

Nový Svět Glass Factory in Harrachov represented the best of what was achieved in the field of refined glass production in the first half of the 19th century, not only in the technological arena, but also in the artistic one. Absolutely key in achieving these extraordinary results lies within the personality of Johann Pohl, who had ran the glass factory between 1808-1850. Pohl was not just an expert in the area of glass technology, but he was also an extraordinary administrator and economist. And he showed the same talent as a glass refiner. His exceptional artistic sensibility helped him precisely to figure out the exact proportion, tectonics and refinement of the manufactured products. Of the technological innovations that the glass factory introduced during this period, the most important was the melting of ceramic incrustations into the glass. The factory was already able to handle this perfectly by the end of the 1820s, making it the equal of the French and English glass producers of the time. At the same time, the production of colored glass prevailed over clear glass, because it better served the aesthetic demands of customers, or rather, of buyers and merchants. The Harrachov Glass Factory was among the leaders in this field in Central Europe, as its range of colored molten glasses was respectable. It included, besides black and red hyaliths, different types of opaque and transparent molten glass resembling gemstones and precious minerals, as their names implied: Chrysopras Glass, Topaz Glass, etc. Count Harrach's glass factory also produced ruby glass and above all the so-called rosé glass. In addition, they produced a variety of colored appliques.

The glassworks of Nový Svět achieved the same outstanding results in the sphere of glass refinement – dominated by glass cutting during the whole first half of the 19th century. Primarily it is necessary to mention the gravel cutting (also called diamond cutting). This type of cutting has basically become a leitmotif of that period of time. There were innumerable varieties of it, from the relatively simple four-cornered shape to the complicated configurations of the 1830s.