



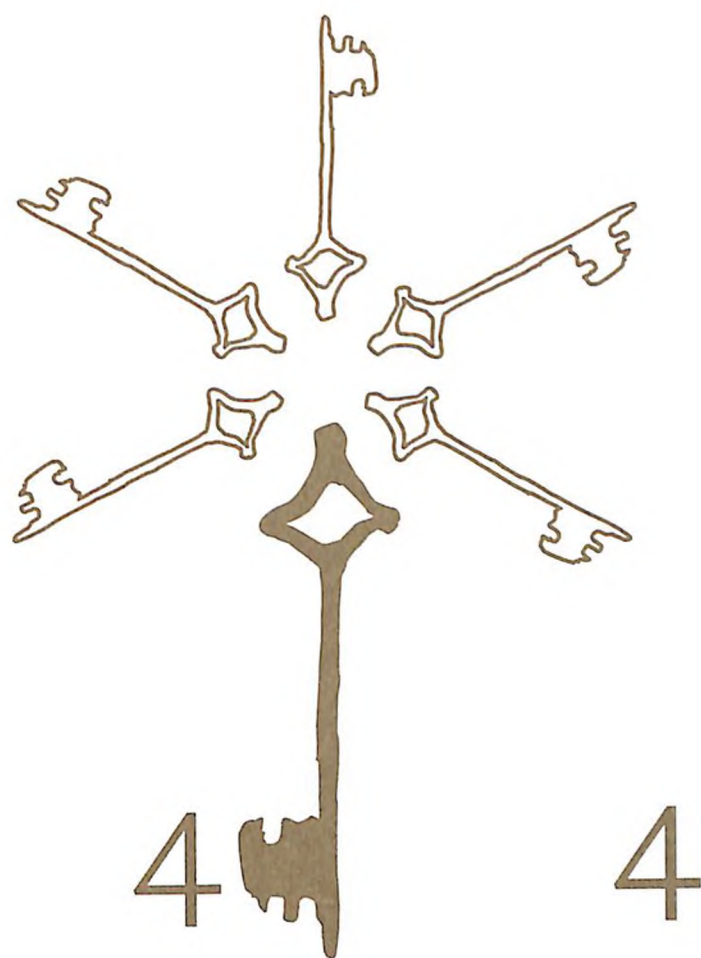
1500 4 2004

LJUBLJANSKI ŽUPANI SKOZI ČAS

500 LET LJUBLJANSKIH ŽUPANOV 500 YEARS OF LJUBLJANA MAYORS

LJUBLJANA MAYORS THROUGH TIME

JANEZ LANTHERI/LANTHIERI GREGOR LADNER/LAGNER LENART PRAUNSPERGER OSKAR STETTENFELDER JANEZ LINDAUER WOLF MEDIČ/MEDITSCH MATEVŽ PRANG JURIJ TATZEL JANEZ STANDINAT ANTON LANTHERI/LANTHIERI WOLF POSCH JURIJ GERING PANKRACIJ LUSTALLER
VILJEM PRAUNSPERGER PETER REICHER VID KHISL JANEZ WEILHAMER WOLFGANG GEBHART JANEZ DORN JURIJ TIFFRER MIHAEL FRANKOVIČ BLAŽ ZAMRL/SAMERL MARKO PREGL LENART HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN MIHAEL VODOPIVEC JANEZ PFANNER/PHANNER GAŠPER
HOCHSTETTER MARKO STETTNER WOLF GARTNER JAKOB DE CURTONI ANDREJ VALCH/LAH, VOLKH VENTORINO TRAVISAN MIHAEL ROSEN MARTIN SCHÖBERL ANTON FEICHTINGER ANDREJ HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN JOŽEF ČAVEL/TSCHAULL ADRIJAN SALITINGER MIHAEL PREISS
JANEZ VODOPIVEC JANEZ SONCE JANEZ KRSTNIK BERNARDINI (GHIDINELLI) ADAM EPPICH ADAM WEISS JANEZ KRSTNIK VERBEC JURIJ VIDIČ/WIDITSCH HORACIJ CARMINELLI ANDREJ STROBL KRIŠTOF OTTHO GREGOR KUNSTL MARKO WIZ/WÜTZ PL. WIZENSTEIN FRANC
CIRIANI LUDVIK SCHÖNLEBL (SCHÖNLEBEN) JURIJ BERTAŠ/WERTASCH, PL. SCHARFFENEG JANEZ RERINGER, PL. RERENBURG JANEZ MARIJA PIŠKON/PISCON JANEZ KRSTNIK DOLNIČAR/THALNITSCHER JANEZ JERNEJ BOSIO GABRIEL EDER PL. EDENBUR MATIJA DE GIORGIO FRANC PL.
GRAFFENHUEBER JANEZ KRIŠTOF PUCHER/BUECHER PL. PUCHENTHALL JANEZ ANTON JANEŽIČ JAKOB HERENDLER JANEZ FLORJAN GRAFFENHAIDEN MATIJA KRISTIJAN/CHRISTIAN ANTON RAAB JURIJ AMBROŽ KAPUSS FRANC MATEVŽ PEER JANEZ MIHAEL KUK MATIJA BARTHALOTTI
JANEZ JURIJ PILGRAM ANTON FRANC KSAVER WAGNER JANEZ FRIDERIK EGGER JOŽEF POTOČNIK PETER FISTER ANTON PODOBNIK JOŽEF KOKALJ ANTON CODELLI PL. FLACHENFELD JANEZ/JOHANN ROZMAN JANEZ/JOHANN NEPOMUK HRADECKY JANEZ/JOHANN FISCHER MATIJA/
MATHIAS BURGER MIHAEL AMBROŽ ETBIN HENRIK COSTA JOŽEF/JOŠIP SUPPAN KARL DEŽMAN/DESCHMAN ANTON LASCHAN PL. MOORLAND PETER PL. GRASSELLI IVAN HRIBAR IVAN TAVČAR LJUDEVIT PERIČ DINKO PUC VLADIMIR RAVNIHAR JURO ADLEŠIČ LEON RUPNIK
PAVEL LUNAČEK FRAN ALBREHT MATIJA MALEŽIČ JAKA AVŠIČ HELI MODIC MARIJAN DERMASTIA MARJAN JENKO MARJAN TEPINA MIHA KOŠAK TONE KOVIČ MARJAN ROŽIČ TINA TOMLJE NUŠA KERŠEVAN JOŽE STRGAR DIMITRIJ RUPEL VIKTORIJA POTOČNIK DANICA SIMŠIČ
JANEZ LANTHERI/LANTHIERI GREGOR LADNER/LAGNER LENART PRAUNSPERGER OSKAR STETTENFELDER JANEZ LINDAUER WOLF MEDIČ/MEDITSCH MATEVŽ PRANG JURIJ TATZEL JANEZ STANDINAT ANTON LANTHERI/LANTHIERI WOLF POSCH JURIJ GERING PANKRACIJ LUSTALLER
VILJEM PRAUNSPERGER PETER REICHER VID KHISL JANEZ WEILHAMER WOLFGANG GEBHART JANEZ DORN JURIJ TIFFRER MIHAEL FRANKOVIČ BLAŽ ZAMRL/SAMERL MARKO PREGL LENART HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN MIHAEL VODOPIVEC JANEZ PFANNER/PHANNER GAŠPER
HOCHSTETTER MARKO STETTNER WOLF GARTNER JAKOB DE CURTONI ANDREJ VALCH/LAH, VOLKH VENTORINO TRAVISAN MIHAEL ROSEN MARTIN SCHÖBERL ANTON FEICHTINGER ANDREJ HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN JOŽEF ČAVEL/TSCHAULL ADRIJAN SALITINGER MIHAEL PREISS
JANEZ VODOPIVEC JANEZ SONCE JANEZ KRSTNIK BERNARDINI (GHIDINELLI) ADAM EPPICH ADAM WEISS JANEZ KRSTNIK VERBEC JURIJ VIDIČ/WIDITSCH HORACIJ CARMINELLI ANDREJ STROBL KRIŠTOF OTTHO GREGOR KUNSTL MARKO WIZ/WÜTZ PL. WIZENSTEIN FRANC
CIRIANI LUDVIK SCHÖNLEBL (SCHÖNLEBEN) JURIJ BERTAŠ/WERTASCH, PL. SCHARFFENEG JANEZ RERINGER, PL. RERENBURG JANEZ MARIJA PIŠKON/PISCON JANEZ KRSTNIK DOLNIČAR/THALNITSCHER JANEZ JERNEJ BOSIO GABRIEL EDER PL. EDENBUR MATIJA DE GIORGIO FRANC PL.
GRAFFENHUEBER JANEZ KRIŠTOF PUCHER/BUECHER PL. PUCHENTHALL JANEZ ANTON JANEŽIČ JAKOB HERENDLER JANEZ FLORJAN GRAFFENHAIDEN MATIJA KRISTIJAN/CHRISTIAN ANTON RAAB JURIJ AMBROŽ KAPUSS FRANC MATEVŽ PEER JANEZ MIHAEL KUK MATIJA BARTHALOTTI
JANEZ JURIJ PILGRAM ANTON FRANC KSAVER WAGNER JANEZ FRIDERIK EGGER JOŽEF POTOČNIK PETER FISTER ANTON PODOBNIK JOŽEF KOKALJ ANTON CODELLI PL. FLACHENFELD JANEZ/JOHANN ROZMAN JANEZ/JOHANN NEPOMUK HRADECKY JANEZ/JOHANN FISCHER MATIJA/
MATHIAS BURGER MIHAEL AMBROŽ ETBIN HENRIK COSTA JOŽEF/JOŠIP SUPPAN KARL DEŽMAN/DESCHMAN ANTON LASCHAN PL. MOORLAND PETER PL. GRASSELLI IVAN HRIBAR IVAN TAVČAR LJUDEVIT PERIČ DINKO PUC VLADIMIR RAVNIHAR JURO ADLEŠIČ LEON RUPNIK
PAVEL LUNAČEK FRAN ALBREHT MATIJA MALEŽIČ JAKA AVŠIČ HELI MODIC MARIJAN DERMASTIA MARJAN JENKO MARJAN TEPINA MIHA KOŠAK TONE KOVIČ MARJAN ROŽIČ TINA TOMLJE NUŠA KERŠEVAN JOŽE STRGAR DIMITRIJ RUPEL VIKTORIJA POTOČNIK DANICA SIMŠIČ
JANEZ LANTHERI/LANTHIERI GREGOR LADNER/LAGNER LENART PRAUNSPERGER OSKAR STETTENFELDER JANEZ LINDAUER WOLF MEDIČ/MEDITSCH MATEVŽ PRANG JURIJ TATZEL JANEZ STANDINAT ANTON LANTHERI/LANTHIERI WOLF POSCH JURIJ GERING PANKRACIJ LUSTALLER
VILJEM PRAUNSPERGER PETER REICHER VID KHISL JANEZ WEILHAMER WOLFGANG GEBHART JANEZ DORN JURIJ TIFFRER MIHAEL FRANKOVIČ BLAŽ ZAMRL/SAMERL MARKO PREGL LENART HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN MIHAEL VODOPIVEC JANEZ PFANNER/PHANNER GAŠPER
HOCHSTETTER MARKO STETTNER WOLF GARTNER JAKOB DE CURTONI ANDREJ VALCH/LAH, VOLKH VENTORINO TRAVISAN MIHAEL ROSEN MARTIN SCHÖBERL ANTON FEICHTINGER ANDREJ HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN JOŽEF ČAVEL/TSCHAULL ADRIJAN SALITINGER MIHAEL PREISS
JANEZ VODOPIVEC JANEZ SONCE JANEZ KRSTNIK BERNARDINI (GHIDINELLI) ADAM EPPICH ADAM WEISS JANEZ KRSTNIK VERBEC JURIJ VIDIČ/WIDITSCH HORACIJ CARMINELLI ANDREJ STROBL KRIŠTOF OTTHO GREGOR KUNSTL MARKO WIZ/WÜTZ PL. WIZENSTEIN FRANC
CIRIANI LUDVIK SCHÖNLEBL (SCHÖNLEBEN) JURIJ BERTAŠ/WERTASCH, PL. SCHARFFENEG JANEZ RERINGER, PL. RERENBURG JANEZ MARIJA PIŠKON/PISCON JANEZ KRSTNIK DOLNIČAR/THALNITSCHER JANEZ JERNEJ BOSIO GABRIEL EDER PL. EDENBUR MATIJA DE GIORGIO FRANC PL.
GRAFFENHUEBER JANEZ KRIŠTOF PUCHER/BUECHER PL. PUCHENTHALL JANEZ ANTON JANEŽIČ JAKOB HERENDLER JANEZ FLORJAN GRAFFENHAIDEN MATIJA KRISTIJAN/CHRISTIAN ANTON RAAB JURIJ AMBROŽ KAPUSS FRANC MATEVŽ PEER JANEZ MIHAEL KUK MATIJA BARTHALOTTI
JANEZ JURIJ PILGRAM ANTON FRANC KSAVER WAGNER JANEZ FRIDERIK EGGER JOŽEF POTOČNIK PETER FISTER ANTON PODOBNIK JOŽEF KOKALJ ANTON CODELLI PL. FLACHENFELD JANEZ/JOHANN ROZMAN JANEZ/JOHANN NEPOMUK HRADECKY JANEZ/JOHANN FISCHER MATIJA/
MATHIAS BURGER MIHAEL AMBROŽ ETBIN HENRIK COSTA JOŽEF/JOŠIP SUPPAN KARL DEŽMAN/DESCHMAN ANTON LASCHAN PL. MOORLAND PETER PL. GRASSELLI IVAN HRIBAR IVAN TAVČAR LJUDEVIT PERIČ DINKO PUC VLADIMIR RAVNIHAR JURO ADLEŠIČ LEON RUPNIK
PAVEL LUNAČEK FRAN ALBREHT MATIJA MALEŽIČ JAKA AVŠIČ HELI MODIC MARIJAN DERMASTIA MARJAN JENKO MARJAN TEPINA MIHA KOŠAK TONE KOVIČ MARJAN ROŽIČ TINA TOMLJE NUŠA KERŠEVAN JOŽE STRGAR DIMITRIJ RUPEL VIKTORIJA POTOČNIK DANICA SIMŠIČ



LJUBLJANSKI ŽUPANI SKOZI ČAS

500 LET LJUBLJANSKIH ŽUPANOV 500 YEARS OF LJUBLJANA MAYORS

LJUBLJANA MAYORS THROUGH TIME

II 1638



D 11-05-2005/350

NA ŽUPANSKEM MESTU V LETU 2004

Petstoletnica izvolitve prvega župana Ljubljane omogoča ob izčrpno predstavljenem zgodovinskem gradivu poglobljen razmislek o razsežnostih družbene vloge tega odgovornega poklica. Pol tisočletja je prineslo v življenje mestne skupnosti mogočne preobrazbe, ki se kažejo med drugim v bistveno bolj demokratičnem postopku izvolitve župana: od izbora izmed najpremožnejših dvanajstih notranjih svetnikov v letu 1504 do neposrednih volitev 220.149 volilnih upravičencev s stalnim prebivališčem v Mestni občini Ljubljana na zadnjih županskih volitvah v letu 2002. Več glasovalcev je za opravljanje politične naloge deležen samo predsednik slovenske države. Stopnja zaupanja osrednje lokalne skupnosti, ki je danes potrebna za župansko vodenje Ljubljane, je v sorazmerju s prostorsko razširitvijo mesta od treh okrožij stare Ljubljane v današnjo velikoljubljansko mestno-podeželsko Mestno občino Ljubljana, s sorazmerno povečanim številom prebivalstva in predvsem z vlogo državne prestolnice.

Prav prestolnična vloga postavlja mesto v povsem nove družbene koordinate, saj je Ljubljana poslej valilnica idej, razvojno merilo in osrednja reprezentančna točka slovenstva. V Ljubljani si poiščejo dom in delo tisti nadarjeni Slovenci in Slovenke, ki želijo prispevati svoj delež v slovensko umetnost in kulturo, znanost, gospodarstvo in državno upravo. Čedalje bolj jo odkrivajo tudi številni Evropejci in prebivalci drugih celin in si jo izberejo za svoj dom, ker v duhovnem ozračju mesta in ljubeznivosti tukajšnjih ljudi najdejo prostor za polno ustvarjalno življenje in delo. To Ljubljano postavlja v globalni kontekst z vsemi prednostmi, pa tudi zahtevno soodvisnostjo, ki jo ta položaj prinaša.

Razumljivo je, da v takih okoliščinah župan mesta ne more več enoumno avtoritativno usmerjati, ampak lahko le sproža sinergične učinke ob skrajno občutljivem razumevanju prav vsakogar, ki svoje delo in življenje ustvarjalno posveča skupnosti. Če se nam v četrtem ženskem mandatu posreči omogočiti vse tiste osebne pobude ali vsaj kar največ tistega, kar raste v trajno dobro tega prostora, smemo to šteti za najboljši temelj nove kvalitete lokalne samouprave v mestu.

V tekmovalnem svetovnem okolju, zaznamovanem s kapitalom kot merilom moči in odnosa do soljudi in življenjskega okolja, ni lahko in ni poceni vztrajati pri tistih trajnih vrednotah, ki so brez dvoma prve konkurenčne prednosti Ljubljane: umetnosti in kulturi v najširšem pomenu, socialnem in vzgojno-izobraževalnem nadstandardu, neokrnjenem okolju s čisto pitno vodo in osebni varnosti. Ti dosežki so zagotovo manj spektakularni od velikih projektov, ki jih mesto v vsakem primeru lahko izpelje le v daljšem časovnem obdobju, sprožajo pa tisto notranje zadovoljstvo, izpolnjenost in zaupanje v medsebojno solidarnost, iz katerih se prej ali slej porodi tudi možnost za večje premike v materialnem standardu mesta. V tem pogledu prav zdaj ustvarjamo nove vzode v povezovanju z zasebnim kapitalom in evropskimi strukturnimi skladi, iz katerih je današnja mestna uprava že sposobna pridobiti znatna sredstva, saj načrtno usposablja strokovnjake z izvirnimi zamislimi.

V novih življenjskih okoliščinah je ob pogledu na poltisočletno župansko izročilo Ljubljane županska odgovornost še veliko bolj zavezujoča, ima pa s pričujočo knjigo župan pred sabo vse drugače oživiljene sogovornike, kot jih je imel doslej, in tako tudi zaupanje v njihovo dobrohotno prišepetavanje v času, ko si na tem mestu sredi nenehnih pogovorov in srečevanj nujno sam s presojo po svoji spretnosti, zmožnosti in osebni poštenosti, kot je nekoč naročal cesar Maksimilijan I. prvemu ljubljanskemu županu.



DANICA SIMŠIČ
županja Mestne občine Ljubljana

IN THE POSITION OF MAYOR IN 2004

The quincentennary of the election of the first mayor of Ljubljana allows, in addition to an exhaustive presentation of the historical material, profound thought on the extent of the social role of this responsible profession. Half a millennium has brought mighty changes to the life of the city community, which appear among other things in the essentially more democratic process of electing the mayor: from selection from among the wealthiest twelve inner councillors in 1504 to direct election by 220,149 registered voters with permanent residence in the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana at the last mayoral elections in 2002. Only the president of the Slovene states is elected by more voters for performing a political task. The level of trust of the central local community needed today for mayoral leadership of Ljubljana is in proportion to the spatial enlargement of the city from the three districts of old Ljubljana into today's greater urban-rural Urban Municipality of Ljubljana, with a proportionate increase in the number of inhabitants and, above all, with the position of state capital.

Precisely the role of capital sets the city in entirely new social coordinates, since Ljubljana is henceforth the hatchery of ideas, development standards and the central representative point of the Slovene nation. Talented Slovenes wishing to contribute their share to Slovene art and culture, science, the economy and state administration, seek home and work in Ljubljana. It is also being discovered by more and more Europeans and inhabitants of other continents, and chosen as their home because they have found space for fully creative life and work in the spiritual atmosphere of the city and the kindness of the people. This sets Ljubljana in a global context, with all the advantages, as well as the necessary co-dependence, that this position brings.

It is understandable that in such circumstances the mayor of the city can no longer authoritatively impose a single will, but can only trigger synergetic effects with the extremely sensitive understanding of anyone who creatively devotes their work and life to the community. If, in the fourth term of office of a lady mayor, we succeed in all the individual initiatives, or at least as many as possible, that grow to the permanent good of this space, we may consider this to be the best foundations of new quality self-government in the city.

In a competitive world environment, marked by capital as the measure of power and attitudes to fellow people and the living environment, it is not easy and not cheap to stick to those durable values that are undoubtedly Ljubljana's primary competitive advantage: art and culture in the widest sense, social and educational standards above the norm, an unspoilt environment, with clean drinking water and personal security. These achievements are certainly less spectacular than large projects, which the city can in any case only carry out in the long term, but give rise to the inner satisfaction, fullness and confidence in mutual solidarity from which sooner or later is born the way of greater shifts in the material standard of the city. From that point of view, we are at this very moment creating new levers in connecting with private capital and European structural funds, from which today's city administration is already capable of obtaining significant funds, since it deliberately trains experts with original ideas.

In the new circumstances of life, together with a look at the half millennium of mayoral tradition of Ljubljana, the mayoral responsibility is a great deal more binding, but with the present book, the mayor has before her completely different interlocutors brought to life than she, or he, had to date, and thus also confidence in their benevolent prompting at times when, in this position, in the midst of constant discussions and meetings, it is necessary to make one's own judgement to the best of one's skill, capacity and personal integrity, as Emperor Maximilian I once ordered the first Ljubljana mayor.



DANICA SIMŠIČ
zupanja Mestne občine Ljubljana

UVODNA BESEDA AVTORJEV

Ljubljana je bila v svoji zgodovini posebno in pomembno mesto. Bila je glavno mesto dežele Kranjske in Ilirskih provinc, središče Slovencev, glavno mesto federalne enote (republike), danes pa je prestolnica samostojne države, članice evropske skupnosti. Prav tako je tudi njeno župansko mesto – izpostavljeno in odgovorno. Predstavniki ljubljanskih meščanov so oblikovali razvoj mesta in si zaslužijo biti zapisani kot soustvarjalci njegovega napredka.

V poltisočletnem obdobju (1504–2004) je Ljubljano predstavljalo in vodilo 109 županov in 4 županje. Kdo so bili ljubljanski župani in županje? Kje so se rodili, šolali? Kdaj so opravljali župansko funkcijo? Kakšnega videza so bili, kakšen je bil njihov rodbinski grb ali pečat mestne uprave? Kako so se podpisovali in kaj je bilo pomembno ali zanimivo med njihovim županovanjem? To so bila vprašanja, ki smo si jih avtorji pričujoče knjige zastavili na začetku raziskovanja. Prizadevali smo si, da bi bili odgovori čim bolj popolni. Iskali smo jih v literaturi, arhivskem gradivu Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana in Arhiva Republike Slovenije, glede slikovnega gradiva smo za sodelovanje poprosili: Narodni muzej, Narodno galerijo, Mestni muzej, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Narodno in univerzitetno knjižnico, Muzej novejšje zgodovine, Slovensko akademijo znanosti in umetnosti ter vse še živeče župane, kar enajst, da tudi sami s svojega zornega kota osvetlijo dobo svojega županovanja. Vsem institucijam, posameznikom ter županom in županjem se za njihovo sodelovanje ob tej priložnosti iskreno zahvaljujemo. Trije avtorji knjige smo si delo razdelili tako, da je dr. Damjan Hančič pripravil seznam županov od leta 1504 do 1820, mag. Sonja Anžič od leta 1820 do 1945 in Tatjana Šenk od leta 1945 do 2004.

V veliki sejni dvorani ljubljanskega Magistrata se nahaja seznam ljubljanskih županov. Na spominskih ploščah so vklesana imena in priimki ter letnice županovanja od prvega župana Janeza Lanthierija leta 1504 do Viktorije Potočnik leta 1998. V primerjavi z našim pregledom se le-ta malenkostno razlikuje v dveh obdobjih, in sicer v začetnem ter v času druge svetovne vojne. V začetnem obdobju nastajajo razlike zato, ker iz tega časa skoraj ni ohranjenih pisnih virov (vsaj ne pred letom 1521), ki bi verodostojno dokazovali oziroma potrjevali delovanje

določenega župana, zato raziskave temeljijo na sekundarnih virih, ki pa se odkrivajo postopoma, skoraj praviloma naključno. Od leta 1521 dalje so že ohranjeni zapisniki sej občinskega zastopa, sprva imenovani sodni protokoli, ki že vsebujejo navedbo sodnika, župana ter članov notranjega in zunanjega sveta, kasneje župana in članov občinskega sveta, in tako verodostojno izpričujejo čas in delovanje posameznega župana. Zapisniki, ki so z manjšimi časovnimi presledki ohranjeni do danes, tudi za leta med drugo svetovno vojno, izpričujejo, da je Ljubljana formalno imela župana, zato smo ga tudi mi uvrstili v seznam. Na spominskih ploščah so za medvojno obdobje zapisani sekretarji mestne partijske organizacije.

Predstavitev oziroma navedb ljubljanskih županov je lahko več vrst in oblik. Avtorji knjige se zavedamo, da bi bilo za več kot polovico županov moč napisati obsežne članke, pa tudi knjige, kjer bi bila iz različnih zornih kotov predstavljena doba posameznega župana; toda naše vodilo pri pripravi knjige je bilo, da jo napišemo poljudno, jedrnato in privlačno, takšno, ki jo bo želel vzeti v roke vsak Ljubljančan oziroma vsak, ki ga zanima, kdo in kakšni so bili ljubljanski župani in županje. Seveda pa knjige ne bi bilo brez podpore direktorja Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana mag. Braneta Kozina, Ministrstva za kulturo Republike Slovenije ter finančne podpore Mestne občine Ljubljane in županje, gospe Danice Simšič. Vsem se lepo zahvaljujemo.

SONJA ANŽIČ, DAMJAN HANČIČ, TATJANA ŠENK
Ljubljana, september 2004

INTRODUCTORY TEXT BY THE AUTHORS

Ljubljana has been a special and important city through-out its history. It was the capital of the Province of Carniola and the Illyrian Provinces, the centre of the Slovenes, the capital of a federal unit (republic), and today the capital of an independent state, a member of the European community. Similarly, the position of mayor has been prominent and responsible. The representatives of the Ljubljana citizenry moulded the development of the city and deserve to be recorded as co-creators of its progress.

Over the course of half a millennium (1504–2004), Ljubljana has been represented and lead by 109 mayors and four mayoresses. Who were they? Where were they born, educated? When did they perform the function of mayor? What was their appearance, what did their family coat-of-arms look like or the seal of the city administration? These were questions which the authors of this book set at the beginning of their research. We have tried to give as complete answers as possible. We sought them in the literature, archive material of the Historical Archive Ljubljana and the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia, and in connection with pictorial material, we asked the following for cooperation: National Museum of Slovenia, National Gallery, City Museum of Ljubljana, National and University Library, National Museum of Contemporary History, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and arts and all living mayors, of which there are eleven, in order for them also to shed light on their own period in office. We would like to take this opportunity to thank sincerely all institutions, individuals and mayors for their cooperation.

The three authors of the book divided the work such that Dr. Damjan Hančič prepared the list of mayors from 1504 to 1820, Mag. Sonja Anžič from 1820 to 1945 and Tatjana Šenk from 1945 to 2004.

A list of Ljubljana mayors is located in the large session chamber of Ljubljana Magistrat. The names and surnames and the dates of their mayorship are engraved on memorial plaques, from the first mayor, Janez Lanthieri in 1504 to Viktorija Potočnik in 1998. Two periods differ slightly from the point of view of our presentation, that at the beginning and during the Second World War. The initial period differs in that there are almost no

written sources preserved from that time (at least not prior to 1521), which would reliably show or confirm the activities of specific mayors, so research is based on secondary sources, which are being discovered gradually, almost as a rule by chance. From 1521 onwards the minutes have been preserved of sessions of the municipal representatives, at first called judicial protocols, the majority of which already contain the statements of the judge, mayor and members of the inner and outer councils, later the mayor and members of the municipal council, and thus reliably testify to the times and activities of an individual mayor. The minutes, which with minor breaks have been preserved until today, including for the years during the Second World War, testify that Ljubljana even in this period formally had a mayor, so we have included him in the list. On memorial plaques are for war period written secretaries of the city party organisation.

A presentation or statement of Ljubljana mayors could be of various types and forms, and the authors of the book are aware that it would have been possible to write an extensive article or even a book about more than half of the mayors listed, in which the period of an individual mayor would be presented from various points of view; however, our guide in preparing the book was that it be written and formed in such a way that it could be taken up by any Ljubljana citizen or anyone interested in who and what kind of mayors Ljubljana has had. The book could not of course have been written without the support of the director of the Historical Archive Ljubljana, Mag. Brane Kozina, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia and the financial support of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana and the mayoress, Mrs. Danica Simšič. We thank everybody very much.

SONJA ANŽIČ, DAMJAN HANČIČ, TATJANA ŠENK
Ljubljana, september 2004

ŽUPAN, PREDSTAVNIK MESTA

Pred letom 1504 je funkcijo župana v Ljubljani opravljal mestni sodnik, ki je poleg sodne funkcije imel tudi različne upravne naloge. Njegov mandat je trajal eno leto. Prvi v listinah omenjeni ljubljanski mestni sodnik Urban Pucel je izpričan leta 1269. Mestno oblast so v "predžupanskem" obdobju sestavljali: mestni sodnik ter notranji (12 članov) in zunanji svet (24 članov). Notranji svet je zastopal interese bogatejših meščanov in je bil dejansko edina prava oblast v mestu (nekakšna mestna vlada), zunanji svet pa je imel veliko manj pristojnosti. Poleg njih je od leta 1472 delovala še t. i. skupščina, ki je štela 64 članov in je bila sestavljena iz širšega sloja meščanov. Ob vsakokratnih "volitvah" je imel zunanji svet kot širši organ pravico odpoklicati iz notranjega sveta kot ožjega organa določeno število članov, nakar je notranji svet sam imenoval (kooptiral) nove člane iz širšega sveta, pri čemer ni smel izbrati pravkar odpoklicanih članov. Sistem imenujemo mutacija. Mutacija je bila v ljubljanskem notranjem svetu odpravljena z odlokom cesarja Ferdinanda z dne 7. decembra 1628 in od tedaj naprej je bil mandat notranjih svetnikov dosmrten. V zunanjem svetu pa je bila mutacija odpravljena sredi leta 1692.

Dne 29. februarja 1504 je kralj* Maksimilijan I. z listino, izdano v Augsburgu, Ljubljani dovolil za upravne naloge voliti župana kot najvišji politično-upravni organ. Tako je mestni sodnik poslej opravljal le sodne posle, župan pa upravne. Mandat obeh je trajal eno leto; na funkcijo sta bila lahko izvoljena tudi večkrat. Župana so volili na petek pred sv. Marjeto (20. julija), sodnika pa na sv. Jakoba (25. julija). Ob tem je potrebno povedati, da je bila delitev med županom in sodnikom smiselna v starejših časih, ko je sodnik predstavljal mestnega gospoda (v tem primeru deželnega kneza), župana pa so volili meščani. Zato so bili župani v starejših habsburških mestih precej pogosti. Čeprav je Ljubljana imela že zelo zgodaj pravico voliti mestnega sodnika, je do župana v primerjavi z ostalimi notranjeavstrijskimi deželnimi središči prišla razmeroma pozno, pa še to bolj iz prestižnih

* Maksimilijan I. Habsburški je bil nemški kralj od leta 1486, cesar pa je postal šele leta 1508.

razlogov kot iz potrebe. Kljub temu je bila v tistem času edino mesto na Kranjskem, ki je smela voliti župana kot najvišjega nosilca mestne avtonomije, saj so ostala kranjska mesta in trgi še naprej volili le mestnega oz. trškega sodnika. Župan je moral, po besedah listine kralja Maksimilijana iz leta 1504, "imeti pred očmi čast in korist vladarja in svojega mesta ter delati vse, kar je županova pravica, dolžnost in običaj". Ob izvolitvi je moral tudi priseči. Duhovščini, plemstvu in podložnikom je cesar ukazal, da župana ne smejo v ničemer ovirati pri opravljanju dolžnosti.

V času reformacije, katere pristaši so bili tudi nekateri ljubljanski župani, se je deželni knez po vicedomu vtikal v volitve županov in skušal doseči izvolitev katoličana, kar pa mu zaradi protestantske večine v mestnem svetu ni uspelo vedno. Z rastočim absolutizmom pritisk deželnega kneza na mestno samoupravo sicer ni prenehal, kljub temu pa v tem obdobju ni prišlo do odkritega nastopa proti njej in Ljubljana je, tako kot ostala notranje-avstrijska mesta, vse do konca 18. stoletja obdržala neko stopnjo samoupravnih mestnih avtonomij. Mesto je še vedno prosilo in dobilo pri deželnem knezu potrditev svojih starih pravic in svoboščin. Kakšen naj bi bil "vzoren" ljubljanski župan in katere so bile njegove glavne naloge, kaže cesarjeva instrukcija mestu Ljubljani iz leta 1718. Tako župan ni smel izrabljati svojega vpliva pri volitvah novega župana, poskrbeti je moral, da so se prisp-ele prošnje hitro predložile v reševanje mestnemu svetu; za odloke višjih oblasti pa je moral poskrbeti, da so jih čim hitreje uresničevali. Župan naj bi tudi poskrbel, da so se vsi njegovi svetovalci udeleževali sej, da se je vsak prepir v mestni upravi hitro polegel; sicer pa je moral tudi preprečiti "vse škodljivo sovraštvo in natolcevanje". Prav tako je moral vse od višjih oblasti prisp-ele odloke odpirati v navzočnosti mestnega sveta, oziroma, če tega ni bilo mogoče sklicati, vsaj v navzočnosti mestnega sodnika, pisarja in dveh ali treh svetovalcev; pozneje pa naj bi vsebino odlokov prebrali mestnemu svetu. Na vsako sejo je moral povabiti zunanje svetovalce po vrstnem redu t. i. svetovalne tabele. Sejam sta lahko prisostvovala kvečjemu še namestnika špitalskega mojstra in blagajnika. Župan je moral zastopnikom in pooblaščencom zunanjega sveta in občine dovoliti, da so se sestali vedno, kadar so to želeli. Vsi mestni uradniki, ki so kakorkoli poslovali z denarjem, so morali županu vsako leto predložiti obračun poslovanja. Zanimiva je bila tudi navada, da je moral župan, če je želel odpotovati iz mesta, dobiti dovoljenje notranjega sveta ter za ta čas imenovati namestnika. Vse seje mestnega sveta so morale potekati na rotovžu. Župan brez vednosti mestnega sveta ni smel izdati nobenega dekreta, ničesar posoditi, prav tako česar koli mestnega odsvojiti, prodati ali darovati; moral je skrbeti za poplačila mestnih posojil in izterjavo mestnih dolgov. Vsakoletni odstop župana je potekal tako, da je notranji svet poslal svoja člana po dotedanjega župana, ki sta ga pripeljala v svečanem spremstvu na rotovž. Župan je z nagovorom odložil svojo službo in oddal znake službe: usnjeno torbo, kjer so bile shranjene mestne listine in važnejši spisi, mestne ključne in mestno skrinjico. Nato se mu je mestni sodnik zahvalil za opravljeno delo, nakar sta ga dva člana notranjega sveta spet pospremila domov.

Pravkar opisana ureditev se je obdržala vse do konca 18. stoletja, ko je absolutistični vladar v začetku osemdesetih let 18. stoletja, podobno kot na ostala področja družbenega in političnega življenja, zelo radikalno posegel tudi na področje lokalne oz. mestne avtonomije. Že jeseni 1783 je izdal ukaz o preoblikovanju mestne uprave na avstrijskem ozemlju; najprej za glavno mesto Dunaj. Za Ljubljano so spremembe pripravljali od konca leta 1783 do začetka 1785. Ob pregledu mestnega gospodarstva so ugotovili slabo finančno poslovanje in veliko zadolženost mesta; mestni dolgovi so znašali okrog 160.000 goldinarjev. Tako se je leta 1785 končalo leta 1504 začeto obdobje, ko sta bila na čelu ljubljanske avtonomije mestni sodnik in župan. V tem obdobju je bila funkcija mestnega sodnika popolnoma odpravljena. Od tedaj naprej si je moral župan od okrožnih (kresijskih) centralnih organov pridobiti t. i. spričevalo izvoljivosti. Tako je bila na mesto župana in magistratnega svetnika lahko izvoljena le oseba, ki je opravila izpit na apelacijskem sodišču in ji je gubernij izdal dekret o primerni kvalifikaciji. S tem je centralna oblast ostro posegla na področje lokalne oz. mestne samouprave. Na čelu mestne samouprave je bil župan s tremi svetniki, ki so skupaj z mestnim tajnikom prevzeli pristojnosti mestnega sodnika, sindika in pisarja. Izvoljena ožja skupina je dobila ime magistrat. Župan in mestni organi so bili stalno plačani državni uradniki in zato ne toliko zastopniki meščanstva kot organi deželnega kneza, s čimer so postali bolj ali manj le izvrševalci ukazov in nalog državnih oblasti. Od leta 1808 je župane večjih mest imenoval cesar neposredno.

V času Ilirskih provinc (1809–1813) so Francozi na področju lokalne samouprave v večjih mestih (med katere je spadala tudi Ljubljana) ustanovili komune (merije), ki jim je predsedoval župan – mer. Njim so bili dodeljeni

pristavi (adjonti) in svetniki. Komune oz. "francoske" občine niso imele prave avtonomije, predstavljale so le splošno upravno oblastvo najnižje stopnje.

Po odhodu Francozov iz Ljubljane konec leta 1813 je bila na ozemlju bivših Ilirskih provinc obnovljena avstrijska oblast, vendar popolna vzpostavitev starega stanja ni bila mogoča. Na najnižjem nivoju uprave so formalno odpravili organizacijo komun, dejansko pa ne, saj so na njihovi podlagi ustanovili tako imenovane glavne občine, "Hauptgemeinden". V Ljubljani, ki se je od drugih mest razlikovala po tem, da je bila deželno glavno mesto, je bil vzpostavljen upravno-ekonomski magistrat kot državna politična oblast za mesto, na čelu katerega je bil župan, ki ga je imenoval cesar. Njegove pristojnosti vse do srede 19. stoletja niso bile natančno določene.

Sreda 19. stoletja pa je pomenila korak naprej na področju organizacije mestne uprave. Sprejeta so bila pravila oziroma "redi", ki so uvedli temelje moderne mestne uprave. Ljubljana je kot deželno glavno mesto dobila svoj (lastni) občinski red, takrat imenovan "Začasna srenjska postava za deželno glavno mesto Ljubljana". Bila je izvzeta iz splošne deželne zakonodaje o občinah in v prenesenem delovnem področju podrejena sprva namestništvom, kasneje deželnim vladam (ko se te oblikujejo) in ne okrajnim glavarstvom. Župana ali "purgermojstra" so volili izmed tridesetčlanskega občinskega odbora. Pri volitvah je moralo biti navzočih najmanj dve tretjini odbornikov, izvoljen pa je bil, če je dobil več kot polovico glasov vseh občinskih odbornikov. Županov mandat je trajal tri leta. Njegovo izvolitev je moral potrditi tudi cesar, kar ni bila samo formalnost. Šele po cesarjevi potrditvi je župan zaprisegel pred občinskim odborom in predstavnikom višje oblasti, kateremu je moral predložiti lastnoročno podpisano prisego. Besedilo zapriseg je bilo v vsem obdobju do leta 1945 zelo podobno: da bodo zvesti cesarju, kasneje kralju, ravnali po ustavi in vestno izpolnjevali zakone. Po zaprisegi je lahko pričel opravljati župansko službo. Imel je namestnika, ki ga je občinski odbor volil po izvolitvi župana. Njegov mandat je trajal eno leto. Nadomeščal je župana, kadar je bil zadržan. Župan je bil neposredni vodja magistrata, ki je bil poleg župana sestavljen še iz petih občinskih odbornikov, izvoljenih izmed članov občinskega odbora za eno leto, ter enega ali po potrebi več svetovalcev in potrebnih pomožnih oseb. Skupaj z magistratom je bil izvršilni organ občine pod nadzorom občinskega odbora. Bil je odgovoren za občinska opravila, razporejal je delo članom magistrata in imel disciplinsko oblast nad mestnimi uradniki. Predstavljal je občino kot moralna oseba na zunaj kakor tudi v civilno-pravnih in upravnih zadevah. Po dolžnosti je izvrševal sklepe občinskega odbora. Če je bil mnenja, da so ti v nasprotju z občinskimi predpisi ali splošno veljavnimi zakoni, je bila njegova dolžnost, da je z izvršitvijo počakal in tak sklep takoj naznanil deželnemu poglavarju.

Župan je skliceval seje, ki so bile praviloma javne. Če je župan ali najmanj šest odbornikov želelo, da jih za javnost zaprejo, so to lahko storili. Praviloma je moral biti navzoč na vsaki seji občinskih odbornikov. Če je kdaj manjkal, je moral biti navzoč njegov namestnik, sicer seja ni bila veljavna. Župan je imel dolžnost sklicati sejo tudi, če je to pisno zahtevala tretjina odbornikov, ali če je tako odredil deželni poglavar. Vse, o čemer so razpravljali na seji, je moralo pisati v zapisniku. Za svoje delo je dobival plačilo in prejemke, ki jih je določil občinski odbor. Opisana določila o županski funkciji so v grobem ostala enaka v vsem obdobju stare Avstrije in so jo tudi preživela.

Leta 1934 je začel veljati Zakon o mestnih občinah, ki je prinesel spremembo poimenovanja predstavnika mesta: naziv župan je zamenjal predsednik mestnega sveta, ki je tedaj štel 54 članov. Mestni občini Ljubljana so se leta 1935 priključile okoliške občine in osnovala se je tako imenovana "Velika Ljubljana". Pred predsednikom mestne občine so bile nove naloge, kako bivšo "agrarno okolico" vključiti v dotodanje poslovanje občine. Zakon je sicer predpisoval, da bodo predsednika s štiriletnim mandatom in dve tretjini članov mestnega sveta volili na splošnem, enakem, neposrednem in javnim glasovanju, tretjino članov mestnega sveta pa bo postavil ban. Vendar do volitev ni prišlo in decembra 1935 so bili z ukazom kraljevih namestnikov imenovani tako predsednik kot tudi vsi člani mestnega sveta. Zaprisegli so pri bogu, da bodo zvesti kralju in domovini, spoštovali ustavne in državne zakone, čuvali državno in narodno enotnost, svoje dolžnosti izvajali točno in vestno zastopali ter branili samoupravne in državne koristi. Vsebinske funkcije župana, ki so ga takrat sicer imenovali predsednik mestne občine, pa se vsebinsko ni spremenila veliko. Še vedno je bil predstavnik mesta v vseh njegovih odnosih in poslih ter tudi izvršilni organ mestnega sveta in šef vse mestne administracije. Skliceval je seje mestnega sveta, ki so bile praviloma javne. Delovanje

mestne samouprave je državna uprava nadzorovala z banom. Predstavnik nadzornega oblastva je imel pravico biti navzoč na sejah mestnega sveta, nadzorno oblastvo pa je smelo kadarkoli pregledati poslovanje mestnih organov in uslužbencev in zahtevati potrebna poročila. Minister za notranje zadeve je lahko razrešil predsednika mestne občine, podpredsednika ali posamezne člane mestnega sveta. Predsedniku občine je bila z mestnim statutom določena stalna odškodnina za opravljanje njegovih dolžnosti kot letna ali mesečna plača.

S pričetkom druge svetovne vojne in z italijansko zasedbo Ljubljane sprva ni prišlo do sprememb, leta 1942 pa je visoki komisar izdal naredbo, da v občinah pokrajine postavijo župane in občinske sosvete. Imenovanje župana s štiriletno mandatno dobo je bilo v pristojnosti visokega komisarja, ki ga je lahko tudi kadarkoli odstavil. Župan je opravljal posle, ki jih je zakon o občinah narekoval predsedniku občine, občinski upravi in občinskemu odboru. Županove odločbe je izvrševal občinski tajnik. Zapisnike sej mestnega sveta so zamenjali županski sklepi. Župan je izdajal sklepe ob sodelovanju generalnega tajnika, obsegali pa so večinoma zadeve mestnih uslužbencev glede rodbinskih doklad, draginskih podpor, pokojnin in taksnih zadev. Med njimi pa sta tudi sklepa o preimenovanju ulic in računskem zaključku. Po kapitulaciji Italije septembra 1943 je bil dotedanji župan imenovan za šefa pokrajinske uprave in do konca vojne je posle župana opravljal generalni tajnik, ker župan ni bil postavljen.

Na drugi strani je med vojno ilegalno oblast v Ljubljani prevzela Osvobodilna fronta in njeni odbori. V mestni upravi so na magistratu organizirali matični odbor, ki je deloval ilegalno in organiziral odpor vse do leta 1945, ko je 9. maja 1945 prevzel oblast kot magistratni osvobodilni odbor. Prvi narodnoosvobodilni odbor kot oblastni organ so v Ljubljani izvolili 27. julija 1945 in s tem je prenehal delovati tudi magistratni osvobodilni odbor.

Po osvoboditvi leta 1945 so prevzeli oblast ljudski odbori na različnih stopnjah, od kraja do republike; v mestih so bili mestni ljudski odbori. Ljudski odbori so bili izvoljeni predstaviški organi, ki so izmed sebe izvolili izvršilni odbor kot kolegijski organ. Ta je izvrševal (opravljal) naloge, ki so pripadale odborom po ustavi in zakonih. Ljudski odbori so bili "najvišji organi državne oblasti" v zadevah lokalnega pomena, izvoljeni pa so bili za tri leta. Pristojnosti in naloge mestnih odborov lokalnega pomena so bile med drugim: gradnja in upravljanje zgradb in stanovanj, pospeševanje, razvoj in širitev razsvetljave in ogrevanja, urejanje mestnega prometa, ustanavljanje hotelov, zdravstvenih ustanov, zavetišč, kopališč, kinematografov, knjižnic in drugih javnih ustanov. Prisego so župan in odborniki opravili na prvem zasedanju ljudskega odbora. Bila je enaka za vso državo in je bila leta 1946 objavljena v Splošnem zakonu o ljudskih odborih.

Predsednik ljudskega odbora je bil torej predstavnik državne oblasti na lokalni ravni in je moral biti zato član komunistične partije. Formalno so bili člani ljudskega odbora odgovorni volivcem, ki so jih lahko tudi odpoklicali, dejansko pa nadrejenim ljudskim odborom (republiški in zvezni skupščini). Ljubljano je vodil 63-članski mestni "plenum", v izvršni odbor pa je bilo izvoljenih 16 članov. Prvič so dobile aktivno in pasivno volilno pravico tudi ženske in v prvi mestni plenum je bilo izvoljenih devet odbornic, od teh sta bili dve v izvršnem odboru.

S prevzemanjem gospodarstva v roke države (mesta), večanjem upravnih nalog in administrativnim vodenjem gospodarstva se je večalo število članov izvršnega odbora. Leta 1948 se je število članov mestnega ljudskega odbora povečalo na 120 (od tega 12 žensk), izvolili pa so 18-članski izvršni odbor. Vsi člani izvršnega odbora so bili od takrat polno zaposleni in so prejeli plačo. Predsednik izvršnega odbora je bil istočasno tudi sekretar mestnega komiteja KPS (v letih od 1948 do 1951).

Z opuščanjem administrativnega gospodarstva se je tudi zmanjševalo število članov izvršnega odbora, ki je od leta 1951 štel le še 12 članov, predsednik pa ni bil več obenem sekretar Mestnega komiteja KPS. S tem je bila formalno izvedena ločitev oblastne in politične funkcije, ostalo pa je načelo, da mora biti predsednik ljudskega odbora član komunistične partije.

Splošni zakon o ljudskih odborih je leta 1952 ukinil izvršne odbore, vso oblast je prevzel ljudski odbor, ki je moral na svojih sejah odločati o vseh pomembnejših zadevah mesta. Število sej in obseg zapisnikov sta se izjemno povečala, vse upravne in druge funkcije pa je opravljal predsednik ljudskega odbora (in ne več izvršnega sveta). Tega leta se je število odbornikov zvišalo na 137. Mestni ljudski odbor je bil razdeljen na mestni zbor in zbor proizvajalcev, ki sta imela seje vsak zase in nato še skupne; na vseh sejah pa so morali sprejeti odloke s popolnoma enakim besedilom.

Leta 1955 je bil mestni ljudski odbor ukinjen in ustanovljen Okrajni ljudski odbor Ljubljana in novi občinski ljudski odbori. V novem okraju je bilo 23 občin, od tega kar devet mestnih. Za opravljanje skupnih zadev mestnega urbanističnega, komunalnega in socialno-ekonomskega življenja je bil ustanovljen Mestni svet Ljubljana, ki je bil v začetku le posvetovalni organ in je dajal občinskim skupščinam priporočila.

Z leti so se pristojnosti mestnega sveta večale in leta 1964 so sprejeli Statut mesta Ljubljane. Mestni svet je sicer lahko izdajal odloke, izvrševali pa so jih občinski organi, deloma pa tudi organi mestnega sveta. Imel je 65 članov, njihov mandat je trajal štiri leta. Izmed sebe so izvolili predsednika in enega ali dva podpredsednika. Predsednik mestnega sveta je predstavljal mestni svet in zastopal mesto, skliceval in vodil seje, skrbel za izvrševanje sklepov in opravljal druge zadeve, ki so mu bile poverjene. Območje mesta Ljubljane je obsegalo območje petih mestnih občin: Ljubljana Bežigrad, Ljubljana Center, Ljubljana Moste-Polje, Ljubljana Šiška in Ljubljana Vič-Rudnik. Poslovnik je določal, da odborniki dajo in nato podpišejo slovesno izjavo na prvi seji skupščine. Odbornik, ki ni bil navzoč, je podal slovesno izjavo kasneje pred predsednikom mestne skupščine, ki je o tem poročal skupščini.

Po novih ustavnih amandmajih se je aprila 1969 mestni svet preimenoval v mestno skupščino. Skupščina je imela dva zbora: mestni zbor in zbor delovnih skupnosti, skupaj sta štela sto odbornikov. Statut Skupščine mesta Ljubljane je podrobno določil pravice mesta v zadevah iz pristojnosti občin, ki so bile skupnega pomena (npr. urbanistični plan, komunalno in stanovanjsko gospodarstvo, skrb za srednje šolstvo in domove itd.). Mestna skupščina je sprejemala mestni proračun, za posebne naloge pa je lahko ustanavljala sklade ali razpisala samoprispevke.

Nova ustava je leta 1974 določila tudi novo sestavo mestne skupščine. Sestavljali so jo trije zbori: zbor združenega dela (80 delegatov), zbor občin (40 delegatov) in družbenopolitični zbor (30 delegatov), kar je zelo upočasnilo in zapletlo delo. Skupščina je izvolila predsednika skupščine in oblikovala 15-članski izvršni svet za mandatno obdobje štirih let.

Razdelitev mesta na pet občin in skupščine na tri zборе je trajala vse do novega Zakona o lokalni samoupravi decembra 1993, ki je na nivoju mesta uvedel razlikovanje med državnimi in samoupravnimi organi. Prve neposredne volitve župana so potekale 4. decembra 1994. Mesto se je januarja 1995 združilo v Mestno občino Ljubljana, ki ji je spet načeloval župan, saj se je neformalni naziv župan za predsednika ohranjal vsa povojna leta. Mestni svet, ki ga vodi župan, ima 45 članov. Župan predstavlja mestni svet, ga sklicuje in vodi njegove seje, ima tudi pravico, da zadrži objavo splošnega akta, če meni, da je nezakonit. Županove pristojnosti so med drugim: gospodarjenje s premoženjem, skrb za izvajanje odločitev mestnega sveta, določitev sistemizacije delovnih mest, imenovanje podžupanov in direktorja mestne uprave, odločanje o upravnih zadevah iz pristojnosti mestnega sveta. Župan je izvoljen na neposrednih in tajnih volitvah, zato glede svojega mandata ni odvisen od mestnega sveta, mestni svet in volivci ga ne morejo odpoklicati. Nova zakonodaja je ostro razmejila med državnimi in lokalnimi nalogami – nove občine imajo pristojnosti samo v lokalnih zadevah, državne zadeve pa opravljajo upravne enote, ki se po velikosti teritorija prekrivajo z nekdanjimi občinami.

MAYOR, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CITY

Prior to 1504, the function of mayor in Ljubljana was performed by the city judge, who carried out various administrative tasks in addition to the judicial function. His term of office lasted a year. The first documentary evidence of a Ljubljana city judge (Urban Pucel) dates from 1269. The city authorities in the “pre-mayoral” period consisted of the city judge and inner (12 members) and outer (24 members) councils. The inner council represented the interests of the wealthier citizens and was actually the only real authority in the city (a kind of city government), and the outer council had far fewer competencies. In addition, from 1472, an ‘assembly’ functioned, numbering 64 members drawn from the wider band of citizens. At the time of each “election”, the outer council, as the wider body, had the right to recall a specific number of members from the inner council as the narrower body, whereupon the inner council itself appointed (co-opted) new members from the wider council, though it could not choose the members who had just been recalled. The system is called ‘mutation’. Mutation was ended in the Ljubljana inner council by decree of Emperor Ferdinand of 7 December 1628 and from then on, members of the inner council served for life. Mutation was ended on the outer council in mid-1692.

On 29 February 1504, King Maximilian I issued a document in Augsburg allowing Ljubljana to elect its own mayor as the highest political and administrative body for administrative tasks. The city judge thus thenceforth performed only judicial business, and the mayor administrative. Both served for a year; but they could be re-elected to the post. Mayors were elected on the Friday before the feast of St Marjeta (20 July) and judges on the Feast of St James (25 July). It must be said in this connection that the division between the judge and the mayor was sensible in older times, when the judge represented the city’s feudal lord (in this case the provincial overlord), and the citizens elected the mayor. So there were fairly often mayors in older Habsburg towns. Although Ljubljana already had the right to elect the city judge very early, it was relatively late in obtaining the right to a mayor compared to other provincial centres of Inner Austria, and then more for reasons of prestige than urgent need. Nevertheless, at that time it was the only urban settlement in Carniola which could elect a

mayor as the highest holder of urban autonomy, since other Carniolan towns and markets continued to elect only a town or market judge. The mayor, in the words of the document of King Maximilian from 1504 "had to keep in mind the honour and advantage of the ruler and his own city and to do everything that is a mayor's right, duty and custom". At the time of election, he also had to take an oath. The emperor ordered priests, the nobility and serfs not to obstruct the mayor in any way in the performance of his duty.

At the time of the Reformation, whose adherents included Ljubljana mayors, the provincial overlord through the Vicedom interfered in the election of mayors and tried to ensure the election of a Catholic, in which he was not always successful because of the Protestant majority on the city council. With growing absolutism after the end of the counter-Reformation, pressure from the provincial overlord on the city administration did not cease but, nevertheless, in this period there was no open conflict and Ljubljana, like other Inner Austrian cities and towns, retained some degree of autonomous city self-government right up to the end of the 18th century. The city still sought and obtained confirmation of its old rights and freedoms from the provincial overlord. What was considered an "exemplary" Ljubljana mayor and what his main tasks were is shown by an instruction from the Emperor to the City of Ljubljana from 1718. The mayor must thus not abuse his influence in the election of the new mayor, he had to ensure that requests received were speedily submitted to the city council; and he had to ensure that decrees of higher authorities were realised as quickly as possible. The mayor had also to take care that all his advisors took part at sessions, that any quarrel in the city administration was quickly settled; and he had also to prevent any "harmful enmity and calumny". Similarly, he had to open all decrees received from higher authorities in the presence of the city council or, if it was not possible to call them, at least in the presence of the city judge, clerk and two or three councillors; and later he had to read the content of decrees to the city council. At each session, he had to invite the outer councillors in order of the "advisory table". Sessions could also be attended at most by the deputy almshouse master and treasurer. The mayor had to allow representatives and those authorised by the outer council and municipalities to meet whenever they wished. All city officials who conducted any financial business had to submit an account of business to the mayor each year. The custom is also interesting that the mayor, if he wished to travel out of the city had to obtain the consent of the inner council and to appoint a deputy for this time. All sessions of the city council had to take place in the city hall. The mayor was not allowed to issue any decree or to borrow anything without the knowledge of the city council, nor to expropriate, sell or gift anything of the city's; he had to ensure the repayment of city loans and enforce debts to the city. The annual resignation of the mayor took place in such a way that the inner council sent two of its members to the current mayor to accompany him in ceremonial procession to the city hall. The mayor resigned his service with a speech and handed over the badges of office: a leather bag in which city documents and more important records were stored, the keys to the city and the city chest. The city judge then thanked him for his work, whereupon two members of the inner council accompanied him again home.

The aforementioned arrangement was retained right up to the end of the 18th century, when the absolutist ruler at the beginning of the eighties of the 18th century very radically encroached in the sphere of local or city autonomy, as in other areas of social and political life. Already in the autumn of 1783, he issued an order on the transformation of city administration on Austrian territory; first for the capital city of Vienna.

Changes were prepared for Ljubljana from the end of 1783 to the beginning of 1785. During an examination of the city economy, they established poor business with the city finances and great indebtedness of the city; the city debt amounted to around 160,000 goldinars. So in 1785, the period ended that had begun in 1504, when the city judge and mayor headed Ljubljana self-government. In this period, the function of city judge was completely abolished. From then on, a mayor had to obtain from the district central bodies a 'certificate of electability'. So only a person who had passed an examination at the appellate court and to whom the governor had issued a decree of suitable qualification could be elected to the positions of mayor and town councillor. The central authorities thus severely encroached on the sphere of local or city self-government. At the head of city government was a mayor with three councillors who, together with the city secretary, took over the competencies of the city judge, legal advisor and clerk. The elected narrow group were called the Magistrat. The mayor and the city bodies were full-time paid state officials and therefore not so much representatives of the citizens as bodies of the provincial overlord, whereby they became more or less only the executors of orders and tasks of the state authorities. From 1808, the emperor directly appointed the mayors of the larger towns.

At the time of the Illyrian Province (1809-1813), the French founded *komune* (*merije*) in the sphere of local government in larger towns (of which Ljubljana was one). These were presided over by a mayor – *mer*. They were allocated a qualified clerk (*adjont*) and councillors. The communes or “French municipalities” did not have real autonomy, they merely represented a lower level general administrative authority.

After the departure of the French from Ljubljana at the end of 1813, Austrian authority was re-asserted on the territory of the former Illyrian Provinces, but it was not possible entirely to reinstate the old conditions. At the lower level of administration, the organisation of communes was formally abolished, but in practice not, since they founded so-called main municipalities “*Hauptgemeinden*” on their basis. In Ljubljana, which differed from other towns in having been a provincial capital, an administrative-economic Magistrat was established as the state political authority for the town, at the head of which was a mayor appointed by the emperor. His competencies were not precisely defined right up to the mid-19th century.

There was a step forward in the sphere of the organisation of city administration in the middle of the 19th century. Rules or “orders” were adopted, which introduced the foundation of modern city administration. As a provincial capital, Ljubljana obtained (its own) municipal order, at that time called “Temporary community statute for the provincial capital Ljubljana”. It was extracted from the general provincial legislation on municipalities and was subordinate in the transferred fields of work initially to the governorship and later to the provincial government (when these were formed) and not the district board.

Mayors or “*purgermojsters*” were elected from among the thirty member municipal council. At least two thirds of councillors had to be present at elections, and a mayor was elected if he received more than half of the votes of all municipal councillors. The mayor’s term of office lasted three years. The emperor also had to approve his election, which was not a mere formality. Only after the emperor’s approval had been received did the mayor take the oath of office before the municipal council and representatives of higher authorities, to whom he had to submit his signed oath. The text of the oath was very similar throughout this period until 1945: that they will be faithful to the emperor, later the king, behave according to the constitution and conscientiously fulfil the law. After taking the oath, he could begin to perform the mayoral functions. He had a deputy, whom the municipal council elected after the election of the mayor. His term of office was one year. He replaced the mayor whenever the latter was detained.

The mayor was the direct head of the Magistrat, which consisted, in addition to the mayor, of five municipal councillors elected from among the members of the municipal council for one year, and one or more advisors as required, together with the necessary auxiliary staff. Together with the Magistrat, the executive body of the municipality was under the supervision of the municipal council. It was responsible for municipal tasks, it allocated work to members of the Magistrat and had disciplinary authority over city officials. He was the moral representative of the municipality to the outside world as well as in civil law and official matters. Ex officio, he executed the decisions of the municipal council. If he was of the opinion that these were in conflict with municipal regulations or laws of general validity, it was his responsibility to delay implementation and immediately to acquaint the provincial head of such a decision.

The mayor called sessions, which were generally held in public. If the mayor or at least six councillors wished it to be closed to the public, they could do this. He generally had to be present at all meetings of municipal councillors. If he was ever absent, his deputy had to be present or the session was not valid. The mayor also had the responsibility of calling sessions if this was demanded by one third of the councillors or if this was ordered by the provincial head. Everything discussed at a session had to be entered in the minutes. He received a salary and benefits for his work, which the municipal council decided.

The aforementioned provisions of the mayoral function were roughly the same in all periods of old Austria, and they even survived it.

In 1934, the Urban Municipalities Act took effect, which brought changes to the appointment of representatives of the city: the title of mayor was replaced by president of the municipal council, which now numbered 54 members. In 1935, the surrounding municipalities were joined to the urban municipality of Ljubljana and it was planned to call the enlarged municipality “Great Ljubljana”. The president of the urban municipality was faced with the new task of how to include the formerly “agrarian environment” in the business to date of the municipality. The law prescribed that the president, with a four year term of

office, and two thirds of the members of the urban council would be elected at general, equal, direct and public voting, and a third of the urban council would be appointed by the Ban. However, elections were not held, and in December 1935, by order of the king's viceroy, both the president and all members of the city council were appointed. They took a sworn oath that they would be faithful to the king and country, respect the constitution and state law, protect state and national integrity, perform their duties exactly, and faithfully represent and defend local government and state benefit. The content of the function of mayor did not change a great deal, although he was then called president of the urban municipality. He was still the representative of the city in all of its relations and business, as well as the executive body of the city council and head of the entire city administration. He called meetings of the city council, which were normally public. The state administration supervised the operation of city government through the Ban. The representative of supervisory authority had the right to be present at sessions of the city council, and the supervisory authority could inspect the business of city bodies and officials at any time and demand necessary reports. The minister of internal affairs could dismiss the president of the city municipality, the vice-president or individual members of the city council.

The city statute specified regular compensation for the president of the municipality for performing his duties, in the form of an annual or monthly salary.

With the start of the Second World War and the Italian occupation of Ljubljana, there was at first no change, but in 1942, the high commissioner issued an order that mayors and municipal advisory committees must be set up in municipalities of the Province of Ljubljana. The appointment of mayors with a four-year term of office was within the competence of the high commissioner, who could also dismiss them at any time. The mayor performed the business that the Municipalities Act had determined for the president of a municipality, municipal administrations and municipal councils. The municipal secretary executed the mayor's decisions. Minutes of sessions of the city council were replaced by decisions of the mayor. The mayor issued decisions in collaboration with a general secretary, and they embraced for the most part matters of city employees in relation to family allowances, cost of living benefits, pensions and such matters. They include also decisions on renaming streets and final accounts. After the capitulation of Italy in September 1943, the then mayor was appointed head of the provincial administration and, until the end of the war, the business of the mayor was performed by the general secretary, because no mayor was appointed before the war ended.

On the other hand, during the war, the Liberation Front and its various committees took illegal authority. In the city administration they organised a central committee at the Magistrat, which operated illegally and organised resistance right up to 1945, when on 9 May 1945 authority was taken by the Magistrat liberation committee. The first national liberation committee as an executive body was elected on 27 July 1945 in Ljubljana and the Magistrat liberation committee also ceased to operate.

After the liberation in 1945, authority was taken by people's committees at various levels, from local to republican; in towns they were urban people's committees. The people's committees were elected representative bodies, which elected from among themselves an executive committee as a collegiate body. This performed the tasks that accrued to the committees under the constitution and laws. People's committees were the "highest bodies of state authority" in matters of local importance, and they were elected for three years. The competencies and tasks of urban committees of local importance included: building and managing buildings and housing, stimulating, developing and extending lighting and heating, regulating urban transport, founding hotels, health institutions, shelters, public baths, cinemas, libraries and other public institutions. The mayor and councillors took an oath at the first session of the people's committee. It was the same for the entire state and was published in 1946 in the General Act on People's Committees.

The president of a people's committee was therefore a representative of state authority on a local level and had thus to be a member of the communist party. Formally, members of the people's committees were responsible to the electors, who could also dismiss them, but actually they were subordinate to people's committees (republican and federal assemblies). Ljubljana was led by a 63-member city "plenum", and 16 members were elected to the executive committee. Women for the first time obtained both active and passive voting rights and nine female councillors were elected to the first city plenum, of which two were elected to the executive committee.

With the economy being taken into the hands of the state (city), and the increase in the administrative tasks and administrative management of the economy, the number of members of the executive committee increased. In 1948, the number of members of the city people's committee was increased to 120 (of which 12 were women), and an 18-member executive committee was elected. All members of the executive committee from then on were employed full-time and received a salary. The president of the executive was simultaneously also secretary of the city committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia (CPS) (from 1948 to 1951). With the abandonment of the administrative economy, the number of members of the executive committee was also reduced, and from 1951 numbered only 12 members, and the president was no longer also secretary of the city committee CPS. The division of executive and political functions was thus formally introduced, but the principle remained that the president of the people's committee must be a member of the Communist Party. The General Act on People's Council's abolished executive committees in 1952, and all authority was taken by the people's committee, which had to decide at its sessions on all important matters of the city. The number of sessions and the extent of the minutes increased enormously, and all other administrative and other functions were performed by the president of the people's committee (and no longer of the executive committee). The number of councillors was increased in that year to 137. The city people's committee was divided into a city committee and a committee of producers, which had sessions separately and then together; and at all sessions they had to adopt decisions with exactly the same text.

In 1955, the city people's committee was abolished and a District People's Committee Ljubljana was founded, and new municipal people's committees. There were 23 municipalities in the new district, of which nine were urban. The City Council of Ljubljana was founded for performing common matters of the city's urban planning, public utility and socio-economic life, which was initially only an advisory body and made recommendations to the municipal assembly.

Over the years, the competencies of the city council were increased and in 1964, a Statute of the City of Ljubljana was adopted. The city council could issue decisions, but they were implemented by municipal bodies, as well as partially by bodies of the city council. It had 65 members and its term of office was four years. They elected a president and one or two vice-presidents from among their own number. The president of the city council presided over the city council and represented the city, called and chaired sessions, ensured the implementation of decisions and performed other tasks entrusted to him. The territory of the City of Ljubljana covered the area of five urban municipalities: Ljubljana Bežigrad, Ljubljana Center, Ljubljana Moste-Polje, Ljubljana Šiška and Ljubljana Vič-Rudnik. Standing orders determined that councillors make and then sign a formal declaration at the first session of the assembly. A councillor who was not present made a formal declaration later, in front of the president of the city assembly, who then reported on this to the assembly. After new constitutional amendments, the city council was renamed in April 1969 the city assembly. The assembly had two chambers: a city chamber and a chamber of working communities, and together they numbered 100 councillors. The Statute of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana specified in detail the rights of the city in matters within competencies of the municipalities that were of common importance (e.g. urban planning, public utilities and housing, provision of secondary education etc.). The city assembly adopted the city budget, and it could establish funds or call for self ("voluntary")-contributions.

The new constitution of 1974 also specified a new composition of the city assembly. It was made up of three chambers: chamber of associated labour (80 delegates), chamber of municipalities (40 delegates) and socio-political chamber (30 delegates), which very much delayed and complicated work. The assembly elected a president of the assembly and created a 15-member executive council for a term of office of four years.

The division of the city into five municipalities and an assembly into three chambers lasted until the new Local Government Act, of December 1993, which on the level of the city introduced a distinction between state and local government bodies. The first direct elections of a mayor took place on 4 December 1994. The city was reunited in January 1995 into the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana, which was again headed by a mayor, although the informal title of mayor had actually been retained throughout the post-war years. The city council, which is lead by the mayor, has 45 members. The mayor presides over the city council, calls its meetings, chairs its sessions, and she or he also has the right to restrain promulgation of a general act if she or he believes that it is illegal. The mayor's competencies include management of assets, ensuring implementation of

decisions of the city council, determining the allocation of working posts, appointing the deputy mayors and director of the city administration, and deciding on administrative matters within the competence of the city council. The mayor is elected at direct, secret elections, so is not dependent on the city council in relation to her or his term of office, and she or he cannot be dismissed by either the city council or electors. The new legislation sharply distinguished between state and local tasks – new municipalities only have competencies in local matters, and state matters are performed by administrative units which, in terms of size of territory, cover the former municipalities.

LANTHERI/LANTHIERI GREGOR LADNER/LAGNER LENART PRAUNSPERGER OSKAR SETTENFELDER JANEZ LINDAUER WOLF MEDIČ/MEDITSCH MATEVŽ PRANG JURIJ TATZEL

STANDINAT ANTON LANTHERI/LANTHIERI WOLF POSCH JURIJ GERING PANKRČIJ LUSTALLER VILJEM PRAUNSPERGER PETER REICHER VID KHISL JANEZ WEILHAMER

ANG GEBHART JANEZ DORN JURIJ TIFFRER MIHAEL FRANKOVIČ BLAŽ ZAMRL/SAMRL MARKO PREGL LENART HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN MIHAEL VODOPIVEC JANEZ PFANNER/

ER GAŠPER HOCHSTETTER MARKO STETTNER WOLF GARTNER JAKOB DE CURTON ANDREJ VALCH/LAH, VOLKH VENTORINO TRAVISAN MIHAEL ROSEN MARTIN SCHÖBERL

FEICHTINGER ANDREJ HREN/KHREEN, CHRÖN JOŽEF ČAVEL/TSCHAULL ADRIJAN ŠALITINGER MIHAEL PREISS JANEZ VODOPIVEC JANEZ SONCE JANEZ KRSTNIK BERNARDIN

NELLI) ADAM EPPICH ADAM WEISS JANEZ KRSTNIK VERBEC JURIJ VIDIČ/WIDITSCH HORACIJ CARMINELLI ANDREJ STROBL KRIŠTOF OTTHO GREGOR KUNSTL MARKO

ÜTZ PL. WIZENSTEIN FRANC CIRIANI LUDVIK SCHÖNLEBL (SCHÖNLEBEN) JURIJ BETAŠ/WERTASCH, PL. SCHARFFENEG JANEZ RERINGER, PL. RERENBURG JANEZ MARIJA PIŠKON/

N JANEZ KRSTNIK DOLNIČAR/THALNITSCHER JANEZ JERNEJ BOSIO GABRIEL EDER L. EDENBUR MATIJA DE GIORGIO FRANC PL. GRAFFENHUEBER JANEZ KRIŠTOF PUCHER/

ER PL. PUCHENTHALL JANEZ ANTON JANEŽIČ JAKOB HERENDLER JANEZ FLORIAN GAFFENHAIDEN MATIJA KRISTIJAN/CHRISTIAN ANTON RAAB JURIJ AMBROŽ KAPUSS FRANC

Ž PEER JANEZ MIHAEL KUK MATIJA BARTHALOTTI JANEZ JURIJ PILGRAM ANTON FRANC KSAVER WAGNER JANEZ FRIDERIK EGGER JOŽEF POTOČNIK PETER FISTER ANTON

BNIK JOŽEF KOKALJ ANTON CODELLI PL. FLACHENFELD JANEZ/JOHANN ROZMAN JANEZ/JOHANN NEPOMUK HRADECKY JANEZ/JOHANN FISCHER MATIJA/MATHIAS BURGER

L AMBROŽ ETBIN HENRIK COSTA JOŽEF/JOSIP SUPPAN KARL DEŽMAN/DESCHMAN ANTON LASCHAN PL. MOORLAND PETER PL. GRASELLI IVAN HRIBAR IVAN TAVČAR

MIT PERIČ DINKO PUC VLADIMIR RAVNIHAR JURO ADLEŠIČ LEON RUPNIK PAVEL LUNAČEK FRAN ALBREHT MATIJA MALEŽIČ JAKA AVŠIČ HELI MODIČ MARIJAN DERMASTIA

N JENKO MARJAN TEPINA MIHA KOŠAK TONE KOVIČ MARJAN ROŽIČ TINA TOMIČ NUŠA KERŠEVAN JOŽE STRGAR DIMITRIJ RUPEL VIKTORIJA POTOČNIK DANICA SIMŠIČ



Voščeni pečat mesta Ljubljane iz leta 1534 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1534 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ LANTHERI/LANTHIERI

župan: 1504/05
trgovec

mayor: 1504/05
merchant

Za prvega ljubljanskega župana je bil, potem ko je bila Ljubljani 29. februarja 1504 podeljena pravica voliti župana, izvoljen dotedanji mestni sodnik Janez Lantheri. Lantheriji so izvirali iz Bergama. Trgovali so z železom. O prvem ljubljanskem županu Janezu Lantheriju ni ohranjenih nobenih zapiskov oziroma listin. Prvi ljubljanski, v listinah omenjeni župan je bil šele njegov naslednik Lenart Praunsperger. Zaradi izgube prve knjige zapisnikov ljubljanskega mestnega sveta iz obdobja med letoma 1504 do 1521 imamo velike težave z ugotavljanjem, kdo so bili župani v tem obdobju, še zlasti glede točne datacije njihovega županovanja. Zato nobena lista županov (niti zapisana z zlatimi črkami na marmornati plošči na ljubljanskem magistratu) ni povsem natančna oz. zgodovinsko popolnoma verodostojna.

V tem času je imela Ljubljana takšen obseg kot v prvi polovici 13. stoletja; obsegala je obzidano mesto pod Gradom, ki je segalo od današnjega Čevljarskega mosta oz. Tranče do konca osrednje ljubljanske tržnice. Vzporedno sta se razvijala tudi Stari trg in na nasprotni strani Ljubljanice ob rečnem pristanišču na Bregu Novi trg. K mestu je spadala še nemška viteška

The first Ljubljana mayor to be elected after Ljubljana was granted the right to elect a mayor, on 29 February 1504, was the then city judge, Janez Lantheri. The Lantheri family came from Bergamo, and traded in iron. No notes or documents have been preserved about the first Ljubljana mayor Janez Lantheri. The first documented Ljubljana mayor was his successor, Lenart Praunsperger. Because of the loss of the first book of minutes of the Ljubljana city council, for the period from 1504 to 1521, we have great difficulty in establishing who the mayors were in this period, in particular in relation to the exact dates of their terms of office. So no list of mayors (not even inscribed in gold letters on the marble plaque on Ljubljana city hall) is entirely exact or historically fully reliable. At that time, Ljubljana had a similar size as in the first half of the 13th century, embracing the walled town below the castle, which extended from today's Čevljarski most, or Tranča, to the end of the central Ljubljana market. Stari trg and, on the other side of the Ljubljanica beside the river landing stage on Breg, Novi trg, developed in parallel. The prebend of the Teutonic Knights beside the old walls of



komenda ob starem emonskem obzidju. Tako je jedro stare Ljubljane tvorilo področje desnega brega reke Ljubljanice tik pod Gradom.

Tudi sedež župana in mestne uprave je bil leta 1504 že na sedanji lokaciji mestne hiše oz. magistrata; tu so ga postavili šele leta 1484. Takrat je bil prostorsko pomaknjen precej bolj proti trgu kot je danes. Mestno hišo so barokizirali leta 1718. Pred letom 1484 je bil sedež ljubljanske mestne oblasti (mestnega sveta in mestnega sodnika) na Tranči.

Emona belonged to the city. So the core of old Ljubljana was the area on the right bank of the river Ljubljanica immediately below the castle.

The seat of the mayor and the city administration was also at the present location of the city hall, or 'Magistrat'; it had only been put here in 1484. At that time, it was positioned considerably more towards the square than it is today. The city hall was given a baroque appearance in 1718. Prior to 1484, the seat of the Ljubljana city authorities (town council and city judge) had been at Tranca.



Rodbinski grb družine Ladner / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Ladner / Valvasor /

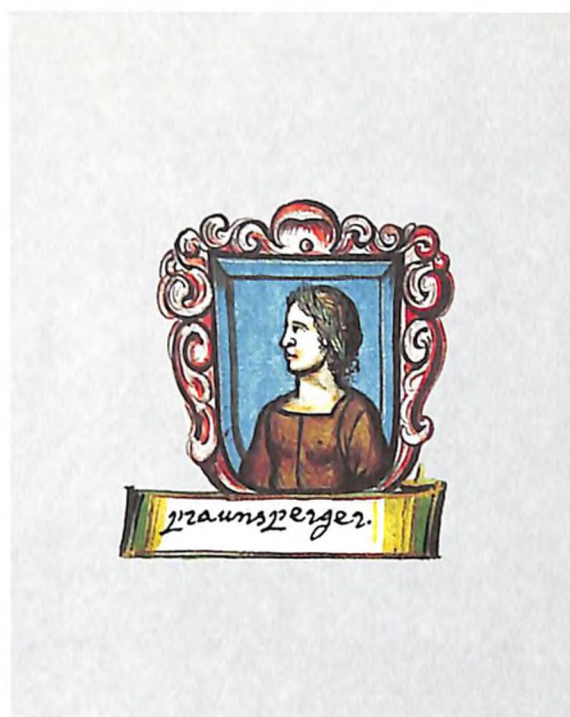
GREGOR LADNER / LAGNER

župan: 1505/06

mayor: 1505/06

V času županovanja Gregorja Ladnerja je bil leta 1506 v Ljubljani velik požar, v katerem so pogorele vse listine, ki so izkazovale različne škofijske privilegije.

There was a major fire in Ljubljana during the mayorship of Gregor Ladner, in 1506, in which all documents proving diocesan privileges were burnt.



Rodbinski grb družine Praunsperger / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Praunsperger / Valvasor /

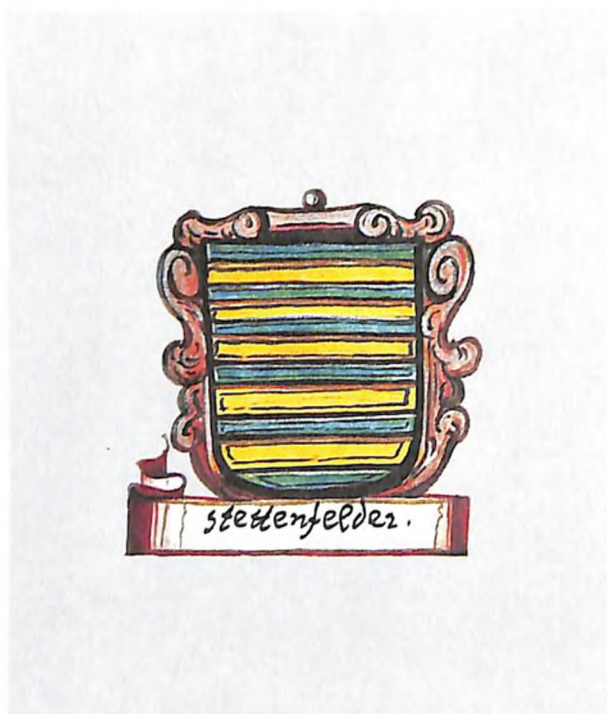
LENART PRAUNSPERGER

župan: 1506/07
trgovec

mayor: 1506/07
merchant

Kot ljubljanski župan je Lenart Praunsperger naveden v listini ključarjev sv. Rešnjega telesa krojaškega ceha v Ljubljani, ki ima datum 28. avgust 1506. Županoval naj bi od 10. julija 1506 do 9. julija 1507. Preden je postal župan je bil v letih 1497, 1498 in 1500 mestni sodnik. Poslovno in sorodstveno so bili Praunspergerji zelo povezani z Lantheriji.

Lenart Praunsperger is mentioned as Ljubljana mayor in a document of deacons of the Corpus Christi tailor's guild in Ljubljana, dated 28 August 1506. He is said to have been mayor from 10 July 1506 to 9 July 1507. Before being mayor, he was city judge in 1497, 1498 and 1500. The Praunspergers were very closely connected by business and blood with the Lanthers.



Rodbinski grb družine Stettenfelder / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Stettenfelder / Valvasor /

OSKAR STETTENFELDER

župan: 1507/08
mayor: 1507/08

Župana Oskarja Stettenfelderja omenja samo Valvasor in ga doslej nismo zasledili v nobenem drugem ohranjenem arhivskem viru. Verjetno ga Valvasor navaja na osnovi podatka iz tedaj še obstoječe prve knjige zapisnikov ljubljanskega mestnega sveta.

Only Valvasor (first) mentions Oskar Stettenfelder as mayor, and we have been unable so far to trace him in any other preserved archive source. Valvasor probably states it on the basis of data from the then still existing first book of minutes of Ljubljana city council.



Rodbinski grb družine Lindauer / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Lindauer / Valvasor

JANEZ LINDAUER

župan: 1509–1511

mayor: 1509–1511

Janeza Lindauerja prav tako zasledimo le v Valvasorjevem seznamu županov in ga doslej nismo zasledili v nobenem drugem ohranjenem zgodovinskem viru. V času njegovega županovanja je leta 1511 prizadel Kranjsko in Ljubljano močan potres, ki je povzročil ogromno škode.

Janez Lindauer can only be found in Valvasor's list of mayors and to date we have not found him in any other preserved historical source. In 1511, during his term of office, Carniola and Ljubljana were struck by a powerful earthquake, which caused enormous damage.



Rodbinski grb družine Medič / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Medic / Valvasor /

WOLF MEDIČ/MEDITSCH

župan: 1511/12
mayor: 1511/12

Župana Wolfa Mediča omenja le Valvasor, saj za to obdobje še niso ohranjeni zapisniki ljubljanskega mestnega sveta, ki bi dokazovali njegovo županovanje.

Only Valvasor mentions Wolf Medic as mayor, since the minutes of Ljubljana city council from that period, which would prove his period of office, have not been preserved.



Rodbinski grb družine Prang / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Prang / Valvasor /

MATEVŽ PRANG

župan: 1513/14
mayor: 1513/14

Tudi Matevž Prang sodi med župane, ki jih prvi ome-
nja Valvasor, njihove resničnosti, predvsem leta
opravljanja županske funkcije, pa ne moremo pre-
veriti na podlagi zapisnikov ljubljanskega mestnega
sveta.

Matevž Prang is another mayor first mentioned by
Valvasor, whose reality, and above all their term of
office, cannot be checked on the basis of minutes
of Ljubljana city council.



Rodbinski grb družine Tatzel / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Tatzel / Valvasor /

JURIJ TATZEL

župan: 1514/15
mayor: 1514/15

Jurija Tatzla kot župana prvi omenja spet Valvasor, verjetno na osnovi danes izgubljenih zapisnikov mestnega sveta iz obdobja pred letom 1521.

Again, only Valvasor mentions Jurij Tatzel as mayor, probably on the basis of the lost minutes of the city council for the period before 1521.



Rodbinski grb družine Standinat /Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Standinat /Valvasor

JANEZ STANDINAT

/ * ni podatka / roj. / † 1527 /

Janez Standinat

župan: 1511–1516,
1518–1520, 1521/22
trgovec

mayor: 1511–1516,
1518–1520, 1521/22
merchant

V letih 1522/23, 1524/25 in 1526/27 je Janez Standinat naštet med mestnimi svetovalci. Marca 1525 je omenjen tudi kot cerkveni ključar pri stolni cerkvi sv. Nikolaja. Najpomembnejša dogodka v njegovem prvem obdobju županovanja sta bila podelitev kazenskega sodnega reda (Malefičnih svoboščin) za Ljubljano leta 1514, ki danes predstavlja enega redkih ohranjenih primerkov kazenskega mestnega prava v srednjeevropskem prostoru, in izgon Judov iz Ljubljane leto kasneje. Prav tako je v času njegovega prvega županovanja leta 1515 izbruhnil vseslovenski kmečki upor. Tega leta so imeli uporni kmetje zborovanje tudi v Ljubljani, napadli so ljubljanski grad, vendar napad ni uspel. Uporniki so poškodovali le mlin ob Ljubljanici, ki je povzročal poplave.

Janez Standinat is listed among city councillors in 1522/23, 1524/25 and 1526/27. He is also mentioned in March 1525 as church deacon of the cathedral church of sv. Nikolaj. The most important events in his first period as mayor were the granting of the Criminal Judicial Order for Ljubljana of 1514, which is today one of the few preserved examples of criminal urban law in the Central European area, and the expulsion of the Jews from Ljubljana a year later. It was also during his first term of office, in 1515, that the pan-Slovene peasants' revolt broke out. In that year, the rebellious peasants also held gatherings in Ljubljana and attacked the castle, although the attack did not succeed. The rebels only damaged a mill beside the Ljubljanica, which caused flooding.



Vošeni pečat mesta Ljubljane iz leta 1534 / Valvasor /
Wax seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1534 / Valvasor /

ANTON LANTHERI / LANTHIERI

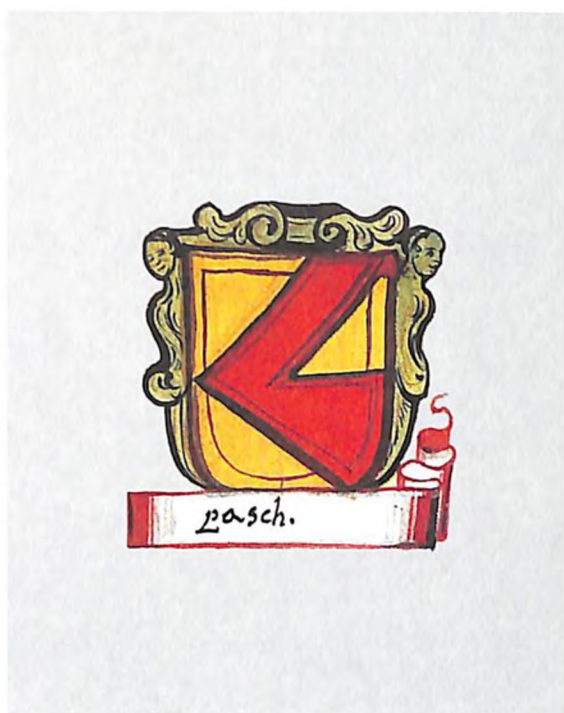
/ * ni podatka / † 1535 pribl. /

Anton Lantheri

župan: 1516, 1517
pisno dokazano:
1522–1524
trgovec
1516, 1517
evidence:
1522–1524
merchant

Najverjetneje je bil Anton Lantheri brat prvega ljubljanskega župana Janeza Lantherija. Najprej je bil 1521/22 notranji svetnik, nato pa župan v letih 1522–1524. Dne 31. marca 1518 mu je cesar Maksimilijan potrdil plemstvo in grb s polmesecem in tremi zvezdami. Županoval je od 11. julija 1522 do 8. julija 1524.

Anton Lantheri was probably the brother of the first Ljubljana mayor, Janez Lantheri. He was first an inner city councillor in 1521/22 and then mayor in 1522–1524. On 31 March 1518, Emperor Maximilian approved his ennobling and a coat-of-arms with a half moon and three stars. He held office from 11 July 1522 to 8 July 1524.



Rodbinski grb družine Posch / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Posch / Valvasor /

WOLF POSCH

/ * ni podatka / *ca. 1500* / †1536 /

župan: 1520/21
trgovec in
zemljiški posestnik

mayor: 1520/21
merchant and
landowner

Wolf Posch je izhajal iz premožne ljubljanske družine. Dobro je znal nemško in italijansko in je trgoval z Reko, Trstom in Beljakom. Veliko je tudi posojal denar in kupčeval z oljem. Župansko funkcijo je opravljal od 6. julija 1520 do 12. julija 1521. Najpomembnejši dogodek njegovega županovanja je bil, ko je nadvojvoda Ferdinand julija 1521 Ljubljani potrdil dotedanje mestne privilegije. Leta 1521 naj bi, tako poroča Valvasor, v Ljubljani postavili stolp in obzidje na Bregu ob Nemških vratih. Prav tako je bil tedaj sezidan tudi okrogli stolp pri Krakovem. Grozila je namreč velika nevarnost turških vpadov.

Wolf Posch came from a landed Ljubljana family. He was fluent in German and Italian and traded with Rijeka, Trieste and Villach. He also loaned money and dealt in oil. He was mayor from 6 July 1520 to 12 July 1521. The most important event during his term was when Archduke Ferdinand confirmed the city privileges to date. In 1521, according to Valvasor, a tower and walls on Breg were erected beside the Teutonic Gate. Similarly, the round tower by Krakova was also then built. There was a great danger of Turkish invasion at that time.



Rodbinski grb družine Gering / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Gering / Valvasor /

JURIJ GERING

/ * ni podatka / † 1535 pribl. /

Jurij Gering

1524–1526
posestnik

1524–1526
landowner

Jurij Gering je začel politično kariero kot notranji svetnik v letih 1521 do 1524, nato je bil dva mandata župan, nato med letoma 1527 in 1530 ponovno notranji svetnik. Večkrat je bil tudi špitalski mojster. Županoval je od 8. julija 1524 do 6. julija 1526. V času Geringovega županovanja so sklenili urediti Ribji trg. V njegov čas segajo tudi začetki protestantizma v Ljubljani. Najpomembnejši dogodek v njegovem županovanju je bil velik požar na Novem trgu 4. maja 1525; nadvojvoda Ferdinand je po požaru dovolil na novo sezidati pogorela Nemška ali križevniška vrata. Takoj po končanem županovanju je bil leta 1526 imenovan za požarnega nadzornika.

Jurij Gering began his political career as an inner councillor from 1521 to 1524, then had two terms as mayor, and between 1527 and 1530 was again an inner councillor. He was also several times master of the almshouse. He was mayor from 8 July 1524 to 6 July 1526. During Gering's term as mayor, the layout of Ribje trg was completed. The beginnings of Protestantism in Ljubljana also occurred in his time. The most important event during his mayorship was the great fire in Novi trg on 4 May 1525; after the fire, Archduke Ferdinand allowed the rebuilding of the burnt Teutonic or Crusader's Gate. Immediately after completing his term as mayor, he was in 1526 appointed fire supervisor.



Rodbinski grb družine Lustaller / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Lustaller / Valvasor

PANKRACIJ LUSTALLER

Pankracij Lustaller

župan: 1526–1528
trgovec in posestnik

mayor: 1526–1528
merchant and landowner

Lustallerji so najverjetneje izvirali iz Dola pri Ljubljani (nemško: Lustall) in naj bi bili slovenskega porekla. Pankracija Lustallerja prvič zasledimo v listinah 28. avgusta 1506, ko je naveden med načelniki bratovščine sv. Rešnjega telesa krojaškega ceha v Ljubljani. Pozneje se je začel ukvarjati s trgovino. Županoval je od 6. julija 1526 do 10. julija 1528. V času njegovega županovanja je bila Ljubljana nenehno ogrožena zaradi turških ropanj, leta 1527 naj bi Turki oplenili in požgali nekaj hiš tudi v predmestju Ljubljane ter pobili in odpeljali v suženjstvo številne prebivalce.

The Lustallers probably came from Dol by Ljubljana (German: Lustall) and are said to have been of Slovene origin. Pankracij Lustaller is first traced in documents of 28 August 1506, when he is mentioned among the heads of the fraternity of the Corpus Christi tailors guild in Ljubljana. He was mayor from 6 July 1526 to 10 July 1528. During his term of office, Ljubljana was under constant threat of Turkish plundering, and in 1527 the Turks are even said to have plundered and burnt some houses in the suburbs of Ljubljana, and killed or taken many people into slavery.



Rodbinski grb družine Praunsperger / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Praunsperger / Valvasor /

VILJEM PRAUNSPERGER

/ *1495 pribl. / †1550 pribl. /

Vilhelm Praunsperger

župan:
1528/29, 1531–1533,
1535/36, 1538/39
trgovec, deželni
davkar, deželni
vicedom,
veleposestnik in
plemič
mayor:
1529, 1531–1533,
1536, 1538–39
provincial
collector,
vicedom,
owner and
bureaucrat

Viljem Praunsperger je bil sin veletrgovca in mestnega sodnika Lenarta Praunspergerja. V času njegovega prvega županovanja je bila zgrajena velika utrdba pred Vicedomskimi vrati. V času drugega županovanja se je mestni svet obrnil na nadvojvodo Ferdinanda s prošnjo, naj Rožna in Hrenovo ulico v Ljubljani dodeli mestni jurisdikciji, v kar je le-ta tudi privolil. Po 20. februarju 1533 so bile hiše in vrtovi ob teh cestah podvrženi ljubljanskemu magistratu kot zemljiški gosposki. Po končanem županovanju je bil med drugim nekaj let tudi kranjski vicedom.

Viljem Praunsperger was the son of the merchant and city judge Lenart Praunsperger. During his first term as mayor, the large fortress in front of Vicedom Gate was built. During his second term, the city council appealed to Archduke Ferdinand V that Rožna and Hrenova streets in Ljubljana be handed over to city jurisdiction, which was granted and after 20 February 1533, the houses and gardens beside these streets were subject to the Ljubljana Magistrat as feudal lord. After completion of mayorship, among other things he was also Vicedom of Carniola.



Voščeni pečat mesta Ljubljane iz leta 1534 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1534 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

PETER REICHER

župan: 1529–1531
trgovec in posestnik
mayor: 1529–1531
merchant and landowner

O Petru Reicherju nimamo veliko podatkov. Decembra 1529 je omenjen kot eden od odposlancev deželnih odborov, katerih posvet je bil sklican v Linzu za december naslednje leto, kjer so razpravljali o pomoči notranjeavstrijskih dežel proti Turkom. Leta 1529 je bila zgrajena velika bastija pred Vice-domskimi vrati pri poznejših kapucinih.

We do not have a lot of data about Peter Reicher. He is mentioned in December 1529 as one of the delegates to the provincial councils, a consultative meeting of which was called in Linz for December the following year, where they discussed assistance from the Inner Austrian lands against the Turks. In 1529, a large bastion was built in front of the Vice-dom Gate, where the Capuchins later were.



Rodbinski grb družine Khisl / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Khisl / Valvasor /

VID KHISL

/ * ni podatka / †1547 /

župan:
1533–1535, 1537/38,
1540–1544, 1545/46
trgovec, steklar
in posestnik

mayor:
1533, 1535, 1537/38,
1540, 1544, 1545, 46
merchant, glassmaker
and landowner

Kariera Vida Khisla v mestnem svetu se je začela po požaru na Novem trgu, ko je bil 6. maja 1524 izvoljen v odbor, ki je uvedel nov način nočne straže in določil stražarnino. Po Valvasorju naj bi bil župan že leta 1533 in 1534, listinsko dokazljivo pa prvič od 6. julija 1537 do 12. julija 1538, drugič od 9. julija 1540 do 11. julija 1544 in tretjič od 10. julija 1545 do smrti, 20. januarja 1547.

Bil je pristaš protestantizma in prvi protestantski župan Ljubljane. Že v dvajsetih letih 16. stoletja je namreč med ljubljanskimi meščani nastal prvi protestantski krožek, ki se je okrepil zlasti v letih delovanja Primoža Trubarja v Ljubljani (1535 do 1547). Tako je tudi mnogo županov od sredine do konca 16. stoletja pripadalo novi veri. Po zaslugi protestantov je bila v Ljubljani v tem času ustanovljena stanovska latinska šola, ki je delovala poleg že uveljavljene šenklavske (katoliške) in nemške protestantske šole. Ustanovljena je bila tudi prva tiskarna (Mandeljčeva). Verske spremembe so se začele kazati tudi v mestnem svetu, iz katerega so protestanti kmalu izrinili katoličane, kar je pomenilo, da so protestantski mestni svetniki tudi za župana izvolili nekoga iz

The career of Vid Khisl in the city council began after the fire in Novi trg, when on 6 May 1524 he was elected to the committee that introduced a new method of night watch and specified a watch fee. According to Valvasor, he was already mayor in 1533 and 1534, but documentary evidence shows this as being first from 6 July 1537 to 12 July 1538, second from 9 July 1540 to 11 July 1544 and third from 10 July 1545 until his death on 20 January 1547.

He was an adherent of Protestantism and the first protestant mayor of Ljubljana. Already in the twenties of the 16th century, namely, the first protestant circle was created among Ljubljana citizens, which was strengthened especially in the years in which Primož Trubar was active in Ljubljana (1535 do 1547). Many mayors from the middle to the end of the 16th century thus adhered to the new faith. Thanks to the Protestants, a professional Latin school was founded in Ljubljana at that time, which functioned in addition to the already established Šenklavec (Catholic) and German Protestant schools. The first printing house was also founded (Mandeljec). The religious changes also began to appear in the city council,



svojih vrst. Čeprav je že leta 1588 deželni knez izdal ukaz, da morajo vsa mesta v mestni upravi zasedati katoličani, Ljubljančani tega ukaza niso dosledno spoštovali vse do okoli leta 1600, ko so se bili protestantski meščani, ki se niso hoteli spreobrniti v katoliško vero, na ukaz deželnega kneza prisiljeni izseliti v protestantske dežele.

from which the Protestants soon expelled Catholics, which meant that the Protestant city councillors also elected someone from their own ranks as mayor. Although in 1588 the provincial overlord issued an order that all positions in the city administration must be occupied by Catholics, the people of Ljubljana did not consistently obey this order right up to around 1600, when Protestant citizens who were not prepared to revert to the Catholic faith, were forced to emigrate to Protestant lands on the orders of the provincial overlord.



Rodbinski grb družine Weilhamer / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Weilhamer / Valvasor /

JANEZ WEILHAMER

Janez Weilhamer

župan:
1536/37, 1539/40
trgovec

mayor:
1536/37, 1539/40
merchant

Janez Weilhamer je bil vnuk mestnega sodnika Janeza Reichlingerja. Župan je bil dvakrat; prvič od 7. julija 1536 do 6. julija 1537 in drugič od 11. julija 1539 do 9. julija 1540. Leta 1536 je bilo v Ljubljani ustanovljeno državno skladišče za sol, ki je monopoliziralo dotlej prosto trgovino s soljo in jo podražilo. Ker so mesto in kranjski deželni stanovi ostro protestirali, je bilo to skladišče kmalu ukinjeno. Leta 1537 je bila v Ljubljani velika povodenj, po ulicah so se vozili s čolni; utonilo je veliko ljudi in živine. Leta 1539 so v Ljubljani ustanovili svojo mestno žitnico, da zaradi draginje ne bi prišlo do lakote.

Janez Weilhamer was the grandson of the city judge Janez Reichlinger. He was mayor twice; first from 7 July 1536 to 6 July 1537 and second from 11 July 1539 to 9 July 1540. In 1536, a state fund for salt was founded in Ljubljana, which monopolised what had until then been free trade in salt, and the price went up. Since the towns and Carniolan Estates sharply protested, the warehouse was soon abolished. There was major flooding in Ljubljana in 1537, people travelled along the streets by boat; and many people and animals were drowned. In 1539, Ljubljana founded its own granary so that there would not be famine because of inflation.



Rodbinski grb družine Gebhart / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Gebhart / Valvasor /

WOLFGANG GEBHART

/ * ni podatka / † 1550 /

Wolfgang Gebhart

župan:
1544/45, 1547/48
trgovec in gostilničar

mayor:
1544/45, 1547/48
merchant and
innkeeper

Wolfgang Gebhart je prejel meščanstvo leta 1537. Leta 1541 je bil izvoljen v zunanji in takoj nato tudi v notranji mestni svet. Prvič je bil župan leta 1544/45. Leta 1547, dan po smrti dotedanjega župana Vida Khisla (21. januarja 1547), je bil za župana izvoljen že drugič. Na tem položaju je ostal tudi po rednih županskih volitvah julija istega leta. Njegov tretji mandat se je končal 6. julija 1548. Poleg županske službe je v letih 1547 in 1548 opravljal tudi službo višjega špitalskega mojstra. Dne 5. julija 1549 je bil že četrtič izvoljen za župana, vendar tega položaja zaradi užaljenosti, ker so svetniki kritizirali njegovo zasebno življenje, ni sprejel. Iz prvega obdobja njegovega županovanja je pomembna uvedba novega reda za ljubljanske mesarje (1544). Oktobra 1544 so prišli v Ljubljano v službo piskači iz Beljaka. Najpomembnejši dogodki njegovega drugega in tretjega mandata pa so: leta 1547 je bil sprejet pisarski in prokuratorski red, isto leto se je na pritisk občine župan Gebhart zavzel za ponovno uvedbo slovenskih pridig v špitalski cerkvi, leta 1548 pa so popravljali rotovž.

Wolfgang Gebhart received citizenship in 1537. In 1541 he was elected to the outer council and immediately after that to the inner council. He was mayor for the first time in 1544/45. In 1547, the day after the death of the then mayor, Vid Khisl (21 January 1547), he was elected mayor for a second time. He also remained in this position after the regular elections for mayor in July of the same year. His third term of office ended on 6 July 1548. In addition to the position of mayor, in 1547 and 1548 he also performed the function of senior almshouse master. He was elected mayor for the fourth time on 5 July 1549 but did not accept the post because he was offended that the councillors had criticised his private life. From the first period as mayor, the introduction of a new order for Ljubljana butchers (1544) is important, and in October 1544 pipers from Villach entered service in Ljubljana. The most important events of his second and third terms are: in 1547, a new Piper and Procurator Order was adopted; in the same year, under pressure from the municipality, mayor Gebhart committed himself to the reintroduction of Slovene preaching in the almshouse church, and in 1548, the city hall was repaired.



Rodbinski grb družine Dorn / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Dorn - Valvasor

JANEZ DORN

Janez Dorn

župan:
1548/49, 1550–1552
trгоvec

mayor:
1548/49, 1550–1552
merchant

V času prvega županovanja Janeza Dorna (6. julija 1548 do 5. julija 1549) so sklenili na rotovžu obokati hodnik. V času njegovega drugega županovanja (julija 1550 do 23. aprila 1552) pa je februarja 1551 izdal ukaz, naj okrajni načelniki Ljubljancanom zaplenijo vse protestantske knjige. V njegovem času so v Ljubljani postavili čuvaje vrtov. Veliko pozornosti so posvečali tudi požarni varnosti, saj so bile hiše meščanov še lesene.

During Janez Dorn's first term of office (6 July 1548 to 5 July 1549) the vaulted passage in the city hall was completed. During his second term (July 1550 to 23 April 1552), in February 1551 he issued an order that district chief officers should seize all Protestant books from the people of Ljubljana. During his period, guards were set up on gardens. Great attention was also devoted to fire safety, since houses were still made of wood.



Rodbinski grb družine Tiffre / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Tiffre / Valvasor

JURIJ TIFFRER

Juri Tiffre

župan: 1552–1555,
1556–1559
trgovec

mayor: 1552 1555,
1556 1559
merchant

Verjetno Tiffreji izvirajo iz Laškega (nemško: Tüffer). Jurij Tiffre je postal prvič župan po smrti Janeza Dorna 29. aprila 1552 in je ta položaj zasedal do 12. julija 1555. Zaradi turške nevarnosti se je moral ukvarjati z obrambnim utrjevanjem mesta. Tako so v njegovem času obnovili tudi Nemška vrata (Križanke) in uvedli več preventivnih ukrepov proti Turkom. Leta 1554 so prvič pripravili tudi načrt osušitve Barja in prekopa za ljubljanskim gradom, kar pa so uresničili šele približno 200 let kasneje. Na začetku njegovega mandata so sklenili sezidati mestno kruharno, ker je bil pri prodaji kruha namreč velik nered in se "s prodajo pod Trančo dela gneča in ovira pešce". Njegov drugi mandat je trajal od 10. julija 1556 do 7. julija 1559. V tem času je mesto po ukazu deželnega kneza cesarja Ferdinanda zaradi turške nevarnosti pomagalo močnejše utrditi ljubljanski grad. Ljubljana je v ta namen v obeh mestnih opekarnah napekla po eno peko opeke.

The Tiffre family probably came from Laško (German: Tüffer). Jurij Tiffre became mayor for the first time after the death of Janez Dorn on 29 April 1552 and he occupied this post until 12 July 1555. Because of the Turkish threat, he had to deal with the defensive strengthening of the city. The Teutonic (Crusader) gate was thus renovated during his time and a number of defensive measures against the Turk introduced. In 1554, a plan was also first prepared for draining the Barje and a moat for Ljubljana Castle, but it was only realised approximately 200 years later. The building of a city bakery was completed at the start of his term, because there was great disorder during the sale of bread and "the sale of bread under Tranča caused a crush and obstructed pedestrians". His second term lasted from 10 July 1556 to 7 July 1559. At that time, on the orders of the provincial overlord, Emperor Ferdinand, the city greatly assisted in fortifying Ljubljana Castle because of the Turkish threat. For that purpose, one batch of bricks was fired in each of the city brickworks.



Rodbinski grb družine Frankovič / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Frankovic / Valvasor /

MIHAEL FRANKOVIČ

/ * ni podatka /

† 1568 pribl. /

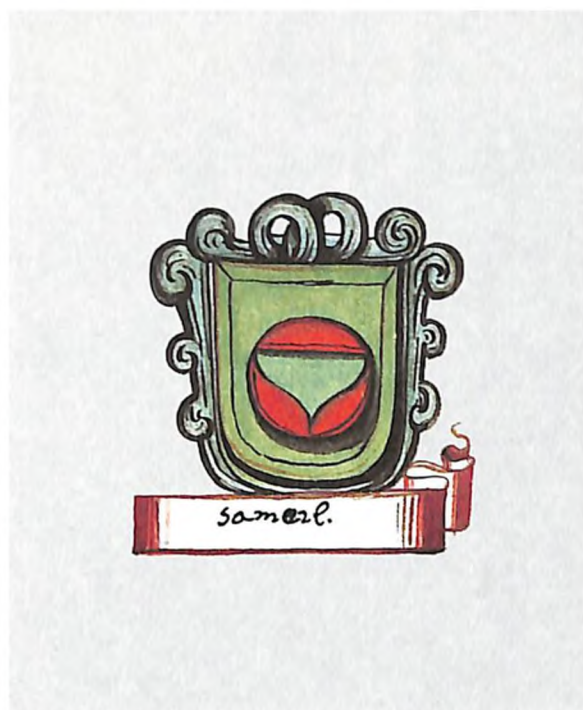
/

Mihael Frankovič

župan: 1555/56
krznar in trgovec
mayor: 1555/56
fur and merchant

Poleg krznarstva se je Mihael Frankovič ukvarjal tudi s splošno trgovino in si je zaradi uspešnih poslov pridobil veliko bogastvo. Njegova politična kariera je bila pestra. V mestnem svetu je bil leta 1529 član zunanjega sveta, leta 1530 pa notranji svetnik. Januarja 1551 so ga izključili iz mestnega sveta, ker je imel njegov sin "ljubezensko" afero z Velikovčanko Raitrerjevo. Šele po posredovanju kranjskega vicedoma in potem ko se je pobotal z Velikovcem (Völkermarkt), so ga 8. maja ponovno sprejeli v mestni svet. Župan je bil od 12. julija 1555 do 10. julija 1556. Kot župan je sodeloval v kranjskem odposlanstvu na zborih spodnjeavstrijskih dežel na Dunaju leta 1555 in 1556.

In addition to furs, Mihael Frankovič also dealt in general trade, and his successful business brought him great riches. His political career was colourful. He was a member of the outer council on the city council in 1529, and in 1530 an inner councillor. In January 1551 he was excluded from the city council because his son was having an affair with a woman, Raitrer, from Velikovec. Only after the intervention of the vicedom and after he had been reconciled with Velikovec (Völkermarkt), was he readmitted to the city council on 8 May. He was mayor from 12 July 1555 to 10 July 1556. He took part as mayor in the Carniolan mission to the councils of Lower Austrian lands, in Vienna in 1555 and 1556.



Rodbinski grb družine Zamrl / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Zamrl / Valvasor /

BLAŽ ZAMRL / SAMERL

Blasius Samerl

župan: 1559–1563;
1564/65; 1569–1571;
1575–1577
trgovec
mayor: 1559–1563;
1564/65; 1569–1571;
1575–1577
merchant

Blaž Zamrl je bil za župana prvič izvoljen 7. julija 1559. V času njegovega prvega županovanja se je pomiril več desetletni spor med mestom in ljubljansko nemško viteško komendo zaradi davčne pristojnosti nad podložniki, ki so živeli na komendskih zemljiščih. Tako je bilo nižje civilno in kazensko sodstvo nad podložniki dodeljeno samo komendi, vsi obrtniki na komendskem območju pa so morali od svoje obrti mestu plačevati davek in se ravnati po predpisih, veljavnih za meščane. Komendski podložniki so morali kot ostali Ljubljančani s tlako prispevati tudi k utrjevanju mesta. Na mestu župana je ostal neprekinjeno do 9. julija 1563. V času njegovega županovanja se je Primož Trubar za nekaj časa vrnil iz izgnanstva v Nemčiji in bil v Ljubljani v letih 1561 in 1562 superintendent slovenske protestantske cerkve. Kasneje je bil ljubljanski župan različno dolgo še trikrat.

Blaž Zamrl was elected mayor for the first time on 7 July 1559. During his first period in office, he settled a dispute that had gone on for several decades between the City of Ljubljana and the Ljubljana prebend of the Teutonic Knights, concerning tax jurisdiction over bondsmen who lived on prebend land. Sole lower civil and criminal jurisdiction over bondsmen was thus granted to the prebend alone, but all artisans on prebend territory had to pay tax to the city on their trade and behave according to regulations valid for citizens. Prebend bondsmen, like other inhabitants of Ljubljana, had to contribute with soccage to the fortification of the city. He remained mayor uninterruptedly until 9 July 1563. During his mayorship, Primož Trubar returned for some time from exile in Germany and was superintendent of the Slovene Protestant church in 1561 and 1562 in Ljubljana. Zamerl was later Ljubljana mayor a further three times for various lengths.



Rodbinski grb družine Pregl / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Pregl / Valvasor /

MARKO PREGL

župan: 1563/64
gostilničar
mayor: 1563-64
innkeeper

Marko Pregl je pridobil ljubljansko meščanstvo 1. aprila 1541, 25. julija istega leta je bil izvoljen v zunanji svet. Kasneje je postal tudi notranji svetnik, hkrati tudi požarni nadzornik in član davčnega odbora za Novi trg. V letih 1559 do 1561 je bil mestni sodnik. Župan je bil v času med 9. julijem 1563 in 7. julijem 1564. Od pomembnih dogodkov v času njegovega mandata velja omeniti, da so avgusta 1563 v Ljubljani deželni stanovi ustanovili protestantsko gimnazijo, v kateri je bil za učitelja Svetega pisma in umetnosti imenovan Sebastjan Krelj. V Ljubljani je v tem času izbruhnila huda kuga, tako da je večina prebivalstva leta 1564 zapustila mesto in si postavila zasilne koče na bližnjih gričih.

Marko Pregl obtained Ljubljana citizenship on 1 April 1541, and was elected to the outer council on 25 July of the same year. He later also became an inner councillor, and at the same time also fire superintendent and a member of the tax committee for Novi trg. He was city judge from 1559 to 1561, and mayor from 9 July 1563 to 7 July 1564. Of important events during his term, it is worth mentioning that in August 1563 a Protestant grammar school was founded in the Ljubljana States in which Sebastjan Krelj was appointed teacher of the Bible and art. Serious plague also broke out in Ljubljana at that time, so that in 1564, most of the inhabitants abandoned the city and set up emergency huts on the nearby hills.



L. Hren / Narodni muzej Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Slovenia /

LENART HREN / KHREEN, CHRÖN

/ *1520 †1585 /

Leonhard Khreen

župan: 1565–1567,
1577–1579, 1581/82
trgovec, gostilničar in
lastnik fužin

mayor: 1565–1567,
1577–1579, 1581/82
merchant, innkeeper
and foundry owner

Hreni naj bi prišli v Ljubljano s Kočevskega. Meščanstvo si je Lenart Hren pridobil leta 1545. Mestni sodnik je bil v letih 1553 do 1555 in 1558/59. Dne 7. junija 1570 je bil izvoljen za višjega špitalskega mojstra. Kot župan je večkrat zastopal Ljubljano v deželnem zboru in bil tudi deželni odbornik. Proti koncu življenja je bil lastnik fužin na Jesenicah. Bil je odločen protestant. Pokopan je bil po protestantsko pri sv. Petru. Bil je oče poznejšega župana Andreja in ljubljanskega škofa Tomaža Hrena. V času prvega županovanja od 6. julija 1565 do 11. julija 1567 je bil leta 1565 dosežen sporazum med Ljubljano in Kranjem zaradi sejma na dan sv. Egidija, ki sta ga imeli dotlej obe mesti istočasno. Sredi leta 1566 je prišel v Ljubljano za ravnatelja stanovske latinske šole pisec prve slovenske slovnice Adam Bohorič. V času njegovega zadnjega mandata so spomladi 1582 popravljali lesene mostove pri ljubljanskih mestnih vratih in brvi po Barju.

The Hrens are said to have come to Ljubljana from Kočevje. Lenart Hren obtained citizenship of Ljubljana in 1545. He was city judge from 1553 to 1555 and 1558/59. On 7 June 1570, he was elected senior almshouse master. He several times represented Ljubljana as mayor in the provincial assembly, and was also a provincial councillor. Towards the end of his life, he owned iron foundries in Jesenice. He was a committed Protestant. He was buried according to Protestant rites at sv. Peter. He was father of the later mayor, Andrej, and Ljubljana Bishop Tomaž Hren. During his first term of office, from 6 July 1565 to 11 July 1567, in 1565 agreement was reached between Ljubljana and Kranj about the fair on the feast day of sv. Egidij, which the two towns had to date held on the same day. The author of the first Slovene grammar, Adam Bohorič, arrived in Ljubljana in the middle of 1566. During his last term, in 1582, the wooden bridges at the Ljubljana city gates and the wooden footbridges on the Barje were repaired.



Rodbinski grb družine Vodopivec / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Vodopivec / Valvasor /

MIHAEL VODOPIVEC

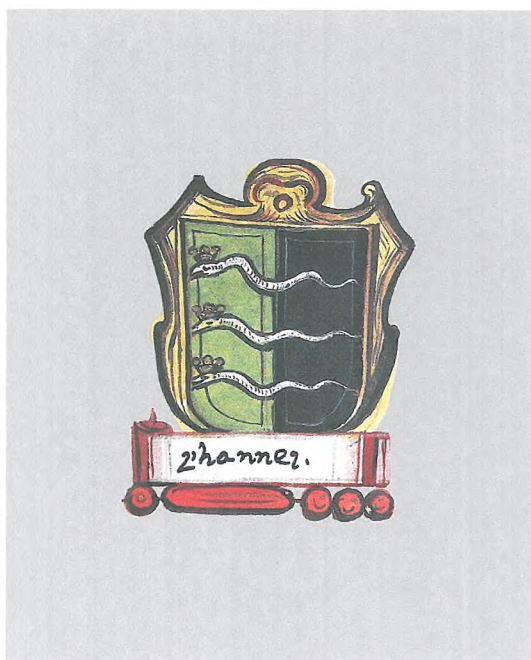
/ * ni podatka / no record †1587 /

Michele. Vodopiviz

župan: 1567–1569
trgovec
mayor: 1567–1569
merchant

Mihael Vodopivec je bil župan od 11. julija 1567 do 8. julija 1569. V času njegovega županovanja so posvečali veliko skrb oskrbi z vodo, saj so skušali narediti vodovod s štiristo do petsto macesnovimi debli, ker so se hrastova in jelkina izkazala kot netrpežna. Prav tako so v začetku leta 1568 v mesto poklicali strokovnjaka za vodnjake, ki naj bi pregledal vse vodnjake v mestu, da ne bi propadli. V času njegovega mandata je mestni svet sprejel sklep, da ljubljanski mesarji ne smejo brez vednosti župana ali mestnega sodnika prodajati celih telet niti meščanom niti tujcem. Prav tako so pekom prepovedali peči kruh ponoči ter ob nedeljah in praznikih.

Mihael Vodopivec was mayor from 11 July 1567 to 8 July 1569. During his term of office, great attention was paid to water supply, with an attempt to make an aquaduct with four hundred to five hundred larch trunks, since oak and fir proved to be non-durable. Similarly, at the beginning of 1568, experts on wells were called to the city to inspect all the wells in the city to check that they were not disintegrating. During his term, the city council adopted a resolution that Ljubljana butchers may not sell whole calves to either citizens or foreigners without the approval of the mayor or city judge. Bakers were also forbidden to bake bread at night and on Sundays and holidays.



Rodbinski grb družine Pfanner / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Pfanner / Valvasor /

JANEZ PFANNER/PHANNER

Janez Pfanner

župan:
1571–1574, 1579–1581
trgovec, gostilničar
in vinski dacar

mayor:
1571–1574, 1579–1581
merchant, innkeeper
and wine exciseman

Ljubljanski meščan Janez Pfanner je leta 1568 omenjen kot notranji svetnik in mestni blagajnik. Sodnik je bil leta 1568/69 in 1569/70. Od 14. junija 1575 je bil tudi višji špitalski mojster. Vse življenje je bil vnet protestant. V svoji hiši je imel gostilno, kjer je točil vipavca in terana. V času njegovega prvega županovanja od 6. julija 1571 do 9. julija 1574 so popravili cesto od Vrhlike do Ljubljane. V času drugega županovanja pa so leta 1579 popolnoma obnovili ljubljansko nemško viteško komendo in izdali nove predpise za ljubljanske krojače.

The Ljubljana citizen Janez Pfanner is mentioned in 1568 as an inner councillor and city treasurer. He was a judge in 1568/69 and 1569/70. From 14 June 1575 he was also senior almshouse master. He was a fervent Protestant all his life. He had an inn in his house, where he served Vipavec and Teran. The road from Vrhnika to Ljubljana was repaired during his first term of office, from 6 July 1571 to 9 July 1574. During his second term, in 1579, the Ljubljana prebend of the Teutonic Knights was completely renovated, and new regulations for Ljubljana tailors were issued.



Rodbinski grb družine Hochstetter / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Hochstetter / Valvasor /

GAŠPER HOCHSTETTER

/ * ni podatka / † 1580 /

Gasper Lösch/ArbArw

župan: 1574/75
trgovec

mayor: 1574/75
merchant

Gasper Hochstetter se pojavi prvič kot zunanji svetnik leta 1548/49. Trgoval je s suknom, kožami, krznom in železnino. Imel je trgovske zveze z Nürnbergom in Salzburgom. Župan je bil od 9. julija 1574 do 8. julija 1575. V času njegovega županovanja so leta 1575 sklenili, da morajo vodno zaporo reke Ljubljanice zapirati ob sedmih zvečer in je ponoči ne smejo odpirati brez dovoljenja župana ali mestnega sodnika.

Gasper Hochstetter first appears as an outer councillor in 1548/49. He traded in cloth, skins, furs and ironmongery. He had trading links with Nürnberg and Salzburg. He was mayor from 9 July 1574 to 8 July 1575. During his mayorship, in 1575, it was decided that the water barrages on the river Ljubljanica must be closed at seven in the evening and may not be opened at night without the permission of the mayor or city judge.



Reliefni grb Marka Stettnerja / Narodni muzej Slovenije /
family coats of arms of family Stettner / National Museum of Slovenia

MARKO STETTNER

/ *1540 †1600 pribl. /

Marko Stettner

župan: 1582–1584,
1591/1592
trgovec

mayor: 1582–1584,
1591/1592
merchant

Marko Stettner se je oktobra 1566 v Ljubljani poročil z Beljačanko Vandulo Hildebrand. Kot vsa njegova družina je bil odločen protestant. Leta 1578 je za novo leto protestantski cerkveni občini podaril knjižico, v katero so vpisovali krste, poroke in pokope. Ljubljani je prvič županoval od 6. julija 1582 do 6. julija 1584, drugič pa od 12. julija 1591 do 10. julija 1592. Že takoj po prvi izvolitvi za župana so s strešniki prekrili mestni zid od sv. Lovrenca do Križank. V času njegovega drugega mandata pa se je pozimi 1591/92 zrušil mestni zid pri Kloštrskih vratih proti gradu; obnovitvena dela so trajala od aprila do decembra 1592.

Marko Stettner se je iz verskih razlogov v petek, 26. februarja 1599 hotel odreči meščanski pravici, vendar mu je mestni svet prošnjo odbil, češ da je knez prepovedal kakršnekoli menjave v sestavi tedanjega mestnega sveta.

Marko Stettner married Vandula Hildebrand, from Villach, in October 1566 in Ljubljana. He was a determined Protestant, as were his whole family. For the new year 1578, he donated a book to the Protestant church assembly in which were entered christenings, marriages and burials. He was mayor of Ljubljana first from 6 July 1582 to 6 July 1584, and for a second time from 12 July 1591 to 10 July 1592. Immediately after his election as mayor, the city walls from sv. Lovrenc to Krizanke were roofed with tiles. During his second term of office, in the winter of 1591/92, the city walls at the Cloister Gate towards the castle collapsed; renovation work lasted from April to December 1592.

On Friday, 26 February 1599, Marko Stettner wanted to renounce citizen rights for religious reasons, but the city council rejected his request on the grounds that the duke had forbidden any change in the composition of the then city council.



Rodbinski grb družine Gartner / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Gartner / Valvasor /

WOLF GARTNER

/ * ni podatka / †1591 /

Wolf Gartner

župan: 1584–1587
lekarnar

mayor: 1584–1587
apothecary

Prvič je Wolf Gartner omenjen v petek, 9. januarja 1568, na seznamu zunanjih svetnikov, na dan sv. Ane, 26. julija 1568 pa že kot notranji svetnik. Znan je po tem, da je 12. septembra 1570 zastopal Primoža Trubarja na Cvekljevi zapuščinski razpravi. Gartner je omenjen tudi kot krčmar. Vse življenje je bil odločen protestant. V času njegovega županovanja od 6. julija 1584 do 10. julija 1587 so Turki jeseni 1584 pod vodstvom bosanskega paše Ferhada prispeli do ljubljanskih mestnih vrat in v okolici Ljubljane napravili veliko škodo. Prav tako je v času njegovega županovanja nadvojvoda Karel potrdil Ljubljani mestni civilni sodni red.

Wolf Gartner is first mentioned on Friday, 9 January 1568, on the list of outer councillors, and on the feast day of St. Anne, 26 July 1568, as an inner councillor. He is known for having represented Primož Trubar on 12 September 1570 at Cvekl's probate debate. Gartner is also mentioned as a publican. He was a committed Protestant all his life. During his term as mayor, from 6 July 1584 to 10 July 1587, in the autumn of 1584, the Turks, under the command of the Bosnian Pasha Ferhada, reached the Ljubljana city gates and did great damage in the surroundings of Ljubljana. Similarly during his term of office, Archduke Charles confirmed the City of Ljubljana civil court order.



Rodbinski grb družine de Curtoni /Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family de Curtoni /Valvasor /

JAKOB DE CURTONI

Jacob de Curtoni

župan: 1587–1591
lekarnar, gostilničar
in trgovec
mayor: 1587–1591
apothecary, innkeeper
and merchant

Jakob de Curtoni je bil za župana izvoljen 10. julija 1587 in je ostal na tem mestu do 12. julija 1591. V času njegovega županovanja je 31. avgusta 1589 v Ljubljani umrl Jurij Dalmatin, ki so ga pokopali v cerkvi sv. Petra v takratnem Šentpeterskem predmestju. V začetku leta 1591 je mesto kupilo od Andreja Polzerja kopališče na Starem trgu.

Jakob de Curtoni was elected mayor on 10 July 1587 and held the post until 12 July 1591. During his term of office, Jurij Dalmatin died in Ljubljana on 31 August 1589 and was buried in the church of sv. Peter in the then suburb of Šentpeter. At the beginning of 1591, the city bought the public baths in Stari trg from Andrej Polzer.



Rodbinski grb družine Valch / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Valch / Valvasor /

ANDREJ VALCH/LAH, VOLKH

Andrej Valch

župan: 1592
lekarnar

mayor: 1592
apothecary

Ker je bil Andrej Valch protestant, so morali mestni svetniki na pritisk kranjskega deželnega vicedoma že kmalu po njegovi izvolitvi postaviti novega župana iz vrst katoličanov. Tako je župansko funkcijo opravljal le od 10. julija do 17. avgusta 1592.

Because Andrej Valch was a Protestant, soon after his election the city councillors, under pressure from the Carniolan provincial vicedom, had to appoint a new mayor from Catholic ranks. He thus held the position of mayor only from 10 July to 17 August 1592.



Rodbinski grb družine Travan / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Travan / Valvasor /

VENTORINO TRAVISAN

/ * ni podatka /

† 1597 pribl. /

/

Venturino Travan

župan: 1592–1595
zlatar in gostilničar

mayor: 1592–1595
goldsmith and
innkeeper

Poleg zlatarskega poklica je Ventorino Travan kot toliko drugih ljubljanskih meščanov opravljal še gostilničarsko obrt. Da se je povzpел do županske časti, se je imel zahvaliti samo dejstvu, da je bil katoličan. Znal se je samo podpisati, sicer pa je bil nepismen. Kazila ga je telesna napaka, ker je šepal na obe nogi. Mestu Ljubljani je načeloval od 17. avgusta 1592 do 13. julija 1595.

In addition to being a goldsmith, Ventorino Travan, like many other Ljubljana citizens, was also an innkeeper. That he achieved the honour of being mayor was due solely to his being a Catholic. He could sign his name, but was otherwise illiterate. He appeared to have a physical deformity, since he limped on both legs. He headed the City of Ljubljana from 17 August 1592 to 13 July 1595.



Rodbinski grb družine Rosen /Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Rosen /Valvasor /

MIHAEL ROSEN

/ * ni podatka / †1598 /

Winfrid Rosen

župan: 1595–1598
načelnik cesarskega
spitla

mayor: 1595–1598
director of the
imperial almshouse

Leta 1590 in 1591 je bil Mihael Rosen višji mestni blagajnik, sicer pa načelnik cesarskega špitla. Dne 30. julija 1593 je omenjen kot notranji svetnik. Ker je bil katolik, ga je pri novih volitvah na dan sv. Jakoba 1594 protestantska večina v mestnem svetu kljub nasprotnemu ukazu vlade potisnila iz notranjega sveta. Na vicedomov ponovni pritisk so se svetniki le vdali in ga izvolili za župana. Funkcijo je opravljal od 13. julija 1595 do konca marca 1598. V času njegovega županovanja so leta 1597 v Ljubljano prišli prvi jezuiti, ki so sprva stanovali v škofiji in pri frančiškanih. Maja istega leta so pričeli s šolskim poukom z drugim in tretjim gramatikalnim razredom. Februarja 1597 je obiskal Ljubljano nadvojvoda Ferdinand s številnim spremstvom. Dne 24. aprila 1597 so na pobudo takratnega stolnega kanonika Tomaža Hrena prvič po sedemintridesetih letih v grajski kapeli zopet slovesno praznovali praznik mestnega patrona sv. Jurija.

In 1590 and 1591, Mihael Rosen was senior city treasurer, and also head of the imperial alms-house. He is mentioned as an inner councillor on 30 July 1593. Because he was a Catholic, during fresh elections on the feast day of St. James 1594, the Protestant majority forced him from the inner council despite a government order. Under renewed pressure from the vicedom, the councillors gave in and elected him mayor. He performed this function from 13 July 1595 to the end of March 1598. During his mayorship, in 1597, the first Jesuits arrived in Ljubljana, who resided at first at the bishop's palace and with the Franciscans. In May of the same year, school studies began for second and third year classes of grammar school. In February 1597, Archduke Ferdinand visited Ljubljana with a large escort. On 24 April 1597, on the initiative of the then canon of the cathedral, Tomaž Hren, for the first time after thirty seven years, they formally celebrated the feast of the city's patron saint, St. George, in the castle chapel.



Voščeni pečat mesta Ljubljane iz leta 1534 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1534 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MARTIN SCHÖBERL

/ * ni podatka / † 1604 /

Martin Schöberl

župan: 1598
poštni mojster in
gostilničar
mayor: 1598
post master and
innkeeper

Martin Schöberl je bil izvoljen za župana v začetku avgusta 1598, že po nekaj dneh pa je bil izvoljen nov župan, ker protestant Schöberl deželnemu vicedomu ni bil po volji. Župan je tako postal katoličan Anton Feichtinger. Županski ukaz blagajniku Dularju za izplačilo 46 krajcarjev petim ujetnikom z dne 13. avgusta 1598 je namreč napisal in podpisal že novi župan "Antoni Feichtinger burgemeister". Leta 1601 je bil Schöberl po odstopu Mihaela Talerja izvoljen za mestnega sodnika. Sicer pa je bil leta 1598 položen temeljni kamen jezuitskega kolegija, spomladi pa je prišlo v mestu do nemirov med katoličani in protestanti.

Martin Schöberl was elected mayor at the beginning of August 1598, but after only a few days a new mayor was elected because the Protestant Schöberl was unacceptable to the vicedom. They had therefore to elect a Catholic, Anton Feichtinger. The mayor's order to the treasurer, Dular of 13. August 1598, for payment of 46 'kreuzer' to five prisoners, namely, was written and signed by the new mayor "Antoni Feichtinger burgemeister". In 1601, after the resignation of Mihael Taler, Schöberl was elected city judge. In 1598, the foundation stone of the Jesuit college was laid, and in spring there was rioting between Catholics and Protestants.



Rodbinski grb družine Feichtinger / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Feichtinger / Valvasor /

ANTON FEICHTINGER

Antonien Feichtinger

župan: 1598/99
želnoknežji tehničar
mayor: 1598/99
provincial overlord's
officer of weights

Anton Feichtinger je bil priseljenec iz Škofje Loke, kjer je leta 1583 naveden med meščani, in je bil nekaj časa celo loški špitalski mojster. Loška mestna gosposka je zasegla nekaj Feichtingerjevega imetja za pokritje njegovih dolgov in tudi njegovo hišo, pristavo in zemljišča. Feichtinger je namreč kot bivši špitalski mojster ostal dolžan loškemu zavetišču 121 goldinarjev. Župansko funkcijo v Ljubljani je opravljal od avgusta 1598 do 9. julija 1599. V času njegovega županovanja so Ljubljano najprej ogrozili Turki, ki so leta 1598 po nekajletnem zatišju ponovno "pridrveli" do Ljubljane, naslednje leto pa epidemija kuge, ki naj bi pomorila kar 350 ljudi, kar je takrat predstavljalo okrog 7 % mestnega prebivalstva. Najhuje je bilo junija.

Anton Feichtinger was an immigrant from Škofja Loka, where he is mentioned in 1583 among citizens, and was for some time even master of the Loka almshouse. The Loka city lords seized some of Feichtinger's property to cover his debts, including his house, landing stage and land. Feichtinger, namely, as former almshouse master was indebted to the Loka shelter for 121 goldinars. He held the post of mayor of Ljubljana from August 1598 to 9 July 1599. During his term, Ljubljana was first threatened by the Turks who, after a pause of several years again "stormed" to Ljubljana, and the following year by an epidemic of plague, which killed some 350 people, at that time about 7% of the city's population. It was worst in June.



A. Hren / Narodni muzej Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Slovenia /

ANDREJ HREN / KHREEN, CHRÖN

/ * 1562 † 1645 /

Andrej Hren

župan: 1599/1600,
1602–1604
učitelj, pevovodja in
carinski protipisar
mayor: 1599/1600,
1602–1604
teacher, choir
leader and customs
recorder

Andrej Hren je bil drugi sin protestantskega župana Lenarta Hrena in brat ljubljanskega škofa Tomaža Hrena. V času njegovega prvega županovanja (od 9. julija 1599 do 7. julija 1600) je v Ljubljani še vedno pustošila kuga, ki pa so jo nato le uspeli zajezi. V času drugega mandata (od 12. julija 1602 do 9. julija 1604) si je prizadeval omejiti nelojalno in za mesto škodljivo kmečko trgovino. Prav tako so v tem času, točneje leta 1603, sezidali novi stolp na rotovžu, decembra 1603 pa je bil odprt novozgrajeni jezuitski kolegij pri sv. Jakobu, ki je naslednje leto postal popolna šestrazredna gimnazija.

Andrej Hren was the second son of the Protestant mayor, Lenart Hren and brother of Bishop of Ljubljana Tomaž Hren. During his first period of office (from 9 July 1599 to 7 July 1600), plague was still rampant in Ljubljana, but which they then succeeded in stemming. During his second term (from 12 July 1602 to 9 July 1604) he tried to limit unfair, and for the city damaging, agricultural trade. Similarly at this time, specifically 1603, a new tower was built on the city hall, and in December 1603, the newly constructed Jesuit college at St. Jakob was opened, which became a full six-year gymnasium in the following year.



Rodbinski grb družine Čavel /Valvasor/
Family coats-of-arm of family Čavel /Valvasor/

JOŽEF ČAVEL/TSCHAULL

/ *1545 †1612 pribl. / approx. /

Jožef Čavel

župan.
1600/01, 1604/05
posestnik in pravnik
mayor:
1600/01, 1604/05
landowner and lawyer

Prvotno je bil Jožef Čavel protestant, kasneje pa se je spreobrn timeril in bil v letih 1601–1606 celo upravnik posestev ljubljanskih jezuitov. Prvič je bil župan med 7. julijem 1600 in 6. julijem 1601, drugič pa od 9. julija 1604 do 8. julija 1605. V začetku leta 1601 se je v Ljubljani z različnimi ukrepi deželnega kneza in ljubljanskega škofa Tomaža Hrena začela obsežna rekatolizacija meščanstva, ki je bilo takrat že v veliki večini protestantske veroizpovedi.

Jožef Čavel was originally a Protestant, but he later recanted and was even manager of the estates of the Ljubljana Jesuits in 1601–1606. He was mayor for the first time from 7 July 1600 to 6 July 1601, and for the second time from 9 July 1604 to 8 July 1605. At the beginning of 1601, the extensive re-catholicisation of the Ljubljana citizenry, the great majority of whom were then of the Protestant faith, began with various measures of the provincial overlord and the Bishop of Ljubljana Tomaž Hren.



Rodbinski grb družine Salitinger / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Salitinger / Valvasor /

ADRIJAN SALITINGER

/ * ni podatka / ~~1600~~ and † 1616 /

Adrian Salitinger

župan: 1601/02
krojač in vinski
trgovec

mayor: 1601/02
tailor and wine
merchant

Mestni svet je Adrijana Salitingerja izvolil na mesto župana 6. julija 1601. V času njegovega enoletnega županovanja (do 12. julija 1602) so v Ljubljano prišli kapucini, ki so postavili samostan na območju današnjega parka Zvezda na Kongresnem trgu.

The city council elected Adrijan Salitinger mayor on 6 July 1601. During his term of one year (to 12 July 1602), the Capuchins came to Ljubljana, setting up a monastery in the area of today's Zvezda Park in Kongresni trg.



Rodbinski grb družine Preiss / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Preiss / Valvasor /

MIHAEL PREISS

/ * ni podatka / no record †1631 /

Mihael Preiss

župan: 1605–1607,
1621–1622
gostilničar in
posestnik

mayor: 1605–1607,
1621–1622
innkeeper and
landowner

Prvi mandat Mihaela Preissa je trajal od 8. julija 1605 do 6. julija 1607. Leta 1607 je bil samo notranji svetnik, leta 1608 pa je postal višji špitalski mojster. V času njegovega prvega županovanja so med drugim znova uredili mestno kopališče na Mestnem trgu, ki je propadlo v 16. stoletju. Drugič je bil župan od 9. julija 1621 do 8. julija 1622. V času drugega županovanja je bil v Ljubljani leta 1621 močan potres. Pred magistratom so v njegovem času postavili slavalok.

Mihael Preiss's first term lasted from 8 July 1605 to 6 July 1607. In 1607 he was only an inner councillor, but in 1608 he became senior alms-house master. During his first term as mayor, among other things the public city baths in Mestni trg, which had fallen into disrepair in the 16th century, were renovated. He was mayor for a second time from 9 July 1621 to 8 July 1622. During this second term, in 1621, Ljubljana was struck by a powerful earthquake. A triumphal arch was set up in front of the city hall during his time.



Rodbinski grb družine Vodopivec / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Vodopivec / Valvasor /

JANEZ VODOPIVEC

/ * 1550 † ni podatka / not known /

Janez Vodopivec

župan: 1607/08
trгоvec

mayor: 1607/08
merchant

Janez Vodopivec je bil sin trgovca in mestnega sodnika Mihaela Vodopivca. V virih je prvič omenjen v petek, 4. marca 1575 kot brat Barbare, žene Gregorja Zulerja. Kot njegov oče Mihael je bil tudi Janez Vodopivec dolgo časa protestant, ki pa se je kasneje spreobrnil v katoliško vero, saj sicer v tem času ne bi mogel postati župan. Župansko funkcijo je opravljal od 6. julija 1607 do 11. julija 1608. V času njegovega županovanja je škof Hren postavil temeljni kamen kapucinske cerkve v Ljubljani, mesto pa je za gradnjo samostana in cerkve odstopilo kapucinom kamnite bloke in klesance, ki so ležali pod rotovžem. Vodnjak sredi samostanskega dvorišča je imel tako kvaliteto vodo, da so jo Ljubljančani uporabljali še dolgo po razpustitvi samostana, vse do konca 19. stoletja, ko so ga zasuli.

Janez Vodopivec was the son of the merchant and city judge Mihael Vodopivec. He is first mentioned in sources on Friday, 4 March 1575, as the brother of Barbara, wife of Gregor Zuler. Like his father, Mihael, Janez Vodopivec was for a long time a Protestant, but later returned to the Catholic faith, since he could not otherwise have been mayor at that time. He held the position of mayor from 6 July 1607 to 11 July 1608. During his mayorship, Bishop Hren laid the foundation stone of the Capuchin church in Ljubljana, and the city donated the stone and cut blocks lying beneath the city hall to the Capuchins for the building of the monastery and church. The fountain in the middle of the monastery courtyard had such high quality water had the people of Ljubljana used it long after the abandonment of the monastery, right up to the end of the 19th century, when it was filled in.



Rodbinski grb družine Sonce / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Sonce / Valvasor /

JANEZ SONCE

/ *1523 pribl. / approx. †1613 /

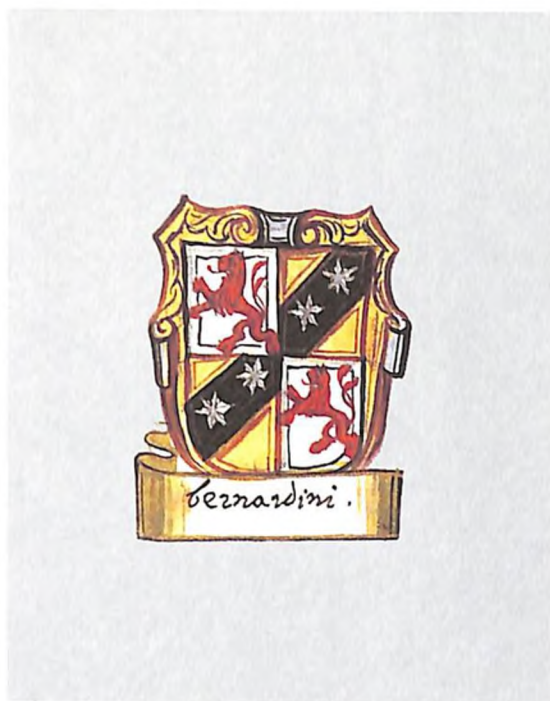
Janez Sonce

župan:
1608–1610, 1612–1613
trgovec in gostilničar

mayor:
1608–1610, 1612–1613
merchant and
innkeeper

Prvi mandat Janeza Sonca je trajal od 11. julija 1608 do 9. julija 1610, drugič pa je bil župan med 6. julijem 1612 in avgustom 1613. Potem ko je bil julija izvoljen za župana že tretjič, je po mesecu dni umrl. Ob njegovi izvolitvi je nastal spor, ali naj bo pri volitvah upoštevan tudi glas mestnega pisarja Štefana Misliča ali ne. V času njegovega prvega županovanja se je v Ljubljani na poti v Italijo 27. septembra 1608 mudil nadvojvoda Ferdinand z nadvojvodo Maksimilijanom in sestro Magdaleno. Prav tako je v času, ko je bil župan, deželni knez trškim trgovcem ter kramarjem in krošnjarjem od drugod omejil pravice prodajanja v Ljubljani. Mesto je v njegovem času zgradilo nov t. i. "Gornji most", ki je stal na mestu današnjega Čevljarkega mostu. Zgradili pa so tudi Šenklaški stolp pri škofiji, za katerega je del denarnih sredstev prispevalo tudi mesto. Leta 1609 je v Ljubljani zapadlo toliko snega, da se iz hiš ni dalo priti skozi vrata, ampak le skozi okna.

Janez Sonce's first term of office lasted from 11 July 1608 to 9 July 1610, and he was mayor for a second time from 6 July 1612 to August 1613. He died a month after having been elected for a third time. A dispute arose during his election as to whether in the election the vote of the city clerk, Štefan Mislič, should be counted or not. During his first period, Archduke Ferdinand together with Archduke Maximilian and his sister Magdalena stopped in Ljubljana on their way to Italy on 27 September 1608. Similarly, during his mayorship, the provincial overlord restricted the right of Triestine merchants, tradesmen and pedlars to sell in Ljubljana. During his time, the city built a new "Upper Bridge", where Čevljarke most now stands. Šenklaški tower by the Bishop's Palace was also built, for which the city contributed funds. In 1609, so much snow fell in Ljubljana that people were unable to leave their houses through the doors, only through the windows.



Rodbinski grb družine Bernardini / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Bernardini / Valvasor /

JANEZ KRSTNIK BERNARDINI (GHIDINELLI)

Janez Krstnik Bernardini

župan:
1610–1612, 1614–1616,
1622/23, 1625
trgovec
mayor:
1610–1612, 1614–1616,
1622/23, 1625
merchant

V mestnih knjigah se Janez Krstnik Bernardini, v začetku županovanja se je podpisoval kot Ghidinelli, prvič omenja leta 1592, ko je bil že ljubljanski meščan. Za župana je bil prvič izvoljen 9. julija 1610 in je ostal na tem mestu do 6. julija 1612. Nato je bil župan še nekajkrat: od 1. januarja 1614 do 8. julija 1616, med 8. julijem 1622 in 7. julijem 1623 in zadnjič med 11. julijem 1625 in oktobrom istega leta. V času njegovega prvega županovanja so jezuiti od škofa Hrena dobili nov gradič "Pod turnom", ki ga je sezidal na lastne stroške. Po preselitvi jezuitov iz samostana na današnjem Vodnikovem trgu je bila leta 1612 tam nekaj časa vojaška bolnišnica, nato pa je bila zgradba prepuščena frančiškanom, ki so tam ostali vse do reformnih časov Jožefa II. Da bi iz mesta odpravili postopače in "s tem tatvino, bogokletstvo in nečistovanje", so na njegov predlog sklenili postaviti za vse okraje v mestu, predmestju ter Gradišču in Trnovem dve- do tričlanske komisije, ki so po hišah popisale vse prebivalce. Sprejeli so tudi stroge ukrepe za omejitev pijančevanja rokodelcev. V ta namen so bili sprejeti poseben policijski red za gostilne in rokodelce, ukrepi proti zapravljanju, veseljačenju, preklinjanju, predkupu živil, davčnim zamudnikom, nesnagi v mestu, itd.

Janez Krstnik Bernardini (at the beginning of his term of office he signed himself Ghidinelli) is first mentioned in the city books in 1592, when he was already a citizen of Ljubljana. He was first elected mayor on 9 July 1610 and held the post until 6 July 1612. He was then mayor again several times: from 1 January 1614 to 8 July 1616, between 8 July 1622 and 7 July 1623 and for the last time from 11 July 1625 to October of the same year. During his first term, the Jesuits received from Bishop Hren a new mansion "Pod turnom", which he had built at his own expense. After the Jesuits moved from the monastery to today's Vodnikov trg, in 1612 there was a military hospital there for some time, and the building was then left to the Franciscans, who remained there until the time of the reforms of Joseph II. In order that idlers be removed from the city, on his proposal it was decided to set up a two or three-man commission for all districts in the city, suburbs and Gradišče in Trnovo, which censused everybody by houses. Strict measures were also adopted for restricting the drinking of artisans. For this purpose, they adopted a special police order for inns and artisans, measures against dissipation, revelry, pre-purchase of foodstuffs, tax laggards, dirtiness in the city etc.



Rodbinski grb družine Eppich / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Eppich / Valvasor /

ADAM EPPICH

župan:
1616–1618, 1620/21
žitni trgovec

mayor:
1616–1618, 1620/21
wheat merchant

Eppichi po vsej verjetnosti izhajajo s Kočevskega. Adam Eppich je bil trgovec z žitom. Ob izvolitvi za župana se je najprej močno upiral in zagrozil, da se bo odpovedal meščanski pravici. Nato ga je notranji svet prisilil, da je prevzel položaj. V času njegovega prvega županovanja, od 8. julija 1616 do 12. julija 1619 in drugega od 6. julija 1620 do konca januarja 1621 je imela Ljubljana veliko stroškov za vojake, ki so se udeleževali vojn z Benetkami. Leta 1618 je velik požar uničil ljubljansko predmestje Krakovo. Leta 1616 je štela Ljubljana s predmestji 7.000 prebivalcev.

The Eppich family probably came from Kočevje. Adam Eppich was a wheat merchant. On his election as mayor he at first strongly resisted and threatened to renounce his citizen's rights. The inner council then persuaded him to take the position. During his first period as mayor, from 8 July 1616 to 12 July 1619 and the second from 6 July 1620 to the end of January 1621, Ljubljana had great expenses for soldiers who took part in the war with the Venetians. In 1618 a major fire destroyed the Ljubljana suburb of Krakovo. In 1616, Ljubljana together with suburbs, had 7,000 inhabitants.



Rodbinski grb družine Weiss / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Weiss / Valvasor /

ADAM WEISS

Adam Weiss

župan: 1619/20
trgovec s suknom
in vinom

mayor: 1619/20
merchant in cloth
and wine

Adam Weiss je prvič omenjen kot meščan leta 1596 in sicer med prejemniki mestne opeke. Ljubljana je namreč imela v tem času tudi lastne gospodarske obrate. Ustanavljali jih niso samo posamezniki, trgovci in obrtniki, ampak so nastajali tudi v režiji mesta. Tako je imelo mesto lastni kamnolom, apnenico, opekarni, žago, kruharno in celo proizvodnjo smodnika. Vsi ti obrati so služili potrebam mesta in prebivalstva, z njihovimi presežki pa naj bi oskrbovali tudi širši trg. Mesto je imelo od njih dohodke v obliki dobička oziroma zakupnine in najemnine.

Leta 1599 je bil Weiss izvoljen za zunanjega svetnika, naslednje leto je postal nižji mestni blagajnik. V naslednjih letih je bil bodisi notranji bodisi zunanji mestni svetnik. Njegovo glavno delo je bila trgovina s suknom, ukvarjal se je z dobavo pisalnega papirja in vinsko trgovino, imel pa je tudi gostilno s prenočišči. Imel je dve hiši na Starem trgu. V času njegovega županovanja od 12. julija 1619 do 6. julija 1620 je ljubljanski magistrat izdal dekret o uvedbi registrature, da bi s tem dosegli večjo preglednost pisarniškega poslovanja mesta.

Adam Weiss is first mentioned as a citizen in 1596 among recipients of city bricks. At that time, Ljubljana also had its own manufacturing works. They were founded not only by individuals, merchants and artisans, but also under city management. The city thus had its own quarries, limeworks, brickworks, sawmills, bakeries and even gunpowder making. All these plants served the needs of the city and population, as well as supplying the wider market with their surplus. The city had income from them in the form of profit or purchase price and rent.

In 1599, Weiss was elected as an outer councillor, and the following year became junior city treasurer. In the following years, he was either an inner or an outer councillor. His main work was in the cloth trade, but he also dealt in the supply of writing paper and had an inn with accommodation. He had two houses in Stari trg. During his term of office, from 12 July 1619 to 6 July 1620, the Ljubljana Magistrat issued a decree on the introduction of a registry office in order to achieve greater transparency of the office business of the city.



Rodbinski grb družine Verbec / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Verbec / Valvasor /

JANEZ KRSTNIK VERBEC

/ * ni podatka / no record †1639 / 40 /

Janez Krstnik Verbec

župan: 1623/24,
1626-1629
lekarnar in trgovec

mayor: 1623/24,
1626-1629
apothecary and
merchant

Janez Krstnik Verbec je postal meščan 30. marca 1601, leta 1605 je že prišel v notranji svet, od leta 1607 do 1609 je bil zunanji, nato pa okoli deset let spet notranji svetnik. Leta 1613 je postal višji špitalski mojster. Po poklicu je bil lekarnar, čeprav je bil med drugim tudi zakupnik vinskega daca v Ljubljani. Od oktobra 1625 je bil po smrti župana Janeza Krstnika Bernardinija upravitelj županstva. V času, ko je bil župan, je mesto podarilo opeko za zidavo avguštinske cerkve in samostana (danes frančiškanski samostan na Prešernovem trgu); začeli so zidati nov stolp na gradu in ustanovili novo opekarno.

Janez Krstnik Verbec became a citizen on 30 March 1601, and in 1605 was already on the inner council, from 1607 to 1609 he was an outer councillor, and then again for about ten years an inner councillor. In 1613 he became senior almshouse master. By profession he was an apothecary, although among other things he was also leaseholder of the wine tax in Ljubljana. After the death of Janez Krstnik Bernardini, from October 1625 he was acting mayor. During his mayorship, the city donated bricks for the walls of the Augustine church and monastery (now the Franciscan monastery in Prešernov trg); they began to build a new tower on the castle and established a new brickworks.



Rodbinski grb družine Vidič / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Vidič / Valvasor /

JURIJ VIDIČ / WIDITSCH

Jurij Vidič

župan:
1624/25, 1630/31
gostilničar

mayor:
1624/25, 1630/31
innkeeper

Preden je prvič postal župan, je bil Jurij Vidič večkrat mestni sodnik. Njegov prvi mandat je trajal od 12. julija 1624 do 11. julija 1625, drugi pa od 12. julija 1630 do 11. julija 1631. V času njegovega prvega mandata je mestni svet izrazil željo, da bi zgradili nov most na Bregu, v času njegovega drugega županovanja pa so podrli staro Trančo in začeli graditi novo.

Before becoming mayor for the first time, Jurij Vidič was city judge several times. His first term of office lasted from 12 July 1624 to 11 July 1625, and the second from 12 July 1630 to 11 July 1631. During his first term, the city council expressed the desire to build a new bridge at Breg, and during his second, they demolished the old Tranča (prison) and began to build a new one.



Rodbinski grb družine Carminelli / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Carminelli / Valvasor /

HORACIJ CARMINELLI

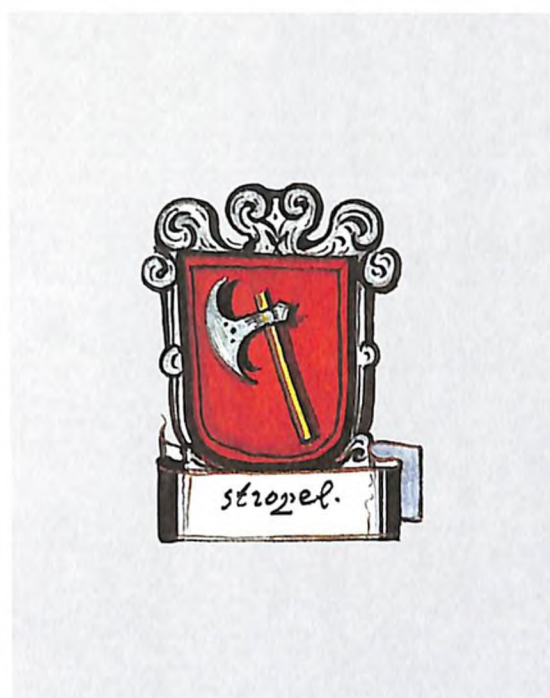
Horatio Carminelli

župan: 1629/30
lekarnar

mayor: 1629/30
apothecary

Prvič je Horacij Carminelli omenjen leta 1615, ko je bil lekarnar v Celju. V Ljubljano se je preselil leta 1618. Po Valvasorju naj bi leta 1630 dobil grad Ponoviče in po nekaterih podatkih se je že sam poplemenitil oz. dosegel plemiški naslov. V času njegovega županovanja od 6. julija 1629 do 12. julija 1630 so povišali župansko plačo s 50 na 100 goldinarjev na leto. Prav tako je v tistem času zaradi požara v mestu razneslo bližnji okrogli smodniški stolp na Gradu proti Poljanam, kar je povzročilo v mestu velik strah. Smodniški stolp so kmalu obnovili.

Horacij Carminelli is first mentioned in 1615, when he was an apothecary in Celje. He moved to Ljubljana in 1618. Valvasor says that he obtained Ponoviče Castle in 1630 and, according to some data, was himself ennobled. During his term as mayor, from 6 July 1629 to 12 July 1630, the mayor's salary was increased from 50 to 100 goldinars a year. Similarly, at that time the nearby round gunpowder tower in Grad towards Poljane blew up because of a fire in the city, which caused great fear. The gunpowder tower was soon renovated.



Rodbinski grb družine Strobl / Valvasor /
Family coats-of arm of family Strobl / Valvasor /

ANDREJ STROBL

/ * ni podatka / †1637 /

Andrej Strobl

župan: 1631–1634
irhar
mayor: 1631–1634
tower

Pred izvolitvijo za župana je bil Andrej Strobl mestni sodnik. Za župana je bil izvoljen 1. julija 1631, na tem mestu pa je ostal do 7. julija 1634. V času njegovega županovanja so zgradili mestno obzidje ob Ljubljani na Starem trgu, pogorel pa je prvotni avguštinski samostan. Za njegovo obnovo je mesto julija 1631 sklenilo podariti 10.000 strešnikov iz mestne opekarne.

Before being elected mayor, Andrej Strobl was city judge. He was elected mayor on 1 July 1631, and remained mayor until 7 July 1634. During his term of office, the city walls along the Ljubljana in Stari trg were built, and the original Augustinian monastery was burned down. In July 1631, the city decided to donate 10,000 roof tiles from the city brickworks for its rebuilding.



Rodbinski grb družine Ottho / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Ottho / Valvasor /

KRIŠTOF OTTHO

/ *1579 †1664 /

župan: 1634–1638,
1641–1644
trgovec in
veleposestnik
mayor: 1634–1638,
1641–1644
merchant and
estate owner

Krištof Ottho se je rodil kot podložnik, vendar si je s trgovino toliko opomogel, da je leta 1617 pridobil meščanstvo. V letih 1623 in 1626 je bil mestni sodnik. V času njegovega prvega županovanja od 7. julija 1634 do 9. julija 1638 je na Slovenskem izbruhnil velik kmečki upor, ki je ogrožal tudi Ljubljano. Po zadušitvi upora so voditelje kmečke vstaje zaprli v Ljubljani ter jih tam mučili in usmrtili. Njegov drugi županski mandat je trajal od julija 1641 do 12. julija 1644. V Ljubljani je Ottho dvakrat zbral mestne sodnike, da so skupno nastopili tako pri deželi kot pri deželnem knezu proti novim davkom. Leta 1637 so v Ljubljani zgradili novo mestno kruharno in skladišče.

Krištof Ottho was born a bondsman, but was so successful in trade that he obtained citizenship in 1617. He was city judge in 1623 and 1626. During his first term as mayor, from 7 July 1634 to 9 July 1638, the great peasant's revolt broke out in Slovenia, which even threatened Ljubljana. After its suppression, the leaders were imprisoned in Ljubljana and there tortured and put to death. His second term as mayor lasted from July 1641 to 12 July 1644. Ottho twice gathered city judges in Ljubljana, in order for them to appear both before the States and the provincial overlord against new taxes. A new bakery and storehouse were built in Ljubljana in 1637.



Rodbinski grb družine Kunstl / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Kunstl / Valvasor /

GREGOR KUNSTL

/ * ni podatka / † 1639 /

Gregor Kunstl,

zupan: 1638–1639
trgovec

mayor: 1638–1639
merchant

Rodbina Gregorja Kunstla prihaja iz okolice Škofje Loke. Ljubljanski meščan je postal leta 1613. Bil je zelo premožen trgovec. V času njegovega županovanja med 9. julijem 1638 in koncem oktobra 1639 so popravili mestno obzidje med Gornjim in Špitalskim mostom in začeli graditi nov stolp ob Ljubljani pri Vicedomskih vratih.

The family of Gregor Kunstl came from the vicinity of Škofja Loka. He became a Ljubljana citizen in 1613. He was a very wealthy merchant. During his term of office between 9 July 1638 and the end of October 1639, the city walls between Gornji and Špitalski most were repaired and a start was made on building a new tower beside the Ljubljanica by Vicedom Gate.



Rodbinski grb družine Wiz pl. Wizenstein / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Wiz pl. Wizenstein / Valvasor /

MARKO WIZ / WÜTZ PL. WIZENSTEIN

/ *1569 †1654 /

Marko Wiz

župan: 1640/41,
1644–1647
gostilničar in trgovec

mayor: 1640/41,
1644–1647
innkeeper and
merchant

Njegov rod izhaja iz Nemčije. Preden je bil izvoljen za župana, je bil mestni sodnik. Med letoma 1640 in 1645 je pridobil plemstvo in se začel po svojem postvu ob Glinščici imenovati "Glinški". V času njegovega prvega županovanja od 6. julija 1640 do 12. julija 1641 so prišli v Ljubljano bosonogi avguštinci. V Ljubljani in predmestjih je v času njegovega drugega županovanja od 12. julija 1644 do 12. julija 1647 močno pustošila kuga, za katero je samo v ljubljanskem predmestju Dravlje umrlo sto ljudi. Mesto je imelo veliko stroškov tudi s preskrbo vojaštva, ki je kot posledica tridesetletne vojne v Nemčiji bivalo v mestu. Zato je leta 1645 v mestu prišlo do velikih nemirov med meščani in italijanskimi vojaki ferrarškega polka, ki so bili nameščeni v Ljubljani, ker so ti v prepiru ubili dva ljubljanska mesarja.

His family was of German origin. He was a city judge before being elected mayor. He was ennobled between 1640 and 1645 and began to be called "Glinški", from his estates by Glinščica. During his first term of office, from 6 July 1640 to 12 July 1641, the barefoot Augustinians came to Ljubljana. During his second term, from 12 July 1644 to 12 July 1647, plague raged in Ljubljana and suburbs, with one hundred people dying of it in the Ljubljana suburb of Dravlje alone. The city also had great expenses relating to supplying the military that resided in the city because of the Thirty Years War in Germany. So in 1645 there were major riots in the city between the citizens and Italian soldiers of the Ferrara regiment, who were billeted in Ljubljana, because these had killed two Ljubljana butchers in a fight.



Rodbinski grb družine Ciriani /Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Ciriani /Valvasor /

FRANC CIRIANI

/ * 1590 pribl. / apothecary † 1647 /

Franz Ciriani,

župan: 1647
lekarnar

mayor: 1647
apothecary

Franc Ciriani je bil sin lekarnarja Pavla Cirianija, Italijana po rodu. Študiral je v Padovi in Gradcu, leta 1623 se je poročil z Ano Marijo Popp. Že leta 1633 je omenjen kot notranji svetnik, v letih od 1636 do 1638 in 1642 do 1644 pa kot mestni sodnik. Leta 1644 mu je cesar Ferdinand III. podelil plemstvo. Župan je bil le en mesec, od julija do avgusta 1647. Skoraj ves čas županovanja ga je nadomeščal podžupan Ludvik Schönlebl.

Franc Ciriani was the son of the apothecary, Pavlo Ciriani, an Italian by origin. He studied in Padova and Graz, and in 1623 married Ana Marija Popp. He is already mentioned in 1633 as an inner councillor, and from 1636 to 1638 and 1642 to 1644 as city judge. He was ennobled in 1644 by Emperor Ferdinand III. He was only mayor for a month, from July to August 1647. Almost throughout this time, he was deputised by Ludvik Schönlebl.



Rodbinski grb družine Schönleben / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Schönleben / Valvasor /

LUDVIK SCHÖNLEBL (SCHÖNLEBEN)

/ *1590 †1663 /

Ludwig Schönlebl

župan: 1648–1650,
1652–1655
mizar
mayor: 1648–1650,
1652–1655
carpenter

Ludvik Schönlebl se je rodil leta 1590 na Württembergem v Nemčiji, v Ljubljano je prišel kot mizarški pomočnik okoli leta 1617. Za meščana je bil sprejet marca 1618, novembra istega leta pa se mu je rodil sin Janez Ludvik, poznejši ljubljanski dekan in znameniti mestni zgodovinar. Ludvik Schönlebl pa ni bil zgolj mizar, ampak tudi cenjen rezbar, ki je izdelal veliki korni oltar stolne cerkve sv. Nikolaja. Večkrat je bil tudi mestni sodnik. Leta 1648 je bil povzdignjen v plemiški stan. Od leta 1646 je poveljeval mestni straži in v tej funkciji je leta 1660 v Ljubljani sprejel cesarja Leopolda. Ukvarjal se je tudi s pisanjem kronik. Tako je kot rokopis zapustil kroniko Ljubljane in letopis vojvodine Kranjske. V času njegovega prvega županovanja od 10. julija 1648 do 8. julija 1650 so začeli zidati samostan klaris v Ljubljani (poleg današnje Name, nasproti hotela Slon), ki je bil končan v času njegovega naslednika Bertaša. Zgradili so tudi nov Čevlarski most. Njegov drugi mandat je trajal od 12. julija 1652 do 9. julija 1655. V tem času so leta 1653 s kamnosekom Francescom Olivierijem sklenili pogodbo o izdelavi vodnjakov na Mestnem in Starem

Ludvik Schönlebl was born in 1590 in Württemberg in Germany, and came to Ljubljana as a carpenter's assistant around 1617. He was granted citizenship in 1618, and had a son in November of the same year, Janez Ludvik, later Dean of Ljubljana and well-known city historian. Ludvik Schönlebl was not just a carpenter but also a valued carver, who made the large chancel altar of the cathedral church of sv. Nikolaj. He was also several times city judge. He was ennobled in 1648. He commanded the city guard from 1646 and in 1660 in this function received Emperor Leopold in Ljubljana. He also wrote chronicles. He thus left in manuscript a chronicle of Ljubljana and yearbook of the Duchy of Carniola. During his first period in office, from 10 July 1648 to 8 July 1650, the building of the Convent of St. Clare in Ljubljana was begun (beside today's Nama, opposite Hotel Slon), which was completed in the time of his successor, Bertaš. A new Čevlarski most was also built. His second term of office lasted from 12 July 1652 to 9 July 1655. At that time, in 1653, a contract was concluded with the stone mason, Francesco Olivieri, on the construction of fountains in Mestni and Stari



trgu iz sekanih, poliranih kamnov in blokov; vse z odobritvijo deželnega glavarja.

Na dan sv. Ahacija 22. junija 1653 so zelo slovesno praznovali izvolitev cesarja Ferdinanda IV. Proslava je trajala tri dni. Ob tej priložnosti je nastopilo 100 oboroženih meščanov s črnimi in rumenimi mestnimi zastavami.

Zanimivo je, da se je vedno podpisoval kot "Schönlebl", čeprav so njegovi otroci in potomci uporabljali priimek "Schönleben".

trg, from cut, polished stones and blocks; all with the approval of the provincial overlord.

On the feast day of sv. Ahac on 22 June 1653, the celebrations marking the coronation of Emperor Ferdinanda IV lasted three days. On this occasion, 100 armed citizens with black and yellow city flags performed.

It is interesting that he always signed himself "Schönlebl", although his children and descendants used the surname "Schönleben".



Rodbinski grb družine Bertaš pl. Scharffeneg /Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Bertaš pl. Scharffeneg /Valvasor /

JURIJ BERTAŠ / WERTASCH PL. SCHARFFENEG

/ * ni podatka /

† 1669 /

Jurij Bertaš

župan: 1650–1652,
1655–1657
kramar in trgovec

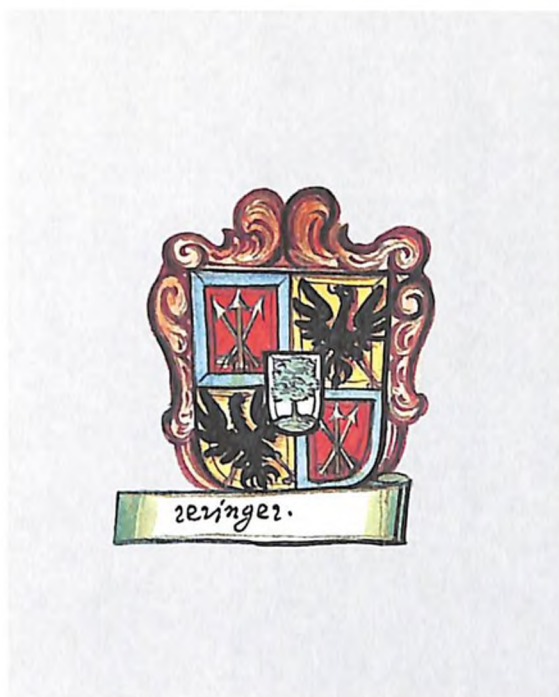
mayor: 1650–1652,
1655–1657
tradesman and
merchant

Jurij Bertaš je dobil meščanstvo leta 1632. Čez dvajset let, leta 1652, je bil plemeniten. Bil je lastnik več hiš in vrtov. Prvič je opravljal župansko funkcijo od 8. julija 1650 do 12. julija 1652, drugič pa med 9. julijem 1655 in 6. julijem 1657. Med svojim županovanjem si je z ostalimi kranjskimi mesti prizadeval za odpravo kmečke trgovine, ki je slabila mestno gospodarstvo.

Leta 1656 so pozidali obrežje od novih mesnic do špitalskega stolpa ter popravili Špitalski most. Pozidavo je opravil zidar Jakob Kocijan, kvadre pa je dal kamnosek Matevž Potočnik.

Jurij Bertaš obtained citizenship in 1632. He was ennobled twenty years later, in 1652. He owned several houses and gardens. He first held the post of mayor from 8 July 1650 to 12 July 1652, and for a second time from 9 July 1655 to 6 July 1657. During his term of office, in conjunction with other Carniolan towns he tried to abolish farm trade, which weakened the city economy.

In 1656, the embankments from the new butcher's shops to Špital tower were built and Špitalski most was repaired. The building was done by the builder Jakob Kocijan, and the stone mason Matevž Potočnik supplied the ashlar blocks.



Rodbinski grb družine Reringer pl. Rerenburg / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Reringer pl. Rerenburg / Valvasor /

JANEZ RERINGER PL. RERENBURG

župan: 1657–1663,
1666–1669
trgovec

mayor: 1657–1663,
1666–1669
merchant

Janez Reringer je pridobil meščanstvo brezplačno kot meščanov sin na prvi mestni pravdi leta 1637. Po poklicu je bil trgovec. Trgoval je z železom, bil pa je tudi predstojnik špitala. Leta 1651 je omenjen kot notranji svetnik, mestni sodnik je bil od leta 1653 do 1655, župan pa od 6. julija 1657 do 6. julija 1663 in ponovno od 9. julija 1666 do 9. julija 1669. V času njegovega županovanja je Ljubljano, prvič 7. septembra in drugič 4. oktobra 1660, obiskal cesar Leopold. Predložili so kar dva načrta za izsušitev Barje, ki pa nista bila uresničena. V tem času so v Ljubljani odprli novo jezuitsko gimnazijsko poslopje.

Janez Reringer obtained citizenship free as the son of a citizen, at the first city hearings of 1637. He was a merchant by profession. He traded in iron, and was also director of the almshouse. He is mentioned in 1651 as an inner councillor, and was city judge from 1653 to 1655, and mayor from 6 July 1657 to 6 July 1663 and again from 9 July 1666 to 9 July 1669. Emperor Leopold visited Ljubljana twice during his term as mayor, first on 7 September and second on 4 October 1660. Two plans were submitted for draining the Barje, but they were not realised. A new Jesuit gymnasium building was opened in Ljubljana at that time.



Rodbinski grb družine Piškon / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Piškon / Valvasor /

JANEZ MARIJA PIŠKON / PISCON

/ * ni podatka / *no record* †1674 /

Janez Marija Piškon

župan: 1663–1665,
1670–1672
trgovec in obrtnik

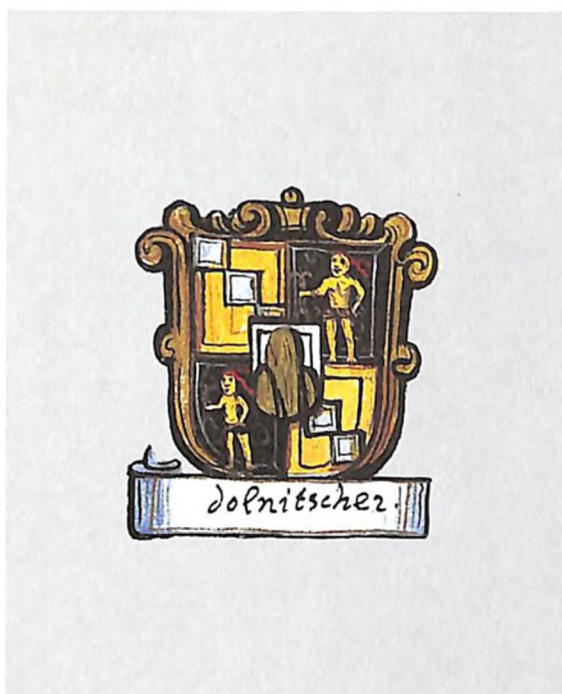
mayor: 1663–1665,
1670–1672
merchant and
craftsman

Janez Marija Piškon je bil župan prvič od 6. julija 1663 do 9. julija 1666, drugič pa od 11. julija 1670 do konca avgusta 1672.

V času njegovega županovanja so zgradili nov stolp pri Vicedomskih vratih, zidati pa so začeli tudi cerkev sv. Florijana kot zaobljubo pred požarom.

Janez Marija Piškon was mayor for the first time from 6 July 1663 to 9 July 1666, and again from 11 July 1670 to the end of August 1672.

A new tower was built by the Vicedom Gate during his term of office, and they also began to build the church of sv. Florijan, as a vow to protect against fire.



Rodbinski grb družine Dolničar / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Dolničar / Valvasor /

JANEZ KRSTNIK DOLNIČAR / THALNITSCHER / *1626 †1692 /

župan: 1672–1676,
1679–1682, 1692
trgovec
mayor: 1672–1676,
1679–1682, 1692
merchant

Ko je bil star 20 let, je Janez Krstnik Dolničar odpo-
toval na Dunaj in stopil v službo pri dr. Hallerju, kjer
je ostal leto, nato je služboval pri solnem uradniku
Putzu na Dunaju. Leta 1648 se je vrnil v Ljubljano,
kjer se je marca 1649 poročil s hčerjo župana Schön-
lebla Ano. Leta 1651 je bil kot meščanov sin sprejet
med meščane, že naslednje leto je bil izvoljen v zu-
nanji svet, maja 1654 za nižjega špitalskega mojstra,
leta 1656 pa v notranji svet. Na silvestrovo leta 1688
ga je cesar povzdignil v plemiški stan. Zelo znana sta
njegova sinova dr. Janez Gregor Dolničar, ljubljans-
ki mestni pisar in krajevni kronist, ter Janez Anton
Dolničar, generalni vikar ljubljanske škofije. V času
njegovega prvega županovanja od 2. septembra 1672
do 10. julija 1676 je požar pred Špitalskimi vrati uničil
štirideset hiš. Drugič je bil župan od 7. julija 1679 do
10. julija 1682, tretjič pa čez 10 let, od 11. julija 1692
do 24. oktobra 1692. V času njegovega drugega
županovanja je spomladi 1682 stavbenik Marcelllo
Genovese postavil pred šentjakobsko cerkvijo zna-
meniti Marijin steber, ki ga je zasnoval Valvasor.

When he was 20 years old, Janez Krstnik Dolničar
travelled to Vienna and took service with Dr. Haller,
where he stayed a year, and then served the salt
official Putz in Vienna. He returned to Ljubljana in
1648, where in 1649 he married Mayor Schönlebl's
daughter Ana. He received citizenship in 1651 as
the son of a citizen, and was already elected to the
outer council the following year, in May 1654 as
junior almshouse master, and in 1656 to the inner
council. He was ennobled by the emperor in 1688.
His sons, Dr. Janez Gregor Dolničar, Ljubljana city
clerk and royal chronicler, and Janez Anton Dolni-
čar, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Ljubljana, are
well-known. During his first period in office, from
2 September 1672 to 10 July 1676, a fire in front
of the Špital Gate destroyed forty houses. He was
mayor for a second time from 7 July 1679 to 10 July
1682, and again after 10 years, from 11 July 1692 to
24 October 1692. During his second term, in 1682,
the builder Marcelllo Genovese set up in front the
the church of sv. Jakob, the shrine of Mary's column
that had been designed by Valvasor.



Rodbinski grb družine Bosio / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Bosio / Valvasor /

JANEZ JERNEJ BOSIO

/ *ni podatka / no record / †1693 /

župan: 1676-1679,
1682-1688
mestni regulator
in pisar

mayor: 1676-1679,
1682-1688
city registrar and
scribe

Janez Jernej Bosio je bil sin trgovca s suknom Jerneja Bosia, po rodu Italijana. V pisnih virih ga prvič zasledimo v sodnih zapisnikih leta 1636. Župan je bil od 10. julija 1676 do 7. julija 1679 in od 10. julija 1682 do 9. julija 1688. V njegovem času je leta 1678 Janez Krstnik Mayer iz Salzburga v Ljubljani odprl tiskarno, leta 1688 pa je začela delovati redna poštna povezava med Ljubljano in Trstom.

Janez Jernej Bosio was the son of a cloth merchant, Jernej Bosio, Italian by origin. He is first mentioned in written sources in court records for 1636. He was mayor from 10 July 1676 to 7 July 1679 and from 10 July 1682 to 9 July 1688. At this time, in 1678, Janez Krstnik Mayer from Salzburg opened a printing house in Ljubljana, and in 1688, a regular postal connection between Ljubljana and Trieste began to operate.



Rodbinski grb družine Eder pl. Edenburg / Valvasor /
Family coats of arm of family Eder pl. Edenburg / Valvasor /

GABRIEL EDER PL. EDENBURG

/ *1626 †1711 /

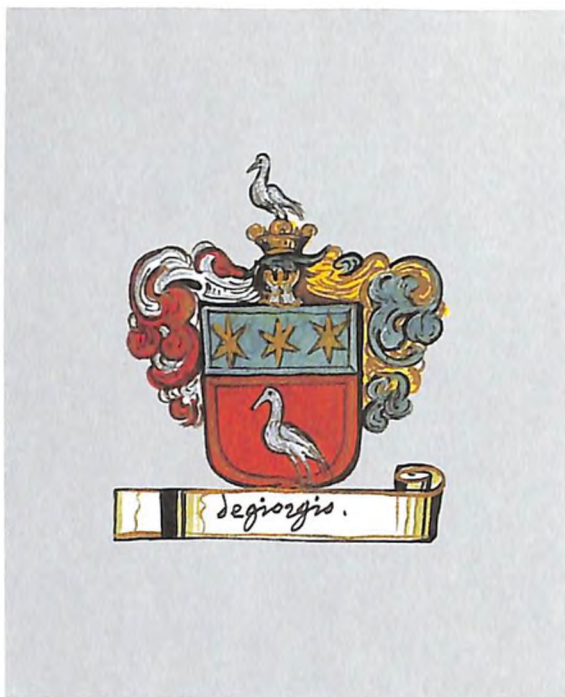
Gabriel Eder

župan: 1688–1692,
1693–1697, 1702–1710
trgovec

mayor: 1688–1692,
1693–1697, 1702–1710
merchant

Rodbina Ederjev naj bi v začetku 17. stoletja prišla v Ljubljano iz koroškega Beljaka. Meščanstvo je pridobil marca 1653; najprej je omenjen kot kramar, kasneje kot trgovec. V zunanjem svetu je bil leta 1657/58, v notranjem pa od 1663 do 1669. Sodnik je bil v letih 1677 do 1680 in od 1682 do 1686. Leta 1694 je dobil tudi plemstvo. V času njegovega prvega županovanja (od 9. julija 1688 do 11. julija 1692) so v Ljubljani potekali številni čarovniški procesi, kjer so veliko "čarovnikov in čarovnic" mučili, usmrtili in nato sežgali na grmadah. Njegov drugi mandat je trajal od 10. julija 1693 do 12. julija 1697. V času njegovega tretjega županskega mandata od 7. julija 1702 do 11. julija 1710 so v Ljubljano leta 1702 prišle uršulinke.

The Eder family is thought to have come to Ljubljana at the start of the 17th century from Villach in Carinthia. He obtained citizenship in 1653; he is mentioned first as a tradesman and later as a merchant. He was on the outer council in 1657/58, and the inner from 1663 to 1669. He was a judge from 1677 to 1680 and from 1682 to 1686. He was also enobled in 1694. During his first period as mayor (from 9 July 1688 to 11 July 1692) numerous trials of witches took place in Ljubljana, where they tortured, put to death and then burnt on bonfires a large number of "wizards and witches". His second term lasted from 10 July 1693 to 12 July 1697. During his third term, from 7 July 1702 to 11 July 1710, the Ursuline nuns came to Ljubljana in 1702.



Rodbinski grb družine de Giorgio / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family de Giorgio / Valvasor /

MATIJA DE GIORGIO

/ * ni podatka / no record †1700 /

Matija de Giorgio

župan: 1697–1699
špitalski mojster
mayor: 1697–1699
almshouse master

Med meščane je bil sprejet leta 1679; bil je cesarski špitalski mojster. Od leta 1684 je bil notranji svetnik, od 1689 do 1691 mestni sodnik, od 12. julija 1697 do 10. julija 1699 pa župan. V času njegovega županovanja so leta 1698 popravljali Seiterjevo hišo in postavili kapelo in "zidanico", kjer stoji današnje trnovsko župnišče. Istega leta so popravljali tudi ljubljansko mestno hišo. Leta 1699 je na magistratu izbruhnila "afeta", ker je avstrijska vlada obtožila mestnega pisarja Janeza Krstnika Dolničarja, češ da ni tega mesta pridobil po lastni zaslugi, ampak s korupcijo. Posledica tega je bila, da je pisar Dolničar odstopil sam.

He obtained citizenship in 1679; and was the imperial almshouse master. He was an inner councillor from 1684, a city judge from 1689 to 1691, and mayor from 12 July 1697 to 10 July 1699. During his mayorship, in 1698, Seiter's house was repaired and a chapel and "vineyard cottage" erected, where the Trnovo rectory now stands. Ljubljana city hall was also repaired the same year. In 1699, an "affair" broke out at the Magistrat, because the Austrian government accused the city clerk, Janez Krstnik Dolničar, of obtaining the post not through his own merits but through corruption. The result was that Dolničar himself resigned.



Pечат mesta Ljubljana iz 1. polovice 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the 1st half of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

FRANC PL. GRAFFENHUEBER

/ * ni podatka /

† 1701 /

Grafenhuober

župan: 1699–1701
lekarnar

mayor: 1699–1701
apothecary

Meščanstvo je dobil leta 1681. Notranji svetnik je bil od leta 1686 do 1693, za sodnika je bil izvoljen leta 1693 in ponovno leta 1694. V času njegovega županovanja, med 10. julijem 1699 in novembrom 1701, so začeli zidati novo stolnico, odprli prvo javno knjižnico in ustanovili akademijo risarjev in filharmonikov.

He obtained citizenship in 1681. He was an inner councillor from 1686 to 1693, and was elected judge in 1693 and again in 1694. During his term as mayor, between 10 July 1699 and November 1701, they began to build the new cathedral church, opened the first public library and founded the academy of artists and members of the philharmonia.



Pečat mesta Ljubljana iz 1. polovice 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the 1st half of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ KRIŠTOF PUCHER/BUECHER PL. PUCHENTHALL / *1628 †1721 /

Johann Christoph Buecher

župan: 1710–1712
trgovec

mayor: 1710–1712
merchant

V Ljubljano je prišel leta 1660, se istega leta poročil z Marjeto Bresk in se naselil v hiši svoje tašče. Njegova kariera se je začela vzpenjati leta 1662. Tako si je tega leta pridobil pravico trgovati v Ljubljani, naslednje leto pa je kot kramar že pridobil meščanstvo. Leta 1672 je bil izvoljen v zunanji svet, leta 1682 pa v notranji svet. V letih od 1686 do 1689 ter 1696/97 in 1700 je bil mestni sodnik. Leta 1699 je pridobil plemstvo.

V času njegovega županovanja je mesto sezidalo novo strelišče, v treh mesecih pa so sezidali tudi 12 kapelic od župnijske cerkve sv. Petra do romarske cerkve Device Marije v Polju. V tem času so ljubljanske uršulinke obdale obsežen samostanski vrt (danes Trg Republike) z visokim zidom, v Ljubljani pa so začeli zidati kolegij "Carolinum".

He came to Ljubljana in 1660, and married Marjeta Bresk and moved to the house of his parents-in-law in the same year. His career began to take off in 1662. In this year, he thus obtained the right to trade in Ljubljana, and the following year was granted citizenship as a tradesman. In 1672 he was elected to the outer council, and in 1682 to the inner council. He was city judge from 1686 to 1689 and 1696/97 and 1700. He was ennobled in 1699.

During his term as mayor, the city built a new firing range, and in three months also built 12 chapels from the parish church of sv. Peter to the pilgrim church of the Virgin Mary in Polje. At that time, the Ljubljana Ursuline order surrounded the extensive convent garden (today Trg Republike) with a high wall, and in Ljubljana they began to build the "Carolinum" collegium.



Pечат mesta Ljubljana iz 1. polovice 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the 1st half of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ ANTON JANEŽIČ

/ *1665 †1730 /

župan: 1712–1716
trgovec

mayor: 1712–1716
merchant

Janez Anton Janežič je izhajal iz Karlovca na Hrvaškem, leta 1699 se je poročil z ljubljansko meščanko Marijo Jakobo de Giorgio. Že prej pa je bil leta 1691 sprejet med meščane. V zunanji mestni svet je bil izvoljen leta 1695, v notranjega pa 1698. V začetku 18. stoletja je bil tudi višji mestni blagajnik in višji špitalski mojster. Leta 1717 mu je bilo podeljeno plemstvo, njegov plemiški priimek pa je bil Adlersheim. V času njegovega županovanja od 11. julija 1712 do 10. julija 1716 so maja 1713 začeli podirati vicedomske utrdbe in s tako pridobljenim gradbenim materialom zidati uršulinski samostan in novo križevniško cerkev. Oktobra 1714 je v ljubljanskem predmestju izbruhnil močan požar, ki je upepelil 30 hiš, leta 1715 pa je izbruhnila kuga, za katero je po poročilih umrlo vsak dan 10 ljudi.

Janez Anton Janežič came from Karlovac in Croatia, and in 1699 married the citizen, Marija Jakoba de Giorgio. He had already been granted citizenship in 1691. He was elected to the outer city council in 1695, and to the inner in 1698. He was also senior city treasurer and senior almshouse master at the start of the 18th century. He was ennobled in 1717, with the aristocratic surname of Adlersheim. During his mayorship, from 11 July 1712 to 10 July 1716, in May 1713 they began to demolish the vicedom fortifications and thus obtained building materials for the Ursuline convent and a new crusaders' church. A great fire broke out in the Ljubljana suburbs in October 1714, which incinerated 30 houses, and in 1715 plague broke out in which, according to reports, 10 people died each day.



Vošeni pečat rodbine Herendler / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax coats-of-arm of family Herendler / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

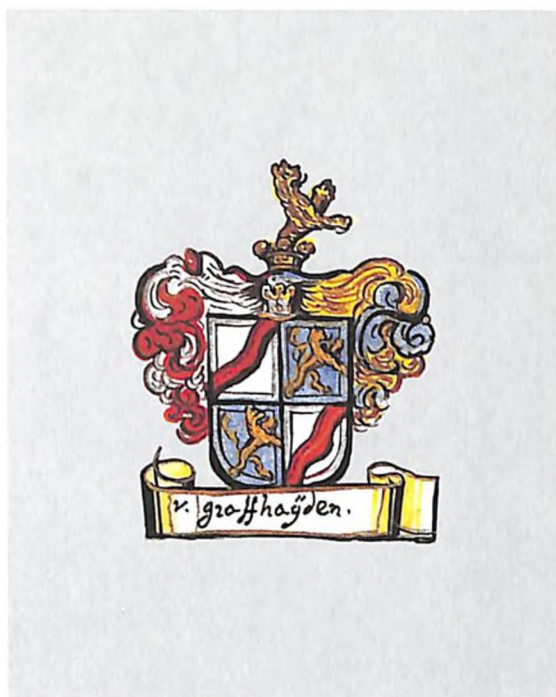
JAKOB HERENDLER

župan: 1716–1720,
1723–1726
trgovec

mayor: 1716–1720,
1723–1726
merchant

Jakob Herendler je bil po poklicu trgovec. Na debelo je kupčeval z medom. Leta 1683 se je poročil z vdovo Marijo Stesl. V zunanji svet je prišel leta 1697, leta 1702 pa je bil izvoljen v notranji svet. Od leta 1709 do 1712 je bil mestni sodnik, nato višji špitalski mojster. V času njegovega prvega županovanja, ki je trajalo neprekinjeno od 10. julija 1716 do 8. julija 1720, so leta 1718 obnovili mestno hišo in ji dali v skladu z duhom tedanjega časa baročno obliko. Skušali so stabilizirati mestno gospodarstvo in izvesti nekatere ukrepe v mestni upravi, ki bi povečali učinkovitost. Njegov drugi mandat je trajal od 9. julija 1723 do 12. julija 1726. V tem obdobju je Ljubljana dobila sirotišnico v Šempetrskem predmestju, istega leta pa je bil postavljen tudi most čez Savo pri Črnučah. Leta 1726 je mesto kupilo za 34.000 goldinarjev vicedomsko imenje in Kozarje ter vicedomsko deželno sodišče.

Jakob Herendler was a merchant by profession, trading wholesale in honey. In 1683 he married the widow, Marija Stesl. He was on the outer council in 1697, and in 1702 was elected to the inner council. He was city judge from 1709 to 1712, then senior almshouse master. During his first term as mayor, which lasted uninterruptedly from 10 July 1716 to 8 July 1720, in 1718 the city hall was renovated and given a baroque appearance in keeping with the spirit of the times. An attempt was made to stabilise the city economy and to implement certain measures in the city administration to improve its efficiency. His second term lasted from 9 July 1723 to 12 July 1726. During this period, Ljubljana obtained an orphanage in the Šempeter suburb, and in the same year, a bridge was also erected across the Sava at Črnuče. In 1726 the city bought for 34,000 goldinars the vicedom estates and Kozarje and the vicedom provincial court.



Rodbinski grb družine Graffenhaiden / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Graffenhaiden / Valvasor /

JANEZ FLORJAN GRAFFENHAIDEN

/ *1673 †1757 /

Florian Jan Graffenhaiden

župan: 1720–1723,
1729–1732
trgovec in gostilničar
mayor: 1720–1723,
1729–1732
merchant and innkeeper

Med letoma 1717 in 1719 je bil mestni sodnik. V letih 1720 in 1723 je bil župan, veliko zaslug pa si je kot šempetrski cerkveni ključar pridobil tudi pri zidavi tamkajšnje cerkve v letih 1726 do 1731. V času njegovega prvega županovanja od 8. julija 1720 do 9. julija 1723 je Ljubljano obiskal cesar Karel VI. Med njegovim drugim županskim mandatom, med 8. julijem 1729 in 11. julijem 1732, so leta 1731 zgradili novo cerkev sv. Petra v šempetrskem predmestju.

He was city judge between 1717 and 1719, and mayor from 1720 to 1723, and he did great service as Šempeter church deacon in the building of the walls of the church there, from 1726 to 1731. During his first period as mayor, from 8 July 1720 to 9 July 1723, Emperor Charles VI visited Ljubljana. During his second term, between 8 July 1729 and 11 July 1732, in 1731 a new church of sv. Peter was built in the Šempeter suburb.



Vošteni pečat rodbine Kristijan / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax seal of the family Kristijan / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MATIJA KRISTIЈAN / CHRISTIAN

/ *1671 †1741 /

župan: 1726–1729,
1732–1738
trgovec
mayor: 1726–1729,
1732–1738
merchant

Za meščana je bil sprejet marca 1697. Leta 1702 je vstopil v zunanji svet, leta 1709 v notranjega. Po končanem županovanju je bil več mandatov mestni sodnik, kar je bila novost, ker so bili njegovi županski predhodniki po sicer nepisanem pravilu najprej mestni sodniki in šele nato župani. Poročen je bil s hčerjo župana Herendlerja Marijo Ano. Bil je zelo podjeten in je tako sebi kot mestni občini pridobil več posesti, posojal je tudi denar. Njegov prvi mandat je trajal od 12. julija 1726 do 8. julija 1729, drugi pa od 11. julija 1732 do 11. julija 1738. Pokopan je bil pri ljubljanskih avguštincih. V času njegovega prvega mandata je konec avgusta 1728 v Ljubljano prišel cesar Karel VI. Ob prvem obisku Ljubljane so se mu poklonili deželni stanovi, ko pa se je septembra vračal iz Primorja, pa mu je društvo "Priatelj glasbe" (Academia Philharmonicorum) med slovesno večerjo izvajala različno glasbo. Pred odhodom iz Ljubljane je cesar 20. septembra 1728 potrdil privilegij glede mostnine čez reko Ljubljanico. V počastitev dogodka je Francesco Robba po naročilu ljubljanskega magistrata izdelal slavolok. V času njegovega drugega županovanja, pa so na njegov predlog sklenili razširiti

He was granted citizenship in March 1697. He entered the outer council in 1702, and the inner in 1709. After completing his service as mayor, he served several terms as city judge, which was a novelty since his predecessors by unwritten rule were first city judge and only then mayor. He was married to the daughter of Herendler, Marija Ana. He was very shrewd in business and thus obtained a number of estates, both for himself and the urban municipality, and he also lent money. His first term of office lasted from 12 July 1726 to 8 July 1729, and his second from 11 July 1732 to 11 July 1738. He was buried among the Ljubljana Augustinians. During his first term, at the end of August 1728, Emperor Charles VI came to Ljubljana. During the first visit to Ljubljana, the States made obeisance to him, but when he returned from Primorje, Academia Philharmonicorum played various music during the formal dinner. Before leaving Ljubljana, on 20 September 1728, the emperor confirmed privileges in relation to a bridge toll across the river Ljubljanica. In honour of the event, Francesco Robba was commissioned by the Ljubljana Magistrat to produce a triumphal



t. i. gledališče na rotovžu. Dela so opravljali razni domači in tuji tesarji, kamniti portal pa je izdelal kipar Ludvik Bombassi. Leta 1737 je mesto od ljubljanske komende nemškega viteškega reda kupilo tudi precej hiš z vrtovi in njivami na današnji Rimski cesti in nekaj kmetij v Gradišču. Leta 1737 je bil položen temeljni kamen nove cerkve v Trnovem, ki jo je na stroške mesta izdelal stavbenik Candido Zulliani. Letna županska plača je znašala v času, ko je bil Kristian župan, 126 goldinarjev in 30 krajcarjev.

arch. During his second term of office, on his proposal, it was decided to extend the 'theatre' in the city hall. Various domestic and foreign carpenters carried out the work, and the stone portal was made by the sculptor, Ludvik Bombassi. In 1737, the city also bought a considerable number of houses and gardens with fields in Rimska street and some farmsteads in Gradišče, from the Ljubljana prebend of the Teutonic Knights. In 1737, too, the foundation stone of the new church in Trnova was laid, which was made by the builder, Candido Zulliani, at the city's expense.

At the time when Kristian was mayor, the annual mayorial salary was 126 goldinars and 30 kreuzer.



Rodbinski grb družine Raab / Valvasor /
Family coats-of-arm of family Raab / Valvasor /

ANTON RAAB

/ * ni podatka /

†1740 /

Anton Raab

župan: 1738–1740
trgovec

mayor: 1738–1740
merchant

Za meščana je bil sprejet leta 1701. V notranji svet je bil izvoljen leta 1710. Mestu je med drugim dobavljal platno. Med letoma 1722 in 1725 je bil višji špitalski mojster, od 1730 do 1733 mestni sodnik, župan pa od 14. julija 1738 do smrti 13. marca 1740. V času njegovega županovanja se je porodila ideja za izdelavo vodnjaka treh kranjskih rek, ki ga je nato izdelal kipar Francesco Robba.

He was granted citizenship in 1701. In 1710 he was elected to the inner council. Among other things, he supplied the city with linen. He was senior almshouse master between 1722 and 1725, city judge from 1730 to 1733, and mayor from 14 July 1738 to his death on 13 March 1740. During his term of mayor, the idea was born of making a Fountain of the Three Carniolan Rivers, which was then produced by the sculptor Francesco Robba.



Vosčeni pečat rodbine Kappus / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax seal of the family Kappus / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JURIJ AMBROŽ KAPPUS

/ *1675 †1753 /

Jurij Ambrož Kappus

župan: 1740–1749
mestni registrator
mayor: 1740–1749
city registrar

Jurij Ambrož Kappus je bil najstarejši sin ljubljanskega meščana Janeza Jurija Kappusa. V mestnih sejh zapisnikih je prvič omenjen leta 1699. Poročil se je leta 1700 z Marijo Ignacijo Schwizen. Kappus je bil od leta 1723 davčni prejemnik, leta 1729 ponovno izvoljen v notranji svet, od leta 1733 do 1736 je bil mestni sodnik, nato višji davčni prejemnik. Po Raabovi smrti je bil med marcem in julijem 1740 podžupan, nato pa od 15. julija 1740 do 18. julija 1749 župan. V času njegovega županovanja si je leta 1741 od mesta Ljubljane cesarica Marija Terezija izposodila 20.000 goldinarjev, marca 1744 pa so v mestnem svetu sprejeli sklep, da mora vsak na novo sprejeti meščan plačati 3 goldinarje za puško in "patronjačo", prejeta iz mestne orožarne. Prav tako mora vsak, zmožen za gašenje dobiti eno vedro. Leta 1747 je dobila Ljubljana prvo zastavljalnico.

Jurij Ambrož Kappus was the oldest son of the Ljubljana citizen, Janez Jurij Kappus. He is first mentioned in city session minutes in 1699. He married Marija Ignacija Schwizen in 1700. Kappus was a tax receiver from 1723, in 1729 he was again elected to the inner council, from 1733 to 1736 he was city judge, then senior tax receiver. He was deputy mayor after Raab's death between March and July 1740, and then mayor from 15 July 1740 to 18 July 1749. During his mayorship, in 1741, Empress Maria Theresa borrowed 20,000 goldinars, and in March 1744, a decision was made in the city council that every newly adopted citizen must pay 3 goldinars for a gun and "ammunition", received from the city armoury. Similarly, every able-bodied man must obtain a bucket for firefighting. Ljubljana obtained its first pawnshop in 1747.



Pečat mesta Ljubljana iz 1. polovice 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the 1st half of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MATEVŽ FRANC PEER

/ *1702 †1762 /

župan: 1749–1762
trgovec

mayor: 1749–1762
merchant

Matevž Franc Peer je izhajal iz Braslovč na Štajerskem. Ljubljansko meščanstvo je dobil leta 1728. V zunanji svet je prišel leta 1732, 1739 pa v notranji svet, vendar se je temu mestu za tri leta začasno odrekel, tako da je dejansko prišel v notranji svet šele leta 1742. Županoval je kar trinajst let od 18. julija 1749 do 13. aprila 1762.

Po njegovi smrti je bilo mesto Ljubljana štiri leta brez pravega župana, saj je njegove posle od 13. aprila 1762 do 18. julija 1766 kot vršilec dolžnosti oz. namestnik župana opravljal Francesco Serafin Gamba. Po poklicu je bil kavarnar in slaščičar. Doma je bil iz Benetk. Meščanstvo je pridobil leta 1719. V začetku je bil kavarnar, čeprav je večkrat zalagal magistrat tudi z zelo kakovostnimi in dragimi vini. V zunanji svet je prišel leta 1730, leta 1734 je postal nižji mestni blagajnik, kar je ostal šest let. V času Peerovega vodenja mesta so v Ljubljani jahalnico kranjskih deželnih stanov preuredili v deželno gledališče. Leta 1750 je mesto zgradilo veliko stražarnico pri Križevniških vratih. Leta 1752 je bil dokončan Robbov vodnjak.

Matevž Franc Peer came from Braslovče in Styria. He was granted Ljubljana citizenship in 1728. He was elected to the outer council in 1732, and the inner in 1739, although he temporarily declined this position for three years and so actually only came to the inner council in 1742. He was mayor for thirteen years, from 18 July 1749 to 13 April 1762.

After his death, the city of Ljubljana was without a real mayor for four years, with its business being conducted from 13 April 1762 to 18 July 1766 by Francesco Serafin Gamba, as acting or deputy mayor. By profession, he ran a coffee house and cake shop. He came from Venice, obtaining citizenship in 1719. Initially he ran a coffee house, although he several times supplied the Magistrat with very high quality and expensive wine. He was elected to the outer council in 1730, and in 1734 became junior city treasurer, as which he remained for six years.

During Peer's leadership of the city, the riding school of the Carniolan States was transformed into a provincial theatre. In 1750, the city built a large guardhouse at the Crusader Gate. Robbo's fountain was completed in 1752.



Pečat mesta Ljubljana iz 1. polovice 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the 1st half of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ MIHAEL KUK

/ *1709 †1768 /

župan: 1766–1768
gostilničar in trgovec

mayor: 1766–1768
innkeeper and merchant

Janez Mihael Kuk se je rodil v okolici Trbiža. Za meščana je bil sprejet leta 1740 kot vinotok, bil pa je tudi izučen trgovec. V zunanji svet je bil sprejet leta 1753, nato v začetku šestdesetih let za nižjega in nato višjega mestnega blagajnika. Bil je tudi ključar cerkve sv. Janeza v Trnovem. Za župana je bil izvoljen 18. julija 1766 in je na tem mestu umrl za pljučnico 18. marca 1768. V čas njegovega županovanja sodijo ukrepi za "ozdravitev" mestnih financ. V Ljubljani so bile zelo težke socialne razmere, saj je na veliki petek leta 1767 kar tri do štiri tisoč beračev oblegalo vrata ljubljanskih cerkva. Istega leta je v Ljubljani izbruhnil velik požar, ki je upepelil mnogo hiš.

Janez Mihael Kuk was born in the vicinity of Tarvisio (Trbiž). He was granted citizenship in 1740 as a wine merchant, but he was also a trained merchant. He became a member of the outer council in 1753, and then at the start of the sixties junior and then senior city treasurer. He was also deacon of the church of sv. Janez in Trnovo. He was elected mayor on 18 July 1766 and died of pneumonia in this post on 18 March 1768. Measures for "making the city finances healthier" were taken during his mayorship. There were very difficult social conditions in Ljubljana, since on Good Friday 1767 three to four thousand beggars surrounded the doors of Ljubljana churches. A major fire broke out in Ljubljana in the same year, which destroyed many houses.



Pečat mesta Ljubljana iz sredine 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the middle of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MATIJA BARTHALOTTI

/ *1716 †1801 /

Matthias Barthalotti

župan: 1768–1771
trgovec

mayor: 1768–1771
merchant

Matija Barthalotti je izhajal iz Wolfsbacha na Koroškem. Ljubljansko meščanstvo je pridobil leta 1752. Za župana je bil izvoljen v letih 1768 do 1771, kasneje pa je bil na to mesto izvoljen še leta 1774, vendar je to mesto odklonil, češ da je preveč zaposlen s pletilnico nogavic v Višnji Gori. Poleg tega je bil solastnik rudnika in plavža na Jesenicah. V času njegovega županovanja, med 13. julijem 1768 in koncem avgusta 1771, so leta 1768 v Ljubljani ustanovili Poljedelsko akademijo, v kateri je "stolico za risanje, geometrijo, mehaniko in hidravliko" zasedel znani jezuit in izumitelj Gabriel Gruber. Leta 1770 je bilo v Ljubljani prvo številčenje (numeracija) hiš, določili pa so tudi sporne deželnosodne meje med ljubljanskim mestom in gospostvom Logatec na Barju.

Matija Barthalotti came from Wolfsbach in Carinthia. He was granted Ljubljana citizenship in 1752. He was mayor from 1768 to 1771, and was elected again in 1774, but declined the position on the grounds that he was too busy with his sock making factory in Višnja Gora. He was additionally co-owner of a mine and a blast furnace in Jesenice. During his mayorship, between 13 July 1768 and the end of August 1771, an Agricultural Academy was founded in Ljubljana in 1768, in which the "chairs for drawing, geometry, mechanics and hydraulics" were occupied by the well-known Jesuit and inventor, Gabriel Gruber. In 1770, the first numbering of houses was made in Ljubljana, and disputed provincial court boundaries between Ljubljana city and the Logatec estates on the Barje were also defined.



Pечат mesta Ljubljana iz sredine 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the middle of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ JURIJ PILGRAM

/ * ni podatka / no record †1781 /

Janez Jurij Pilgram

župan: 1771–1774
trгоvec

mayor: 1771–1774
merchant

Njegov rod izhaja z gornje Koroške. V Ljubljano je prišel okoli leta 1750 in se poročil s trgovčevno vdovo Marijo Marjeto Milharčič. Bil je eden izmed najodličnejših ljubljanskih trgovcev. Leta 1759 je postal predsednik meničnega mestnega sodišča I. stopnje. Trgoval je z železnino in oljem. V mestni svet je prišel leta 1763. Po odstopu župana Barthalottija je bil župan od avgusta 1771 do 25. julija 1774, ko ga je na tem mestu zamenjal Wagner. V času njegovega županovanja so leta 1773 v Ljubljani začeli kopati Gruberjev prekop zaradi regulacije reke Ljubljanice. Že leto dni prej pa so po Gruberjevem načrtu izdelali Karlovški most. Leta 1773 je vladarica Marija Terezija izdala gasilski red za Kranjsko "s posebnim ozirom na Ljubljano".

His family came from Upper Carinthia. He arrived in Ljubljana around 1750 and married a merchant's widow, Marija Marjeta Milharčič. He was one of Ljubljana's best merchants. In 1759 he became president of the city court of first instance for company law. He traded in iron and oil. He was a member of the city council in 1763. After the resignation of mayor Barthalotti, he was mayor from August 1771 to 25 July 1774, when Wagner replaced him in this position. During his mayorship, in 1773, a start was made on digging Gruber Channel in Ljubljana, in order to regulate the river Ljubljanica. They had already made Karlovški most to Gruber's plans a year earlier. In 1773, Empress Maria Theresa had issued a firefighting order for Carniola "with special regard to Ljubljana".



Pечат mesta Ljubljane iz 1778 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from 1778 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

ANTON FRANC KSAVER WAGNER

/ *1712 †1782 /

Anton Franc Ksav. Wagner

župan: 1774–1782
lekarnar

mayor: 1774–1782
apothecary

Anton Franc Ksaver Wagner je prišel v Ljubljano iz Dunajskega Novega mesta leta 1754, ko je pridobil lekarnarsko pravico, istega leta pa tudi meščansko. Čez dve leti se je poročil z vdovo mestnega sodnika Jožefa Robide. Ta mu je v zakon prinesla tudi hišo na Mestnem trgu. V zunanji svet je bil izvoljen leta 1763. Od sredine leta 1768 do julija 1771 je bil mestni sodnik. V času njegovega županovanja od 25. julija 1774 do 23. maja 1782 so v Ljubljani odprli štirirazredno normalko (ki so jo morali obiskovati vsi dečki med 6. in 13. letom starosti), začeli so izdajati časopis Laibacher Zeitung in odprli novo mestno pokopališče pri sv. Krištofu. Končali so tudi gradnjo Gruberjevega prekopa. V zadnjem letu njegovega županovanja se je na poti na Dunaj v Ljubljani nekaj dni mudil papež Pij VI.

Anton Franc Ksaver Wagner came to Ljubljana from Vienna's New Town in 1754, when he was granted apothecary's rights, and citizenship the same year. Two years later he married the widow of city judge Jožef Robido. Under law, that also brought him a house in Mestni trg. He was elected to the outer council in 1763. He was city judge from the middle of 1768 to July 1771. During his mayorship, from 25 July 1774 to 23 May 1782, a four year secondary school was opened in Ljubljana (which all boys between 6 and 13 years of age had to attend), they began to publish the newspaper Laibacher Zeitung and a new cemetery at sv. Krištof was opened. They also completed the building of Gruber Channel. In the last year of his mayorship, Pope Pius VI spent a few days in Ljubljana on his way to Vienna.



Pечат mesta Ljubljane iz 1778 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from 1778 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ FRIDERIK EGGER

/ *1745 †1799 /

Janez Friderik Egger

župan: 1782–1785
tiskar

mayor: 1782–1785
printer

Janez Friderik Egger se je rodil v Jeni na Saškem. V Ljubljani se je leta 1765 poročil z Marijo Terezijo de Garzoni, vdovo ljubljanskega tiskarja Janeza Jurija Heptnerja, katerega tiskarna je bila takrat edina v Ljubljani. Istega leta je bil sprejet med ljubljanske meščane. Nadaljeval je tiskarsko dejavnost. V zunanji svet je bil izvoljen julija 1777, nato tudi v notranji svet, 25. julija 1782 pa za župana. Na tem mestu je ostal do 24. septembra 1785. V času njegovega županovanja so začeli rušiti ljubljansko mestno obzidje. Nadaljeval je tudi z razdelitvijo mestnih gmajn (Ilovice) zasebnikom. V njegovem času so bile z odlokom cesarja Jožefa II. v Ljubljani ustanovljene tri nove župnije: šentjakobska, frančiškanska in trnovska, ukinjeni so bili številni samostani, njihove zgradbe pa uporabljene za različne namene. Z Eggerjem se končuje okoli 280 let trajajoče obdobje, ko sta bila na čelu mestne uprave mestni sodnik in župan, saj so reforme Jožefa II. posegle tudi na področje mestne samouprave, jo močno omejile in župana postavile v vlogo izvrševalca ukazov nadrejenih centralnih organov.

Janez Friderik Egger was born in Jena in Saxony. In 1765, he married Marija Terezija de Garzoni, widow of the Ljubljana printer, Janez Jurij Heptner, whose printing house was then the only one in Ljubljana. He continued printing activities. He was elected to the outer council in July 1777, and then also to the inner council, and on 25 July 1782 as mayor. He held this position until 24 September 1785. The demolition of the Ljubljana city walls began during his mayorship. He also continued the division of the city commons (Ilovice) to private individuals. Three new parishes were founded in Ljubljana during his time, by decree of Emperor Joseph II: Šentjakob, Franciškan and Trnovo, and numerous monasteries were abolished and their buildings used for various purposes. The period of around 280 years when a city judge and mayor were at the head of the city administration also ended with Egger, since the reforms of Joseph II also encroached on the sphere of city administration, greatly restricted it and placed the mayor in the role of executor of orders of the superior central bodies.



Dr. J. Potočnik / Narodna galerija /
/ National Gallery /

DR. JOŽEF POTOČNIK

/ *1753 †1808 /

župan: 1785–1787
pravnik
mayor: 1785–1787
lawyer

Javna politična pot dr. Jožefa Potočnika, ki se je rodil v Kropi na Gorenjskem, se je v Ljubljani začela leta 1781, ko ga je magistrat z večino glasov izvolil za sindika in mu poveril vodstvo mestne pisarne. Aprila 1782 je pridobil ljubljansko meščanstvo. V ljubljansko občino je bil sprejet 25. julija 1782 in isti dan tudi v notranji svet. Takrat je bil star komaj 29 let. Ljubljanski župan je postal 24. septembra 1785, star 31 let, in ostal na tem mestu do 24. junija 1787. Bil je prvi župan, izvoljen oz. postavljen za župana na nov način, to je po predhodnem soglasju državnih oblasti o njegovi strokovni primernosti za funkcijo. Z njim se konča doba, ko so bili ljubljanski župani predvsem trgovci ali obrtniki, in začne obdobje županov izobražencev, zlasti pravnikov. Na županskem mestu je pokazal izvrstne organizacijske sposobnosti. Z izredno omejenimi finančnimi sredstvi si je prizadeval predvsem sanirati ljubljansko mestno gospodarstvo, ki je bilo na robu propada. V času njegovega županovanja so začeli rušiti ljubljansko mestno obzidje in med drugim podrli tudi stara Špitalska vrata; s temi posegi se je Ljubljana začela vse bolj širiti navzven, zlasti proti severu in vzhodu.

The public political path of Dr. Jožef Potočnik, who was born in Kropa in Gorenjsko, began in Ljubljana in 1781, when the Magistrat voted by a majority to "syndicus" and entrusted him with the leadership of the city office. He obtained Ljubljana citizenship in April 1782. He was accepted onto the Ljubljana municipal council on 25 July 1782 and onto the inner council on the same day. He was then only 29 years old. He became Ljubljana mayor on 24 September 1785, barely 31 years old and retained this position until 24 June 1787. He was the first mayor elected, or appointed mayor in the new way, i.e., after the prior approval of the state authorities of his professional suitability for the function. With him ended the period when Ljubljana mayors were primarily merchants or artisans and a period began when mayors were educated men, lawyers in particular. He showed exceptional organisational ability in the post of mayor. With extremely limited funds he attempted above all to revitalise the Ljubljana city economy, which was on the verge of collapse. During his mayorship, they continued to demolish the Ljubljana city walls and among other things,



Kasneje je z velikim uspehom kot vladni komisar opravljaj odgovorne posle na Tirolskem, Goriškem in v Trstu. Umrli je v noči med 7. in 8. avgustom 1808. Časopisi, ki so objavili vest o njegovi smrti, ga opisujejo kot "izredno nadarjenega in delovnega uradnika ter globokega poznavalca ljudi, ki je združeval obsežno strokovno znanje z največjo poštenostjo." Wurzbach pa ga v svojem biografskem leksikonu imenuje kot "pravo diko avstrijskega uradništva in enega najboljših kranjskih sinov."

also demolished the old Špital Gate; with all these interventions, Ljubljana began increasingly to spread outwards, especially towards the north and east. Later, as a government commissioner, he carried out responsible business in Tyrolia, Gorizia and Trieste, with great success. He died during the night of 7 and 8 August 1808. Newspapers that published news of his death described him as an "exceptionally talented and hardworking official, with a profound understanding of people, which united extensive professional knowledge with the highest integrity". Wurzbach in his biographical lexicon calls him a "real pride of Austrian officialdom and one of the best sons of Carniola."



Pečat mesta Ljubljane iz konca 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the end of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

PETER FISTER

/ *1759 †1800 /

župan: 1787–1794
pravnik

mayor: 1787–1794
lawyer

Peter Fister se je rodil v Naklem pri Kranju. Leta 1773 je bil sošolec Valentina Vodnika pri ljubljanskih jezuitih. Kasneje je končal pravne študije. Najprej je služboval na magistratu v Celovcu, kasneje pa je prišel nazaj v Ljubljano. Tu je bil župan več kot sedem let oz. dva mandata. Za župana je bil izvoljen 27. avgusta 1787, cesar ga je potrdil 16. septembra, funkcijo pa je nastopil 4. oktobra 1787. V času njegovega županovanja (ki je trajalo do 30. septembra 1794) so leta 1789 zaradi neresnične obtožbe političnega nasprotnika tiskarja Merla proti njemu uvedli preiskavo, ki pa se je zanj zaključila ugodno, čeprav so potrdili, da se občasno rad predaja alkoholu. Naslednja resna obtožba, ki je prispela na dvor v začetku leta 1794, pa se je končala z odločitvijo apelacijskega sodišča v Ljubljani, naj meščani v mestnem odboru izvolijo novega župana; pri teh volitvah pa Fister ni smel sodelovati.

Peter Fister was born in Naklo by Kranj. He was a fellow pupil of Valentin Vodnik under the Ljubljana Jesuits in 1773. He later completed legal studies. He first served in the Magistrat in Klagenfurt, but later returned to Ljubljana. He was mayor here for more than seven years, or two terms of office. He was elected mayor on 27 August 1787, the emperor approved him on 16 September, and he took over the function on 4 October 1787. During his mayorship (which lasted until 30 September 1794) in 1789 an investigation was conducted because of false accusations by his political opponent, the printer, Merl, which ended favourably for him, although they confirmed that he occasionally liked to surrender to alcohol. A serious accusation came to the court at the beginning of 1794, which ended with a decision by the appeal court in Ljubljana that citizens on the city council should elect a new mayor; and Fister was not allowed to take part in these elections.



Pečat mesta Ljubljane iz konca 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the end of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. ANTON PODOBNIK

/ *1755 †1809 pribl. / approx. /

Anton Podobnik

župan: 1794–1798
pravnik
mayor: 1794–1798
lawyer

Anton Podobnik se je rodil v Idriji. Gimnazijo je obiskoval pri jezuitih v Ljubljani, pravo pa je študiral na Dunaju, kjer je leta 1785 postal doktor prava. Okoli leta 1790 je postal ljubljanski mestni svetnik. Leta 1795 je postal tudi svetnik merkantilnega sodišča, že leto poprej pa ljubljanski župan. Izvoljen je bil 13. avgusta 1794, cesar ga je potrdil 12. septembra istega leta, zaprisegel pa je 15. oktobra 1794. Med prvo (začasno) francosko zasedbo Ljubljane 1797 so ga Francozi pustili na županskem mestu in ga celo imenovali za člana provizoričnega "centralnega gubernija za Kranjsko". Po njihovem odhodu je kmalu (junija 1798) odstopil z mesta župana in za njim je izginila vsaka sled. V času njegovega županovanja so zagledale luč sveta Vodnikove "Lublanske novice", ki so izhajale štiri leta, sprva dvakrat, nato pa enkrat na teden.

Anton Podobnik was born in Idrija. He attended the Jesuit gymnasium in Ljubljana, and studied law in Vienna, where he earned his Doctorate of Law in 1785. He became a city councillor in 1790, in 1795 also an advisor to the mercantile court and, a year later, Ljubljana mayor. He was elected on 13 August 1794, the emperor confirmed him on 12 September of the same year, and he was sworn in on 15 October 1794. During the first (temporary) French occupation of Ljubljana in 1797, the French left him in the post of mayor and even appointed him a member of the provisional "central governing council for Carniola". After their departure, he soon (June 1798) resigned from the post of mayor and all trace of him is lost. During his mayorship, Vodnik's "Lublanske novice" saw the light of day, which was published for four years, at first twice weekly and then once a week.



Pečat mesta Ljubljane iz konca 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the end of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JOŽEF KOKALJ

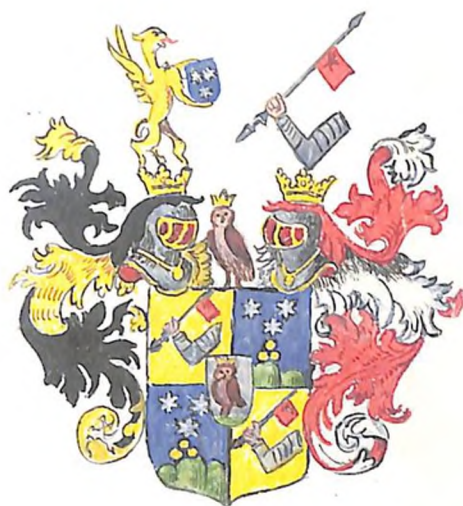
/ *1760 †1834 /

župan: 1798–1812
pravnik

mayor: 1798–1812
lawyer

Jožef Kokalj se je rodil v Ljubnem na Gorenjskem. Njegovi predniki so se kot barvarji preselili iz Idrije v Kropo. Na Dunaju je študiral pravo in kasneje postal sodnik v Radovljici. Leta 1785 je postal tajnik na ljubljanskem magistratu. Ljubljansko meščanstvo je dobil leta 1787. Leta 1797, med prvo francosko okupacijo našega ozemlja, je bil skupaj s tedanjim županom Podobnikom imenovan za člana provizorične vlade za Kranjsko. Njegova županska doba, ki se je začela junija 1798, bi se morala izteči leta 1802, vendar je aprila tega leta funkcija župana postala dosmrtna in tako je Kokalj ostal župan še deset let (do januarja 1812). Kokalj je bil tudi zadnji župan, ki je poleg politične in gospodarske imel tudi sodno oblast. Kasneje je bil od junija do decembra 1814 provizorični ljubljanski župan. V času njegovega županovanja je Ljubljano obiskal slaven angleški admiral Nelson z "lady" Hamilton. Ljubljansko filharmonično društvo je v njegovo čast priredilo glasbeno akademijo z bojno simfonijo in arijo "Lavirtu Britannia".

Jožef Kokalj was born in Ljubno in Gorenjsko. His predecessors had moved as painters from Idrija to Kropa. He studied law in Vienna and later became a judge in Radovljica. In 1785 he became secretary to the Ljubljana Magistrat. He was granted Ljubljana citizenship in 1787. In 1797, during the first French occupation of Slovene territory, together with the then mayor, Podobnik, he was appointed a member of the provisional government for Carniola. His period as mayor, which began in June 1798, should have ended in 1802, but in April of that year, the function of mayor became a position for life and Kokalj thus remained mayor for another ten years (until January 1812). Kokalj was also the last mayor who united not only political and economic but also judicial authority. Later, from June to December 1814, he was the provisional Ljubljana mayor. During his mayorship, the famous British Admiral Nelson visited Ljubljana with Lady Hamilton. The Ljubljana philharmonic society organised a musical performance in his honour with a war symphony and an aria "Lavirtu Britannia".



Rodbinski grb družine Codelli pl. Flachenfeld / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Coats of arm of family Codelli pl. Flachenfeld / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

ANTON CODELLI PL. FLACHENFELD

/ *1753 †1832 /

Codelli

župan: 1812–1813
pravnik

mayor: 1812–1813
lawyer

Mladost je preživel na očetovem gradu Thurnu. Obiskoval je latinske in pravne študije. Nekaj časa je služboval v Gorici, kjer je leta 1808 omenjen kot uradnik. Čeprav je postal ljubljanski župan oz. mer (Francozi so župana imenovali mer) ravno v času francoske zasedbe oz. Ilirskih provinc (županoval je od 4. maja 1812 do 16. oktobra 1813), pa to ni motilo avstrijskih oblasti in ga je po francoskem zlomu novi avstrijski guverner 16. oktobra 1813 imenoval za intendanta Kranjske. Med letoma 1815 in 1819 je bil ravnatelj Kmetijske družbe. Položaj okrožnega glavarja v Postojni z naslovom gubernijalnega svetnika je ohranil do januarja 1831. Umrli je leto kasneje v Kamniku.

He spent his youth at his father's castle of Thurn. He attended Latin and legal studies. He served for some time in Gorizia, where in 1808 he is mentioned as an official. Although he became Ljubljana mayor or 'mair', as the French called the mayor, precisely during the French occupation or Illyrian Provinces (he was mayor from 4 May 1812 to 16 October 1813), this did not upset the Austrian authorities and after the French collapse, the new Austrian governor appointed him superintendent for Carniola on 16 October 1813. Between 1815 and 1819, he was director of Kmetijska družba (Farmer Society). He retained the position of district chief officer in Postojna with the title of governor's counsellor until January 1831. He later died in Kamnik.



Pečat mesta Ljubljane iz konca 18. stoletja / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Wax of city of Ljubljana from the end of the 18th century / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. JANEZ / JOHANN ROZMAN

/ *1774 †1837 /

Dr. Johann Rozman

župan: 1813–1814,
1814–1819
pravnik
mayor: 1813–1814,
1814–1819
lawyer

Janez Rozman se je rodil v Ljubljani kot sin dacarja. Po končani gimnaziji je študiral pravo na Dunaju, kjer je leta 1801 doktoriral. V Ljubljani je bil dalj časa neplačan pomožni uradnik pri deželni vladi in pri c.-kr. fiskalnem uradu. Od leta 1806 do 1812 je bil odvetnik na Mestnem trgu. Od 4. maja 1812 do 23. oktobra 1813 je bil tretji pristav ljubljanske merije. Leta 1813 je bil postavljen za nadomestnega sodnika pri sodišču prve instance v Ljubljani. Dne 23. oktobra 1813 je bil imenovan za provizoričnega mera in je ostal na tem mestu do 31. julija 1814, ko so bile merije odpravljene. Nato je bil ponovno izvoljen za župana. V času njegovega županovanja so Ljubljano temeljito preuredili in polepšali. V letih 1816 do 1818 so napeljali kanalizacijo in tlakovali notranje mesto od Marijinega (danes Prešernovega) trga in Špitalske ulice (danes Stritarjeve) čez Rotovski (danes Mestni) trg in Tranče do Križevniške ulice. V času njegovega županovanja je 34 ljubljanskih meščanov vložilo pisno prošnjo na dvornega komisarja grofa Sauraua, da bi jim dovolil obnoviti staro cehovsko organizacijo, ki so jo dokončno odpravili Francozi v času Ilirskih provinc. V dopisu so mnogim članom

Janez Rozman was born in Ljubljana as the son of an exciseman. After finishing gymnasium, he studied law in Vienna, where he received his doctorate in 1801. He was an unpaid assistant official in the provincial government for an extended period in Ljubljana and with the Carniolan imperial fiscal office. He was a lawyer in Mestni trg from 1806 to 1812. From 4 May 1812 to 23 October 1813, he was third clerk in the Ljubljana office of measurements. He was made a substitute judge in the court of first instance in Ljubljana in 1813. On 23 October 1813, he was appointed provisional officer of measurements and remained in this post until 31 July 1814, when the office of measurements was abolished. He was then re-elected mayor. During his mayorship, Ljubljana was thoroughly rearranged and made more attractive. From 1816 to 1818, sewerage was laid and the inner city paved from Marijin (today Presernov) trg and Špitalska ulica (today Stritarjeva) across Rotovski (today Mestni) trg and Tranča to Križevniška ulica. At the time of his mayorship, 34 Ljubljana citizens submitted a written request to the court commissioner Count Saurau for the re-establishment of



Ljubljanskega mestnega sveta očitali, da so v času francoske zasedbe simpatizirali s Francozi in jih celo obtožili prostozidarstva (framasonstva) ter vohunjenja proti Avstriji. Mestni svet je ostro zavrnil te obtožbe in podpisnikom prošnje med drugim očital, da so prošnjo posredovali neposredno guberniju brez predhodne vednosti mestnega sveta in župana, kar ni v skladu s pravnimi predpisi. Leta 1819 je bil Rozman kot ljubljanski župan izvoljen za zastopnika mest v novem deželnem zboru, vendar je moral mesto kmalu zapustiti, ker je bil imenovan za kranjskega mestnega in deželnega svetnika. Kot svetnik je služboval v Ljubljani do leta 1826. Nazadnje je bil apelacijski svetnik v Celovcu, kjer je tudi umrl.

the old guild organisations, which had been finally abolished by the French at the time of the Illyrian Provinces. In the letter, they accused many members of the Ljubljana city council of sympathising with the French at the time of the French occupation, and even accused them of freemasonry and spying against Austria. The city council sharply rejected these accusations and accused the signatories of the letter among other things of sending the request straight to the governor without previously informing the city council and mayor, which was not in compliance with lawful regulations. In 1819, as Ljubljana mayor, he was elected to represent the city on the new provincial council, but he soon had to leave this position because he was appointed Carniolan city and provincial councillor. He served in Ljubljana as councillor until 1826. Finally, he was appeals councillor in Klagenfurt, where he also died.



J. N. Hradecky / Narodni muzej Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Slovenia /

JANEZ / JOHANN NEPOMUK HRADECKY / *1775 †1846 /

župan: 1820–1846
državni uradnik
in politik

mayor: 1820–1846
state official and
politician

Janez Nepomuk Hradecky se je rodil leta 1775 v Ljubljani. Po filozofskih študijah v Gradcu je opravljal različne državne službe, dokler ga cesar 17. maja 1820 ni imenoval za ljubljanskega župana. Z zaprisego 27. junija 1820 je nastopil službo, ki jo je opravljal do smrti julija 1846, ko so v njegovem nekrologu zapisali, „kar se je pod njegovim županovanjem za Ljubljano storilo, ni bilo videno stoletja prej“.

Ob nastopu njegovega županovanja je imela Ljubljana približno 20.000 prebivalcev, leta 1821, ko je gostila kongres Svete aliance, pa je sprejela še 500 gostov. Spomin na kongres še danes ohranja ime Kongresni trg, na katerem so leta 1824 zasadili dreve in nastal je park in sprehajališče Zvezda.

V času njegovega županovanja so zgradili cesto od Ljubljane do Iga (1826–1829) in lesen Franciskanski most nadomestili s kamnitim (1842). Uspešni so bili njegovi sanitarni predpisi proti kugi (1831), sodeloval je pri ustanovitvi zastavljalnice (1835) in bil soustanovitelj Ljubljanske hranilnice po dunajskem vzorcu (1820). Prištevajo jo med prve hranilnice v takratni Avstriji. Zasluge ima tudi za ustanovitev deželnega muzeja. V čas njegovega županovanja sodi odprtje

Janez Nepomuk Hradecky was born in 1775 in Ljubljana. After studying philosophy in Graz, he performed various state services, until the emperor appointed him mayor of Ljubljana on 17 May 1820. Having taken the oath of office on 27 June 1820, he performed this function until his death in July 1846, when it was written in his obituary “what was done for Ljubljana under his mayorship, had not been seen for centuries previously”.

When he took over as mayor, Ljubljana had approximately 20,000 inhabitants, and in 1821, when it hosted the Congress of the Holy Alliance, it received 500 guests. Memory of the Congress is still preserved today in the name of Kongresni trg, in which in 1824 trees were planted and Zvezda park and promenade was created.

During his mayorship, a road was built from Ljubljana to Ig (1826–1829) and the wooden Franciskanski most was replaced with a stone one (1842). His sanitary regulations against plague (1831) were successful, he collaborated in the founding of a pawnshop (1835) and was one of the founders of Ljubljanska hranilnica on the Viennese example (1820). It was



ubožnice (1832). Na magistratu je uvedel novo ure-ditev "zastavnih bukev" (zemljiške knjige), ki so jih od tedaj naprej vodili jasneje in pregledneje. Zelo dejaven je bil v strelskem društvu, z ustanovitvijo katerega leta 1844 je strelišče rešil propada. Prevzel je direkcijo leta 1835 ustanovljene trgovske šole v Ljubljani, kjer so se šolali tudi učenci iz drugih dežel monarhije ter sosednjih držav, in dejavno sodeloval pri Novicah, ki so pričele izhajati 1843. leta. V tem obdobju se je občutno razvijalo gospodarstvo. Od-mevna je bila obrtna razstava leta 1844, ki so jo pri-pravili v ljubljanski redutni dvorani.

Po njegovi smrti je bil za prvega magistratnega svet-nika imenovan Johann Fischer, ki je 1. avgusta 1846 zaprisegel in opravljal županske posle, dokler ni postal župan (26. maja 1847).

one of the first savings banks in the then Austria. He also has credit for the founding of a provincial mu-seum. A poorhouse was opened during his mayor-ship (1832). He introduced a new arrangement in the Magistrat of "mortgage books" (land registers), which were kept more clearly and transparently from then on. He was very active in the shooting society, with the founding of which in 1844 he saved the firing range from collapse. He took over directorship of the trade school founded in Ljubljana in 1835, where students from other lands of the monarchy also studied, and actively cooperated in Novice, which began publication in 1843. The economy appreciably developed in this period. A craft exhibition in 1844, which was prepared in the Ljubljana dance hall, had a wide response.

After his death, Johann Fischer was appointed first councillor of the Magistrat, who was sworn in on 1 August 1846 and performed the business of the mayor until he became mayor (26 May 1847).



Pечат mesta Ljubljane, 1848 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1848 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

JANEZ / JOHANN FISCHER

/ *1805 †ni podatka / no record /

župan: 1847–1848
pravnik
mayor: 1847–1848
lawyer

Janez Fischer se je rodil leta 1805 v Podkloštru na Koroškem in je študiral pravo na graški univerzi. Dne 24. aprila 1847 je bil imenovan za ljubljanskega župana; po zaprisegi pri okrožnem uradu 26. maja 1847 pa je nastopil svojo službo.

Čas njegovega županovanja sodi v dobo revolucionarnih vrenj (marčna revolucija) in slabo leto po nastopu službe, 16. marca 1848, je tudi v Ljubljani prišlo do demonstracij. Župan je tedaj pobegnil pred demonstranti. Mestni magistrat je 25. marca 1848 od okrožnega urada Ljubljana prejel obvestilo, da so županu Fischerju dovolili dopust in da je v odsotnosti župana za opravljanje magistratnih poslov zadolžen prvi magistratni svetnik Johann Guttman. Opravljal jih je do 16. decembra 1848, ko je bil imenovan za okrajnega komisarja v Radovljici. Po njegovem odhodu je prevzel posle gubernijski tajnik Anton Salomon do izvolitve novega župana. Vlada je Fischerja 3. oktobra 1848 razrešila županske funkcije. Notranje ministrstvo mu je z odredbo z dne 14. septembra 1848 na njegovo prošnjo dodelilo opravljanje poslov ljubljanskega okrožnega komisarja.

Janez Fischer was born in 1805 in Podkloster in Carinthia and studied law at Graz University. He was appointed Ljubljana mayor on 24 April 1847; he took office after having taken the oath on 26 May 1847 at the district office.

His period of mayorship was one of revolutionary turmoil (the March Revolution) and a bad year to take on the post, on 16 March 1848, demonstrations occurred in Ljubljana, too. The mayor then fled from the demonstrators. On 25 March 1848 the city Magistrat received news from the Ljubljana district office that mayor Fischer had been allowed leave and that during the mayor's absence, the first Magistrat councillor, Johann Guttman, was responsible for carrying out Magistrat business. He performed it until 16 December 1848, when he was appointed district commissioner in Radovljica. After his departure, the governor's secretary Anton Salomon took over the business until the election of a new mayor. The government dismissed Fischer from the post of mayor on 3 October 1848. The interior ministry, by decree of 14 September 1848, at his request appointed him to the position of Ljubljana district commissioner.



500 LET LJUBLJANSKIH ŽUPANOV 500 YEARS OF LJUBLJANA MAYORS

Poleg revolucionarnih vrenj je za leto 1849 pomembna vzpostavitev železniške povezave med Celjem in Ljubljano, ki je veliki večini prebivalstva prinesla dohodek. Izjema so bili trnovski in krakovski čolnarji. Po odprtju železnice so namreč opustili ves ladijski promet po Savi od Zidanega Mostu do Zalog in prevažanje od tu na Breg ob Ljubljani. Tudi carinski urad se je preselil na kolodvor. Vse uslužbence carinskega urada je sprejela v službo železniška uprava in jih zaposlila pri carinski službi; ostale čolnarje so zaposlili kot delavce. Z odprtjem železnice se je začelo mesto širiti in oživljati na severnem delu.

In addition to the revolutionary turmoil, 1849 is important for the establishment of a rail link between Celje and Ljubljana, which brought income to the large majority of the population, with the exception of the Trnovo and Krakovo boatmen. After the opening of the railway, namely, all ship transport along the Sava from Zidani most to Zalog was abandoned, together with conveyance from here to Breg by the Ljubljana. Even the customs office moved to the railway station. All staff of the customs office were taken into service in the railway administration and employed in the customs service; other boatmen were employed as labourers. With the opening of the railway, the city began to spread and come to life in the northern part.



Pечат mesta Ljubljane, 1855 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1855 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. MATIJA/MATHIAS BURGER

/ *1795 †1857 /

župan: 1851–1857
odvetnik
mayor: 1851–1857
lawyer

Matija Burger je bil izvoljen za župana na seji občinskega sveta 27. marca 1851. Po cesarjevi potrditvi 11. aprila je 22. aprila 1851 zaprisegel. Visoki uradniki so se ob 10. uri zbrali v stolnici na slovesni maši. Po koncu maše se je celotni zbor podal v magistratno sejno dvorano (imenovano tudi posvetovalnica), kjer je župan zaprisegel. Prisego so zapisali v zapisnik. Prisegel je zvestobo njegovemu veličanstvu cesarju Francu Jožefu I. in dedičem njegovega rodu, da bo neomajno branil državno in deželno ustavo ter natančno in vestno izpolnjeval dolžnosti, ki mu jih je nalagal začasni občinski red z dne 9. junija 1850 in zakoni sploh. Bil je prvi ustavni župan deželnega glavnega mesta Ljubljane.

Ob začetku njegovega županovanja so na občinskih sejah veliko razpravljali o sistemizaciji delovnih mest na magistratu in njihovi zasedbi. V čas njegovega županovanja sodi tudi razširitev trivialnih šol (trivialk) v mestu, in sicer pri župniji Marijinega oznanjenja in sv. Jakoba, ter dovoljenje za ustanovitev realke v Ljubljani (odredba namestništva z dne 10. avgusta 1852). Županovanje mu je prekinila smrt 15. aprila 1857. Opravljanje županskih poslov je najprej prevzel

Matija Burger was elected mayor at a session of the municipal council on 27 March 1851. After the Emperor's confirmation on 11 April 1851, he took the oath on 22 April. High officials gathered in the cathedral at 10 o'clock in the morning for a ceremonial mass. At the end of mass, the entire committee repaired to the session hall (also known as the council chamber) where the mayor took the oath, which was entered in the minutes. He swore fidelity to His Highness Emperor Franz Joseph I and his heirs, that he would staunchly defend the state and provincial constitutions and precisely and conscientiously meet the duties imposed on him by the temporary Municipal Order of 9 June 1850 and the law in general. He was the first constitutional mayor of the provincial capital city of Ljubljana.

At the beginning of his mayorship, there was a great deal of discussion at municipal sessions on the allocation of working posts in the Magistrat and who would occupy them. During his mayorship belongs also the extension of three-year schools in the city, to the parishes of Mary of the Annunciation and sv. Jakob, and the founding of a secondary modern



zvonolivar Anton Samassa do januarja 1858, za njim pa Johann Guttman do 20. aprila 1861. V letu Burgerjeve smrti, 31. oktobra, so v Ljubljani prvič izvedli štetje prebivalstva (na podlagi avstrijskega zakona o ljudskih štetjih z dne 23. marca 1857). Ljubljana je imela 20.780 prebivalcev. Od tedaj dalje so popisovali prebivalstvo na vsakih deset let.

school in Ljubljana was approved (decree of the governorship of 10 August 1852). His term of office came to an end with his death on 15 April 1857. Performing the mayoral business was first undertaken by the bellcaster, Anton Samassa, until January 1858, and thereafter by Johann Guttman until 20 April 1861. In the year of Burger's death, on 31 October a population census was first carried out in Ljubljana (on the basis of the Austrian law on population census of 23 March 1857). Ljubljana had 20,780 inhabitants. From then on, population censuses were taken every ten years.



M. Ambrož / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

MIHAEL AMBROŽ

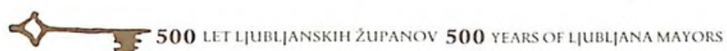
/ *1808 †1864 /

župan: 1861–1864
pravnik, upravni
uradnik, politik in
podjetnik

mayor: 1861–1864
lawyer,
administrative
official, politician
and businessman

Mihael Ambrož se je rodil leta 1808 v Ljubljani in je študiral pravo v Gradcu in na Dunaju. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil prvič izvoljen 13. novembra 1850. Ker je cesar odlašal z njegovo potrditvijo, se je z dopisom z dne 22. februarja 1851, naslovljenim na namestnika, grofa Chorinskega, funkciji župana v interesu mestne občine odpovedal. Ponovno je bil izvoljen za župana 20. aprila 1861, sledila je cesarjeva potrditev, županske posle pa je prevzel 28. maja 1861, ko je zaprisegel v mestni sejni dvorani. Označen je kot prvi slovenski župan v Ljubljani. Zavzemal se je za uvedbo slovenskega jezika tako v šole kot urade; tako so v mestnih uradih poleg nemškega uporabljali tudi slovenski jezik. V času njegovega županovanja je bilo razširjeno ljudsko šolstvo (deška šola pri sv. Jakobu), predlagal pa je tudi ustanovitev višje realke k tedanji nižji. Mestno jedro je dobilo plinsko razsvetljavo (1861), komisijo za izvedbo kanalizacije, tlakovali pa so tudi ulice in trge. Namesto beračenja po hišah so uvedli prostovoljne prispevke za ubožno blagajno. Pobirali so pasji davek in določili tarife za meso na podlagi cen v Zagrebu, Celovcu in Gradcu. Sklenili so poiskati

Mihael Ambrož was born in 1808 in Ljubljana and studied law in Graz and Vienna. He was first elected Ljubljana mayor on 13 November 1850. Because the emperor delayed his confirmation, in a letter of 22 February 1851 addressed to his deputy, Count Chorinsky, he declined the post of mayor in the interest of the city municipality. He was re-elected mayor on 20 April 1861, the emperor's confirmation followed and he took over the business of mayor on 28 May 1861, when he was sworn in the city ceremonial hall. He is designated the first Slovene mayor of Ljubljana. He was committed to the introduction of the Slovene language both in schools and in official business; Slovene was therefore used in addition to German in the city offices. During his time as mayor, public education was extended (secondary school at sv. Jakob), and he also proposed the founding of a senior secondary school, together with the existing junior secondary. The city core obtained gas lighting (1861), a committee for the introduction of sewerage, and streets and squares were paved. Instead of begging at houses, voluntary contributions for a pauper fund were introduced. A dog tax was intro-



primeren prostor za kopališče ob Ljubljani. Bil je ustanovitelj ljubljanske čitalnice (1861) in njen prvi predsednik. Janez Bleiweis je njegovo županovanje primerjal z županovanjem Janeza Nepomuka Hradeckega.

Dne 25. aprila 1864 je njegovo županovanje prekinila smrt. Nekajmesečno opravljanje županskih poslov do zaprisege novega župana je prevzel podžupan dr. Janez Žhuber.

duced and tariffs for meat on the basis of prices in Zagreb, Klagenfurt and Graz were determined. They decided to seek a suitable place for bathing beside the Ljubljana. He was the founder of the Ljubljana reading room (1861) and its first president. Janez Bleiweis compared his period in office with that of Janez Nepomuk Hradecky.

On 25 April 1864, death ended his mayorship. The deputy mayor, Dr. Janez Žhuber, performed the mayor's business for a few months until the swearing in of a new mayor.



Dr. E. H. Costa /Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica/
/National and University Library/

DR. ETBIN HENRIK COSTA

/ *1832 †1875 /

Dr. E. H. Costa

župan: 1864–1868
odvetnik, pisatelj
in politik

mayor: 1864–1868
lawyer, writer
and politician

Dr. Etbin Henrik Costa se je rodil leta 1832 v Novem mestu. Doktoriral je iz filozofije in prava in bil izvoljen za župana mesta Ljubljane 8. junija 1864. Prva seja pod njegovim županovanjem je bila 27. julija 1864. Po poteku triletnega mandata je bil 12. junija 1867 zopet izvoljen za župana in je 3. julija zaprisedel. Vendar je njegovo županovanje v drugem mandatu trajalo samo do 13. avgusta 1868, ko je vlada zaradi opozicije proti njemu razpustila mestni občinski svet.

V času njegovega županovanja je mesto kupilo grad Podturn in skozi Lattermanov drevored uredilo plinsko razsvetljavo. Na mesto je bila prenesena lokalna policija. Nadaljevali so z gradnjo cestnih kanalov in dokončali nov litoželezni most pri Tranči (danes Čevljarski). V mestni hiši so naredili nove stopnice. Na zdravstvenem področju je bila pomembna uvedba tako imenovanih sodčkov, ki so jih praznili organizirano (predhodnica kanalizacije); s tem so prenehali onesnaževati Ljubljanico. V tem obdobju se je ukoreninila tudi "fijakarija", ki so jo vpeljali v Ljubljani po zgledu Trsta. Fijakarji so leta 1865 dobili svoj red, s katerim so bile urejene njihove pravice in dolžnosti.

Dr. Etbin Henrik Costa was born in 1832 in Novo mesto. He took his doctorate in philosophy and law and was elected mayor of Ljubljana on 8 June 1864. The first session under his leadership was on 27 July 1864. After the expiry of his three year term of office, he was re-elected on 12 June 1867 and sworn in on 3 July. However, his second term lasted only until 13 August 1868 when, because of opposition to him, the government dismissed the city municipal council.

During his period as mayor, the city bought Podturn Castle and arranged gas lighting along Lattermanov drevored. A local police force was introduced to the city. They continued building street channels and completed the cast-iron bridge at Tranča (today Čevljarski). A new staircase was installed in the city hall. In the health field, the introduction of so-called "barrelage" was important, the emptying of which was organised (precursor of sewerage); they thus stopped polluting the Ljubljanica. During this period, "fijakerija", or coach taxis, took root, which had been introduced in Ljubljana on the example of Trieste. Coachmen obtained in 1865 their own order by which their rights and duties were regulated.



Pečat mesta Ljubljane, 1869 / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
Seal of the city of Ljubljana, 1869 / Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. JOŽEF / JOSIP SUPPAN

/ *1828 †1902 /

župan: 1869–1871
odvetnik, politik in
gospodarstvenik
mayor: 1869–1871
lawyer, politician and
economist

Dr. Jožef Suppan se je rodil leta 1828 v Innichenu in je leta 1850 končal študij prava v Gradcu. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil izvoljen 5. aprila 1869. Njegovo županovanje sodi v čas razpusta ljubljanskega občinskega sveta (septembra 1868) in popolni abstinenči Slovencev pri novih volitvah marca 1869.

Na mestu župana je bil samo dve leti, toda tudi v tem kratkem času je pustil svoj pečat. Uredil je varnostno službo, preuredil uradovanje na mestnem magistratu in pospešil ustanovitev prostovoljnega gasilstva. Na njegovo pobudo so leta 1871 pričeli zidati državno tobačno tovarno. Zelo dobro je izpeljal tudi financiranje ljubljanskega loterijskega posojila, ki je še v naslednjih letih mestu zagotavljal kar dober dotok denarja. Na področju šolstva so sklenili postaviti stavbo lastne mestne ljudske šole. Dne 21. marca 1871 je odstopil s funkcije župana.

Občinski svet mu je na seji 4. junija 1872 soglasno podelil častno meščanstvo.

Dr. Jožef Suppan was born in 1828 in Innichen and completed the study of law in Graz in 1850. He was elected Ljubljana mayor on 5 April 1869. His mayoralship belongs to the time of the dismissal of the Ljubljana municipal council (September 1868) and the complete boycott by Slovenes in new elections in March 1869.

He only held the post of mayor for two years, but even in that short time he made his mark on the period. He organised a security service, reorganised official business in the city Magistrat and encouraged the founding of a voluntary fire brigade. On his initiative, in 1871 the building of a state tobacco factory began. He also conducted the financing of the Ljubljana lottery loans very well, which in the following years provided the city with a solid flow of money. In the sphere of education, it was decided to set up a building for the city's own public school. He resigned the post of mayor on 21 March 1871.

The municipal council unanimously awarded him honorary citizenship at a session on 4 June 1872.



K. Dežman / Narodni muzej Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Slovenia /

KARL DEŽMAN / DESCHMAN

/ *1821 †1889 /

župan: 1871–1874
znanstvenik in
politik

mayor: 1871–1874
scientist and
politician

Karl Dežman se je rodil leta 1821 v Idriji, na Dunaju je študiral medicino in nato pravo ter se potem zasebno ukvarjal z naravoslovnimi študijami. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil izvoljen 29. marca 1871. Temu je 15. aprila sledila cesarjeva potrditev, 25. aprila 1871 pa je pričel opravljati službo. Veljal je za nemškega župana, saj je županoval že v času svoje spreobrnitve in preusmeritve k Nemcem.

V času njegovega županovanja so reorganizirali mestno zdravstvo po zgledu drugih večjih mest; vzpostavljen je bil mestni zdravstveni svet in sprejet zdravstveni statut. Na šolskem področju so razširili obrtno šolo, združeno z višjo realko in se pričeli pogovarjati o vzpostavitvi šole na Barju. Sprejeta so bila pravila za mestne stražnike.

S funkcije župana je odstopil 12. maja 1874. V svojem sklepnem govoru občinskemu odboru, ko se je zahvalil za izkazano zaupanje in dobro delo odbornikov v njegovem mandatu, je spregovoril o spoznanju, ki ga je pridobil kot župan, da je na čelu mestne občine lahko samo človek, ki vso svojo dejavnost posveča samo mestni občini.

Karl Dežman was born in 1821 in Idrija, he studied medicine in Vienna and then law and then studied natural history privately. He was elected mayor on 29 March 1871. The emperor's confirmation followed on 15 April, and on 25 April 1871 he began to perform the function. He was considered a German mayor, since the period of his mayorship coincides with the time of conversion and orientation to German. During his term of office, city healthcare was reorganised on the model of other cities; a city health council was set up and a health statute adopted. In the sphere of education, craft schools were extended, associated with the senior secondary modern and discussions started on starting a school on the Barje. Rules were adopted for city guards.

He resigned from the post of mayor on 12 May 1874. In his final speech to the municipal council, he thanked them for the trust shown and the good work of the councillors during his term of office, spoke of the understanding he had gained as mayor that only a person who devoted all his activities only to the city municipality could be at the head of the city municipality.



A. Laschan pl. Moorland / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

ANTON LASCHAN PL. MOORLAND

/ *1811 †1897 /

župan: 1874–1882
upravni uradnik

mayor: 1874–1882
administrative
official

Anton Laschan se je rodil leta 1811 v Motniku. Za župana je bil izvoljen 12. maja 1874, 22. maja je sledila potrditev, 2. junija 1874 je zaprisegel in s tem prevzel župansko službo do 25. aprila 1882, ko se je odpovedal funkcije, ker je v občinskem svetu zmagala slovenska večina.

V času njegovega županovanja je bila zgrajena državna deška šola na Grabnu, leta 1881 je bila odprta nova klavnica, ki je v tistih časih veljala za najmodernejšo. Ogledat so si jo prišli celo iz Münchna, kjer so po štirih letih zgradili popolnoma enako, kot v Ljubljani. Pod njegovim vodstvom se je občinsko premoženje precej povečalo, pomembna podjetja so prišla pod mestno gospodarstvo, času primerno so reformirali razne veje administracije. Na področju šolstva so mu zaupali vodstvo mestnega šolskega sveta. Za svoje zasluge v komunalni upravi so mu na seji 25. aprila 1882 podelili častno meščanstvo deželnega glavnega mesta Ljubljane. Od leta 1884 je imel naslov von Moorland.

Anton Laschan was born in 1811 in Motnik. He was elected mayor on 12 May 1874, confirmation followed on 22 May and he was sworn in and took office on 2 June 1874, which lasted until 25 April 1882, when he resigned the post because Slovenes won a majority on the municipal council.

During his term of office, a state secondary school was built in Graben, and in 1881 a new abattoir was opened, which was considered the most modern of its time. People even came to view it from Munich and four years later, they built an identical one there. Under his leadership, the municipal assets increased considerably, important companies came under city management, and various branches of the administration were reformed in keeping with the times. In the field of education, he was entrusted with leadership of the city education council. At a session held on 25 April 1882, he was awarded honorary citizenship of the provincial capital Ljubljana, for his services to the municipal administration. He held the title von Moorland from 1884.



P. pl. Grasselli / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

PETER PL. GRASSELLI

/ *1841 †1933 /

Grasselli

župan: 1882–1896
pravnik in politik
mayor: 1882–1896
lawyer and politician

Peter Grasselli se je rodil leta 1841 v Kranju in je študiral pravo v Gradcu in na Dunaju. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil izvoljen 29. aprila 1882. Dne 20. maja je sledila cesarjeva potrditev, 6. junija 1882 je zaprisegel v mestni dvorani in s tem pričel opravljati župansko službo. Po odstopu Nemca Antona Laschana je postal prvi narodnozavedni slovenski župan Ljubljane.

Njegovo županovanje sodi v čas narodnih taborov. Pripisujejo mu dokazovanje dunajski vladi, da smo Slovenci sposobni samostojnega političnega življenja. Za njim so opravljali župansko funkcijo samo Slovenci. Pod njegovim županovanjem je mestna uprava prešla v slovenske roke in poslovanje se je pričelo vršiti v slovenskem jeziku. Dne 30. junija 1889 so slovesno odkrili spomenik Velentinu Vodniku. Pričeli so modernizirati mesto in najprej leta 1890 zgradili vodovod. Sprejet je bil predlog o ustanovitvi mestne hranilnice pod nadzorstvom in jamstvom mesta, veljati so pričela določila splošnih stavbnih pogojev za mestne stavbe, cesar pa je odredil, naj za žensko in moško učiteljske zgradijo novo poslopje. V zadnjem letu njegovega županovanja (14. aprila

Peter Grasselli was born in 1841 in Kranj and studied law in Graz and Vienna. He was elected mayor of Ljubljana on 29 April 1882. The emperor's confirmation followed on 20 May and he was sworn in on 6 June 1882 in the city ceremonial hall and thus began to perform the service of mayor. After the resignation of the German, Anton Laschan, he became the first nationally conscious Slovene mayor of Ljubljana. His mayorship was a time of national camps. He is ascribed with proving to the Vienna government that the Slovenes were capable of independent political life. After him, only Slovenes held the post of mayor. His term of office marked the transfer of the city administration to Slovene hands and official administrative business began to be done in Slovene. On 30 June 1889 a monument to Valentin Vodnik was ceremonially unveiled. Under his mayorship, modernisation of the city began and an aqueduct was first built in 1890. A proposal was adopted on the founding of a city savings bank under the leadership and guarantee of the city, the provisions of general building conditions began to apply for city buildings, but the emperor ordered that new buildings be built for



1895) je Ljubljano in širšo okolico močno stresel potres, poškodovane stavbe pa so bile povod za temeljito obnovo mesta.

Zadnjič je bil izvoljen za župana 17. maja 1894. Na seji občinskega sveta 30. aprila 1896 so sprejeli njegov odstop tako s funkcije župana kot občinskega svetovalca in mu izrekli priznanje in zahvalo za njegovo štirinajstletno uspešno županovanje. Še posebej so se mu zahvalili magistratni uradniki za njegovo naklonjenost, ki jim jo je posvečal v času svojega županovanja, in izboljšanje njihovega gmotnega stanja.

Dne 13. junija 1930 mu je bilo podeljeno častno meščanstvo mesta Ljubljane: „Mi župan in občinski svet ljubljanski se klanjamo ob devetdesetletnici njegovega rojstva prvemu ljubljanskemu županu naše narodnosti, ki je s prvim slovenskim občinskim svetom upravljal naše mesto.“

women and men teachers. In his last year term of office (14 April 1895) Ljubljana and the wider surroundings were struck by a fairly powerful earthquake, and the damaged buildings were the introduction to a thorough renovation of the city.

He was last elected mayor on 17 May 1894. His resignation was adopted both from the post of mayor and as a municipal councillor at a session held on 30 April 1896 and recognition and thanks were expressed for his fourteen years of successful mayoralship. The Magistrat officials especially thanked him for the attention he devoted to them during his time as mayor and for improving their material position. On 13 June 1930 he was awarded honorary citizenship of the city of Ljubljana: "We the mayor and the municipal council of Ljubljana bow on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday to the first Ljubljana mayor of our nationality, who administered our city with the first Slovene municipal council."



I. Hribar / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

IVAN HRIBAR

/ *1851 †1941 /

župan: 1896–1910
gospodarstvenik
in politik

mayor: 1896–1910
businessman and
politician

Ivan Hribar se je rodil leta 1851 v Trzinu in je po končani nižji gimnaziji v Ljubljani služboval kot uradnik v banki. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil izvoljen 7. marca 1896, 16. junija 1896 pa je prvič predsedoval občinski seji.

Ljubljano je želel povzdigniti v moderno, tudi zunaj slovenskega ozemlja uveljavljeno mesto, ki bo obenem tudi središče slovenskega naroda. V času njegovega županovanja so v Ljubljani zgradili plinaro, mestno elektrarno so slovesno odprli 1. januarja 1898, 8. septembra 1899 „Mestni dom“, električno cestno železnico pa 6. septembra 1901. Zgradili so Zmajski most (1901) in postavili spomenik Francetu Prešernu (1905). Isto leto je prešel v last mestne občine tudi ljubljanski grad. Na zdravstvenem področju je z natančnimi gradbenimi predpisi, nadzorom mestnega fizikata in sankcijami za kršitelje predpisov zelo napredovala mestna higiena. Namesto večine komunskih ulicic, v katere so bile do tedaj speljane straniščne cevi, so zgradili betonske jame, kasneje pa tudi kanalizacijo. Mesto je dobilo prvo ljudsko kopel in 1. januarja 1902 je bila odprta nova mestna ubožnica v Japljevi ulici. Na magistratu je v vseh uradih vpeljal poslovanje v slovenskem jeziku,

Ivan Hribar was born in 1851 in Trzin and after finishing lower gymnasium in Ljubljana, he served as a bank clerk. He was elected Ljubljana mayor on 7 March 1896, and first chaired a municipal session on 16 June 1896.

He wanted to raise Ljubljana into a modern city known also outside Slovene territory, which would simultaneously be the centre of the Slovene nation. During his mayorship, a gas plant was built in Ljubljana, and a city electricity plant was ceremonially opened on 1 January 1898, „Mestni dom“ on 8 September 1899, and an electric tramway on 6 September 1901. Zmajski most was constructed (1901) and a monument to France Prešeren erected (1905). In the same year Ljubljana Castle also came into the ownership of the city municipality. In the health field, with precise building regulations, supervision of the city hygiene office and sanctions against those that violated regulations, city hygiene greatly improved. Instead of a majority of small communal streets into which sewage pipes had been lead until then, concrete sewage tanks were built and later also mains sewerage. The city obtained its first public baths and, on 1 January 1902, a new city poor-

od deželnega odbora mu je uspelo dobiti dovoljenje za slovenske ulične napise, pa tudi napisne table za sebnikov so bile v slovenskem jeziku ali dvojezične. Zavzemal se je za slovensko šolstvo, še posebej za ustanovitev mestne deklaške šole in izgradnjo novega poslopja zanjo (Mladika). Bil je med ustanovitelji Mestne hranilnice in Ljubljanske kreditne banke ter njen predsednik (1900–1916). Ivan Hribar je bil 3. maja 1910 že šestič zapored izvoljen za župana, a tokrat cesar njegove izvolitve ni potrdil. Kljub temu so ga 30. avgusta 1910 izvolili ponovno. Dan kasneje je deželno predsedstvo razpustilo občinski svet in od 1. septembra 1910 do 20. januarja 1912 je opravljal občinske posle kot vladni komisar svetnik c. kr. deželne vlade vitez Viljem Laschan. Že pred nastopom županske službe (29. junija 1890) je bilo Ivanu Hribarju zaradi izgradnje mestnega vodovoda podeljeno častno meščanstvo.

house was opened in Japljeva ulica. In the Magistrat all offices introduced business in the Slovene language, and he succeeded in obtaining from the provincial council permission for Slovene street signs, and inscribed plaques to individuals were also in Slovene or bilingual. He was committed to Slovene education, especially the founding of a city girls school and the construction of a new building for it (Mladika). He was among the founders of Mestna hranilnica (City Savings Bank) and Ljubljanska kreditna banka (Ljubljana Credit Bank) and was its president (1900–1916). Ivan Hribar was elected mayor for the sixth successive time on 3 May 1910, but this time the emperor did not confirm the election. Nevertheless, on 30 August 1910 he was re-elected. A day later, the provincial presidency dissolved the municipal council and from 1 September 1910 to 20 January 1912, municipal business was performed by the advisor to the Carniolan provincial government, Sir Viljem Laschan, as government commissioner.

Even before taking on the position of mayor (29 June 1890), Ivan Hribar had been awarded honorary citizenship for building the city aquaduct.



Dr. I. Tavčar / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

DR. IVAN TAVČAR

/ *1851 †1923 /

župan: 1912–1921
odvetnik in pisatelj

mayor: 1912–1921
lawyer and writer

Dr. Ivan Tavčar, rojen leta 1851 v Poljanah, je študiral pravo na Dunaju. Za ljubljanskega župana je bil izvoljen na seji občinskega sveta 18. decembra 1911. Z najvišjo odločbo z dne 15. januarja 1912 je cesar potrdil izvolitev in 20. januarja 1912 je zaprisegel. Dobri dve leti po njegovem nastopu se je pričela prva svetovna vojna, ki je tudi v Ljubljano prinesla precejšnje spremembe. Veliko ljubljanskih šol je bilo spremenjenih v vojne bolnišnice, v mesto so prihajali begunci, ki so med drugim s seboj prinašali tudi razne nalezljive bolezni. Glavna skrb župana in mestne uprave v tem času je bila oskrbeti prebivalstvo z nujnimi življenjskimi potrebščinami, po vojni pa odpraviti povzročeno škodo. Sledile so hitre politične spremembe: 29. oktobra 1918 je župan nagovoril občinski svet v duhu ustanovitve Države Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov. Dober mesec kasneje, 1. decembra 1918, je skupaj z občinskim svetom vzklikal Kraljevini Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev ter kralju Petru Karadjordjeviču. Odločil je, da je od tedaj naprej na mestnem magistratu uradni jezik samo slovenski in da se z vsemi uradi in oblastmi posluje slovensko (tudi vojaškimi). Leto 1919 je nosilo pečat poveljne dobe, ki se je odražala v naraščajoči

Dr. Ivan Tavčar, born in 1851 in Poljane, studied law in Vienna. He was elected Ljubljana mayor on 18 December 1911. With the highest decree of 15 January 1912, the emperor confirmed his election and he was sworn in on 20 January 1912.

The First World War began slightly more than two years after he took office, which also brought considerable changes to Ljubljana. Many Ljubljana schools were transformed into military hospitals, and refugees arrived in the city who, among other things, also brought various infectious diseases with them. The main concern of the mayor and city administration at that time was to provide the population with the means of subsistence, and after the war to repair the damage caused. Speedy political changes followed: on 29 October 1918 the mayor advocated to the municipal council the founding of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. A month later, on 1 December 1918, together with the municipal council he proclaimed the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and King Peter Karadjordjevic. He decided that from then on, Slovene would be the only official language in the city Magistrat and that it would do business with all offices and authorities



druginji, visokih cenah industrijskih proizvodov, stanovanjski bedi in nezaupanju v denar. Razsvetljava v javnih lokalih in prodajalnah je bila omejena v korist razsvetljave ulic in okolice. Julija 1919 so pričeli graditi most na Prulah, ki je bil zgrajen septembra 1920. Septembra 1919 je regent Aleksander podpisal ukaz, s katerim je začel veljati Zakon o ustanovitvi vseučilišča (univerze) v Ljubljani. Proti koncu njegovega županovanja je tujskoprometni svet mestne občine v dneh od 1. do 10. septembra 1920 skupaj z velesejmsko upravo in upravo Narodnega gledališča v Ljubljani priredil festival slovanske glasbe in slovanskih ljudskih plesov.

Dne 18. aprila 1921 je bila zadnja seja občinskega sveta pod županovanjem dr. Ivana Tavčarja. Istega leta je bil izvoljen za častnega meščana Ljubljane "v priznanje izrednih zaslug, katere si je pridobil za slovenski narod sploh in še posebej za deželno stolno mesto Ljubljano".

(including the military) in Slovene. The year 1919 bore the seal of the post-war period, which was reflected in growing inflation, high prices of industrial products, housing chaos and distrust in money. Lighting in public premises and shops was limited to the benefit of lighting the streets and surroundings. In July 1919, they began to build a bridge at Prule, which was completed in September 1920. In September 1919, the regent Aleksander signed an order by which the Founding of a University in Ljubljana Act took effect. Towards the end of his mayorship, the foreign trade committee of the city council, together with the fairground administration and the administration of the National theatre in Ljubljana, arranged a festival of Slavic music and Slavic folk dance from 1 to 10 September 1920.

The last session of the municipal council under the leadership of Dr. Ivan Tavčar was held on 18 April 1921. In the same year, he was elected an honorary citizen of Ljubljana "in recognition of the exceptional service to the benefit of the Slovene nation in general and the provincial capital Ljubljana in particular".



Dr. L. Perič / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

DR. LJUDEVIT PERIČ

/ *1884 †1926 /

župan: 1921–1922,
1923–1924
pravnik in politik
mayor: 1921–1922,
1923–1924
lawyer and politician

Dvajseta leta 20. stoletja so bila razburkano obdobje zasedanj občinskega sveta in volitev predstavnikov. Dr. Ljudevit Perič, rojen 1884. leta v Borovnici, je študiral pravo v Pragi in je bil izvoljen za župana na izredni seji 28. septembra 1921. Zapisregel je 24. oktobra 1921 in začelo se je prvo obdobje njegovega županovanja, ki je trajalo le dobrega pol leta. Dne 23. maja 1922 je bil namreč na zadnji, prav tako izredni, seji občinski svet razpuščen.

V tem času (11. aprila 1922) je občinski svet sprejel predlog, naj mestna občina da portretirati vse še živeče ljubljanske župane za občinsko posvetovalnico.

Dne 27. januarja 1923 je bil ponovno izvoljen za župana (6. marca je bil potrjen, 13. marca 1923 pa je zapisregel). Tudi drugo obdobje njegovega županovanja je bilo kratko, saj so junija naslednjega leta občinski svet ponovno razpustili in 14. junija 1924 je bila zadnja (izredna) seja občinskega sveta pod predsedstvom dr. Ljudevita Periča.

V svojem, čeprav kratkem in tudi prekinjenem, županovanju je dal pečat organizaciji mestne uprave, s tem da je sistemiziral službena mesta in naročil

The twenties of the 20th century were an agitated period of meetings of the municipal council and election of representatives. Dr. Ljudevit Perič, born in 1884 in Borovnica, studied law in Prague and was elected mayor at an extraordinary session on 28 September 1921. He was sworn in on 24 October 1921 and began his first term of office, which lasted only slightly more than six months. He was dismissed on 23 May 1922, at the last, similarly extraordinary session of the municipal council.

At that time (11 April 1922) the municipal council adopted a proposal that the city municipality should have portraits done of all still living Ljubljana mayors, for the municipal meeting room.

On 27 January 1923 he was again elected mayor (it was confirmed on 6 March and he was sworn in on 13 March 1923). His second term was also short, since in June of the following year the municipal council again dismissed him and the last session of the municipal council under the chairmanship of Dr. Ljudevit Perič was held on 14 June 1924.

In his, albeit short and interrupted mayorship, he gave the seal to the organisation of the city admini-



izdelavo službene pragmatike za uradnike in delavce. Zavzemal se je za Zvezo avtonomnih mest. Dejavni je bil tudi na socialnem področju, izdelali so pravilnik o oskrbi in upravi mestnih zavodov za onemogle in podpore brezposelnim. Ustanovljeno in organizirano je bilo poklicno gasilstvo. Razširili so mestni vodovod, zgradili mestno kopališče ob Ljubljani in prve mestne stanovanjske hiše na Prulah in za Bežigradom. Prizadevali so si za odkup električne cestne železnice in poddržavljanje dekliškega liceja. V naslednjih treh letih (do 1927) ni bilo uradno postavljenega župana, posle so opravljali vladni komisar dr. Viljem Krejči, dr. Ljudevit Perič, gerentski svet, nato zopet vladni komisar Anton Mencinger, ki mu je bil kasneje dodeljen sosvet.

stration, such that he systemised jobs and commissioned the production of a service guide for officials and workers. He was committed to the Alliance of Autonomous Towns. He was also active at night in the social field, rules were produced on the supply and administration of city institutions for the disabled and support to the unemployed. A professional firefighting service was organised. The city water supply was extended, a city bathing place was built by the Ljubljana and the first city apartment houses in Prule and behind Bežigrad were built. An attempt was made to buy the electric tramway and to nationalise the girls' lyceum.

In the following three years (to 1927) no mayor was officially instated and business was conducted by government commissioners Dr. Viljem Krejči, Dr. Ljudevit Perič, a managing council, and then again a government commissioner, Anton Mencinger, who was later provided with an advisory council.



Dr. D. Puc / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

DR. DINKO PUC

/ *1879 †1945 /

župan: 1928–1935
odvetnik in politik
mayor: 1928–1935
lawyer and politician

Dr. Dinko Puc, rojen leta 1879 v Ljubljani, je študiral pravo v Gradcu in na Dunaju ter bil izvoljen za župana 29. novembra 1927. Dne 28. decembra je sledila kraljeva potrditev, 18. januarja 1928 pa je zaprisegel. Prva redna seja občinskega sveta pod njegovim predstvom je bila 30. januarja. Po komaj enem letu je bila uvedena šestojanuarska diktatura, katere posledica je bila razpustitev občinske uprave. Novo so imenovali 15. februarja 1929. Njen predsednik (župan) je bil ponovno dr. Dinko Puc, ki je zaprisegel 4. marca 1929. Funkcijo župana je opravljal še šest let, do 8. februarja 1935, ko je bil imenovan za bana Dravske banovine.

Med njegovim županovanjem je Ljubljana dobila novo, urejeno podobo. K lepemu videzu je v veliki meri prispeval arhitekt Jože Plečnik, ki ga je dr. Dinko Puc pridobil za sodelovanje. Regulirali so Gradaščico v Trnovem in Krakovem, prenovili Vegovo ulico, Emonsko in Zoisovo cesto, Šentjakobski trg in Masarykovo cesto pred glavno železniško postajo, preuredili in razširili Tivolski drevored, sprehajališče na gradu in restavrirali rimski zid na Mirju. Leta 1930 je bilo po Plečnikovih načrtih dograjeno Tromo-

Dr. Dinko Puc, born in 1879 in Ljubljana, studied law in Graz and Vienna and was elected mayor on 29 November 1927. The king's confirmation followed on 28 December and he was sworn in on 18 January 1928. The first regular session of the municipal council under his leadership was held on 30 January. After barely a year, the 6 January dictatorship was introduced, a result of which was the dissolution of the municipal council. They were reappointed on 15 February 1929. Its president (mayor) was again Dr. Dinko Puc, who was sworn in on 4 March 1929. He held the post of mayor for a further six years, to 8 February 1935, when he was appointed Ban of the Dravska Banovina.

During his mayorship, Ljubljana obtained a new regulated appearance. The architect, Jože Plečnik, contributed a great deal to the fine appearance, whose cooperation Dr. Dinko Puc obtained. The Gradaščica in Trnovo and Krakovo was regulated, Vegova ulica, Emonska and Zoisova cesta, Šentjakobski trg and Masarykova cesta in front of the main railway station were renovated, Tivoli avenue was re-laid out and widened, the promenade

stovje, dve leti kasneje pa betonski Čevljarški most in troje novih, zidanih mostov čez Gradaščico. Dr. Puc si je prizadeval za širitev tramvajskih prog, uspelo mu je, da sta bili leta 1931 zgrajeni novi tramvajski progi na Vič in Šentvid, v mestu pa so bile urejene krožne proge. Letališče je po najkrajši poti povezalo Ljubljano z ostalim svetom. Leta 1932 je dal sezidati obsežen Delavski dom in za nadstropje nadzidati mestno zavetišče za onemogle. Pospeševal je gradnjo malih, zlasti delavskih stanovanj, pa tudi velikih stanovanjskih blokov (iz tega časa je Rdeča hiša na Poljanah) ter poskrbel za ugodne kredite, ki so jih lahko najele stavbne zadruge. Sredi leta 1934 so začeli zidati novo mestno osnovno šolo za Bežigradom (dograjena je bila 1936), ki je sodila med največje tovrstne v Ljubljani. Leta 1931 je mestna občina kupila stavbišče bivšega knežjega dvorca v Gosposki ulici, kjer so pozneje zgradili Narodno in univerzitetno knjižnico. Prenovljena sta bila tudi veža in dvorišče mestne hiše (1931). Razširjeno je bilo vodno omrežje po zunanjih mestnih okrajih in kanalizacija na levem bregu Ljubljanice, v Šiški in za Bežigradom. Prenovljena klavnica in hladilnica sta začeli obratovati maja 1927, leta 1930 pa so zgradili še poseben oddelek za hlajenje slanine. Proti koncu njegovega županovanja je pričela izhajati Kronika slovenskih mest, ustanovljena predvsem zato, da je beležila „vse o Ljubljani, kar je vredno, da ostane v spominu“. Dne 9. oktobra 1934 je bil umorjen kralj Aleksander in 18. oktobra 1934 so se vrstile žalne svečanosti tudi po Ljubljani. Vsako uro so se oglasili zvonovi iz vseh cerkva. Dr. Dinka Puca so 28. februarja 1935 za njegovo „veliko delo na korist beli Ljubljani“ imenovali za častnega člana ljubljanske mestne občine.

in Grad was arranged and the Roman wall in Mirje was restored. In 1930, Tromostovje was widened to Plečnik's plans and two years later, the concrete Čevljarški most and three new stone-built bridges were constructed over the Gradaščica. Dr. Puc tried to extend the tramway lines and succeeded in having new lines built in 1931 to Vič and Šentvid, and a circular line was built in the city. An airport linked Ljubljana with the rest of the world by the shortest route. In 1932, he had the extensive Delavski dom built, and an additional floor added to the city shelter for the disabled. He accelerated the building of small, especially workers' housing, as well as large housing blocks (the Red House in Poljane dates from this time) and took care of the provision of favourable loans that building cooperatives could take. In the middle of 1934, a beginning was made on a new city primary school behind Bežigrad (completed in 1936) which was among the largest of its kind in Ljubljana. In 1931, the city municipality bought the building site of the former Prince's palace in Gosposka ulica, on which they later constructed the National and University Library. The entrance hall and courtyard of the city hall were also renovated (1931). The water supply network was extended outside the city districts and sewerage installed on the left bank of the Ljubljanica, in Šiška and behind Bežigrad. The renovated abattoir and cold storage began to operate in May 1927, and in 1930, a special department for cooling bacon was built. Towards the end of his mayorship, *Kronika slovenskih mest* (Chronicles of Slovene Towns) began to be published, founded mainly to record "all about Ljubljana which is worth retaining in memory".

On 9 October 1934, King Aleksander was murdered and on 18 October 1934 there were a series of funeral ceremonies held, including in Ljubljana. The bells of all churches rang every hour.

Dr. Dinko Puc was nominated an honorary member of Ljubljana city municipality on 28 February 1935, for his "great work to the benefit of beautiful Ljubljana".



Dr. V. Ravnihar / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

DR. VLADIMIR RAVNIHAR

/ *1871 †1954 /

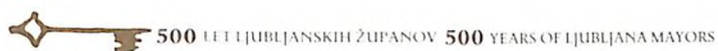
župan: 1935
pravnik, politik
in publicist
mayor: 1935
lawyer, politician
and journalist

Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, rojen leta 1871 v Ljubljani, je dokončal študij prava na Dunaju in bil postavljen za predsednika mestne občine Ljubljana 15. februarja 1935, 28. februarja 1935 je zaprisegel in prevzel posle. Njegovo predsedovanje je trajalo samo do 10. decembra, ko je bil razrešen. Do junija 1942 je bil nato podžupan.

Na začetku županovanja je dejal: "Nisem homo novus za občinsko upravo, mislim pa, da ne rečem preveč, če trdim, da so minuli oni idilični časi, ko je bil ljubljanski župan predvsem reprezentant tega častnega mesta." Funkcijo je nastopil v času reorganizacije občinske uprave po novem zakonu o mestnih občinah in priključitve velikega dela ljubljanske okolice v pomerij mestne občine. V kratkem obdobju županovanja je skušal urediti amortizacijo občinskih dolgov, uravnovesiti občinske finance, tako da ni dopustil večjih investicij, ampak samo nadaljevanje začetih del: poglobitev Ljubljane od Gradaščice do Novega trga, dograditev osnovne šole za Bežigradom in zbiralnih kanalov v Šiški ter na levem bregu Ljubljane, tlakovanje, regulacijo nekaterih cest, olepševalna dela na

Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, born in 1871 in Ljubljana, finished legal studies in Vienna and was appointed president of the city municipality of Ljubljana on 15 February 1935, and was sworn in and took over the post on 28 February 1935. His presidency lasted only until 10 December, when he was dismissed. He was then vice-mayor until June 1942.

At the beginning of his mayorship he said: "I am not homo novus to municipal administration, and I think I am not saying too much if I claim that those idyllic times have passed when the Ljubljana mayor was primarily the representative of this honourable city." He took on the position at a time of reorganisation of the municipal administration under the new law on urban municipalities, and the inclusion of a large part of the Ljubljana surroundings in the territory of the city municipality. In the short period of his mayorship he tried to arrange depreciation of the municipal debts, to balance the municipal finances, so that he did not allow major investments but only a continuation of work under way: the deepening of the Ljubljana from Gradaščica to Novi trg, completion of the primary school behind Bežigrad and collection



Ljubljanskem gradu. Pripravil je upravno in tehnično priključitev okoliških občin (odrejena 5. septembra 1935) k tedanji mestni občini Ljubljana. Nastala je tako imenovana "Velika Ljubljana".

channels in Šiška and on the left bank of the Ljubljana, paving, regulation of some roads, improving the appearance of parts of Ljubljana Castle. He prepared the administrative and technical inclusion of the surrounding municipalities (determined on 5 September 1935) to the then urban municipality of Ljubljana. It created so-called "Great Ljubljana".



Dr. J. Adlešič / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. JURO ADLEŠIČ

/ *1884 †1968 /

župan: 1935–1942
odvetnik

mayor: 1935–1942
lawyer

Dr. Juro Adlešič se je rodil leta 1884 v Adlešičih pri Črnomlju in je študiral pravo na Dunaju. Za predsednika ljubljanske mestne občine je bil postavljen 10. decembra 1935, 23. decembra je zaprisegel in predsednikoval do 2. junija 1942, ko je bil mestni svet pod njegovim predsedstvom razpuščen. Na čelo mestne občine, ki je ob njegovem nastopu obsegala že t. i. Veliko Ljubljano s priključenimi okoliškimi občinami (cele občine Šiška, Moste, Vič, južni del občine Ježica, jugozahodni del k. o. Šmartno od občine Polje in Štepanja vas od občine Dobrunje), je bil postavljen kot predsednik. Ob nastopu je na prvi seji občinskega sveta dejal: "Magistrat naj bo odprta knjiga." Med prvimi nalogami, ki jih je skušala urediti mestna uprava v času njegovega predsednikovanja, je bila urbanizacija Velike Ljubljane. V začetku februarja 1939 je bil odobren regulacijski program. Na magistratu sta bila v njegovi dobi županovanja temeljito reorganizirana mestna uprava in socialno skrbstvo. Dograjene so bile Žale, na obrežju Ljubljanice med Pogačarjevim in Vodnikovim trgom je po dolgoletnih prizadevanjih zrastle nova tržnica. Zgrajena je bila Narodna in univerzitetna

Dr. Juro Adlešič was born in 1884 in Adlešiči by Črnomelj and studied law in Vienna. He was appointed president of Ljubljana urban municipality on 10 December 1935, was sworn in on 23 December and held the post until 2 June 1942, when the city council under his presidency was dissolved. He was put as president at the head of an urban municipality which already covered "Great Ljubljana" with the inclusion of the surrounding municipalities (the whole of the municipalities of Šiška, Moste and Vič, the southern part of the municipality of Ježica, the south-west part of Šmartno from the municipality of Polje and Štepanja vas from the municipality of Dobrunje). He said at the first session: "The Magistrat should be an open book". Among the first tasks that the city administration tried to arrange during the period of his presidency was the urbanisation of Great Ljubljana. At the beginning of February 1939, a regulation programme was approved. During his term of office, the city administration and social welfare were thoroughly reorganised. Žale cemetery was completed, and after many years of effort, a new market place was built on the banks of the



knjižnica. Med neuresničenimi nalogami, ki si jih je občinska uprava zadala konec leta 1940, pa so bile gradnja novega magistrata (osrednjega poslopja za vse mestne urade in zavode), novi osrednji dom za onemogle (na izbranem in kupljenem prostoru na Bokalah), preureditev gradu in modernizacija cestnega omrežja. Pričela se je druga svetovna vojna, ki je močno spremenila nekatere načrte. Dne 11. aprila 1941 je župan italijanski vojski izročil ključne in županovoval le še do junija 1942, ko je prosil za razrešitev. Med vojno je bilo potrebno najprej poskrbeti za zaščito in preskrbo prebivalstva. Že leta 1941 se je pričel v Ljubljani oglašati ilegalni radio in je pozival Ljubljančane v boj proti okupatorju. Italijani so od februarja do konca leta 1942 celo Ljubljano obdali z bodečo žico in jo postopoma utrdili s številnimi bunkerji.

Ljubljana between Pogačarjev and Vodnikov trg. The National and University Library was built. Among the unrealised tasks that the municipal administration had set itself at the end of 1940 were the building of a new Magistrat (a central building for all city offices and institutes), a new central home for the disabled (on a selected and purchased site in Bokalce), adaptation of the castle and modernisation of the road network. The Second World War started, which greatly altered some plans. On 11 April 1941, the mayor handed over the keys to the Italian army and he continued as mayor only to June 1942, when he asked to be removed.

During the war it was necessary primarily to care for the protection and supply of the population. An illegal radio had already begun to broadcast in Ljubljana in 1941 and called on citizens to join the struggle against the occupier. From February to the end of 1942, the Italians even surrounded Ljubljana with barbed wire, gradually reinforcing it with numerous bunkers.



L. Rupnik / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

LEON RUPNIK

/ *1880 †1946 /

Leon Rupnik

župan: 1942–1943
general in politik
mayor: 1942–1943
general and politician

Leon Rupnik se je rodil leta 1880 v Lokvah. Na Dunaju je dokončal vojaški študij. Visoki komisar za Ljubljansko pokrajino ga je 2. junija 1942 imenoval za župana. Na tem mestu je ostal dobro leto dni. Kot župan naj bi formalno opravljal posle, ki jih je zakon o občinah narekoval predsedniku občine, občinski upravi in občinskemu odboru. Izdajal je županske sklepe in odločbe, ki jih je izvrševal občinski tajnik. Njegovo delo je bilo omejeno večinoma le na reševanje stalnih, tekočih občinskih zadev. V času njegovega županovanja je bil sklenjen obroč bodoče žice okoli Ljubljane. Prehod iz mesta ali vanj je bil dovoljen smo s prepustnicami.

Leon Rupnik je bil 21. septembra 1943 imenovan za šefa pokrajinske uprave in županska funkcija mu je prenehala. Tako je od oktobra 1943 do osvoboditve kot pooblaščen generalni tajnik opravljal županske posle Franc Jančigaj.

Leon Rupnik was born in 1880 in Lokve. He finished military studies in Vienna. The high commissioner of the Province of Ljubljana appointed him mayor on 2 June 1942. He remained in that post for a little over a year. As mayor, he was supposed formally to perform the business which the Municipalities Act dictated for the president of the municipality, the municipal administration and municipal councils. He issued mayorial resolutions and decisions, which the municipal secretary executed. His work was for the most part limited to solving regular, current municipal matters. It was during his mayorship that it was decided to ring Ljubljana with barbed wire. Entry and exit from the city was only allowed with a permit. Leon Rupnik was appointed head of the provincial administration on 21 September 1943 and ceased to hold the post of mayor. From October 1943 to liberation, therefore, Franc Jančigaj performed the mayor's tasks as authorised general secretary.



Dr. P. Lunaček / Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Contemporary History /

DR. PAVEL LUNAČEK

/ *1900 †1955 /

Lunaček - Igor

župan: 1945
zdravnik

mayor: 1945
physician

Dr. Pavel Lunaček Igor je bil rojen v Šentrupertu na Dolenjskem, končal je medicinsko fakulteto v Zagrebu. Dr. Lunaček je bil kot znan partizanski zdravnik in član komunistične partije izvoljen za predsednika Mestnega odbora Osvobodilne fronte 19. maja 1945. Odbor OF je bil politični organ, ki je opravljal tudi oblastne funkcije, dejansko vodenje pa je prevzel Mestni komite Komunistične partije kot kolektivni organ. Sočasno je deloval tudi magistratni osvobodilni odbor, ki je odločal le v manjših splošno-upravnih zadevah.

V svojem dvomesečnem predsednikovanju se je ukvarjal z razmejitvijo oblasti med mestno in vojaško oblastjo, saj je imela Komanda mesta Ljubljane v mesecih po koncu vojne tudi nekatere pristojnosti mesta – npr. stanovanjske zadeve, saj je lahko samostojno razporejala vojaške osebe ali enote v prazna stanovanja in zgradbe.

Dr. Pavel Lunaček Igor was born in Šentrupert in Dolenjsko, and graduated from the medical faculty in Zagreb. As a well-known partisan physician and member of the Communist Party, Dr. Lunaček was elected president of the City Committee of the Liberation Front on 19 May 1945. The OF committee was a political body, which also performed the function of authority, but actual leadership was held by the City Committee of the Communist Party, as a collective body. The Magistrat liberation committee also functioned simultaneously, but it only decided on minor general administrative matters.

During his two month presidency, he dealt with the division between the city and military authorities, since the Military Command of the City of Ljubljana also had some competencies in the city in the months after the war – such as housing matters, it could independently allocate empty apartments and buildings to military personnel or units.



F. Albreht / Arhiv Republike Slovenije /
/ Archives of the Republic Slovenia /

FRAN ALBREHT

/ *1889 †1963 /

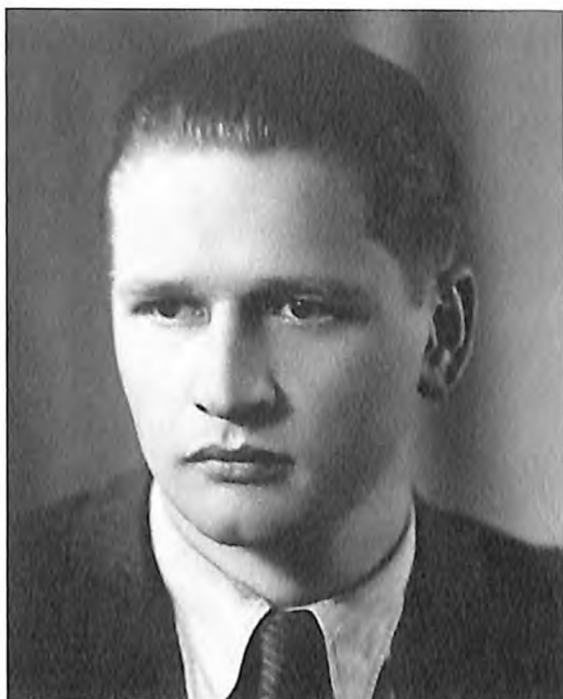
župan: 1945–1948
književnik
mayor: 1945–1948
author

Fran Albreht je bil rojen v Kamniku in je končal slavicistiko v Ljubljani. Novoizvoljena mestna skupščina ga je na svojem prvem zasedanju 14. avgusta 1945 izvolila za predsednika izvršnega odbora mestnega narodnoosvobodilnega odbora. Njegov protikandidat je bil Sergej Kraigher. Zapisali so, da ga za predsednika predlagajo kot človeka visokih kvalit, slovenskega književnika in borca za demokratične pravice. Po vojni je namreč komunistična stranka na vodilna mesta predlagala pomembne javne delavce, sicer člane partije, in s tem nekoliko zakrila svojo vodilno vlogo. Značilno je, da so v času predsednikovanja Frana Albrehta za častnega občana mesta Ljubljane imenovali Josipa Broza Tita.

Mesto je v tem času investiralo predvsem v obnovo in gradnjo stanovanj in industrije. Zaradi finančnega pomanjkanja so za obnovo organizirali tudi delovne akcije. Splošni politični in družbeno-ekonomski razlogi so vplivali na fizično podobo mesta. Eden glavnih političnih ciljev – obnova industrije v Ljubljani – je bil gradnja Litostroja, s tem pa večji razvoj severnega predela mesta in nastajanje novega stanovanjskega naselja v Šiški.

Fran Albreht was born in Kamnik and completed Slavic studies in Ljubljana. At its first session, held on 14 August 1945, the executive committee of the city national liberation committee elected him president. His opponent in the elections was Sergej Kraigher. They noted that they were proposing him as president as a man of high qualities, a Slovene author and a fighter for democratic rights. After the war, namely, the communist party proposed important public workers for leading positions, members of the party, and thus slightly concealed their leading role. It is characteristic that during the presidency of Fran Albreht, Josip Broz Tito was made an honorary citizen of the City of Ljubljana.

At this time, the city invested mainly in renovating and building housing and industry. Because of a lack of funds, working actions were also organised for renovation. General political and socio-economic circumstances affected the physical appearance of the city. One of the main political aims – the revitalisation of industry in Ljubljana – was the construction of Litostroj, and thus the greater development of the northern part of the city and the creation of a new housing settlement in Šiška.



M. Maležič / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljane /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MATIJA MALEŽIČ

/ * 1916 /

župan: 1948–1951
gradbeni tehnik in
gimnazijski maturant

mayor: 1948–1951
building technician
and matriculant from
the gymnasium

Matija Maležič je bil rojen v Gorenji vasi pri Ribnici, končal je Tehniško srednjo šolo v Ljubljani in nato še maturiral na gimnaziji. Na zasedanju mestnega ljudskega odbora 9. aprila 1948 so ga izvolili za predsednika izvršnega odbora; istočasno je bil tudi sekretar mestnega odbora OF in komiteja KPS. S tem sta bili tudi formalno združeni mestna upravna in politična oblast, sedež predsednika pa začasno prenesen z Magistrata na Kresijo. V tem obdobju je mesto prevzelo podržavljena podjetja in trgovino na lokalni ravni in začelo skrbeti za razvoj mestnega gospodarstva. Krepila se je vloga izvršnega odbora in njegovega predsednika, krepila so se poverjenišva za gospodarstvo kot neposredni upravniki mestnih podjetij. Največji del mestnega proračuna so namenili gradnji stanovanj; leta 1948 kar 45 odstotkov vseh investicij. Večina investicij je bila še vedno namenjena gradnji stanovanj v Šiški in mesto se je širilo proti Šentvidu in Ježici. Del investicij je bil namenjen tudi obnovi komunalnih objektov in prometa; leta 1949 je bilo v Ljubljani registriranih 852 avtomobilov.

Matija Maležič was born in Gorenja vas by Ribnica, finished Technical Secondary School in Ljubljana and then matriculated from the gymnasium. He was elected president of the executive committee at session of the city people's committee, held on 9 April 1948, and he was simultaneously secretary of the city committee of Liberation Front and of the CPS. The city's administrative and political authority was thus formally united, and the office of the president temporally moved from the Magistrat to the Kresija. In this period, the city undertook the nationalisation of companies and shops on a local level and began to take care of the development of the city economy. The role of the executive committee and its president was strengthened, as was its guardianship of the economy as direct manager of city companies. The largest share of the city budget was devoted to building housing: in 1948 some 45 percent of all investment. The majority of investments were still devoted to building housing in Šiška, and the city extended towards Šentvid and Ježica. Part of the investments was also devoted to the renovation of public utility services and traffic; in 1949, there were 852 cars registered in Ljubljana.



J. Avšič / Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Contemporary History /

JAKA AVŠIČ

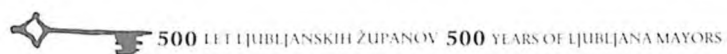
/ *1896 †1978 /

Avšič

župan: 1951–1953
generalpolkovnik
mayor: 1951–1953
lieutenant-general

Jaka Avšič je bil rojen v Ljubljani, izobrazbo si je pridobil na vojaški akademiji. Na tretjem rednem zasedanju skupščine Mestnega ljudskega odbora Ljubljana 22. maja 1951 so ga izvolili za predsednika izvršnega odbora. Splošni zakon o ljudskih odborih je leta 1952 dokončno odpravil izvršne odbore in zato so 7. maja 1952 Jaka Avšiča izvolili za predsednika mestnega ljudskega odbora. Ljudski odbor naj bi od tedaj kot celota izvrševal vso zakonodajno in izvršno oblast. Gospodarstvo je v tistem času pridobivalo vse večjo samostojnost, sprostila se je prodaja mleka in mesa, leta 1952 so končno ukinili racionirano preskrbo, torej bone za živila, in življenje se je vrnilo v normalne "nevojne" razmere. Velik del proračunskih pa tudi neproračunskih sredstev so namenili za obnovo hotelov in kavarn, saj se je vse od leta 1940 zmanjševalo število hotelov. Tako je bilo v Ljubljani leta 1940 prek petsto sob, leta 1951 pa le dvesto. To je bilo tudi obdobje, ko so posodobili javni mestni promet (uvredba trolejbusov), vse izrazitejša je bila skrb za večji standard in udobje prebivalcev. Leta 1952 so preimenovali številne ulice, ceste in trge v skladu z novim, revolucionarnim značajem dobe.

Jaka Avšič was born in Ljubljana, and educated at the military academy. He was elected president of the executive committee at the third regular session of the assembly of the City People's Council of Ljubljana, held on 22 May 1951. The General People's Committees Act finally abolished executive committees in 1952 and so on 7 May 1952, Jaka Avšič was elected president of the city people's committee. The people's committee was supposed now as a whole to execute all legislative and executive authority. The economy gained independence, the sale of milk and meat was unfrozen, and in 1952 the rationing of supplies, or food coupons, was finally abolished, and life returned to normal "peacetime" conditions. A large part of budget as well as non-budget funds was devoted to the renovation of hotels and coffee houses. There were thus more than 500 rooms in Ljubljana in 1940, but only two hundred in 1951. Public city transport was modernised (the introduction of trolleybuses), and concern for higher standards and greater comfort of the population was increasingly pronounced. In 1952, many streets, roads and squares were renamed in line



Na skupni seji mestnega zbora in zbora proizvajalcev so odborniki julija 1953 ugotovili, da imajo premajhno kontrolo nad mestnimi financami, kajti mesto je za gradnjo stanovanj in adaptacijo hotelov razpolagalo z velikimi finančnimi sredstvi. Ugotovili so, da bo potreben večji nadzor, poleg tega pa bo nujno ponovno vrniti zaupanje v delovanje mestne uprave, ki je bilo sedaj omajano.

with the new revolutionary nature of the times. At a joint session of the city council and the council of producers, the councillors established in 1953 that they had too little control over city finances, since the city disposed of large financial resources for the construction of housing and adaptation of hotels. They found that greater supervision was required and, in addition, it was crucial to re-establish trust in the functioning of the city administration, which was now shaken.



Dr. H. Modic / Delo, fotodokumentacija /
/ Delo, photo documentation /

DR. HELI MODIC

/ *1906 †1985 /

župan: 1953–1954
pravnik

mayor: 1953–1954
lawyer

Dr. Heli Modic je bil rojen v Ljubljani, diplomiral in doktoriral je na Pravni fakulteti v Ljubljani. Na seji 17. julija 1953 je bil izvoljen za predsednika mestnega ljudskega odbora. Njegovo enoletno predsednikovanje je bilo posvečeno predvsem povrnitvi ugleda mestni oblasti in izboljšanju poslovanja mestnega ljudskega odbora. Po njegovih besedah je bilo njegovo predsednikovanje le začasno, saj se mu je posvečal poleg svojega osnovnega poklica.

Dr. Heli Modic was born in Ljubljana, and graduated and received his doctorate from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. He was elected president of the city people's committee at a session held on 17 July 1953. His one-year presidency was mainly devoted to restoring the reputation of the city authorities and improving the business management of the city people's committee. In his words, his presidency was only temporary, since he devoted himself to it in addition to his basic profession.



Dr. M. Dermastia / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljane /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. MARIJAN DERMASTIA

/ *1911 †1971 /

župan: 1954–1960
pravnik
mayor: 1954–1960
lawyer

Dr. Marijan Dermastia je bil rojen v Ljubljani, diplomiral in doktoriral je na Pravni fakulteti v Ljubljani. Na seji 26. aprila 1954 so ga izvolili za predsednika mestnega ljudskega odbora. Leta 1955 so mesto razdelili na občine, za skupne zadeve pa ustanovili Mestni svet kot posvetovalni organ, ki je dajal občinskim skupščinam le priporočila, za izvajanje pa so skrbele mestne občine. V novem okrajnem ljudskem odboru je bilo namreč 23 občin, od tega devet mestnih, ki jih je povezoval mestni svet. Dr. Marijan Dermastia je tega leta postal predsednik Mestnega sveta Ljubljana in Okrajnega ljudskega odbora Ljubljana. V obdobju njegovega predsednikovanja se je Ljubljana gospodarsko hitro in uspešno razvijala, s krepitvijo novih občinskih središč se je mesto vse bolj širilo v nekdanja predmestja, podoba pa je spreminjalo tudi mestno središče s prestavitvijo severno od nekdanjega središča okoli gradu. Novo središče je začelo nastajati okoli novozgrajene palače skupščine, dokončane leta 1959. Takrat so začeli tudi zbirati zamisli o rekonstrukciji prostora okoli skupščine. Začeta so bila dela za predor pod gradom, postavljen je bil prvi semafor pred Delavskim domom (1956), odprto je

Dr. Marijan Dermastia was born in Ljubljana, and graduated and received his doctorate from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. He was elected president of the city people's committee at a session held on 26 April 1954. In 1955, the city was divided into municipalities, and a city council was founded as an advisory body for common matters, which was only an advisory body to start with, making recommendations to the municipal assemblies, and urban municipalities took care of implementation. There were 23 municipalities in the new district people's committee, of which nine were urban united in the city council. Dr. Marijan Dermastia became president of the Ljubljana City Council and the Ljubljana District People's Committee in this year. During the period of his presidency, the Ljubljana economy developed quickly and successfully, with a strengthening of the new municipal centres the city spread increasingly into the former suburbs, and the appearance of the city centre also changed, with a shift northwards from the former centre around the castle. A new centre began to be created around the newly built assembly building, completed in



bilo Gospodarsko razstavišče in Ljubljana se je začela tudi mednarodno povezovati. Leta 1955 sta bili v Ljubljani prvi mednarodni razstavi grafike in vina in prva jugoslovanska lovsko-ribiška razstava. Ljubljano so med drugimi obiskali tudi pomembni gosti Nehru, Naser, Selasi in Sihanuk. Mesto je veliko investiralo v obnovo in gradnjo cest (leta 1955 je bilo v Ljubljani registriranih 1.490 avtomobilov), modernizacijo železniškega prometa, vodovoda, obnavljali so javne parke in nasade. Nove prostore so dobile zdravstvene ustanove, zgrajeni sta bili otroška klinika in poliklinika, v lokalnih središčih so začeli graditi nove zdravstvene domove. Leta 1958 je začel delovati redni program slovenske televizije in leta 1960 je bilo v Ljubljani že 3.600 televizijskih naročnikov.

1959. They also then began to gather ideas for the reconstruction of the space around the assembly. Work started on a tunnel beneath the castle, and the first traffic lights were erected, in front of Delavski dom (1956), Gospodarsko razstavišče was opened and Ljubljana also began to forge international links. In 1955, the first international exhibitions of graphics and wine were held and the first Yugoslav hunting and fishing exhibition. Ljubljana was also visited by important guests: Nehru, Nasser, Haile Selassie and Prince Sihanouk. The city invested a great deal into renovating and building roads (there were 1490 cars registered in Ljubljana in 1955), modernisation of railway transport, water supply and public parks and gardens were renovated. Health foundations got new premises, a children's clinic and polyclinic were built, and new health centres began to be built in local centres. In 1958, regular broadcasting by Slovene television began and in 1960, there were already 3,600 television licence holders.



M. Jenko / Arhiv Republike Slovenije /
Archives of the Republic of Slovenia

MARJAN JENKO

/ * 1913 /

župan: 1960–1961
pravnik
mayor: 1960–1961
lawyer

Marjan Jenko je bil rojen v Mirni pri Trebnjem, končal je Pravno fakulteto v Ljubljani. Predsednik Mestnega sveta Ljubljane je postal 15. januarja 1960. V Ljubljani je do tega časa zraslo obsežno poslovno središče, saj je pridobila velike poslovne in upravne zgradbe ob Titovi cesti. Leta 1961 so se začela dela na cestnih podvozih glavnih severnih vpadnic pod železniško progo, ki so mesto bolj povezale s severnimi predmestji, ki so vse bolj postajala del mesta.

Marjan Jenko was born in Mirna by Trebnje, and graduated from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. He became president of the City Council of Ljubljana on 15 January 1960. Extensive business centres had by that time grown up in Ljubljana, since it obtained large business and administrative buildings beside Titova cesta. In 1961, work began on underpasses beneath the railway line on the main northern entrance roads, which linked the city better with the northern suburbs, which became increasingly part of the city.



Dr. M. Tepina / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljane /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. MARJAN TEPINA

/ *1913 †2004 /

marjan

župan: 1961–1967
arhitekt

mayor: 1961–1967
architect

Marjan Tepina je bil rojen v Ljubljani, diplomiral je na arhitekturnem oddelku Tehniške fakultete v Ljubljani, doktoriral pa leta 1975 v Ljubljani. Predsednik mestnega sveta je postal 22. junija 1961. Slovenska vlada ga je iz Beograda poklicala predvsem z namenom, da bo vodil novo urbanizacijo Ljubljane. V začetku leta 1962 je bil razgrnjen generalni urbanistični načrt Ljubljane, ki je bil sprejet leta 1966. Načrt je predvideval krakast mestni razvoj ob glavnih vpadnicah s sistemom zelenja med kraki. Vse bolj je bila vidna razlika med mestnim središčem kot poslovnim središčem, v katerem so rasli moderni trgovski in poslovni objekti, in stanovanjskimi predeli ob mestnih krakih. Leta 1962 sta bila končana podvoza pod Celovsko in Titovo cesto, dokončana je bila tudi modernizacija Karlovške ceste. Razvijali so se centri zunaj mestnega središča v Šiški, za Bežigradom, v Mostah in na Viču, začeli so graditi Murgle. Investirali so v gradnjo hotelov, zgrajen je bil hotel Ilirija in prenovljen hotel Lev. V mestnem središču so gradili nove velike trgovske centre, leta 1963 so odprli prvo samopostrežno trgovino, leta 1965 je bila obnovljena Nama ob Titovi cesti, odprta je bila Modna hiša. Velik finančni zalogaj je za mesto pomenila gradnja

Marjan Tepina was born in Ljubljana, and graduated from the Department of Architecture of the Technical Faculty in Ljubljana, and took his doctorate in 1975 in Ljubljana. He became president of the city council on 22 June 1961. The Slovene government recalled him from Belgrade mainly in order for him to lead the new urbanisation of Ljubljana. At the beginning of 1962, a general urban plan of Ljubljana was unfolded, which was adopted in 1966. The plan envisaged the city developing along the main roads into the city, with a system of green areas between the arms. The difference between the city centre as a business centre in which modern shops and business facilities were springing up, and the residential districts along the city arms was increasingly clear. In 1962, the underpasses on Celovska cesta and Titova cesta were finished, and the modernisation of Karlovska cesta was also completed. Centres had developed outside the city centre in Šiška, behind Bežigrad, in Moste and in Vič, and they had begun to build Murgle. They invested in the building of hotels: Hotel Illyria was erected and Hotel Lev renovated. A large new shopping centre was built in the city centre, in 1963



športne dvorane Tivoli, ki je kmalu postala središče športnih in kulturnih prireditev. Ob odprtju leta 1965 je imel v njej koncert Louis Armstrong, takoj zatem pa je v njej potekalo svetovno prvenstvo v namiznem tenisu. V naslednjih letih so v dvorani priredili še svetovno prvenstvo v hokeju na ledu, umetnostnem drsanju, košarki in druga. Ljubljana se je v tem času intenzivno razvijala v trgovsko in poslovno središče z vse večjim mednarodnim pomenom in ugledom. Poudarek na mednarodnem povezovanju se je kazal tudi v začetku sejma Alpe-Adria leta 1962, pa tudi v prirejanju kmečke ohceti od leta 1966 dalje. Začeli so tudi z gradnjami, ki pa so bile zaradi finančnih težav končane šele desetletje kasneje, leta 1963 so postavili temeljni kamen za prvo veletrgovino Maximarket in leta 1966 za Klinični center.

the first self-service shop opened, in 1965 Nama was renovated beside Titova cesta, and Modna hiša was opened.

The construction of Tivoli sports hall was a major financial investment for the city, and it soon became the centre of sports and cultural events. Louis Armstrong had a concert in it at the opening in 1965, and immediately after that, the world championship in table tennis was held there. In the following years, ice hockey, figure skating, basketball and other world championships were held there. Ljubljana developed intensively at this time into a trading and business centre, with increasing international importance and reputation. The stress on international links was also shown by the start of the Alpe-Adria fair in 1962, as well as the organisation of the peasant wedding from 1966.

They also began buildings which, because of financial difficulties, were only finished ten years later, but in 1963 the foundation stone was laid for the first department store, Maximarket, and in 1966 the foundation stone of the Clinical Centre.



M. Košak / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljane /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

MIHA KOŠAK

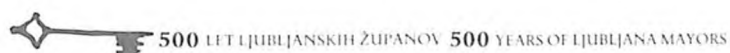
/ *1932 /

župan: 1967–1973
metalurg

mayor: 1967–1973
metallurgist

Miha Košak je bil rojen v Ljubljani in je diplomiral iz metalurgije na Visoki tehniški šoli v Ljubljani. Za predsednika mestnega sveta je bil izvoljen 9. maja 1967. Z novimi ustavnimi spremembami je bil uveden skupščinski sistem in aprila 1969 je bil ponovno izvoljen za predsednika Skupščine mesta Ljubljane. To je bilo obdobje, ko se je končalo "liberalno", v tržno ekonomijo usmerjeno gospodarstvo, projekte, zastavljene sredi šestdesetih let, so le s težavo dokončali, saj se je začel kazati zaostanek v gospodarskem razvoju. Kljub težavam v gospodarstvu je Ljubljana začela graditi in razvijati vzhodni del mesta, saj je bil to čas začetka gradnje nove stanovanjske soseske v Štepanjskem naselju, sprejeta je bila urbanistična dokumentacija za industrijsko cono Moste in potrjena izvedbena dokumentacija za ploščad Borisa Kraigherja. Zgrajena sta bila podvoza na Kajuhovi in Samovi ulici, ki sta centru približala mestna predela Most in Bežigrad. Pomembne pridobitve so bile tudi podhod Ajdovščina, pokrito kopališče Tivoli in dokončana gradnja prve veleblagovnice Maximarket. Razmišljali so o projektu obnove gradu, zato je bila narejena nova cesta na grad. Izdelan je bil program

Miha Košak was born in Ljubljana and graduated in metallurgy from the Technical College in Ljubljana. He was elected president of the city council on 9 May 1967. An assembly system was introduced with the new constitutional changes and in April 1969 he was re-elected, as president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana. This was a period marked by the end of the "liberal" era, an economy directed into a market economy, projects started in the mid-sixties were only completed with difficulty since a lag began to appear in economic development. Despite the difficulties in the economy, Ljubljana began to build and develop the eastern part of the city, with new housing settlements being built in Štepanjsko naselje, urban planning documentation was adopted for Moste industrial zone and the implementation documentation approved for Boris Kraigher ploščad. Underpasses were built on Kajuhova and Samova ulica, which brought the centre closer to Moste and Bežigrad. The pedestrian underpass at Ajdovščina, the covered swimming pool in Tivoli and completion of the building of Maximarket were also important gains. A project of renovation of Ljubljana Castle



dolgoročnega razvoja komunalnih organizacij ter študija za izgradnjo bencinskih črpalk in semaforizacije v mestu. Za vse potrebe in želje mesto ni moglo zagotoviti denarja, zato je bil razpisan prvi samoprispevek za gradnjo petindvajsetih osnovnih šol in vrtcev, znan pod geslom "Tu smo, vaši smo". Mednarodno sodelovanje je bilo najbolj živahno z obmejnima mestoma Celovec in Gorica ter sosednjim hrvaškim mestom Reko. Ponovno vračanje in poudarjanje socialističnih vrednot se je kazalo v odlikovanju Ljubljane za mesto heroj.

was considered, so a new road to the castle was made. A programme of long term development of public utility organisations was produced and studies for the construction of petrol stations and traffic lights in the city. It was not possible to provide the funds for all the needs and desires of the city, so the first 'voluntary contribution' for the building of twenty five kindergartens and primary schools was called for, known by the slogan "We're here, we're yours". International cooperation was liveliest with the border towns of Klagenfurt and Gorizia and the neighbouring Croatian city of Rijeka. The return of and stress on socialist values appeared in the designation of the City of Ljubljana as a city hero.



T. Kovič / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

TONE KOVIČ

/ * 1931 /

župan: 1973–1978
metalurg

mayor: 1973–1978
metallurgist

Tone Kovič je bil rojen v Ljubljani, diplomiral je iz metalurgije na Visoki tehniški šoli v Ljubljani in bil tudi med županovanjem zaposlen v Litostroju kot direktor metalurških obratov. Za predsednika skupščine mesta so ga izvolili 20. septembra 1973. Nova ustava je leto kasneje uvedla tridomne skupščine in izvršne svete na nivoju mesta in občin in potrebnega je bilo veliko dogovarjanja in usklajevanja med njimi, posebno glede pristoynosti in skupnih investicij. Uveljavljanje "dogovorne" namesto "tržne" ekonomije je vodilo v gospodarsko stagnacijo, očitek Ljubljani, da preveč razvija terciarni sektor (trgovino!) pa je vodil v rekonstrukcijo in obnovo industrije (Saturnus, Belinka, Javna skladišča, Union itd.), manj pa v stanovanjsko gradnjo. Pomembna je bila gradnja solidarnostnih stanovanj, leta 1975 je bilo na primer razdeljenih 400 stanovanj. Nadaljevale so se gradnje stanovanjskih sosesk v Štepanjskem naselju in za Bežigradom, končana je bila tudi večletna gradnja Kliničnega centra. Bil je to tudi čas gradnje spomenikov, saj so bili zgrajeni: Spomenik revolucije, komandantu Stanetu Rozmanu in kmečkim uporom na gradu. Investicije na komunalnem področju (Hrastje,

Tone Kovič was born in Ljubljana, and graduated in metallurgy from the Technical College in Ljubljana and was also employed during his mayorship as director of the metallurgy plant in Litostroj. He was elected president of the city assembly on 20 September 1973. A year later, the new constitution introduced a tricameral assembly and executive councils on the level of the city and municipalities and a great deal of debate and coordination was needed among them, especially in relation to competencies and joint investments. The introduction of an "agreed" rather than "market" economy led to economic stagnation, and the reproach of Ljubljana that it was developing the tertiary sector (trade!) too much led to the reconstruction and modernisation of industry (Saturnus, Belinka, Javna skladišča, Union etc.), and less housing construction. The construction of solidarity housing was important, in 1975, for example, 400 housing units were allocated. The building of housing settlements in Štepanjsko naselje and behind Bežigrad continued, and the Clinical Centre was also finally completed. It was also a time of building monuments, including the Monument to the Revolution, to Commandant Stane Rozman and



Dobrova, Medvode) kažejo, za kako obširen prostor vseh svojih petih občin je morala skrbeti Ljubljana. Nove prostore je dobila mestna plinarica, začeli so uvažati zemeljski plin iz Sovjetske zveze in zgrajen je bil nujno potreben krematorij. Ponovno so začeli obnavljati grad. Imenovan je bil odbor za obnovo, vendar pri tako velikem finančnem zalogaju republika finančno ni pomagala, zato so se dela s presledki vlekla več kot dve desetletji.

Podpiranje industrije je pomenilo premalo sredstev za druge potrebe, zato so leta 1976 razpisali drugi samoprispevek za gradnjo domov za ostarele in zdravstvenih domov.

Sprejeta sta bila dolgoročni gospodarski in prostorski plan razvoja Ljubljane, imenovan "Ljubljana 2000", in desetletni program izgradnje cest, v katerem so na novo načrtali avtocestni obroč okoli Ljubljane. Za mesto in vso Slovenijo je pomemben tudi sprejem investicijskega programa za gradnjo Doma Ivana Cankarja.

to the peasant's revolt, beside the castle. Investments in the public utility field (Hrastje, Dobrova, Medvode) show how extensive an area of all five municipalities Ljubljana had to take care of. The city gasworks obtained new premises, they began to import natural gas from the Soviet Union and an urgently needed crematorium was built. Renovation of the castle began again. A committee for renovation was appointed but the republic was not willing to help financially with such a major investment, so with interruptions, the work dragged on for more than twenty years.

Supporting industry meant too little funds for other needs, so in 1976, another 'voluntary contribution' was called for, in order to build homes for the elderly and health centres.

A long-term economic and spatial development of Ljubljana, called "Ljubljana 2000" and a ten-year programme of road construction in which a motorway ring road around Ljubljana was outlined. Adoption of an investment programme for building Dom Ivan Cankar was important for the city and the whole of Slovenia.



Dr. M. Rožič / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. MARJAN ROŽIČ

/ *1932 /

Marjan Rožič

župan: 1978–1982
politolog

mayor: 1978–1982
political scientist

Dr. Marjan Rožič je bil rojen v Bohinjski Bistrici, študiral je na Visoki šoli za politične vede v Beogradu in tam doktoriral. Za predsednika Skupščine mesta Ljubljane je bil izvoljen 27. julija 1978. Na prvem zasedanju skupščine je poudaril, da se ambiciozno zastavljeni dolgoročni plani "Ljubljana 2000" lahko realizirajo le, če se bodo izboljšali gospodarski pogoji. V zaostrenih gospodarskih pogojih je Ljubljana gradila vrtce in šole s pomočjo samoprispevka meščanov, meščani so sodelovali pri razvoju mesta, predvsem urejanju okolja. Uveljavila se je misel "mesto po meri človeka"; tako je mesto skrbelo za boljšo urejenost parkov, odpirali so male trgovine in v starem delu mesta so gostilnam dovolili postavljati mize na pločnikih.

Vse večja motorizacija mestnega življenja je prinašala nove probleme, saj se je Ljubljana začela dušiti v gostem prometu in onesnaženem zraku. Postalo je jasno, da potrebuje novo obvoznico, ki so jo začeli graditi v tem času.

Ljubljančani so v tem obdobju že dosegli višjo stopnjo osebne standarda, zato se je pojavila skrb za boljšo kvaliteto bivanja in čistejše okolje. Sodobni

Dr. Marjan Rožič was born in Bohinjska Bistrica, and studied at the College of Political Science in Belgrade, and also received his doctorate there. He was elected president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana on 27 July 1978. He stressed at the first session of the assembly that the ambitiously set long-term plan "Ljubljana 2000" could only be realised if economic conditions improved. In the deteriorated economic conditions, Ljubljana constructed kindergartens and schools with the aid of 'self-contributions' from citizens, and citizens cooperated in the development of the city, mainly in arranging the environment. The idea took hold of a "city to the measure of man" so the city provided the better layout of parks, small shops opened and in the old part of the city, restaurants and cafes were allowed to put tables on the pavements. An ever higher number of cars brought city life new problems, since Ljubljana began to suffocate under the dense traffic and polluted air. It became clear that a new by-pass was needed, which they began to build at this time.

Ljubljanans had already achieved higher personal



stanovanjski standardi so zahtevali nove normative pri gradnji stanovanjskih naselij, ki so vezani tudi na komunalno opremljenost prostora. Zavedali so se, da bi bilo nujno poskrbeti za čisto vodo z novo osrednjo čistilno napravo, kar ni bilo realizirano zaradi premajhne gospodarske moči mesta. Gospodarski problemi so se poglobili po letu 1980 ko je v Kliničnem centru umrl predsednik države Josip Broz Tito.

standards, so concern for a higher quality of life and a cleaner environment appeared. Modern housing standards demanded new norms in the construction of housing settlements, which were also connected with public utility infrastructure. They were aware that it was urgently necessary to ensure clean water with a new central purifying plant, which was not realised because of the economic weakness of the city. Economic problems further worsened after 1980 when President Josip Broz Tito died in the Clinical Centre.



T. Tomlje / Muzej novejšje zgodovine Slovenije /
/ National Museum of Contemporary History /

TINA TOMLJE

/ *1935 /

Tina Tomlje

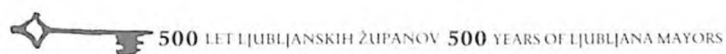
županja: 1982–1986
pravnica

mayor: 1982–1986
lawyer

Tina Tomlje je bila rojena v Ljubljani, diplomirala je na Pravni fakulteti v Ljubljani. Za predsednico Skupščine mesta Ljubljane je bila kot prva ženska izvoljena leta 1982. Izvoljena je bila v gospodarsko neugodnih časih, saj se je gospodarska recesija nadaljevala in poglobljala, inflacija je bila vse višja.

V Ljubljani so se po dolgih letih znova pojavila poročila o slabi preskrbi mesta, prebivalstvo ni imelo kave, praškov, olja, nekaterih vrst mesa, občasno ni bilo mleka in nekaterih živil. Zaradi finančnih težav so v tem obdobju v Jugoslaviji uvedli zelo nepopularno omejitev vožnje z avtomobili – na parne datume so lahko vozili avtomobili s parno registrsko številko, na druge z neparno. Kljub gospodarskim težavam so v tem času dokončali severno obvoznico okoli mesta in začeli graditi južno obvoznico. Obnovljen je bil mestni vozni park, saj so kupili nove avtobuse. Obnova gradu, ki je potekala že več kot deset let, je zaostajala in do leta 1985 je bilo opravljene le okoli 40 odstotkov predvidene obnove, končana pa je bila poročna dvorana. Zaradi finančnih težav so si pomagali z uvedbo tretjega samoprispevka, ki je prinesel Ljubljani 36 novih objektov, predvsem vrtcev

Tina Tomlje was born in Ljubljana, and graduated from the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. She was elected president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana, as the first woman, in 1982. She was elected in unfavourable times, since the economic recession continued and deepened, inflation was ever greater. After long years reports of the poor supply of the city again appeared, the population did not have coffee, washing powder, oil, some kinds of meat, and occasionally there was no milk and other foodstuffs. Because of the financial difficulties, very unpopular restrictions on the use of cars were introduced at this time in Yugoslavia – cars with even registration numbers could be used on even dates, others on uneven dates. Despite the economic difficulties, the northern section of the city by-pass was completed at this time and the southern by-pass was begun. The renovation of Ljubljana Castle, which had already been going on for more than a decade, was delayed and only about 40 percent of the envisaged renovation had been done by 1985, including completion of the marriage hall. Because of the financial difficulties, a third 'voluntary contribution' helped, which brought



in šol. Izdelani so bili prvi koncepti in načrti čistilne naprave in po novih načelih je bila urejena sanitarna deponija na Barju.

Poseben pomen tako za mesto kot tudi za republiko je imela gradnja Cankarjevega doma kot kulturnega centra Slovenije, ki je bila končana leta 1982 s finančno pomočjo mesta, občin, republike in tudi podjetij.

V teh letih so zgradili obroč okoli Ljubljane (tudi s prostovoljnim delom in solidarnostjo), imenovan Pot spominov in tovarištva, zamišljen kot spominski in rekreacijski objekt.

Ljubljana 36 new facilities, mainly kindergartens and schools. The first concepts and plans for purifying equipment were prepared and the waste tip on the Barje was reorganised by new principles.

The building of Cankarjev dom, as the cultural centre of Slovenia, had particular importance both for the city and the republic as a whole. It was completed in 1982 with financial assistance from the city, municipalities, the republic and also companies.

A circular path around Ljubljana was built during these years (including with voluntary work and solidarity) called the Path of Memory and Comradeship, conceived as both a memorial and a recreational facility.



N. Kerševan / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

NUŠA KERŠEVAN

/ *1930 /

županja: 1986–1990
ekonomistka

mayor: 1986–1990
economist

Nuša Kerševan je bila rojena v Renčah pri Novi Gorici, diplomirala je na Visoki šoli za zunanjo trgovino v Beogradu. Za predsednico Skupščine mesta Ljubljane je bila izvoljena 14. aprila 1986, po preteku dvoletnega mandata je bila leta 1988 ponovno izvoljena še za mandat.

V državi je bila gospodarska kriza vse močnejša, interventni ukrepi za zmanjšanje porabe so negativno vplivali na gospodarstvo, skokovita inflacija je še poglobljala gospodarske probleme. Ker mestno gospodarstvo ni zagotavljalo dovolj sredstev, so si morali pomagati s samoprispevki prebivalcev mesta. Iz sredstev tretjega samoprispevka so leta 1987 dogradili ljubljansko porodnišnico, četrti samoprispevek, ki bi bil namenjen predvsem izboljšanju okolja in komunalne opremljenosti Ljubljane, pa ni uspel. Mesto je moralo za izgradnjo čistilne naprave, zmanjšanje škodljivih emisij plinov iz toplotne in ureditev deponije na Barju poiskati druge finančne rešitve in gradnja teh objektov je stekla pred koncem mandata. Posebna pozornost je bila namenjena varovanju okolja, zraka in vode in ljubljanska industrija je leta 1987 namenila za posodabljanje in

Nuša Kerševan was born in Rence by Nova Gorica, and graduated from the College of Foreign Trade in Belgrade. She was elected president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana on 14 April 1986, and re-elected for a second term in 1988.

The economic crisis in the state was increasingly serious, intervention measures for reducing consumption had a negative impact on the economy, rampant inflation further worsened the economic problems. Since the city economy could not provide sufficient funds, they had to call for further 'voluntary contributions' from the city's inhabitants. Funds from the third 'voluntary contribution' were used to build Ljubljana maternity home, and the fourth 'voluntary contribution' which was intended mainly for improving the environment and public utility infrastructure of Ljubljana, was not successful. The city had to seek other financial resources for building a purifying plant, reducing harmful gas emissions from the thermal electric plant and regulating a waste tip on the Barje, and building these facilities occurred before the end of her term of office. Particular attention was devoted to protecting the environment, air and water, and in 1987, Ljubljana



zmanjševanje onesnaženja okoli 40 odstotkov zelo zmanjšanih (okrnjenih) investicij. Ljubljana je bila vključena v evropsko organizacijo "Zdravih mest" in prva akcija je bila odpravljanje arhitektonskih ovir na pločnikih in vhodih v javne zgradbe.

Z boljšo organiziranostjo so uspeli zagotavljati redno preskrbo mesta z življenjskimi potrebščinami, racionalizirano je bilo tudi gospodarjenje s proračunskimi sredstvi.

Dokončani so bili nekateri programi, ki so jih odlagali že vrsto let. Obnovljene so bile srednje šole in zgrajena Srednja šola za gostinstvo in turizem. Sprejet je bil program Ljubljana moje mesto, s katerim se je začela prenova starega mestnega jedra, kar je omogočilo tudi začetek poletnih kulturnih prireditev. Staro mestno jedro je začelo ponovno oživljati, ko so za promet zaprli Mestni in Stari trg ter s tem omogočili razvoj trgovine, gostinske in turistične ponudbe. Odprt je bil prvi prenovljeni del gradu, nadaljevala se je prenova kapele in ostalih traktov gradu.

industry devoted around 40% of very reduced investments to modernisation and reducing pollution.

Ljubljana was included in the European organisation "Healthy Cities" and the first campaign was the removal of architectural obstructions on pavements and entrances to public buildings.

Better organisation succeeded in ensuring the regular supply of the city with the necessities of life, and management of budget funds was also rationalised. Some programmes were finished that had already dragged on for a number of years. Secondary schools were renovated and a Secondary School for Catering and Tourism was built. The programme "Ljubljana My City" was adopted by which they began to renovate the old city core, which also enabled the start of summer cultural events. The old city core once again came to life when Mestni and Stari trg were closed to traffic and the development of trade, catering and tourist provisions thus enabled. The first renovated part of Ljubljana Castle was opened, and the renovation of the chapel and other wings of the castle continued.



J. Strgar / Mestni muzej Ljubljana /
/ City Museum of Ljubljana /

JOŽE STRGAR

/ *1929 /

župan: 1990–1995
agronom – specialist
za hortikulturo

mayor: 1990–1995
agronomist – specialist
in horticulture

Jože Strgar je bil rojen v Jelšah pri Krškem, končal je agronomijo in specialistični študij na Biotehniški fakulteti v Ljubljani. Za predsednika mestne skupščine je bil izvoljen 10. maja 1990. V Sloveniji se je začel proces demokratizacije, ki je privedel do izvolitve predsednika skupščine iz vrst takrat novoooblikovane koalicije Demos in s tem je bila končana vladavina ene stranke – komunistične partije. Leta 1991 je postala Slovenija samostojna država in Ljubljana prestolnica, s tem pa je povezana tudi podoba mesta. V mestu so odpirali nova predstavništva, konzulate in ambasade, ki pa niso bili grajeni z mestnim denarjem.

Nova mestna politika si je prizadevala spremeniti, predvsem pa poenostaviti zapletene postopke odločanja v treh različnih mestnih zborih in prevzemati zadeve, ki so jih prej samostojno vodile ljubljanske občine. Nova politika se je kazala tudi v spremembi imen nekaterih trgov in ulic, imenovanih po revolucionarjih, pa tudi ukinitvi nekaterih prireditev, na primer kmečke ohceti.

V tem obdobju je bilo obnovljenih nad petdeset pomembnih javnih objektov od Filharmonije,

Jože Strgar was born in Jelše by Krško, and graduated in agronomy and specialist studies from the Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana. He was elected president of the city assembly on 10 May 1990. The process of democratisation had begun in Slovenia, which led to the election of a president of the assembly from the ranks of the then newly formed coalition, Demos, and thus ended the rule of one party – the Communist Party. In 1991, Slovenia became an independent state and Ljubljana its capitol, and the appearance of the city is connected with this. New representative offices, consulates and embassies opened in the city, but which were not built with city money.

An attempt was made to change city politics, above all to simplify the complicated procedure of deciding in three different city councils and to take over matters which had previously been conducted independently by the Ljubljana municipalities. The new politics also appeared in changes to the names of some squares and streets named after revolutionaries, and also in the ending of certain events, such as the peasant wedding. More than fifty important public facilities were renovated at this time, from the Philharmonia, Fuzina



Fužinskega gradu, Narodne galerije do nekaterih šol, zgrajenih pa tudi novih – na primer Srednja agroživilska šola v Trnovem. Obnovljena je bila vrsta trgov (na primer Ribji trg), ulic, mostov (Tromostovje), cest in spomenikov, cestna razsvetljava osemdesetih ljubljanskih ulic in na novo je bil urejen zahodni del Tivolija. Pripravili so projekt in denar za gradnjo Mesarskega mostu in socialnih stanovanj, kar naj bi bilo realizirano v naslednjem mandatu, vendar do realizacije ni prišlo.

Obnovljene in svojemu namenu so bile izročene Plečnikove Žale in živilski trg. Skrb za mestne komunalne zadeve od vodovoda in kanalizacije do tržnic in pokopališča Žale je prevzelo novo podjetje Holding kot združenje komunalnih služb. Posebna skrb je bila posvečena zmanjševanju onesnaženosti ljubljanskega zraka, očiščenju Save in Ljubljanice in odlagališču smeti na Barju.

Po zasnovi arhitekta Janeza Suhadolca je bila izdelana zlata županska veriga, ki simbolično ponazarja mestno oblast.

Castle, the National Gallery, to some schools, and new ones were also built – the Secondary Agro-Foodstuffs School in Trnovo.

A series of squares (Ribja trg, for example), streets, bridges (Tromostovje), roads and monuments were also renovated, road lighting in eighty Ljubljana streets was modernised, and the western part of Tivoli Park was relaid out. A project was prepared and funds arranged for building Mesarski most and money collected for building social housing, which should have been realised in the following term of office, but was not.

Plečnik's market place and Žale cemetery were renovated and given their proper roles. A new company, Holding, as an association of public utility services, took over care for city public utility matters, from water supply and sewerage to market places and Žale cemetery. Particular attention was devoted to reducing pollution of Ljubljana air, cleaning the Sava and Ljubljanica and the waste tip on the Barje. A gold mayor's chain was made to the plans of the architect Janez Suhadolec, which symbolises city authority.



Dr. D. Rupel / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DR. DIMITRIJ RUPEL

/ *1946 /

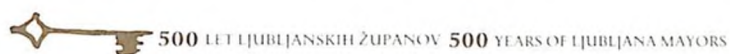
župan: 1995–1997
književnik, profesor
sociologije

mayor: 1995–1997
writer, professor
sociology

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel se je rodil v Ljubljani. Leta 1970 je diplomiral na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, leta 1976 pa doktoriral iz sociologije na ameriški univerzi Brandeis. Bil je prvi ljubljanski župan, izvoljen na neposrednih volitvah, volivci pa so imeli možnost izbire med različnimi političnimi opcijami. Izvoljen je bil 18. decembra 1994 in je prevzel županovanje s 1. januarjem 1995. S tem dnem je namreč začela delovati nova Mestna občina Ljubljana, ki so ji po dolgih desetletjih spet načelovali župan, mestni svet in svetniki. Začetki sožitja in delitve pristojnosti neposredno izvoljenega župana in predsednika mestnega sveta z nasprotne strani so bili težavni, zato so po Ruplovem odhodu spremenili zakon, tako da je lahko naslednja županja predsedovala mestnemu svetu. Nova mestna občina je prevzela od nekdanjih občin vse zadeve lokalnega pomena (komunalne zadeve, varstvo okolja, načrtovanje prostorskega razvoja ipd.).

Leta 1996 je bila končana dolgoletna obnova gradu, obnovljenih je bilo precej zdravstvenih in športnih objektov, nadaljevala se je gradnja severne in vzhodne obvoznice. Ostajal pa je problem pomanjkanja

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel was born in Ljubljana. In 1970, he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Ljubljana, and in 1976 received a doctorate from Brandeis University in the United States. He was the first Ljubljana mayor elected in direct elections, and the voters could choose among a variety of political options. He was elected on 18 December 1994 and took over the mayorship on 1 January 1995. On that day, namely, the new Urban Municipality of Ljubljana began to function, once again headed after many decades by a mayor, city council and councilors. The beginnings of coexistence and division of responsibilities between the directly elected mayor and the president of the city council were difficult, so after Rupel's departure, the law was amended so that the next mayor could preside over the city council. The new urban municipality took over from the former municipalities all matters of local importance (public utilities, protection of the environment, planning spatial development etc.). In 1996, the lengthy renovation of Ljubljana Castle was completed, and a considerable number of healthcare and sports facilities were renovated, and



stanovanj, kljub gradnji nekaterih novih stanovanjskih sošesk, npr. Bežigrskega dvora. Na Magistratu so obnovili županove prostore.

Ljubljana kot nova prestolnica in urbano središče se je izkazala ob obisku papeža Janeza Pavla II. leta 1996 in Evropskem mesecu kulture leta 1997.

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel je 3. septembra 1997 odstopil s položaja, ker je postal veleposlanik v ZDA, in razpisane so bile nove, predčasne volitve.

building of the northern and eastern bypass continued. The problem of a lack of housing remained, despite the construction of some new housing settlements, such as Bežigrski dvor. The mayor's rooms in the Magistrat were renovated.

Ljubljana showed itself as a new capital and urban centre during the visit of Pope John Paul II in 1996, and as European City of Culture in 1997.

Dr. Dimitrij Rupel resigned on 3 September 1997 from the post to become ambassador to the USA, and new, premature elections were held.



V. Potočnik / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

VIKTORIJA POTOČNIK

/ *1957 /

Viktorija Potočnik

županja: 1998–2002
specialna pedagoginja

mayor: 1998–2002
specialist pedagog

Viktorija Potočnik se je rodila v Bučkovcih, diplomirala je iz specialne pedagogike na Pedagoški akademiji in pedagogiko na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani. Za županjo je bila izvoljena na nadomestnih volitvah 11. januarja 1998.

Ljubljana je v tem obdobju postajala živahno evropsko mesto, vse bolj odprto in povezano s svetom, tako na kulturnem kot tudi drugih področjih. Obnovili so fasade v mestnem središču, vse hotele in začeli graditi prvi mladinski hotel Celica. Zaradi uvažanja devetletke so prenovili mnoge osnovne šole, novo podobo sta dobili tudi knjižnici, Križanke in kino, v katerem je kasneje začel delovati prvi art-kino v Sloveniji. Poleg tega so začeli obnavljati Mestni muzej, obnovljeni so bili tudi nekateri športni objekti in zgrajeno pokrito drsališče v Zalogu. Ne nazadnje je mesto dobilo tudi nov stanovanjski kompleks Nove Poljane.

Pomembna je bila ustanovitev Tehnološkega parka, ki z vključitvijo v ustrezno okolje pomaga tehnološko naprednim podjetjem pri razvoju nove tehnologije, izdelkov in storitev. Na obrobju mesta so se širili veliki nakupovalni centri, poleg že delujočega

Viktorija Potočnik was born in Bučkovce, and graduated in specialist pedagogy from the Pedagogic Academy and pedagogy from the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana. She was elected mayor at substitute elections on 11 January 1998.

During this period, Ljubljana became a lively European city, increasingly open to and connected with the world, both in cultural and in other spheres. Facades in the city centre and all hotels were renovated, and began to build the first youth hostel Celica. Because of the introduction of nine-year primary education, many primary schools were renovated, and libraries, Križanka and kino got fresh appearances; the first art cinema in Slovenia began to function in the latter. In addition, a start was made on renovating the City Museum, some sports facilities were renovated and a covered skating rink was built in Zalog. Not least, the city also obtained a new housing complex, Nove Poljane. The founding of the Technological Park was important, which helps technologically progressive companies in the development of new technologies. Large shopping centres spread on the edges of the city, in addition to the BTC centre in Moste,



BTC centra v Mostah je mesto največ investiralo v gradnjo velike industrijsko-trgovske cone na Rudniku. Končan je bil avtocestni obroč okoli Ljubljane, prenavljali so mostove, trge in križišča (novost so t. i. cvetoča križišča). Po vzoru evropskih mest so začeli urejati mirujoči promet, zgrajene in projektirane so bile nove garažne hiše, na novo je bilo urejenih in označenih z opečno barvo 140 km kolesarskih stez, vse več prostora v mestnem središču je bilo namenjenega pešcem. Ljubljana je vse bolj dobivala videz sodobnega, urejenega urbanega mesta, na kar je kazala tudi obnovljena in spremenjena novoletna okrasitev mesta, saj je okraševanje ulic vsako leto nadgrajeno in obogateno. Mesto je posvečalo veliko pozornost tudi urejanju zelenih površin, končno pa je Ljubljana dobila že dolgo zahtevano Zavetišče za zapuščene živali na Gmajnici. Obnavljati so začeli tudi zastarelo komunalno infrastrukturo, pričeli so graditi osrednjo čistilno napravo, po novih standardih varovanja okolja je bilo narejeno odlagališče odpadkov na Barju.

Mesto je leta 2000 dobilo tudi obnovljeno in modernizirano veliko sejno dvorano na Magistratu.

which was already in operation, the city invested most in the construction of a large industrial and trading zone in Rudnik. The motorway ring around Ljubljana was completed, and bridges, squares and crossroads were renovated. On the model of European cities, traffic restrictions began to be introduced, and new parking houses were built and planned, 140 km of bicycle lanes were laid out and marked in brick-red, and ever more areas in the city centre were devoted to pedestrians. Ljubljana increasingly gained the appearance of a modern, landscaped urban conurbation, which also appeared in the restored and changed New Year decorations of the city, since the decoration of the streets was supplemented and enriched each year. The city also devoted great attention to landscaping green areas, and Ljubljana finally obtained the long demanded Shelter for Abandoned Animals in Gmajnica. They also began to renovate the obsolete public utility infrastructure, began to build a central purifying plant, and the dumping of waste on the Barje was regulated by new standards of environmental protection. In 2000, the city also obtained a renovated and modernised large meeting hall in the Magistrat.



D. Simšič / Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana /
/ Historical Archives Ljubljana /

DANICA SIMŠIČ

/ *1955 /

Danica Simšič

županja: 2002
mayor: 2002

Danica Simšič je rojena v Ljubljani. Študirala je slavicistiko na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, kot poslanka Državnega zbora je bila na mesto županje Mestne občine Ljubljana izvoljena 1. decembra 2002 v drugem krogu. V prvi polovici njenega mandata je zaživela lokalna samouprava s četrtnimi skupnostimi zaradi desetkratno povečanih proračunskih sredstev. Pospešeno se je začela gradnja stanovanj. Znatno so se povečala proračunska sredstva za socialno in zdravstveno varstvo občanov. Odprtih je bilo več informacijskih središč za mlade, začeta gradnja dnevnega centra za mlade in varne hiše, dokončan je bil Dom za starejše v Fužinah. V tem času se je občutno izboljšala kulturna infrastruktura: dokončana je bila zahtevna prenova Turjaške palače, dograjena je bila knjižnica Prežihov Voranc, odprta je bila kinematografska dvorana za umetniški filmski program Kinodvor, urejen status Cankarjevega doma. Mesto je z novo strategijo povečalo skrb za čisto pitno vodo in ohranjanje neokrnjenega okolja (redne meritve podtalnice, pitne vode in zraka, povečana vodovarstvena območja, vrsta ozaveščevalnih akcij,

Born in Ljubljana, studied Slavic Language and Literature in Ljubljana, as member of the National Assembly was elected mayor of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana on 1 December 2002 in the second round. During the first half of her term of office, local government was revived with four district communities because of larger budget funds. Housing construction began to pick up. Budget funds for social and health security of citizens have been increased. A number of information centres for the young have been opened, building has started on a day centre for the young and a safe house, the Home for the Elderly in Fužine was completed. The cultural infrastructure has been improved in this time: the demanding renovation of Turjak Palace has been completed, the Prežihov Voranc Library has been built, a cinema hall for an art film programme, Kinodvor, has been opened and the status of Cankarjev dom has been regulated. With a new strategy, the city has increased concern for clean drinking water and preserving an unspoilt environment (regular measurements of groundwater, drinking water and air, enlarged water protection

začenši v vrtcih, podvojena pogostnost čiščenja mestnih površin, preusmeritev na javni promet in kolesarjenje po mestu).

Kupljenih je bilo 44 sodobnih klimatiziranih avtobusov mestnega prometa, javni mestni promet je podprt s stalno proračunsko subvencijo, zapora zgodovinskega dela mesta za tranzitni promet se je podaljšala na celo leto. Ljubljana je za izvedbo Tedna mobilnosti dobila najvišje evropsko priznanje – okoljski oskar.

S koordinirano kulturno turistično ponudbo (izgradnjo mladinskega prenočišča Celica, uvedbo turistične kartice Ljubljana ipd.) se je za četrtno povečal turistični obisk mesta.

Mesto je pridobilo označitev turistične magistrale, oznake Mestnega parka, Ljubljanskega barja in nove nadstrešnice na več kot 450 postajališčih javnega potniškega prometa.

Holding Ljubljana, ki združuje obvezne javne mestne službe, je bil v tem času reorganiziran v legitimne pravne okvire. Pred začetkom mandata nepregledno finančno stanje mestne občine se v tem mandatu pospešeno ureja s pomočjo notranje revizije in najetih zunanjih revizorskih hiš.

Sprejeta je bila odločitev o lokaciji novega stadiona in po skoraj štiridesetih letih tudi možnost za gradnjo Islamskega verskega in kulturnega centra v Ljubljani, za kar je morala županja iskati potrditev celo na Ustavnem sodišču Republike Slovenije in jo tudi dobila.

area, a series of awareness campaigns, starting with kindergartens, the frequency of cleaning city areas has been doubled, reorienting people to public transport and cycling through the city).

Forty four modern air-conditioned city buses have been purchased, public city transport is supported with regular budget subsidies, closure of the historical part of the city to transit traffic has been extended to the entire year. Ljubljana received the highest European award – the environmental Oscar – for its arrangement of Mobility Week.

With a coordinated cultural tourist provision (construction of a youth hostel, Celica, introduction of tourist maps of Ljubljana etc.) the number of tourist visits to the city has increased by a quarter.

The city obtained marking of the tourist magistrals, markings for the City Park, Ljubljana Barje and a new shelters for more than 450 bus stops.

Holding Ljubljana, which brings together mandatory city public services, has been re-organised during this time within a proper legal framework. The non-transparent financial condition of the urban municipality has been regulated as a matter of priority with the aid of internal auditors and contracted outside auditing houses.

A decision on the location of a new stadium has been adopted and, after almost forty years, also the possibility of building an Islamic Religious Centre in Ljubljana, for which the mayor had even to seek confirmation from the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia, which she obtained.

VIRI

ARCHIVES

SI ZAL LJU 346, Rokopisni elaborati: Vladislav Fabjančič, Ljubljanski sodniki in župani 1269–1820; Ciril Peternelj, Ljubljanski občinski sveti v letih 1911–1935; Vrsta ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov 1269 – druge svetovne vojne.

SI ZAL LJU 488, Mesto Ljubljana, rokopisne knjige, Cod. III (zapisniki sej občinskih svetov 1850–1945), Cod. XXIII (knjiga meščanov in častnih meščanov mesta Ljubljane).

SI ZAL LJU 489, Mesto Ljubljana, splošna mestna registratura.

SI ZAL LJU 490, Mesto Ljubljana, predsedstvena registratura.

SI ZAL LJU 500, Mesto Ljubljana, domovinski oddelek (zglaševalne pole mesta Ljubljana).

SI ZAL LJU 465, Mestni ljudski odbor Ljubljana, predsedstvo.

SI ZAL LJU 595, Skupščina mesta Ljubljana, protokol.

Skupščina mesta Ljubljana, delegatsko gradivo.

Deželni zakonik in vladni list za kranjsko kronovino, XIV. del. II. tečaj, 1850.

Deželni zakonik za vojvodino Kranjsko, leto 1887, XVI. kos.

Službeni list kraljevske banske uprave Dravske banovine, leto 1935, 67. kos.

Službeni list kr. civilnega komisariata za zasedeno slovensko ozemlje, kos 33, leto 1941.

Službeni list za Ljubljansko pokrajino, 37. kos, leto 1941; 9. kos, leto 1942.

Jutro, leto 1939, št. 6, 6. februar, str. 4: P.: Od Prešerna do Stritarja: Obraza dveh ljubljanskih županov iz srede prejšnjega stoletja.

Glasilo "Ljubljana" (1996–2004).

Laibacher Wochenblatt, 29. aprila 1882.

LITERATURA

- Dolenc, Matjanko, Gradivo o razvoju Ljubljane v prvem desetletju po osvoboditvi, Ljubljana 1965.
- Drnovšek, Marjan, Arhivska zapuščina Petra Grassellija 1842–1933, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 6, Ljubljana 1983.
- Drnovšek, Marjan, Ljubljana v arhivskem gradivu od začetka 14. stoletja do danes, Ljubljana 1982.
- Drnovšek, Marjan, Ljubljanski mestni statuti 1850–1934, Kronika, časopis za slovensko krajevno zgodovino, leto 1981, št. 2.
- Enciklopedija Slovenije.
- Fabjančič, Vladislav, Zgodovina ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov (1269–1820), I. in II. zvezek, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 20, 23, Ljubljana 1998, 2003.
- Gestrin, Ferdo, Ljubljana v 16. in 17. stoletju. V: Zgodovina Ljubljane – Prispevki za monografijo, Ljubljana 1984.
- Holz, Eva, Ljubljanski kongres 1821, Ljubljana 1997.
- Hribar, Ivan, Moji spomini, Ljubljana 1983.
- Jenko, Jože, Ko nam je stekla prva železnica. V: Kronika slovenskih mest, leto 1934.
- Kralj Aleksander I. V: Kronika slovenskih mest, leto 1934.
- Kronika mestne občine Ljubljanske, letnik I, 1934.
- Ljubljana 1945–1970, Ob petindvajsetletnici osvoboditve, Ljubljana 1970.
- Ljubljana, Podobe iz njene zgodovine, Ljubljana 1962.
- Ljubljanska kronika, Kronika mestne občine ljubljanske, leto 1934.
- Mihelič, Breda, Novejša urbanistična zgodovina Ljubljane. V: Zgodovina Ljubljane – Prispevki za monografijo, Ljubljana 1984.
- Mojega življenja pot, Spomini dr. Vladimira Ravniharja, Ljubljana 1997.
- Nekrolog des Herrn Johann Nepomuck Hradeczky, k. k. Rathes und Bürgermeisters der k. k. Provinzial-Hauptstadt Laibach, vom Professor Dr. Bleiweis, Laibach, 1846.
- Občinska uprava deželnega stolnega mesta Ljubljane, leta 1897, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1908, 1912, 1913, 1914.
- Pestotnik, Ivan, Mestna klavnica ljubljanska in njen razvoj. V: Kronika slovenskih mest, leto 1934.
- Pet let dela za Ljubljano, Ljubljana 1940.

- Pipp, Lojze, Statistični pregled, starostna razdelitev prebivalstva Ljubljane po ljudskem štetju iz l. 1857. V: Kronika slovenskih mest, leto 1934.
- Slovenski biografski leksikon I, II, III.
- Splošni pregled, Kronika slovenskih mest, leto 1934.
- Studen, Andrej, Smrdelo je kot kuga, Zgodovina za vse, leto I, 1994.
- Šmidovnik, Janez, Konceptija jugoslovanske občine, Ljubljana 1970.
- Šmidovnik, Janez, Lokalna samouprava, Ljubljana 1995.
- Tršan, Lojz, Magistratni matični odbor. V: TV 15, št. 13, 2. april 1987.
- Vilfan, Sergij, Pravna zgodovina Slovencev, Ljubljana 1961.
- Vilfan, Sergij, Uvod v pravno zgodovino, Ljubljana 1993.
- Vilfan, Sergij, Zgodovina Ljubljane do začetka 16. stoletja. V: Zgodovina Ljubljane – Prispevki za monografijo, Ljubljana 1984.
- Vojinović, Aleksandar, Leon Rupnik, Zagreb 1988.
- Vrhovec, Ivan, Topografski opis Ljubljane. V: Letopis Slovenske matice za leto 1885, Ljubljana 1885.
- Žontar, Jože, Priročniki in karte o organizacijski strukturi v deželah Koroški, Kranjski, Primorju in Štajerski do leta 1918, Zgodovinsko – bibliografski vodnik, Graz, Klagenfurt, Ljubljana, Gorizia, Trieste, 1988.

ABECEDNO KAZALO ŽUPANOV

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

PRIIMEK IN IME/SURNAME AND NAME	STRAN/PAGE	PRIIMEK IN IME/SURNAME AND NAME	STRAN/PAGE
Adlešič Juro	136	Graffenhaiden Janez Florjan	93
Albreht Fran	140	Graffenhueber Franc	89
Ambrož Mihael	118	Grasselli Peter	124
Avšič Jaka	142	Herendler Jakob	92
Barthalotti Matija	100	Hochstetter Gašper	54
Bernardini (Ghidinelli) Janez Krstnik	69	Hradecky Janez/Johann Nepomuk	112
Bertaš/Wertasch pl. Scharffeneg Jurij	82	Hren/Khreen, Chrön Andrej	63
Bosio Janez Jernej	86	Hren/Khreen, Chrön Lenart	51
Burger Matija/Mathias	116	Hribar Ivan	126
Carminelli Horacij	74	Janežič Janez Anton	91
Ciriani Franc	79	Jenko Marjan	145
Codelli pl. Flächenfeld Anton	109	Kappus Jurij Ambrož	97
Costa Etbin Henrik	120	Kerševan Nuša	158
Čavel/Tschaull Jožef	64	Khisl Vid	42
Curtoni Jakob	57	Kokalj Jožef	108
Dermastia Marijan	146	Košak Miha	150
Dežman/Deschman Karl	122	Kovič Tone	152
Dolničar/Thalnitscher Janez Krstnik	85	Kristijan/Christian Matija	94
Dorn Janez	46	Kuk Janez Mihael	99
Eder pl. Edenburg Gabriel	87	Kunstl Gregor	77
Egger Janez Friderik	103	Ladner/Lagner Gregor	28
Eppich Adam	70	Lantheri/Lanthieri Anton	36
Feichtinger Anton	62	Lantheri/Lanthieri Janez	26
Fischer Janez/Johann	114	Laschan pl. Moorland Anton	123
Fister Peter	106	Lindauer Janez	31
Frankovič Mihael	48	Lunaček Pavel	139
Gartner Wolf	56	Lustaller Pankracij	39
Gebhart Wolfgang	45	Maležič Matija	141
Gering Jurij	38	Medič/Meditsch Wolf	32
Giorgio Matija	88	Modic Heli	144

PRIIMEK IN IME/SURNAME AND NAME	STRAN/PAGE	PRIIMEK IN IME/SURNAME AND NAME	STRAN/PAGE
Ottho Kristof	76	Sonce Janez	68
Peer Matevž Franc	98	Standinat Janez	35
Perič Ljudevit	130	Stettenfelder Oskar	30
Pfanner/Phanner Janez	53	Stettner Marko	55
Pilgram Janez Jurij	101	Strgar Jože	160
Piškon/Piscon Janez Marija	84	Strobl Andrej	75
Podobnik Anton	107	Suppan Jožef/Josip	121
Posch Wolf	37	Tatzel Jurij	34
Potočnik Jožef	104	Tavčar Ivan	128
Potočnik Viktorija	164	Tepina Marjan	148
Prang Matevž	33	Tiffner Jurij	47
Praunsperger Lenart	29	Tomlje Tina	156
Praunsperger Viljem	40	Travisan Ventorino	59
Pregl Marko	50	Valch/Lah, Volkh Andrej	58
Preiss Mihael	66	Verbec Janez Krstnik	72
Puc Dinko	132	Vidič/Widitsch Jurij	73
Pucher/Buecher pl. Puchenthall Janez Kristof	90	Vodopivec Janez	67
Raab Anton	96	Vodopivec Mihael	52
Ravnihar Vladimir	134	Wagner Anton Franc Ksaver	102
Reicher Peter	41	Weilhamer Janez	44
Reringer pl. Rerenburg Janez	83	Weiss Adam	71
Rosen Mihael	60	Wiz/Wütz pl. Wizenstein Marko	78
Rozman Janez/Johann	110	Zaml/Samerl Blaž	49
Rožič Marjan	154		
Rupel Dimitrij	162		
Rupnik Leon	138		
Salitinger Adrijan	65		
Schöberl Martin	61		
Schönlebl (Schönleben) Ludvik	80		
Simšič Danica	166		

KAZALO SLIKOVNEGA GRADIIVA

Pri slikovnem gradivu smo prvenstveno iskali portrete županov (slike, grafike, fotografije), toda za starejše obdobje so upodobitve zelo redke. Ker za vse župane ni upodobitev, smo se odločili za objavo njihovih rodbinskih grbov iz Valvasorjeve Velike grbovne knjige ali njihovih grbov na pečatih, če pa ni bilo ničesar od navedenega, smo objavili pečat mesta Ljubljane iz obdobja njihovega županovanja.

MESTNI MUZEJ LJUBLJANA

Mihael Stroj: Mihael Ambrož, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0016311.
Ljudevit Cetinović: Anton pl. Laschan, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0016857.
Gojmir Anton Kos: Peter Grasselli, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017133.
Ivana Kobilca: Ivan Hribar, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0016901.
Ivan Vavpotič: Ivan Tavčar, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017117.
Ivan Vavpotič: Ljudevit Perič, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017909.
Ivan Vavpotič: Dinko Puc, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017910.
Avgust Andrej Bucik: Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017104.
Matej Sternen: Leon Rupnik, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0017662.
Leon Koporc: Jože Strgar, inv. št. 510: LJU, 0019893.

NARODNI MUZEJ SLOVENIJE

Reliefni grb Marka Stettnerja, inv. št. N 18376, foto Tomaž Lauko.
Piero Gushizh (?): Lenart Hren, inv. št. N 704, foto Tomaž Lauko.
Piero Guzhizh (?): Andrej Hren, inv. št. N 707, foto Tomaž Lauko.
Henrik Wettach: Janez Nepomuk Hradecky, inv. št. N 6871, foto Tomaž Lauko.
F. Fröhlich: Karl Dežman, inv. št. N 15366, foto Ciril Mlinar.

NARODNA GALERIJA

Janez Potočnik: Dr. Jožef pl. Potočnik, 1803, o. pl., 60 x 44 cm, inv. št. NG S 322, foto Bojan Salaj.

NARODNA IN UNIVERZITETNA KNJIŽNICA

Fotografija dr. Etbina H. Coste, Kartografska in slikovna zbirka.

MUZEJ NOVEJŠE ZGODOVINE SLOVENIJE

Fotografija dr. Pavla Lunačka, Fototeka.
Fotografija Jaka Avšiča, Fototeka.
Fotografija Tine Tomlje, Fototeka.

ARHIV REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

Fotografija Frana Albrehta, Oddelek za dislocirano arhivsko gradivo I.

Fotografija Marjana Jenka, Oddelek za dislocirano arhivsko gradivo I.

ZGODOVINSKI ARHIV LJUBLJANA

Fotografija dr. Jura Adlešiča, Fototeka.

Fotografija Matije Maležiča, Fototeka.

Fotografija dr. Marijana Dermastja, Skupščina mesta Ljubljana, protokol.

Fotografija dr. Marjana Tepina, Skupščina mesta Ljubljane, protokol.

Fotografija Miha Košaka, Fototeka.

Fotografija Toneta Koviča, Fototeka.

Fotografija dr. Marjana Rožiča, Fototeka.

Fotografija Nuše Kerševan, Fototeka.

Fotografija dr. Dimitrija Rupla, Fototeka.

Fotografija Viktorije Potočnik, Fototeka.

Fotografija Danice Simšič, Fototeka.

Pečati mesta Ljubljane, Mesto Ljubljana, rokopisne knjige.

Ob pripravi publikacije so še živeči ljubljanski župani podarili Zgodovinskemu arhivu Ljubljana svojo fotografijo.

Uvrstili smo jih v arhivski fond Fototeka, v serijo Osebnosti mesta Ljubljana. Vsem se iskreno zahvaljujemo.

Rodbinski grbi, Janez Vajkard Valvasor: Velika grbovna knjiga, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Ljubljana 1993, str. 75–84.

With the pictorial material, we sought firstly portraits of mayors (pictures, graphics, photographs), but portraits are very rare for the earlier periods. Since portraits were not available for all mayors, we decided to publish their family coat-of-arms from Valvasor's book on heraldry, or the crest on their seals or, as a last resort, the seal of the City of Ljubljana from the period of their mayorship.

Mihael Stroj: Mihael Ambrož, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0016311.
Ljudevit Cetinović: Anton von Laschan, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0016857.
Gojmir Anton Kos: Peter Grasselli, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017133.
Ivana Kobilca: Ivan Hribar, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0016901.
Ivan Vavpotič: Ivan Tavčar, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017117.
Ivan Vavpotič: Ljudevit Perič, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017909.
Ivan Vavpotič: Dinko Puc, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017910.
Avgust Andrej Bucik: Dr. Vladimir Ravnihar, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017104.
Matej Sternen: Leon Rupnik, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0017662.
Leon Koporc: Jože Strgar, inv. no. 510: LJU; 0019893.

Relief coat-of-arms of Marko Stettner, inv. no. N 18376, photography Tomaž Lauko.
Piero Gushizh (?): Lenart Hren, inv. no. N 704, photography Tomaž Lauko.
Piero Guzhizh (?): Andrej Hren, inv. no. N 707, photography Tomaž Lauko.
Henrik Wettach: Janez Nepomuk Hradecky, inv. no. N 6871, photography Tomaž Lauko.
F. Fröhlich: Karl Dežman, inv. no. N 15366, photography Ciril Mlinar.

Janez Potočnik: Dr. Jožef nob. Potočnik, 1803 o. c., 60 x 44 cm, inv. no. NG S 322, photography: Bojan Salaj.

Photography of Dr. Ebin Henrik Costa, Cartographic and pictorial collection.

Photography of Dr. Pavel Lunaček, Photo library.
Photography of Jaka Avsič, Photo library.
Photography of Tina Tomlje, Photo library.

Photography of Fran Albreht, Department for dislocated archive material I.
Photography of Marjan Jenko, Department for dislocated archive material I.

Photography of Dr. Juro Adlešič, Photo library.
Photography of Matija Maležič, Photo library.
Photography of Dr. Marijan Dermastja, Assembly of the City of Ljubljana, protocol.
Photography of Dr. Marjan Tepina,
Assembly of the City of Ljubljane, protocol.
Photography of Miha Košak, Photo library.
Photography of Tone Kovič, Photo library.
Photography of Dr. Marjan Rožič, Photo library.
Photography of Nuša Kerševan, Photo library.
Photography of Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, Photo library.
Photography of Viktorija Potočnik, Photo library.
Photography of Danica Simšič, Photo library.
Seals of the city of Ljubljana, City of Ljubljana, manuscript books.

During the preparation of this publication, living Ljubljana mayors donated a photograph of themselves to the Historical Archive Ljubljana. We have placed them in the Photolibrary Archive Fund, in the series Personalities of Ljubljana. We are sincerely grateful to them all.

Family coats-of arms Janez Vajkard Valvasor: Velika grbovna knjiga, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Ljubljana 1993, pag. 75–84.

VSEBINA

Na županskem mestu v letu 2004 In the Position of mayor in 2004	5
Uvodna beseda avtorjev Introductory text by the authors	9
Župan, predstavnik mesta Mayor, representative of the city	13
Ljubljanski župani 1504–2004 Ljubljana mayors 1504–2004	24
Viri Sources	169
Literatura Literature	170
Abecedno kazalo županov Alphabetical index of mayors	172
Kazalo slikovnega gradiva Index of pictorial material	174

SONJA ANŽIČ, DAMJAN HANČIČ, TATJANA ŠENK
LJUBLJANSKI ŽUPANI SKOZI ČAS

IZDAL IN ZALOŽIL Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
ZANJ ODGOVARJA direktor mag. Branko Kozina
LEKTORIRANJE Mija Mravlja
PREVOD Martin Cregeen
OBLIKOVANJE Jan Jagodič, Mojca Bizjak - KABINET 01
FOTOGRAFIJE Tatjana Rodosek, Tomaž Lauko, Damjana Šalehar,
Marko Zaplatil, Matevž Paternoster, Ciril Mlinar, Bojan Salaj
RAČUNALNIŠKA PRIPRAVA Kabinet 01
TISK Dikplast, Celje
NAKLADA 1000 izvodov

Izdajo sta finančno omogočila Mestna občina Ljubljana in
Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije

Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
mag. Branko Kozina, director
Mija Mravlja
Martin Cregeen
Jan Jagodic, Mojca Bizjak - KABINET 01
Tatjana Rodosek, Tomaž Lauko, Damjana Šalehar,
Marko Zaplatil, Matevž Paternoster, Ciril Mlinar, Bojan Salaj
Kabinet 01
Dikplast, Celje
1000 copies

Publication has been possible through the financial assistance
of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana and the Ministry of
Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

CIP - Kataložni zapis o publikaciji
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana

352.075.31(497.4 Ljubljana)(091)
929:352.075.31(497.4 Ljubljana)(091)

ANŽIČ, Sonja
Ljubljanski župani skozi čas / Sonja Anžič, Damjan Hančič,
Tatjana Šenk ; [prevod Martin Cregeen ; fotografije Tatjana
Rodosek ... et al.]. - Ljubljana : Zgodovinski arhiv, 2004

ISBN 961-6247-12-3
I. Hančič, Damjan 2. Šenk, Tatjana
217278976



INSTITUT ZA NOVEJŠO ZGODOVINO

K

II 1638



020050350

COBISS

