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Kranjska industrijska družba in Tržič

IZVLEČEK

V prispevku so predstavljene tržiške gozdne posesti in fužine med letoma 1873 in 1891, ko je bila njihova lastnica Kranjska industrijska družba. Fužine so bile leta 1873 v slabem stanju. Kranjska industrijska družba se je za njihov nakup odločila predvsem zaradi obsežnih gozdnih posestev. Za svojo metalurško proizvodnjo je potrebovala velike količine oglja. Ko je na Jesenicah zgradila moderne jeklarske obrate, se je potreba po oglju zmanjšala. Zaradi tega se je odločila prodati gozdove. Leta 1891 je tržiške gozdove prodala baronu Juliju Bornu.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Tržič, fužinarstvo, 19. stoletje, Kranjska industrijska družba, Born

ABSTRACT

CARNIOLAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY AND TRŽIČ

The paper presents the forest property and ironworks in Tržič between 1873 and 1891, when they belonged to the Carniolan Industrial Company. In 1873, the ironworks were in poor condition. The reason why the Carniolan Industrial Company bought them was the extensive forest property because it required huge quantities of charcoal for its metallurgical production. When the company built modern steelworks plants in Jesenice, it needed less charcoal and decided to sell the forests. In 1891, the Tržič forest property was bought by Baron Julius Born.

KEY WORDS

Tržič, ironmaking industry, nineteenth century, Carniolan Industrial Company, baron Born

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S U M M A R Y

Carniolan Industrial Company and Tržič

The Carniolan Industrial Company was founded in 1869. It merged and modernised Upper Carniolan iron foundry plants. In 1873, the company acquired extensive Tržič forests and iron foundries in Tržič and at Slap pri Tržiču. The ironworks were in poor condition. The reason why the company bought them was the extensive forest property. In the 1880s, the ironworks were bought by Barbara Ahačič, Charles Moline, and Edmund Glanzmann. In the former ironworks, they established new factories. Barbara's son Franc Ahačič built the tools factory. Charles Moline established a white paperboard factory. Edmund Glanzmann built the spinning and weaving factory.

Forests were primarily needed for the production of charcoal, which was used as fuel in smithies, puddling mills, and blast furnaces. The Carniolan Industrial Company's metallurgic production required about 80,000 m³ of charcoal annually.

A Forest Office was founded at Javornik to manage the forest properties. The office, located on the ground floor of the former Zois Manor, was headed by the forest superior manager, and with the forest managers in Bohinjska Bela, Bohinjska Bistrica, Tržič, and Spodnje Gorje as his subordinates. The forest managers teams were composed of foresters, master sawyers, hunters, as well as forest and fish keepers. The forest managers team of Tržič was based in a house near the sawmill at Bistrica pri Tržiču. The Carniolan Industrial Company had sawmills at Jelendol, Tržič, and Bistrica pri Tržiču. Most of these were small sawmills, employing between two and six workers. They had two blades and one circular saw.

When the Siemens-Martin steelworks were built in Jesenice, where the furnaces were heated by coal, blast furnaces were gradually closing down and the need for charcoal decreased sharply. The Tržič forests were sold to the German businessman, baron Julius Born.