



1 HAUPTMAN HOUSE  
renovated 1904



5 KRESIJA  
built 1898



7 SOUVAN HOUSE  
renovated 1901



42 HRIBAR'S PALACE  
built 1903, arch: Maks Fabiani



50 RAILWAY STATION  
built 1847



44 COURT  
built 1902



2 MAYER PALACE  
built 1897



28 OPERA HOUSE  
built 1892



27 GIRLS' LYCEUM & MLADIKA  
built 1907, arch: Maks Fabiani



37 PREŽIHOV VORANC  
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
built 1906



14 HRADETSKI BRIDGE  
built 1868



33 BANKA SLOVENIJE  
built 1923



25 TOBACCO FACTORY  
built 1872



11 GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL  
built 1901, arch: Maks Fabiani



23 GERMAN HOUSE  
built 1908



13 ST. JACOB'S CHURCH  
built 1896



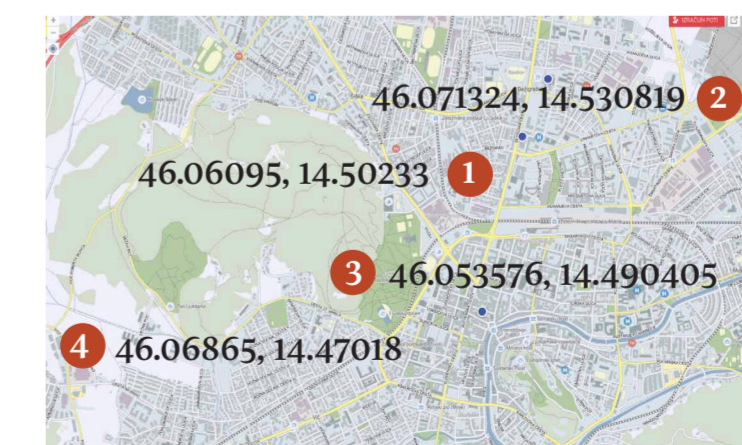
61 FACULTY OF LAW  
built 1908



# THE TÖNNIES' PATH THROUGH LJUBLJANA

- Hauptman House** (renovated in 1904), Prešernov trg
- Mayer Palace** (1897), Trubarjeva cesta 2, today the National Institute of Public Health and the Ljubljana Pharmacy
- Residential building (renovated in 1929), Trubarjeva cesta 4
- Residential building (renovated in 1895), Trubarjeva cesta 6
- Kresija** (1898), Stritarjeva ulica 8, today an administrative and business building
- Trade building (1899), Stritarjeva ulica 4
- Souvan House** (renovated in 1901), Mestni trg 24
- Residential building (renovated in 1929), Mestni trg 10
- Residential building (extension 1881), Pod Tranč 2
- Residential building (1897), Gallusovo nabrežje
- Girls' Primary School** (1901), Levstikov trg, today a primary school with an adapted programme by Janez Levec
- Residential building (renovated in 1894), Gornji trg 34
- St. Jacob's church** (1896), reconstruction after the earthquake
- Hradetski bridge** (built in 1868), erected on Pod Trančo, then relocated in 1922 and in 2009 to its current location
- Banka Slavija (renovated in 1887), Gosposka ulica and Turjaška ulica, today the Conservatory of Music and Ballet
- Residential building (renovated 1909), Trg Francoske revolucije 6
- Residential building (1895), Rimska cesta 1, today the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
- Residential building (1897), Rimska cesta 5
- Residential building (renovated 1895), Rimska cesta 6
- Secondary school, Vegova ulica 4, after the earthquake of 1897 adaptation of the cellar into the first earthquake laboratory with instruments made in the Tönnies' factories
- Residential building (renovated in 1911), Gosposka ulica 5
- Residential building (renovated in 1895), Kongresni trg 15
- German House** (1914), Gradišče 8 to 10, today a residential and cultural building; an interesting view of it can also be seen from Gregorčičeva ulica (south side)
- Residential house (renovated 1906), Rimska cesta 20 to 22
- Tobacco Factory** (1872), Tržaška cesta 2, today a business/administrative building
- Residential building (1905), Prešernova cesta 1 to 3
- Girls' Lyceum** (architect Metod Koch) and **Mladika** boarding school (architect Maks Fabiani) (1907), Prešernova cesta 25, today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Carniola Regional Theatre (1892), Župančičeva ulica 1, today the Ljubljana **Opera House**
- Residential building (1911), Cankarjeva cesta 16
- Mayer's House (1910), Cankarjeva cesta 10
- Residential building (1903), Cankarjeva cesta 3
- Post Office (interior design 1896), Slovenska cesta 32
- Ljubljanska kreditna banka (1923), Slovenska cesta 35, today **Banka Slovenije**
- Residential Building (1911), Beethovnova ulica 9
- Residential building (1911), Župančičeva ulica 7
- Residential building (1911), Župančičeva ulica 8
- Classical high school (1906), Prežihova ulica 8, today **Prežihov Voranc Elementary School**
- Kolizej (1845), Zupančičeva ulica – Gosposvetska ulica, today, the Schelenburg Palace is being built here
- Evangelical Church (renovated 1921), Gosposvetska ulica 9, today the Primož Trubar Evangelical Church, where Rudolf Tönnies is buried
- Kosler Brewery (1866), Pivovarniška ulica 2, today the Laško Union Brewery and Museum
- Residential house of Rudolf Tönnies (1922), Dvořakova ulica 9, today Vila Selena apartment
- Hribar's Palace** (1903), Tavčarjeva ulica 2
- Residential building (1909), Tavčarjeva ulica 3 to 5
- Court** (1902), Tavčarjeva ulica 9
- Krisper's House** (renovated in 1916), Miklošičeva cesta 20
- Bamberg Palace** (1907), Miklošičeva cesta 16
- Public bath (1901), Prečna ulica, today Mala ulica Family Centre
- Restaurant and residential building (renovated in 1917), Kolodvorska ulica 26 / Slomškova ulica 2
- Ljubljanski dvor (1923), Kolodvorska ulica 11, today Slovenian Railways
- Railway Station** (1847), Trg Osvobodilne Fronte
- Residential building (1910), Resljeva cesta 16
- Residential building (1910), Čufarjeva ulica 15 to 17
- Residential building (renovated in 1901), Trubarjeva cesta 32
- St. Peter's church** (1896, renovated after the earthquake), Trubarjeva cesta 80
- Cukrarna** (1858, major renovation after the fire), Poljanski nasip 40, today once again renovated, it houses the Cukrarna Art Gallery
- Roška Home Guard Barracks (1899), Roška cesta
- Marjanišče orphanage (1909), Poljanska cesta 26 to 28, today an administrative building and the Ivan Cankar student home
- Residential building (1905), Ulica Janeza Pavla II 7
- Zrinjski House (1903), Ulica Janeza Pavla II 12 to 14
- Residential building (1910), Poljanska cesta 13
- Catholic printing house (1908), Poljanski nasip 2, today the **Faculty of Law**

To remote locations by bike or Ljubljana city traffic:



- Machine factories and foundries** (1870), Dunajska cesta 76, today home to a Muslim centre
- The family tomb of the Tönnies family.** It is one of the most beautiful in the Žale cemetery. The new leaseholders moved the tombstones of the Tönnies family to inside the tomb.
- Tivoli aqueduct.** It is located on Tivoli hill in the direction of Rožnik, one kilometre from the central Jakopič promenade in Tivoli park.
- Gustav Tönnies Park** (2017). It extends alongside the Koseški bajer. Next to Villa Tönnies – at Draga 37, Koseze – there is a permanent open air exhibition about the Tönnies family.

