



Ljubljanski grb v veliki sejni dvorani Mestne hiše /
Town coat-of-arms in the Main Council Chamber of the Town Hall



KAZALO | INDEX:

Mestna hiša kot živa zgodovina <i>The Town Hall as Living History</i>	2 2
Kratek uvod <i>Brief Introduction</i>	4 4
Mestna oblast <i>Town Authority</i>	6 9
Pod komunom <i>Beneath the Komun</i>	14 15
Rotovž <i>Rotovž</i>	16 20
Pomembni dogodki v zgodovini mesta <i>Significant events in the town's history</i>	22 28
Zakladnica umetnin <i>A Treasury of Arts</i>	34 41
Ljubljanski zmaj in Argonavti <i>The Ljubljana Dragon and the Argonauts</i>	50 51



MESTNA HIŠA KOT ŽIVA ZGODOVINA

Vstopanje v častitljivo baročno stavbo je že samo na sebi nekaj posebnega, če pa te vanjo vodi vsakodnevna pot na najodgovornejše delo v mestu, spregovori ta starodavna mestna hiša, ki ji je svoje ljubeče občudovanje namenjal tudi sam mojster Plečnik, ne le s svojimi zidovi, vodnjaki, reliefi, kipi, sgraffiti in slikami, ampak tudi z ljudmi in dogodki, ki so krojili usodo Ljubljane skozi njeno večstoletno zgodovino. Velik dogodek za kulturo sožitja v mestu pomeni že napis *županja* pred vrati mojega kabineta, ki bi bil v času prvih povojnih županj videti nezaslišan; a polovica človeštva smo vendarle ženske in verjamem, da lahko s posebnim posluhom za stiske soljudi snujemo boljše življenje v mestu.

Mojih 99 prednikov in 3 prednice v Mestni hiši pa so mi v zadnjih dveh letih še posebej živo pred očmi, saj smo v letu 2004 praznovali 500-letnico izvolitve prvega župana, ki je bila za Ljubljano v svojem času prestižnega pomena. S sodelavci v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, ki skrbno bdijo nad zgodovinskimi viri o

THE TOWN HALL AS LIVING HISTORY

*Entering the venerable baroque building is by itself something special, but if your daily path within it takes you to the most responsible job in the city, this ancient town hall, for which master architect Plečnik himself devoted his loving admiration, begins to speak not only with its walls, fountains, reliefs, statues, graffiti and paintings, but also with the people and events that have tailored the fate of Ljubljana throughout its centuries-long history. A great event for the culture of harmony in Ljubljana is the inscription of *Mayoress* on the door of my office, which would seem unheard-of at the time of the first post-war mayoralties; and yet half of humankind comprises of women. I believe that with a special ear for the pressures of our fellow citizens we can create a better life in this city.*

My 99 male and 3 female predecessors in the Town Hall have been particularly prominent in the past two years as in 2004 we celebrated the 500th anniversary of the election of the first mayor, which was of prestige importance for Ljubljana in those days. Together with my colleagues in the Historical Archives of

vodenju in upravljanju mesta, smo ob jubileju pripravili kar tri dragocene publikacije: Ljubljanski župani skozi čas, Malefične svoboščine Ljubljančanov in Ljubljanska mestna uprava od prvega župana dalje (1504-2004). Poslej vstopam v to hišo še z večjim spoštovanjem in še večjim občutkom dolžnosti in odgovornosti, saj se zavedam, da je moral prav vsak od mojih preteklih županskih sogovornikov za razvoj Ljubljane zastaviti vse svoje intelektualne moči, organizacijske sposobnosti, neskončno veliko energije in tudi svoje srce.

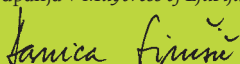
Veselim se številnih obiskov domačih in tujih gostov, ki si na vodenih ogledih Ljubljane občudujoče ogledujejo našo Mestno hišo. Ta je zdaj postala tudi še prijaznejša do novinarjev, ki so dobili v njej svoje odlično mesto in vso sodobno opremo v eni od najlepših sob, še posebno pa mi je ljubo, da je prav izpod peresa novinarke poznavalke prišel ta zgledni zgodovinski opis hiše, ki nam z bogato zakladnico podatkov odstira vsa stoletna prizadevanja, da je življenje v Ljubljani prijetno in ustvarjalno in da je gostoljubno, svobodomiselnost, solidarno, drzno ter lepo in zmeraj lepše tudi mesto samo.

Ljubljana, who carefully keep vigil over historical sources on governing and administering the city, we have produced three valuable publications to mark this jubilee: Ljubljana Mayors through the Ages, Malefične svoboščine (Malign Privileges) of the Citizens of Ljubljana, and Ljubljana Town Administration from the First Mayor on (1504-2004). Henceforth I enter this building with greater respect and an even greater sense of duty and responsibility as I am aware that each of my previous mayor associates have invested all of their intellectual powers, organisational abilities, infinite energy as well as their hearts in the development of Ljubljana.

I am delighted at the number of both domestic and foreign visitors who have viewed our Town Hall in admiration on guided tours of Ljubljana. This has now become more pleasant also for journalists who have acquired excellent facilities in it and state-of-the-art equipment in one of the finest rooms. I am particularly pleased that this exemplary historical description of the building was written by a female journalist authority. Its wealth of information reveals centuries of endeavours to make life in Ljubljana pleasant and creative and the city itself hospitable, free-thinking, sympathetic, bold and increasingly beautiful.

Danica Simšič

županja / Mayoress of Ljubljana



KRATEK UVOD

V veliki dvorani Mestne hiše (poimenovane tudi Rotovž, Magistrat) je seznam vseh ljubljanskih županov od leta 1504 naprej. Na njem je izpisanih več kot 120 imen. Zakaj se seznam začne šele tega leta in ne prej, ko vendar vemo, da je Ljubljana postala mesto že v 13. stoletju, in kako se je sploh razvijala mestna oblast, kje je delovala, na kakšen način? Kdaj je Ljubljana dobila prvo mestno hišo in kakšni so njeni umetniški zakladi? To so vprašanja, na katere daje odgovore ta publikacija.

Brošura ponuja še veliko več od tega, tudi kronološko nanizane pomembne dogodke v zgodovini mesta. Njihova izbira ni bila lahka glede na množino dogodkov od prve omembe mesta do današnjih dni, zato vključuje le tiste, ki na različne načine osvetlujejo razvojne momente v preteklosti Ljubljane. Na ta način se izriše podoba mesta, ki se je izvilo iz ozkih provincialnih okvirov in postalo moderna evropska prestolnica z jasno poudarjeno identiteto - to je prestolnica naroda, ki je leta 1991 dočakal samostojnost in leta 2004 vključitev v Evropsko unijo.

Dodana so še izbrana poglavja o umetnostih zakladih v Mestni hiši in razvoju mestne oblasti. V posameznih poljih so kratke pripovedi, povezane z življenjem meščanov in oblastnikov nekdanj, za katere vedo le redki, a so nedvomno zgovorne in zanimive za prebivalce in obiskovalce današnje Ljubljane. Vzbuja primerjave, izzvale pa naj bi tudi radovednost za podrobnejše seznanjanje z mestom in njegovo zgodovino.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

In the great hall of the Town Hall (also named Rotovž and Magistrat) there is a list of all the mayors of Ljubljana from 1504 with more than 120 names. Why does the list begin only this year and not before when we know, in any case, that Ljubljana became a town back in the 13th century? How did the city authorities develop, where did they work and in what way? When did Ljubljana get its first town hall and what kind of art treasures did it have? These are the questions to which this publication provides answers.



Mestni grb v županski sobi Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana /
Town coat-of-arms in the Mayor's Room of Ljubljana City Museum

This brochure offers much more than that as well as a chronological listing of the significant events in the history of the town. Their selection was not easy with respect to the large number of events from the first mention of the town to the present day, which is why it includes only those that in various ways shed light on the key moments of Ljubljana's development in the past. In this way it delineates the impression of the town, which wrenched itself from its narrow provincial confines to become a modern European capital with a clearly emphasized identity - the capital of a nation that awaited independence in 1991 and became a member of the European Union in 2004.

Selected chapters on works of art in the Town Hall and the development of the town authorities have been added. Individual sections feature brief accounts connected with the life of town residents and their administrators in the past, about which only a few people know, yet they are undoubtedly eloquent and of interest to the inhabitants of and visitors to present day Ljubljana. They stimulate comparisons and ought to challenge the curiosity for detailed knowledge concerning the town and its history.

MESTNA OBLAST

“Vsi hočejo na prestol: to je nesmisel - kot da sreča sedi na prestolu! Često sedi blato na prestolu - često tudi prestol na blatu,” je misel, pripisana nemškemu filozofu in pesniku Friedrichu Nietzscheju. Tak prestol ima vsako mesto, prav tako ljudi ki želijo sesti nanj. Zanj so se bile bitke in ubijala prijateljstva, zanj so bili nekateri pripravljene odšteti vsa bogastva, celo življenje.

Tudi Ljubljana je imela in ima svojo mestno oblast, ki se je razvijala in odzivala na spremembe v svojem okolju. Menjavali so se osvajalci, združevali napadalci, nastajale so različne zveze in države. Vladarji so si delili ozemlja in prepuščali posamezna območja svojega teritorija v upravljanje fevdalnim gospodom. Po zaslugi zemljiške gospode, posvetne in cerkvene, ki je pripeljala na svoja ozemlja naseljence od drugod, so se množile kmetije in razraščala naselja.

RAZDELITEV OBLASTI

Kako so si v mestu nekdanje razdelili oblast, je zapisano v sodniških protokolih, ki so ohranjeni od leta 1521 naprej. Župan je hranil mestne ključe, tružico (usnjeno torbo), v kateri so bile najvažnejše listine mesta, in mestno skrinjico. Vse to je dobil, ko je prevzel županovanje. Volili so ga po starem običaju v juliju, prvi petek pred sv. Marjeto. Špitalski mojster je bil oskrbnik špitalskega imetja. Eden od notranjih svetovalcev je bil prvi blagajnik, ki je vodil vse mestne račune razen davčnih. Pravne posle je opravljal sindik, sestavljal je tožbe proti deželi, vicedomu in drugim gosposkam, pisal je prošnje cesarju. Davke so pobirali davkarji.

Na območju današnje Slovenije so se začele meščanske naselbine pojavljati v 12. in 13. stoletju, k čemur sta pripomogla povečana gospodarska dejavnost v Evropi in povečan promet, pa tudi boj za oblast. Mesta in trgi so nastali, ko so prebivalci kakega naselja kot svobodni ljudje dobili pravico do obrtnih dejavnosti ter do trgovanja in sejma. Do prve tretjine 13. stoletja je mestne tržne pravice podeljeval samo vladar, po letu 1231 so začeli mesta ustanavljati tudi deželni knezi. Ti in vladarji so vselej imeli




Roka pravice v županski sobi Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana /
Hand of Justice in the Mayor's Room of Ljubljana City Museum

jasno računico, kdaj podeliti tej ali oni naselbini mestne pravice, najsi je šlo za obrambo njihovih posesti ali za kaj drugega.

PRAVILA IGRE

Pravila igre, na katerih temelji delovanje mestne samouprave, so se v preteklosti večkrat spreminjala in se bodo zagotovo tudi v prihodnosti prilagajala novim razmeram in zahtevam najvišjih oblasti. Naj so mesta še tako samostojna in neodvisna, niso otoki sredi države in Evrope. Ljubljana ima zdaj župana, mestni svet in nadzorni svet. Mestni svet je predstavniški organ in najvišji organ odločanja v Mestni občini Ljubljana. Na drugi strani je župan, ki predstavlja mestno občino navzven in je organ, odgovoren za izvajanje odločitev mestnega sveta. Župan je voljen neposredno, člani sveta pa preko strankarskih list. Mestni svet sestavlja 45 svetnikov, izvoljenih na neposrednih volitvah.

Mestne pravice so bile neke vrste pogodba - svobodno mesto je nudilo svojim prebivalcem varnost, za kar je moralo plačati določene dajatve. Stvari sicer niso bile tako preproste, saj so imela novonastajajoča mesta zapleteno podobo. Mnoga so nastala prej, preden so jim zapisali mestne privilegije. Ob ustanovitvi vsakega trga in mesta so mu določili pravni položaj, kar je bilo marsikdaj opravljeno le z ustno podeljenim pravom. Za izvrševanje oblasti v mestih so imeli "mestni gospodje" svoje moče, ki so delovali, kot so jim ukazali.



Prva mestna oblast v Evropi naj bi zaživela v Milanu, kjer so leta 1057 ustanovili svet mestnih očetov, imenovanih konzuli. Ti so imeli pravico voditi mesto. Ponekod so nastali občinski sveti, imenovali pa so jih tudi drugače. Mestni gospodje so zaslutili lastne koristi v razvoju mesta, saj jim je to obetalo več dohodka od mitnin, mostnih in drugih dajatev. Po svoje so k širitvi mestnih pravic pripomogli tudi spori med deželnimi vladarji. Nekateri so postali popustljivejši do meščanskih zahtev, da bi pridobili mesto na svojo stran.

V času, ko se Ljubljana prvič omenja v pisnih virih - v letih od 1112 do 1125 in drugič leta 1144 - verjetno še ni imela izoblikovane mestne oblasti. Skoraj gotovo pa je imela sodnika, ki je bil sprva v službi deželnega gospoda in ne mesta. Do preobrazbe je prišlo, ko je mesto dobilo pravico do volitve sodnika. Pred tem se omenja le občina meščanov brez javnih funkcij. Prvi sodnik, omenjen v Ljubljani leta 1267, je bil trški sodnik, po vsej verjetnosti eden tistih, ki so prihajali v mesto od drugod in opravljali posle mestnega gospoda.

MEŠČANSKA PRAVICA

Nekdaj je bil postopek za pridobitev meščanstva strog, meščan Ljubljane ni mogel postati vsakdo, ki si je to zaželel. Mestni red iz leta 1545 je zahteval od vseh, ki so želeli postati meščani, da stopijo pred zborujočo "mestno pravdo". Morali so povedati, od kod so, kakšnega stanu in imetja, zakaj so prišli v Ljubljano, ali so svobodni in da niso podložni nobeni drugi gosposki. Sodnik je vsakega posebej vprašal, ali hoče sprejeti meščansko pravico po običaju in zvesto izpolnjevati meščanske dolžnosti. Kdor je privolil, so mu podelili meščanstvo. Po prisegi je moral plačati določeno vsoto in dodati bokal vina. Ko je za vedno odšel iz Ljubljane, se je odrekel meščanski pravici.

Ljubljana naj bi mestnega sodnika dobila najkasneje leta 1338. Čez čas sodnika ni več postavljala mestni gospod, ampak so ga volili meščani sami. Izvolitev je bila dogodek, povezan s ceremonijo, ki se je skozi stoletja ohranila tudi v Ljubljani. Obstaja listina o volitvi mestnega sodnika z letnico 1370 in besedilom, ki dokazuje, da ta pravica ni bila podeljena na novo, ampak le potrjena.



Velika sejna dvorana / Main Council Chamber


Poleg sodnika je treba omeniti še komun, ki je deloval v prvem obdobju srednjeveške Ljubljane. Odločanje o mestu je bilo tedaj v rokah vseh moških družinskih poglavarjev s pridobljenimi meščanskimi pravicami. Ti so predstavljali komun, družno so odločali o mestnih zadevah, predvsem obrambnih in denarnih.

Korak naprej predstavlja komun, ki šteje 12 članov. Pravili so jim cvelbarji (dvanajstija), mestni svet, kolegij. Brž ko so ti imeli glavno besedo, so poskrbeli za hišo, v kateri so delovali. Imenovala se je hiša sveta, po nemško Rathaus, iz česar izvira beseda rotovž.

Število sodelujočih v mestni vladi se je sčasoma povečalo. Leta 1472 so volili sto mož - 12 notranjih, 24 zunanjih svetovalcev ter občino, ki je štela 64 članov. To je bil čas, ko je Ljubljana postala sedež tedaj nastalih uradov deželne uprave in obenem deželno glavno mesto. Leta 1504 je dobila pravico do volitve župana, to pravico so imela v tistem času le glavna mesta. Odtlej se je v Ljubljani zvrstilo že več kot 120 županov, kar izpričujejo njihova imena na tabli v glavni dvorani Mestne hiše.

TOWN AUTHORITY

“Everybody wants to be on the throne: that’s senseless - as if happiness sits on the throne! Many a time there’s mud on the throne - many a time the throne is on mud” is the thought ascribed to the German philosopher and poet Friedrich Nietzsche. Every town has such a throne, as well as the people who want to sit on



it. Battles were fought and friendships killed for it; some were prepared to forfeit all of their wealth, even their lives, for it.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

How power used to be allocated in the town in times past is recorded in the magistrates protocol, which has been preserved from 1521 on. The mayor kept the town keys, the tružica (a leather bag) in which the most important documents of the town were kept, and the town safe. He acquired all of these items when taking the post of mayor. He was elected according to an old custom in July on the first Friday before St. Margaret's. The hospice (špital) master was the trustee of the hospice estate. One of the internal counsellors was the first clerk, who ran all the town accounts apart from taxes. Legal affairs were performed by the syndic or legal advisor who compiled cases against the province, vicedom and other landlords and wrote appeals to the Emperor. Taxes were collected by taxmen.

Ljubljana too had its own town authority who developed and responded to changes in their environment. Conquerers changed, attackers formed alliances, and various unions and states were formed too. Rulers divided the land and left individual areas of their territory to be managed by feudal lords. On account of the landlords, both secular and religious, who brought to their lands settlers from elsewhere, farmsteads multiplied and settlements grew.

In the area of present day Slovenia urban settlements began to appear in the 12th and 13th century, which were enabled by greater commercial activity in Europe and increased traffic as well as a struggle for power. The towns and boroughs originated once the inhabitants of a settlement obtained the right as free people to perform craftwork, trade and hold fairs. Until the first third of the 13th century civic trading rights were bestowed only by the ruler; after 1231, however, towns began to be founded by provincial princes. These and the rulers always had a clear calculation on when to allocate a particular town its rights, whether for the defence of their estates or for some other reason.

The civic rights were a kind of contract - a free town offered its citizens security, for which they had to pay certain taxes. Matters, however, were not so simple as a newly emerging town had a




Ključarja nad vhodom v atriju Mestne hiše /
Holders of the Keys above the entrance in the Town Hall court (atrium)

complex appearance. Many originated before their town privileges were registered. When forming each borough and town, their legal position was defined. In many cases the act was granted by word of mouth. As the executive authorities in the towns the “town lords” engaged their own men who carried out whatever they were ordered to.

RULES OF THE GAME

Rules of the game on which the workings of the town self-administration are based were often changed in the past and will certainly be adapted in the future to new circumstances and the demands of the highest authorities. No matter how much independence towns have, they are not islands in the middle of a country and Europe. Ljubljana now has a mayor, city council and supervisory board. The city council is the representative body and the highest decision-making body in the Municipality of Ljubljana. On the other side is the mayor who represents the Municipality outwardly and is the body responsible for implementing the decisions of the City Council. The mayor is elected directly, while members of the council are elected through a party list. The City Council consists of 45 councillors elected in direct elections.

The first town authority in Europe was believed to have originated in Milan, where in 1057 a council of the town fathers - appointed consuls - was formed with the right to administer the town. In some places district councils were formed, which occasionally had another name. The town lords realized the benefit to themselves of the development of the town as this promised greater income from road and bridge tolls and other taxes. Disputes among the provincial princes also contributed to the spread of civic rights.



Some of them became more compliant to the demands of town-dwellers in order to get them on their side.

CITIZEN'S RIGHT

In times past the procedure to obtain citizenship was strict, and not everyone who wanted to could become a citizen of Ljubljana. The town order, from 1545, required of everyone who wanted to become a citizen to present themselves before the assembled "town committee". They had to state from where they were, which class and their estate, why they came to Ljubljana, whether they were free and that they were not subject of any other lord. The magistrate questioned each person separately on whether he wanted to accept the town citizen's right according to custom and faithfully meet his corresponding duties. Whoever consented was bestowed the right of a town citizen. On oath he had to pay a fixed sum and add a goblet of wine. Once he had left Ljubljana for ever, he relinquished the right of town citizen.

At the time Ljubljana was first mentioned in written sources - in the years from 1112 to 1125 and for the second time in 1144 - it most likely did not have a formed town council. It almost certainly did have a magistrate, however, who was initially in the service of the provincial lord, not of the town itself. A turnaround came when the town obtained the right to elect a magistrate. Before then only a council of citizens with no public functions is mentioned. The first magistrate, mentioned in Ljubljana in 1267, was one from a market town, in all probability a person who came to Ljubljana from elsewhere and performed the duties of a town lord.

Ljubljana was thought to get a town magistrate by 1338 at the latest. Over time the magistrate was no longer nominated by the town lord, but was elected by the town-dwellers themselves. The election was an event that has been associated with a ceremony preserved over the centuries in Ljubljana too. There is a document on electing the town magistrate dating from 1370 with wording that proves that the right was not granted anew, but merely endorsed.

*Beside the magistrate, the *komun* (commune), which operated in the first period of medieval Ljubljana, should be mentioned. It operated in the first period of medieval Ljubljana. Decisions concerning the town were then in the hands of all male family heads with acquired citizens' rights. These represented the*



Mestni grb - intarzija mize v poročni dvorani /
Town coat-of-arms - intarsia in the table in the wedding hall

commune which jointly made decisions on matters concerning the town, primarily regarding defence and finance.

One progressive step is that of the commune, which consisted of 12 members. They were called cvelbarji (the dozen), town council or collegium. As soon as they had the main word, they took care of the house in which they worked. It was named the council house (Rathaus in German), from which the word rotovž originates.

The number of those participating in the town administration gradually increased. In 1472 one hundred men were elected - 12 internal, 24 external advisers and the council itself, which consisted of 64 members. That was a time when Ljubljana became the seat of the then emerging offices of the provincial government and also the provincial capital. In 1504 it acquired the right to elect a mayor, a right that in those days only a capital could have. Since then more than 120 mayors have held office in Ljubljana, as a plaque bearing their names in the great hall of the Town Hall testifies.

POD KOMUNOM

Kje natančno je stal prvi komun (latinsko *commune*, kar pomeni skupno/st, splošno/st, javno/st, zbirališče, občina) v Ljubljani, ni znano, prav tako ne vemo, kdaj so ga zgradili. Znano pa je, da je bila prva mestna hiša drugje in ne tam, kjer stoji današnja. Iskanje je še težje, ker se je srednjeveška Ljubljana razvila in spojila iz treh mestnih predelov: Starega trga, Novega trga in Mesta (okoli stolnice). Možno je, da je vsak predel sprva imel svoj komun, kot tudi da so se meščani, kadar je bilo potrebno, zbirali na skupnem prostoru.

Če preskočimo možne lokacije, pridemo do Tranče na stičišču Mesta (Mestnega) in Starega trga. Prostor pod Trančo so skozi stoletja imenovali Komun ali Pod komunom, zato od tod izhaja prepričanje, da so se tu zbirali meščani Ljubljane na posvetovanja ali "komun". Prva Tranča je v starih dokumentih omenjena leta 1360. Najprej naj bi šlo za odprto zbirališče, nato za delno pokrito lopo v podaljšku mostu, postavljeno na obokih čez cesto. To so kasneje prekrili in nadgradili ter jo, po selitvi mestne oblasti v novo Mestno hišo, spremenili v mestne zapore. Leta 1620 so staro Trančo podrli in v naslednjih dveh letih zgradili novo.

Boris Kobe - Ljubljana





Atrij Mestne hiše - sgraffito / Town Hall court (atrium) -graffito

BENEATH THE KOMUN

Where exactly the first komun (Latin: commune, meaning joint, general, public, place of assembly, borough) in Ljubljana actually stood is not known. Neither do we know when it was built.

However, it is known that the first town hall stood elsewhere and not where the present one stands. Today, searching for it is even harder because medieval Ljubljana developed and merged from three town districts: Stari Trg (Old Square), Novi Trg (New Square) and Mesto (Town - area around the cathedral). It is possible that each district first has its own commune and that the town-dwellers gathered in a common area whenever necessary.

If we pass through possible locations, we come to Tranča at the intersection of Mesto and Stari Trg. Over the centuries the area beneath Tranča was named Komun or Pod Komunom (Beneath the Commune), which is why the belief originated that the citizens of Ljubljana gathered here for a consultation or komun. Tranča was mentioned for the first time in old documents in 1360.

Initially it was thought to be an open place of assembly, then it had a partly covered shelter in a bridge extension erected on its flanks across the road. This was subsequently covered and built up. After the town authorities moved to the new Town Hall, it was adapted into the town jail. In 1620 the old Tranča was demolished and a new one was built in the next two years.

ROTOVŽ

Novi Rotovž so začeli graditi leta 1484 na sedanji lokaciji Mestne hiše. Da so izbrali prav Mestni trg, ni čudno, bil je širši od Starega trga in privlačnejši za gradnjo. Obsegal je odprt prostor v pritličju, namenjen zborovališču občine meščanov in drugim dejavnostim, ter zaprt prostor v nadstropju, kjer je bila mestna posvetovalnica in hkrati sodna dvorana. Pritlični del je spominjal na nekdanji komun v Ljubljani in v nekaterih obalnih mestih Sredozemlja. Lokacija nove Mestne hiše je bila dolga in ozka zaradi grajskega griča, ki je gradnjo omejil na šest do deset metrov širok zazidalni pas. Zato se je Mestna hiša širila v notranjost, spredaj pa kazala razmeroma ozko pročelje. Krasila sta jo dva kipa, upodobitvi Adama in Eve. Kipa sta na ogled v Mestnem muzeju Ljubljana.

POLJUBLJANJE EVE


O kipih Adama in Eve, ki sta krasila pročelje Mestne hiše do leta 1717, obstaja legenda. Kdor koli je prišel v mesto, je moral poljubiti Evo. Ker je bila, sodeč po Valvasorjevi upodobitvi, nameščena na konzolo v prvem nadstropju, je bilo to skoraj nemogoče. Morda je bila sprva postavljena v pritličju, možno pa je, da je bilo "poljubljanje Eve" zgolj simbolično. Menda so tiste, ki so prišli iz Ljubljane, spraševali, ali so poljubili staro devico na Rotovžu. Nasploh je bila Eva na Rotovžu eden od simbolov nekdanje Ljubljane.

Širjenje mestne oblasti je zahtevalo širjenje prostorov zanj. Sledile so prezidave Mestne hiše, povezave s sosednjimi hišami in širitve. O gradnji nove Mestne hiše so začeli razmišljati v 18. stoletju. Predstave o želenem so bile različne, zato je nastajalo več načrtov. Stari Rotovž je propadal. Hoteli so ga prenoviti, a je oblast leta 1717 ukazala, naj se ga podre in postavi novo Mestno hišo. Podirati so ga začeli že prihodnje leto, ko še niso imeli načrtov za novogradnjo. Naročili so jih pri arhitektu Carlu Martinuzziju, čigar delo so v Ljubljani že poznali. Izdelal je model, ki pa mestnemu svetu ni bil všeč. Zavrnilo so ga predvsem zaradi polžastih stopnic.

Novi načrt so naročili pri stavbeniku slovenskega rodu - Gregorju Mačku. Njemu pripisujejo današnji čelni trak, loggio in triramno stopnišče mestne hiše, drugo naj bi izpeljali po načrtu Carla Martinuzzija. Poleg Gregorja Mačka



Eva s starega komun v Mestnem muzeju Ljubljana /
Eva from the old "Komun" in Ljubljana City Museum



sta bila glavna izvajalca kamnoseka Luka Mislej in Ludvik Bombassi. Gradnja je hitro napredovala, tako da so imeli 22. februarja 1719 v novi Mestni hiši že prvo sejo. Upoštevati pa je treba, da ni šlo za novogradnjo v celoti, na novo so zgradili le pročelni del in nov oporni zid pod Gradom.

SRAMOTILNI STEBER

Pred Mestno hišo so v srednjem veku postavili sramotilno kletko (norčeva hišica, imenovana koterle) in sramotilni steber (pranger), v določenih obdobjih tudi oslovsko klop oziroma lesenega osla, na katerem so morali jezdit tisti stražniki, ki so ob nočnih "rabukah" puščali na cedilu svojega stražmojstra. Osel je imel priostren hrbet, da je bila kazen še hujša, so obtoženemu obtežili noge. Ježo na (živem) oslu so prisodili ženskam, ki so varale ali teple može. V sramotilno kletko so zapirali pijance in razduzdance, mimoidoči pa so jih obmetavali z gnilimi jabolki in se iz njih norčevali. Za nekatere prestopke so obsojenega privezali k sramotilnemu stebru in topli s šibo. Med sramotilnimi kaznimi v Ljubljani je bilo tudi potapljanje pekov, ki so goljufali pri peki kruha. Zaprte v potapljalno so jih potapljali v Ljubljanico. Običaj je obnovljen, pred nekaj leti so ga uvrstili med tradicionalne mestne prireditve.

Motiv odprte arkadne lope na masivnih stebrih in peterokotnega stolpiča nad čelno fasado so povzeli po starem rotovžu. V stolpiču je ura (z letnicama 1718 in 1928), že tedaj je imela kroglo, ki kaže lunine mene. Svetla polovica krogle je bila pozlačena, pozlatili so tudi urne kazalce, na vrhu pa je bil bakren gumb in na njem železni orel. Železnega orla ni več, namesto njega je zdaj vetrnica z zmajem, simbolom Ljubljane.

V naslednjih desetletjih in stoletjih so Mestno hišo nekajkrat prenovili in preuredili. Zadnja prenova je potekala po zamisli arhitekta Milana Pogačnika leta 1995. Prenova je zajela prostore županovega delovnega kabineta, konferenčno sobo, ki so jo krstili za Hribarjevo sobo (po najpomembnejšem županu Ljubljane), ter druge prostore, vključno z veliko skupščinsko dvorano v prvem nadstropju.



Mestna hiša danes / *The present day Town Hall*

ROTOVŽ

Works on the new Rotovž began in 1484 at the present site of the Town Hall. It is no wonder that Mestni Trg (Town Square) was chosen as it was wider than Stari Trg and more attractive to build in. The building comprised of an open area on the ground floor intended for gatherings of the town citizens and other activities as well as a closed area on the first floor for the council chamber and magistrates hall. The ground floor recalled the former commune in Ljubljana and in several coastal towns of the Mediterranean. The location of the new Town Hall was long and narrow due to the castle hill, which limited construction works to a building site 6-10 metres wide. That is why the Town Hall was extended in the interior, revealing a relatively narrow façade in front. It was adorned with two statues, the depictions of Adam and Eve, which are on view in the Ljubljana City Museum.

KISSING EVE

A legend exists about the statues of Adam and Eve that have adorned the façade of the Town Hall until 1717. Whoever came to the town had to kiss Eve. As she was placed on a console on the first floor, judging by Valvasor's depictions, this was almost impossible. Maybe she was initially erected on the ground floor it is possible that "kissing Eve" was merely symbolic, however. Perhaps those who had visited Ljubljana were asked if they had kissed the old virgin in the Rotovž. Eve in the Rotovž was, as a rule, one of the symbols of the former Ljubljana.

A growth in the town authorities required an expansion of space to accommodate them. The Town Hall was rebuilt and connected to adjacent houses and extended. The idea of building a new Town Hall originated in the 18th century. The ideas on what was desired differed, which is why many plans were produced. The old Rotovž fell into delapidation. It was going to be renovated, but the authorities ordered its demolition in 1717 and that a new Town Hall be erected. Demolition works commenced the following year, when plans for a new build had not been drafted yet. The architect Carlo Martinuzzi, whose work was already known in Ljubljana, was commissioned to produce them. He made a model, which the town council did not like, rejecting it chiefly due to the spiral staircases.

New plans were ordered from a builder of Slovene extraction - Gregor Maček. He is attributed with designing the present day gable front, loggia and monumental staircase of the town hall,

the other presumably being built according to the plans of Carlo Martinuzzi. Besides Gregor Maček, the main contractors were the masons Luka Mislej and Ludvik Bombassi. Construction progressed rapidly, so that the first session was held in the new Town Hall on 22nd February 1719. It has to be taken into consideration that this was not a new build in its entirety. In fact only the façade front and new retaining wall below the castle were newly built.

WHIPPING POST

In the Middle Ages a vilification cage (named a koterle) and a whipping post (pranger) were erected in front of the Town Hall. In certain periods there was also an ass's bench or timber ass which had to be ridden by wardens who abandoned their sergeant during the night-time "riots". The ass had a sharpened back, and to make the punishment worse the feet of the accused were weighted down. The ride on a (live) ass was given to women who deceived or beat their husbands. The vilification cage was used to lock up drunkards and ruffians, while passers-by threw rotten apples at them or humiliated them. For certain offences the accused was tied to the whipping post and whipped with a birch. The humiliating punishments in Ljubljana also included immersing bakers who cheated customers when baking bread. They were locked in a dipper cage and plunged into the river Ljubljanica. The custom was revived and included among the traditional town events several years ago.

The motif of the open arcaded projections on massive columns and the pentagonal turret above the front façade are taken from the old Rotovž. In the tower there is a clock (with the years 1718 and 1928). Even then it had a sphere that shows the phases of the moon. The light half of the sphere was gilded, as were the clock hands. On top there was a copper button and on it an iron eagle, which is no longer there. Instead there is now a wind vane with a dragon, the symbol of Ljubljana.

Over the next decades and centuries the Town Hall was renovated and adapted several times. The most recent renovation was made according to the concepts of the architect Milan Pogačnik in 1995. The renovation incorporated areas of the mayor's working cabinet, conference room, which was christened the Hribar Room (after the most important mayor of Ljubljana) and other rooms including the large assembly hall on the first floor.

POMEMBNI DOGODKI V ZGODOVINI MESTA

(povzeto iz knjige "Mestna hiša v Ljubljani")

1112-1125

Najstarejša omemba Ljubljane je izpisana na pergamentnem listu Nomina defunctorum (imenik umrlih), ki ga hranijo v Kapiteljskem arhivu v Vidmu. Med umrlimi je omenjen odvetnik Rudolf, ki je podaril kanonikom 20 kmetij ob gradu Ljubljana (castrum Leibach).

1200

Kdaj je Ljubljana dobila mestne pravice, ni znano. Znano pa je, da je nastala iz treh predelov: Starega trga, Novega trga in Mesta (okoli Stolnice). Prvi naj bi dobil trške pravice okoli leta 1200, kar pa ne pomeni, da je tudi prvi nastal.

1220

Gospodar Ljubljane je bila rodbina Spanheimov. Na Ljubljanskem gradu je bilo njihovo reprezentančno prebivališče, palacij, ki je prvič omenjen leta 1220. V njihovem imenu so ljubljansko teritorialno gospostvo upravljali ministeriali.

1262

Pred 6. oktobrom 1262 so postavili romansko cerkev sv. Nikolaja na mestu, kjer danes stoji Stolnica. Tega dne je bila izdana papeška listina, v kateri je omenjena podružnična cerkev sv. Nikolaja. Za njeno gradnjo naj bi prispevali čolnarji in ribiči, ki jih je bilo v Ljubljani precej.

1279

Nemški cesar Rudolf I. Habsburški je leta 1279 zastavil Kranjsko goriškemu grofu Majnhardu. Ljubljana je bila pod upravo goriških grofov do leta 1335, ko je znova prišla pod habsburško oblast in pod njo ostala do leta 1918.

1327

Prvi Judi so prišli v Ljubljano iz Čedadu in Gorice, naselili so se na območju Novega trga, kjer je kasneje nastala "judovska četrt" s sinagogo.

1370

V vasi z imenom "Keissach", po slovensko Chisschia (Šiška), je bil pred cerkvijo sv. Jerneja 30. oktobra 1370 sklenjen mir med Habsburžani in Beneško republiko.

1415

Turki so prvič prišli pred Ljubljano leta 1415, kasneje so še večkrat prestrašili meščane. Strah pred Turki je spodbudil naglo utrjevanje in dograjevanje mestnega obzidja.

1461

Stolno škofijo je Ljubljana dobila 6. decembra 1461. Ustanovil jo je cesar Friderik III. Podrejena je bila neposredno papežu. Papež je ustanovitev škofije v Ljubljani potrdil z bulo, izdano v Pienzi 6. septembra 1462. leta.

1504

V listini, izdani 29. februarja 1504, je cesar Maksimilijan I. potrdil Ljubljani pravico do volitve župana s priporočilom, naj se mesto zgleduje po županih na Štajerskem.

1515

Judje so se Ljubljančanom močno zamerili, zato so meščani zahtevali od cesarja Maksimilijana I., naj jih izžene iz mesta. Cesar je 1. januarja 1515 izdal dovoljenje za izgon Judov iz Ljubljane, za kar je od mesta zahteval določeno plačilo.

1570

Prvi znani uradni dokument, zapisan v slovenskem jeziku, izdan v Ljubljani 17. oktobra 1570, je razglas ali zapovedni list o novem vinskem davku. V slovenski jezik so ga prevedli, ker so se podložniki upirali plačevanju davka in so se izgovarjali, da ne razumejo tujega jezika.

1573

Poštni sli, tekači, so se na poti s severa na jug in nazaj ustavljali tudi v Ljubljani. 21. oktobra 1573 je kranjski deželni zbor sklenil prispevati 200 goldinarjev za javno redno peš pošto iz Ljubljane do Gradca in nazaj na vsake štiri dni.

1592

Prvi pivovar je omenjen v Ljubljani leta 1592, vprašanje pa je, ali so res šele tedaj začeli variti pivo.

1599

Ljubljana je bila protestantsko središče več desetletij. Že leta 1529 je deloval protestantski krožek, katerega člani so bili meščani. Kmalu zatem je tudi mestna uprava prešla v protestantske roke. 30. oktobra 1599 pa je nadvojvoda Ferdinand izdal ukaz, da morajo luteranski pridigarji in učitelji zapustiti mesto še pred sončnim zahodom, deželo pa v treh dneh.

1600

Po odhodu protestantov so ustanavljali posebne verske komisije. Ena od njih, pod vodstvom škofa Tomaža Hrena, je 29. decembra 1600 v Ljubljani dala javno zažgati za osem voz protestantskih knjig, štirinajst dni zatem pa še za štiri vozove.

1693

Academia operosorum Labacensis - Akademija ljubljanski operozov (Družba delovnih mož, družba učenjakov) je bila prvo znanstveno društvo v Ljubljani, ustanovljeno leta 1693. Delovati je prenehala leta 1725.

1701

Academia Philharmonicorum je bila prvo glasbeno združenje, ustanovljeno v Ljubljani leta 1701, ki se je zgledovalo po podobnih tujih združenjih.

1706

Staro cerkev sv. Nikolaja so podrli leta 1701 in začeli na njenem mestu graditi novo. Ob koncu gradnje so 22. avgusta 1706 priredili veliko slovesnost, ki je trajala celih 14 dni.

1712

Prvi kavarnar je prišel v Ljubljano leta 1712 iz Milana. Kje je odprl svojo kavarno, ni znano.

1731

Prvi hotel je Ljubljana dobila v hiši poleg Magistrata. Imenovali so ga Wilder Mann, po slovensko Pri divjem možu (popačeno Pri bidelmonu). Od leta 1731 je bilo tujcem na voljo deset sob. Hotel je deloval do leta 1868.

1753

V Ljubljani je začela delovati prva babiška šola in ponavljalna šola za kirurge leta 1753. Ustanovil jo je znameniti holandski zdravnik Gerhard van Swieten, ki mu je cesarica Marija Terezija zaupala reorganizacijo zdravstva v avstro-ogrskih deželah.

1754

Prvo splošno ljudsko štetje so opravili v mestnem delu Ljubljane leta 1754 in naštel 623 hiš, 1.189 gospodinjstev in 6.613 oseb, v predmestjih pa 2.776 prebivalcev.

1783

Ker mesto ni več potrebovalo obzidja, so ga začeli leta 1783 odstranjevati. Rušenje je trajalo dve desetletji. Podrli so tudi vsa vrata, ki so vodila v mesto.

1788

Ljubljanska škofija je bila povzdignjena v metropolitijo 7. marca 1788.

1797

Prvi slovenski časopis, Lublanske Novice od vseh krajev celiga sveta, je začel izhajati v Ljubljani 4. januarja 1797. Urejal ga je Valentin Vodnik.

1809

Napoleon je s posebnim dekretom ustanovil Ilirske province (Provinces Illyriennes) 14. oktobra 1809. Obsegale so kakih 55.000 kvadratnih kilometrov ozemlja (v ozkem pasu od Alp do Skadrskega jezera) s približno 1,5 milijona prebivalcev. Glavno mesto je postala Ljubljana. Francozi so jo trikrat "zasedli", prvič aprila leta 1797 (tedaj je prišel v mesto tudi Napoleon Bonaparte), drugič novembra 1805 in nazadnje maja 1809.

1810

Vrt domovinske flore ob Ižanski cesti je bil prvi botanični vrt v Ljubljani. Urejati so ga začeli leta 1810, kasneje so ga razširili in preimenovali v Botanični vrt. Vrt še vedno obstaja in opravlja svoje poslanstvo.

1815

Na Ljubljanskem gradu so 11. oktobra 1815 v preurejenih prostorih odprli deželno kaznilnico. Veljala je za eno najsodobnejše urejenih v avstro-ogrski monarhiji.

1821

Sveto zvezo (Sveto alianso) so ustanovili v Parizu, njeni predstavniki so se na enem od kongresov sestali v Ljubljani. Prišli so januarja, ostali do maja 1821 in krojili politični zemljevid Evrope. Tu so bili avstro-ogrski cesar Franc I., ruski car Aleksander I., neapeljski kralj Ferdinand, tudi Klemens Metternich in mnoge druge pomembne politične osebnosti.

1828

Prvo sladkorno rafinerijo je mesto dobilo v Blatni vasi aprila 1828, druga je začela obratovati decembra istega leta na Poljanah. Tržaški trgovci so postavili šestnadstropno stavbo in jo sčasoma še razširili ter leta 1835 postavili vanjo prvi parni stroj na Slovenskem. Znamenita Cukrarna je delovala trideset let, dokler je ni avgusta leta 1858 uničil požar.

1840

Promet na Ljubljanici je bil sila živahen, od leta 1840 do leta 1850 je po njej plul celo prvi parnik. Dolg je bil 28 metrov in širok štiri metre. Lastnika sta ga prodala koroškim čolnarjem, ti pa so poskrbeli, da je še dolgo vozil po Vrbskem jezeru.

1845

Kolizej je veljal ob odprtju, na silvestrovo 1845. leta, za eno najiminenitnejših stavb v Ljubljani. Zasnoval ga je graški arhitekt Jožef Benedikt Wilhalm po vzoru graškega Kolizeja.

1849

Ljubljana je dočkala prvi hlapon (vlak) 16. septembra 1849.

1871

S prvimi kolesi - imenovali so jih velocipedi - so se v Ljubljani vozili leta 1871.

1881

Na Kongresnem trgu so 9. maja 1881 zasvetile prve električne žarnice v Ljubljani.

1888

Rudolfinum je bila prva muzejska stavba v Ljubljani - odprli so jo 2. decembra leta 1888. Stavba še stoji, v njem domujeta Narodni muzej Slovenije in Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije.

1895

Močan potres je 14. aprila 1895 hudo poškodoval številne hiše, za rušenje je bilo predvidenih 145 ali 10,3 odstotka vseh zgradb v Ljubljani. Mnoge od njih so kmalu porušili in v naslednjem desetletju zgradili nekajkrat več novih.

1897

Prva telefonska centrala je začela delovati v Ljubljani 16. oktobra 1897, imela je 89 naročnikov in zvezo z Gradcem, Dunajem in Trstom.

1901

Prvo cestno železnico so začeli graditi leta 1900 in jo končali 6. septembra 1901, ko je tramvaj prvič zapeljal po ljubljanskih ulicah.

1905

Mesto je kupilo Ljubljanski grad, pogodbo so podpisali 15. maja 1905. 10. septembra pa so odkrili spomenik pesniku Francetu Prešernu na današnjem Prešernovem (prej Marijinem) trgu. Zasnoval ga je kipar Ivan Zajec v sodelovanju z arhitektom Maksom Fabianijem. 28. oktobra pa so odprli prvi vele mestno opremljen hotel v Ljubljani - Grand hotel Union, ki je imel največjo koncertno dvorano na Balkanu.

1912

Prvi prelet z motornim letalom je nad Ljubljano opravil Ivan Vidmar iz Trsta 29. junija 1912.

1918

Porazi avstrijske vojske spomladi 1918 so napovedali konec Habsburške monarhije. Priložnost so spoznale slovenske politične stranke in v Ljubljani ustanovile 16. avgusta 1918 Narodni svet za Slovenijo. Narodno vlado za Slovenijo so razglasili 31. oktobra tega leta, odstopila je novembra, da bi 1. decembra 1918 razglasili Kraljevino Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev.

1919

Zahteve po slovenski univerzi so bile kronane z njeno ustanovitvijo, sklep je bil sprejet 23. julija 1919, redna predavanja v deželni zbornici v Ljubljani so se pričela 3. decembra istega leta.

1928

Prvo poskusno radijsko oddajo so tedaj še redki lastniki radijskih sprejemnikov slišali v Ljubljani 1. septembra 1928.

1929

Prvi slovenski športni plavalni bazen olimpijskih mer so postavili na robu parka Tivoli, kopališče Ilirija je zasnoval inženir Stanko Bloudek.

1933

Ljubljana je dobila prvi nebotičnik (visok 70,35 metra). Odprtje so priredili 21. februarja 1933. Projekte zanj je izdelal arhitekt Vladimir Šubic. Istega leta, 20. avgusta, so odprli prvo slovensko letališče za javni promet v Polju pri Ljubljani.

1941

Prvi nemški bombniki so prileteli nad Ljubljano 6. aprila 1941, 11. aprila istega leta pa so Ljubljano zasedli italijanski vojaki. 27. aprila 1941 je bila v Vidmarjevi vili (ob Večni poti) ustanovljena Protiimperialistična fronta slovenskega naroda, kmalu preimenovana v OF (Osvobodilna fronta slovenskega naroda).

1942

Italijanski vojaki so začeli 23. februarja 1942 obdajati Ljubljano z bodečo žico. Do 15. decembra istega leta so sklenili skoraj 30 kilometrov dolg žični obroč. Ta je oklepal mesto vse do konca druge svetovne vojne. Danes ga označuje Pot spominov in tovarštva - zeleni prstan okoli Ljubljane, ki je enkratni zgodovinski spomenik oblikovane narave.

1945

Ljubljančani so 9. maja 1945 hiteli na ulice in čakali osvoboditelje. Dan zatem je prišla v mesto Narodna vlada Slovenije. 29. novembra je bila ukinjena monarhija kralja Petra II. in razglašena Federativna ljudska republika Jugoslavija. Ljubljana je postala glavno mesto republike Slovenije.

1948

Januarja 1948 je začela delovati Moderna galerija v Ljubljani.

1955

Prva festivalska predstava v novem letnem gledališču Križanke (kompleks je bil prenovljen po načrtih Jožeta Plečnika) je bila uprizorjena 11. junija 1955. Predstave še se vsako poletje vrstijo pod okriljem Festivala Ljubljana.

1958

Zadnji tramvaj so Ljubljančani pospremili 20. decembra 1958. Tramvaje so nadomestili z 12 avtobusi.

1959

Na dan osvoboditve leta 1959 so slovesno odprli predor pod Ljubljanskim gradom.

1962

Prvi semaforji so na ljubljanskih ulicah začeli utripati 21. aprila 1962. leta.

1966

Mednarodni tek prijateljstva je postal tradicionalna prireditev v Ljubljani. Prvič so predstavniki številnih tujih mest po mestnih ulicah tekli 10. maja 1966.

1970

Ljubljana je bila odlikovana z redom narodnega heroja. Odlikovanje je dobila ob 25. letnici osvoboditve, 9. maja 1970.



Omemba Ljubljane leta 1146 / Mention of Ljubljana dating from 1146

1971

Prve parkirne ure so namestili 1. novembra 1971. 27. novembra tega leta so Ljubljančani izglasovali prvi petletni samoprispevek za objekte družbenega standarda.

1974

Ob petstoletnici kmečkih uporov na Slovenskem so na Ljubljanskem gradu 15. junija 1974 odkrili spomenik kmečkim puntarjem, delo kiparja Stojana Batiča.

1975

Deset let je trajala gradnja Kliničnega centra v Ljubljani, odprli so ga 22. decembra 1975. leta.

1978

Na Plečnikovih Žalah je 28. oktobra 1978 začela delovati prva upepeljevalnica, to je bil tedaj prvi krematorij v Sloveniji.

1988

Začele so se prireditve pod imenom Poletje v Stari Ljubljani, ki so poživile mestno dogajanje in postale del kulturne ponudbe mesta. Prireditve potekajo v poletnih mesecih.

1989

Ideja o grafičnem centru je nastala ob 20-letnici Mednarodnega grafičnega bienala v Ljubljani. Svoja vrata je odprl šele 16. junija 1989 v v ta namen prenovljenem Tivolskem gradu.

1991

V skupščini so 25. junija 1991 sprejeli temeljno ustanovno listino o samostojnosti in neodvisnosti Republike Slovenije, s tem je Ljubljana postala njena prestolnica.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE TOWN'S HISTORY

(taken from the book Ljubljana Town Hall)

1112-1125

The oldest mention of Ljubljana is inscribed on a parchment sheet Nomina defunctorum (name of the dead), which is preserved in the Udine Cathedral Chapter Archive. Mentioned among the deceased is the barrister Rudolf, who bestowed the canon with 20 farmsteads beside the castle of Ljubljana (castrum Leibach).

1200

When Ljubljana acquired its civic rights is not known. However, it is known that it originated from three districts: Stari Trg, Novi Trg and Mesto (around the cathedral). The first-mentioned is thought to have obtained the right to hold a market at around 1200, which does not necessarily mean that it is the oldest district among the three.

1220

The lords of Ljubljana were members of the Spanheim dynasty. A section of Ljubljana Castle, called palacij was their official residence, which was first mentioned in 1220. The Ljubljana territorial dominion was managed on their behalf by ministeriali or civil servants.

1262

Before 6th October 1262 the Romanesque church of St. Nicholas was built at the site of the present day Cathedral (Stolnica). A papal document was issued on that day which mentions the succursal church of St. Nicholas. Boatmen and fishermen, of whom there were many in Ljubljana, were thought to have contributed to its construction.

1279

In this year the German Emperor Rudolf I of Hapsburg pledged the province of Kranjska (Carniola) to Count Majnhard of Gorzia. Ljubljana was under the administration of the Counts of Gorizia until 1335, when it came under Hapsburg rule again and remained that way until 1918.

1327

The first Jews came to Ljubljana from Cividale del Friuli and Gorizia and settled in the area of Novi Trg, where the "Jewish Quarter" with a synagogue subsequently originated.

1370

In a village named Keissach, or Chisschia (Šiška) in Slovenian, in front of the church of St. Bartholomew, peace was made between the Hapsburgs and the Republic of Venice on 30th October 1370.

1415

The Turks first came before Ljubljana in 1415, and subsequently alarmed the townsfolk many times. Fear of the Turks stimulated rapid strengthening and completion of the town walls.

1461

Ljubljana obtained its cathedral diocese on 6th December 1461, which was founded by Emperor Frederick III. It was subordinate directly to the pope, who endorsed the founding of the diocese in Ljubljana with a papal bull issued in Pienza on 6th September 1462.

1504

In a document issued on 29th February 1504, Emperor Maximilian I granted Ljubljana the right to elect a mayor with a recommendation that the mayor's office be modelled on those in Styria.

1515

The Jews were strongly resented by the citizens of Ljubljana, so they requested that Maximilian I drive them out of town. On 1st January 1515 the Emperor granted permission for the expulsion of the Jews from Ljubljana, for which he demanded a certain payment from the town.

1570

The first known official document written in the Slovene language, issued in Ljubljana on 17th October 1570, is a public proclamation or compulsory order about a new wine tax. It was translated into Slovene because bondsmen who were opposed to the payment of taxes pleaded that they did not understand a foreign language.

1573

Postal messengers or couriers also stopped in Ljubljana on their way from north to south and back. On 21st October the provincial diets of Carniola contributed 200 goldinars (golden coins) for a regular public postal service on foot from Ljubljana to Graz and back every four days.

1592

The first brewer in Ljubljana is mentioned this year. The question is whether beer was brewed only from that time on.

1599

Ljubljana was a protestant centre for several decades. In 1529 a protestant society began to operate, whose members were town citizens. Soon afterwards the town authorities came under protestant hands. On 30th October 1599 Archduke Ferdinand decreed that the Lutheran preachers and tutors leave town before sunset and the country within three days.

1600

After the departure of the protestants special religious commissions were set up. One of them, led by bishop Tomaž Hren, burnt eight cartloads of protestant books in public in Ljubljana on 29th December 1600. Fourteen days later another four cartloads of books were burnt.

1693

Academia operosorum Labacensis - Academy of the Ljubljana operosa (a society of working men and scholars) was the first scientific society in Ljubljana founded in 1693. Its work ceased in 1725.

1701

Academia Philharmonicorum was the first music society founded in Ljubljana in 1701, and was modelled on similar foreign societies.

1706

The old church of St. Nicholas was demolished in 1701 and a new one was built in its place. After construction was completed a grand ceremony was held on 22nd August 1706, which lasted a full 14 days.

1712

The first coffee-house proprietor came to Ljubljana from Milan in 1712. Where he opened his establishment is not known.

1731

Ljubljana got its first hotel in a house adjacent to Magistrat (Town Hall). It was named Wilder Mann, after the Slovene "Wild Man" (an aberration of *Pri bidelmonu*). From 1731 on ten rooms were available to guests. The hotel operated till 1868.

1753

In Ljubljana the first school for midwives began to operate as did a refresher school for surgeons in 1753. It was founded by the renowned Dutch physician Gerhard van Swieten, whom Empress Maria Theresa entrusted with the reorganisation of healthcare in the Austro-Hungarian provinces.

1754

The first general public census was performed in the urban part of Ljubljana in 1754 and enumerated 623 houses, 1,189 households and 6,613 individuals. The suburbs had 2,776 inhabitants.

1783

As Ljubljana no longer needed a wall, demolition works to remove it began in 1783 and lasted two decades. All the gates that led to town were also demolished.

1788

The Ljubljana diocese was granted metropolitan status on 7th March 1788.

1797

*The first Slovene newspaper *Lublanske Novice od vseh krajev celiga sveta* (Ljubljana News from all places around the world) began to be published on 4th January 1797. It was edited by Valentin Vodnik.*

1809

Napoleon founded the Illyrian Provinces (Provinces Illyriennes) by special decree on 14th October 1809. It comprised of some 55,000 square kilometres of land (in a narrow strip from the Alps to Lake Skadar) with approximately 1.5 million inhabitants. The capital was Ljubljana, which the French "occupied" three times, the first in April 1797 (Napoleon Bonaparte himself came to the town), second in November 1805 and last in May 1809.

1810

The garden of native flora along Ižanska Cesta road was the first botanical garden in Ljubljana. Landscaping began in 1810 and later it was expanded and renamed Botanical Garden. It still exists and performs its function.

1815

On 11th October 1815 in Ljubljana Castle a provincial prison was opened on adapted premises. It was considered to be the most modern in the whole Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

1821

The Holy Alliance was formed in Paris, but its representatives sat in Ljubljana in one of its congresses. They came in January, stayed till May 1821 and defined the political map of Europe. Here were the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franc I, Russian Czar Alexander I, Ferdinand King of Naples, as well as Klemens Metternich and many other important political dignitaries.

1828

The town acquired its first sugar refinery in Blatna Vas in April 1828, and the second began to operate in December of that same year in Poljane. Trieste traders erected a six-storey building and gradually extended it. In 1835 the first steam engine in Slovenia was installed in it thanks to them. The famous Cukrarna operated for thirty years until it was destroyed by fire in August 1858.

1840

Traffic on the river Ljubljanica was very lively, and from 1840 to 1850 even a steamer sailed on it. It was 28 metres long and 4 metres wide. The owners sold it to boatmen from Carinthia who ensured that it sailed for many years on Worther See.

1845

The Kolizej (Colosseum) was considered at its opening on New Year 1845 as one of the most magnificent buildings in Ljubljana. It was designed by the Graz architect Joseph Benedikt Wilhelm and modelled on the Kolizej in Graz.

1849

Ljubljana saw its first hlapon (train) on 16th September 1849.

1871

In Ljubljana people rode the first bicycles - termed velocipedes - in 1871.

1881

In Kongresni Trg (Congress Square) the first electric light bulbs in Ljubljana shone on 9th May 1881.

1888

Rudolfinum was the first museum building in Ljubljana and was opened on 2nd December 1888. The building is still standing and now houses the National Museum of Slovenia and Natural Science Museum of Slovenia.

1895

A strong earthquake on 14th April 1895 caused severe damage to many houses. 145 buildings or 10.3 per cent of all the buildings in Ljubljana were planned for demolition. Many of them were soon demolished and many more new ones built in the next decade.

1897

The first telephone exchange began to operate in Ljubljana on 16th October 1897. It had 89 subscribers and connections to Graz, Vienna and Trieste.

1901

Works on the first tramway commenced in 1900 and were completed on 6th September 1901 when trams first ran along the streets of Ljubljana.

1905

The Municipality purchased Ljubljana Castle, the contract being signed on 15th May 1905. On 10th September a monument to the poet France Prešeren was unveiled in the present day Prešernov Trg (Prešeren Square - formerly Square of the Virgin Mary). It was designed by the sculptor Ivan Zajec in collaboration with the architect Maks Fabiani. On 28th October the first large furnished hotel was opened in Ljubljana - Grand Hotel Union - which featured the largest concert hall in the Balkans.

1912

The first flight with a motorised aeroplane over Ljubljana was made by Ivan Vidmar from Trieste on 29th June 1912.

1918

The defeats of the Austrian Army in the spring of 1918 foretold the end of the Hapsburg monarchy. This opportunity was recognised by Slovene political parties, and in Ljubljana on 16th August 1918 the National Council for Slovenia was formed. The national government of Slovenia was proclaimed on 31st October of that year and resigned in November in order to proclaim the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on 1st December 1918.

1919

Demands for a Slovene university were crowned with her foundation, the resolution for it being adopted on 23rd July 1919. Regular lectures in the provincial chamber in Ljubljana began on 3rd December of that year.

1928

Rare owners of a radio wireless set heard the first trial radio broadcast in Ljubljana on 1st September 1928.

1929

The first Slovene sports Olympic swimming pool was built next to the boundary of Tivoli Park. The Ilirija baths were designed by the engineer Stanko Bloudek.

1933

Ljubljana got its first skyscraper (70.35 metres high). The opening was held on 21st February 1933. Plans for it were designed by the architect Vladimir Šubic. That same year, on 20th August, the first airport in Slovenia for public transport was opened in Polje near Ljubljana.

1941

The first German bombers flew over Ljubljana on 6th April 1941. On 11th April of that year Ljubljana was occupied by Italian troops. On 27th April 1941 the Anti-Imperialist Front of the Slovene Nation, soon renamed OF (Liberation Front of the Slovene Nation) was founded in Vidmar Vila (by Večna Pot road).

1942

On 23rd February 1942 Italian troops began to enclose Ljubljana with a barbed wire fence. By 15th December of that year a barbed wire ring almost 30 kilometres in length was erected. This enclosed the town right up to the end of the Second World War. Today it is marked by the Memorial and Comradeship Trail - a green ring around Ljubljana which is a unique historic monument of landscaped nature.

1945

On 9th May 1945 the inhabitants of Ljubljana rushed to the streets and awaited liberation. One day later the National Government of Slovenia arrived in town. On 29th November the monarchy of King Peter II was abolished and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was proclaimed. Ljubljana became the capital of the Republic of Slovenia.

1948

In January 1948 the Museum of Modern Art began to operate in Ljubljana.

1955

The first festival performance in the new summer theatre of Križanke (the complex was renovated according to plans designed by Jože Plečnik) was held on 11th June 1955. Concerts are held there as part of the cultural events organised by the Ljubljana Festival every summer.

1958

The citizens of Ljubljana accompanied the last tram journey on 20th December 1958. The tramways were substituted by 12 buses.

1959

On Liberation Day 1959 the tunnel beneath Ljubljana Castle was opened with a ceremony.

1962

The first traffic lights on the streets of Ljubljana began to flash on 21st April 1962.

1966

The international friendship run became a traditional event in Ljubljana. For the first time the representatives of many foreign towns and cities ran along the streets on 10th May 1966.



Ljubljana iz 2. polovice 17.stoletja - atrij Mestne hiše /
Ljubljana, second half of 17th cent. - Town Hall court (atrium)

1970

Ljubljana was decorated with the Order of National Hero on the 25th anniversary of liberation on 9th May 1970.

1971

The first parking meters were installed on 1st November 1971. On 27th November of that year the citizens of Ljubljana voted to make the first five-year self-contribution payments for facilities to improve social standards.

1974

On the 500th anniversary of the peasants' uprising in Slovenia a monument to farmer rebels, the work of sculptor Stojan Batič, was unveiled at Ljubljana Castle on 15th June 1974.

1975

Construction of the Ljubljana Medical Centre lasted ten years and it was opened on 22nd December 1975.

1978

At Plečnik's Žale (Cemetery) the first crematorium in Slovenia began to operate on 28th October 1978.

1988

Concerts entitled Summer in Old Ljubljana were held. These revived the town, becoming a part of the summertime cultural events the town has to offer.

1989

The idea of having a graphics centre originated on the 20th anniversary of the International Arts Biennial in Ljubljana. Its doors did not open until 16th June 1989 in Tivoli Castle which was renovated for that purpose.

1991

On 25th June 1991 the parliamentary assembly endorsed the basic founding document on the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Slovenia, thereby making Ljubljana its capital.

ZAKLADNICA UMETNIN

Umetnost v Mestni hiši

Poleg oblasti ima v Mestni hiši svoje mesto tudi umetnost. Razstave se vrstijo v pritličnem delu, hodniki, sejne sobe in drugi prostori pa predstavljajo galerijo z mnogimi deli znanih slovenskih ustvarjalcev. Že korak skozi glavni vhod odpira pogled na nekaj umetnin v pritličju Mestne hiše. Na desni notranji strani je vzdana gotska plošča z grbi, ki naj bi nastala okoli leta 1500. Upodobljeni so grbi takratnih habsburških dežel, vpleteni v gotsko ornamentiko.

V mestni hiši je še nekaj grbov. V grbu iz 17. ali 18. stoletja, ki je vklesan v kamen na glavnem dvorišču, je že upodobljen zmaj. Zmaj je viden tudi v reliefu, vzdanem v prvem nadstropju Mestne hiše, tik ob stopnicah pred županskim delom. To je lep kamnoseški izdelek iz začetka 18. stoletja. Iz obdobja secesije je grb v štukaturnem okrasju na čelni steni velike sejne dvorane. Nekaj zmajev oziroma mestnih grbov je dodal še arhitekt Milan Pogačnik na vsa vrata, ki vodijo v županske prostore.

Sgraffito in arhitekt Boris Kobe


Arkadno baročno dvorišče Mestne hiše je eno najlepših v slovenski prestolnici. Z dvorišča je lepo viden stenski sgraffito, ki kaže načrt Ljubljane. Izdelal ga je arhitekt Boris Kobe in se pri tem malce poigral - v zgornjem delu je upodobil žensko figuro (za rešetkami), ki zre v daljavo in spominja na njegovo ženo Tinco. Vso steno nekdanje poročne dvorane (ki le še izjemoma služi temu namenu - pari se zdaj poročajo na Ljubljanskem gradu) pa pokriva tapiserija s prizori letnih časov kot prispodoba življenja od rojstva do smrti. Tudi ta je Kobetovo delo, prav tako oljna slika Ljubljane velikega formata v prostoru nekdanje male sejne sobe, ki jo je umetnik upodobil v tako imenovani kavalirski perspektivi. Mestna hiša in ulice so jasno zarisane, mestoma jih prekrivajo oblaki, pri katerih si je avtor dovolil nekaj umetniške svobode in v njih nakazal ženske obline. Slika je nastala leta 1965.

Herkul in Narcis

V pritličju Mestne hiše stoji 91 centimetrov visok Herkul. Sprva je stal sredi arkadnega dvorišča, zdaj je na njegovem



Herkul v veži Mestne hiše / Hercules in the Town Hall lobby



mestu manjši vodnjak. Kopijo Herkula pa krasi vodnjak pred Stiškim dvorcem (v njem je sedaj Akademija za glasbo) na koncu Starega trga. Prvotni vodnjak na tem mestu je lepšala lesena plastika Herkula. Za Herkula se mestni očetje niso odločili po naključju, želeli so namreč junaka z ladje Argo, kajti mitski Jazonovi junaki so povezani z legendo o nastanku Ljubljane.

Tudi Narcis ima svoje mesto v Mestni hiši, in to na baročnem vodnjaku, ki je prvotno krasil vežo gradu Bokalce. Potisnjen je v kot zadnje stene arkadnega dvorišča. Nekateri strokovnjaki delo pripisujejo kiparju Francescu Robbi.

SEJMIŠČE ZA PRAŠIČE

V Ljubljani je več tržnic, osrednja je na Vodnikovem trgu nedaleč od Mestne hiše. Nekdaj pa je bil prostor pred Mestno hišo tržnica, na kateri so prodajali prašiče. Jeseni 1636 so sklenili, da bodo prodajo prašičev prestavili z Mestnega trga k "šrangi" pred Špitalskimi vrati, v mesto je vodilo namreč več vrat, ki so jih ponoči zapirali. Kasneje so prašičji trg premestili na druga območja.

Čeprav so prašiče pregnali s prostora pred Mestno hišo, so ta prostor še dolgo zasedali prodajalci živil. Ob koncu 19. stoletja so na obeh straneh Robbovega vodnjaka kmetje prodajali sadje in gobeč na spodnji strani vodnjaka in pred škofijsko palačo maslo, krompir, zelenjavo in druga živila, na zgornji strani vodnjaka pa so bili prodajalci mleka.

Rimski vojaki in Turki

V pritličju in prvem nadstropju Mestne hiše je več slik velikega formata. Naslikala sta jih slikarja Marij Pregelj (1913-1948) in Maksim Sedej (1909-1974). Slednji je upodobil Turke ob napadu na ljubljansko šentpetersko predmestje. O tem napadu poročajo zgodovinarji in očitno je naročnik želel te odločilne trenutke v zgodovini Ljubljane predstaviti v Mestni hiši. Maksim Sedej je upodobil Boj s Turki. Slika je nastala leta 1948, kakor tudi njegova slika Pred magistratom, na kateri je poleg meščanov videti tudi mestne očete, svetovalce in sodnike - ene v škrlatnih oblačilih, druge v črnih talarjih. Tudi na tej upodobitvi sta vidna kipa Adama in Eve. Avtor slike, ki prikazuje sojenje



Francesco Robba - Narcisov vodnjak, detajl /
Francesco Robba - Narcissus Fountain (detail)

kmečkim upornikom, je Marij Pregelj. Druga slika, obe sta nastali leta 1948, prikazuje rimske vojake, ki nadzirajo gradnjo glavnih vrat emonskega foruma. Emona je bila rimska naselbina, predhodnica Ljubljane. Njeni ostanki so vidni na več mestih in so na ogled kot muzeji na prostem.

Slovenija in Ljubljana

Akadska slikarka Ivana Kobilca (1861-1926) spada med velike slovenske ustvarjalce. Njeno delo "Slovenija se klanja Ljubljani" visi na steni velike dvorane v Mestni hiši. Za to sta poskrbela župan Ivan Hribar in hrvaški škof Josip Juraj Strossmayer. Ta je bil v prijateljskih odnosih z županom Ljubljane in mu je podaril sliko, ki je bila naslikana prav za prenovljeno Mestno hišo. Mesto je predstavljeno kot "kraljica", ki se ji klanjajo Ljubljančani.

Nasproti tej sliki je v veliki dvorani še slika akademskega slikarja Ivana Vavpotiča (1877-1943) Pogled na Ljubljano s smrekami v ospredju in Ljubljanskim gradom na levi strani. Vavpotič je Ljubljano pogosto upodabljal na različne načine. Slika je v lasti Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana kot mnoge druge, ki so v Mestni hiši. Župan Ivan Hribar je namreč v času svojega županovanja pripomogel k sklepu občinskega sveta, da se vsako leto nameni določena vsota za nakup umetnin. Te naj bi združevali v občinski umetniški galeriji. To so tudi uredili in postavili v Mestni hiši, zbirka naj bi štela okoli 500 del. Od tega jih je kasneje nekaj prešlo v zbirke Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana, nekaj pa v zbirke Narodnega muzeja Slovenije.

Bernikovi zapisi in Cankar

Na hodniku, ki vodi v banketno dvorano v prvem nadstropju Mestne hiše, je šest likovnih plošč akademskega slikarja Janeza Bernika. Umetnik se je vpisal med najpomembnejše slovenske slikarje in grafike 20. stoletja in prejel za svoja dela mnoge mednarodne nagrade. Plošče so nastale pred letom 1965, označujejo jih črke, zapisi, sporočila. V tem svetu sporočil je, kot so ocenili strokovnjaki, očitno Bernikovo premagovanje časa in prostora.

V banketni dvorani pa je nekaj malih plastik, med njimi izstopa figura slovenskega pisatelja Ivana Cankarja v upodobitvi akademskega kiparja Janeza Boljke. Njegov opus je izjemen, njegova dela bogatijo slovenske galerije, največ pa jih je v Galeriji Božidarja Jakca v Kostanjevici na Krki. Tej galeriji je umetnik daroval bogato zbirko, v kateri ima posebno mesto tudi Ivan Cankar.

V spomin na župane

Ob stoletnici Hribarjevega županovanja v Ljubljani so mu na stopnišču v Mestni hiši postavili doprski kip. Upodobil ga je akademski kipar Stojan Batič, avtor številnih plastik in javnih spomenikov v Ljubljani in drugih slovenskih mestih. V mestni hiši je tudi njegov kipec Ko tulijo sirene. Spada v cikel rudarjev, prikazuje pa matere z otroki, ki v obupu vijejo roke. Za ta cikel je prejel najvišjo slovensko, Prešernovo nagrado.

V tako imenovani županski sobi je Hribarjev portret, delo slikarja Petra Žmitka (1874-1935), ki je bil odličen portretist. Drugi župani nimajo svojih obeležij, preveč jih je bilo v zgodovini ljubljanske mestne oblasti, imajo pa svoja imena na napisni plošči v veliki sejni dvorani. Predstavljeni so v knjigah o mestnih sodnikih in županih. O nekaterih je več, o drugih manj zapisanega. Bili so bolj in manj priljubljeni, cenjeni in kritizirani, odstavljani in večkrat izvoljeni, vredni županovega stolčka in takšni, ki si tega položaja niso zaslužili.


Vid Khissel (Khissel, Khisel, Kyssl) je bil bogat veletrgovec. Postal je tudi lastnik gradu Fužine, za župana so ga izvolili prvič leta 1533, nato še šestkrat. Leta 1545 je prevzel

“mestno oblast” bolan doma v postelji in županoval do smrti (1547). Mihael Preiss je postal župan leta 1605, bil je krčmar in obenem špitalski mojster. Kot špitalski mojster se ni izkazal, saj mu je Magistrat zagrozil s kaznijo, če ne predloži računov o delovanju špitala in drugih ustanov, s katerimi je imel opraviti. Kljub temu so ga ponovno izvolili za župana še leta 1621. Gabriel Eger je bil večkrat župan v obdobju od leta 1688 do 1697. Ustvaril si je veliko bogastvo in dal na lastne stroške zgraditi stolp cerkve Sv. Florijana, kar razkriva napisna tabla.

Janez Dolnitscher (Dolnitscher, Dolničar) je županoval le nekaj mesecev v letu 1692, napisal pa je tudi besedilo o Mestni hiši. Bil je pobudnik in svetovalec pri vseh takratnih umetnostnih načrtih in realizacijah v Ljubljani. Po njegovi zaslugi je mesto dobilo pečat italijanskega zrelega baroka. Za vzgojo domačega naraščaja si je zamislil Akademijo treh umetnosti, slikarstva, kiparstva in stavbarstva, ki pa ni bila uresničena.

Peter Fister (Fišter, Fuester, Phister ...) je postal župan leta 1788, na županskem stolu se je obdržal do leta 1794, četudi mu meščani niso bili preveč naklonjeni. Zatožili so ga namreč cesarju, da je nagle jeze, pristranski in da prevečkrat zavije v krčmo. Po preiskavi, ki je to očitno potrdila, so župana opozorili, naj opusti vino in pivsko družbo, v kateri rad vzkipi, ne da bi ga odstavili z županskega položaja.

Kar 26 let, od leta 1820 do 1846, je bil na čelu mestne oblasti Janez Nepomuk Hradeczky. Bil je dejaven na različnih področjih, kot tudi Mihael Ambrož, ki je postal župan leta 1861 in je začel bitko za slovenščino v mestni upravi. Rad je poudarjal: “Bodimo edini v besedi in dejanju, čeprav se govorita dva jezika v našem mestu.” Nazadnje se je zameril Slovincem in Nemcem v Ljubljani. Bitko je nadaljeval župan dr. Etbin H. Costa, ob njegovi izvolitvi leta 1864 so prvič izobesili slovensko narodno zastavo. Podpiral je jezikovno enakopravnost in predlagal, naj se piše na Dunaj v slovenščini, češ da je Kranjska slovenska dežela in Ljubljana slovensko mesto. Pa je minilo še precej let, preden so na Magistratu začeli uporabljati slovenski jezik. Največ zaslug za to ima župan Ivan Hribar, ki je bil kar petkrat zapored izvoljen za župana (od leta 1896 do 1910), šestič pa ne, ker se je zameril državnim oblastem zaradi slovenske politične usmerjenosti.



Še pred njim je, v letih od 1871 do 1874, županoval nemško usmerjeni Dragotin Deschmann (Dežman). Bolj kot župan je bil znan kot prirodoslovec, arheolog in kustos Kranjskega deželnega muzeja, po svetu pa je zaslovel z odkritjem mostiščarskih kolišč na Ljubljanskem barju. Med znane ljubljanske župane sodi tudi pisatelj dr. Ivan Tavčar, ki je sedel na županski stolček leta 1911 in županoval do leta 1921. Leta 1994, ob 850-letnici prve omembe Ljubljane v pisnih virih (takrat je za najstarejši pisni vir še veljal rokopis iz leta 1144), je župan Jože Strgar dal urediti dele Tivolskega parka. Županoval je od leta 1990 do 1994, ko ga je zamenjal dr. Dimitrij Rupelj, pisatelj in diplomat.

Plečnikovi načrti

Arhitekt Jože Plečnik je zapisan pod mnoga pomembna dela v Ljubljani, ni pa bil povezan z gradnjo ali prenovno Mestne hiše. Vendar to ne pomeni, da se z njo ni ukvarjal. Leta 1932 je izdelal načrt novega Magistrata in ga povezal z regulacijo bližnjih Poljan vse do stare Cukrarne in onkraj Ljubljanice. Okrog novega Velikega trga je nameraval postaviti župnišče, gradbeni urad, županstvo, stopniščni trakt in stavbo uradov.

Rezultat teh Plečnikovih premišljevanj je bila ureditev Vodnikovega in Krekovega trga ter gradnja tržničnih arkad na mestu ene od stavb v velikem magistratnem kompleksu. Ni pa prišlo do gradnje novega Magistrata in tudi dostopi iz Mestne hiše na Ljubljanski grad niso bili zgrajeni. V eni od variant je mojster predvidel s plastikami in balustradami okrašeno stopnišče, ki bi se v osmih nadstropjih vzpenjalo proti vrhu Ljubljanskega gradu.

Robbov vodnjak

Najlepši vodnjak v Ljubljani stoji pred Mestno hišo. Tja so ga postavili jeseni 1751, ko je Magistrat naznanil, da je treba vodnjak, "zdaj ko je sicer z velikimi stroški, a z božjo pomočjo dokončan, zastražiti, da bo obvarovan vsake poškodbe". Določili so posebno stražo, ki naj bi ga varovala podnevi in ponoči od 1. aprila do zadnjega oktobra vsako leto. Za to so predvideli devet čuvajev. Ali so ga res stražili in koliko let, če sploh kdaj, ni zapisano.

Je pa zapisano domala vse, kar se je primerilo avtorju vodnjaka pri njegovi izdelavi. Naročilo je dobil slavni Francesco Robba, ki je prišel iz Benetk v Ljubljano okoli



Francesco Robba - Vodnjak treh kranjskih rek /
Francesco Robba - Fountain of the Three Carniolan Rivers


leta 1721 in delal v delavnici kamnoseškega mojstra Luka Misleja. Pogodbo za vodnjak Treh kranjskih rek, kot so ga poimenovali, je sklenil z mestnim blagajnikom julija 1743. Pogodba je natančno opredeljevala, kaj mora izpolniti mojster in kaj Magistrat. Obljubili so mu tudi mesto med zunanjimi svetniki in obljubo držali.

Vendar izdelava vodnjaka ni potekala, kot je načrtoval mojster. Marmor, ki ga je kupil v Benetkah, je potonil v ladijskem brodolomu. Čas je tekel, izdatki so se večali, Magistrat pa je odobril dodatno plačilo, nemara tudi zato, da bi mesto čim prej dobilo vodnjak. Ko ga je dobilo, je kipar oddal prošnjo za odškodnino, menil je namreč, da mu Magistrat za tako lep spomenik ni dovolj plačal, poleg tega je imel več stroškov, kot je sprva predvidel. Zadeva se je vlekla in naposled končala v prid Francesca Robbe, ki je v Ljubljani ustvaril še nekatera druga izjemna umetniška dela.

A TREASURY OF ARTS

Art in the Town Hall

Aside from power, art also has its own place in the Town Hall. Exhibitions take place on the ground floor, while the corridors, meeting rooms and other areas are a gallery with many works by famous Slovene artists. Even stepping through the main door opens a view of several works of art on the ground floor of the Town Hall. A gothic plaque featuring a coat-of-arms, which is thought to originate from around 1500, is built into the internal right wall. The depicted coats-of-arms are those of the Hapsburg provinces of that time woven into gothic ornamentation.



The Town Hall features several more coats-of-arms. One from the 17th or 18th century, which is chiselled in stone in the main courtyard, already depicts a dragon. A dragon is also visible in a relief built into the first floor of the Town Hall next to the staircase in front of the mayor's office. This is a fine piece of masonry dating from the beginning of the 18th century. The coat-of-arms in the stuccowork on the front wall of the great assembly hall dates from the secessionist period. Several dragons or town coats-of-arms were added by the architect Milan Pogačnik on all the doors that lead to the mayor's office.

Graffito and the architect Boris Kobe

The arcaded baroque courtyard of the Town Hall is one of the finest in the Slovene capital. From the courtyard one can see clearly the wall graffito that depicts a plan of Ljubljana. It was made by the architect Boris Kobe who introduced some frivolity - the upper part shows a female figure (behind bars) staring into the distance, which recalls his wife Tinca. The entire wall of the former wedding suite (which serves its purpose only on exceptional occasions as couples now get married at Ljubljana Castle) is covered with a tapestry with scenes of the seasons as an allegory of life from birth to death. This is Kobe's work too, as is a large oil painting of Ljubljana hanging in the former small conference room, which the artist depicted in the so-called cavalier perspective. The Town Hall and streets are clearly delineated and in places covered by clouds. Here the painter allowed himself enough artistic freedom and used them to show the female form. The painting originated in 1965.

Hercules and Narcissus

On the ground floor of the Town Hall stands a 91cm high statue of Hercules. It originally stood in the middle of the arcaded courtyard, where in its place there is now a small fountain. A copy of Hercules adorns the fountain in front of Stična Manor (now the Academy of Music) at the end of Stari Trg. The original fountain at this site was enhanced by a wooden sculpture of Hercules. The town fathers did not choose Hercules by chance - they in fact wanted the hero of the ship Argo, as the mythical heroes of Jason were connected with the legend on the origins of Ljubljana. Narcissus too has his place in the Town Hall, in the baroque fountain that originally adorned the entrance hall of Bokalce Castle. It is slightly concealed against the back wall of the arcaded courtyard. Several experts attribute the work to the sculptor Francesco Robba.



“Ivana Kobilca - Slovenija se klanja Ljubljani” v veliki dvorani Mestne hiše /
Ivana Kobilca's painting Slovenia bowing to Ljubljana in the great hall of the Town Hall


Roman soldiers and the Turks

The ground floor and first floor of the Town Hall feature many large paintings that were made by the artists Marij Pregelj (1913-1948) and Maksim Sedej (1909-1974). The latter depicted the Turks attacking the Ljubljana suburb of Šentpeter. This incursion was reported by historians and evidently the client wanted these decisive moments in the history of Ljubljana to be shown in the Town Hall. Maksim Sedej depicted *The Struggle against the Turks*. The painting originated in 1948, as did his painting *In Front of Magistrat* in which, besides the town citizens, one can see the town fathers, counsellors and magistrates - some in scarlet robes, others in black gowns. The statues of Adam and Eve are also visible in this depiction. The artist of the painting showing the trial of the peasant rebels is Marij Pregelj. The other painting, both originating from 1948, shows Roman soldiers supervising the construction of the main gates of the forum of Emona, which was a Roman settlement, the precursor of Ljubljana. Its ruins are still visible at many sites and are on view as an open-air museum.

Slovenia and Ljubljana

The professional paintress Ivana Kobilca (1861-1926) is ranked among the great Slovene artists. Her work *Slovenia Bows to Ljubljana* hangs on the wall of the great hall of the Town Hall. This was ensured by the mayor Ivan Hribar and Croation bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, who was on friendly terms with the mayor and gave him a painting that was created specifically for the renovated Town Hall. The town is depicted as the “queen” before whom the citizens of Ljubljana are bowing.

Opposite this painting in the great hall there is another by the professional artist Ivan Vavpotič (1877-1943): a view of Ljubljana with pine trees in the foreground and Ljubljana Castle



on the left. Vavpotič often depicted Ljubljana in different ways. The painting is owned by Ljubljana City Museum, as are many others in the Town Hall. During his term of office the mayor Ivan Hribar in fact contributed to a decree by the town council that each year a fixed sum be allocated to purchase works of art, which should be exhibited in a future municipal art gallery. This was done and set up in the Town Hall. The collection ought to comprise 500 works. Of these some were transferred to the collection of Ljubljana City Museum and some to that of the National Museum of Slovenia.

SWINE MARKET

There are many markets in Ljubljana, the main one being in Vodnikova Trg not far from the Town Hall. Once the area in front of the Town Hall used to be a market where pigs were sold. In autumn 1636 it was decided to move the sale of pigs from Mestni Trg (Town Square) to the tollgate area in front of Spital Gatesč many gates that led to the town were closed at night. Later on the swine market was moved to other places.

Although pigs were banished from the area in front of the Town Hall, this was a long time after occupied by food traders. At the end of the 19th century farmers sold fruit and mushrooms on both sides of Robba's Fountainč on the lower side of the fountain and in front of the Diocesan Palace, butter, potatoes, vegetables and other foods were sold while on the upper side of the fountain there were milk sellers.

Bernik's manuscripts and Cankar

In the corridor that leads to the banqueting hall on the first floor of the Town Hall there are six art plates by the professional painter Janez Bernik. The artist is ranked among the most important Slovene painters and graphic artists of the 20th century and has received many international awards for his works. The plates originated before 1965 and are denoted by the lettering, wording and message content. As critics have determined, this style of communication evidently displays Bernik's mastery of time and space.


In the banqueting hall there are some small sculptures including one that stands out - the statue of the Slovene writer Ivan Cankar in a portrayal by the professional sculptor Janez Boljke. His opus is extraordinary, his works enhancing Slovene galleries, most of them being in the Božidar Jakec Gallery in Kostanjevica na Krki. The artist bestowed a rich collection to this gallery, in which Ivan Cankar has a special place.



Portret Ivana Hribarja v županski sobi Mestnega muzeja Ljubljana /
Portrait of Ivan Hribar in the Mayor's Room of the Ljubljana City Museum

In Remembrance of the Mayors

*On the 100th anniversary of Hribar's mayoralty in Ljubljana his bust was erected on the staircase in the Town Hall. It is the work of the professional sculptor Stojan Batič, who also made numerous figures and public monuments in Ljubljana and other Slovene towns. The Town Hall also has his statue called *When the Sirens Wail*, which belongs to the cycle of miners and shows mothers with their children raising their arms in despair. For this cycle he received the highest honour in Slovenia - the Prešeren Award.*



The so-called Mayor's Room features a portrait of Hribar, the work of the painter Peter Žmitek (1874-1935), who was an outstanding portraitist. The other mayors have no special memorial as there were too many in the history of the Ljubljana town authorities. However, they do have their names inscribed on a plaque in the Great Conference Hall. They are also mentioned in books on the town magistrates and mayors. Much is written about some, less about others. They were more or less popular, respected and criticized, forced to resign and elected many times, worthy of the mayor's chair, and there were also those who did not deserve that post.

Vid Khissel (Khissel, Khisel, Kyssl) was a wealthy wholesale trader. He also became the owner of Fužine Castle and was elected as mayor for the first time in 1533, thereafter six times. In 1545 he assumed control of the "town authorities" while sick at home in bed and acted as mayor until his death in 1547. Mihael Preiss became mayor in 1605. He was an innkeeper and also a spital or hospice manager. He did not prove to be competent in the latter role as the Town Authority threatened him with a punishment if he did not provide invoices on the operation of the spital and other institutions that he ran. Nevertheless, he was reelected as mayor in 1621. Gabriel Eger was a mayor several times in the period from 1688 to 1697. He created substantial wealth and financed at his own expense the belfry of the church of St. Florijan, as an inscriptive plaque reveals.

Janez Dolnitscher (Dolnitscher, Dolničar) was mayor for a few months in the year 1692. He also wrote a dissertation on the Town Hall. He was an initiator and consultant in all the plans that concerned works of art and their creation in Ljubljana at that time. It is to his credit that the town acquired the impression of mature Italian baroque. To educate the next generation he created the Academy of the Three Arts: painting, sculpture and architecture, a project that was not realised.

Peter Fister (Fišter, Fuester, Phister) became mayor in 1788 and held the mayor's chair till 1794, even though the townsfolk were not too inclined towards him. They denounced him to the Emperor because he quickly lost his temper, was biased and spent too much time in taverns. After an investigation that confirmed this, the mayor was warned to leave the company he kept when drinking wine and beer as he tended to end up in trouble, without removing him from the mayor's post.

For 26 years, from 1820 to 1846, Janez Nepomuk Hradeczky was at the head of the town authorities. He was active in various fields,



Boris Kobe - tapisserija v poročni dvorani Mestne hiše, detajl /
Boris Kobe - tapestry in the wedding hall of the Town Hall (detail)

as was Mihael Ambrož, who became mayor in 1861 and began the battle for the Slovene language in the town administration. He liked to emphasize: "Let us be one in word and action, though two languages are spoken in our town." Ultimately he caused resentment among both the Slovenes and the Germans in Ljubljana. The struggle was continued by mayor Dr. Etbin H. Costa. On his election in 1864 the Slovene national flag was hung up for the first time. He supported lingual equality and proposed that letters to Vienna be written in Slovene on the grounds that Kranjska (Carniola) was a Slovene province and Ljubljana a Slovene city. However, many years were to pass before the Slovene language was used in the Magistrat. The greatest credit for this goes to Ivan Hribar who was elected as mayor five times in a row (from 1896 to 1910), but not six as he caused resentment among the state authorities due to his pro-Slovene political stance.

Even before him, in the years from 1871 to 1874, the German oriented Dragotin Deschmann (Dežman) held the post of mayor. More than a mayor he was known as a natural science scholar, archaeologist and curator of the Provincial Museum of Kranjska (Carniola), and gained worldwide recognition by discovering the lake dwellings (crannogs) on piles in the Ljubljana marshlands. Among the famous mayors of Ljubljana is the writer Dr. Ivan Tavčar, who occupied the mayor's post in 1911 and held office till 1921. In 1994, on the 850th anniversary of the first mention of Ljubljana in written sources (at that time a manuscript dating from 1144 was still regarded as the oldest written source) the mayor Jože Strgar initiated the landscaping of a part of Tivoli Park. His term of office of mayor was from 1990 to 1994, when he was replaced by Dr. Dimitrij Rupelj, writer and diplomat.

Plečnik's Plans

The architect Jože Plečnik undersigns many important works in Ljubljana, but he is not connected with the construction or renovation of the Town Hall. That does not mean, however, he was not involved with it. In 1932 he produced a plan for the new Magistrat and linked it with the regulation of the nearby Poljane town quarter all the way to the old Cukrarna (Sugar Mill) and across the river Ljubljanica. Around the new Veliki Trg (Great Square) he intended to put a vicarage, construction bureau, mayor's office, staircase and administrative offices.

The result of Plečnik's ideas was the landscaping of Vodnikov and Krekov Trg squares and the construction of the market arcades at the site of one of the buildings in the large Magistrat complex. However, construction of the new Magistrat did not proceed and also an access path from the Town Hall to Ljubljana Castle was not built. In one plan the architect had in mind a stairway adorned with statues and balustrades that would ascend towards the top of Ljubljana Castle in eight storeys.

Robba's Fountain

The most beautiful fountain in Ljubljana stands in front of the Town Hall. It was erected there in 1751 when Magistrat officials realized that the fountain "now, when with great expense, but with God's help is completed, should be guarded to be secure against all damage". A special guard was assigned to protect it by day and by night from 1st April to the end of October every year. Ten wardens were drafted for the job, but whether it was really guarded and for how many years, if at all, is not written.

However, almost everything that happened to the creator of the fountain during its construction has been recorded in writing. The commission was won by the famous Francesco Robba, who came to Ljubljana from Venice at around 1721 and worked in the workshop of the master mason Luka Mislej. The contract for the Fountain of the Three Carniolan Rivers, as it was called, was made with the town treasurer on July 1743. The contract precisely defined what the sculptor and Town Authorities, respectively, had to complete. They also promised the sculptor a place among the external councillors and kept that promise.

However, construction of the fountain did not proceed as the master had planned. The marble he purchased in Venice sank in a



Ljubljanski grb v 1. nadstropju Mestne hiše /
Ljubljana coat-of-arms on the 1st floor of the Town Hall

shipwreck. Time went on, costs increased, and the civic authorities approved additional funding perhaps for the town to obtain the fountain as soon as possible. Once it was built, the sculptor issued an application for damages, believing that the client did not pay him enough for such a magnificent monument. Besides, he had more expenses than planned. The matter dragged out and eventually ended in Francesco Robba's favour. He subsequently created several other outstanding works of art in Ljubljana.

LJUBLJANSKI ZMAJ IN ARGONAVTI

Legende o Ljubljani ni, je pa nekaj legend o ljubljanskem zmaju in njegovem "nastanku". Prva je povezana z Argonavti, ki jih je vodil grški junak Jazon. Bežali so pred zasledovalci kolhijskega kralja, ki so mu ukradli zlato runo. Na begu z ladjo so pluli po Donavi navzgor, nato po Savi in nazadnje po Ljubljanici v upanju, da najdejo pot do morja. Pa se je ta ustavila ob izviru Ljubljanice pri Vrhniku. Ni jim preostalo drugega, kot da ladjo razstavijo in jo po kosih prenesejo do obale Jadranskega morja. Tam so jo spet sestavili in nadaljevali plovbo proti domu. Legenda pravi, da so med današnjo Vrhniko in Ljubljano naleteli na jezero in ob njem barje (Ljubljansko barje). Tu naj bi Jazon naletel na strašansko pošast - zmaja, s katerim se je boril in ga ubil.

Zmaj še vztraja v Ljubljani. Prostor je dobil tudi v mestnem grbu. Sprva ga tam ni bilo. Šele na pečatniku iz 15. stoletja je prvič upodobljena žival, ki je bolj podobna krokodilu ali lintvernu, medtem ko je bil na ročaju tega pečatnika zmaj. Kasneje je tudi v grbu jasno zarisan zmaj. Znano je, da je bila v 15. stoletju kapela na ljubljanskem gradu posvečena sv. Juriju. Možno je, da ta zmaj simbolizira sv. Jurija. Na to napeljuje legenda, ki je bila objavljena v Slovenskem narodu leta 1908.

Takole pravi: "Mestni očetje so si belili glave zaradi strašnega zmaja in spraševali: Kaj nam je početi! Ljubljana bo ob vsa lepa dekleta. Zdaj je na vrsti županova Zora. Jojmene! Kakšna sramota, da se nihče ne upa na zmaja, ki nam je požrl že toliko devojč," je tarnal starešina Vitoslav. Brlog naj bi imel na ljubljanskem gradu. Tuhtali so in tuhtali, naposled pa so si oddahnili ob novici, da kralj pošilja mestu na pomoč svojega najboljšega junaka Oroslava, ki naj bi pokončal zmaja. Ljubljančani so ga pričakali s cvetjem.


"Borba z zmajem je bila ljutač ko je izprevidela pošast, da ne užene junaka, je planila v svoj brlog in zemlja, ki je tu prej režala, se je zatvorila nagloma. Prav nad tem brlogom se dviga sedaj kapela sv. Jurija na ljubljanskem gradu. Pred njo tiči v globočini zmaj, prav tak, kakršen se vidi na podobi v oltarju sv. Jurija. Zdi se, da tisti zmaj še ni mrtev - imeti mora kak skriven preduh - ki po njem vhaja iz svojega podgrajskega bivališča ..."



Atrij Mestne hiše / Town Hall atrium

THE LJUBLJANA DRAGON AND THE ARGONAUTS

There are no legends about Ljubljanač there is one though about the Ljubljana dragon and its “origin”. The first is connected with the Argonauts, who were led by the Greek hero Jason. They were fleeing from the pursuers of the King of Colchis from whom they had stolen the Golden Fleece. Escaping by ship, they sailed up the Danube, then along the river Sava and finally along the river



Ljubljanica in the hope of finding a passage to the sea. But they came to a halt at the source of the Ljubljanica in Vrhnika. They had no choice but to dismantle the ship and take it in sections to the Adriatic coast. There they reassembled it and continued to sail home. Legend relates that between present day Vrhnika and Ljubljana they came across a lake next to a marshland (Ljubljansko Barje). Here Jason encountered a terrifying monster - a dragon whom he fought and killed.

The dragon lives on in Ljubljana, gaining its place on the town coat-of-arms. Initially it was not featured, but a creature looking more like a crocodile or lintvern (a large lizard) was first depicted on a signet-ring from the 15th century, while its handle shows a dragon. Later on a dragon is clearly drawn on the coat-of-arms. It is known that in the 15th century the chapel in Ljubljana Castle was dedicated to St. George. It is possible that this dragon symbolised St. George. This alludes to the legend that was published in Slovenski Narod in 1908.

It goes like this: "The town fathers racked their brains over the terrifying dragon and asked: What shall we do now! Ljubljana will lose all its beautiful maidens. Now it is the turn of the mayoress Zora. Alas! What a disgrace that nobody dare challenge the dragon which has devoured so many maidens," bemoaned the old commander Vitoslav. The dragon was thought to have its lair in Ljubljana Castle. They pondered and wondered until relieved at the news that the king had summoned to town for assistance his best warrior Oroslav, who would slay the dragon. The townsfolk of Ljubljana awaited him with flowers.

"The struggle with the dragon was ferocious when the beast realised it could not defeat the hero, it rushed to its lair, and the earth, which was open, closed quickly behind the beast. Above this very lair stands the present chapel of St. George in Ljubljana Castle. Under it in the depths lies the dragon exactly as seen in the depiction on the altar of St. George. It seems that it is still not dead - it must have some secret shaft through which it emerges from its abode beneath the castle..."



Štukatura na stropu velike sejne dvorane / Stuccowork on the ceiling of the large council chamber

Fotografija na naslovnici / *Cover photo*: Maksim Sedej - Pred magistratom, detajl, na hodniku v 1. nadstropju Mestne hiše / *Maksim Sedej - In front of Magistrat (detail), in the corridor on the 1st floor of the Town Hall*

Izdajatelj / Edited by: **Zavod za turizem Ljubljana / Ljubljana Tourist Board**
Krekov trg 10, SI - 1000 Ljubljana, Tel. + 386 (0)1 / 306 45 83, Faks / Fax + 386 (0)1 / 306 45 94
E-mail: info@ljubljana-tourism.si, www.ljubljana-tourism.si • Tekst / Text: Darinka Kladnik
• Prevod / Translation: Mark Valentine • Fotografije / Photographs: David Kladnik • AD & D:
Agencija Arih • Grafični prelom / Prepress: Studio DTS • Tisk / Printed by: Tiskarna Schwarz
• Ljubljana, oktober 2006 / October 2006



LJUBLJANA CARD

TURISTIČNA KARTICA LJUBLJANE | LJUBLJANA TOURIST CARD
LA CARTA TURISTICA DI LUBIANA | DIE TOURIST CARD VON LJUBLJANA



TRIDNEVNA KARTICA UGODNOSTI TURISTOM IN DRUGIM OBISKOVALCEM MESTA OMOGOČA:

- BREZPLAČNE ALI CENEJŠE OGLEDE MUZEJEV, GALERIJ IN PRIREDITEV
- BREZPLAČEN PREVOZ Z JAVNIMI MESTNIMI AVTOBUSI, POPUSTE PRI PREVOZIH S TAKSIJI IN NAJEMU VOZIL
- UGODNEJŠE CENE ORGANIZIRANIH TURISTIČNIH OGLEDOV IN SPOMINKOV
- POPUSTE PRI PRENOČITVAH, V GOSTINSKIH LOKALIH, NOČNIH KLUBIH IN BARIH
- CENEJŠE NAKUPOVANJE V TRGOVINAH

CENA: **3.000 SIT** (12.52 EUR), VELJAVNOST: **3 DNI** OZ. **72 UR**

A THREE-DAY PRIVILEGE CARD FOR TOURISTS AND OTHER VISITORS TO LJUBLJANA:

- FREE OR DISCOUNT TICKETS TO MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND EVENTS
- FREE TRAVEL ON CITY BUSES, DISCOUNTS ON TAXI FARES, REDUCED RATES FOR CAR RENTALS
- LOWER PRICES OF GUIDED SIGHTSEEING TOURS AND SOUVENIRS
- DISCOUNTS ON ACCOMMODATION RATES AND RESTAURANT, NIGHT CLUB AND BAR BILLS
- SHOPPING DISCOUNTS

PRICE: **3,000 TOLARS** (12.52 EUR),
VALIDITY: **3 DAYS** OR **72 HOURS**

**PROGRAM PONUDBE LJUBLJANE ZA VSE
OKUSE V TREH DNEH! | LJUBLJANA IN THREE
DAYS FOR EVERY TASTE!**

TURISTIČNI INFORMACIJSKI CENTER LJUBLJANA - TIC

Stritarjeva ulica, tel. 01/ 306 12 15, faks 01/ 306 12 04

el. pošta: tic@ljubljana-tourism.si

Odprto: 1.6. - 30.9.: 8.00 - 21.00, vsak dan

1.10. - 31.5.: 8.00 - 19.00, vsak dan

- turistične informacije in brezplačne turistične publikacije
- prodaja razglednic z znamkami, majic z motivi Ljubljane, ljubljanskih turističnih spominkov in turistične literature in vstopnic za kulturne, zabavne, športne in druge prireditve
- naročila za vodenja po Ljubljani
- rezervacija prenočišč in izletov

SLOVENSKI TURISTIČNI INFORMACIJSKI CENTER - STIC

Krekov trg 10, SI - 1000 Ljubljana, tel. 01/ 306 45 76, faks 01/ 306 45 80

el. pošta: stic@ljubljana-tourism.si

Odprto: 1.6. - 30.9.: 8.00 - 21.00, vsak dan

1.10. - 31.5.: 8.00 - 19.00, vsak dan

- turistične informacije in brezplačne turistične informacije in publikacije o slovenski turistični ponudbi in prireditvah
- internetni kotichek
- rezervacija prenočišč in izletov
- prodaja spominkov iz Ljubljane in Slovenije in vstopnic za kulturne, zabavne, športne in druge prireditve

TURISTIČNA INFORMACIJSKA PISARNA

Železniška postaja, Trg OF 6, tel. 01/ 433 94 75, faks 01/ 430 05 51

el. pošta: ticzp@ljubljana-tourism.si

Odprto: 1.6. - 30.9.: 8.00 - 22.00, vsak dan

1.10. - 31.5.: 10.00 - 19.00, vsak dan

LJUBLJANA TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE - TIC

Stritarjeva ulica, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Tel. +386 (0)1/ 306 12 15, Fax 386 (0)1/306 12 04

e-mail: tic@ljubljana-tourism.si

Open: 8:00-21:00 daily from 1 June to 30 September,

8:00-19:00 daily from 1 October to 31 May.

- *tourist information and free tourist brochures*
- *postcards with stamps, T-shirts with Ljubljana motifs, souvenirs of Ljubljana, tourism publications*
- *arrangement and booking of sightseeing tours*
- *booking of accommodation and trips*
- *tickets to cultural, entertainment, sporting and other events*

SLOVENIAN TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE - STIC

Krekov trg 10, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Tel. +386 (0)1/ 306 45 76, Fax +386 (0)1/ 306 45 80

e-mail: stic@ljubljana-tourism.si

Open: 8:00-21:00 daily from 1 June to 30 September,

8:00-19:00 daily from 1 October to 31 May.

- *tourist information and advice*
- *information and free brochures on Slovenia's tourism offer and events taking place in the country*
- *access to the Internet*
- *booking of accommodation and trips*
- *souvenirs of Ljubljana and Slovenia*
- *tickets to cultural, entertainment, sporting and other events*

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICE

Ljubljana Railway Station, Trg OF 6, Tel. +386 (0)1/ 433 94 75, Fax +386 (0)1/ 430 05 51

e-mail: ticzp@ljubljana-tourism.si

Open: 8:00-22:00 daily from 1 July to 30 September,

10:00-19:00 daily from 1 October to 31 May.



TURISTIČNI INFORMACIJSKI CENTER LJUBLJANA - TIC
LJUBLJANA TOURIST INFORMATION CENTRE - TIC

Krekov trg 10, SI - 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Tel.: +386 (0)1 / 306 45 83, Fax: +386 (0)1 / 306 45 94

e-mail: tic@ljubljana-tourism.si, <http://www.ljubljana-tourism.si>



MESTNA HIŠA V LJUBLJANI
LJUBLJANA TOWN HALL

