

List of Secession buildings in Ljubljana

Aškerčeva 1

Royal Imperial State Craft School (Cesarsko kraljeva državna obrtna šola)

Alternative name: Chemical, woodworking and machinery secondary school (Srednja kemijska, lesarska in strojna šola)

Year of plan and completion: 1909-1911

Designer: Vojteh Dvořak

Contractor: building work, Filip Supančič; concrete ceilings, Seravalli & Pontello co.; sculptural work, Vaclav Mach of Prague

Building type: school

Investor: city municipality

Sources: ZAL plans, folder 11/12; Reg I, fasc. 2078-2080

Literature: D. Fatur, Šolska zgradba, *Spominska knjiga 1888-1938*, ob 50 letnici izdala Državna tehniška srednja šola v Ljubljani, 1938; Slavica Pavlič: Šolske zgradbe v Ljubljani: Razstava v Slovenskem šolskem muzeju, *Kronika 1975*, pp. 52-55.

The school is a monumental palace with rich figural and plant decoration on the façade and in the vestibule. The central projection is emphasised with a triple-arch entrance flanked by figures of two children: to the left is a girl with the coat-of-arms of the city of Ljubljana, to the right is a boy with the coat-of-arms of the province of Carniola.

Beethovnova 4

Adriatic Insurance Company in Trieste, general agent for Slovenia (Jadranska zavarovalna družba v Trstu)

Year of completion: 1923

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Investor: Adriatic Insurance Company in Trieste

Building type: business-residential building

Sources: ZAL Reg I, sv. XVI/2, no. 103

Literature: F.M., Ciril M. Koch, *ZUZ*, 1925, pp. 79-80.

The building has a late Secession façade with two shallow oriels and is the last of Koch's works in Ljubljana. A floral relief decorates the façade panels under window sills on both oriels, and there is a decorative geometric pattern under the cornice. The symmetrical façade is emphasised in the centre by a portal with semi-circular termination, and a triangular attic on the roof. On either side of the entrance is a medallion with the initials of the company that owned the building: JZDT (Jadranska zavarovalna družba v Trstu).

Beethovnova 7, Cankarjeva 8

Branch bank of the First Croatian Savings Bank in Zagreb (Podružnica prve hrvaške hranilnice v Zagrebu)

Alternative name: Nova Ljubljanska banka

Year of completion: 1920

Investor: Croatian Savings Bank (Hrvaška hranilnica)

Building type: business-residential building

Sources: ZAL, Reg IV, no. 1413, copy of original plan

The corner building has a late Secession façade. The ground and

first floors are vertically connected by fluted pilasters, and the upper two floors by a decoration of plant branches and leaves. Two powerful horizontal mouldings divide the façade into three horizontal parts, the corner is emphasised with a cupola.

Beethovnova 9

Peternel House

Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Hugo Peternel

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, f. 1540, no. 28711/1910

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The tripartite façade is almost identical to the façade of 8 Župančičeva ulica. The central portion is recessed from the street line, accentuated with balconies on the first and second floors, resting on columns and concluded with a curved gable which contains a tripartite window. The façade surface on the ground-floor is decorated with a chess-board pattern, executed in rough and smooth plaster, and the upper part is ornamented with geometric motifs between the windows and on the cornice.

Cigaletova 1

Pogačnik House

Year of plan: 1902

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Valentin Accetto

Investor: Josip and Štefan Pogačnik

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, sv. XVI/2, f. 1510

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa*, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579- 650.

The apartment house with an elegant, fashionable Vienna Secession façade forms the western side of Miklošičev park in front of the Palace of Justice.

Cigaletova 3

Čuden House

Year of plan: 1902

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Jakob Accetto

Investor: Fran Čuden

Building type: apartment house

Sources: Reg I, sv. X VI/2, f. 1510

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa*, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579- 650.

The corner house with a typical corner turret and a fashionable Secession façade, inspired by Viennese examples, forms the north-western corner of Miklošičev park.

Cigaletova 5

Pirc House

Year of plan - completion: 1905-1906

Investor: Dr. Maks Pirc

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 1522

Literature: B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

A corner building with a typical corner turret. The façade, treated in two tones of green, is decorated with Wagnerian decorative elements in gold, which are concentrated on the corner oriel, above the windows of the first floor and below the eaves.

Ciril Metodov trg 1

Grobelnik House

Year of plan - completion: 1899-1900

Designer: Anton Wolf

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Ivan Grobelnik

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg. I, XVI/2, fasc. 1154. no. 27790/1899.

A corner building with an oriel which extends from the second storey to the top of the house. The façade is decorated with late-Historicist and Wagnerian motifs, concentrated between the windows of the second floor, on the cornice and on the corner oriel.

Čopova 3

City Savings Bank (Mestna hranilnica Ljubljanska)

Year of plan - completion: 1903-1904

Designer: Josip Vancaš

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: City Savings Bank

Building type: bank, commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 2068

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; D. Prelovšek, *Poslopje mestne hranilnice ljubljanske, Kronika*, 24, 1976, pp. 43-47; id., *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The Secession façade with historicist decorative elements is one of the earliest of Vancaš's Secession works. The Secession portal in the central axis is emphasised with a glass and wrought-iron awning in the shape of open petals; the original Secession signboard is preserved above the entrance. The interior of the building is one of the few Secession ambiances, which have been more or less faithfully restored.

Dalmatinova 1, Slovenska 44

Agricultural Savings Bank (Kmetska posojilnica)

Year of plan: 1906

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Investor: Agricultural Savings Bank

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg IV, no. 93344/94, adaptation of the ground floor

Literature: ES, 5, p.175

The neo-Renaissance façade is treated in a combination of plaster and light ceramic tiles. The bright façade is decorated with dark floral garlands under the windows of the second floor, and the spaces between the windows of the third floor and the cornice are embellished with geometric ornaments.

Dalmatinova 3

Robert Smielowski's House

Year of plan: 1903

Designer, contractor and investor: Robert Smielowski

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1514, no. 10828

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The Secession façade is decorated with geometric patterns in the combination of white and yellow plaster and blue and white glazed ceramic tiles. The door with wrought-iron latticework is designed in a typical Secession plant pattern. It is set in an Olbrich-like round headed doorway in white stuccowork into which blue circular ceramic tiles are inserted.

Dalmatinova 5-7

Deghenghi House

Year of plan: 1904

Designer: first plan Ciril Metod Koch, second plan Treo Viljem

Contractor: Jacob Accetto

Investor: Anton Deghenghi

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1519; no. 4102/1904

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The factory owner, Anton Deghenghi, had two buildings constructed simultaneously to the same plan. The one at the corner is accentuated with an oriel, which is topped with a bell-shaped roof. According to Koch's original plan, the façade was to be richly decorated with typical Secession plant ornamentation, but the execution of the façade was more modest. The decoration was reduced. The façade was realised in a combination of smooth and rough plasters in brick-red and yellow.

Dalmatinova 9

Tertnik House

Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911

Designer and contractor: Viljem Treo

Investor: Ivan Tertnik

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1539, no. 10858

The modest Secession façade has an emphasised central part with semi-circular balconies on the first and second floors and is decorated with geometric patterns around the windows.

Dvorni trg 2, Gosposka 1

National Coffee House (Narodna kavarna)

Alternative name: City Library (Mestna knjižnica)

Year of plan - completion: 1897-1898

Designer: building Filip Supančič, layout of the coffee house Janez Jager

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: building Maria von Pongratz, coffee house Franc Krapež

Building type: commercial residential building

Sources: Reg I, f. 1144, no. 13094

Literature: D. Prelovšek, *Janez Jager in slovenska arhitektura, Sinteza*, 1973, 26-27, pp. 65-72.

A neo-Historicist building in which a Secession coffee-house in national style was arranged on the ground-floor in 1898, to the plans of Janez Jager. It operated until 1932. Its appearance is preserved only in photographs.

Erjavčeva 1

Deutsches theatre in Laibach (Nemško gledališče)

Alternative name: Slovensko narodno gledališče - Drama

Year of plan - completion: 1909-1911

Designer: Alexander Graf

Contractor: building work Carniolan building company, reinforced concrete constructions Janesch & Schnell

Investor: Theatre society in Ljubljana and Carniolan Savings Bank (Theaterverein in Laibach avd Krainische Sparkasse)

Building type: theatre

Sources: ZAL, sv. XVI/2, fasc. 1537, no. 27720/1909; collection of plans, folder 10/9

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954

The exterior of the building is very dynamic. The central axis is dominated by a porch topped with a balcony and it is terminated with a triangular broken gable which was originally decorated with the inscription *Deutschestheater* (i.e. the original name of the theatre), in a Secession stucco frame. The richly decorated interior is divided into two parts: the auditorium with vestibule, cloakrooms and a foyer, and the stage.

Gornji trg 18

St. James' rectory (Šentjakobsko župnišče)

Year of plan - completion: 1907-1908

Designer: Maks Fabiani

Contractor: building work Filip Supančič, concrete constructions E. Ast & Co.

Investor: city municipality (from the fund for the regulation of Ljubljana)

Building type: rectory

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 2093

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani - vizije prostora, Kranj, Libra, 1997*; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani: Ein Architekt der Monarchie*, Vienna, 1983.

The façade of the building is a typical example of Fabiani's so-called reductionist style. The decoration is reduced to stylised Baroque-like motifs under the windows. The central projection is terminated with a triangular attic, the main entrance is set in the right axis. The stairwell in the form of a circular reinforced concrete tower capped with a conical roof is attached to the courtyard side of the building.

Ilirska 28

Year of plan - completion: 1906-1907

Contractor: Polz & Knoch

Investor: Vekoslav Šešek, from 1907 Adolf Hauptmann

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f 1537, 24527/1906

A corner building with an oriel from which a balcony projects on the second storey, at the top being terminated with a circular, bell-shaped roof. The corner is additionally emphasised with two gables of the side projections. Geometric decoration is concentrated in the rounded pediments of the windows on the first storey, and on the cornice.

Kersnikova 5

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1903

Designer, contractor and investor: Viljem Treo

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1510, no. 33885/1901

Literatura: V. Valenčič, *Ljubljansko stavbeništvo od srede 19. do začetka 20. stoletja, Kronika, 1970, 3, p. 143.*

The building has a seven-axis façade. The entrance hall and the

staircase are set in the left axis. Typical Wagnerian decorative elements emphasise the portal and surround the windows of the upper storeys. The decorative geometric patterns are concentrated at the top of the building, under the eaves.

Kersnikova 7

Year of plan - completion: 1903-1904

Designer, contractor and investor: Viljem Treo

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, fasc.. 1510, no. 33885/1901

Literatura: V. Valenčič, Ljubljansko stavbeništvo od srede 19. do začetka 20. stoletja, *Kronika*, 1970, 3, p. 143.

The façade is articulated with typical Secession oval or curved door openings leading to the balconies in the central and side axes of the first and second floors, additionally decorated with Wagnerian ornamental patterns (undulating lines, circles, etc.).

Kolodvorska 11, Pražakova 15

Ljubljana palace (Ljubljanski dvor)

Year of plan - completion: 1922-1925 (south wing)

Designer: Josip Costaperaria

Contractor: Workshop Management of the Southern Railway

Investor: Ljubljana palace company in Ljubljana

Building type: business premises

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, no. 3266/1925 (only building permit for the southern wing)

Literatura: F. Ivanšek, Arhitekt Josip Costaperaria 1897-1951, *Arhitekt*, 1951, 1, pp. 42-43; B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ*, 1980, 16 p. 49; Š. Čopič, D. Prelovšek, S. Žitko, *Ljubljansko kiparstvo na prostem*, Ljubljana, DZS, 1991.

The geometrical decoration of the late Secession façade is concentrated above the windows of the second floor and on the cornice. In addition, masks embellish the windows of the first floor in the central projection, and reliefs decorate the cornice. Figural reliefs above the main portal and between the windows of the third floor are the work of the sculptor Lojze Dolinar.

Kopitarjeva 6, Poljanski nasip 2

Printing House of the Catholic Press Society (Katoliška tiskarna)

Year of plan - completion: 1907-1908

Designer: Alois Cantoni ?

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Catholic Press Society Ljubljana

Building type: printing house

Sources: Reg I, fol.1530, no.n.21349

Literature: ES, 4, p. 342

The first industrial building in Ljubljana with a reinforced concrete roof construction; otherwise it is a standard brickwork. The façade is designed with typical Wagnerian decorative motifs and eaves.

Levstikov trg 1

Girls' Primary School (Dekliška osnovna šola)

Alternative name: Janez Levec Institute, primary school with adapted syllabus (Zavod Janeza Levca)

Year of plan - completion: competition 1897, plan of façade 1900, permit for use 1901

Designers: I. Sbrizaj (after the competition design by the architectural bureau of F. Krauss and J. Tölk), façade Maks Fabiani

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: city municipality

Building type: school

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, 2228/2077, collection of plans, folder 11/6
Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani: Ein Architekt der Monarchie*, Vienna, Tusch, 1983; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp.579-650.

The monumental building is distinguished by pure lines, clear articulation of the façade surface, and reduced façade decoration. Horizontal bands of windows are separated by shallow mouldings running continuously around the building. The portal in the central axis of the building is made more prominent by the inclusion of the city coat-of-arms at its top, the only decoration of the façade being stuccowork with plant motifs on the corners of the main and side façades, and stylised floral garlands.

Levstikov trg 9, Stiška 1

Year of plan: 1899

Designer and contractor: Viljem Treo

Investor: heirs of Matilda Paullus

Building type: business-residential building

Sources: ZAL, Reg I XVI/2, f. 1141

The late-historicist building was rebuilt after the earthquake and the façade was decorated with elements of Secessionist decoration.

Mestni trg 23

Drofenig House

Alternative names: Miklavc's department store, Epicenter

Year of plan: 1914

Designer: Karl Brännler

Contractor: Viljem Treo

Investor: Franc Drofenig

Building type: department store

Sources: ZAL Reg I, f. 1780, no.n.4142; Archive of the Cultural heritage office of the Republic of Slovenia, fund Zentral-Kommission für Denkmalpflege, 1914

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The building boasts the first modern prefabricated façade in Ljubljana, made entirely of iron and glass. The building is considered as one of the most successful examples of the integration of the modern style into the historical city fabric.

Miklošičeva 1

Hotel Union

Year of plan - completion: 1903-1905

Designer: Josip Vancaš

Contractor: building work Viljem Treo; ironwork roof construction of the auditorium L. & J. Biro & A. Kurz, Vienna

Investor: Shareholding Building Society Union

Building type: hotel

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, Fasc. 2066

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The earliest hotel in Ljubljana to have been designed in a modern and clearly functional way, being at the same time also the biggest

building in the city, could boast the largest and the most prestigious auditorium on the entire Balkans. This auditorium was famous for its complicated ironwork roof construction, making it an outstanding technological achievement. The edifice as a whole - its exterior façade and interior spaces with pertaining furnishings, and rich collection of etched glass panels - was designed in a decorative Secession style.

Miklošičeva 4

People's Loan Bank (Ljudska posojilnica)

Year of plan: 1907

Designer: Josip Vancaš

Contractor: Viljem Treo

Investor: People's Loan Bank

Building type: bank, commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1533

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa*, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650; Š. Čopič, D. Prelovšek, S. Žitko, *Ljubljansko kiparstvo na prostem*, Ljubljana, DZS, 1991.

The building has a typical Secession façade with Wagnerian decorative elements, such as gables in the form of basket handle, a ceramic coating to the façade and Fabianian shallow bow windows. The roof of the central projection is surmounted by two seated figures, barefoot and with bare shoulders, holding a small purse and a beehive respectively, and cartouches on which bees and ants are depicted, symbols of industry, economy and wealth.

Miklošičeva 6

Year of plan - completion: 1903-1904

Designer: Robert Smielowski

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Josipina Počivavnik

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1516

The only decoration of the Wagnerian façade are ceramic colour tiles around the windows.

Miklošičeva 7

Mutual Loan Bank (Vzajemna posojilnica)

Alternative name: Koteks Tobus

Year of plan: 1922

Contractor: Ivan Ogrin

Investor: Mutual Loan Bank Society in Ljubljana

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg IV, no. 312

The late-Secession façade is distinguished by decoratively treated window surrounds and the mouldings that divide the building horizontally into three parts. Below the windows of the first floor, there are reliefs with stylised figural motifs, interesting also for their iconography (horn of plenty, rich man and a beggar, etc.).

Miklošičeva 8

Cooperative Bank (Zadružna gospodarska banka)

Alternative name: Agencija za plačilni promet

Year of plan - completion: 1921-1922

Designer: Ivan Vurnik

Contractors: Miroslav Kasal, Ivan Ogrin

Investor: Cooperative Bank

Building type: bank, apartment house

Source: ZAL, Reg IV, f. 2420

Literature: M. Ivančič, *Arhitekt Ivan Vurnik*, FAGG, 1963 (typescript); *Ivan Vurnik: slovenski arhitekt 1884-1971, AB*, 1994.

The most important from among Vurnik's early works, it is one of the best examples in Slovene architecture of the national romantic style of late Secession, i.e. after World War I. The façade and the entrance hall are painted with geometrical patterns in the combination of red, white and blue, complemented with motifs from the rich Slovene iconography: stylized Slovene landscape of pine woods and cornfields, and the motif of vineyards with female figures included, dressed in Slovene national costumes.

Miklošičeva 16

Bamberg House

Year of plan - completion: 1906-1907

Designer: Maks Fabiani

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Otomar Bamberg

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1527, no. 21745

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani, Ein Architekt der Monarchie*. Vienna, Tusch, 1983; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, 579-650.

The palace on the corner of Miklošičeva and Dalmatinova is designed in the tradition of late-Baroque patrician houses in Ljubljana; the gable is a variant of the Borrominian motif.

Miklošičeva 18

Regalli House

Year of plan - completion: 1904-1906

Designer: Fran Berneker

Contractor: Faleschini & Schuppler

Investor: Ana Regalli

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1524, no. 26907

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; Š. Čopič, D. Prelovšek, S. Žitko, *Ljubljansko kiparstvo na prostem*, Ljubljana, DZS, 1991.

The corner building with an oriel topped with a turret ends the south-eastern corner of Miklošičev park. The upper part of the façade is terminated with a cornice in the form of a waving line into which the decoration of green glazed ceramic tiles is included. The bronze door with two shallow reliefs, representing the allegories of the Night and the Day, and the two statues which support the corner oriel, were made to Berneker's design.

Miklošičeva 20

Krisper House

Year of plan - completion: 1900-1901

Designer: Maks Fabiani

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Valentin Krisper

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1521, no. 22945

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani, Ein Architekt der Monarchie*, Vienna, 1983, D.

Prelovšek, Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The corner building with an oriel topped with a turret forms the north-eastern corner of Miklošičev park. The façade is designed in elegant Secession style on the model of contemporary Viennese architecture, and is decorated with typical stylized floral and plant motifs.

Pod gozdom 12

Hotel Bellevue

Year of completion: 1909

Contractor: Alojz Zajc

Building type: hotel, garden pavilion

Literature: *Pozdrav iz Ljubljane: Mesto na starih razglednicah*, Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga, 1985, p. 87; M. Erbežnik, D. Pergovnik, *Spomeniško varstvene smernice za hotelski kompleks Bellevue*, Ljubljanski regionalni zavod za varstvo naravne in kulturne dediščine, 1989.

The hotel building with a big terrace looking towards the town, and the pertaining music pavilion, are situated on the slope of Šišenski hrib. The hotel façade and the pavilion are decorated with Secession elements (window surrounds, wrought-iron railings of the terrace, balconies and pavilion, candelabra on the terrace with lamps of etched glass).

Pod turnom 4

Hotel Tivoli

Alternative name: Švicarija (Swiss cottage)

Year of plan - completion: 1908-1909

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: city municipality

Building type: hotel

Sources: ZAL Reg. I, fasc. 2172/2029; collection of plans, folder 16/4

Literature: *Pozdrav iz Ljubljane: Mesto na starih razglednicah*, Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga, 1985, p. 82.

The Secession building designed in the national style imitates elements of the vernacular architecture of the Gorenjska region. The original function of the hotel was dropped after the second world war; today it shelters some artists' studios.

Prečna 7

Public Baths (Ljudska kopel)

Alternative name: Pizzeria Napoli

Year of plan - completion: 1899-1901

Designer: Wilhelm Brückner & Co. from Graz

Contractors: building works Adolf Tönnies, concrete construction E. Ast & Co., installation W. Brückner & C.

Investor: city municipality

Building type: public baths, covered swimming pool

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, fasc. 2170/2027, spec. fasc. 17; collection of plans, folder 18/5

Literature: *Ljubljana po potresu (1895-1910)*, Ed. Fran Govekar, M. Zarnik, Ljubljana, 1905, p. 139; I. Hribar, *Moji spomini*, Ljubljana, 1983

The building was constructed on the model of the public baths in Lipsko, Bohemia. A screen-like, triangular pediment, with volutes at its bottom part, surmounts the double entrance at the truncated corner. A single-storey hexagonal turret dominates the building. The neo-Romanesque façades are partitioned with round-headed two-light windows and with lesenes in a contrasting white-blue combination.

Prešernova 1

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1903

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Alojzij Korsika

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, fasc. 1140

Literature: B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ*, 16, 1980.

The Wagnerian façade is designed with typical horizontal lines, circles and hoops with ribbons at the top. The entrance is emphasised with an oriel which extends from the first floor to the third, where it ends in an open balcony.

Prešernova 3

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1903

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Alojzij Korsika

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1140

Literature: B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ*, 16, 1980.

The building was being designed and built simultaneously with Prešernova 1 and for the same client. It has a similar Wagnerian façade, the portal is ornamented with plant motifs, as is the corner balcony on the second floor. The sides of the façade are emphasised with lesenes protruding from the smooth plaster, tapering towards the top and concluding with turrets above the roof.

Prešernova 12

Year of plan - completion: 1904-1905

Designer: Robert Smielowski

Contractor and investor: Filip Supančič

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1514

Literature: B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ*, 16, 1980, pp.25-50; D. Prelovšek, Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The Secession façade is decorated with typical decorative geometric motifs made of plaster and metal, reminiscent of Olbrich's Friedman House in Hinterbrühl, and of examples of handicraft products.

Prešernova 14

Year of plan - completion: 1903-1904

Designer: Robert Smielowski

Contractor and investor: Filip Supančič

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1514

Literature: B. Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ*, 16, 1980, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The house has a similar façade decoration to the neighbouring house at Prešernova 12. The geometric decorative elements are concentrated between the windows of the third floor. The portal is richly decorated, the fanlight above the door is furnished with wrought-iron lattice designed in Secession style.

Prešernova 25

Mladika, Girls' Lycée and Boarding House

Year of plan and completion: school 1906-1907, boarding house 1910-1912

Designers: school Maks Fabiani, boarding house Ciril Metod Koch
Contractors: building work Gustav Tönnies, reinforced concrete construction R. Schnell

Investor: city municipality

Building type: school, boarding house

Sources: ZAL, Cod. III, 61-1903; Reg I. 2234/2081, 82/83; 2235, 2082; Reg I, XVI/2, f. 1527, no. 21745

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani, Ein Architekt der Monarchie*, Vienna, Tusch, 1983; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650; G. Zupan, *Fabianijeva arhitektura dekliškega liceja*, VS, 1997, 36, pp. 13-25.

The school is a good example of architecture which is well integrated in the local tradition and also in the urban context of the garden city on the edge of Tivoli Park. The turret above the entrance imitates the clock tower on Ljubljana Town Hall, the façade is ascetic, pure in form, without ornaments, made of local material. The only decorations of the building are the owls as the symbols of wisdom on the keystones of the entrance porch, and a relief of grey stone on the blind façade of the gymnasium.

The façade of the boarding house facing Tivoli Park is horizontally partitioned with a moulding surrounding the entire building and bearing stylized Secession plant ornaments.

Prešernov trg 3

Frisch House

Year of plan - completion: 1896-1897

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Ivan Frisch

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1148, no. n. 16477

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16 pp. 25-50.

The corner building with an oriel topped with turret marks the entrance to Čopova ulica. Among the late-Historicist ornaments of the façade, which are concentrated above the windows of the first floor, on the cornice below the roof and on the corner oriel, individual Secession elements appear.

Prule 13

Boys' Primary School at Prule (Deška osnovna šola na Prulah)

Alternative name: Osnovna šola Prule

Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911, extension after the second world war

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractors: building work Valentin Scagnetti, concrete foundations Zajec & Horn, concrete roof Janesch & Schnell

Investor: city municipality

Building type: school

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 2076; collection of plans, folder 11/8

Literature: V. Valenčič, *Ljubljansko stavbeništvo od srede 19. do začetka 20. stoletja*, *Kronika*, 1970, 3, pp. 145

The façade is decorated with typical Wagnerian decorative motifs, such as hoops, laurel garlands with stylised ropes and a frieze with key pattern on the moulding, running around the building above the groundfloor.

Resljeva 7

Year of completion: 1900-1901

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: A. Reiser

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1509

The façade is decorated with pilasters which vertically link the upper two floors above the rusticated groundfloor. Wagnerian ornamentation is concentrated between the windows of the first floor and on the cornice below the roof.

Resljeva 35

Railway workers' Block

Year of plan - completion: 1920-1921

Designer: Josip Costaperaria

Investor: Southern Railway Company

Building type: apartment house

Literature: F. Ivanšek, *Arhitekt Josip Costaperaria 1876-1951, Arhitekt*, 1951, 1, pp. 42-43.

The portal, decorated with a mask of Mercury with bolts of lightning set on the rounded pediment, is the principal accent of the symmetrical late-Secession façade. The upper floor is designed as a blind arcade into which the windows are set. On the left and right edges of the façade are the dates of the construction of the building (1920 and 1921).

Rimska 20-22

Year of plan - completion: 1899-1900

Designer, contractor and investor: Filip Supančič

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1154, no. n. 32984/1899

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The late-historicist façade with Secession motifs (medallions, foliage and ribbons below the eaves) is reminiscent of the façade of the building in Wenceslas Square in Prague by the architect, Jan Kotera.

Slovenska 11, Gradišče 6-8

German House (Nemška hiša)

Year of plan - completion: 1913-1914

Designer: architectural bureau of Ernest Schäfer from Reichenberg

Contractors: building work Robert Smielowski, concrete ceilings N. Rella and Nečak

Investor: Pension Fund of the Carniolan Savings Bank

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1788, no. n. 6468

Literature: A. Vodopivec, *Arhitektura Ljubljane*, Ljubljana, AB, 1978, p. 39; Š. Čopič, D. Prelovšek, S. Žitko, *Ljubljansko kiparstvo na prostem*, Ljubljana, DZS, 1991.

The group of apartment houses of the Carniolan Savings Bank was designed in the style of Viennese Secession. The richly articulated façades (oriels, balconies, loggias) are decorated with geometric patterns composed of ceramic tiles below the crown moulding. The only figural decorations on all three façades, are ceramic statues with bouquets, bows or garlands, magnified copies of the statuettes by the famous workshop of Viennaer Keramik, and were probably made in Vienna.

Stritarjeva 9

Philip Mansion (Filipov dvorec)

Year of plan - completion: 1896-1897

Designer: Leopold Theyer

Investor: Filip Schreyer

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I., fol 1145, no. of plan 18320

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; D. Prelovšek: *Secesija in Slovenci. Secesija na Slovenskem*, Ljubljana, Narodni muzej, 1984; M. Habič, B. Fürst, M. Drnovšek *Prestolnica Ljubljana nekoč in danes: A Pictorial Chronicle of a Capital City*, Ljubljana, DZS, 1997; p.92.

The monumental building with a corner turret emphasises the entrance to the medieval city centre. The façade, which is designed in the style of German neo-Renaissance, is decorated with historicist plant motifs, among which individual Secession elements appear. The building was famous before the end of the last century because of Mayer's coffee house, which had been arranged on the ground-floor of the building, in typical Secession style; it can today only be seen in old photographs.

Šmartinska 30

Kolinska coffee blending Factory

Year of plan - completion: 1909-1910

Designer: arch. Křička, Technical Office of Prague

Contractor: Robert Smielowski

Investor: Czech factory of coffee surrogats from Kolin

Building type: factory

Sources: ZAL, reg I, fasc.1480

Literature: ES, 5, 202; V. Valenčič, *Ljubljansko stavbeništvo od srede 19. do začetka 20. stoletja*, *Kronika*, 1970, 3, pp. 135- 147.

The large factory complex is located between Šmartinska cesta and the railway line. A dynamic, asymmetrical Secession façade faces Šmartinska cesta and was originally articulated with dark lesenes against bright background and with varied gables. The main façade facing the railway line is emphasised by an octagonal tower, which originally had a bell-shaped roof. The exceptionally beautiful, partially preserved factory chimney has an octagonal ground-plan.

Šubičeva 10

Year of plan - completion: 1906-1907

Designer: Robert Smielowski

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Otto Wallentschag

Building type: residential villa

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, sv. XVI/2, fasc.. 1517, no. 29538/1903

One of the few single-family villas on the edge of Tivoli Park to have a Secession façade. The decorative motifs are concentrated on the surrounds of the windows, doors and roofed veranda.

Tabor 13-14

Sokol Gymnastic Society Hall (Sokolski dom)

Alternative name: Partizan Tabor

Year of plan - completion: 1923-1926

Designer: Ivan Vurnik

Investor: "Sokol" gymnastic society

Building type: community hall, gymnasium

Literature: M. Ivančič, *Arhitekt Ivan Vurnik*, FAGG, Ljubljana, 1963 (typescript); *Ivan Vurnik: slovenski arhitekt 1884-1971*, AB, 1994.

The building is the last of Vurnik's works in the national style. The façade is treated in a unified colour tone. It is designed exclusively with architectural elements, profiled architectural members and stuccowork, articulated with pillars, pointed pediments, hipped gables and unusually designed capitals of the columns on the first floor, and is ornamented with inexplicable decorative motifs.

Tavčarjeva 2, Slovenska 46

Hribar House

Year of plan and completion: 1902-1903

Designer: Maks Fabiani

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Ivan Hribar

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Source: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, fasc. 1512, št. 21567

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; M. Pozzetto, *Max Fabiani, Ein Architekt der Monarchie*, Vienna, Tusch, 1983; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa*, Grafenauerjev zbornik, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-65.

Judged from the formal aspect, this is one of the most ascetic of Fabiani's works. It is designed according to classical antiquity proportions, with a cube as a basic module, alternating with a semi-cube on the ground floor. The obviously geometrically clear façade is divided with squares protruding like reliefs from the background, executed in rough and fine plaster. Ornaments are limited to narrow belts above the bow-windows, which include little antique lion heads. The façade facing Slovenska cesta undulates three times with three shallow axes of bow-windows, extending from the first floor up to the upper floor.

Tavčarjeva 4

Vodnik House

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1903

Designer: original plan Ciril Metod Koch, implementation plan probably by the Faleschini & Schuppler company

Contractor: Faleschini & Schuppler

Investor: Alojzij Vodnik

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1511, no. of plan 12642

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The simply designed façade is decorated with undulating lines cut into the plaster above the windows of the second floor and running from one end to another. A stylised carnation is used for the first time as a decorative motif on a façade.

Tavčarjeva 10

Year of plan: 1907

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Julijana Stare

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1530, no. 21799

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

A painted colour frieze decorates the cornice under Wagnerian eaves. The central axis of the building is dominated by a monumental portal designed with a semi-circular rose-window above the door.

Tavčarjeva 11

Year of completion: 1903

Investor: Fran Bahovec

Building type: apartment house

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50

The fashionable Secession façade is treated in vivid colours. The cornice is decorated with painted ornament representing flowering roses among green foliage on the sides and sunflowers in the centre, in which are set three medallions with female busts.

Tavčarjeva 13

Year of plan: 1904

Contractor: Valentin Accetto

Investor: Ana Regalli

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1510, 46593/1901

The Wagnerian façade is treated in two colours. It is divided by pilasters reaching from the groundfloor to the top of the building into three vertical parts. Geometric decoration which is distributed around the windows concentrates towards the top of the façade where it is combined with an intensely coloured cornice below the eaves. The entrance door is decorated with a metal latticework with floral motifs.

Tavčarjeva 15

Year of completion: 1906

Investor: Dr. Lovro Požar

Building type: apartment house

The façade is a five-axis one with an oriel in the centre which is terminated with a bulb-shaped roof. Wagnerian decoration is concentrated on the oriel, around the windows and under the eaves.

Tomšičeva 1

National Printing House (Narodna tiskarna)

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1904

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Graphic company National Printing House

Building type: printing house

Literature: ES, 7, p. 307; F. M., Ciril M. Koch, ZUZ, 1925, pp. 79-80.

The building was the first printing house in Slovenia suitable for large-scale production. The façade is horizontally divided by a course of floral reliefs between the groundfloor and the first floor and by a colour floral frieze on the course between the second and third floors. The central axis of the building is emphasised with an awning above the portal and a balcony on it and is terminated with a pediment reaching high above the façade. Geometric decoration is combined with wreathes and heads, and the interior of the corridor is decorated with colour floral ornament.

Trdinova 2 and 8

Agricultural Loan Bank (Kmečka posojilnica)

Year of plan - completion: 1906-1907

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Agricultural Loan Bank

Building type: apartment houses

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1527, no. 28783

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The two corner buildings are identical and have identical decorative façades treated in intensive colours. Floral motifs decorate the windows of the first floor, borders of green and blue glazed tiles

encircle the windows of the second, and a chessboard motif embellishes the cornice below the eaves.

Trubarjeva 1 **Urbanc House**

Alternative name: Centromerkur

Year of plan - completion: 1902-1903

Designer: Fredrich Sigmundt

Contractor: Faleschini & Schuppler

Investor: Felix Urbanc

Building type: department store

Source: ZAL, Reg I, sv. XVI72, f. 1511

Literature: D. Prelovšek: Urbančeva hiša in njen arhitekt, *Sinteza*, 1977, 38-40, pp. 112-116; id., Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, *Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650; N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The first department store in Ljubljana was modelled on contemporary European examples. It is one of the few surviving *Gesamtkunstwerks* in Ljubljana, and the most genuine example of Secession architecture in the city. The interior, rich in decoration, and the entrance with a fan-like canopy over the portal, as if composed of open petals made of glass and wrought iron, are designed in the style of Belgian Art Nouveau.

Trubarjeva 72 **Karol Pollak Leather Factory**

Alternative name: Rog, bicycle factory

Year of plan - completion: ground floor 1900, superstructure and annexe, 1917

Designer: Josip Jakutsch

Investor: Pavel Pollak

Building type: factory

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, fasc. 1478; fasc. 1741

Literature: B. Mihelič, *Complexe de l' Usine Rog: Données historiques, description de la zone, évaluation*, *Les ancienne usines Rog/Ljubljana, exemple européen de mise en valeur du patrimoine architectural abandonné*.

The first industrial building in Ljubljana, built entirely of reinforced concrete; the structure of characteristic vertical and horizontal concrete links is visible on the façade. Here, for the first time in Ljubljana, the construction system of the French engineer, François Hénnébique, was used. The building is remarkable for its monumental exterior and also for its interior which represents a unified spatial structure without intermediate supports, unique for its dimensions. The façade columns are reminiscent of neo-Cubist Czech examples.

Tržaška 74 **Vič Primary School**

Year of completion: 1911

Designer: engineer Jan Bednár

Contractor: Franc Marinčič

Investor: city municipality of Ljubljana

Building type: school

Sources: ZAL, collection of plans, folder 11/1

Literature: S. Pavlič, *Šolske zgradbe v Ljubljani: Razstava v slovenskem šolskem muzeju*, *Kronika*, 1975, p. 54; *Sto let ustanovitve OŠ Vič*, Ljubljana, 1997.

The main entrance to the building erected on a symmetrical groundplan and emphasised with a central projection is facing Tržaška cesta. The façade is decorated with floral motifs above the main entrance and above the window above it on the first floor. The attic

bears the inscription *Izobrazbi / To the education/* and the two side façades bear inscriptions in typical Secession frames, enclosing the names of two important Slovene school workers: on the south façade there is the name of Franc Močnik, on the north of Andrej Praprotnik.

Ulica Stare pravde 5

Year of plan: 1904

Contractor: Valentin Accetto

Investor: Ivan Lončar

Building type: residential villa

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1518, 40761/1903

A simple façade with modest plant decoration above the two-light window in the attic of the side projection.

Ulica Stare pravde 9, Zrinjskega 10

Year of plan - completion: 1905 (date on the façade)

Building type: residential villa

The simple façade is horizontally divided by a moulding, coloured gold, between the ground-floor and the first floor and a cornice, coloured gold as well, completed at the lower side with a course of golden stucco squares.

Ulica talcev 2

Villa Elsa

Year of plan - completion: 1909

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Fran Tominšek

Building type: residential villa

A two-apartment villa, whose exterior design imitates examples of vernacular architecture in its timber-treated gable and balcony on the second, mansard, floor. The horizontal course between the ground-floor and the first floor is decorated with geometric pattern composed of squares; the portal and the railings are embellished with metalwork with stylized plant motifs.

Veselova 13

Year of completion: 1908

Contractor and investor: Filip Supančič

Building type: residential villa

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1532, fol. 318, 11502

The architectonic articulation of the building is fairly rich: there are a central projection, an oriel and a turret, loggias, balconies, etc. and abundant, fashionable decoration around the windows of the first and second floors and on the railings of the balconies.

Veselova 17

Villa Madelaine

Year of completion: 1902, façade renovation 1910

Designer: Anton Wolf

Contractor: Carniolan building society

Investor: Josip and Magdalena Spalek

Building type: residential villa

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 1512, no. 27686/1902

The neo-Classical villa was originally decorated with fashionable Secession patterns on the railings of the balconies, on the cornice and in the attics above the side windows. After the adaptation of 1910 for the new owner, K. Triller, the façade retained only few Secession decorative elements on the pilasters between the windows of the upper storey.

Wolfova 2

Hauptmann House

Alternative name: Mali nebotačnik (The small skyscraper)

Year of adaptation of façade: 1904

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Adolf Hauptmann

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 1520, no. 26513

Literature: N. Šumi, *Arhitektura secesijske dobe v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1954; B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanska arhitektura Hribarjevega časa, Grafenauerjev zbornik*, Ljubljana, 1996, pp. 579-650.

The façade is treated in the style of fashionable Vienna Secession in strongly contrasting colours. It is decorated with glazed tiles which are concentrated on the upper part of the façade and on the cornice. From the artistic point of view it is considered to be one of Koch's best architectural works in Ljubljana.

Wolfova 10

Dolenc House

Year of plan - completion: 1897-1898

Contractor: Jakob Accetto

Investor: Oroslav Dolenc

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1148

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

A type of apartment house with two parallel wings enclosing a narrow courtyard. A late-Historicist façade with Secession elements, the most distinguished being the wrought-iron lattice above the door of the vehicle access.

Zaloška 2

Anatomical Institute (Anatomski inštitut)

Year of plan - completion: 1919-1920

Designer: Ivan Vurnik

Investor: city municipality

Literature: Ivan Vurnik: *slovenski arhitekt 1884- 1971*, AB, 1994.

A simple façade, divided vertically by pillars triangular in plan; between them the windows are set, and the wall is ornamented with a zig-zag pattern, thus being reminiscent of motifs of Czech neo-Cubist architecture.

Zrinjskega 4

Year of plan: 1905

Contractor: Filip Supančič

Investor: Ciril Globačnik

Building type: residential villa

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1552

A family villa in a garden, with rich architectonic articulation.

Zrinjskega 6-8

Year of plan - completion: 1904-1905

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Josipina Kos

Building type: two semi-detached residential villas

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1520

The modest Secession façade is decorated with geometric patterns in plaster.

Župančičeva 7

Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Vaclav Kubelka

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 1539, no. 15997

The façade is treated in two colours, in bright and dark plaster. The central part is accentuated with a slightly protruding oriel reaching from the first floor to the third. Geometric decoration is concentrated above the windows and becomes denser on the gable.

Župančičeva 8

Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911

Contractor: Gustav Tönnies

Investor: Ernest Peternel

Building type: apartment house

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1540, no. 28711/1910

Literature: B. Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, 1980, 16, pp. 25-50.

The façade is designed in a similar way to the façade of Hugo Peternel's building at 9 Beethovnova ulica. It only differs in the form of the central portion which is articulated with balconies supported by brackets and in decorative details.

Bridge across the Gradaščica

Jekar bridge (Jekarski most)

Alternative name: Razorčev most (Razorčev most)

Year of plan - completion: 1903

Designer: city building office

Contractor: Žabkar factory

Investor: city municipality of Ljubljana

Building type: bridge

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, fasc. 2073

Literature: *Ljubljana po potresu (1895-1910)*, Ed. Fran Govekar, M. Zarnik, Ljubljana, 1905; I. Vrhovnik: *Trnovska župnija v Ljubljani*, Ljubljana, 1933, p. 214; D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanski mostovi v drugi polovici 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja*, *Kronika*, 1975, pp. 29-37.

The cast iron construction is covered with iron plates decorated with wrought-iron floral motifs. The iron balustrade is decorated with stylised flowers mounted on iron bars curving in Secession lines.

Bridge across the Ljubljanica

Dragon Bridge (Zmajski most)

Alternative name: Jubilejni most (Jubilee Bridge)

Year of plan - completion: 1900-1901

Designer: Jurij Zaninovič

Contractors: building work Filip Supančič; reinforced concrete construction Pittel & Brausewetter, Vienna

Investor: city municipality

Building type: bridge

Sources: ZAL, Reg I, fasc. 2038

Literature: D. Prelovšek, *Ljubljanski mostovi v drugi polovici 19. in v začetku 20. stoletja*, *Kronika*, 1975, 23, pp. 29-37.

The first bridge in Ljubljana to be constructed of reinforced concrete; it was built according to Melan's derivative of Monier's reinforced concrete system. The construction is coated with concrete panels decorated with Secession motifs. It is one of the most genuine examples of Secession architecture in Ljubljana.