

List of Secession buildings elsewhere in Slovenia

Beltinci

Panonska ulica 1
Inn Zvezda (Gostišče Zvezda)
Building type: hotel

The two-storey building has an L-shaped plan. The corner is cylindrical and articulated with lesenes extending into the segmental gable.

Bled

Črtomirova ulica 2
Villa Pomona
1905

Building type: summer residence
Designer and contractor: Josef Hronek
Investor: Franc Rus, headmaster
Literature: Nika Leben, *Počitniške vile na Bledu od leta 1850 do druge svetovne vojne: diplomsko delo*, Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, PZE Umetnostna zgodovina, 1990, p. 35, cat. 19.

The villa has geometric and plant decoration on the veranda, the walls above it and on the balcony.

Prešernova cesta 26
Villa Lergertroper
1906

Building type: summer residence
Designer: Wenzel Trauschke
Literature: Nika Leben, *Počitniške vile na Bledu od leta 1850 do druge svetovne vojne: diplomsko delo*, Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, PZE Umetnostna zgodovina, 1990, cat. 64.

The villa was constructed in a combination of alpine style (imitation of timber framework) and Secession.

Ribenska cesta 4
Villa Ana

Alternative name: Villa Generös
1906

Building type: residential villa
Designer, contractor and investor: Josef Hronek
Literature: Nika Leben, *Počitniške vile na Bledu od leta 1850 do druge svetovne vojne: diplomsko delo*, Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, PZE Umetnostna zgodovina, 1990, p. 37, cat. 71.

The detached villa with garden is picturesquely articulated and richly ornamented.

Celje

Cankarjeva ulica 1 Iron Court (Železni dvor)

Alternative name: Eisenhof

1907

Building type: business-apartment house

Investor: Leopold Rakusch

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 47; Janez Cvirn, Andreja Rihter, Vojko Strahovnik, *Biser na Savinji: Celje na starih razglednicah*, Nazarje, EPSI, 1993, p. 64 (photo of original appearance).

Before its conversion in 1927, the building had Secession gablets, a turret with a picturesque roof and balconies with iron railings.

Cankarjeva 2

1904-1909

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer and contractor: Ferdinand Gologranc, a builder from Celje

Investor: Celje Loan Bank

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 483/1904-1909, AŠ 39.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 47; Peter Povh, *Celjska arhitektura v 19. stoletju*, ZUZ, n.v., 9, 1972, p. 110; Ivan Stopar, *Spomeniškovarstveni red za staro mestno jedro v Celju*, *Celjski zbornik*, 1989/70, p. 292.

The large, two-storey building has business premises on the ground floor (including a café). The façades are horizontally articulated and designed in the vein of Historicism, with some Secession elements (female mask above the main doorway, balcony railings).

Glavni trg 2

Jossek House

1906-1907

Building type: town-house in a row

Designers: conversion plan, Ferdinand Gologranc; plan for the façade, Hans Pruckner.

Investor: Johann Jossek, upholsterer

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 510/1906, AŠ 42.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, pp. 51-52; Peter Povh, *Celjska arhitektura v 19. stoletju*, ZUZ, n.v., 9, 1972, p. 111.

During conversion, the building obtained Secession-neo-Renaissance decoration.

Glavni trg 3

1914-1915

Building type: town-house in a row

Designers: Dr. Leo Cerny, architect and professor in Graz, Alois Kaiser, architect and builder from Celje

Contractor: Alois Kaiser

Investor: Gustav Stiger, a Celje businessman

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 1533/1914, AŠ 163.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 22; Ivan Stopar, *Spomeniškovarstveni red za staro mestno jedro v Celju*, *Celjski zbornik*, 1989/70, p. 297.

The older building was reconstructed and a new façade made with Secession tripartite windows and, on the second floor, a cylindrical

oriel with a three-light window.

Jurčičeva 5

1899-1901

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Wilhelm Lindauer, a builder from Celje

Investor: Josef Pallos

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 399/1899, AŠ 37.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 61.

The single-storey villa is built in the style of Romantic Historicism, with Secession metalwork details (the verandah railings, the roof above the entrance stairs, skylights, weather vane).

Kosovelova ulica 1

Boys' Primary and Lower Secondary School

Alternative name: Centre Grammar School

1910-1912

Building type: school

Designers: Richard Kloss, senior engineer from the Graz architectural firm of W. Burgstaller & A. Zauner

Contractor: Wilhelm Lindauer: builder; Eduard Ast & Co. of Graz: construction of reinforced concrete ceilings with the Mollins system

Investor: the Municipality of Celje, Deutsches Schulverein of Vienna, and Celje Physical Education Society

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, AŠ 57, fasc. 540/1910.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja. Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, pp. 51-52; Peter Povh, *Celjska arhitektura v 19. stoletju, ZUZ, n. v.*, 9, 1972, p. 111.

The mighty corner building has a double entrance and picturesque roofing. It is designed in a combination of New Realism and Secession.

Krekov trg 3

The German House (Nemška hiša)

Alternative names: Celjski dom (national community hall), Dom Osvobodilne fronte

1905-1906

Building type: national community hall, hotel, apartments

Designer: Peter Paul Brang, a Viennese architect

Contractor: Anton Dimetz, a Celje builder

Investor: Deutsches Haus Verein

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 40/1907, AŠ 40.

Literature: Andrej Studen, *Beseda, dve o Nemški hiši v Celju, Celjski zbornik*, 1991, pp. 39-51.

The whole is designed in a picturesque mixture of styles, in which northern neo-Renaissance and Romantic Historicism prevail. Individual details, above all in the interior, have Secession forms (stuccowork in the main hall, wrought-iron balustrades, painted decoration of the vestibule).

Ljubljanska 23

1904

Building type: apartment house

Designer: Dietrich Dickstein, acad. arch. and Designerised, a Celje builder

Investor: Josef Dickstein (after 1905)

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1950-1918, fasc. 484/1904.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 60.

The building was designed in the vernacular style, with some Secession details. After 1945, it was radically converted so that

only the Secessionist door leaves have survived.

Ljubljanska 25

1904

Building type: apartment house

Investor: Jožef and Ivana Weren (only after 1908)

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 60.

The building is detached, two-storey. The exterior is embellished with modest Secession decoration.

Stanetova 11

1909

Building type: business premises, shop

Designer and contractor: Wilhelm Lindauer

Investor: Franc Dirnberger, a Celje businessman

Sources: ZAC, fund MOC 1850-1918, fasc. 537/1909.

Literature: Janko Orožen, *Posestna in gradbena zgodovina Celja, Bilten občinskega ljudskega odbora Celje*, 1957, 10-12, p. 61.

The building is two-storey, with two axes and large windows. The façade is divided by plaster courses and by three pilasters (the two at the sides are extended into finials). The Secession decoration was later removed.

Teharska cesta 40

Catherine's Court Villa

1916-1917

Building type: residential villa

Designer: Vincenc Kukovec, builder (archive plans differ from the actual building)

Investor: Josef Rebeusegg, owner of the Post Hotel

Sources: ZAC, fund Občina Celje - okolica 1850-1931, *Zavodna, X/58*, 1916.

The villa was erected on the site of the former single-storey Straus House. Its façades are enriched with dynamic Secession ornamentation (undulations, floral garlands, female heads). The building is in exceptionally poor condition.

Cerklje na Gorenjskem

Trg Davorina Jenka 10

Hribar House

1895

Building type: summer residence

Designer: Jan Vladimir Hrasky, engineer and architect

Contractor: Karel Lipovšek, painter-decorator

Investor: Ivan Hribar, representative of the Bank of Slavija, and a Ljubljana municipal councillor

Literature: Nika Leben, *Prenova Hribarjeve hiše v Cerkljah, VS*, 33, 1991, pp. 69-72.

The villa has numerous decorative elements in wood which imitate vernacular architecture.

Črenšovci

Ulica prekmurske čete 20

Our Home (Naš dom)

Alternative name: Kleklov dom

1925-1930

Building type: national community hall

Investor: Črenšovci Savings and Loan Bank

Literature: *Naš dom: Desetletnica Hranilnice in posojilnice v*

Črenšovcih, *Kalendar Srca Jezusovega*, 193, p. 53-62; *Kleklov simpozij v Rimu*, Celje, Mohorjeva družba, 1995 (Simpoziji v Rimu 12), pp. 91-93, 224.

The building is two-storey. The façade is symmetrical. Its central part is framed by pillars, and terminated above with a segmental gable with a three-light window. A narrow decorative course runs in a horizontal direction, with a motif of carnations.

Črnomelj

Ulica Staneta Rozmana 15

Koren House

1910-1913

Building type: town-house in a row (corner position)

Investor: Jurij Šterk, businessman

Literature: Stane Bernik, *Črnomelj: urbanistični, arhitekturni in spomeniškovarstveni oris*, Ljubljana, Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete, 1987, p. 32; Božidar Flajšman, *Sledovi časa: Bela Krajina na razglednicah*, published by the author, 1995, pp. 20-31.

The two-storey building has a corner oriel, another was attached during the conversion in the twenties. Echoes of Secession are shown mainly by the use of different plasters and in the design of the windows.

Ilirska Bistrica

Levstikova ulica 25

Ferluga House

1930

Building type: town-house in a row (corner position)

Investor: Karl Ferluga, lawyer

The exterior of the otherwise traditional building, with the entrance on the gable side, is designed as a mixture of Italian neo-Renaissance and dynamic Liberty (painted decoration under the eaves, stucco mouldings round windows, plasters, fittings).

Javorca

Pološka planota above Zatoľmin

Memorial Church of the Holy Spirit

1916

Building type: basilica church with nave and two aisles

Designers: Remigius Geyling: architecture and decoration; Geza Jablonsky: builder and site foreman; Anton Perathoner: the wooden parts of the altar

Investors: soldiers of the 3rd Mountain Brigade of the Austro-Hungarian Army

Literature: Eine Gedächtniskirche von Remigius Geyling, *Der Architekt: Wiener Monatshefte für Bauwesen und dekorative Kunst*, XXI, 1916-1918, pp. 84-88; Sergio Tavano, Memoria "Jugendstil" per caduti senza ricordo, *Da Iniziativa Isontina*, 93, 1989, 2, pp. 91-98, Damjan Prelovšek, The last Monument to the Monarchie, *Piranesi*, 5-6, 1995, pp. 112-118.

The church is a *Gesamtkunstwerk*, in an exceptional natural environment, built under the special circumstances of the Soča/Isonzo front.

Jesenice

Čufarjev trg 1

Grammar School (Gimnazija)

1914

Building type: school

Literature: Robert Potokar, Poskus urbanističnega in arhitekturnega orisa Jesenic, *Radovljiški zbornik*, 1992, p. 306.

The plan of the three-storey building is shaped like the letter U. Its façade is articulated with the forms of late geometric Secession forms (triangular pediments, panels, frieze under the eaves). The reliefs were executed by the sculptor Josip Pavlin.

Kamnik

Tomšičeva 1

1904

Building type: business-apartment house

Literature: Razglasitev, *UL SRS*, 42/86, p. 2951.

The town-house stands at the focal point of a street. It is Historicist in design, with only a few details reminiscent of Secession.

Kranj

Glavni trg 21

Logar House

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: Razglasitev, *UL SRS*, 42/86, p. 2951.

The older, Baroque building was given a new façade at the turn of the century designed as a mixture of neo-Baroque and Secession (cartouches, garlands, female masks).

Krško

Dalmatinova 5

Building type: town-house in a row

An older building was adapted at the turn of the century and was given a modest Secession façade.

Cesta krških žrtev 18

Hartman House

1908

Building type: town-house in a row

Designer and contractor: Valentin Scagnetti

Sources: ZAL Reg I, fasc. 1488, fol. 744, fasc. 1743, fol. 371.

Literature: Vlado Valenčič, Ljubljansko stavbeništvo od srede 19. do začetka 20. stoletja, *Kronika*, 1970, p. 140.

The building represents a modest, but interesting echo of the Hoffmannesque, geometric Secession in Slovenia.

Cesta Krških žrtev 40

Building type: commercial-apartment house

The corner position of the building is accentuated by a truncated corner, a balcony and an entrance to the commercial premises. The exterior is decorated in Secession style (plasters, division of the walls, stuccowork and masks of Mercury above the first floor windows).

Lendava

Partizanska 10

Lendava library (Knjižnica Lendava)

1906

Building type: residential villa

The single-storey, neo-Baroque villa has Secession stained-glass windows in the corner turrets.

Partizanska ulica 38

Balkany's House

Building type: town-house in a row

Investor: Ernest Balkany, printer and bookseller in Lendava

Literature: Nikica Brumen, Tiskarne v Pomurju, *Kronika*, 1961, 2, p. 89.

The first floor of two-storey house is embellished with vegetal Secession ornamentation (stylised flowers between the windows and dynamic window surrounds in lighter plaster).

Ljutomer

Glavni trg 7

1923

Building type: business-apartment house

Literature: *Morfološka analiza Ljutomera*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1989 (typescript), p. 13.

The main façade has late Secession, geometric decoration and a raised gablet above the central entrance.

Ormoška 4

1905

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: *Morfološka analiza Ljutomera*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1989 (typescript), p. 32.

The building has a truncated corner with balcony and gablet. It is articulated with simple Secession courses and strips in plaster.

Prešernova cesta 5

The old post office (Stara pošta)

1906

Building type: business-apartment house

Literature: *Morfološka analiza Ljutomera*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1989 (typescript), p. 40.

The building is two-storey. The symmetry of the façade is stressed by the doorway and the gablet. The decoration is Historicist with some Secession elements.

Prešernova cesta 20

Catholic community centre (Katoliški dom)

Alternative name: Cultural centre

1925

Building type: national community hall, theatre

Literature: *ES*, 5, p. 22.

The rectangular building is constructed in simple Secession forms. The main entrance is on the gable façade. There is a raised segmental gable, with a two-light and a three-light windows below, and a portico carrying a balcony.

Prešernova cesta 34, by the grammar school

Sokol community hall (Sokolski dom)

1924-1927

Building type: community hall, gymnasium

Designers: Jože Jelenc, Maribor: implementation plan; Society for Community Halls Building, Ljubljana: draft plan

Investor: The Sokol Society, Ljutomer

Literature: Anton Ratiznojšek, *Telovadno in kulturno društvo Sokol v Ljutomeru*, *Zgodovinski listi*, Ljutomer, *Zgodovinsko društvo*, 2, 1993, 1, pp. 28-35.

The building is oblong in plan, with the entrance on the narrower,

gable façade. It has a simple triangular gable, a shallow pilaster division, simple doorway (pilasters, tympan) and modest decoration of laurel wreaths.

Ptujska 6

Building type: suburban dwelling house

Literature: Razglasitev, *UL RS*, 53/92.

The building is single storey and has modest Secession decoration on the façade.

Lukavci

Lukavci 23

Country mansion

1914

Building type: mansion

The building is single storey and enriched with neo-Baroque and Secession elements. In the interior, the principal rooms are embellished with painted plant decoration.

Maribor

Cankarjeva ulica 5

Girls' Primary and Secondary School

Alternative name: Ivan Cankar Primary School

1913-1917

Building type: school

Designer: Municipal building office, Maribor

Contractors: Rudolf Kiffman, builder; the Janesch & Schnell company of Graz carried out the reinforced concrete construction of the ceilings

Investor: Municipality of Maribor

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/58, fund Mestna občina Mb, Gradbeni urad Maribor 1850-1919, 123.3.

Literature: Jože Curk, *Urbana in gradbena zgodovina Maribora, Maribor skozi stoletja*, Maribor, Obzorja, 1991, pp. 543, 545.

The exterior of the school is elegantly designed in the combination of vernacular style, Secession and new-Realism.

Cankarjeva ulica 30

Villa Welley

1907

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Ubald Nassimbeni, builder from Maribor

Investor: Josefina Welley

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/8.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, *ZUZ, n.v.* XVI, 1980, p. 46.

The design of the villa is fairly dynamic. Its façades are embellished with floral Secession decoration.

Glavni trg - Trg revolucije

State Bridge (Državni most)

Alternative name: main bridge

1908-1913

Building type: road bridge

Designer: Eugen Fassbender, Vienna

Investor: the state

Sources: PAM, fund Fototeka Zavoda za urbanizem Maribor, box. II/20.

Literature: *Maribor včeraj-danes-jutri*, Maribor, Zavod za urbanizem

The bridge is a fine example of engineering architecture. The former Secession details (piers with candelabra) were lost during the renovation after the second world war.

Glavni trg 1

Theresa's Court (Terezijin dvor)

Alternative name: Grand Café (Velika kavarna)

1912-1913

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer: Dr. Leo Cerny, Graz

Contractor: Rudolf Kiffmann

Investor: Franz Brothers Co.

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/102.

The building has a dominating corner position, a terrace towards the Drava and a picturesque mansard roof with a gable. It is constructed in German vernacular style with some Secession elements (large windows, alternating plasters).

Glavni trg 23

1910

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer and contractor: Ubald Nassimbeni

Investor: Mathias Zeiler

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/120.

The four-storey building has a balcony with wrought-iron railings on each floor. The balconies connect the central window axes. The façade is embellished with tiles and plaster in a combination of dark and light colours.

Kajuhova 11

1907-1908

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Ubald Nassimbeni

Investor: Johann Kren, schoolteacher

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/249.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, ZUZ, n.v.. XVI, 1980, p. 46.

The villa has a massive corner tower, and a triangular gable on each street façade. The decoration falls within the spheres of romantic Historicism and Secession (garlands, masks, egg-like moulding).

Kamniška ulica 2

Villa Bancalari

Alternative name: Villa Robič

1905-1906

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Rudolf Kiffmann, a Maribor builder

Investor: Josef Bancalari, bank director

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/256.

The villa is a typical example of romantic Historicism. Picturesque architectural elements are organised around the core of the building (turrets, oriels, extension with a terrace, gables). The decoration of the façade is for the most part neo-Baroque. In the interior, on the staircase, there are original Secession etched glass and fittings.

Koroška 6

1902 (renovation of the façade)

Building type: town-house in a row

Designer and contractor: Fritz Friedriger, architect and builder of Maribor

Investor: Josef and Cecilia Hitzl

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/352.

The building has an older inner structure. The façade was rebuilt in fine Secessionist forms, colours and materials (decoration in plaster, tiles).

Koroška 48

1901

Building type: apartment house

Designer and contractor: Ubald Nassimbeni

Investor: Jacob Zergern

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/388.

Literature: *Strokovne osnove za razglasitev kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Maribor Rotovž*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1984 (typescript), p. 183.

The two-storey corner building has a façade embellished with stuccowork in neo-Baroque and Secession forms.

Maistrova 3

1903-1904

Building type: apartment house

Designer, contractor and investor: Fran Derwuschek, builder of Maribor

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/609.

The four-storey façade is divided by shallow pilasters which rest on masks on the ground floor. There are corbels with lions' heads under the eaves. The design is standard, in the style of Viennese Secession.

Maistrova 22

1903-1904

Building type: apartment house

Designer and contractor: R. Katschnig, builder of Maribor

Investor: Aloisia Wrulich

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/624.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, n.v.. XVI, 1980, p. 40.

The façade decoration copies neo-Renaissance and Secession patterns (pilasters, wreaths, ribbons, floral buds).

Partizanska 17

1902

Building type: apartment house

Designer and contractor: Rudolf Kiffmann

Investor: Franz Bernhard

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/940.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, n.v.. XVI, 1980, p. 37; Iztok Premrov, *Arhitektura devetnajstega stoletja v Mariboru*, ČZN, n.v. 10, 1974, p. 370.

The three-storey house has an older inner structure. Its façade is symmetrical and has a stepped gablet, a balcony and a doorway. It is embellished in neo-northern Renaissance style with some Secession ornamentation. In the interior, the etched glass has survived on the staircase.

Partizanska 27

1902-1903

Building type: business-apartment house
Designer, contractor and investor: Rudolf Kiffmann
Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/950.
Literature: Borut Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ, n.v.* XVI, 1980, p. 37; Iztok Premrov, Arhitektura devetnajstega stoletja v Mariboru, *ČZN, n.v.* 10, 1974, p. 370.

The building stands on a narrow, wedge-shaped lot. It has four storeys and has a stepped gable, corner turret and decoration in a mixture of neo-northern Renaissance and Secession.

Poštna ulica 1, Glavni trg 9
Ludwig's Court (Ludwigov dvor)

Alternative name: Franz' palace
1904-1905

Building type: business-apartment house
Designer: Johann Eustacchio, architect from Vienna
Contractor: Rudolf Holzer
Investor: Therese Franz
Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1150.
Literature: Iztok Premrov, Arhitektura devetnajstega stoletja v Mariboru, *ČZN, n.v.* 10, 1974, p. 370.

The entirety is designed in picturesque romantic Historicism with some Secession elements, mainly in the interior (tiled floor in the vestibule, stair railings).

Prežihova ulica 8, Smetanova 25
Baroness' House

1902-1903

Building type: apartment house
Designer and contractor: Fritz Friedriger
Investor: Baroness Emma Mixich Rast
Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/163.
Literature: Iztok Premrov, Arhitektura devetnajstega stoletja v Mariboru, *ČZN, n.v.* 10, 1974, p. 371.

The building is the most explicitly Secession in Maribor, but in exceptionally poor condition.

Ruška cesta 27
Gaischeg's villa

1911

Building type: residential villa
Designer and contractor: Ubald Nassimbeni
Investor: Martin Gaischeg, a Maribor businessman
Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ta/1015.

The two-storey villa is picturesquely designed. It has a cylindrical corner oriel and large windows. The Secession design is expressed in the alternating plasters on the façade, in the shape of the window surrounds, the balcony railing and in the interior.

Sodna ulica 14
District Court (Okrožno sodišče)

Alternative name: Palace of Justice
1898-1902

Building type: court
Investor: the state
Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1467.
Literature: Iztok Premrov, Arhitektura devetnajstega stoletja v Mariboru, *ČZN, n.v.* 10, 1974, p. 372; Jože Curk, Urbana in gradbena zgodovina Maribora, *Maribor skozi stoletja*, Maribor, Obzorja, 1991, p. 542.

The monumental building is constructed in neo-Renaissance style. In the interior, there are some Secession details (fittings).

Tomšičeva 8

1906

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Rudolf Kiffmann

Investor: Katarina Martin

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1616.

The villa has a picturesque skyline, turrets and veranda. The façade is articulated with Secession ornamentation.

Trubarjeva 4

1903-1904

Building type: apartment house

Designers: Fritz Friedriger: the general plan; J. Weber, builder: plan of façade

Contractor: Fritz Friedriger

Investor: Kathe Wiedemann

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1664.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, n.v., XVI, 1980, p. 37.

There are two oriels on the façade with Secession pediments. The decoration is historicist-Secession (female masks on the corbels and above the doorway).

Tyrševa 14

1906-1907

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer and contractor: Rudolf Holzer, a Maribor builder

Investor: Hans Sirk

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1704.

The house has a truncated corner and is three storey. The façade articulation is, for Maribor, fine Vienna Secession (stuccowork, balcony railings). The staircase in the interior is distinguished by fine fittings and etched glass.

Ulica heroja Tomšiča 3

Building type: apartment house

Designer and contractor: Fritz Friedriger?

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/1778.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, *Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne*, ZUZ, n.v., XVI, 1980, p. 45.

Historicist elements predominate on the façade. It is combined with fashionable Secession plant decoration (tendrils, mascarons above the doorway).

Ulica kneza Koclja 2, Glavni trg 20

1912-1913

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer and contractor: Rudolf Kiffmann

Investor: Andreas and Rosa Mayer

Sources: PAM, fund Uprava za gradnje in regulacijo, Ma/ 1795.

The building is three storey, the corner position is accentuated by an oriel and an entrance to the commercial premises (the door is flanked by reliefs of Aesculapius and Hygia). Each of the façades has a "Biedermaier" gable, ornamented with Secession stucco work (flowers, masks).

Žički prehod 5

Building type: town-house in a row (corner position)

Literature: *Strokovne osnove za razglasitev kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Maribor Rotovž*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1984 (typescript), p. 423.

An older building was adapted at the turn of the century in Secession style (decoration of the façade, doorway).

Mozirje

Na trgu 14

Pevec's House

1911

Building type: commercial-apartment house

Investor: R. Pevec, trader

The building has its main elevation off the square. It has a truncated corner with a gable and a semicircular balcony with fine wrought-iron railings.

Na trgu 35

Majerhold Inn

1923

Building type: inn

The corner position of the building is emphasized by a balcony. Fields of various plasters alternate on the façade.

Murska Sobota

Cankarjeva ulica 91

Boys' Lower Secondary School

Alternative name: Primary school II

1915-1916

Building type: school

Designer: Ödön Hocholzer, architect from Sombathely

Investor: Municipality of Murska Sobota

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, p. 4; *Razvoj osnovnega šolstva v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Osnovna šola II, 1994, pp. 30.

The large, two-storey building has the shape of a letter U. The façade is designed in a balanced style of late Hungarian Secession or early Functionalism.

Gregorčičeva ulica 2

Church of St. Nicholas

1910-1912

Building type: church with nave, two aisles, eastern bell-tower

Designer: László Takács

Contractors: Ing. Károly, building company of Budapest: reinforced

concrete construction; L. Mátrai, Budapest sculptor: wooden pulpit

Investor: Catholic parish of Murska Sobota

Sources: PAM, fund Okrajno glavarstvo Murska Sobota, 1. 2658/1910.

Literature: France Stele, *Umetnost v Slovenski krajini, Slovenska krajina - Zbornik*, Beltinci, 1935; Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, pp. 4-5.

The church is constructed in the national-Romantic style with Secession details.

Lendavska ulica 9-11

Benko House

Alternative name: Mesna industrija Pomurka

Building type: business-apartment house

Investor: Josip Benko, mayor and owner of butcher's shop

The building was raised by a storey prior to the first world war. The façade, embellished in late Secession geometric style, dates from the same period.

Slomškova ulica 19

District Court (Okrožno sodišče)

1909-1911

Building type: court, prison

Designer: unknown Budapest architect

Sources: PAM, fund Okrajno glavarstvo Murska Sobota, 16.5993/1909.

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, pp. 4, 19.

The large, two-storey, corner building has an internal courtyard. The street façade is designed in a mixture of Historicism and Secession (gables).

Slomškova 23

Hahn House

1910

Building type: business-apartment house (notary's office, pharmacy)

Investor: Dr. Leopold Hahn

Literature: Jože Pojbič, Bela Sever, *Murska Sobota*, Murska Sobota, Pomurska založba, 1996, s.p.

The two-storey building has an asymmetrical façade. The left part is dominated by a gable which has an interesting arched window with intersecting bars.

Slovenska ulica 39

Kardoš House

Building type: business-apartment house

Investor: Josip Kardoš

Literature: Jože Kološa-Kološ, *Sobota moje mladosti*, Murska Sobota, Pomurska založba, 1991, p. 34.

The house was built after 1918 and is an example of late Secession. It has a high segmental gable and some neo-Classical elements (balcony on columns, main entrance).

Slovenska ulica 41

Southern Vas District Savings Bank (Hranilnica južne Železne županije)

1907-1908

Building type: bank, business-apartment house

Designer: László Takács

Investor: Southern Vas District Savings Bank co.

Sources: PAM, fund Okrajno glavarstvo Murska Sobota, 12. 4300/1906.

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, p. 5.

The Savings Bank is a fine example of Hungarian Secession, with soft lines and a dominating corner section.

Slovenska ulica 42

Sömen House

1915

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer: László Takács

Investor: Lajos Sömen

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, p. 4.

The corner position of the building is emphasized by a cylindrical oriel. The main façade is asymmetrical, consisting of two parts of different heights. The design is typical, of late geometric Secession and anticipates early Functionalism.

Slovenska ulica 45

Vratarič House

Building type: town-house in a row

Designer: László Takács

Investor: Dr. Ivan Vratarič

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, p. 3.

The building was erected prior to 1907. It has modest Secession decoration between the windows of the first floor and beneath the eaves. The original fittings have survived in the interior.

Trg zmage 8

Hotel Dobrai

Alternative name: Hotel Zvezda

1908-1909

Building type: hotel

Designer: unknown Budapest architect

Investor: Janos Dobrai, innkeeper and café-owner of Murska Sobota

Sources: PAM, fund Okrajno glavarstvo Murska Sobota, 4. 1499/1908.

Literature: Franc Obal, *Arhitektura v obdobju 1900-1941 v Murski Soboti*, Murska Sobota, Kulturni center, 1982, p. 4.

The hotel has a corner layout and richly articulated façade in a mixture of Hungarian Secession and neo-Baroque.

Ulica arhitekta Novaka 27

Pri kolodvoru Inn

Building type: inn

Literature: Marjan Drnovšek (ed.), *Pozdravi iz slovenskih krajev: dežela in ljudje na starih razglednicah*, Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga, 1987, p. 119 (photo of original appearance).

The building is single storey and embellished with stylised, Secession decoration. It was built between 1907 and 1915. Due to the several conversions, its gable and the metal canopy over the entrance have been lost.

Ulica Štefana Kovača 19a

Vali Villa

Building type: residential villa

Literature: Razglasitev, *UO MS*, 8/91.

The two-storey villa has a façade enriched with elements of Hungarian Secession.

Ormož

Kolodvorska 4

Building type: business-apartment house

Literature: Ivan Lovrenčič (ed.), *Ormož in okolica: vodnik*, Ormož, Skupščina občine, 1990, p. 41.

The two-storey detached building has a Secession gable and truncated corner with a bell-shaped roof. The façade is divided by

pilaster strips, courses and secession decoration in darker plaster.

Ptujska 1

Building type: commercial-apartment house

A two-storey detached building, the main façade is symmetrical with a central dominant, gable and stylised decoration in plaster (window surrounds, lesenes, and moulding).

Skolibrova ulica 10

Polak House

Building type: business-apartment house, photo studio

Investor: the photographer, M. Polak

Literature: Ivan Lovrenčič (ed.), *Ormož in okolica: vodnik*, Ormož, Skupščina občine, 1990, pp. 23-24.

The building was constructed after 1900. The street façade has modest Secession decoration and a large studio window. The other window of the studio is at the rear.

Skolibrova 19

Trautvetter Pharmacy

Building type: residential villa, pharmacy

Investor: Trautvetter, a pharmacist

Literature: Ivan Lovrenčič (ed.), *Ormož in okolica: vodnik*, Ormož, Skupščina občine, 1990, p. 25.

The two-storey villa has a garden, Secession entrance door and etched-glass windows on the ground floor pharmacy premises (Hygia and Aesculapius).

Piran

Kidričevo nabrežje 6, Stjenkova ulica 1

The Tartini Theatre

Alternative name: Kino Tartini

1909-1910

Building type: theatre, café

Designers: Giacomo Zammattio: plan of works; Gioacchino Grassi: draft plan; Napoleone Cozzi: the painted ceiling of the auditorium

Investor: Municipality of Piran

Sources: PAK-EP, fund občina Piran, collection of plans.

Literature: Brigita Jenko, *Arhitektura Tartinijevega gledališča v Piranu*, *Annales*, 1992, 2, pp. 199-215.

The building of the theatre and the café is plastically articulated. It has a symmetrical entrance façade with a lunette and triangular gable. Both the exterior and interior decorations are designed in mixture of Historicism and Secession.

Stjenkova ulica 3

Hotel Piran

Building type: hotel

Literature: *VS*, 29, 1987, pp. 139-140.

The three-storey building was constructed in the twenties. It combines elements of Historicism, i.e. neo-Italian Quattrocento, and the Liberty (rustication, colonnettes on consoles which carry deep eaves, oculi around which plant decoration is painted).

Podhom

Podhom 59

Villa Belar

1901

Building type: summer residence

Designer: Maks Fabiani

Investor: Albin Belar, professor and seismologist of Ljubljana

Literature: Joseph August Lux, *Eine Villa von Professor Max Fabiani, Der Architekt: Wiener Monatshefte für Bauwesen und dekorative Kunst*, IX, 1903, p. 42, Fig. 103; Nika Leben, *Počitniške vile na Bledu od leta 1850 do druge svetovne vojne: diplomsko delo*, Univerza v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta, PZE Umetnostna zgodovina, 1990, pp. 34-35.

The villa had rustication on the ground floor, a steep roof, deep eaves and a wooden verandah. Between the windows there were fields with stylised Secession decoration. The villa lost most of its architectural characteristics during later conversions.

Pondor

Pondor 5

Building type: residential villa

Investor: L. Apat

The house has a symmetrically arranged façade and an asymmetrical roof (since the whole is unfinished). The façade is embellished with modest Secession decoration in stucco (mask above the doorway).

Postojna

Gregorčičev drevored 17

1924

Building type: residential villa

Investor: Alessandro Rossi

Sources: Arhiv Notranjskega muzeja Postojna.

The two-storey villa has a square plan. The main façade has a projection, a verandah with a row of windows, and an entrance loggia with columns. Beneath the eaves runs a band of Secession stucco decoration.

Ljubljanska cesta 2

Lower Secondary School (Meščanska šola)

Alternative name: Miroslav Vilhar's Primary School

1907-1909

Building type: school

Designer: Josip Costaperaria

Contractor: the Carniolan Building Society

Investors: municipalities of Postojna school district

Literature: *Izvestje deške meščanske šole v Postojni o šolskem letu 1908/9*, Postojna, 1909, pp. 3-8; France Ivanšek, *Arh. Josip Costaperaria, Arhitekt*, 1, 1951, 1, pp. 42-43.

The school bears the imprint of Fabiani's architecture and unites elements of New Realism, Viennese Secession and traditional Mediterranean architecture.

Ptuj

Cvetkov trg 1

German House (Nemški dom)

Alternative name: Mestni kino (municipal cinema)

Building type: national community hall

Designer: Wilhelm Dengg, builder of Ptuj

Sources: ZAP, Zbirka razglednic (collection of picture post-cards), Ptuj II 1915-1920.

The building, which was constructed prior to 1914, has a picturesque design, a Baroque-Secession gable with an oculus and

a three-light window and an entrance porch with a bell-shaped roof. It lost many of its architectural characteristics during conversions (entrance part, interior).

Čučkova ulica 2

Čuček's shop

Alternative name: Health Centre (Zdravstveni dom)

Building type: business-apartment house

Investor: Franc Čuček, wine merchant

Sources: ZAP, Zbirka razglednic (collection of picture post-cards), Ptuj II 1915-1920.

The building with a metropolitan appearance was erected before the first world war. It has a corner turret with a cupola and gables. After 1945, the Secession decoration was removed and alterations made to the interior.

Miklošičeva 1

1911 (reconstruction)

Building type: town-house in a row (corner position)

Designer: Anton Treo: plan of layout of the entrance and display windows on the ground floor

Investor: Gertrud Spruschina

Sources: ZAP, fund Mestna občina Ptuj, 2435 7 1911.

The two-storey house has an older inner structure. The new façade has a shallow gablet and Secession stucco decoration, i.e. a relief with symbols of speed (bicycles and motorcycles were sold in the shop), the window surrounds and the division of the first floor façade.

Miklošičeva 11

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: Razglasitev, UV ORP, 34/89.

The house was rebuilt in the twenties, and has a façade with Secessionist ornamentation.

Ormoška 1

1909

Building type: business-apartment house

Designer: Wilhelm Denng

Contractors: Franz Celotti, master-builder of Ptuj; the Richard Tolazzi building company, Ptuj

Investor: Josef Murschetz

Sources: ZAP, fund Mestna občina Ptuj, 2319-7-1909.

The decoration of the large corner house is a mixture of neo-Baroque and Secession. The corner position is stressed by a turret with a bell-shaped roof and an entrance to the commercial premises flanked by Ionic columns.

Ulica heroja Lacka 13

Building type: town-house in a row

Investor: B.M. (initials in a cartouche on the façade and in the fanlight of the doorway)

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, ZUZ, n.v.. XVI, 1980, p. 46.

The two-storey building has a Secessionist gablet and a central oriel on corbels. The entrance to the vestibule is to the side. The façade is enriched with floral stucco ornamentation. The front door and the interior have Secession wrought-iron fittings (the fanlight latticework, stair railings).

Žnidaričevo nabrežje 1
Girls' Primary and Secondary School, German Girls' Boarding

Alternative name: Mladika Primary School

1901-1902

Building type: school, boarding house

Designer: Anton Wilhelm, builder of Ptuj

Investors: the Province of Styria, the Municipality of Ptuj, Ptuj Loan Bank

Sources: ZAP, fund Občinski ljudski odbor Ptuj, gradbeni načrti (building plans), fasc. I (plans of conversions 1937).

Literature: *Städtliche Unterrichts u. - Erziehung - Anstalten: Deutsches Mädchenheim, Deutsches Studentenheim, Ptuj, s.a., pp. 37, 53-54.*

The building was functionally designed and had distinguished Secession elements (gables, metal canopy above the main entrance). It lost its former architectural characteristics during a conversion after the second world war.

Puconci

Evangelical church

1909-1910 (reconstruction)

Building type: church with nave and two aisles

Designer: László Takács

Sources: PAM, fund Okrajno glavarstvo Murska Sobota, 8.2577/1910;

Literature: *ES*, 6, p. 360.

A choir was added to the interior of the Baroque church of 1784. The façades were given modest Secession decoration.

Puconci 82

Building type: Pannonian dwelling house

The rectangular building has its longer elevation turned to the street. The façade is symmetrical, with a central projection and a shallow Secession gable.

Radovljica

Gorenjska cesta 16

Municipal Savings bank

Alternative name: Gorenjska banka

1905

Building type: bank

Designer: Josef Hronek

Literature: *ES*, 10, p. 65; information ZVNKD Kranj (Nika Leben).

The façade of the three-storey, detached building is embellished with simple Secession decoration. The gable was changed during later adaptation.

Gorenjska cesta 18

Little Bee House (Hiša Čebelica)

Alternative name: Radovljica Loan Bank

1906

Building type: bank

Designer: Ciril Metod Koch

Investor: Radovljica Loan Bank, Ltd.

Literature: Borut Rovšnik, Stilni razvoj ornamenta na fasadah v Sloveniji od 1895 do prve svetovne vojne, *ZUZ, n.v.*, XVI, 1980, pp. 47-48.

The building is a large, detached house with deep eaves. There is a decoration of hives and bees made from polychrome tiles on the main façade.

Gorenjska cesta 23**White Court (Villa Beli dvor)**

Alternative name: Fest's villa

Building type: residential villa

Designer and contractor: Josef Hronek

Literature: Razglasitev, information of ZVNKD Kranj (Nika Leben).

The single-storey villa was built after 1904, in mixture of romantic Historicism and Secession (triangular gable with oculus and segmental window, pillars of the entrance porch). The garden is fenced with fine, wrought-iron Secession railings.

Rogaška Slatina**Celjska cesta 3****Hotel Beli križ**

Alternative name: Hotel Trieste

1908

Building type: hotel

Literature: Ivan Stopar, *Rogaška Slatina*, Maribor, Obzorja, 1973 (Zbirka Kulturni in naravni spomeniki Slovenije), p. 18.

The building is detached, with a square plan, and has three storeys. There are balconies on the first floor with Secession wrought-iron railings. The decoration in stucco is simplified Secession. Of the interior fittings, only the stair railings remain.

Izletniška ulica 2**Železničarski dom**

Alternative name: Municipality hall (Občina)

1913-1914

Building type: hotel

Literature: Adolf Režek, *Rogaška Slatina na starih slikah, fotografijah, zemljevidih, spomenikih in kozarcih*, Rogaška Slatina, Zdraviliški svet, 1964, pp. 169.

The large four-storey building has a symmetrical façade with three Secession gablets, three strings of balconies and decoration in plaster and stucco.

Zdraviliški trg 2**Graz Court**

Alternative name: Ljubljanski dom

1903-1904

Building type: hotel

Literature: Adolf Režek, *Rogaška Slatina na starih slikah, fotografijah, zemljevidih, spomenikih in kozarcih*, Rogaška Slatina, Zdraviliški svet, 1964, p. 267.

During the conversion of 1934 the hotel lost most of its Secession characteristics, above all in the interiors. The balconies with Secession wrought-iron railings on the main and side façades have survived.

Zdraviliški trg**Imperial Baths**

Alternative name: Old Hydrotherapy (Stara hidroterapija)

1903-1904

Building type: indoor baths

Investor: Rogaška Slatina Spa

Literature: Adolf Režek, *Rogaška Slatina na starih slikah, fotografijah, zemljevidih, spomenikih in kozarcih*, Rogaška Slatina, Zdraviliški svet, 1964, pp. 169, 263.

The elongated pavilion has large Secession oval windows with metal frames and Secession stuccowork in the interior. It is in exceptionally poor condition.

Slovenj Gradec

Francetova 3

Building type: business-apartment house

Literature: *Usmerjena prenova starega mestnega jedra Slovenj Gradca: Morfološka analiza*, Maribor, ZVNKD (typescript), 1988, p. 18.

The large, single-storey building has a central projection accentuated by a doorway and a Secession gablet which is pierced by an oval opening and enriched with Secession stucco ornament.

Glavni trg 13

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: *Usmerjena prenova starega mestnega jedra Slovenj Gradca: Morfološka analiza*, Maribor, ZVNKD (typescript), 1988, p. 26.

The building has an older inner structure. Its façade was converted in the Secessionist vein (semicircular gable, balcony with iron railings, Secessionist stucco decoration).

Glavni trg 19

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: *Usmerjena prenova starega mestnega jedra Slovenj Gradca: Morfološka analiza*, Maribor, ZVNKD (typescript), 1988, p. 29.

An older building was converted at the beginning of the century and has a modest Secession façade.

Slovenska Bistrica

Trg Alfonza Šarha 12

Building type: town-house in a row

Literature: *Strokovne osnove za razglasitev kulturnih in zgodovinskih spomenikov v občini Slovenska Bistrica*, Maribor, ZVNKD, 1990 (typescript), p. 15.

The two-storey building has an older inner structure. The façade was remodelled in Secession style and has a gable with a flattened opening, a decorative course and stucco window surrounds on the first floor.

Slovenske Konjice

Stari trg 36

Savings Bank (Hranilnica)

1904

Building type: bank

Literature: *Predlog za razglasitev naravnih in kulturnih spomenikov v občini Slovenske Konjice*, Celje, ZVNKD, 1990 (typescript), p. 121.

The building has a corner position. The two façades are almost identically designed, with central projections and side pilasters extending into roof finials with applications in the form of bees. The façades have shallow Secession decoration. The door leaves of the main entrance are explicitly Secession.

Žička 6

Building type: residential villa

Literature: *Predlog za razglasitev naravnih in kulturnih spomenikov v občini Slovenske Konjice*, Celje, ZVNKD, 1990 (typescript), p. 83.

The two-storey building stands in a garden. On the entrance

elevation, there is a central projection, and a verandah at the rear. The façades are designed in a mixture of Historicism and Secession (the wrought-iron railings of the verandah). The original fittings of the vestibule and the stairs have survived in the interior (mirrors, bannisters with candelabra, the wall painting, doors).

Šentjur by Celje

Cesta na kmetijsko šolo 9

Provincial Agricultural School (Deželna kmetijska šola)

Alternative name: Šentjur Secondary Agricultural School
1906-1910

Building type: school, boarding house

Designers: Styrian provincial building office (Schwartz, Helmarc)

Contractor: Wilhelm Brückner & Co Gesellschaft, Graz: reinforced concrete construction

Investor: Province of Styria

Sources: AS, zbirka načrtov (collection of plans), VI/8.

Literature: Marjan Žagar (ed.), *Med Bočem in Bohorjem*, Šentjur pri Celju (etc.), Delavska univerza, 1984, p. 679.

The school complex was planned according to the most up-to-date agricultural principles of the time. The architectural forms are typical of the vernacular style, with some Secession features (alternating plasters, window surrounds and the main doorway).

Škofija Loka

Kapucinski trg 22

Building type: suburban house

The older building was reconstructed at the turn of the century and has shallow window surrounds in a schematic Secession style.

Šoštanj

Cankarjeva 2

Building type: commercial-apartment house

The building is single storey. The corner position is emphasized by a high gable with a balcony, and with an entrance to the commercial premises.

Trg bratov Mravljakov 11

Building type: town-house in a row

The façade is symmetrical, with a balcony above the main entrance. It is divided by shallow pilasters and has window surrounds in lighter, smooth plaster. The door leaves of the main entrance are in the Secession vein.

Topol by Medvode

Chancel of St. Catherine's Church (Prezbiterij Sv. Katarine)

1919-1920 (adaptation)

Building type: Baroque chancel: painting and new fittings

Designers: Ivan and Helena Vurnik

Investor: Parish of St. Catherine

Literature: Izidor Cankar, Presbiterij sv. Katarine, *Dom in svet*, XXXIV, 1921, pp. 112-118; France Stele, *Oris zgodovine umetnosti pri Slovencih*, Ljubljana, 1924, pp. 163-164; Ivan Vurnik 1884-1971: *Slovenski arhitekt*, AB, posebna izdaja, Ljubljana, 1994, pp. 18-20, 65.

The chancel was converted in fine, national Secession style.

Vransko

Vransko 29

Building type: apartment house

The exterior of the building is explicitly Secession, with original decoration (stylised flowers with long ribbons), plaster and tiles.

Vransko 59

Oset's House

1910

Building type: residential villa, shop

Investor: Franc Oset, hop dealer

The exterior of the large two-storey building with a corner oriel is articulated with simplified Secession decoration. Numerous Secession elements have been preserved in the interior (painted vestibule and staircase, etched glass, doors, engraved radiators).

Vransko 66

Villa Košenina

Building type: residential villa

The detached two-storey villa has a symmetrical main façade with a Secession gablet, a balcony and dynamically formed window surrounds. The principal rooms in the interior have wall-paintings (hunting room).