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 Dvorak
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
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 oriel s and is the last of Koch’s works in Ljubljana. A floral relief decorates the façade panels under window sills on both oriel s, 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.

**Beethovenova 9**  
**Peternel House**  
*Year of plan - completion: 1910-1911*  
*Contractor: Gustav Tönnes*  
*Investor: Hugo Peternel*  
*Building type: apartment house*  
*Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, f. 1540, no. 28711/1910*  

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*  

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*  

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


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: commercial-apartment house
Sources: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, fasc. 2068


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 ambiences, 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 Smiełowski's House
Year of plan: 1903
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 Obrich-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

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

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.
Deutsches theatre in Laibach (Nemško gledališče)

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 and 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 Deutschetheater (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.

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

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

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

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)

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 facade 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
The monumentally built 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

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:* Miklavč's department store, Epicenter  
*Year of plan:* 1914  
*Designer:* Karl Brünner  
*Contractor:* Viljem Treo  
*Investor:* Franc Drofenig  
*Building type:* department store

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

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

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**Sources:**  
ZAL, Reg I, 2228/2077, collection of plans, folder 11/6  
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*  

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*  

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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 Tönnes  
*Investor:* Otomar Bamberg  
*Building type:* commercial-apartment house  
*Sources:* ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1527, no. 21745  

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  

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  
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

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 1, 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

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.
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.

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.

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.

The building 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.

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.
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

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 Šupančič
*Investor*: Ivan Frisch
*Building type*: commercial-apartment house
*Sources*: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1148, no. n. 16477

The corner building with an oriel topped with turret a 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

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. Reisner
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
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
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. Rela 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
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 Viennner Keramik, and were probably made in Vienna.

Stritarjeva 9
Philip Mansion (Filipov dvorec)
Year of plan - completion: 1896-1897
Designer: Leopold Theyer
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

Kolina coffee blending Factory

Year of plan - completion: 1909-1910
Designer: arch. Klčka, Technical Office of Prague
Contractor: Robert Smielowski
Investor: Czech factory of coffee surrogats from Kolin
Building type: factory
Sources: ZAL, reg 1, fasc.1480

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

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 Tonnies
Investor: Ivan Hribar
Building type: commercial-apartment house
Source: ZAL, Reg I, XVI/2, fasc. 1512, št. 21567

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

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

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
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 wreaths 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*  

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  

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  

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 Hennebique, 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  

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 *Isobrazbi* / 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-Classicist 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 nebotičnik (The small skyscraper)
Year of adaptation of façade: 1904
Designer: Ciril Metod Koch
Contractor: Gustav Tönnes
Investor: Adolf Hauptmann
Building type: commercial-apartment house
Sources: ZAL, Reg I, f. 1520, no. 26513

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

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

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 Tönnes
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 Tönnes
Investor: Vaclav Kubelka
Building type: apartment house
Sources: ŽAL, 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 Tönnes
Investor: Ernest Peternel
Building type: apartment house
Sources: ŽAL, Reg I, XVI/1, f. 1540, no. 28711/1910

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: Razor bridge (Razorčev most)
Year of plan - completion: 1903
Designer: city building office
Contractor: Žabkar factory
Investor: city municipality of Ljubljana
Building type: bridge
Sources: ŽAL, Reg I, fasc. 2073

The east 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: Jubilee 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: ŽAL, Reg I, fasc. 2038

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.