



111 years
of Historical Archive Ljubljana

1898-2009

Ljubljana, 2009

www.zal-lj.si

Mag. Janez Kopa
Nataša Budna Kodri
Tatjana Šenk

111 Years of Historical Archive Ljubljana

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Published by Historical Archive Ljubljana
Mestni trg 27, SI-1000 Ljubljana
telephone: (01) 306 13 06
telefax: (01) 426 43 03
e-mail: zal@zal-lj.si

Editorial Board:

Nataša Budna Kodri ,
Tatjana Šenk,
Barbara Pešak Mikec

Translation:

Martin Cregeen

Photography:

Vlastja Simon i , Božo Otorepec, Silvan Demšar,
Marjana Kos, Dragica Kokalj, Darinka Mladenovi ,
Tatjana Rodošek, Tina Arh

Design:

Andreja Aljan i Povirk

Print:

Simpro d.o.o.

Print run:

300 copies

Into the new millennium

At the time of the centenary of its foundation, in addition to an exhibition, Historical Archive Ljubljana prepared an exhibition catalogue, a chronicle of the development of the archive with a list of employees and photographs of more important events, which received a very good response from associates and fellow archivists. It very quickly became out of stock, and for a number of years we planned to reprint it. During that time, changes occurred that needed to be taken into account, and by the time we had waited a little, a whole decade had passed.

One hundred and eleven years of archive activity is again a suitable period to look back, to write a chronicle and to produce a report on our major and minor successes. And to report this to the wider public, not just our colleagues and associates; even those who perhaps know nothing about us, for whom an archive still means a cupboard with dusty files. So before us is an supplemented publication of the chronicle of Historical Archive Ljubljana, from 1898 to 2009.

At the same time, we also decided that we would denote 15th July as our birthday; the day when the first professional Slovene archivist, Anton Aškerc, started work. And as it should be for every birthday, we will also hope for a secret wish to come true (actually an urgent necessity): that at latest for the 120th anniversary we will write the archive's chronicle in new, modern premises, which the head office of Historical Archive Ljubljana seriously needs. We hope for the ear and help of all who are entrusted to decide about this.

Editorial Board



111 years of Historical Archive Ljubljana

Introduction

We are only rarely aware that the work of archives affects the selection of primary written sources for the writing of history and thus indirectly historical fact. The archivist profession must therefore be treated with all seriousness and must be given the necessary possibilities to perform its extremely important national task as far as possible in depth. The Slovene capital city can pride itself on having the oldest Slovene archive institution to have functioned independently and not to have been attached to a museum or library. Because of its mission, the then Municipal, today Historical Archive Ljubljana, is also Ljubljana's oldest professional municipal cultural institution. As Dr. Sergij Vilfan wrote, Ljubljana Archive, in contrast to many other archives throughout Europe, which have originated from museums »... *was the mother institution of all later cultural activities of the urban municipality ...* «¹ We are almost unaware of these two facts today, despite their great importance for Ljubljana.

From as early as the 17th century, the municipal administration was aware in particular of the legal importance of documentation that was created during its functioning, so it also devoted some attention to preserving it. Because of the major social changes in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the introduction of the land register, especially older documentation that had until then served for the »... *protection of their own legal interests*

then served for the »... *protection of their own legal interests and ensuring full evidential power ...*« lost this importance.² What had until then been important legal evidential material gradually began to gain historical importance and became a primary source for studying historical events. It became archive material, which had the character of a national cultural asset. From the first half of the 19th century, the ever greater interest in historical science also contributed to the increasing scientific importance of archive material, which was expressed in particular through the establishment of critical historical writing, which relied on documentary evidence for the objectivity and veracity of its results.

Janez Vajkard Valvasor already drew attention to the historical importance of the documentation of Ljubljana Magistrat, or city hall, in 1689 in his 'To the Glory of the Duchy of Carniola'. Dr. Sergij Vilfan wrote that »... *a presentation of Ljubljana relies directly or indirectly on many documents of the municipal archives ...*«³ Until the mid-sixties of the 19th century, when the city burghers, thanks to the mayor Dr. Etbin Henrik Costa⁴ were made familiar with their historical documentation in rather more detail, the archive material of the city hall was already been used by some historians. In 1866, the mayor succeeded in persuading the financial section of the municipal administration to approve funds, and the

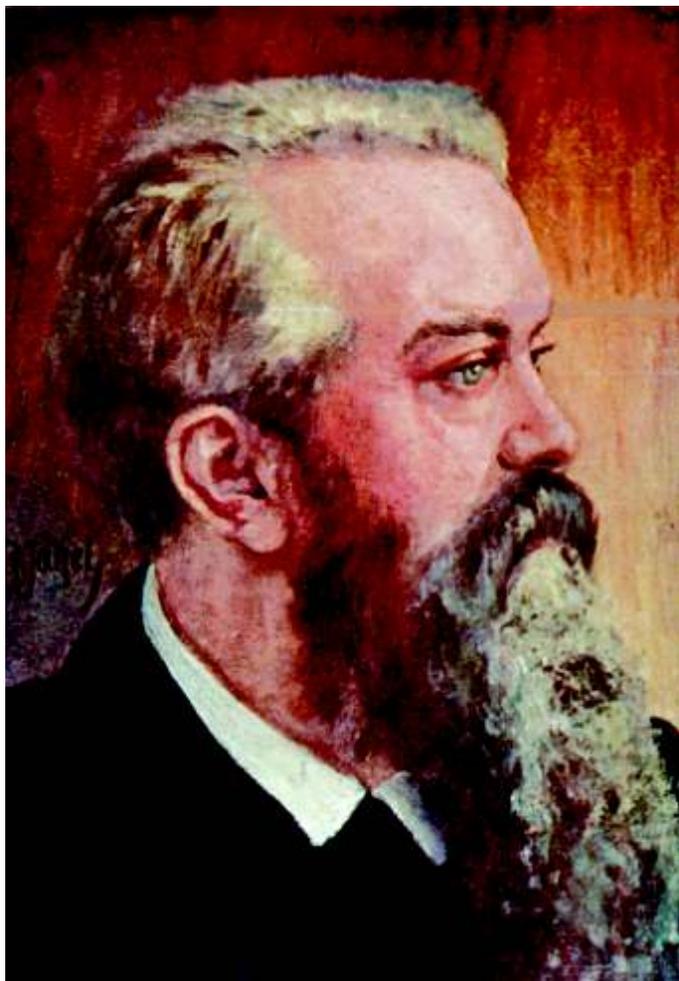
¹ 60 years of the Municipal Archive Ljubljana (hereinafter: 60 years MAL), Ljubljana 1959, p. 21.

² 60 years MAL, p. 13.

³ 60 years MAL, p. 25, op. 4.

⁴ Ljubljana mayor, 1864-1868, suspended for political reasons in 1867; Enciklopedija Slovenije (hereinafter: ES), no. 2, Ce-Ed, Ljubljana 1988, p. 82-83.

The first municipal archivist, Anton Aškerc (1856-1912),
from 1898 to 1912.
ZAL, LJU 34, Poz II/I



historian Peter pl. Radics⁵ found and sorted in the completely disorganised material of the municipal administration, 69 documents from the 14th to 18th centuries, 213 facsimiles of record material from the 18th to 19th century, 66 court records from the 16th to 18th centuries, 177 tax books from 1600 to 1752 and more than 200 items of archive material that were not bound into fascicles. In his scientific record, as he called it, of 12 May 1866, which first reported exhaustively on the condition and contents of the then municipal archive, he stated that the city hall material contained some extremely important data, both about the history of the city and the province of Carniola.

After Peter pl. Radics examined and organised the archive material of the Ljubljana city hall in 1866, no-one took care of it until the final years of the 19th century, when Ivan Hribar became Ljubljana mayor.⁶

⁵ ES, no. 10, Pt-Savn, Ljubljana 1996, p. 38.

⁶ ES, no. 4, Hac-Kare, Ljubljana 1990, p. 52.

1898-1973

Ivan Hribar was first elected Ljubljana mayor on 7 May 1896, and remained mayor until 1910. He wrote in his memoirs that when he examined carefully the city hall offices he was *»... pierced ... to the heart to find that the municipal archive, which preserved many very important documents was in a completely disordered state. I conceived the idea of establishing a municipal archivist ...«*⁷ The complete disorder of the city hall documentation certainly very much disturbed Mayor Hribar, especially because he was a man who loved order. Dr. Sergij Vilfan wrote that he *»... had in his business such order as perhaps no later mayor had ... «*⁸ He was a friend of the priest and poet Anton Aškerc⁹, who, because of his freethinking poetry, was in great disfavour in the Maribor dioceses, under which his spiritual service then fell. Hribar was well aware of the poet's difficulties and existential pressures, so he endeavoured to find suitable work for him in the Ljubljana Magistrat. From correspondence between them – it was partially published in Part I of Hribar's memoirs – it is clear that they corresponded about the possibilities of employment in city hall, since Hribar informed him about calls for applications. When the city called for applications for a clerk in June and December 1897, Aškerc also applied. Because none of the candidates met the conditions, the poet expressed his fear in a letter to Mayor Hribar that he would not be the right person for such service, since he was not a lawyer by training. After two unsuccessful calls for applications for a clerk to the city hall, the Magistrat personnel department proposed to the city council a call for applications for the job of city archivist, which happened on 7 March 1898. Aškerc sent

his application on 17 March. In a letter to mayor Hribar of the same date, can be sensed the concern that his application and possible appointment would meet with *»serious opposition«* from some councillors. Nevertheless, he asked that *»...they would vote to explain to him at least in outline what sort of work an archivist has, what duties?«*¹⁰ At a meeting held on 7 June, the city council decided to accept Anton Aškerc into service, and he took his oath on 15th July 1898 and also officially started to perform the job of the first Ljubljana municipal archivist. This date can thus be considered to be the founding of the Municipal or Historical Archive Ljubljana.

With the establishment of the post of municipal archivist, mayor Hribar wanted among other things to provide the poet Aškerc with regular earnings, and because Aškerc, especially at the start of his official service felt somewhat uncomfortable, the mayor allowed him *»... not to understand his job too strictly, since it seems to me that his poetic creativity is a great deal more important than his official business ...«*¹¹ However, the poet soon felt that it was disagreeable to other municipal officials that official hours did not apply to him, as applied for them, which he also told the mayor. So from then on he *»... began to do business in the office very conscientiously and soon put the municipal archives in fine order ...«*¹²

Both the mayor's opinion and the results of his work show that Aškerc performed his archival work with all seriousness and he is rightfully considered the initiator of the systematic organisation of the Magistrat archive

⁷ Ivan Hribar: Moji spomini I (hereinafter: Hribar: Moji ...), Ljubljana 1983, p. 165.

⁸ 60 let MAL, p. 19.

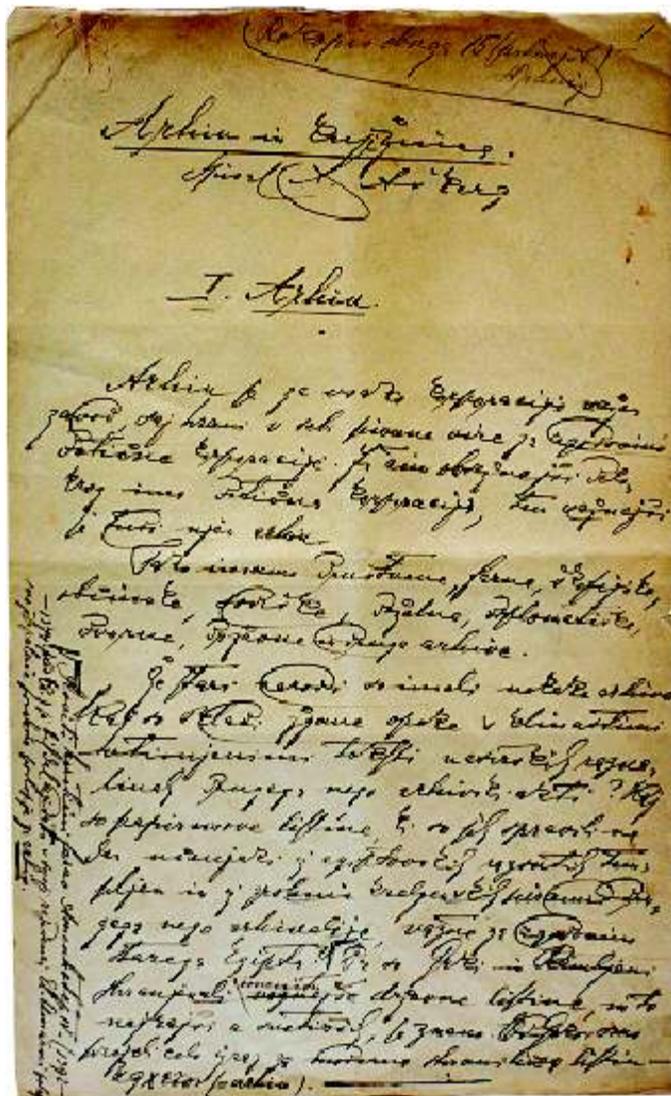
⁹ ES, no. 1, A-Ca, Ljubljana 1987, p. 126-127.

¹⁰ Letter from Anton Aškerc to Ivan Hribar, 17. 3. 1898, Hribar: Moji ..., p. 165.

¹¹ Hribar: Moji ..., p. 166.

¹² Hribar: Moji ..., p. 166.

Arhive and library, written by A. Aškerc, 1910
 Report by Anton Aškerc on the importance of archives and the extent of
 the Municipal Archive and Library.
 ZAL, LJU 247, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana (LJU 247), a. e. 1



material. He also gained experience in the Zagreb archive, from contemporary historians who were familiar with the municipal material and he studied the then archival literature. In addition to care for the municipal archive material, Aškerc also laid the foundations of the later Slavic library and the Ljubljana Municipal Museum. Dr. Sergij Vilfan justifiably found that Aškerc was more than just an archivist, he was »... the first municipal cultural referee ...«¹³

After Aškerc's death in June 1912, on 8 October the municipal council again called for applications for the post of municipal archivist. From the seven applicants, at a meeting held on 7 January 1913, at the urging of the then mayor, Ivan Tav ar, and despite some dissenting opinions from councillors, the council chose the poet Oton Župan i . In contrast to Aškerc, he only concerned himself with archival work as a guarantee of his subsistence, since he did nothing in the archive field, despite the fact that he was the official municipal archivist at least until the end of 1921. Positive change was brought for the archives by the draft municipal service ordinance, which already at the start of Župan i 's period of service in the archive envisaged a new post of archival expert.

After Župan i 's departure to another job at the beginning of 1923, the post of municipal archivist was left unfilled, and the most urgent archive work was done by the then director of the Magistrat.

Applications for the post of municipal archivist were again invited on 31 March 1923. There were eight applicants. In view of the then prevailing opinion »... that the position of city hall archivist was created for the purpose of thus supporting people working in the field

¹³ 60 let MAL, p. 19.

of literature ...«,¹⁴ the councillors found that none of the applicants met the conditions, since completion of a degree at the faculty of philosophy and literary activity of the applicant were prescribed for the post. So the demand was even raised that the post of municipal archivist be terminated. Despite such thinking, the city council, on the proposal of the municipal personnel and legal department, appointed as new municipal archivist the essayist and politician Vladislav Fabjan i¹⁵, who began to perform the work of archivist on 1 May 1923. On 24 May 1923, the Society of Slovene Authors protested against Fabjan i's appointment, because the city council had not given the job to a city author, who would thus be enabled the undisturbed continuance of literary creativity. The Society believed that with the appointment of Vladislav Fabjan i, the city council had shown, »... *that cultural work earned no recognition among the Slovenes...*«. ¹⁶

Right up until 1933, when he interrupted his work in the archive for three years, Vladislav Fabjan i did nothing for the archives except report on the condition of the municipal archives and library. In the report, he found that until 1912, the archival service had been performed by a person who took their job very seriously, but that after that time, the loss of some documents had occurred. On 1 March 1933, Lojze Slanovec was appointed to the post of archivist. In the short period of his holding office, efforts at the creation of a journal 'Chronicles of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana' were connected with the municipal archive, a newspaper dedicated to the history of Slovene towns, the first number of which entitled Chronicle of Slovene Towns was published in 1934. Ljubljana Municipal Archives thus increasingly became a scientific institution.

In the period of Fabjan i's three year absence, important innovations for the municipal archives occurred in the municipal administration. At a session of the city council on 19 April 1933, a decision was adopted on the appointment of a Committee for Archives and Museums. On 17 May of the same year in which its members were appointed, a Section for Organisation of Archive Material and Books and a Museum was appointed, which was renamed the Cultural Section in the same year, and which played an important role in later years in the development of Ljubljana culture. Thereafter the Municipal Archive also operated within its framework, as one of the structural forms of the Ljubljana municipal administration. One of the first tasks of the Cultural Section was to obtain a suitable building for locating the archive, library and the municipal museum that was in process of being founded. At a meeting of the Cultural Section held on 27 February 1934, Auersperg Palace in Križevniški trg was dedicated to all three activities. The municipal archive had moved to its new location by the end of 1935. Considerable disorder was created among the material during the move. The archive was given 155 square metres in this location.¹⁷ Some months after the death of Lojze Slanovec, the position of municipal archivist was again occupied by Vladislav Fabjan i. Thereafter, he performed it very conscientiously and already soon after the move to the new location had once more arranged the material and made it fit for scientific use, and he also began to take over material from the Magistrat.

From 1939, the work of the municipal archivist was also regulated by statute. The provisions prescribed a very high educational standard, since the municipal archivist was required to be an academically trained historian, an expert in the archive field and, as such, responsible for

¹⁴ 60 let MAL, p. 20.

¹⁵ ES, no.3, Eg-Hab, Ljubljana 1989, p. 74.

¹⁶ 60 let MAL, p. 20.

¹⁷ 60 let MAL, p. 35.

Vladislav Fabjan i (1894–1950)

He was employed in the Municipal Archive Ljubljana from 1923 to 1933 and from 1936 to 1950.

ZAL, LJU 307, Vladislav Fabjan i , (LJU 307), a. e. 7



the scientific arrangement of the material. It was specified that researchers of archive material may not remove the material from the archives; a study room was specified for this. In the same year, the statutory provisions were supplemented by the 'range of activities' of the municipal archivist, which prescribed the fields of his work. Two important Fabjan i manuscripts were created on the basis of one of the provisions, which were extremely important for the study of Ljubljana history. One is devoted to Ljubljana houses and their owners from 1600 onwards, and the second is a list of Ljubljana judges and mayors and their activity from 1269 onwards.

In the years before the Second World War, the functioning of the municipal archive within the framework of the Cultural Section, the legal regulation of archive activity and the description of the work of archivists, gave the Municipal Archive Ljubljana final cultural scientific status.

During the Second World War, the archive material of the Municipal Archive Ljubljana was moved to an air raid shelter of the National and University Library for safety.

After the end of the war, the materials were moved back again to Auersperg Palace. Thereafter, Municipal Archive Ljubljana operated within the framework of the Commission for Education and Culture, later called the Commission for Culture and Art under the Municipal People's Committee Ljubljana. The first post-war years were interwoven with the shock-work and competitiveness characteristic of that period, since, for example, books and materials were brought to the archives even during the May 1 holiday, as reports from the early post-war years testify.

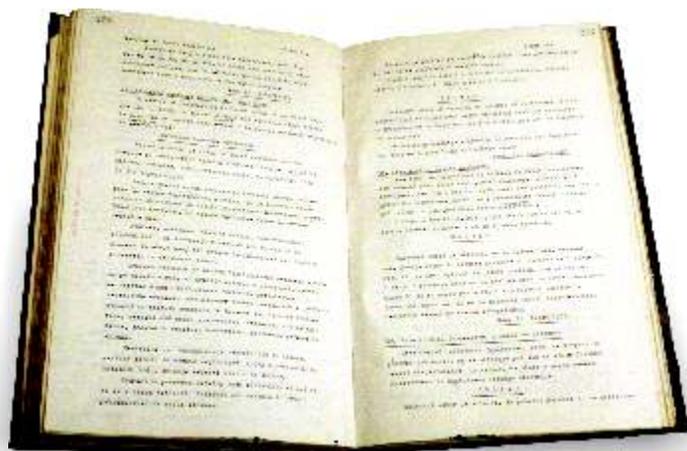
The major social changes after the Second World War caused the majority of the administrative material created prior to 1941 to lose its administrative or business importance and to gain the character of archive material; so large quantities of administrative material from the Magistrat had soon to be urgently accepted. There thus began to be a lack of space in the storage depots. A great deal of material remained in the Magistrat. Because of the increased amount of archive work, the number of employees also began to increase.

In line with the Decree on Temporary Protection of Archives, in May 1948 staff in the Municipal Archive Ljubljana began to examine and inventory all the available archive material from the territory of the Municipal People's Committee Ljubljana and in this action registered more than 130 archive funds.

After the death of the head of the archive, Vladislav Fabjan i , on 17 June 1950, leadership was taken over by Jože Šorn as acting head, and then from 1 October 1950 the duty was performed by Božo Otorepec.¹⁸ On 1 December 1950, Dr. Sergij Vilfan became director of the archive and headed it for more than twenty years. During that time, he laid the basis of a contemporary archive.

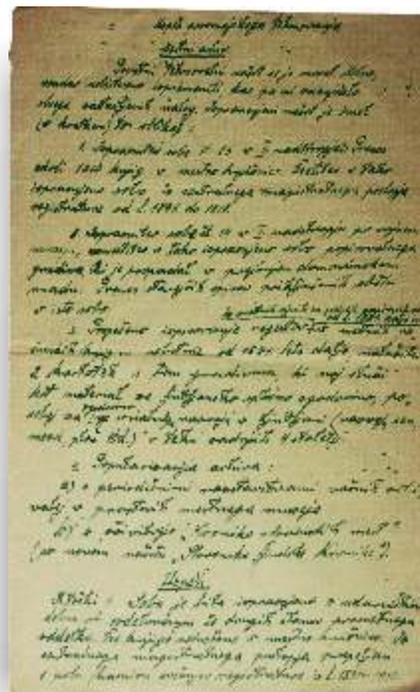
In the budget period 1950/51, Municipal Archive Ljubljana became a completely independent budget institution within the then Municipal People's Committee Ljubljana and was included in the organisation of the then archives of Yugoslavia. Under the Archives Act of 1950, republican archives also operated in addition to the Yugoslav Federal Archive. This law did not recognise local archive foundations, but it allowed the possibility of the functioning of town archives, among which the

¹⁸ ES, no. 8, Nos-Pli, Ljubljana 1994, p. 207-208.



Description of the work of the municipal archivist, 16 January 1939
ZAL, LJU 488, Cod VIII/1

Success of the May 1 competition, 1 May 1946
Report by Vladislav Fabjan i and Vasilij Melik on the voluntary emergency work done in transferring books and materials, copying card indexes and popularising the archive. The competition was one hundred percent successful.
ZAL, LJU 307, a. e. 11



The Municipal Archive Ljubljana collective in front of the archive premises (Auersperg Palace, today the Municipal Museum Ljubljana), 1951

Rear from left to right: Dr. Vlado Valen i , Ivan Brcar, Modest Golia, Dr. Sergij Vilfan, Dr. Anton Svetina; in the front row from left to right: Ludvik Ropi , Tatjana Bergant (Pirkmaier), Alojz Poto nik, Traute Sežun; missing from the photograph are the then employees Jože Šorn and Božo Otorepec.

Privately owned



Municipal Archive Ljubljana also belonged. At the time of adoption of this law, this was the only municipal archive in the then Yugoslavia.¹⁹

Because of the lack of storage facilities, work was primarily directed into scientific research in the first part of the fifties. Preparations were made at that time to publish an historical monograph of Ljubljana. The archive was therefore included in the Section for Local History in 1954, which had been founded two years previously within the History Society of Slovenia, which had again begun to publish *Kronika*, a journal for Slovene local history. Only in 1957, when the archive gradually obtained spaces for new storage at the city hall was it decided that archive work must be the primary and scientific research a secondary responsibility of those employed at the archive.

Until the mid-fifties, the separate business and storage premises caused a range of difficulties for normal business. In 1953, the archive began a campaign to obtain storage and business facilities at the Magistrat, where, as the then director of the archive Dr. Sergij Vilfan wrote, there was »... a range of premises ... irrationally occupied for various provisional purposes...«²¹

The business activities already moved to the Magistrat in the same year, where the archive obtained four office facilities, while the storage remained in Auersperg Palace. The archive moved in entirety to the Magistrat in 1954 and initially disposed of 525 square metres. In this year, for the first time in 150 years, they began renovation and modernisation of the Magistrat building, which had already begun to deteriorate severely. As is described in the minutes of the handover of business by the then director of the archive, Dr. Sergij Vilfan, to the new director, Jože Žontar, on 12 January 1972, after the

¹⁹ Ur. l. FLRJ, no. 12-115/50.

²⁰ 60 let MAL, p. 29

²¹ 60 let MAL, p 35..

Second World War »... *The Magistrat ... was for some time entirely devoted to the main archive, excepting only formal and meeting rooms, which were retained in the frontal section of the central and right-hand parts of the building. Adaptations for the most part began in 1953 and Municipal Archive carried them out for the entire building with committed funds from Municipal People's Committee and District People's Committee Ljubljana ...*«²² In the following years, exceptionally great efforts were devoted into the reorganisation of the work of the Magistrat for the archive, which, after adaptation at the beginning of the sixties, moved to the left-hand part of the Magistrat, at Mestni trg 27. They were at that time the most up-to-date storage premises in Yugoslavia, with a total capacity of around 2,000 running metres of archive material. Nevertheless, the office and technical facilities of the archive in those years were very modest, since the archive »... *covered the majority of equipment ... with very varied old furniture, which it inherited when it took over various premises in the Magistrat ... So the archive collected almost the entire fittings from pieces that were no longer used in other offices, including those which had been found in the attics ...*« It was similar with the shelving for the storage premises, since they used old wooden shelves found by chance and when they purchased new shelves, they did not order them to size but bought »... *small, uniform shelves that could be placed in any space without reworking ...*«²³

Because of the extensive acceptance of material after the Second World War, the capacities in the Magistrat were already full in 1958, so even then they had to use the storage facilities of the National Archive of the People's Republic of Slovenia on Cankarjeva cesta for the material of the District People's Committees of wider Ljubljana, Kamnik and Grosuplje, and, at the same time, were

²² Minutes of the handover of the business of director Municipal Archive in Ljubljana, 12. 1. 1972, ZAL, LJU 247, a. e. 455; History of Ljubljana Town Houses, Ljubljana 1958, p. 107-108.

²³ 60 let MAL, p. 37.

The Municipal Archive Ljubljana collective in front of the exhibition hall, 1959

Rear from left to right: Dr. Vlado Valen i , Dr. Sergij Vilfan, Dr. Jože Šorn; in the front row from left to right: Tatjana Pirkmaier, Božo Otorepec, Eva Scagnetti.
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz I/B, št. 556





Courtyard of Municipal Archive Ljubljana before the start of adaptation, 1955

Courtyard of the archive during renovation, 1958
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz I/B, št. 521



already thinking about obtaining new storage premises in a neighbouring building in Ciril-Metodov trg. They also considered storage premises outside Ljubljana; this idea was later realised in archive depots in Mala Loka Castle by Trebnje.

When founder's rights of the archive were transferred from the Municipal People's Committee to the District People's Committee Ljubljana in 1955, Municipal Archive Ljubljana began to obtain a regional character. Ever more relatively contemporary material began to flow into the archive, so that it began to gain an administrative as well as cultural and historical character. At that time, this was a completely new dimension to the archive's activity. Despite the archive gaining a regional character with the transfer of founder's rights of the archive to the District People's Committee Ljubljana, the acceptance of material from the area of central Slovenia, because of the completely undefined Slovene archive network, was still in the competence of the then State Archive of the People's Republic of Slovenia. The cause of this must be sought in the then circumstance, whereby relatively large administrative and other archive funds were found in the Slovene national archive, which in terms of today's competences belong in a regional archive.

The number of employees in the archive, after job systemisation in 1957, was reduced to 13, and the archive then employed only 11 people, of which five were university graduates, three had secondary education and three had other education. They were organised into working groups, later called departments for individual tasks (for receiving material, for arranging newly received material etc).

In the fifties, Municipal Archive Ljubljana was among the first in the professional field in the then Yugoslavia to introduce dossiers for material before its acceptance into

the archive, records of outside services or dossiers of the creators of material prior to accepting the material into the archive. Similarly, it was among the first with the introduction of an accession book, since a temporary record of accepted material had already been kept since 1950 and a normal accession book was created on 12 May 1955. Dossiers of archive funds received, which contain all the important data on the accepted material, developed from the annex to the accession book. Because of modest financial means, the employees showed great initiative, especially in fittings for the material, which was expressed in the work of the carpentry and bookbinding workshop and photo-laboratory. They very much lacked space for the disinfection of material, larger premises for sorting and a workshop for conservation and restoration of material. A theoretical contribution to domestic and international archive theory was provided by the thoughts of the director, Dr. Sergij Vilfan, on the arrangement, separation, processing of inventories and other archival aids and on citing or signing archive material, which were published in the publication 60 years of Municipal Archive Ljubljana.

The use of archive material increased at this time. Researchers obtained better possibilities for work at the beginning of 1959, when an archive reading room was arranged in the Magistrat. For supplementing material they were aided by obtaining microfilms and they also tried their own security microfilming material. We suspect that the first attempts at microfilming were on a photographic basis, since they did not yet have microfilm cameras. Microfilming at that time was certainly extremely expensive »... *more costly than building a treasury*...«²⁴ A photo-library also developed within the framework of the archive.

Renovated premises at Magistrat, where the archive has its head office today.

The storage premises of the »French room« are gleaming in the sun, 1998.

ZAL, LJU 342, Fototeka, Poz II/D



²⁴ 60 let MAL, p. 49.

Studio in the municipal archive, July 1957
Marija Lah is sitting and photographing behind a reproduction stand
made to her own plans.
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz 1/B, št. 88



After the archive moved back to the Magistrat, it remained without a library, which stayed in Auersperg Palace and became the basis for the later Slavic Library. It was essential to start systematically collecting books for an internal professional library. After 1957, when the archive obtained an exhibition hall, it began also to develop exhibition activities, by which they tried to encourage tourist interest in the Magistrat building and the city as a whole.

In 1961, founding rights were transferred from the District People's Committee Ljubljana back to the City of Ljubljana. On 13 November 1963, the municipal council adopted a decision on establishing the financial independence of the institution, Municipal Archive, Historical Archive of the City of Ljubljana. It obtained funds for its operations from the founder, with interest added, by contracts, from gifts and bequests and by sale of its own used inventory. The contribution of the founder was sufficient to cover approximately 60% of costs, so the archive found itself in very difficult financial circumstances in the sixties. It reduced the number of staff, and because of the lack of funds the institute had to undertake a great deal of contract work. The consequences of the extremely difficult financial circumstances can also be seen in a decision of the working community on 17 August 1965, which ordered each of the employees to try to learn »... *of companies which have archives in poor condition and would like to improve their condition* ...«²⁵ For the sixties, when the archive also began intensively to establish self-management, it is characteristic that the archive concluded numerous contracts for arranging the material of administrative bodies and economic organisations on the territory of the abolished districts of Ljubljana, Kranj and Novo mesto. On the basis of the provisions of the

²⁵ Guide to the Funds of Historical Archive Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave, Ljubljana 1980, no. 2, p. 17.

Archive Material and Archives Act, which the Republican Assembly adopted on 24 February 1966, in the following years the administrative bodies from the territories of the aforementioned abolished districts with archives concluded contracts on entrusting archive services to Municipal Archive Ljubljana. The archive was thus provided with funds for existence and gradually extended its activities to the area of central Slovenia. The Assembly of the municipality of Škofja Loka, which in 1967 provided storage and business premises in Loka Castle and funds for an archivist, and Idrija, which at the end of the sixties in a similar manner organised archive services on its territory, most systematically resolved the provision of archive services. Because of the increased flow of material into the archive, it succeeded also in obtaining some further storage facilities, among which the most important was Mala Loka Castle by Trebnje in 1968. At the start of the seventies, the archive obtained storage facilities in Trži Museum and in the manor house in Radovljica.

From 1971, financing archive activities from administrative bodies was gradually transferred to the emerging municipal cultural communities. Because of the large geographic territory over which the archive operated at the end of the sixties, and the foundation of the Centre for the History of Towns and the Citizenry at the archive in 1971, the archive also prepared a new organisation.

Dr. Jože Žontar took over leadership of the archive on 1 February 1972. In the following years, the institution was also strengthened in terms of staff, and by obtaining storage and business premises in Gorenjska and Dolenjska, conditions were provided for the founding of dislocated working units.



The archive department worked in Škofja Loka Castle from 1967 to 1975.

Škofja Loka Museum

Mala Loka Castle, 1997

New storage and exhibition premises obtained in Mala Loka Castle in 1968.

ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D





Historical Archive Ljubljana

1973-1998

By the middle of 1973, all the then Gorenjska, Ljubljana, wider Ljubljana, Dolenjska and Bela krajina municipalities and the municipality of Idrija had entrusted the provision of archive services to Municipal Archive Ljubljana. The existing name no longer corresponded to the geographical territory which it covered, so on 28 June 1973, the working community of the institute adopted a resolution that the Municipal Archive Ljubljana would be renamed Historical Archive Ljubljana. From 1 October of the same year, the internal organisation was divided into common services, the Centre for the History of Towns and the Civil Economy and four working units. The Unit for Gorenjska Kranj, which had already moved into business premises in Kranj on 5 March of that year, covered the territories of the municipalities of Jesenice, Kranj, Radovljica, Škofja Loka and Trži . The Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina Novo mesto, which began conducting business in Novo mesto in November, covered the municipalities of rnomelj, Metlika, Novo mesto and Trebnje, the Unit for the wider Ljubljana area, which has its headquarters at the Magistrat, covered the territories of the municipalities of Cerknica, Domžale, Grosuplje, Idrija, Kamnik, Ko evje, Litija, Logatec, Ribnica and Vrhnika, the Unit of the Municipal Archive, similarly with headquarters in the Magistrat, covered all the Ljubljana municipalities. Such an organisation of the archive was formally confirmed on 30 January 1975, when the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana adopted a change to the founding charter of the archive.

In October 1973, Historical Archive employed 23 people, of which seven were archivists with university education, two archivist professional associates with higher

technical education, four archivist senior clerks with secondary technical education, an archivist clerk and six employees in common services, of which one had university, four had secondary and one had professional technical education, and a caretaker at Mala Loka Castle. A lack of working premises in the following years dictated partial adaptation of the Magistrat roof space.

Municipalities, or socio-political communities, did not allow archive material from their areas to be stored outside their municipalities, so up to the end of the seventies, the archive obtained numerous, so-called temporary archive storage premises, namely:

- in 1973 in Šeškovi dom in Ko evje,
- in 1974 in the former Karteljevo primary school for material from the territory of Novo mesto,
- in January 1975 there was the opening of new archive storage and business premises in the renovated convent granary in Škofja Loka,
- in 1975 a depot in the former primary school in Predoslje was also fitted for material from the municipality of Kranj,
- in 1976 a depot in Krumperk Castle was fitted for material from the municipality of Domžale and a depot in Jesenice,
- in 1977 a depot was fitted out in the former primary school in Draši i for material from the territory of the municipalities of rnomelj and Metlika,
- in 1978 in the former primary school in Blatna Brezovica for material from the municipality of Vrhnika,

- in 1980 a depot was fitted out in Komenda for material from the territory of the municipality of Kamnik,
- in 1982 in Šmarje Sap for the territory of the municipality of Grosuplje,
- and in 1983 in Logatec.

In 1982, the archive returned the majority of Mala Loka Castle to the municipality of Trebnje. Until 1985, when water broke into it, there was only material from the territory of the municipality of Trebnje, and this was then transferred to the depot in the former primary school in Trebnje. In the eighties, a smaller depot was also fitted out in the municipality of Litija for material from this territory. At the start of the nineties, the archive abandoned the depots in Ko evje and Logatec. A great lack of storage space also appeared for material from the area of Ljubljana. A solution was found in adaptation of part of the neighbouring building, Ciril-Metodov trg 21. Extensive adaptation work took place throughout the eighties.

Some of the staff of Historical Archive Ljubljana, 1980

Above from left to right: Zdravko Kova i , Marjan Ravnik; centre from left to right: Majda Kunaver, Tatjana Pirkmaier, Marija Pajk, Darinka Mladenovi , Tone Majcen; below from left to right: Borut Gregori , Ljiljana Ciglar, Ana Kambi , Ana Zaletelj.
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



Changes occurred in the organisational sphere in the eighties, when, because of the historical tradition and good conditions for work, a Unit in Škofja Loka was separated from the Unit for Gorenjska, and a department in Idrija also began to operate independently.

At the end of 1973, a decision on the purchase of a microfilm camera was adopted. A microfilm laboratory was arranged in the roof space of the Magistrat and in February 1974, a microfilm archive technician was employed. The microfilm camera purchased in the seventies was replaced with a new one at the end of 1997, after more than twenty years.

In the professional sphere, the seventies were devoted to extensive activities of checking the condition of archive material with the creators of it. Numerous examinations were carried out in administrative bodies, economic organisations, schools, societies etc. Records were established for dislocated units and units of the wider Ljubljana region on the condition of archive material at creators and on material that was already in the archive. The new depots enabled the acceptance of larger quantities of archive material. Because of the large number of archive funds and collections that were created in the archive with the new accessions, it was necessary to perform examinations of them. This happened in 1980 with the production of the Guide to the Funds of Historical Archive Ljubljana.

The archive began systematic publishing of achievements in the field of archive studies and history, in the collection *Gradivo in razprave*, which it started to publish in 1979. The extensive and creative work that the Municipal, later Historical Archive Ljubljana performed was stressed at the time of its 80th anniversary with the award of the Order of Service to the Nation with gold star, with which the archive was decorated by the President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito. The decoration was presented at a ceremony on 5 November 1979 by the then president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana, Marjan Roži .

The Natural and Cultural Heritage Act from the beginning of 1981, together with regulatory acts, became the organisational and professional guidelines for the next fifteen years of operation of the archive. On the basis of new legislation, it was necessary to adopt a new founding charter, which specified a full twenty municipalities, or socio-political communities, as founders and, of course, also twenty municipal cultural

communities that financed the archive. Such a method of financing demanded a huge effort from the leadership of the archive to succeed in obtaining funds for the more or less undisturbed functioning of the institution. In this sphere, essential progress was made at the end of the eighties: the archive obtained a single financial source, the then Cultural Community of Slovenia, and after its abolition at the start of the nineties, financial obligation was taken over by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia. The major discordance in relations among the municipality founders (after administrative reform in December 1994, there were 50!), which did not have any responsibilities but only statutory rights, and the only financial source, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, whose only right was financing, was removed with the Archive Material and Archives Act of the end of March 1997.²⁶ The role of founder was then transferred to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, which was formalised by the Decree on Founding the Public Institution Historical Archive Ljubljana, adopted at a session of the Government RS on 12 February 1998.²⁷

In the professional field, extensive evaluation of creators of archive material took place. It was started by training workers working with documentary material at the creators. It continued with the acceptance of material, especially from creators in the sphere of social activities, and socio-political organisations, as well as administration and the economy but, because of the extensiveness of the material, less in the sphere of justice. Numerous instructions were produced for distinguishing archival from documentary material and extensive preparations of archive material for acceptance. These years were marked by numerous rationalisations in the professional field, such as the reorganisation of the

²⁶ Archive Material and Archives Act, Ur. l. RS, no. 20/97.

²⁷ Decree on Founding the Public Institution Historical Archive Ljubljana, Ur. l. RS, no. 17/98.



Award of decoration from the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, 5 November 1979

The Order of Service to the Nation with gold star was ceremonially awarded to Historical Archive Ljubljana in the premises of the Ljubljana municipal assembly. The decoration was presented by the president of the Assembly of the City of Ljubljana, Marjan Roži .
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz I

Predoslje depot, the old primary school, 1997

ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



professional service into units of the Municipal Archive Ljubljana and the wider Ljubljana region, which combined their administrative strengths and organised the professional processing of archival material according to a series of archive funds. The second half of the eighties was also a period in which computer processing of archive material was gradually introduced in the archive. The activity of the archive in the eighties, as well as in all previous years, was presented in an extensive Guide to the Historical Archive Ljubljana, which was published in 1992 and brought some methodological innovations in the production of an overall report of archive material in the archive.²⁸

It should not be overlooked that, despite the extensive geographic area of the archive through its ninety years of operation, only at the end of the eighties did the archive succeed in buying its first service vehicle: a Zastava 850 van.

In April 1992, leadership of the archive was taken over by Janez Kopa , who was only formally appointed director on 21 December 1995, with validity from 19 April 1996²⁹, as a result of the complexity of the situation with founders, changes in the leadership structures in the Ljubljana municipalities and because of administrative reforms that increased the number of founders of the archive. He actually lead the archive as acting director from the departure of the previous director, Dr. Jože Žontar.

Despite all the complications in the appointment of the director, thanks to the good relations among the employees, the activity of the archive continued undisturbed. The general orientation was completion of computer hardware and software, pedagogic activity,

²⁸ Guide to Historical Archive Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave, no. 11, Ljubljana 1992, p. 7-10.

²⁹ Decision of the Municipal Council of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana of 21. 12. 1995 and confirmation of the validity of the decision, minutes of the Municipal Council of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana, Commission for Mandate Questions, Elections and Appointments of 6. 11. 1996.

intensification of exhibition activities, which with the well-received exhibition “Slovenia and Vienna” also reached into the international sphere. Publication of archival and historical research in the collection Gradivo in razprave took place successfully. A very great deal of effort and funds were devoted to improving working standards in the archive, i.e., improving the car pool of service vehicles and obtaining better business and storage facilities. Some minor adaptations in the roof area of Magistrat were thus carried out. There was a marked improvement in working and storage facilities of the Department in Idrija, which moved from Idrija Castle to premises in the former Idrija Gymnasium, and of the Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina in Novo mesto. Here, the archive material was moved in 1996 from the already dangerous building of the former Kartelj primary school into renovated premises in Grm Castle in Novo mesto, to where the business premises of the Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina were also moved in 1997.

In the Unit for Gorenjska Kranj, some relatively demanding renovation work was carried out in the depot in Predoslje, and fairly large financial means were invested in obtaining better and larger business premises for this unit, which, by the end of January 1999 squeezed four employees, researchers and other users of archive material into a total 40 m² in a building at Stritarjevi ulici 8 in Kranj. They had already begun to arrange conditions in the Kranj unit at the end of 1989 but, because of the denationalisation procedure, the almost completed solution to the spatial problem fell through; a good 200 m² of business premises in Pavšlar House in the centre of Kranj was, so to speak, already prepared for moving in. A solution finally appeared in a building at Savska cesta 8 in Kranj, into which the unit officially moved on 23 June 1999, when the new business premises were also officially handed over to their purpose.

Handover of business by the director, 31 March 1992

The new director, Janez Kopa , thanked the long-serving director, Dr. Jože Žontar with a gift, at the time of his departure to another post. ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



It is worth mentioning again that in March 1998, when, following adoption of the Archive Material and Archives Act, the role of founder of the archive was transferred to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, Historical Archive Ljubljana obtained a new founding charter, which unified founder's rights with rights of financing. Instead of the until then 50 municipalities as founders and one financer, the archive thenceforth had one founder, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, and one financer within the framework of the budget heading of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia.

Mag. Janez Kopa

Working premises of the Unit for Gorenjska in Kranj, 2008
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



Literature:

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2. Janez Kopa : Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana (1898–1978), Vodnik po fondih Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 2, Ljubljana 1980, p. 8–33.
3. Janez Kopa : Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana (1898–1988), Kulturni in naravni spomeniki Slovenije, Zbirka vodnikov no. 161, Ljubljana 1988.
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Unit for the Ljubljana Region, March 1998
 From left lower standing: Darinka Mladenovi ,
 Janez Bregar, Janez Kopa , Ljiljana Šuštar, Dušan
 Bahun, Sonja Anži , Tatjana Šenk, Franc Brunšek,
 Sre ko Rojec, Marjana Kos, Janja Grgi , Tatjana
 Pavli, Žiga Železnik, Tone Majcen, Žarko Bizjak,
 Marija Špiljak, Marjan Ravnik, Nataša Budna
 Kodri , Barbara Pešak Mikec, Dragan Mati ,
 Mihaela Knez, Borut Gregori , Jože Suhadolnik,
 Jože Setnikar in Rado Vodenik.

Unit for Gorenjska Kranj,
 October 1997
 Gorazd Stariha, Marija Kos,
 Mija Mravlja, Uroš Snoj



Unit in Škofja Loka,
 October 1997
 Judita Šega, France Štukl



Unit for Dolenjska and
 Bela krajina Novo mesto,
 October 1997
 Marjan Penca, Marko Polensek,
 Marjeta Matijevi , Zorka Skrabl



Unit in Idrija, October 1997
 Janez Pirc, Mira Hodnik





President of the Republic Milan Kučan awarded the archive the Honorary Badge of Freedom of the Republic of Slovenia, 1998.
Director Janez Kopa gives thanks for the recognition.
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D

Ljubljana mayor Vika Potnik during the unveiling of the memorial plaque to Anton Aškerc in the entrance hall to the archive, 1998
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



Historical Archive Ljubljana

1998-2009

In 1998, the archive formally celebrated its centenary. On the occasion of that jubilee, with great commitment of the leadership and the entire staff, it prepared an exhibition and two accompanying publications. On 16 June 1998, the President of the Republic awarded the archive the Honorary Badge of Freedom of the Republic of Slovenia for one hundred years of »meritorious activity in the archive profession, and especially for its contribution in preserving the cultural heritage«. In the summer, the then mayor, Vika Potnik, unveiled a memorial plaque to Anton Aškerc in the entrance hall in Mestni trg, on which were inscribed his words: »All local history..., is moving past our eyes if we look at our municipal archive«.

The following year, 1999, the head, who with the new founding act was renamed director, Mag. Janez Kopač, was succeeded by Mag. Branko Kozina. The new director came from the Centre for Professional Development at the Archive RS.

The archive, at least as far as its head office is concerned, saw in the new millennium in the same premises, with the same area. Conditions were quickly changing with new legislation and numerous new creators of archive material. Ever since the middle of the nineties, the archive had impatiently expected to be able to move of the material and staff of the Unit for the Ljubljana Region to new premises in the building of the former home defence barracks on Poljanska cesta, but this solution was constantly delayed. The spatial pressure of the »Ljubljana« material was solved in 2001 by the Unit for Gorenjska Kranj, which gave up part of its depot space in the building of Iskra in Labore in Kranj. Instead of

moving material into these premises from the unsuitable building of the primary school in Predoslje, in the same year they transferred there the funds of creators of archive material from the area of the Ljubljana region administrative units. In the course of time, space in Ljubljana also ran out for archive material from creators from the municipality of Ljubljana and so this also found its way to Kranj. For more than six years, archive clerks from the head office of the archive transported material from Kranj – Ljubljana and back. This not only threatened the material safety of the archive material, a major physical effort by staff was required for the undisturbed work of the reception office and reading room in Ljubljana.

I, the undersigned, took over leadership of the archive in March 2006. In my programme of work, my first priority was obtaining new archive premises for the Unit in Novo mesto and for the head office of the archive in Ljubljana. In the professional sphere, in first place came introducing an archive information system, team work, a clearer hierarchy of responsibility and decision making in the archive, the permanent professional education of staff and continuous building up of staff. New premises are not for the moment in sight, the information system which we set up together with all Slovene public archives did not succeed but we have initiated changes within the archive which externally represent a new internal organisation and systemisation of working posts, more intensive cooperation among units in the form of archive working groups, the creation of a strategy of development of the archive until 2013, adoption of a system of internal rules, up-grading the library service with accession to the Cobiss system etc.



Exhibition of Christmas and Easter cards in the vestibule of the archive, 1999

One of the more important successes of the last decade is certainly a reduction in the number of dislocated archive depots. At the end of 2000, archive material was still stored in 16 locations, and today there are a total of six. We can be a little less proud of conditions in these depots. It is difficult to talk about major improvement, since even new buildings have proved to be unsuitable premises for storing our material. Both in Škofja Loka and in the premises in the former Roška barracks on Poljanska cesta in Ljubljana, conditions are still not suitable. By investing great effort and financial resources, we are maintaining them in more or less sustainable conditions. For a number of years, it has been worst in the Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina, where Castle Grm is almost in ruins and provides not just an unsafe but also a harmful shelter for archive material.

Archive material still remains in the field, even after the expiration of the deadline when the archive should have arranged and inventoried it to take over. Statistical data of the state at the end of 2008 shows the ratios between units of the archive in relation to the quantity of material which they already hold, the area which individual units cover and the number of creators that hand over material to the unit 30 years after its creation.

Unit	running metres of material	area (km ²)	no. of creators
LJUBLJANA	5.949,1	4.026,9	474
KRANJ	2.809,6	1.623,4	165
NOVO MESTO	1.389,4	1.672,1	136
ŠKOFJA LOKA	776,9	512,3	35
IDRIJA	722,9	425,0	29
TOTAL	11.647,9	8.259,7	837

A more precise examination shows that units with a comparable area also have a very similar number of creators. If divergence occurs between such units in the

amount of material accepted, the cause is exclusively insufficient storage capacities, because of which material is not taken over.

Already at the end of the nineties, the creative wind of archive exhibitions had again begun to blow, which change on average twice a year. The three-year cycle of presentations of Ljubljana squares from the point of view of historical development, architectural characteristics of their houses and a presentation of the inhabitants has continued. Not all squares have yet had their turn by this year. In between, there have been exhibitions that have either presented more interesting and visually more attractive archive material, or have been organised for the purpose of honouring or highlighting anniversaries, events etc. We have thus presented Ljubljana hotels, entertainment in Ljubljana in the 19th and 20th centuries, Christmas and Easter greetings cards from our collections, the setting up of the monument to Prešeren, Ljubljana municipal administration from the first mayor to the present, the history of the concept of a Ljubljana cable car, Ljubljana in the first half of the 17th century etc. Dislocated units have also been active in exhibition and educational spheres; in the period between 1999 and 2009, they prepared seven exhibitions, which have presented Novo mesto commerce and merchants, Novo mesto as it was in the Second World War, Škofja Loka in old documents, business in Kranj, protestantism in Škofja Loka, small industry in Novo mesto and the streets and squares of Kranj.

Publishing activities of the archive brought two major publications in the last decade, with which sponsors substantially assisted. These were the books *Malefi ne svobošine Ljubljane* (Ljubljana Penal Code) and *Ljubljanski župani skozi čas 1504-2004* (Ljubljana Mayors through Time 1504–2004). The first was a presentation of sources, with additional scientific papers, and the second a presentation of all Ljubljana mayors.



Novo mesto was, About the air raids on Novo mesto, exhibition in the Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina, 2002

Presentation of the book *Ljubljana Mayors through Time*, 2004





Opening of the new working premises of the Unit in Škofja Loka, 2004

Business in Kranj from 1918 to nationalisation in 1948, opening of exhibition by the Unit for Gorenjska in Kranj, 2006



Other publications, in addition to catalogues of all the aforementioned exhibitions, included: *Lokalna oblast na Slovenskem v letih 1945–1955* (Local authority in Slovenia 1945-1955) by Mag. Janez Kopa , *Klarise na Kranjskem* (The Order of St. Clare in Carniola) by Dr. Damjan Han i , *Skrb za uboge v deželi Kranjski* (Care of the poor in the Province of Carniola) by Mag. Sonja Anži , the second and third volumes of *Ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov* (Ljubljana judges and mayors) and two (auto)biographies: *Jakob Štukl – Iz mojega življenja* (From my life) and *Matija Maleži – Zgodbe krutih asov* (Tales of cruel times).

In the professional field, in the centenary year of 1998, we helped organise a meeting of archivists in Gozd Martuljek; from the beginning we cooperated in setting up an archive information system (InfoArh); we are involved in international professional groups and we participate in domestic and foreign meetings and seminars for archivists.

In 2006, we obtained a new Archives Act, which, because of the demands of the times – archiving of electronic records – replaced the earlier law, which was not yet ten years old. This, too, is evidence that time in archives goes quicker in the new millennium. We are confronted with considerable challenges that demand new approaches, more active cooperation with creators of archive material, educating and familiarising with professional questions in numerous fields. Archive science is becoming an interdisciplinary science, and the profession of archivist can no longer be restricted to historians, archivists, documentalists or information specialists. The profession of archivist is one that combines all these professions and many more. So we already often ask ourselves, where do archivists and archives belong? The field of culture has long been too narrow for all the demands that modern times place before archives.

Nataša Budna Kodri



Minutes of the city council from 1521 onwards

111 years of work with archive documents

Have you ever wondered, when reading various stories, historical novels or watching documentary films on historical events, from where all these data comes? Probably not. It is true that at first sight, events from the past seem well-known, since we are familiar with them from text books and encyclopaedias. However, the data did not arrive in books by itself. Scientists, historians, ethnologists, art historians and others assiduously read archive sources before they could combine events into a story.

We thus come to archives and their importance. Since the path from archive to data that you read in an encyclopaedia is long, the work and role of archives in it is concealed and familiar only to a narrow circle of scientists. Only after the extensive and demanding work of archivists, who systematically collect and organise the data, can a student of the past start dealing with detailed historical questions. On the basis of tiny, partial questions we can deal with wider themes, in order to create a historical synthesis, and only then a general historical overview of the sort with which we are familiar from textbooks and encyclopaedias.

The work of archivists is thus firstly to know which documents are important and accept only these into the archive. If the material is fifty years old or more, it is accepted in entirety into the archive, more recent material is selected according to criteria of evaluation. Archivists then classify the documents logically, so that they create so-called archive funds, which are normally designated according to the legal entity in which the documents were created. For each fund, there are lists (inventories) of the content of the material. These may be made by the creator of the material or the archive staff. The material content is thus visible and it becomes usable and available to users, i.e., historians and anyone interested in material from the past. Archivists also publish material, exhibit the more interesting and important items and write historical papers and articles etc. on their basis.

Basic data on the material that the archive keeps is given by the guide to a fund. This provides initial information about the structure and organisation of the material and basic data on the content of the material. Even the first information about material is extensive. It testifies to the richness, variety of content and form of the material that we keep.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Page	No.	Date	From	Received	By	Initials				
20	76	Jan 1955	British Museum	Manuscripts	Dr. J. G. ...					
21	77	"	"	"	"					
22	78	"	"	"	"					
23	79	"	"	"	"					
24	80	"	"	"	"					
25	81	"	"	"	"					
26	82	"	"	"	"					
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38	94	"	"	"	"					
39	95	"	"	"	"					
40	96	"	"	"	"					

Accession book, 1955

The accession book, in which all new archive material received is recorded, first began to be kept in 1955.

btaining archive material

In Hribar's time, it was recognised that some of the documents created during the business of the municipal administration contains cultural and scientific content and thus needs to be preserved. Archive material which had value for historians was separated from other documentary material. Aškerc, as the first city archivist, began to take care of old documents, city privileges, land registers and municipal administration documents, and this is still today the oldest part of the material in the archive. Dr. Wolfan later estimated that this material covered 80 running metres; not a lot in fact compared with today's 12,000 running metres.

With the social changes that occurred after the Second World War, all material created up to 1945 became archive material, so important for culture and science. The municipal archive in Ljubljana took over all the Ljubljana municipal registers up to 1945. In the fifties of the 20th century, more recent material also began to flow into the archive. The amount that needed to be accepted and stored became ever greater. Up to 1955, the archive accepted administrative material created in the area of Ljubljana, as well as material from the economy, education and personal archive material.

When in 1955 the District People's Council Ljubljana became the formal founder of the archive, material began to flow into the archive from a wider area. It is estimated that there was already around 3000 running metres of material in the archive in 1956. A register of in-coming material, which shows the chronology and amount of material received, began to be kept regularly in 1955. This clearly shows that the flow of material began to increase from year to year.

Soon, another problem began to appear because of the large quantity of material – premises for the preserved material, or depots, became inadequate. After 1963, when the adaptation of depots in Mestni trg 27 was completed, they soon began to fill with material, and then for more than twenty years it was not possible to accept Ljubljana material. The archive was restricted to accepting only smaller funds. Capacities were to some extent increased when the archive obtained Mala Loka castle in 1968. The burning question of depots of the Ljubljana unit was only resolved at the end of the eighties, when depots at Ciril-Metodov trg were adapted. The new depots allowed the acceptance of material to continue. Archive material of the administration up to the mid-sixties, material from the economy, education and society was once again accepted.

Difficulties because of the lack of depot space again appeared when it was necessary to receive material from Party organisations. Only in 1985, when premises at Ciril-Metodov trg 21 were completed, could archive material of the League of Communists for the area of the entire archive be again accepted.

When municipalities from Jesenice to rnomelj checked the safety of the archive material of Historical Archive Ljubljana in the seventies, they supplied depots for their own material in old, abandoned buildings, for the most part old primary schools and castles. Until then, archive material in these regions had been collected by museums and museum societies, and a great deal of older administrative material was preserved by municipalities themselves. The museum in Škofja Loka had already in 1967 handed over archive material to the newly-created

Taking over the archive material of Olimpija Football Club,
January 1966

Taking over material often took place in basements and in attics, in
difficult working conditions, in dust and dirt.

ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



archive department, later the Unit in Škofja Loka, as well as records of material, offices and two depots. Similarly, an archive department under the auspices of the Municipal Museum Idrija operated in Idrija, which in the seventies was included in Historical Archive Ljubljana. The department in Idrija thus took over one of the oldest and most important economic funds in the country, the material of the mercury mine. With the founding of the Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina Novo mesto, this took over from Dolenjska Museum in Novo mesto and Bela krajina Museum in Metlika, all archive material from this region except documents. The Unit for Gorenjska in Kranj took over older material, mainly from Gorenjska municipalities.

Working units in Škofija Loka, Kranj, Idrija and Novo mesto took over administrative material up to 1968 as well as material from banks, courts, schools, economic and socio-political organisations and societies.

In 1997 there were 7,816.5 running metres of material stored by the archive, in sixteen different locations, which caused considerable difficulties in its use. In the last ten years, we have transferred the material from the most unsuitable deposits to more suitable and larger premises, so that the entire archive material is now stored at six locations. Each unit has its own depot, either in the premises of the registered office of the unit or in its vicinity. In Ljubljana, in addition to depots at the registered office of the archive, we have obtained storage in Poljanska cesta, in the old home defence (Roška) barracks.

The acceptance of archive material from creators who do not care for it themselves is especially problematic. They store it in attics or in cellars and, after some time, hardly know that they have it. The material is often not organised and stored in completely unsuitable premises.

The archive of Olimpija Football Club, for example, was stored in such conditions. The staff of our archive worked in the dust and dirt in order to save the material from destruction and thus the football club from oblivion. Recently, some material of economic provenance, mainly bankrupted companies, has been in very poor condition.

In addition to taking over archives, older and more important archive material is also purchased. This practice already started in the time of Mayor Hribar, when he bought older documents which were in private ownership. Purchases depend mainly on financial possibilities, and these are always limited. In recent years, we have bought mainly postcards and photographs.

Transfer of material to the new storage premises on Poljanska cesta (adapted Roška barracks), 2007





Document fittings

Documents are preserved in special boxes. The picture shows new fittings for documents, produced in the restoration centre of the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia.

Preserving archive material

Archive material must be suitably technically fitted in the archive. This means placing it in archive boxes or folders, where it is safe from dust, light and damage.

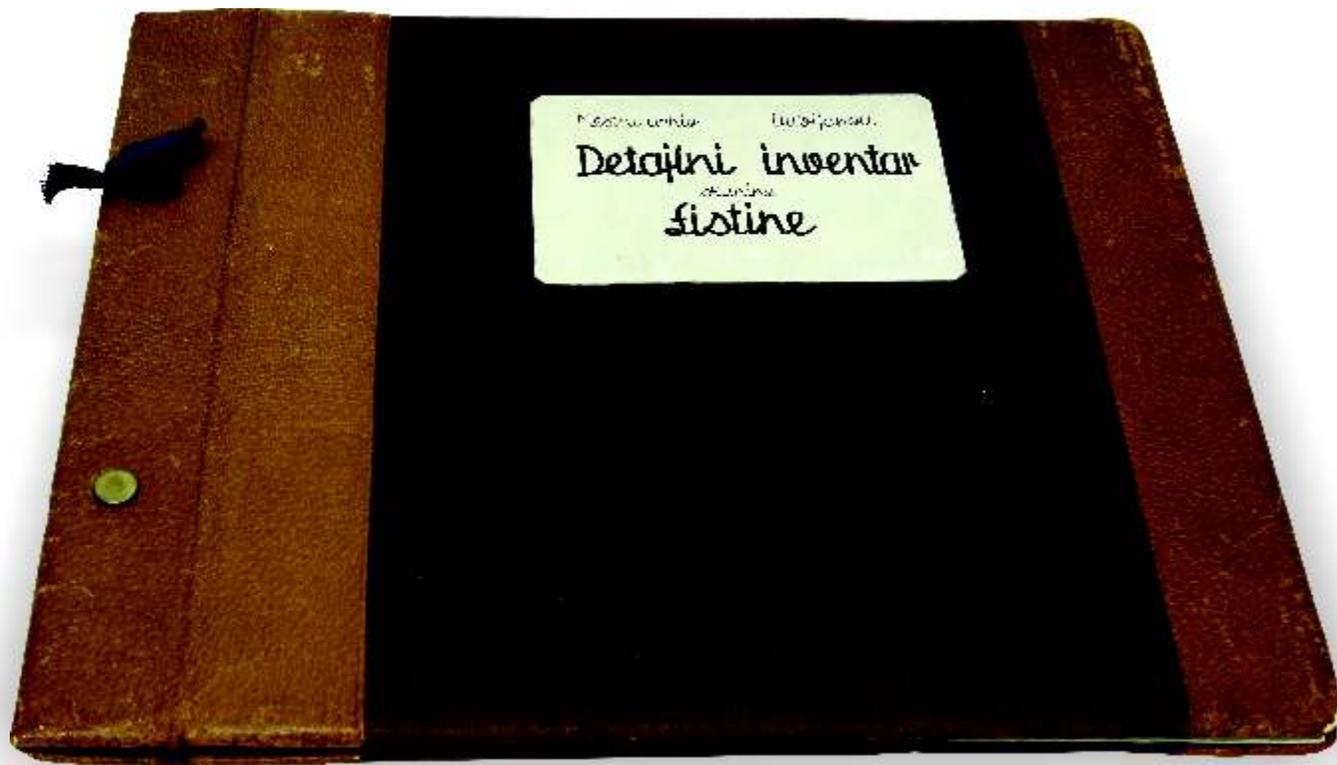
The fittings changed several times in the past. Originally, documents were stored in fascicles, i.e., bound with a hard front and back board. The necessary technical equipment, mainly various types of fascicle, was made in the fifties in the archive workshops. However, documents were still exposed too much to dust, damage and other types of destruction.

Today, the majority of material is stored in archive boxes, which, of course, do not have to be made in the archive but can be chosen from various producers. The boxes are of different sizes, but ten centimetres of material can be stored in each. Each box is fitted with an inscription containing the name of the archive. The designation (signature) and name of the fund (this is normally the name of the creator), the successive number of the box and the number of the content (archive) units that it contains. They are placed vertically on the shelf in the depot, so that ten archive boxes cover a length of one running metre. According to the most recent archive knowledge, it would be more appropriate for paper if they were laid horizontally, but this would mean less

exploitation of the space and, consequently, an even greater need for depots.

Documents, which must be particularly protected from damage, require different equipment. The seals with which some documents are equipped must be stored particularly carefully. Some seals hang from a document by parchment ribbons or silver threads, which can tear or be otherwise damaged. Special metal boxes were sometimes made for documents with large or heavy seals, but hard cardboard boxes were made in the archive workshop for those without hanging seals. The seals of these documents are impressed on the parchment or paper. Today, special fittings are made in the Centre for Conservation and Restoration of the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia. Each box that they make is adapted to the document in terms of its shape, size and seal. The interior of the box is from neutral paper, which additionally protects the document, written on paper or parchment, from destruction.

Maps, charts and plans require special fittings, which, because of their size and folding, can be quickly destroyed. In the past, special hangers were used for plans. Today, such material is stored in large drawers, where it not necessary to fold them.



Detailed inventory of a group of documents, 1955/56
An exact inventory of all documents in the archive.

Inventories of archive material

It is understandable that in the one hundred and eleven years of the existence of our archive a large number of different lists, inventories and guides to archive material have been produced.

The first list of municipal material was already made before the founding of the archive. Peter pl. Radics produced it in 1866, in a scientific report on a survey of the archive of the city of Ljubljana. Anton Aškerc composed a general catalogue of the Ljubljana municipal archive in the form of a book. Around 1937, an inventory of older hand written material was created, which was produced by Vladislav Fabjan i . The first overview of all the material of the archive was made by Jože Šorn in 1950. A thorough review of all archive material was then composed in a publication marking 60 years of the Municipal Archive Ljubljana, in 1959. This was the first real guide to the archive material.

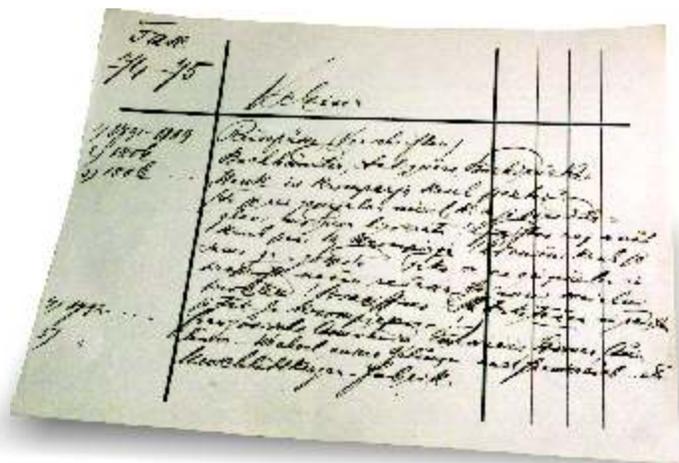
When in 1973 the municipal archive expanded into a regional archive with external units and was renamed Historical Archive Ljubljana, the need arose for a new survey or guide to the material. A guide to the funds of Historical Archive Ljubljana was published in 1980. It presented all material created on the territory of the whole archive, i.e., from Jesenice to rnomelj. An all-embracing guide to the archive material, separated by units: Ljubljana, Ljubljana vicinity, Dolenjska and Bela krajina, Gorenjska, Škofja Loka and Idrija, was published in 1992 and presented on 662 pages the extensive archive material of the entire archive. Each fund that is presented briefly in the guide also has a detailed inventory.

The inventories provide an insight into the content and date of the material. Today, we have 3,055 elaborated inventories, which assist in finding the desired document among something over 11,600 running metres of material. All these numerous inventories have been created throughout the period of existence of the archive and some old inventories are still in use today. Aškerc's card index inventory is no longer used, but it is still possible on its basis to find the material which attracted Aškerc. Our attention is thus drawn to various content, for example inventory sheets with the following content: *»Lesson: bread baked from potatoes...« This is really an idea of genius that was born in the head of a wise bureaucrat! The people should learn to make bread from potatoes! Wheat bread is only for the »masters« ... He thus resolves a difficult social problem in an original and simple manner! Bravissimo! And how nutritious and nourishing is such potato bread!« (1806)* Such comments certainly arouse interest in the material.

In Fabjan i 's inventory books of older documentary material from 1937 contain various interesting notes and hints at surprising events. The inventory itself reveals all the diversity of the documentary material: municipal accounts, public announcements, guilds, smuggling, quacks, student institutions, deserters, religious orders, marriage permits for the police ... these are just random fragments from the extensive inventors. The following note is also found: *»Revelry of artisan assistants (Blauer Montag). Artisan assistants who were carousing on Monday were locked up and punished by the municipality. « (1786-1787)*



Card index and index sheet of the older municipal registry office
Anton Aškerc made it from 1898 to 1912 and it amounted to 9 boxes.



Some funds are very extensive. The fund of the City of Ljubljana, Manuscript Books, alone contains 1,166 manuscript books. They include an important category of minutes of sessions of the Ljubljana municipal council, which contain numerous personal and local names and a variety of material data. A special name and fact card index was made for a speedier content search through the minutes of the municipal council (but only up to 1653), with the aid of which it is easier to find persons, places or other data.

In addition to the funds in which, as already said, the material of a single creator is gathered (e.g., municipality, primary school or business enterprise) there are also collections of archive material. These are when the same kind of archive documents from different creators are combined, e.g., documents, posters, plans, photographs etc., irrespective of who created the material.

A great deal of archive material relating to Slovene territory is kept abroad. Staff of the archive already in the past and still today inventory (record) this material, mainly in Austrian and German archives. They create lists and also microfilm copies of this material.

At the end of the eighties of the last century, Historical Archive Ljubljana began to consider how the use of a computer would be a quicker and more effective way of searching for data. The first meetings on the theme of introducing computers were already held in 1984, and the first attempt at a computer inventory was in 1986 in the Unit for Gorenjska Kranj, on the computer of the municipality of Kranj. The first inventory on a computer was thus created even before we obtained our first computer in the archive, in 1988. From then on, ever more inventories were made on computer, so that searching is easier and quicker.

We have not so far digitalised the archive material; we have only started with the digitalisation of photographs, postcards and plans. Basic information about our material is also available on the website of Historical Archive Ljubljana. The first presentation of Historical Archive Ljubljana was set up on 15 March 1995 on the ARNES server. The content and design of the web pages are changed each year and in 1997 a search by the register of funds was added. With the aid of this program, basic data about archive material can be found very quickly and simply. More extensive changes were made in 2003 and then again in 2008. In 2007, archive »intranet« pages were added, through which archive staff are informed about topical innovations in the field of archive studies, labour law, business management and other fields that affect the archives. In addition to all this, our archive has joined the inter-archive electronic inventory list.

In the last decade, ever more computer inventories of material have been created and it is our wish that also older inventories be transferred to the new medium as soon as possible. In addition, we want more other aids in computer form, which could also be available through the internet. We can only dream in the archives for the moment about digitalisation of archive material, despite the practice of various related professions and despite the big words about the informationalisation of Slovene society. So users cannot yet expect to be able to get the desired data by the simple push of a button. The majority of archive material will continue to be available only in paper form; it will continue to be necessary patiently to search for data in the classical way and with older material also to master Latin, German and various old scripts.

Inventories of the Unit in Ljubljana





Document with the seal of
the City of Ljubljana, by
which Franc Albert Kheysell
sold a farm to the City of Ljubljana.
LJU 333, Document 1662, February 27,
Ljubljana (inv. no. 126)

Use of archive material

In addition to preserving and arranging archive material, the most important activity (task) of the archives is communicating information about the material and putting the archive material itself into use for research, study, information, administrative and business purposes.

Users can order material personally or by e-mail. Researchers of archive material must first obtain the information about in which fund they should seek the material that they would like to examine. This information is sent to them by the archive's professional staff, normally in the reading room or reception office. Before they order the material, it is necessary to check the inventory of the material to be sure that it also contains the desired material, and then on the order form to state exactly the name and signature (designation) of the fund and the number of technical units (boxes, wrappers, books) in which the material is contained. Because a user can get a maximum of five technical units in a single day, accuracy is even more necessary.

In a few days, the archive's professional staff prepare the material for the user. They deliver it to the reading room, where the user can examine it. Material which is damaged or used frequently is available on microfilm or in the form of scanned reproduction. We do not photocopy older material but scan it, and a user may also digitally photograph it himself.

Archive material created during the business of the city of Ljubljana was used by some historians for scientific research purposes even before the creation of the archive.

Dr. Sergij Vilfan found that Janez V. Valvasor first used it, and in the 19th century, Richter, Klun, Radics, Vrhovec and Komatar. Older Novo mesto material was used by Vrhovec and Prof. Janko Jarc. In Škofja Loka, microfilm is preserved of material from the Freising estates from the archive in Munich, which was used by Dr. Pavle Blaznik, and in Idrija, Marija Verbi used the archive material for her research.

With the creation of the archive, there were ever more users of the material. Nevertheless, Municipal Archive Ljubljana only obtained a reading room in 1959. The unit in Novo mesto got a special room intended for users at the end of 1997, the unit in Kranj in 1999, the unit in Škofja Loka in 2003, while the unit in Idrija still lacks such a room. Until obtaining a reading room, and in Idrija still, the professional staff and users worked in the same place.

Until 1945 it can be said that the material was used on average by one user a day, but the number of users increased to two or three a day after 1945. Their number increased continuously, so that in 1951 there were 216 users, and in 1958 already 828, who examined the material for various purposes. Today, the archive has an average of around 2000 users of archive material annually.

In recent years, the use of material for administrative and business purposes has primarily increased. There were the most users of material for this purpose in 2001, when we recorded 4,008 users, of which 3,502 used the material for administrative and business purposes. In recent years,



Dr. France Štukl during a search for material in the storage depot, 1998

use has remained at around two thousand, and use for scientific purposes at around 500.

In 2008, the number of users of material by units was the following:

Use:	Scientific	Administrative and legal	Total:
Ljubljana (and surrounding region)	370	960	1330
Unit for Gorenjska Kranj	57	253	310
Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina Novo mesto	40	225	265
Unit in Škofja Loka	35	89	124
Unit in Idrija	34	99	133
Total:	536	1626	2162

The number of visits is even considerably greater than the above numbers, since researchers come to the archive several times. Many of them desire only information by telephone or electronic mail. Those who use the material for scientific research purposes on average visit the archive at least twice. Anyone researching events in the past uses a considerable number of units of material, so that it is hard to conceive how much material must travel from the depots to the reading room and back. We therefore wish to microfilm or digitalise the most often used funds in order to be able to offer copies to users, and the originals can be protected for the future. So far, we have digitalised 8,437 photographs and postcards from the collection of the photo-library and 1,133 plans, which together amounts to around 30% of this material. Digitalised material is available on a computer at the premises of the archive.



Reading room in Ljubljana, 2008

Reading room in Škofja Loka, 2008





The archive material is presented to the public in various ways. One of them is exhibitions. The majority of the exhibitions are thematic presentations of the material. There are often difficulties in this because the external appearance of contextually important documents is frequently uninteresting, which leads to the impression that archive exhibitions are uninteresting. We strive to cover the visual deficiencies of documents with other elements and additions. Nevertheless, archive exhibitions remain specific, and contextually are comparable with related exhibitions.

In the period in which Anton Aškerc and Vladislav Fabjan i worked in the archive, the archive mainly presented its documents through articles, which the authors sent to then historical and other publications.

The first archive exhibition was set up in 1957, when the archive obtained an exhibition hall in Magistrat. It was an exhibition of Ljubljana documents from the first written sources to liberation, which offered an integral review of Ljubljana archive material. Even the first exhibition was visited by more than 6,000 visitors. An exhibition of Ljubljana in the feudal period followed the next year and later exhibitions of other institutions. When the exhibition hall was taken from the archive in 1963, activity in this field died away for a few years. During that period, the archive cooperated in exhibitions with other archives, museums and societies.

Exhibition activity again flourished in the seventies. An exhibition, Older Ljubljana Industry, was set up in the Arcades in 1973. At that time, the archive extended its activity to a large part of Slovenia, which was also

reflected in exhibition activities. Exhibitions of archive documents from their own region were prepared in Domžale and Kamnik, and each of the new organisational units prepared an independent exhibition, Archive Documents on Renovation and Socialist Construction.

In the last thirty years, Historical Archive itself or in cooperation has held more than thirty exhibitions. Because of the lack of suitable premises in the eighties, only three exhibitions were held: Ljubljana in Archive Material, Ljubljana in Old Photographs, and Archive Documents from the History of Novo mesto. The Archive did not have its own exhibition hall. So it had to set up all its exhibitions in different locations. We were most often hosted by the Cultural Information Centre Križanke, the exhibition premises of the Municipal Museum Ljubljana. From the middle of the eighties, posters were set up in the entrance hall of the Archive, which allows the presentation of short excerpts from exhibitions.

In the nineties, the archive held a number of major exhibitions, including Idrija Mine through the Centuries in 1990 and 100 years of the Dolenjska Line in 1994. An extensive exhibition, Slovenia and Vienna, was held in Cankarjev dom which was created in cooperation with the Vienna Municipal and Provincial Archive. On the occasion of the centenary of the Archive, we set up a retrospective of the operation of the Archive and set up the exhibition in the historical atrium of Magistrat.

In 1994, we began a series of architectural presentations of Ljubljana and its squares in the entrance hall of the Archive in Mestni trg. The exhibitions, which have taken



Exhibition of Ljubljana documents from the first written sources to liberation, set up in the exhibition hall in Magistrat in 1957.

Exhibition of Idrija mine through the centuries, 1990



place every three years, are accompanied by extensive catalogues which present above all material kept in our archive, i.e., numerous photographs and plans of individual city quarters. The last exhibition of this complex was in 2009 and Kongresni trg and surroundings was presented.

In 1998, in the entrance hall of the of the Archive we began to set up smaller occasional exhibitions which are connected with interesting material that we keep, or to anniversaries of events or persons that are celebrated in the city. The exhibitions are always accompanied by modest informative catalogues, designed and produced in the archive itself. The first such was the visually very interesting and attractive exhibition, The Circus in Ljubljana, followed by Ljubljana Hotels in the Past, Christmas and New Year Greetings Cards and Let's Erect a Monument to Prešeren!, to enumerate only a few.

From the start of the new millennium, the external units of Historical Archive Ljubljana have also become active in the exhibition sphere. In Novo mesto in 2002, an exhibition was held, Novo mesto Was ..., which testified to the air attacks on Novo mesto during the Second World War, in 2005 an exhibition on Novo mesto shops and merchants and in 2008 an exhibition on crafts. In Kranj, an exhibition was prepared entitled The Rise and Decline of Entrepreneurship in Kranj from 1918 to Nationalisation and in the unit in Škofja Loka an exhibition Škofja Loka in Old Documents and in Trubar's year of 2008, Protestantism in Loka. The last exhibition was organised within the framework of the Days of European Cultural Heritage. All exhibitions have been accompanied by well-designed and contextually rich catalogues.

Some exhibitions have been set up in cooperation with the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana: on the 500th anniversary of the appointment of the first mayor in Ljubljana there was an exhibition entitled Ljubljana

Municipal Administration from the First Mayor Onwards (1504-2004), which was held in the gallery of the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana and in 2006, Ljubljana 1605-1650, in the Glass Atrium in Magistrat.

On the occasion of the enumerated exhibitions, the following catalogues have been published:

Novi trg and surroundings, 2006

Jože Suhadolnik and Mayor Danica Simšič look at an exhibition panel. The exhibition was set up in the left-hand atrium of Magistrat and the entrance hall of Historical Archive Ljubljana



ist of catalogues

author	title, place and year of publication
Jože Suhadolnik, Sonja Anži	Kongresni trg z okolico do Prešernovega trga. Arhitekturni in zgodovinski oris mestnega predela in objektov, lastniki hiš in arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 2009 (265 strani)</i>
Marija Kos	Ulice, ceste in trgi mesta Kranja v preteklosti, <i>Kranj 2009 (40 strani)</i>
Marko Polenšek	Po njih izdelkih jih boste spoznali. O izbranih novomeških obrteh v času med svetovnjima vojnama, <i>Novo mesto 2008 (61 strani)</i>
Judita Šega	Protestantizem na Loškem. Ob 500-letnici rojstva Primoža Trubarja, <i>Škofja Loka 2008 (70 strani)</i>
Sonja Anži , Barbara Pešak Mikec, Barbara Žabota	Vzpenjača na grad. Ideje-projekti-uresnitve, <i>Ljubljana 2007 (zloženka)</i>
Judita Šega	Škofja Loka v starih listinah, <i>Škofja Loka 2006 (11 strani)</i>
Marija Kos	Podjetništvo v Kranju od leta 1918 do nacionalizacije leta 1948, <i>Kranj 2006 (51 strani)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik, Sonja Anži	Novi trg z okolico. Arhitekturni in zgodovinski oris mestnega predela in objektov, lastniki hiš ter arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 2006 (247 strani)</i>
Zorka Skrabl	Novomeška trgovina in trgovci, <i>Novo mesto 2005 (75 strani)</i>
Sonja Anži , Damjan Han i , Tatjana Šenk	Ljubljanska mestna uprava od prvega župana dalje 1504-2004, <i>Ljubljana 2004 (107 strani)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik, Sonja Anži	Stari trg, Gornji trg in Levstikov trg. Arhitekturni in zgodovinski oris mestnih predelov in objektov, lastniki hiš ter arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 2003 (271 strani)</i>
Marko Polenšek	Novo mesto je bilo ..., o letalskih napadih na Novo mesto med drugo svetovno vojno, <i>Novo mesto 2002 (79 strani)</i>
Tatjana Šenk	Stara Ljubljana mesto trgov, <i>Ljubljana 2002 (24 strani)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik	Osebnosti mesta Ljubljane. Fotografije iz portretne serije fototeke, <i>Ljubljana 2001 (zloženka)</i>
Ljiljana Šuštar	Postavimo Prešernu spomenik! <i>Ljubljana 2000 (zloženka)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik, Sonja Anži	Mestni trg z okolico in Ciril-Methodov trg. Arhitekturni in zgodovinski oris predela med grajskim hribom z gradom, Cankarjevim nabrežjem, Tran o, Stritarjevo ulico in podgrajskega dela Ciril-Methodovega trga ter arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 2000 (204 strani)</i>

author	title, place and year of publication
Tatjana Šenk	Velikonone voš ilnice v gradivu Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 2000 (zloženska)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik	Božine in novoletne voš ilnice. Maksim Gaspari in drugi avtorji, <i>Ljubljana 1999 (zloženska)</i>
Nataša Budna Kodri , Barbara Pešak Mikec	Ljubljanski hoteli v preteklosti, <i>Ljubljana 1999 (zloženska)</i>
Dušan Bahun	Država Slovencev, Hrvatov in Srbov v gradivu Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 1998 (zloženska)</i>
Nataša Budna Kodri , Barbara Pešak Mikec	Cirkus v Ljubljani do prve svetovne vojne, <i>Ljubljana 1998 (zloženska)</i>
Janez Kopa , Tatjana Šenk	100 let Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 1998 (52 strani)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik, Dragan Mati	Živilski trg in Plenikove tržnice z okolico v zgodovini. Arhitekturni in zgodovinski oris predela med Ljubljanico, Ciril-Metodovim trgom, Stritarjevo in Kopitarjevo ulico ter arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 1997 (112 strani)</i>
Peter Csendes, Sonja Anži	Slovenija in Dunaj, <i>Ljubljana 1995 (234 strani)</i>
Jože Suhadolnik	Arhitektura in urbanizem v Ljubljani od omembe v pisnih virih leta 1144 do potresa leta 1895 in arhivsko gradivo Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, <i>Ljubljana 1994 (95 strani)</i>
Zorka Skrabl	100 let dolenske proge, <i>Novo mesto 1994 (70 strani)</i>
Vlado Valen i	Ljubljanska industrija v letih 1918–1941 <i>Ljubljana, 1992 (40 strani)</i>
Nina Zupan i	Idrijski rudnik skozi stoletja, <i>Idrija 1990 (124 strani)</i>
Zorka Skrabl	Arhivski dokumenti iz zgodovine Novega mesta, <i>Novo mesto 1988 (76 strani)</i>
Marjan Drnovšek	Ljubljana na starih fotografijah, <i>Ljubljana 1985 (148 strani)</i>
Marjan Drnovšek	Ljubljana v arhivskem gradivu od začetka 14. stoletja do danes, <i>Ljubljana 1982 (84 strani)</i>
Marjan Drnovšek, France Štukl	Arhivski dokumenti o obnovi in socialistični graditvi v letih 1945 do 1947, <i>Ljubljana 1978 (48 strani)</i>
Vlado Valen i	Starejša ljubljanska industrija, <i>Ljubljana, 1973 (66 strani)</i>

LJUBLJANSKI ŽUPANI SKOZI ČAS

500 LET LJUBLJANSKIH ŽUPANOV 500 YEARS OF LJUBLJANA MAYORS

LJUBLJANA MAYORS THROUGH TIME

LAST

KEM

1945-1955



Opisno ...
... je ...
... sam ...

Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
Gradivo in razprave 24

Jakob Štukl

IZ MOJEGA ŽIVLJENJA

jana
0

INA - PRAVO
bornik

Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
Gradivo in razprave 22

Sonja Anžič

Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
Gradivo in razprave 32

Iz zapiskov, dokumentov in spominov
Matije Maležiča

ZGODBE KRUTIH ČASOV

One of the important activities of the archive is the publication of sources and professional articles on archive material. Anton Aškerc was already aware of this and published 27 articles on archival themes in historical newspapers and journals. In *Izvestje muzeja za Kranjsko* (Museum Reports for Carniola), for example, he published *Slovene Documents from Ljubljana Municipal Archive*, *Baptismal Names in Ljubljana Municipal Archive*, *From Whence the Origin of the Word 'Goldinar'*, to mention only a few of the interesting titles.

Vladislav Fabjan i also wrote and published a lot. Unfortunately, two of his important works, *Ljubljana Judges and Mayors* and *a Book of Houses*, remained unpublished for a long time. The city never found sufficient funds for that purpose and only in the jubilee year of 1998 did we succeed in publishing the first book of the history of Ljubljana judges and mayors. This covers the period from 1269 to 1504. The second book was only published in 2003 and covers the period between 1504 and 1605, and the third, in 2005, with a presentation of the period from 1605 to 1650. Other volumes still await publication.

From 1950 onwards, the archive was strengthened in terms of staff, and more intensive scientific and research work began, so that the number of professional and scientific publications by archivists in newspapers and journals also increased. The archive also began to publish independent publications. A whole series of works of local history was thus published, as well as sources and historical papers. In the fifties of the 20th century, the research activity of archive staff was directed at the preparation of a monograph on Ljubljana, the first volume of which, entitled *History of Ljubljana, Geology*

and *Archaeology*, was published in 1955. When the opinion began to take hold that an archive is not a research institution, its research power was directed at the publication of sources. In 1955, Božo Otorepec began publishing sources in fascicles, which carried the title *Material for the History of Ljubljana in the Middle Ages*. He collected in twelve volumes numerous documents scattered through domestic and foreign archives and made them accessible in the form of interesting and still useful card indexes. Archivists published special monograph studies about Ljubljana in *Knjižica Kronike* (Book of Chronicles), which had its editorial offices in the municipal archive until 1957. In 1958, the archive began to bring out its own publications in the collection, *Razprave Mestnega arhiva Ljubljana* (Papers of Municipal Archive Ljubljana). Four volumes of papers, which were published from 1958 to 1977, deal mainly with the economic history of Ljubljana. The studies are still used today and researchers often reach for them.

In 1959, the archive published a review of the history and operation of the archive, entitled *60 years of Ljubljana Municipal Archive*. The publication is at the same time the first guide to the archive material of Ljubljana Municipal Archive.

In 1979, the archive began to publish a collection entitled *Gradivo in razprave* (Material and Discussions). So far, 32 numbers have been published, including two guides to the archive material. The collection includes publications ranging from presentations of archival material to scientific studies by archivists of Historical Archive Ljubljana and outside collaborators, researchers of our archival material. They are often graduation or master theses and doctoral dissertations. This field



Presentation of the book *Ljubljana Penal Code* in the premises of Magistrat, 27 September 2005

Presentation of the book by Meta Matijevi, *Novo mesto Houses and People*, in the coffee house of the Municipal Museum Ljubljana, 2007

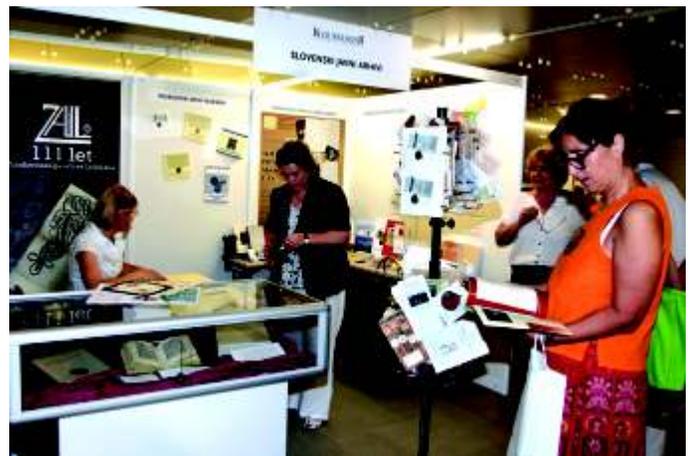


includes *Healthcare and Hygiene Conditions in Ljubljana (1895–1910)* (1993), *Cultural Pulse of Ljubljana during the First World War* (1995), *Lower Šiška, Garland of Ljubljana* (1996), *Social Politics in Carniola from the mid-18th century to 1918* (2002) and *Nuns of St. Clare in Carniola* (2005). In the jubilee year of 1998, we also succeeded in publishing *Selected Documents of Historical Archive Ljubljana (1320-1782)* in two volumes, in which we present both reproductions of documents and their transcription and summaries of their contents (digests). Among published sources, the representative publication of *Ljubljana Penal Code* (2004). Within the framework of the collection, we published books of houses for *Škofja Loka* (1981, 1984, 1996) and *Novo mesto* (2007). Some publications were also published which are not directly connected with the archive material of Historical Archive Ljubljana but their publication is important for enriching the collection and its greater (scientific) importance. One such work is *Letter, Script, Writer* (1994), a scientific textbook, handbook and presentation of Carniolan medieval documents. The work *Local Authority in Slovenia between 1945 in 1955* (2006) also has the character of a scientific handbook, covering the entire Slovene area from the point of view of a study of wider archival sources. The publication of the memoirs of *Jakob Štukl* (2004) and *Stories of Cruel Times* (2008) by *Matija Maleži* are autobiographical works. The only two published archive inventories to date are the material *Volumes of Cultural Organisations Kranj* (1989) and the heritage of the composer, essayist and translator *Marjan Kozina* (1996).

Outside the series, there was an important scientific publication created in cooperation with archives in Graz, Celovec/Klagenfurt, Gorica/Gorizia, Trieste and the Archive of the Republic of Slovenia, which provides basic knowledge about the organisational structures in the

regions of Koroška/Carinthia, Kranjska/Carniola, Primorje and Štajerska/Styria until 1918. Outside the series, too, the archive, in cooperation with the Urban Municipality of Ljubljana also issued a book, Ljubljana Mayors through Time, 1504-2004, in which we presented a review of all the mayors and their work in the five hundred years of their functioning.

Presentation of Historical Archive Ljubljana at the Cultural Bazaar in Cankarjev dom, 2009



List of publications

author	title, place and year of publication
Matija Maleži	Zgodbe krutih asov. Iz zapiskov, dokumentov in spominov Matije Maleži a, <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 32, Ljubljana 2008</i>
Meta Matijevi	Novomeške hiše in ljudje s poudarkom na obdobju od srede 18. do srede 19. stoletja. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 31, Ljubljana - Novo mesto 2007</i>
	Arhivistika – zgodovina – pravo: Vilfanov spominski zbornik = Archivkunde, Geschichte, Recht: Gedenkschrift für Sergij Vilfan = Archives, History, Law: Vilfan s Memorial Volume, uredila Tatjana Šenk. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 30, Ljubljana 2007</i>
Janez Kopa	Lokalna oblast na Slovenskem v letih 1945–1955, <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 29, Ljubljana - Kranj 2006</i>
Vladislav Fabjan i	Zgodovina ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov 1269–1820; zvezek 3, Župani in sodniki: 1605–1650, uredila Barbara Žabota. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 28, Ljubljana 2005</i>
Jože Suhadolnik	Osebnosti mesta Ljubljane : portretna serija fototeke : inventar Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, <i>Gradivo in razprave 25, Ljubljana 2005</i>
Damjan Han i	Klarise na Kranjskem. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 26, Ljubljana</i> Malefi ne svoboš ine Ljubljan anov. Deren von Laibach Malefitzfreihaittn: ljubljanski kazenski sodni red. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 25, Ljubljana 2004</i>
Sonja Anži , Damjan Han i , Tatjana Šenk	Ljubljanski župani skozi as, 500 let ljubljanskih županov=Ljubljana Mayors through Time, 500 Years of Ljubljana Mayors. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Ljubljana 2004.</i>
Jakob Štukl	Iz mojega življenja. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 24, Ljubljana 2004</i>
Vladislav Fabjan i	Zgodovina ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov: 1269–1820; zvezek 2, Župani in sodniki: 1504–1605, uredili, E. Umek, J. Kos, B. Žabota, D. Han i . <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 23, Ljubljana 2003</i>
Sonja Anži	Skrb za uboge v deželi Kranjski : socialna politika na Kranjskem od srede 18. stoletja do leta 1918. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 22, Ljubljana 2002</i> Spominski zbornik Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, uredila Janez Kopa in Mija Mravlja, <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 21, Ljubljana 1999</i>
Vladislav Fabjan i	Zgodovina ljubljanskih sodnikov in županov: 1269–1820. Zvezek 1, Sodniki: 1269-1504, uredili: E. Umek, J. Kos, B. Otorepec. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 20, Ljubljana 1998</i>
Božo Otorepec, Dragan Mati	Izbrane listine Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana (1320–1782) : Transkripcije z regesti in komentarji. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 19, Ljubljana 1998</i>
Branko C. Šuštar	Spodnja Šiška - pušelj Ljubljane: arhivski zapiski s poti vasi v predmestje : 1885-1914. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 18, Ljubljana 1996</i>
France Štukl	Knjiga hiš v Škofji Loki 3 : Stara Loka in njene hiše, <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 17, Škofja Loka 1996</i>
Zorka Skrabl	Arhivska zapuš ina Marjana Kozine (1907–1966), skladateljca, publicista in prevajalca, inventar. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 16, Ljubljana – Novo mesto 1996</i>
Dragan Mati	Kulturni utrip med prvo svetovno vojno. Kulturne in družabne prireditve v sezonah 1913/14–1917/18. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 15, Ljubljana 1995</i>
Dušan Kos	Pismo, pisava, pisar : prispevek k zgodovini kranjskih listin do leta 1300 <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 14, Ljubljana 1995</i>

author	title, place and year of publication
Andrej Studen	Pedencarca, ksel, kelnerca, žnidar: socialnozgodovinska analiza izvora in poklicne strukture stanovalcev izbranih ljubljanskih ulic iz let 1869–1910. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 13, Ljubljana 1993</i>
Judita Šega	Zdravstvene in higienske razmere v Ljubljani (1895–1910). <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 12, Ljubljana 1993</i>
Mija Mravlja	Vodnik Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 11, Ljubljana 1992</i>
Vlado Valen i	Zveza kulturnih organizacij Kranj, inventar. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 10, Ljubljana 1989</i>
	Zgodovina ljubljanskih uli njih imen. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 9, Ljubljana 1989</i>
	Zbornik ob devetdesetletnici arhiva, uredila Vinko Demšar in Mija Mravlja, <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 8, Ljubljana 1988</i>
	Priro niki in karte o organizacijski strukturi v deželah Koroški, Kranjski, Primorju in Štajerski do leta 1918, Zgodovinsko-bibliografski vodnik = Handbücher und Karten zur Verwaltungsstruktur in den Ländern Kärnten, Krain, Küstenland und Steiermark bis zum Jahre 1918, Ein historisch-bibliografischer Führer = Manuali e carte sulle strutture amministrative nelle province di Carinzia, Carniola, Litorale e Stiria fino al 1918, Guida storico-bibliografica, redakcija dr. Jože Žontar s sodelavci. <i>Veröffentlichungen des Steiermärkisches Landesarchives (Objave Štajerskega deželnega arhiva) 15, Štajerski deželni arhiv Gradec, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Arhiv SR Slovenije, Koroški deželni arhiv Celovec, Državni arhiv v Gorici, Državni arhiv v Trstu, Gradec, Celovec, Ljubljana, Gorica, Trst 1987</i>
France Štukl	Knjiga hiš v Škofji Loki 2. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 7, Škofja Loka 1984</i>
Marjan Drnovšek	Arhivska zapuš ina Petra Grasselija 1842-1933. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 29, Ljubljana 1983</i>
Zorka Skrabl,	Hranilništvo na Dolenjskem in v Beli krajini in Hranilništvo v Škofji Loki. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv France Štukl Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 5, Ljubljana 1983</i>
France Štukl	Knjiga hiš v Škofji Loki 1. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 4, Škofja Loka 1981</i>
Vlado Valen i	Ljubljanska trgovina od za etka 18. stoletja do srede 19. stoletja. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 3, Ljubljana 1981</i>
	Vodnik po fondih Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana. <i>Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Gradivo in razprave 2, Ljubljana 1980</i>
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	Ljubljanska obrt od za etka 18. stoletja do srede 19. stoletja, urednik Marjan Drnovšek. <i>Razprave, zvezek 4, Ljubljana 1977</i>
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Vlado Valen i	Agrarno gospodarstvo Ljubljane do zemljiške odveze. <i>Razprave Mestnega arhiva Ljubljana, zvezek1, Ljubljana 1958</i>
Sergij Vilfan	60 let Mestnega arhiva ljubljanskega <i>Poro ila in pregledi gradiva 1, Ljubljana 1959</i>
Božo Otorepec	Gradivo za zgodovino Ljubljane v srednjem veku. <i>Mestni arhiv ljubljanski, Ljubljana 1959 do 1968, 12 zvezkov</i>



IInternational cooperation

The frequent cooperation of archive workers at various domestic and international professional meetings is important. Dr. Sergij Vilfan and Dr. Jože Žontar were both internationally recognised archive experts. Dr. Sergij Vilfan, as one of the most eminent Yugoslav archivists from the mid-fifties of last century, participated in international congresses of archivists such as Florence, Paris, Brussels, Washington, Madrid and Vienna. For the most part, he also took an active part at congresses. He was a member of international associations, such as the International Commission for the History of Cities, the International Commission for the History of Assemblies, the International Commission for Assistance to Archives in Developing Countries, to mention only a few. He had several lectures at congresses in Yugoslavia and abroad. He lectured, for example, at the archive school in Marburg and at the universities of Graz, Münster and Freiburg. He worked on the committee for the history of cities and commission for economic history, he was a member of the working group for archives with the Yugoslav commission for UNESCO. He published articles in various foreign publications. With the expert for medieval material, Božo Otorepec, he also cooperated in the restitution of archive material from Austria.

Similarly, Dr. Jože Žontar took part in numerous international conferences, including in Nairobi, Paris and Toronto, and he was also a member of the section for education of the International Archive Council. Dr. Žontar visited foreign archives several times and familiarised himself there with their archive practice. He became familiar with the methodology and principles of work with material in German and Austrian archives. He transferred some methods of work which he got to know abroad into the practice of our archive. Historical Archive Ljubljana was therefore often among the first to test new methods of work and to establish the extent to which they were suitable for our material. He was committed to systematically monitoring the development of archive studies abroad and transferring new knowledge to our own archive studies.

At the turn of the millennium ever more archivists were involved in international cooperation in a planned way. Since 1999, the recording of material of the Loka Freising estates takes place each year in Munich, we regularly cooperate in German archive days and congresses, and we also record the private material of noble families who once had estates on the territory of modern Slovenia.



Visit by the Serbian delegation, 5 April 2005
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D

The Unit in Idrija cooperated in the preparation of an international symposium on the cultural heritage in geology, mining and metallurgy – libraries, archives, museums, which took place in Idrija in 2002. The Unit in Škofja Loka actively cooperated in an international scientific symposium on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the secularisation of the Freising and Brixen diocesan estates in Slovenia in 2003. In 2000, we participated at the international archive congress in Seville in Spain. Mag. Sonja Anži is a member of the international archive council and, in addition to Mag. Marjana Kos, also the EAHMH (European Association for the History of Medicine and Health). In 2007, together with the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana and the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, we organised an international symposium, Creation of Law in European History – Sergij Vilfan, Archivist and Legal Historian, which was devoted to shedding light on the importance of Dr. Sergij Vilfan for the archive and legal professions.

Visit of China delegation, 18. November 2005



ultural and educational activity

Since the eighties of last century, the archive has been greatly involved in the education of creators of archive material. We successfully prepare seminars for people who work with documentary material in entities of public law. Our archivists lecture to them, and each year prepare and then supplement or update manuals for the treatment of documentary and archive material, which are created for each field of work individually. Manuals thus exist for administration, the judiciary, the economy, social activities and societies. Mag. Janez Kopa monitors and concurrently supplements them with statutory regulations that in any way relate to the preservation and protection of archive material. A manual is thus always current and usable for creators of archive material. Seminars also follow contemporary methods of presenting themes and providing subjects. More participants take part each year, who are normally grateful to the seminar as a concentrated and exhaustive presentation of the theme and useful instructions for concrete work. In 2008, 140 employees from entities of public law that work with documentary and archive material participated in seminars. The test of professional knowledge was passed by 75 of them.

Both in Ljubljana and in other units, we prepare special hours for school pupils and higher education students, at which we familiarise them with the activities of the archive and present archive material to them. We introduce to students of history circles to work with archive material. In addition, we also present the activities of the archive and characteristic types of material in primary and secondary schools.

In 2000, we prepared a presentational video cassette about our archive and material, because we wanted to update lectures, mainly to make them better suited to children and young people that come to the archive for the first time. We wanted to present to them visually the history of our archive and our activity, so that nobody would ask at the end: »What do you actually do in the archive?« In 2008, we recorded 170 visitors within the framework of twenty groups, which came both from primary schools and faculties.

We publish popular contributions about the archive and its activities in local newspapers, such as Gorenjski glas, Dolenjski list, municipal broadsheets etc. We also show presentations of the archive at lectures and round tables.

Recently, the archive has also several times presented the richness of its material on occasional radio broadcasts. On average, Historical Archive Ljubljana cooperates in two to four radio broadcasts a year. We talk in them about the problems of the archive service, the importance of archive material for local history, or we present currently topical exhibitions. Dr. France Štukl prepared a regular monthly broadcast for Radio Žiri for several years, about the past of Loka territory, entitled *Iz arhivskih polic* (From the Archive Shelves).

Razstava v Kresiji v besedi in sliki prikazuje zgodovino ljubljanskega županovanja od leta 1504, ko je Ljubljana dobila prvega župana, pa vse do danes. Zbirka, ki bo na ogled do konca novembra, je zanimiva in poučna hkrati.

Razstava povzema zgodovino ljubljanske mestne uprave v 500 letih, v katerih lahko izluščimo sedem večjih obdobij. Prvo obdobje se povezuje s srednjeveško in novoveško mestno upravo oziroma samoupravo v letih 1504 do 1784. Začelo se je,



Razstava povzema zgodovino ljubljanske mestne uprave v 500 letih, v katerih lahko izluščimo sedem večjih obdobij.

Ljubljanski župani skozi čas

ko je leta 1954 kralj Maksimilijan I. podelil mestu pravico voliti župana. Tako je mestna uprava obsegala: župana, mestnega sodnika, notranji svet z 12 člani, zunanji svet s 24 člani in skupščino 64 meščanov. Že od leta 1521 so vodili zapisnike sej mestnega sveta, takrat imenovane sodni protokoli. Dva razstavljena zapisnika iz prve polovice 16. stoletja nam kažeta, kakšni so bili v tem prvem obdobju. Kakšen je bil pečat mesta v letu 1534, je vidno na kredenčnem pismu kranjskih mest poslancev na dvor. Kot predstavnik mesta – župana sta iz tega prvega obdobja predstavljena oče in sin: Lenart in Andrej Hren. Pogoj za njuno izvolitev je bila pravilna verska opredelitev, saj je bil prvi protestant in je Ljubljani županoval v času, ko je bila večina prebivalstva kot tudi mestnega sveta protestantske vere, njegov sin Andrej pa je bil župan v času katoliške protireformacije in se je pred prevzemom županske funkcije že spreobrnil v katoliško vero. Mestna uprava z županom na čelu je že v času prvega obravnavanega obdobja imela svoje prostore v današnji mestni hiši. Kako je bila videti stavba pred barokizacijo, lahko vidimo iz Valvasorjeve upodobitve. Kako je mesto reševalo gospodarska in finančna vprašanja, nam poleg zapisnikov sej ka-

zejo tudi ohranjene računске in davčne knjige ter urbarji. Na razstavi si je mogoče ogledati računsko knjigo iz leta 1581 in urbar iz leta 1620.

Zametki moderne uprave

Drugo obdobje zaznamuje odpravo stare mestne avtonomije in začetke moderne uprave, obsega pa leta od 1785 do 1850. Zapisnik seje mestnega sveta se razlikuje od prejšnjih in je že podoben kasnejšim, kot so jih pisali v času moderne uprave. Iz tega obdobja je predstavljen župan dr. Jožef Potočnik, ki je županoval konec 80. let 18. stoletja. V začetku 19. stoletja, v času Napoleonovih vojn, je bila Ljubljana prestolnica posebne skupine dežel, imenovanih

Ilirske province. Pri razglasih, namenjenih širšemu krogu ljudi, se je vse bolj pojavljala tudi slovenščina. Tako je tudi na okrožnici, ki govori o predpisanim mestnem davku za Ljubljano, tretji stolpec pisan v slovenščini. Po odhodu Francozov je bil vzpostavljen upravno-ekonomski magistrat kot državno politična oblast za mesto. Na čelu magistrata je bil še vedno župan, ki ga je imenoval cesar. Mestna uprava, ki jo je skrajaj v celotnem predmarčnem obdobju vodil župan Janez Nepomuk Hradecky, je svoje lastne pobude razvijala predvsem na gospodarskem področju. Pomembna je bil ustanovitev hranilnice v letu 1820, ki je bila prvi denarni zavod v naših dezelah. Leta

1823 je mestna občina začela voditi knjigo meščanov in častnih meščanov.

Temelji moderne uprave

Leta 1850 je Ljubljana dobila lastni občinski red, ki se je imenoval Zastavna srenjska postava za deželno glavno mesto Ljubljana, in z njim so bili postavljeni temelji moderne mestne uprave. Uprava občinskih zadev je bila poverjena občinskemu odboru, županu z magistratom in okrajnim načelnikom. Prvi župan je bil dr. Matija Burger, ki je 1851 na podlagi tega zakona prisegel pred občinskim odborom. V šestdesetih letih sta si v občinskem odboru že stali nasproti slo-

Vzporedno z razstavo je izšel tudi katalog o njej.



Z osamosvojitvijo leta 1991 je Ljubljana postala glavno mesto Slovenije, novi predsednik skupščine inž. Jože Strgar prvič po vojni ni bil več član komunistične stranke, ampak iz vrst na novo oblikovane koalicije Demos.

In the period when Anton Aškerc was archivist, the library and archive were connected. They also moved together to Auersperg Palace. When the archive returned to premises in the Magistrat in 1953, the library remained in the palace and became an integral part of the Slavic Library. The archive was thus left without the most essential literature and had to establish a library anew. Professional books that supplement the archive material are necessary in the work of archivists and users of the reading room. Initially, the archive wanted to supplement works on Ljubljana history. Rules of the library were adopted in 1958.

The purpose of our library is to supplement the archive collections with suitable publications, to enable staff and users of material to examine the development of archive studies and history, with a stress on the development of Ljubljana and to offer various handbooks and reviews of history and archive studies. Today, our library obtains literature from the field of local history and archive studies. Its collection is supplemented, in addition to purchases, both by donations of the publications of

researchers and with book material that is taken over together with funds. Since 1964, the library has been entered in the Register of Libraries in Slovenia, which is kept by the National and University Library, and in 2008 we also became a passive member of Cobiss. Today, the entire fund of library material is around 26,500 book units.

When units of Historical Archive were created, the units also needed a handy library. Each therefore today has a suitable library with basic professional literature. The stress is on obtaining books relating to the history of the region from which the archive obtains archive material. In 1997, the library had over 22,000 units of library material. The most extensive is the library of the Unit of the Municipal Archive Ljubljana, which today has more than 17,000 units, and similarly the Unit for Gorenjska Kranj is very extensive and rich, with more than 4,000 books.



Library in Ljubljana, 1998 and 2008
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz II/D



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7. Sonja Anži , Uporabniki arhivskega gradiva v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, XVII. posvetovanje Arhivskega društva Slovenije, Koper 1996.
8. Poročila o delu Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana za leta od 1999 do 2007.

Tatjana Šenk

Photos:

- P. 4: Exhibition of Ljubljana documents from the first written sources to liberation, set up in the exhibition hall in Magistrat in 1957.
ZAL, LJU 342, Poz I/B, 29
- P. 18: Storage depot in Ljubljana, 1998
- P. 50: Slovenia and Vienna, exhibition in Cankarjev dom, 1995
- P. 62: The creation of Law in European history - Sergij Vilfan, archivist and legal historian, 2007.
International symposium in the premises of SAZU, organised together with the Legal Faculty and the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts



Unit for the Ljubljana Region, 2009

Unit for Gorenjska Kranj, 2009



Unit in Škofja Loka, 2009



Unit for Dolenjska
and Bela krajina Novo mesto, 2009



Unit in Idrija, 2009



Employees of Historical Archive Ljubljana

1898-2009

No.	Name and surname	Employed from	Employed to	Position
1	Anton AŠKERC	7. 6. 1898	10. 6. 1912	archivist
2	Oton ŽUPANČIČ	7. 1. 1913	1921	archivist
3	Manica KOMAN	1921	1. 3. 1941	librarian and archivist
4	dr. Vladislav FABJANČIČ	1. 5. 1923	januar 1936	
		1. 3. 1933	17. 6. 1950	senior archivist
5	Lojze SLANOVEC	1. 3. 1933	31. 8. 1935	archivist
6	Boris WIDER	1. 12. 1933	21. 7. 1935	
		15. 6. 1934	5. 5. 1956	office clerk
7	Vasilij MELIK	1945	1947	archivist
8	Tatjana PIRKMAIER	1. 9. 1947	14. 11. 1980	librarian
9	dr. Jože ŠORN	1. 1. 1948	1. 6. 1964	senior archivist
10	Ivan BRCAR	1. 9. 1948	28. 11. 1974	archive clerk
11	Traute SEŽUN	1. 1. 1949	1. 1. 1984	archive professional associate
12	dr. Vlado VALENIČ	1. 9. 1950	24. 1. 1974	archive consultant
13	dr. Božo OTOREPEC	15. 9. 1950	26. 11. 1971	senior archivist
14	Modest GOLIA	25. 10. 1950	1. 8. 1952	scientific associate
15	dr. Sergij VILFAN	1. 12. 1950	31. 1. 1972	archive consultant director
16	Ludvik ROPIČ	1. 10. 1951	30. 4. 1954	senior administrative clerk
17	Milan MILAČ	1. 10. 1952	6. 10. 1966	archive clerk
18	Albina BRCAR	17. 8. 1953	31. 5. 1959	cleaner
19	Štefka VOLKAR	1. 8. 1954	31. 7. 1956	office clerk
20	Martina GOŠEK	12. 10. 1954	20. 6. 1988	cleaner
21	Igor VRIŠER	1. 11. 1954	31. 10. 1955	archivist
22	Dragica MLAKAR	13. 12. 1954	31. 8. 1956	archive assistant
23	Marija LAH	1. 3. 1955	22. 1. 1958	archivist
24	Ana KAMBIČ	1. 2. 1957	30. 6. 1993	archive professional associate
25	Angela GANONI	1. 10. 1957	31. 12. 1965	assistant office clerk
26	Eva SCAGNETTI	28. 10. 1957	31. 7. 1961	archive assistant
27	Juša VAVKEN	1. 8. 1958	30. 6. 1963	archivist
28	Janez VELKAVRH	1. 5. 1965	14. 2. 1969	secretary
29	Majda KUNAVER	1. 5. 1966	1. 10. 1988	secretary
30	dr. France ŠTUKL	1. 9. 1967	31. 5. 2002	archive consultant
31	Boris ŽITEK	13. 10. 1968	6. 10. 1976	archive clerk
32	Aljoša LOGAR	21. 6. 1971	13. 4. 1978	courier-treasurer
33	Igor LUKEŽ	21. 6. 1971	31. 8. 1973	archive clerk
34	Marjeta PELHAN	1. 1. 1972	31. 8. 1972	archive clerk
35	dr. Jože ŽONTAR	1. 2. 1972	31. 3. 1992	archive consultant director

No.	Name and surname	Employed from	Employed to	Position
36	dr. Marjan DRNOVŠEK	1. 2. 1972	14. 2. 1988	archivist
37	mag. Janez KOPAČ	1. 2. 1972		archive consultant
			director (1992-1999)	
38	Zorka SKRABL	1. 3. 1972	31. 7. 2008	archive consultant
39	Francka RAJNAR	1. 4. 1972	31. 8. 1975	cleaner, caretaker
40	Mija MRAVLJA	1. 10. 1972		freelance archive technician
41	Andrej ČERNILOGAR	1. 11. 1972	1. 11. 1989	archive professional associate
42	Rado VODENIK	16. 4. 1973	30. 9. 1987	freelance archive technician
		1. 7. 1993		
43	Mihaela KNEZ	16. 8. 1973		accountant
44	Janez TEHOVNIK	1. 9. 1973	8. 9. 1974	archivist
45	Davorin KUGLER	1. 10. 1973	23. 5. 1986	archive technician
46	Vladimir ŽUMER	1. 10. 1973	1. 9. 1986	archivist
47	Lili OFAK	1. 2. 1974	31. 1. 1977	microfilm technician
48	Darinka DRNOVŠEK	1. 10. 1974	31. 7. 1978	archivist
49	Tone MAJCEN	1. 1. 1975	5. 9. 2008	freelance archive technician
50	Tatjana PAVLI	1. 1. 1975		archive professional associate
51	Zdravko KOVAČIČ	11. 8. 1975	14. 2. 1982	archive clerk
52	Dragica ŠETINA	15. 9. 1975	24. 12. 1977	cashier-bookkeeper
53	Mirko JANKOVEC	1. 1. 1977	8. 9. 1977	archive assistant
54	Andrej DEŽMAN	1. 1. 1977	15. 2. 1978	archive professional associate
55	Darinka MLADENVIČ	1. 5. 1977	31. 7. 1999	microfilm technician
56	Milan BIZJAK	14. 11. 1977	30. 9. 1993	archive technician
57	Bojana KUNILO	16. 1. 1978	10. 2. 1979	cashier-bookkeeper
58	Marko POLENŠEK	1. 5. 1978	16. 3. 2009	archive consultant
59	Marjan RAVNIK	1. 7. 1978	8. 12. 2003	courier, maintenance
60	Miran KAFOL	1. 11. 1978	31. 12. 1981	archivist
61	Borut GREGORIČ	15. 12. 1978		freelance archive technician
62	Ana ZALETELJ	1. 9. 1979	31. 1. 1987	secretary
63	Ljiljana ŠUŠTAR	16. 3. 1980		archive consultant
64	Dušan BAHUN	1. 12. 1980		archive consultant
65	Đurđa ZANKI	21. 5. 1981	23. 4. 2003	office clerk
66	Vincencij DEMŠAR	1. 7. 1981	30. 6. 1990	archivist
67	Boris ROZMAN	15. 3. 1982	9. 1. 1994	archivist
68	dr. Branko ŠUŠTAR	15. 2. 1982	31. 12. 1987	archivist

No.	Name and surname	Employed from	Employed to	Position
69	mag. Žarko BIZJAK	15. 5. 1984		archive consultant
70	Marjeta MATIJEVIČ	1. 9. 1986		archive consultant
71	Marjan PENCA	1. 9. 1986		archive technician
72	Marija KOS	1. 11. 1986		archive consultant
73	Jože PODPEČNIK	16. 2. 1987	15. 11. 1987	archivist
74	Magda ZELNIK	16. 3. 1987	31. 5. 1995	secretary
75	Judita ŠEGA	15. 8. 1987		archive consultant
76	Franc BRUNŠEK	15. 10. 1987		freelance archive technician
77	Srečko F. ROJEC	16. 11. 1987	23. 5. 2000	archive technician
78	Žiga ŽELEZNIK	1. 1. 1988		archive consultant
79	Tatjana ŠENK	1. 2. 1988		archive consultant
80	Jožica BRICELJ	16. 5. 1988	30. 3. 1992	cleaner
81	Nina ZUPANČIČ	1. 9. 1988	31. 3. 1992	archivist
82	Marija ŠPILJAK	1. 10. 1988		archive technician
83	mag. Sonja ANŽIČ	17. 10. 1988		archive consultant
84	Jože SUHADOLNIK	1. 9. 1988		archive consultant
85	Mojca FERLE	5. 7. 1989	30. 11. 1989	trainee
86	Mira HODNIK	2. 11. 1989		archive consultant
87	Janez PIRC	4. 12. 1989		archive consultant
88	dr. Dragan MATIČ	11. 9. 1990	14. 10. 1999	archivist
89	Nataša BUDNA KODRIČ	15. 3. 1992		director
90	Marjana KOS	15. 2. 1993		archive consultant
91	Janja GRGIČ	1. 4. 1993		cleaner
92	Janez BREGAR	13. 11. 1993		archive technician
93	Janez ŠPENDAL	4. 1. 1994	19. 2. 1994	archive clerk
94	Uroš SNOJ	1. 6. 1994		archive clerk
95	dr. Gorazd STARIHA	1. 7. 1994	28. 2. 1995	
		1. 4. 1997		archive consultant
96	Jožica HABJAN	2. 10. 1995	31. 10. 1996	archivist
97	Barbara PEŠAK MIKEC	3. 6. 1996		archive consultant
98	Andrej RADŠEL	2. 9. 1996	31. 12. 1997	secretary
99	Jože SETNIKAR	1. 3. 1998		archive clerk
100	mag. Branko KOZINA	1. 5. 1999		archive consultant director 1999-2004
101	Tatjana RODOŠEK	1. 9. 1999	31. 10. 2007	microfilm technician
102	Jakob MASTEN	17. 7. 2000	14. 3. 2005	archive technician
103	dr. Damjan HANČIČ	1. 8. 2000	9. 10. 2005	archivist
104	Barbara ŽIŽMOND	5. 9. 2000	4. 1. 2002	archivist
105	Andreja PETERLIN	1. 4. 2001	31. 3. 2002	trainee

No.	Name and surname	Employed from	Employed to	Position
106	Špela ERŽEN PODLIPNIK	1. 9. 2002		archivist
107	Bojana VOLONTAR ZUPAN	1. 9. 2003		business secretary
108	Matjaž ŠPAROVEC	1. 10. 2004		archive technician
109	Damjan ŠPAROVEC	16. 5. 2005	16. 5. 2006	archive clerk
110	Marko MIHOVEC	1. 7. 2006		archive technician
111	Tina ARH	16. 11. 2007		documentalist
112	Polona ROBLEK	1. 11. 2004	13. 2. 2008	archivist
113	Borut BATAGELJ	4. 1. 2005	10. 2. 2005	trainee
114	Barbara ŽABOTA	1. 8. 2005		archivist
115	Biserka KAPO KUKMAN	1. 1. 2007	31. 3. 2008	librarian
116	Nika URLEP	14. 5. 2007 6. 10. 2008		office clerk
117	Darja LEKIČ	1. 4. 2008	30. 9. 2008	office clerk
118	Mitja SADEK	1. 9. 2008		archivist
119	Marko KEBE	1. 12. 2008		archive clerk
120	Iztok HOTKO	1. 6. 2009		trainee
121	Jakob POLENŠEK	15. 6. 2009		trainee



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