

I. Indication of the Topic

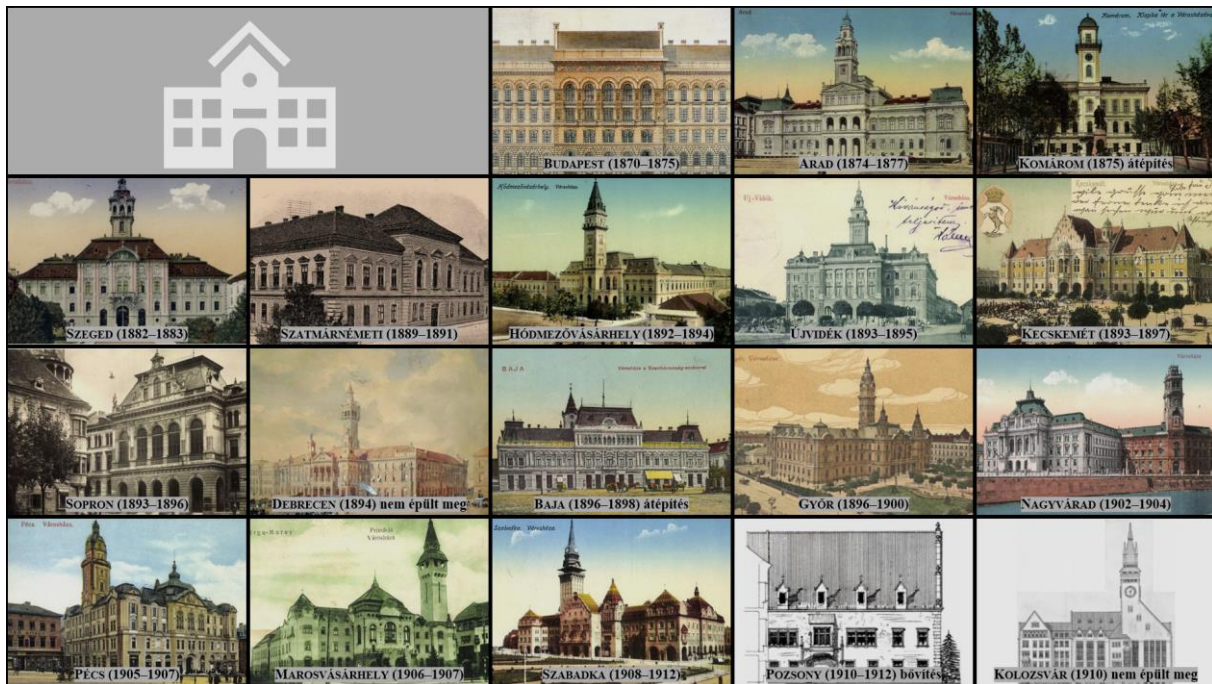
The doctoral dissertation focuses on the city halls of the administrative buildings of the Dualism era, which were the headquarters of the so-called cities with municipal rights. The examination highlights the historical evolution of these buildings, revealing their architectural development and character in the context of the social and urban environment of the city halls and the impact of the modernisation of the legal and administrative system in the period.

The research is based on the Hungarian administrative system, which was modernised and adapted to the bourgeois conditions after 1867, and focuses on its architectural appearance, since self-government and the new administrative structure brought with it new administrative tasks, which had to find a space and form in architectural terms.

The research gave emphasis to the “pre-history” of the selected city halls, i.e. the history of the decision to build, the preparation, the planning (“tendering”), and the local context of the city hall building process, the expectations and the reception of the new building.

In addition to mapping the historical context, the research – within the framework of the architectural analyses – focuses on the spatial organization, the floor plan, the stylistic-historical development, the architectural massing and the urban-architectural impact of the selected headquarters, and places the Hungarian city halls in a somewhat broader cultural-geographical context of the German-speaking area.

The selected cities of the jurisdiction were significant elements of the Hungarian settlement structure in the period, both because of their administrative position and the architectural significance of their seat houses. Of the 26 cities that had municipal rights for a longer period between 1867 and 1918, 18 are covered by the research, as this is the total number of cities that have built or planned to build new headquarters and have at least reached the planning competition stage. Of these city halls, 13 were newly built, 2 were substantially rebuilt, 1 was enlarged and 2 were not built despite successful design competitions.



The headquarters of the cities of municipal rights studied. | Compilation by the author using historical postcards and competition plans. For the source of the pictures see Annex M.2. page 461!

II. Research Methods

The research involved the analysis of both primary and secondary sources. The use of these could be shifted from one to the other according to the theme of the thesis.

Getting the local community's views was an important part of exploring the local history of each city hall construction. A primary source for this is the local press, which is widely accessible and searchable thanks to digitisation.

However, among the primary sources, the individual city halls as buildings occupy a prominent place in the architectural analysis, revealing the details behind the findings. An important supplement was the collection of maps related to the city (in the case of urban analysis) and the planning documentation of the city hall, which is usually not kept in central collections but locally in some form. It should be mentioned that, due to the architectural significance of the examples studied, some of these designs have already been published in some form, so the research could also draw on them. This was particularly true for design competitions, the material for which was already widely available in the period thanks to the periodicals. This fact leads to the area of secondary sources.

Among the secondary sources, it was possible to rely mainly on the results of architectural history and legal history. The two disciplines are not foreign to each other, as architecture and law are interacting “phenomena”. This relationship can be approached from two directions. In

the first, the “quality” of the built environment is underpinned by legal regulation, and changing architecture can be traced in the normative process. The most important areas of this in the legal system are building law and heritage protection law, including the law on monuments. In the other case, the characteristics of the legal system are reflected in architecture, in the buildings that serve the legal activity, i.e. we can talk about architectural projections of the law. This is the context of this research: city halls are the architectural framework of the executive, of the public administration.

The monographs, studies and articles published in the two disciplines have helped to shed light on the general processes (architectural tendencies, administrative modernisation) and to explore the history of the individual cases, i.e. the city halls under study, in which local history works and information in the (specialised) press can be highlighted as sources.

The arc of the research is made up of several segments, which, despite its colourfulness, basically emphasises historicity: the individual processes and events are linked in chronological order, and thus the construction of a city hall is described, the details of which are included in the appendices. However, these pre- and construction histories are not discussed chronologically, but thematically, taking into account the tendencies of the period (e.g. the increasing emphasis on competition, its success), common historical elements (e.g. what induced the construction of the new headquarters, its volume), and the transformation of the urban architectural environment.

In addition to the general background processes and contexts, the analysis also included an architectural assessment of the individual buildings. This applies to the outline of the office system, researched by means of legal and constitutional history, and in this context to the basic plan-functional analysis of the space requirements, as well as to the overview of the organisation of the city halls and the analysis of the architecture, the choice of style and the architectural massing of the buildings. The context of these studies was largely determined by the unraveling of the pre- and construction histories, so – perhaps in more detail than other architectural history analyses – the dissertation also sheds light on some elements of why the city hall became what it is.

The research also set out to shed light not only on the city halls in question, but also on their wider and narrower context. This meant on the one hand the discovery of urban architectural influences, for which – referring back to the use of sources – maps and contemporary photographs were examined, and local history and urban literature were of great help. On the other hand, attention was also given to the comparison of city halls of the wider architectural

context – mainly the German-speaking area due to cultural connections – with Hungarian examples. In this, the research drew heavily on German-language specialist literature.

The dissertation is structured in accordance with the results of the research and the needs of thematic treatment, so that in its substantial chapters it deals with the history of the city and city halls, the architectural design (including the ground plan structure, the choice of style, the questions of massing, the urban architectural influences), and places the city halls in the context of the administrative buildings and sheds light on them in the Central European architectural context of the period.

The related annexes are an important complementary element of the dissertation, providing space for research results that are outside the framework of the thesis. The dissertation is accompanied by five numbered annexes, the first of which is the most detailed. In it (Annex *M.1.*), you can find a more detailed construction history of all the city halls under the heading “Construction History”. The section “City Hall in Pictures” contains pictures of both the predecessor city hall and the completed building, together with plans, including tender and construction material, depending on the sources found. The last part of the annex, entitled “Selected Press Sources”, contains the writings referred to several times in the text of the dissertation or which are of significance in the histories of the city.

The other related annexes contain explanatory, interpretative and illustrative pictures (*M.2.*), the duration of city hall construction (*M.3.*), the most important data of the planning competitions (*M.4.*) and the information on the administrative organisation of the cities (*M.5.*).

III. Results of the Research – Theses

The theses can be grouped around three themes, in which the construction of the municipal city hall as a contemporary phenomenon, the city hall as an architectural work and their wider context provide the framework for the findings.

1. The construction of city halls in municipalities as a contemporary phenomenon

The first group of theses sheds light on the contemporary phenomenon of city hall construction from the perspective of the history of public administration, decision-making and architectural competitions.

Thesis 1a – The new elements of the Hungarian administrative organisation reformed in the years after the Austro–Hungarian Compromise of 1867 were the cities with municipal rights, which needed a larger headquarters due to the significant increase in administration. During the period of Dualism (1867–1918), half of the 26 cities with municipal rights for a longer period of time, 13 of them had completely new city halls built, 3 others had significant extensions or rebuilding work carried out, and 2 cities only had planning competitions. One of the most spectacular examples of the changes in the Hungarian state organisation modernised during the period is the building of the headquarters of these 18 cities with municipal rights.

In the system of public administration restructured in 1870–1871, cities with municipal rights were not only territorial but also local authorities. These cities were typical examples of Hungarian urban development and indicators of the socio-political-economic changes of the time.

The rapidly growing local administration also demanded its own place in terms of architecture, and a new headquarters for the municipal administration was the solution. The route to this was typical; the offices that outgrew the old city hall were first housed in extensions to the old building and then in other city-owned or rented buildings. The scattered offices and inadequate premises hampered the efficient functioning of the administration, and a new city hall soon had to be built.

These changes have accelerated the process of constructing city halls, increasing the number of headquarters built.

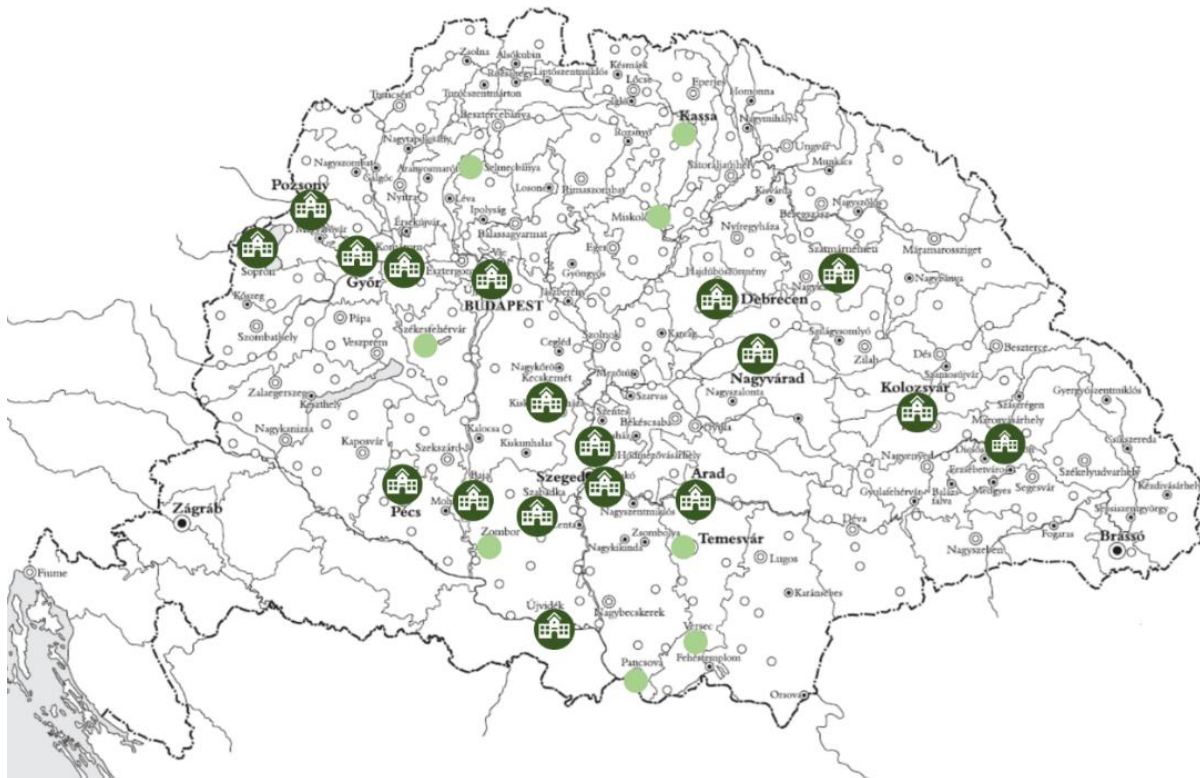
In the period between 1867 and 1918, 13 (50%) of the 26 cities with a long period of municipal rights had new city halls built, 3 had significant reconstruction and expansion, and 2 had successful competitions. In this context, the construction of city halls can be seen as a phenomenon of the period.

New city halls: Pest/Budapest (1870–1875), Arad (1874–1877), Szeged (1882–1883), Szatmárnémeti (1889–1891), Hódmezővásárhely (1892–1894), Újvidék (1893–1895), Kecskemét (1893–1897), Sopron (1893–1896), Győr (1896–1900), Nagyváradi (1902–1904), Pécs (1905–1907), Marosvásárhely (1906–1907), Szabadka (1908–1912)

Significant rebuilds: Komárom (1875), Baja (1896–1898), Pozsony (1910–1912)

Successful competitions (without realisation): Debrecen (1894), Kolozsvár (1910)

Publications related to the thesis: 1., 8., 12.

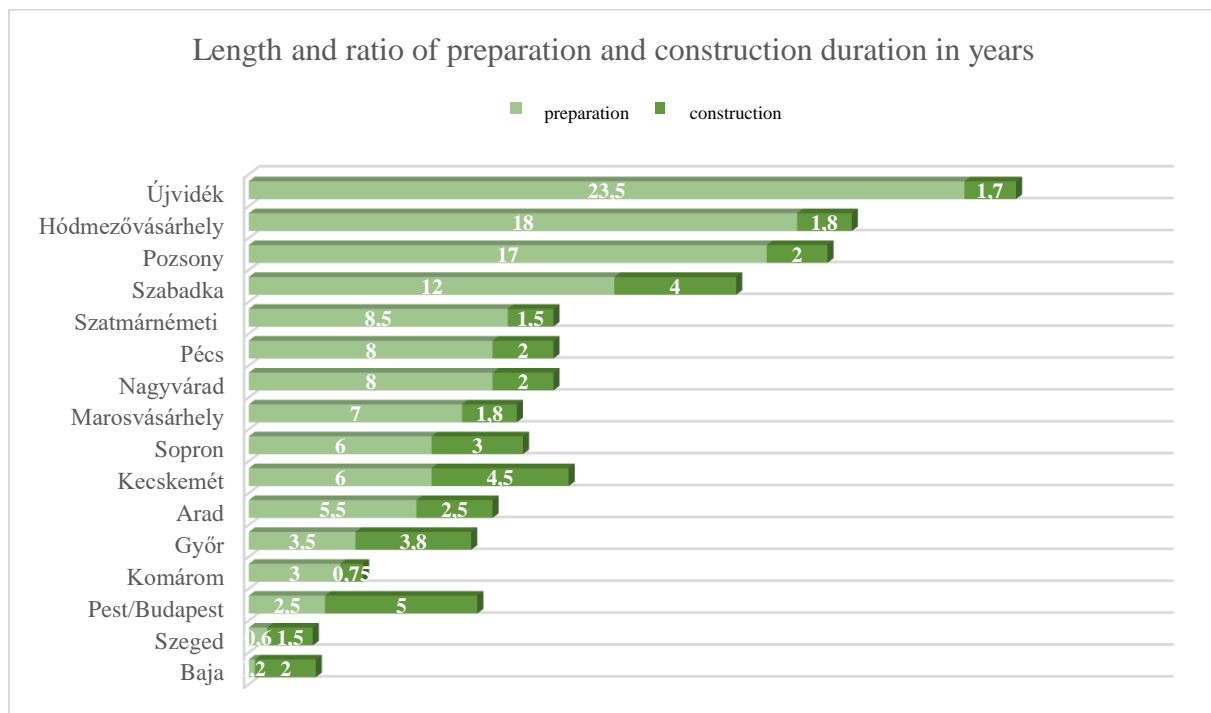


The geographical location of the cities with municipal rights ● and cities that built the city hall 🏛️. | Edited by the author using the figure *A magyarországi városok hierarchiája, 1910*. [BELUSZKY Pál–GYŐRI Róbert: „A város a láz, a nyugtalanság, a munka és a fejlődés”. Magyarország városhálózata a 20. század elején. *Korall*, 2003. 11–12. sz. 213. p.]

Thesis 1b – *The decision-making and preparation process for city hall construction during the period of Dualism was surprisingly long, but the construction of the new city hall was relatively short.*

Although administrative growth soon made the need for a new city hall apparent, the search for alternative housing solutions, the decision to build a new one and then to start construction, delayed the process for a long time, even decades. The reasons for the difficult decision making included local political disagreements, conflicts of interest between districts, issues of site selection, viability and, most importantly, difficulties in finding the financial resources. The resolution of all these questions was further slowed down by the specificities of the organisation: the competences of the mayor, the council and the city assembly, and, more specifically, the setting up of committees on a given question, the delegation of the preparatory (preliminary examination) tasks to them, and the process of government approval. Compared to the length of the preparation, however, construction progressed relatively quickly, with the slowing down factor, if any, being not administrative but rather technical obstacles, but the buildings were typically completed within two years.

Publications related to the thesis: 1., 8.



Length and rate of preparation and construction duration of city hall constructions over the total realisation period in years. Cities are listed in order of length of the total realisation period, from longest to shortest. | Compiled by the author.

Thesis 1c – *Architectural design competitions played an important role in the planning of the city halls of the municipal authorities. The competition was ahead of the tendencies of the period, but the local builder's intentions had a strong influence on the final result and the building.*

In the period of Dualism, competitive tendering was an increasingly important element of public building, which became commonplace from the 1880s to the 1890s. The need to compete for the design of municipal buildings appeared at the beginning of the period, in the 1860s and 1870s. Initially, there were invitations to competition, and later open, secret and indicative tenders, with several rounds.

However, in many cases, the first prize did not guarantee the realisation of the project, and compared to other public projects, the shaping factors were more dominant in city halls: financial reasons, the place requirements of office organisation, local political intentions, mayoral ambitions, the desire to adapt to or even depart from the contemporary taste, and the social interests of the city. Thus, with the construction of the city hall, a very specific architectural work was created in the city, which can be interpreted in many ways.

Publications related to the thesis: 1., 3., 8.

2. Municipal city halls as architectural works

The second group of theses sheds light on city halls as architectural works in terms of structural features, stylistic choice and massing, and the consciousness of the builder.

Thesis 2a – *As administrative buildings, the spatial organisation and structural design of the municipal city halls are a reflection of the administrative system and its changes: the ground plan, the connections between rooms and the design of the circulation routes within the building are closely adapted to the mixed – territorial and local – administrative function defined by the legislation.*

The city halls of the municipalities are administrative buildings whose structural design must provide an appropriate architectural framework for both the regional and local level offices and the municipal decision-making bodies. Offices with higher customer traffic are typically located on the ground floor, close to entrances or, in the case of upstairs locations, near stairs. Rooms

linked to a single office were grouped together and internal circulation – passageways – were provided between them. The size of the offices was determined according to the space requirements of the task and the number of staff.

The decision-making and governing bodies – the government commissioner, the mayor, the legislative committee (assembly) – were located upstairs, also in groups of rooms adapted to their purpose. These were connected with anterooms, waiting rooms, staff rooms and meeting rooms.

The organisational units were arranged in a hierarchical order in the building: in the central wing were the main – managing, decision-making – bodies, while in the side wings were the offices of the individual offices.

The horizontal circulation within the building was provided by corridors running along the inner side of the street office row, and vertically by staircases of different sizes and numbers. The architectural massing was related to this: behind the main front, which was representative and had large spaces, there were wings of office buildings with side corridors – office-style – surrounding one or more inner courtyards.

The premises structures of the municipal city halls are basically the same, but due to the diversity and variety of local tasks undertaken, there are differences between city halls and city halls, mainly in terms of the number, size (depending on staffing) and grouping of offices.

Built at different times, the municipal headquarters also reflect the changes in the administrative organisation. Thus, some administrative functions and departments (e.g. administrative commission, registry office) could only have been incorporated into the city hall building programmes over time. At the same time, the planning of city halls was already designed with the changing and growing administration in mind: several examples show that provision was made for spare rooms and the possibility of expansion was taken into account. They therefore anticipated the growth in the volume of city halls.

The design of the groupings of rooms, the definition of room sizes, the organisation of circulation within the building and the high degree of adaptation to the organisation and operation show a rationality that emphasises the primacy of function.

Publications related to the thesis: 1., 2., 3., 4., 8., 12.

Thesis 2b – *In the architectural design of the city halls – the façade and the massing – both tradition and modernity play a dominant role, with the emphasis shifting from the former to the latter at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.*

A broader approach to the tradition – i.e. whether there was a style associated with the city hall as a building type in general – is not clearly evident. This can be measured by the fact that the neo-Gothic style - which is in many respects also exemplary in the German-speaking world - did not take hold in Hungary on city halls. The rejection of this medieval style – contrary to the arguments of the Academy Palace style controversy seeking national traditions – was rather due to the cost of the cities (e.g. Satu Mare, Oradea). However, Gothic forms appeared on smaller headquarters built during the Romantic Historicism period, and the neo-Gothic style also appeared on the plans of several entries to city hall design competitions.

The narrower approach to tradition – i.e. whether there was a particular style in a given locality – was more evident in the architecture of the city hall. In Szeged (because of the old city hall) and in Győr (because of the old city tower) this had an impact on the choice of neo-baroque forms.

For most of the city halls studied, the predominant style was the Neo-Renaissance, which was the preference, especially in the Italian style. Seven of the thirteen newly built city halls were built in this style. After the turn of the century, Hungarian Art Nouveau became more prominent, with the city hall of Kecskemét as a forerunner, and then, after numerous design competitions, examples of its culmination in Târgu Mures and Subotica.

In the architectural massing of the city halls, in addition to serving the official function, the placement of the assembly hall and the city hall tower had a character-forming effect. In the latter case, the influence of local tradition and the taste of the period was also strongly felt.

In the case of some of the new city halls with towers (Arad, Komárno, Szeged, Pécs, Subotica), the predecessor building was of the same type, which can be interpreted as a kind of handing down of the city hall tower. In two cases (Pest, Satu Mare) this tradition was broken due to local circumstances. In four cases (Baja, Kecskemét, Sopron, Bratislava), no tower was built because such an architectural element already existed and remained in the immediate vicinity of the new city hall. In the case of Győr, although there was a formal precedent, the tower was rather dominated by the taste of the period, as in the other cities studied (Hódmezővásárhely, Oradea, Târgu Mures, and the application for Debrecen and Cluj-Napoca), where there was no direct precedent for a city hall tower. In general, the reason for the prevalence of the tower is that the city hall as a building type was generally associated with the design of a tower during the period.

The works submitted for the city hall competition foreshadowed the change in the placement of the city hall tower in the 1890s, and after the turn of the century, the buildings that were completed also showed the change in the placement of the city hall tower: the symmetrical building mass, set in the central axis, was replaced by an asymmetrical solution, shifted in some direction. This clearly reflects the building trends of the wider geographical area. At the same time, the Szeged solution of 1883 is striking in the tower placement of city halls in Hungary as a whole, both in the built and in the plans of the period under study: the city hall tower is placed in the centre of the building mass.

Publications related to the thesis: 1., 3.



Followers of the Szeged tower layout: the plans for Novi Sad and Győr, Debrecen (Kálmán Gerster and Havranek–Adriányi's plan), Pécs (Károly Fülöpp), Târgu Mures (Komor–Jakab, Lajos Ybl) and Subotica (Bálint–Jámbor). | Compilation by the author. For the source of the pictures see Annex M.2. pages 470–471!

Thesis 2c – As public buildings, the city halls of the period are complex expressions of political and social representation, of the consciousness of the builder. The architectural means of expressing this – the choice of architectural style, the architectural massing, the design of representative rows of spaces – are emphasised. The architectural appearance of the city hall has been the subject of increased public interest from the builder, i.e. the city authorities and the local community, as well as from the professional community, which has been reflected in the local and specialised press.

The city hall, as a building of the local political-civic community, is more representative of the intention of the building's status as a building owner. That is why the city councils and the citizens paid particular attention to the construction of the city hall. From the need for a new city hall to the design of the future city hall, the local press has provided a wealth of opinions, expectations and historical facts. This local “lay” opinion-forming was complemented by professional opinion-forming, which was mainly reflected in the presentation and evaluation of the city hall design competitions. This, together with the architectural practices of the period, reveals what made the city halls of the municipalities representative, i.e. expressive of local power. The most important architectural tools are style, massing and spectacular spatial arrangement.

The choice of architectural style is determined by what is new, i.e. what is modern at the time: what is modern represents local strength. In the architectural massing, the emphasis on the local decision-making and representative body, the assembly, in the massing of the building is a characteristic of city halls. The assembly hall typically appeared in a central axis, with a prominent projection of the rhizalite, which could be further emphasised by spectacular roofs, roof structures and other architectural devices (carriage doors, porticoes, balconies, lodges). The asymmetrical layout of the halls appeared only on the plans of the city halls studied.

Even more important than the main hall was the city hall tower, traditionally a symbol of power. When it was possible, the municipalities had one built. The existence of the tower was a function of its builders' ideas, while its size and appearance depended on the architect's.

The accentuated mass of the building, animated by the rhizalites, the city hall tower and the spectacular roof forms together provided the monumental appearance the builder had in mind. Inside, representativeness was ensured by the superimposition and interconnection of the main entrance, the vestibule, the staircase and the assembly hall, and by the enrichment of these spaces with interior design elements. The decoration, design and use of materials of the main bodies and their associated thoroughfares led to the exterior visual impact.

3. Municipal city halls in a broader context

The third group of theses sheds light on the broader context of municipal city halls from the point of view of urban architecture, administrative buildings and city halls in the German-speaking area.

Thesis 3a – In the cities with municipal rights, the building of the headquarters had a decisive impact on urban planning. The transformation of the immediate and wider surroundings of the city hall, and the extent of this transformation, was related to whether the new headquarters was built on an old or a new site. The relationship between the old and the new site and the degree of change in the urban landscape can be interpreted as a scale of degrees.

In some of the cities surveyed (Komárno, Baja), the rebuilt city hall remained on the old site. The urban impact can be measured in the gradual change of the environment, the urban space: typically, larger, more “metropolitan” buildings appeared in the surroundings of the city hall. The next stage will be the construction of a new city hall on the old site. In this case, either the new city hall was adapted to the old one, but a new block was created (Debrecen competition, Sopron, Szeged), or, due to the increase in dimensions, the new building exceeded the old one in volume, so the new city hall was built on an enlarged plot of land, expropriating the surrounding land and buildings. This may have entailed changes to the building lines and the regulation of the streets (Subotica, Pécs, Cluj-Napoca competition).

In some cities, the new headquarters have moved out of the old location to a lesser extent, which has also led to a complete transformation of the environment – the main square of the city. This may have happened later, either gradually (Novi Sad) or through almost simultaneous construction and spatial regulation (Hódmezővásárhely, Kecskemét).

In some cases, the new city hall was built elsewhere, but because of its unfortunate location, it had no impact on its surroundings (Pest, Satu Mare).

The most significant urban change has been the construction of the new headquarters on a completely different site. In these cases (Arad, Târgu Mures, Győr), the city centre was extended, a new centre was created, even with new public buildings, and the route between the old town square and the new city hall (the main street) was also transformed.

Publications related to the thesis: 1.,2., 3.

Thesis 3b – The special features and dimensions of the headquarters of the cities with municipal rights make them stand out among Hungarian office buildings. Their peculiarities are reflected in the context of buildings of similar function – judicial buildings, ministry buildings, county halls and town halls of towns with a regular council.

Of all office buildings, the most different from courts are the municipal city halls. The reason for this is that in the early years of the period, towns lost the right to hold court, which became a central-state function, so that judicial buildings became a specific type of building, separate from administrative activity.

Among the narrowly defined administrative buildings, the city halls of the municipalities also differ in volume from the headquarters of the small settlements, as well as from the buildings of the ministries, which were more “office buildings” and thus had a different structure.

The municipal city halls are more closely related to the county halls and the headquarters of the towns with a regular council. The similarity with county halls is based on their municipal role, but the municipal cities have different characteristics, not only because of their territorial nature, but also because of the tasks they perform in local administration, which are specifically related to urban administration and management. These are reflected in their basic floor plan (e.g. the group of mayors' offices). In addition, the architectural design of the tower is typical of city halls. And it is precisely the territorial authority that makes the municipal city halls "more" than the headquarters of the towns with an regular council, whose room structure reflects these specialities (e.g. the group of rooms of the government commissioner's office). At the same time, the town halls of the two types of town are very similar as buildings, since the architectural devices of local authority and representativeness (e.g. tower, spatial organisation) were used in both. The difference is in their size: the city halls of the municipalities are larger.

In addition, historical research has also revealed that the municipal city halls may have been a model for each other, and thus may be contextualised in relation to themselves. In many cases (e.g. Szeged, Hódmezővásárhely, Debrecen, Târgu Mures), during the preparatory phase, the mayors of the cities sent delegations, went on study trips or corresponded with other cities to obtain information on the cost, size, furnishing, etc. of a new building.

Publications related to the thesis: 6., 7., 8., 10., 11., 12.

Thesis 3c – *The headquarters of the Hungarian cities with municipal rights can be compared to the city halls of the wider geographical area. The Hungarian city halls can be typified in the same way because of their similarity to their foreign counterparts, but their peculiarities are also apparent: the influence of the period in the choice of style and the absence of the so-called Festsaal.*

The Austro–Hungarian Monarchy, established in 1867, and the German Empire, established in 1871, underwent similar processes of administrative modernisation, which, together with economic and population growth, led to an increase in the number of new city halls.

Due to the increasing building activity and the specificities of the Hungarian architectural education and culture, the architectural appearance of Hungarian city halls is very similar to that of their German-speaking counterparts. There is a striking parallel in the massing, which was most influenced by the positioning of the city hall tower. The city halls of the region can be typified by symmetrical and asymmetrical massing, the former being replaced by the latter, i.e. after the turn of the century, city halls with towers (and designed in plans) with a central axis offset from the central axis appeared in Hungary.

In addition to the parallels, the peculiarities of the Hungarian municipal headquarters also stand out in this context. Thus, tradition is less dominant in the choice of style than in the German city halls, where the choice of neo-Gothic or German Renaissance is due to traditional reasons. Furthermore, although the similarities in the floor plan of the city halls are very similar, it is striking that the so-called *Festsaal* (~ banqueting hall), which is common in the metropolitan city halls of the German-speaking world and which is used for social events, is absent in the Hungarian buildings. Here, only the assembly halls could be used for other, external, urban events.

Publications related to the thesis: 3.

IV. List of Publications related to Theses

1. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán–MARÓTYZ Katalin: Hat törvényhatósági jogú város székházépítési pályázata. Hivatalszervezés és helyigény. *Építés – Építészettudomány*, 2022. 1–2. sz. 91–128. p. DOI: 10.1556/096.2021.00012 (Scopus)
2. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI, Zoltán–MARÓTYZ, Katalin: Changes in Administrative Status and Urban Built Forms of the Town Centre of Berettyóújfalu After the Second World War. *Építés – Építészettudomány*, 2020. 3–4. sz. 305–330. p. DOI: 10.1556/096.2020.006 (Scopus)
3. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI, Zoltán–MARÓTYZ, Katalin: Parallels in German, Austrian and Hungarian Town-Hall-Architecture during the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy (1867–1918). *Architectura*, 2019. 1. sz. 74–92. p. (WoS)
4. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: Anyakönyvezés térben és időben: az állami anyakönyvezés bevezetése és építészeti hatásai a dualizmus korában. In MEZEY Barna (szerk.): *Kölcsönhatások. Európa és Magyarország a jogtörténelem sodrásában.* (Jogtörténeti Értekezések 50.) Budapest, 2021. Gondolat Kiadó, 193–204. p.
5. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: Gondolatok a jog(szolgáltatás) ábrázolhatóságáról, téréigényéről és a hatalom architektúrájáról. In MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán (szerk.): *Ábrázolt és épített jog.* (Jogtörténeti Értekezések 53.) Budapest, 2021. Gondolat Kiadó, 11–26. p.
6. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: *Epizódok a Pestvidéki Királyi Törvényszék történetéből 1872–1944. Episodes from the History of the Royal Pest Environs Regional Court 1872–1944.* Budapest, 2019. Budapest Környéki Törvényszék
7. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: Bírósági épületek Magyarországon és külföldön. In TAKÁCS Péter (szerk.): *A jog megjelenítése, épített környezete és szimbólumai. A jogi kultúra látható világa.* Budapest, 2020. Gondolat Kiadó, 177–201. p.
8. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: A közigazgatási szervek épületei Magyarországon és külföldön. In TAKÁCS Péter (szerk.): *A jog megjelenítése, épített környezete és szimbólumai. A jogi kultúra látható világa.* Budapest, 2020. Gondolat Kiadó, 577. (560–603.) p.
9. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: A jogalkalmazás térbeli szuverenitása – kutatási koncepció. *Jogtörténeti Szemle*, 2019. 3–4. sz. 16–22. p.
10. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI, Zoltán: „Following a Model” as an Element of the Hungarian Legal Culture with Special Regard to Gyula Wágner's Judicial Architecture. In GEPHART, Werner–LEKO, Jure (eds.): *Law and the Arts. Elective Affinities and Relationships of Tension.* Frankfurt am Main, 2017. Vittorio Klostermann Verlag, 363–392. p.
11. MEGYERI-PÁLFFI Zoltán: A bécsi neoreneszánsz Debrecenben. Wágner Gyula igazságügyi palotái. *Régió kutatás Szemle*, 2017. 1. sz. 37–52. p.
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