
- Антикварна книжарница „София Т“**, ул. „Абджиджика“ 7. Книжарница с атмосфера за антиквариат и за трупно намираща се в близост литература. *Sophia T. Antique Bookshop, 7 Abadjizkya St. An atmospheric bookshop for rare and antique books.*
- Кюлчар**, ул. „Железарска“ 33. Кюлчарницата е основана преди повече от 40 години от Георги Христов Сявров и предлага изработени и ремонт на ключове, брави, ключове за куфари, за часовници и всичко необходимо за спокойствието и сигурността. *Locksmith, 33 Zhelezarska St. Founded 40 years ago by Georgi Hristov Slavov. Makes and repairs standard, suitcase and clock keys, locks, and everything else for your security.*
- Чапалшице „Алеко Константинов“**, бул. „6-и септември“ 160 Чапалшицата са типични български културни средища, които пазят и развиват локалната култура. На границата с Квартал „Капана“, чапалшице „Алеко Кон-

на скадровите са свързани помежду си от най-значимите пловдивски архитекти като арх. Камен Петков и арх. Димитър Попов. Собствености са били Вучителе митрополиткорбиш и бразодетели Димитър Куцоулю, Анастас Куцоулю, Томаян. След преврата през 1944 г. скандинавски са национализирани. През 1962 г. в тях се снимат части от филма „Тютюн“ по романа на Димитър Димов.

Тютюневото здраче е пъзел от стари и по-нови сгради, вътрешни дворове, пасарелки, преминаващи над улиците и свързващи производствата, земни газози и дори спортни ириши, сградени от високи стени. И до днес излъчва мирис на тютюн, висуваха респекти и странна романтика.

The Tobacco Quarter is located on the southern side of Ivan Vazov St., one of Plovdiv's most beautiful streets. Dating back to a spell of economic prosperity in the 1920s, the tobacco warehouses continue to impress with their architectural quality, although a large number of them have fallen into disrepair due to conflicting property claims.

Built in the style of the Vienna Secession, neo-Classicism and Art Nouveau the warehouses were designed by some of Plovdiv's most talented architects of the period like Камен Петков and Dimitar Popov. They were commissioned by prominent tobacco merchants and benefactors, such as Dimitar Kudoglu, Anastas Kulsouly and Tomassyan. Following the communist coup in 1944, the warehouses were nationalized. In 1962, parts of the movie Tobacco, based on the novel by Dimitar Dimov, were filmed in the quarter.

The Tobacco Quarter is a patchwork of older and more recent buildings, inner courtyards, overpasses connecting various production units, green areas and even sports grounds hiding behind tall walls. Even today the area still smells of tobacco and preserves a quaintly Romantic atmosphere.

МАРШРУТ ПЛОВДИВСКА ОБСЕРВАТОРИЯ PLOVDIVSKA OBSERVATORY

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Кварталът на тютюневите складове се създава през 20-те години на ХХ век. Характерен е със специфичната си архитектура в стиловете свесион, неокласицизъм, модерн. С проектирането

The history of the Kapana Quarter dates back to the beginning of the 16th century, when Plovdiv (then Filibe) was part of the Ottoman Empire. It was populated by craftsmen and merchants of all ethnic groups. The multi-ethnic market place spread north of the Djumaya mosque, centering on the famous Kurshum caravansari (today the Hall), and eventually reached the southern bank of the Maritsa river. The names of many of the streets – Zhelezarska St. (Blacksmiths' St.), Zlatarska St. (Goldsmiths' St.), Abadjizkya St. (Friars Merchants' St.), Kuchuharska St. (Fur Dressers' St.) – are reminiscent of the crafts that were practiced here for centuries. In the 1920s, Kapana was redeveloped as a residential area in the European styles of the Secession, neo-Classicism and Constructivism. Today, the quarter has lost its traditional craft and commerce character and is a relatively slow-paced area surrounded by a network of busy streets and thoroughfares. It owes its peculiar timeless charm to its narrow, oddly-angled streets, a few clubs and restaurants and a number of small private galleries. Somewhat chaotically, it is now trying to emancipate itself from the past and find a contemporary image, while staying true to Plovdiv's eclecticism.

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