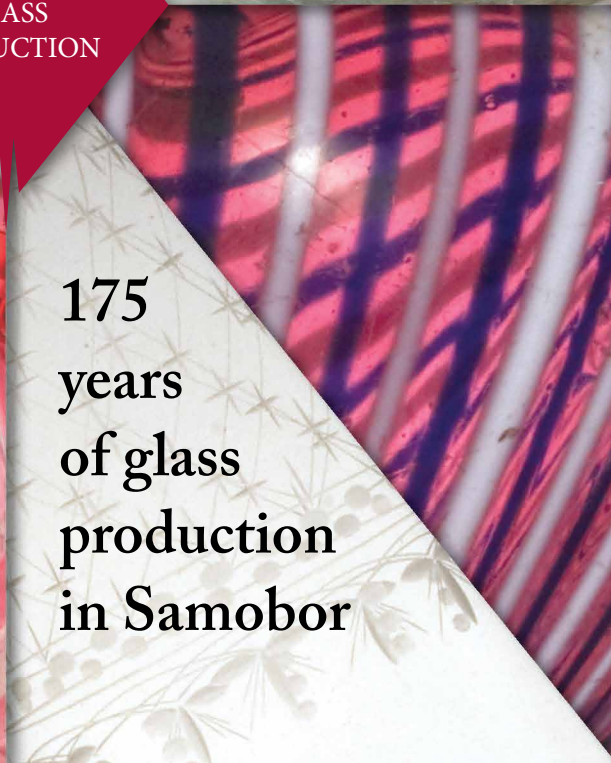
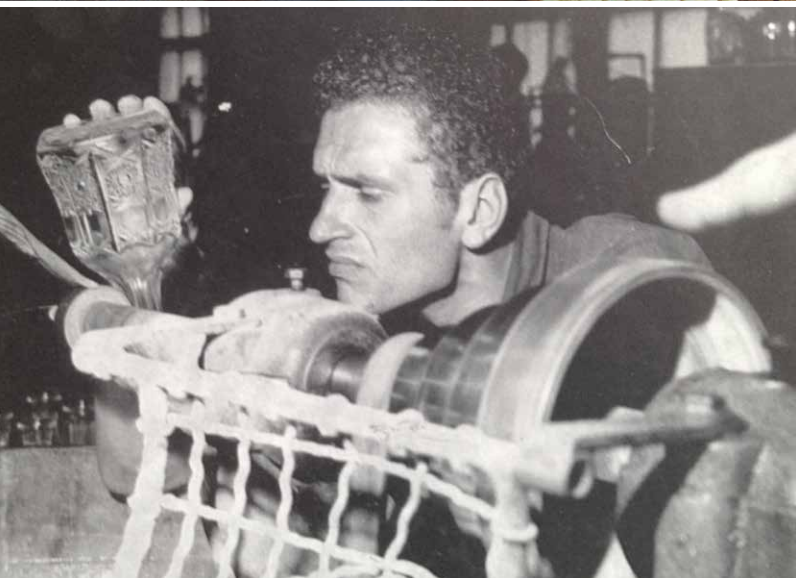


**175**  
**godina**  
**samoborskog**  
**staklarstva**

**STAKLARSTVO**  
**GLASS**  
**PRODUCTION**



**175**  
**years**  
**of glass**  
**production**  
**in Samobor**





## *175 godina samoborskog staklarstva*

Staklarstvo u samoborskom kraju ima stoljetnu tradiciju. Pojava prvih staklenih proizvoda na ovom području seže u starije željezno doba, 9. – 5. st. pr. Kr., kada se staklarstvo formiralo kao novi zanat. Izrađuju se perle raznih boja i oblika, među kojima su najzastupljenija plava, zelena, žuta i bijela zrna.

Prema zapisima Ivce Sudnika u kasnijem srednjem vijeku stakleni su predmeti bili vrlo skupocjeni te su ih mogli nabavljati samo bogati feudalci, a početkom 19. stoljeća, u vrijeme francuske okupacije Samobora, na staklene se prozore na kućama morao plaćati porez. Zbog visoke cijene stakla te poreza, obični su građani koristili posude od gline i kositra, a prozorska su se okna prekrivala životinjskim kožama i mjehurima, oslobođenim od plaćanja poreza.

## *175 years of glass production in Samobor*

Glass production has centuries-long tradition in the Samobor region. The first glass products in this region date from the Early Iron Age, i.e. 9th-5th century BC, the period in which glass production was established as a new craft. At that time, glassware referred to production of beads of various shapes and colours, blue, green, yellow and white being the most common.

According to the works of Ivica Sudnik, in the Late Middle Ages glass products were very expensive and only rich feudal lords could afford them, while at the beginning of the 19th century, during the French occupation of Samobor, glass house windows were taxed. Due to the high price of glass and the named tax, common citizens used dishes made of clay and tin, and covered window panes with animal hide and bladder, which were exempt from taxation.



*Nakladnik: Turistička zajednica grada Samobora*

*Za nakladnika: Zdravka Škugor Ferdebar, Tekst pripremila: Ivana Kokot*

*Fotografije: Samoborski muzej, Kristal Tuk, Grafičko oblikovanje: Studio Imago*

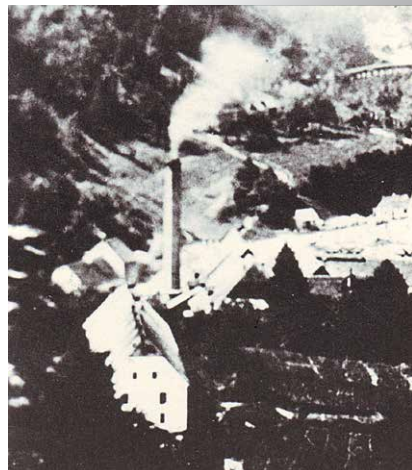
*Tiskara: Offset tisak, Naklada: 1000 kom, Samobor, 2014., 1. izdanje*

## *Prva tvornica stakla u Osretku*

Jedna od prvih staklana na prostoru današnje Hrvatske svečano je otvorena upravo u Samoboru, na posjedu barunice Vilhelmine Kulmer u Osretku, 12. ožujka 1839. godine. Prvi majstori bili su iz Karlovič Vary, a staklana je imala 11 zidanih zgrada. U početku je tvornica s mnogo poleta proizvodila staklene predmete namijenjene pretežno dnevnoj kućnoj upotrebi: čaše i boce raznih oblika, cjeline za veći broj osoba, tanjuriće, zdjelice, svjetiljke i sjenila. Naročito su cijenjene bile čaše za dobrodošlicu („bilikumi“), raznih oblika i veličina, bogato ukrašene bojama i brušenjem, često u obliku kubure, čizmice, pokala, bačvice ili vrča, dok su u novije vrijeme vrlo popularni lončići s natpisom: „Sanoborci piju vino z lonci“.

Već 1847. vlasnica je uslijed velikih dugova tvornicu morala prodati mariborskom trgovcu Franji Paanu, a ovaj je iz istih razloga preprodaje bečkom staklaru Ignacu Hafenbradlu, 1850. godine. Tvornica je tada imala jednu peć s osam lonaca za brušeno staklo i dva lonca za prozorsko staklo, s ukupnom godišnjom proizvodnjom od 3000 centi stakla. Sirovine je tvornica jednim dijelom dobila iz okolice Samobora, dok je drugi dio stizao iz Štajerske, Češke, Ugarske i Engleske. U Hrvatskoj se prodavalo 3/8 proizvoda, a najveći dio odlazio je preko Trsta u Italiju, Tursku, Grčku, Španjolsku, Afriku i Ameriku. Polovica ukupne proizvodnje bilo je nebrušeno staklo, četvrtina brušeno staklo, a druga četvrtina obojano, polaćeno i kristalno staklo.

Na Prvoj gospodarskoj izložbi u Zagrebu 1864. godine Hafenbradl izlaže čak 22 proizvoda.





## *The first glass factory in Osredek*

One of the first glass factories at the territory of present-day Croatia was opened in Samobor at the estate of baroness Vilhelmina Kulmer in the village of Osredek on 12 March 1839. The first glass masters were from Karlovy Vary and the glass factory premises used to include 11 buildings. In the beginning, the glass factory produced glass products for daily household use: glasses and bottles of different shapes, sets, saucers, bowls, lamps and shades. At that time, there was a great demand for welcome glasses, the so-called bilikum in various shapes and sizes, elaborately decorated with colours and by cutting, often shaped as holsters, boots, cups, barrels and jugs, while in more recent times the pots with the text: „Sanaborci piju vino z lonci“ (People from Samobor drink wine from pots) have become very popular.

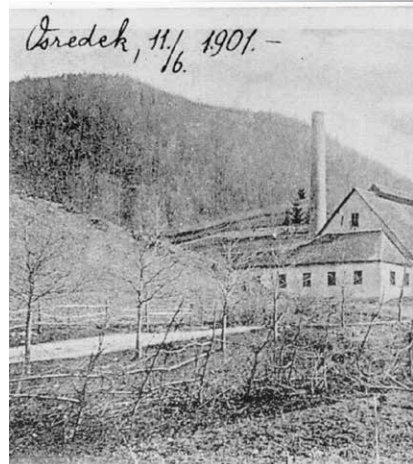
Already in 1847, the owner had to sell the factory due to debts to the merchant from Maribor Franjo Paan, who sold it for the same reason to the glass master from Vienna Ignac Hafenbradl in 1850. At that time, the glass factory had one furnace with eight pots for crystal and two for window glass with the total annual production of glass worth 3000 cents. Raw material used to be supplied to the factory from the surroundings of Samobor, as well as from Styria, the Czech Republic, Hungary and England. Three eighths of the products used to be sold in Croatia, while most of it used to be sent to Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Africa and America via Trieste. A half of the total production was uncut glass, one fourth crystal and one fourth painted, gilded and crystal glass. At the First Industrial Exhibition in Zagreb in 1864, Hafenbradl exhibited 22 products.



## „Karolina“ u Grdanjcima

1869. godine novi vlasnici postaju Maksimilijan Gamilšek i Lavoslav Dinghofer, koji proširuju proizvodnju te se uz prodavaonicu na Jelačić placu otvaraju i nove, u Rijeci, Sisku i Karlovcu. 6. listopada 1872. godine na nalazištu ugljena u Grdanjcima otvara se podružnica tvornice, nova „Glažuta“ nazvana „Karolina“, po Gamilšekovoj kćeri. Staklana je imala 10 majstora staklopuhača, 4 brusača i 150 radnika.

Značajan uspjeh tvornica je postigla na velikoj izložbi u Trstu 1882. godine, gdje dobiva zlatnu kolajnu za izvrsno brušeno i bijelo staklo, a vlasnik Gamilšek od cara Franje Josipa dobiva i Zlatni križ za zasluge. Tih je godina tvornica postala privlačno turističko izletište koje su posjećivali domaći i strani izletnici radi kupnje skopocjenih staklarskih proizvoda, uz bogate nagrade majstorima koji su pred posjetiteljima izrađivali razne staklene uspomene. 1891. tvornica izlaže svoje proizvode u vlastitom paviljonu na jubilarnoj izložbi Gospodarskog društva u Zagrebu, a 1897. osniva i vlastitu pučku školu u Osretku, za djecu svojih radnika i službenika. Tijekom godina staklana je mijenjala vlasnike i proizvodni program, imala poslovne uspone i padove. Ubrzo ponestaje sirovina za proizvodnju stakla, šume Samoborskog gorja i Žumberka su posječene, a drvo iz udaljenih mjesta skupo se plaćalo. Drveni ugljen kod „Karoline“ nije bio dobar te tvornica više nije mogla izdržati konkurenciju češkog i bečkog stakla, tako da je 1904. proizvodnja potpuno prestala, a većina stručnjaka preselila se u novu tvornicu stakla u Hrastniku, kod Trbovlja.





## *“Karolina” in Grdanjci*

In 1869, Maksimilijan Gamilšek and Lavoslav Dinghofer became new owners and expanded production. In addition to the shop at the main square Jelačić plac they opened new shops in Rijeka, Sisak and Karlovac. On 6 October 1872, the new factory premises at the coalfield in Grdanjci opened. The glass factory (locally called “glažuta”) was named “Karolina” after Maksimilijan Gamilšek’s daughter. The glass factory employed 10 glass blowers, 4 cutters and 150 workers.

The factory achieved significant success at the Industrial Exhibition in Trieste in 1882, where it was awarded a golden medal for crystal and white glass, while the owner Gamilšek was awarded the Golden Merit Cross from the Emperor Franz Josef. At that time, the factory became an attractive tourist site and used to be visited by local and foreign tourists coming to buy expensive glassware, awarding glass masters who produced various glass souvenirs before visitors’ very eyes. In 1891, the factory exhibited its products in its own pavilion at the jubilee exhibition of the Economic Association in Zagreb, and in 1897 it founded its own primary school in Osredek for children of its workers and clerks. During years, the factory changed owners and its production portfolio, and had its ups and downs. Soon, raw material resources for glass production ran out, forests of Samobor and Žumberak hills were cut down and the wood from distant locations was expensive. Charcoal near “Karolina” was not satisfactory and the factory could no longer keep up with the competition of Czech and Viennese glass, and consequently in 1904 the production stopped altogether. Most glass masters moved to the new glass factory in Hrastnik near Trbovlje in Slovenia.



## *Tvornica „Kristal“*

Karolina u Grdanjcima, pa Kubičekova Kristalerija, imale su više obilježje zanatskih radionica obzirom na činjenicu da su radile s više-manje nezaokruženim tehnološkim procesom. Poslije II. svjetskog rata grupa samoborskih entuzijasta, prvenstveno radnika staklobrusača, zbog nedostatka sirovine za brušenje stakla vlastitim radom kreću u izgradnju pogona za topljenje stakla na zemljištu stare gipsarne u Rudarskoj dragi. Entuzijazam se isplatio, sagrađena je 4-lončana peć, prvo staklo poteklo je 12. svibnja 1951. godine, a službeno otvorenje bilo je 6 dana kasnije. Time su udareni temelji tvornice stakla Kristal, sa skromnim asortimanom proizvoda: cilindri za petrolejke, čaše, kaleži, boce, pehari i slično. Kristal ubrzo izrasta u veliku firmu. Osim tržišta bivše Jugoslavije, proizvodi Kristala uspješno su se plasirali i na zahtjevna tržišta zapadne Europe (Zapadna Njemačka, Velika Britanija, Švicarska, Italija...) i SAD-a, a u jednom razdoblju i na tržište SSSR-a. Najveći uspjeh Kristala svakako je ulazak na američko tržište i znatan plasman olovnog kristalnog stakla na to tržište.







## *Factory “Kristal”*

Karolina in Grdanjci and crystal craft Kubičekova Kristalerija had characteristics of craftsmen workshops since they had more or less incomplete technological processes. After the Second World War, a group of enthusiasts from Samobor, primarily glass cutters, due to the lack of raw material, started building a new glass melting factory at the plot of the old plaster mine in Rudarska draga. Their enthusiasm paid off, a four pot furnace was built and the first glass was melted on 12 May 1951, followed by an official opening six days later. This is considered to be the beginning of the glass factory Kristal with a narrow range of products: paraffin lamps cylinders, glasses, goblets, bottles, cups and similar. Kristal soon grew into a large company. Products of the factory Kristal successfully entered not only the former Yugoslavia market but also demanding Western European markets (West Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy etc.) as well as the USA market, and at a certain point in time the USSR market. The most significant achievement of the factory Kristal is certainly the entry into the American market and marketing of lead crystal there.



## *Kristalni proizvodi danas*

Dio tradicije proizvodnje kristala danas nastavlja manufakturna radionica „Kristal Tuk“, koja već 20 godina zadivljuje svijet svojim visokim umijećem ručnog brušenja od razigranih čipki do čistih ozbiljnih linija i modernog dizajna. Iskusne ruke puhača i brusača samoborskim proizvodima od stakla daju onu plemenitost koju stroj ne može. Brojni oblici i uzorci rezultat su kreativnog rada majstora i svih onih koji u proizvodnim fazama dodaju proizvodu konačnu formu i sjaj.

U kulturno povijesnoj zbirci Samoborskog muzeja čuva se preko 300 komada stakla tvornice Osredek, izrađenih od bezbojnog, tamno plavog, zelenog, crvenog, mliječno-bijelog stakla, te stakla izrađenih raznim tehnikama s motivima cvijeća ili geometrijskih motiva. Naročito su lijepi „bilikumi“, čaše s natpisima za razne prigode, boce, tanjuri, zdjelice, podnosi, svijećnjaci, vazice, te predmeti za slatkiše u obliku kokoši...

Područje stare „Glažute“ i doline potoka Bregane danas je turističko područje koje posjećuju planinari, lovci, ribolovci i automobilisti koji u svježem zraku i gustim šumama nalaze zabavu, odmor i rekreaciju. Na mjestu nekadašnjih tvorničkih postrojenja nalaze se zelene livade na kojima se jedva naziru ostaci zidina tvornice, čije je kamenje rasprodano stanovnicima s područja široke okolice.

### IZVOR:

1. Zbornik Ivica Sudnika povodom 100. godišnjice rođenja, Samoborski muzej, 2010.
2. 150 godina staklarstva u Samoboru, Samoborski muzej, svibanj 1989.





### *Punuda samoborskog kristala Samobor crystal offer*

KRISTAL TUK, Langova 63, Samobor  
tel. +385 (0)1 336 71 01  
[www.kristalsamobor.com](http://www.kristalsamobor.com)  
[info@kristalsamobor.com](mailto:info@kristalsamobor.com)

Ponuda: ručna obrada kristalnih  
artikala, graviranje, prezentacije  
proizvodnje kristala

Offer: hand processing of crystal  
products, engraving, crystal  
production presentation

## *Crystal products today*

A part of the described crystal production tradition is nowadays still maintained by the workshop “Kristal Tuk”, which for the last 20 years has been impressing the world with its high-quality manually cut glass with motives ranging from elaborate lace patterns to clear lines and modern design. Handiwork of glass blowers and cutters gives Samobor glass products the elegance that machines can not ensure. Numerous shapes and patterns are the result of creative work of masters and all the others involved in different production phases giving each product its final form and brilliance.

The cultural-historical collection of the Samobor Museum houses more than 300 glass items from the factory Osredek, made of colourless, dark blue, green, red and milk white glass, and glass decorated with motives of flowers and geometrical shapes using different techniques. Welcome glasses, the so-called bilikum, glasses for various occasions, bottles, saucers, bowls, trays, candle holders, vases, and hen-shaped candy dishes carry particular beauty.

The area of the old glass factory, the so-called glažuta, and the valley of the stream of Bregana is nowadays the area visited by hikers, hunters, fishermen as well as visitors coming by car to enjoy fresh air and find entertainment, relaxation and recreation in thick woods. At the location of the former factory facilities, there are green meadows with the remains of the factory walls hardly visible, since the building stones used to make walls were sold to the inhabitants of the wider local area.

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- 1) Zbornik Ivce Sudnika povodom 100. godišnjice rođenja / Texts collected in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ivca Sudnik /, Samoborski muzej, 2010.
- 2) 150 godina staklarstva u Samoboru / 150 years of glass production in Samobor /, Samoborski muzej, May 1989.



Samoborski muzej

HRVATSKA



grad  
Samobor

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