

1.03 Kratki znanstveni prispevek

UDK 338.45(497.4Šoštanj)"1906/1921"
929Haebler K. E.

Prejeto: 12. 12. 2016

**Rok Poles**univ. dipl. inž. arhitekture, Berivka, d. o. o., Goriška cesta 13a, SI-3320 Velenje
e-pošta: info@berivka.si

O možu z brki, ki je iskal kočijaža brez brkov

Drobci o baronu Haeblerju, graščaku z Gutenbüchla, in njegovi skrivnostni soprogi

IZVLEČEK

Karl Emil baron Haebler in njegova žena Marie Luise, roj. Suttner, sta bila med letoma 1906 in 1921 lastnika dvorca Gutenbüchel (Marof, Ravne pri Šoštanju). Članek obravnava to šoštanjsko obdobje po objavah v časopisih. Baron, lastnik največjih steklarn in bombažne predilnice na Poljskem, je bil častni meščan in dobrotnik Šoštanja, danes pa je povsem pozabljen.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Haebler, Suttner, Gutenbüchel, Šoštanj, industrija

ABSTRACT

*ABOUT A MOUSTACHED MAN IN SEARCH OF A COACHMAN WITHOUT A MOUSTACHE.
FRAGMENTS ABOUT BARON HAEBLER, THE MASTER OF GUTENBÜCHL, AND HIS
MYSTERIOUS WIFE*

Baron Karl Emil Haebler and Baroness Marie Luise, née Suttner, were the masters of the Gutenbüchel Mansion (Marof, Ravne pri Šoštanju) between 1906 and 1921. The paper describes this part Šoštanj's history by drawing on newspaper reports. The baron, now completely forgotten, was the owner of the biggest glassworks and cotton mill in Poland, as well as an honorary citizen and a benefactor of Šoštanj.

KEY WORDS

Haebler, Suttner, Gutenbüchel, Šoštanj, industry

VIRI IN LITERATURA

ARHIVSKI VIRI

ZAC – Zgodovinski arhiv Celje

SI_ZAC 0621, Okrajno sodišče Šoštanj, zbirka listin (ZL)

LITERATURA

Aplinc, Miran: Dvorec Gutenbichl, Marof. *List, revija za kulturna in druga vprašanja občine Šoštanj in širše*, leto 20, št. 16/17. Zavod za kulturo Šoštanj, Šoštanj 2015, str. 35.

Genealogisches Handbuch des Adels. Limburg a. d. Lahn, Starke, C.A.: 1978.

Davis, Anita Price in Marla J. Selvidge: *Women Nobel Peace Prize winners*, McFarland & Company, Inc., 2016, str. 38, po: https://books.google.si/books?id=m3EhCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=baron+haebler&source=bl&ots=7Ph6rqqKrc&sig=TmtLOCbqzCHLR49577mxhs5tszA&hl=sl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi86_Ck_07JAHUG6RQKHbMEApkQ6AEIQDAG#v=onepage&q=baron%20haebler&f=false

Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon 1815–1950 Online-Edition, geslo Suttner, Arthur Gundaccar Frh. von.

Stopar, Ivan: Grajske stavbe v Šaleški dolini. *Naš čas*, 8. 8. 1982, str. 10.

ČASOPISI

Cillier Zeitung, 1919.

Deutsche Wacht, 1906, 1907, 1911–1915, 1917.

Domovina, mesečna priloga »Slovenski Tehnik«, 1906.

Fremden-Blatt, 1914.

Grazer Tagblatt, 1906, 1907, 1911–1917.

Grazer Volksblatt, 1906.

Jugoslavija, 1919.

Marburger Zeitung, 1907, 1914, 1917.

Narodni list, 1911, 1913.

Neue Freie Presse, 1906, 1907, 1914, 1915.

Neues Wiener Journal, 1915.

(Neuigkeits) Welt Blatt, 1906, 1914.

Nova doba, 1919.

Österreichische Forst-Zeitung, 1914.

Reichspost, 1915.

Slovenec, 1914, 1919.

Slovenski gospodar, 1908.

Slovenski narod, 1913, 1919.

Štajerc, 1911, 1913, 1914.

Wiener Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung, 1914.

Wiener Salonblatt, 1925.

Wiener Zeitung, 1915.



SUMMARY

About a moustached man in search of a coachman without a moustache. Fragments about Baron Haebler, the master of Gutenbüchl, and his mysterious wife

Baron Karl Emil Haebler and Marie Luise, née Baroness Suttner, were the masters of the Gutenbüchel Mansion (Marof, Ravne pri Šoštanju) between 1906 and 1921. The baron, now completely forgotten, was the owner of the biggest glassworks and cotton mill in Poland, as well as an honorary citizen and a benefactor of Šoštanj. According to newspaper reports, he bought the mansion at a court-ordered auction, first changed the furnaces and then searched for new staff—with strict conditions, under which, for instance, men were not allowed to have a moustache (even though he himself was a moustached man). Newspaper reports also reveal who benefited from the baronial couple's donations: the poor, a school, a kindergarten, a fire brigade, a singing society, the city poorhouse, the Red Cross, the children's health resort, just to name a few. As a token of gratitude, the inhabitants of Šoštanj honoured Baron and Baroness Haebler by organising a procession with torches and a cannonade in 1912 and, in 1914, the city of Šoštanj conferred on Karl Emil the title of honorary citizen. The baron's wife, who was eighteen years his junior, was an Austrian writer, translator, and novelist. Her aunt was Bertha Baroness Suttner, the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Baron and Baroness Haebler moved from Šoštanj to Messancy, Belgium, to the Haebler Mansion (also known as the Tesch or Hortensia Mansion).