



# The Beer Stein Magazine

# PR SIT



VOL. 2, No. 66

Stein Collectors International

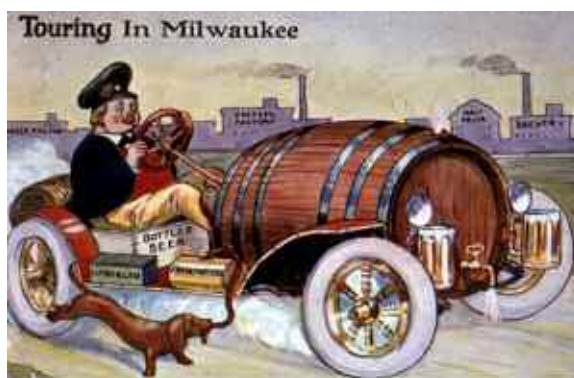
June 2008

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by George Schamberger



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**The Midwest Mini-Convention**  
Chicago-Milwaukee Area, October 10-12



**Another Installment of**  
**Photos From the Road**  
by Ron Fox

**Mettlach and Mettlach(?) PUG Steins**  
by Keith Lyle



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## President's Message

from Phil Masenheimer

To date we have 81 members registered for this year's convention in Bad Schussenried. A small group, but an opportunity for which the Big Bad Wolf had the right outlook: "all the better to get to know you." The post-convention tour is full and late registration members will be assigned to a waiting list - on a first come, first served status. Definitely one of the tour highlights will be the garden party at the home of Beatrix Adler's parents.

Closing in fast on the gaiety of the convention are the ominous thunderclouds of several pressing issues. Ron Fox's outstanding service as editor of Prosit will come to an end in 2009 after six years in office. And Walt Vogdes has served eight years as webmaster, and needs relief. As indicated elsewhere in this issue, we need to identify and train "apprentices" to work on Prosit and on our web site. By training and equipping at least two people to help with these functions, we will lighten the load, ensure that these operations continue without interruption, and ease the succession of responsibilities. Can you help us here?

Tornado force winds are bearing down on SCI as we face the possibility of having no

host for the 2010 convention. All chapters are asked to consider the possibilities of hosting a future convention.

Reversing the trend reported last year, our membership has dropped this year as evidenced by the number not renewing their Prosit subscriptions. I hope it is not due to global warming, like everything else seems to be.

On the "good news" side of the ledger, thanks to the leadership of Martin and Carolyn Estep we have a new chapter in Pittsburgh! Twenty-eight people attended their inaugural meeting on February 23. Many of the attendees were current SCI members who did not belong to a chapter, and several non-SCI members received applications to join. Those of you who have a long memory will recall a Pittsburgh chapter in the early years of SCI. Actually, it was the third chapter formed, and hosted the third SCI Convention. Perhaps there is another trip to Pittsburgh in our convention future!

The Board of Trustees, with your help, continues in its quest for solutions to these problems/opportunities. The forecast for our future remains bright and sunny, especially if we explore new possibilities within ourselves and act upon them.



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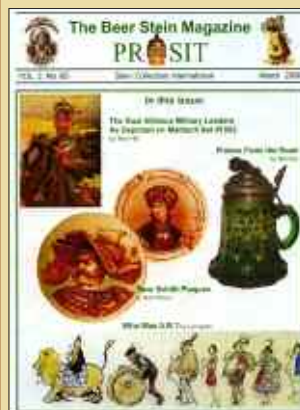
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# The 1899 Teardrop Regimental Steins

by Dr. Roy C. De Selms  
SCI Master Steinologist

The first photo shows three views of a handsome porcelain regimental stein named to Reservist Clasen of the 4. Eskadron 1 Gross(herzogstümer) Mecklenburg Dragoner (Rgt.) Nr. 17 Ludwigslust 1896-99 (4th Squadron, 1st Grand Duke-dom of Mecklenburg Dragoon Regiment No. 17 Ludwigslust 1896-99). This type of regimental with what I call a “teardrop” decoration around the base is relatively rare; auction records show it an average of less than once a year in more than 20 years. With only one or two exceptions, these steins were all decorated in 1899. As with other porcelain steins with lithophanes, we occasionally find leftovers of this body which were decorated later. It is very common to find occupational and other steins decorated on leftover military type bodies with lithophanes.

Regimental steins usually show the state or city colors as part of the decoration on the body. For example, the highly prized Saxon regimental steins can easily be recognized by the overwhelming green décor. The teardrops on this example display the blue, yellow and red colors of Mecklenburg as seen on the flags over the castle on the left scene and on the front scene. On other teardrop steins the black, white and red colors of Imperial Germany at time of production, i.e. 1890-1914, may alternate with the state colors. The pennons on the riders’ lances of cavalry steins were in two colors, and in the case of Mecklenburg, were yellow over red. This simplified color scheme is seen on the shield above the rider on the front of the stein and on his lance pennon, and on the pennons carried by the troops



shown on the right. The table below (from reference 1) shows both state colors and lance pennon colors, although examination of several hundred color photos from auction catalogs shows that the lance pennon colors are reversed just as often as they are correct. This could easily be explained by the decorator not knowing the correct protocol for the color order. So if it's not correct on your stein, don't discard the stein.

Without exception, these teardrop regimentals were all made for Imperial Regiments just like the Mettlach number 2140 series, i.e., no Bavarian Regiments, and all have the same pewter lid type with eagle thumbflint and the finial appropriate for the particular regiment. Figure 2 shows a close-up of the front of the lid. This particular lid with different finials is always found on the

teardrop regimental steins and sometimes on other regimentals. It has some of the tools of war and the “Iron Cross” with “Crown & W” for Kaiser Wilhelm I and the date “1870”. The 1870 date is important because it is consistent with the time when the stein was made. Briefly the “Iron Cross” medal was originated in 1813 during the Napoleonic Wars and usually had the date of 1813. The date was changed to 1870 and awarded for special services in the Franco-Prussian War, then again in 1914 for WWI, and finally in 1939 when the Swastika was added (ref. 3).



If anyone knows the significance of the Teardrop Regimental Steins of 1899, please let me know. Maybe it was for tears of joy shed in the passing of a glorious century for Germany.



**References:**  
1. Major John L. Harrell, *Regimental Steins*, The Old Soldier Press, Frederick, MD, 1979.  
2. R. Ron Heiligenstein, *Regimental Beer Steins 1890-1914*, Delzer Lithograph Co., Milwaukee, WI, 1997.  
3. Gordon Williamson, *The Iron Cross - A History 1813-1957*, Richard Clay (The Chaucer Press) Ltd., Bungay Suffolk G.B. 1985.

	Lance pennon colors	State colors
Baden	yellow over red	red and yellow
Bavaria	white over blue	blue and white
Brunswick	yellow over blue	blue and yellow
Hannover		white and yellow
Hanseatic towns		red and white
Hesse	white over red	red and white
Mecklenburg	yellow over red	blue, yellow and red *
Prussia	white over black	black and white
Saxony	white over green	green and white
Waldeck		black, red and yellow
Wuerttemberg	red over black	black and red

\* This is corrected here and in ref. 2 from “blue, white, red”

## Springfield, Ohio Home Sweet Home

by Jack Strand

Springfield, Ohio for many years held the nickname "Home City". This name was derived from the presence, at the turn of the century, of three major retirement homes: the Odd Fellows Home, the Knights of Pythias Home, and the Masonic Home. Surprisingly, all three homes are featured on beer mugs. All three are ¼ liter, 5 inches in height, with a bottom incised number 309. In addition to a nicely articulated pictorial of the buildings, the side panels all feature different Art Nouveau motifs. Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.

These three homes are representative of the hundreds of large voluntary and not-for-profit old age homes and orphanages built in the late 1800s, and particularly the early 1900s. Many, such as the three Springfield homes, were sited on large acreage, which provided for farm and garden areas to support the facility. When able, residents were usually required to help with the operation and workings of the home.

A favorite painting of ours depicts a former German old peoples' home in this area, "The Altenheim". The painting is by a noted Chicago artist who retired there. As in the Springfield homes, all able-bodied seniors were assigned tasks which helped the home be more self-sufficient. Some of the chores included slaughtering chickens, tending gardens, canning & preparing meals. This painting shows two older gentlemen with their canes enjoying a Fall outing on a bench while, in the background, two other elderly residents are tending the vegetable gardens.



**The Odd Fellows Home:** The Odd Fellowship of America was founded by Thomas Wildey in 1819, dedicated to the principles: "The strong support the weak, the well



The Odd Fellows Home, Springfield, Ohio



The Knights of Pythias Home, Springfield, Ohio



The Masonic Home, Springfield, Ohio



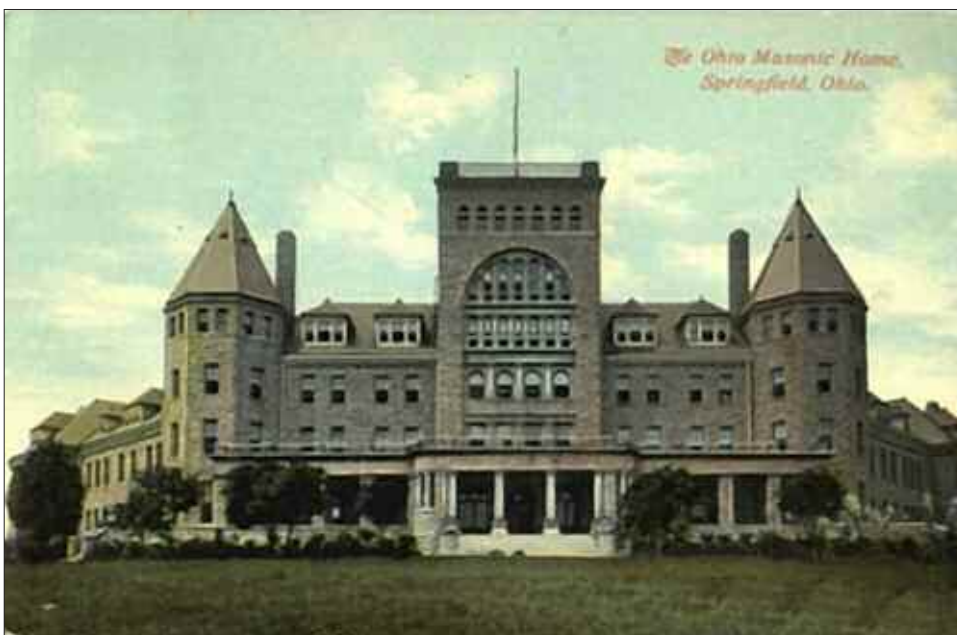




The Odd Fellows Home, Springfield, Ohio



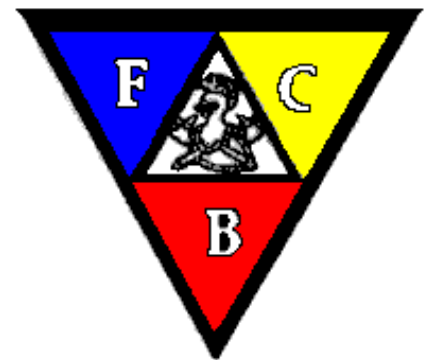
The Knights of Pythias Home, Springfield, Ohio



The Masonic Home, Springfield, Ohio

nurse the sick, the learned instruct the unlearned, and the rich help the poor." At the turn of the century there were 11,569 lodges with 2,197,196 men as members. You might find steins with the I.O.O.F. inscription which represents the **International Order of Odd Fellows**. The organization built many homes and orphanages throughout the country. The original Springfield home was built in 1898. (My wife has suggested that too many of us stein collectors could be identified as Odd Fellows and therefore, eligible for the home.)

**The Knights of Pythias Home (Pythian Home):** The Order of Knights of Pythias, an international fraternity, was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1864 by Justus H. Rathborne. Its inspiration was the story of two friends, Damon and Pythias. When Pythias was sentenced to death, Damon became a hostage for Pythias so that his friend could say a final farewell to his wife and child. Each friend proved he was willing to die for the other. Logically, this became a strong commitment for a fraternal organization. The principles of the Order were "Friendship, charity and benevolence." Their logo can also be found on many steins or mugs (below).



**Ohio Masonic Home:** The Masonic is probably the most recognizable fraternal order today. Early masons included some of the founders of our country such as Washington, Jefferson and others. The Springfield home was built in 1892 and is still in operation today.

It is interesting how our mugs and steins can bring us back to an earlier and simpler time in our country's history; a time when government wasn't thought to be the provider of all our needs; and fraternal and ethnic societies felt the mission of caring for their brethren.



## The Siegestor in Munich

by Jim Fredholm

On September 22nd 2007 while shopping the various antique shops in my area, I was fortunate to come across this nice ½-liter stoneware stein. Since my talents in composition are limited, I thought you all would enjoy reading this brief article which has been taken directly from Wikipedia, The Free (Online) Encyclopedia.



The *Siegestor* (Eng.: Victory Gate) in Munich, is a three-arched triumphal arch crowned with a statue of Bavaria with a *lion-quadrige* (a cart or chariot drawn by four lions abreast), similar in style to the Arch of Constantine in Rome, the Marble Arch in London, the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the Brandenburger Tor in Berlin. It is located between the university and the Ohmstraße, on the intersection of the Leopoldstraße and the Ludwigstraße. Therefore it divides the two Munich districts of Maxvorstadt and Schwabing.

The gate was commissioned by King Ludwig I of Bavaria, designed by Friedrich von Gärtner and completed in 1852. The quadrige was created by Martin Wagner. The gate was originally dedicated to the glory of the Bavarian army (*dem bayerischen Heere zum Ruhme*). Today the Siegestor is a monument and reminder to

peace. After sustaining heavy damage in World War II, the gate was - similar to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche* in Berlin - reconstructed and restored only partially. The inscription on the back side is by Wilhelm Hausenstein and reads *Dem Sieg geweiht, vom Krieg zerstört, zum Frieden mahnend*, which translates as "Dedicated to victory, destroyed by war, reminding of peace". In the last couple of years, the statues that remained were meticulously cleaned and restored.



In 1945 the Siegestor lay in ruins.



Front view of the Siegestor today, on Leopoldstraße between Munich's Maxvorstadt and Schwabing. Since Munich's largest universities, Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität and the Technical University of Munich, can be found in nearby Maxvorstadt, there is a lot of student activity on and around Leopoldstraße.

## An auction review *Nagel Auktionen*

by William Hamer

Recently *Nagel Auktionen* (Stuttgart) held an auction of the private collection of former Regensburg art dealer, J.J. Ludwig (1904-2007). Josef Johann Ludwig was a collector driven by zeal and an expert dealer serving a large number of museums. A focal point of the objects in the collection was works of art of the 17th and 18th centuries, including many objects familiar to stein collectors. Some 650 objects were sold and showed that the art market (as well as the stein market) is still very strong in Europe.

In reviewing the auction I will break it into categories that stein collectors will be interested in, show the highlights of each category, and give the selling price for selected pieces. Prices are given in Euros (€) and will show the bid price NOT including buyer's premium. To approximate the price in US dollars, including the buyer's premium, you can double the quoted hammer price; this accounts for the strong Euro at the time of the auction. The actual price will be somewhat less, but doubling the bid price gives a quick approximation of its cost in US currency.

### SILVER:

The top silver piece and the top lot for the auction was a Russian silver goblet described as:

*A significant Russian gilded silver and cloisonné enamel goblet and cover by Fedor Ruckert, Moscow, dated 1906. A present of Tsar Nicolas II and Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna to her brother the Grand Duke of Hesse.*

Figure 1 shows this goblet which is 38cm high. A close-up of the base is shown in figure 2. This piece sold for 410,000€.

Figures 3 and 4 show two more noteworthy silver pieces. The catalog descriptions are shown in the captions, along with the hammer price. There were at least another six silver tankards selling between 4,000 and 16,000€.

### IVORY:

The top selling ivory piece in the auction is seen in figure 5. Several other ivory tankards sold for between 9,000 and 20,000€



figure 1



figure 2



### PORCELAIN:

There were two great porcelain tankards in the auction. These are seen in figures 8 and 9.

### FAIENCE:

There were over a dozen faience pieces in the auction. Figure 10 shows the top faience piece, an *Engghalskrug*. A second Engghalskrug is seen in figure 11, and a tankard in figure 12. Other faience pieces in the auction sold between 1,200 and 6,500€.

### EARLY STONEWARE:

Several stoneware factories were represented in the auction. The top stoneware piece is shown in figure 13.

There were nine Creussen pieces in the auction (see figures 14 and 15 for two examples). The other Creussen pieces sold for between 4,400 and 9,500€.

There were a half dozen Freiberg pieces in the auction. Figure 16 shows the best; the other pieces from this factory sold between 2,800 and 6,000€.

Ten Annaberg pieces in the auction sold between 1,800 and 33,000€. The top lot is shown in figure 17, another great piece is in figure 18.

Several other stoneware factories had one or two pieces in the auction and figure 19 shows a large Raeren piece.

### GLASS:

There were over 2 dozen early glass (1700's) pieces, mostly enameled beakers. Figures 20 and 21 show two fine early glass pieces which sold for 22,000€ and 14,000€, respectively. Others sold between 1,400 and 15,000€.

### SERPENTINE:

There were 14 serpentine (stone) tankards sold on the second day of the auction. They sold for between 2,600 and 12,000€. The top lot is shown in figure 22.

### PEWTER:

Half a dozen pewter tankards were sold with the top lot shown in Figure 23.

### OTHER MATERIALS:

There were several ibex horn pieces in the auction (see figure 24 for the top selling example).

Finally, Figure 25 shows a exceptional wood tankard.

This auction had some great early pieces that don't often come up for sale, and hopefully everyone enjoyed see photos of them. The auction results show that the market is strong for the early German tankards, no matter what material they are made from.





Figure 3: A big partgilded sacraments silver can with the arms of the Princes and Earls of Nassau-Saarbruck and the Earls of Hanau-Lichtenberg, Augsburg, dated 1728. Maker's mark: Johann II Pepfenhauser. 1186g. Minor damages, minor dents, wear to gilding. (This piece measured 29cm and sold for 38,000€.)



Figure 5: A rare ivory and vermeil tankard showing The Rape of Proserpina. Vienna silver mounting, dated 1699. Maker's mark Johann or Joseph Abb., 13-dgt. A later French import mark. Bought from the Rothschild collection. - Damages to ivory, minor wear to gilding. (This ivory piece is 25cm tall and sold for 46,000€.)

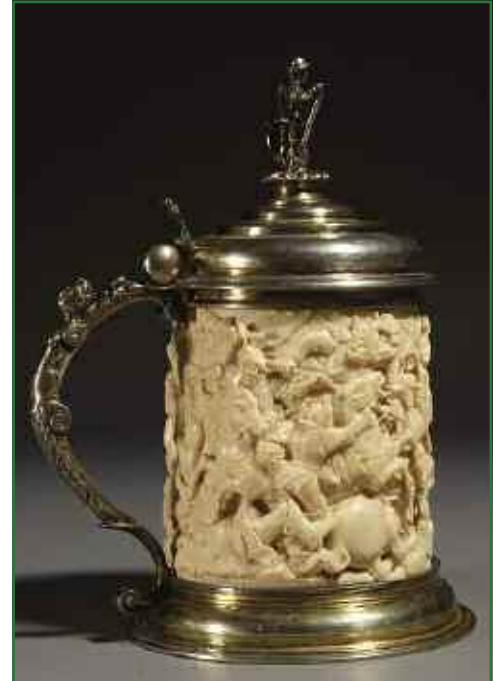


Figure 7: A small ivory and gilded silver tankard with a battle scene. Augsburg, ca. 1650. Maker's mark probably Georg I Lotter. - Minor damages to ivory, wear to gilding. (This tankard was also 16cm tall and sold for 30,000€.)



Figure 4: A partgilded silver tankard with topographical and floral decorations. Augsburg 1695/1700. Maker's mark: Simon Wickert. 1202g. Dents and wear to gilding. (Measuring 22.5cm high, this fine tankard sold for 28,000€.)



Figure 6: An ivory tankard with partgilded silver mounting, last quarter of 17th ct. Not marked. - Some cracks to ivory, minor wear to gilding, mounting maybe later. (This small tankard is 16cm tall and although not elaborately carved, it sold for 38,000€.)



Figure 8: A rare Du Paquier sepia painted "Hausmaler" porcelain tankard, ca. 1725. Ignaz Preissler/Kronstadt (workshop). Silver mounting: Breslau, ca. 1727/37. Maker's mark: Johann Christoph Mueller. - Minor wear to colours. (This 13cm tall tankard sold for 32,000€.)





Figure 9: A rare Du Paquier "Hausmaler" porcelain tankard with a scene of the Alexander cycle after Le Brun. Vienna, ca. 1725/30. Painted in iron-red in the manner of I. Bottengruber who worked at Wroclaw and Vienna. With a later parcel gilt silver cover and stand. (This tankard measured 19cm tall and sold for 26,000€.)



Figure 11: A big narrow-necked faience jar, Nuremberg or Ansbach, 1st third of 18th ct. Arms of the patrician Nuremberg families von Harsdoerffer and Peller. Blue mark "B". Pewter mounting. - Minor loss of glaze, minor restorations to pewter mounting. (This large piece measured 47cm tall and sold for 18,000€.)



Figure 13: An exceptional earthenware jar showing The Annunciation. Nuremberg, workshop of Paul Preuning, ca. 1540/50. A later pewter mounting dated 1670. - Minor damage, minor loss of glaze, minor damage to the cover. (This piece was 34cm tall and sold for 32,000€.)



Figure 10: A probably Nuremberg narrow-necked faience jar with vermeil mounting, 2nd quarter of 18th ct. Mounting: Nuremberg, maker's mark: Hans Jacob Hantias. - Probably later painted. Restoration to bottom, minor loss of glaze, minor chipped, minor hairline crack. This Enghalskrug was 32cm tall and sold for 30,000€.



Figure 12: A big blue and white faience landscape tankard, Ansbach, Johann G. Taglieb, ca. 1730. Marked. Pewter mounting: Amberg. - Minor loss of glaze. (This tankard, which is signed with a T on the bottom and measured 29cm tall, sold for 7,000€.)



Figure 14: A rare brown earthenware screw bottle, Creussen, dated 1621. Pewter mounting: Nuremberg, maker's mark: Niclas Christan jun. - Minor damages, minor wear to colours. (This bottle is 26cm tall and sold for 28,000€.)





Figure 15: A Creussen brown earthenware and pewter tankard with hunting scene, ca. 1650/60. - Minor wear to colours. (14.5cm tall, sold for 11,000€.)



Figure 17: A rare Saxonian earthenware tankard with the arms of the Elector of Saxonia, Annaberg, ca. 1680. A later pewter mounting with an amber figurine on the cover. - From the collections of the Margraves and Grandukes Baden. - Minor damages, wear to gilding. (33,000€)



Figure 19: A rare big brown Rhenish earthenware jar with the arms of England, the margrave of Brandenburg, the King of Denmark, the Prince of Orania and the King of Sweden. Raeren, Baldem Mennicken, dated 1577. Minor kiln cracks, minor chipped, minor loss of glaze. (This piece is 51cm tall, sold for 13,000€.)



Figure 16: A very rare Saxonian pear shaped earthenware and pewter jar, Freiberg, ca. 1680. From the collection of the Margraves and Grandukes of Baden, Auction Sotheby's 1995. - Minor wear to colours, damage to the rim. This Birnkrug was 24cm tall and sold for 20,000€.



Figure 18: A rare Saxonian earthenware tankard with a portrait and hunting scenes, Annaberg, ca. 1670. Pewter mounting: Freiberg/Saxonia, maker's mark: Samuel Guenther sen. - From the collection of the Margraves and Grand Dukes of Baden. - Minor restoration. (This tankard is 19cm tall and sold for 17,000€.)



Figure 20: A rare German enamelled "Lebensalter" tankard, dated 1696. - Very minor restorations to decoration. (This tankard is 18.8cm tall and sold for 22,000€.)





Figure 21: A rare Bohemian enamelled glass goblet, dated 1664. - Very minor wear to colours. (This piece sold for 14,000€.)



Figure 22: A Saxonian serpentine and vermeil tankard, c. 1700. A repair to the stand. (This tankard is 16.5cm tall and brought the top price among the serpentine pieces of 12,000€.)



Figure 23: A rare pewter tankard showing the "foolish virgins". Waidhofen/Ybbs (Austria), dated 1597. Marks. - Minor damages and repairs. (8,000 €)



Figure 24: An ibex horn and vermeil tankard showing hunting scenes. Austrian/Salzburg, early 18th century. Maker's mark: "FP". Minor damages. (This tankard is 15cm tall and sold for 15,000€.)



Figure 25: A rare rootwood tankard with vermeil mounting, 1st half of 17th ct. Gilded silver mounts probably later. (This tankard is 19cm tall and sold for 5,500€.)

## Start 'em Young

Announcing a new mini-feature! Send photos of the youngsters in your family which reveal an interest in steins.



Above, a new stein collector in the Groebner household: Isabella Helen Groebner, at the age of 15 months, enjoying her plastic character steins. Below, Emily (left) and Joe Durban, children of Mark and Pola, many years ago. Mettlach devotees at an early age.



## Regimental Beer Steins Named to the Imperial German Garde-Schützen- Bataillon

by R. Ron Heiligenstein,  
SCI Master Steinologist

A substantial amount of content for this article has been taken from the essay by Ernst-Rüdiger Gutheil on the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* (the Guard Sharpshooter Battalion) that appeared in a recent issue of INFO, the newsletter of the German SCI Chapter, *Alte Germanen*. Translations and encouragement were provided by Georg Ploegert, INFO Editor, to whom this writer is most grateful.

In the west of Switzerland between Lake Neuchâtel and the French border is the former Principality of Neuchâtel. In 1707, Friedrich I annexed that principality to Prussia. In 1806, when Napoleon Bonaparte dissolved the Holy Roman Empire, he in turn annexed Neuchâtel to France. With Napoleon's defeat at the Battle of the Nations in 1813 and subsequent abdication in 1814, Neuchâtel was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, but under the administration of the Prussian crown. In 1848, violent demonstrations against authoritarian rule sprang up throughout Europe. Neuchâtel, where allegiance to the Prussian crown was minimal at best, seceded from Prussia without bloodshed, becoming a democratic member of the Swiss Confederation. In 1857, Friedrich Wilhelm IV renounced all claims to the former principality, ending Prussian influence in that part of Switzerland.

In 1814, some local administrators from Neuchâtel had requested approval from King Friedrich Wilhelm III to organize a battalion of volunteers to serve under the Prussian crown. On 19th May 1814, they received their authorization to organize a Swiss sharpshooter's battalion to be assigned to the *Gardekorps* in Berlin, with that battalion being designated the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon*. The authorization required that two-thirds of the volunteers come from the Principality of Neuchâtel, with the remaining recruited from the other Swiss cantons. After 1848, however, when Neuchâtel had peacefully seceded from Prussia, it was no longer possible to fill the battalion's ranks with volunteers just from Switzerland, so qualified men from any region of Germany could volunteer. In many

families, but especially with the noble class, it became a tradition as well as a great honor for their young men to serve in the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon*.

The first commander of the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* was Count Charles Gustav de Meuron of Neuchâtel. Meuron recruited and trained his young men with great zeal. In only six weeks from the time of their enlistment, the men from the 1st and 4th Companies marched all the way from Neuchâtel to Mainz in the Rheinland. In November the same year, the 2nd and 3rd Companies followed, joining the 1st and 4th Companies at Frankfurt am Main before marching on to the garrison of Berlin.

The Berliners took considerable pleasure in making jokes about regiments of the *Gardekorps*, but eventually that taunting became a badge of honor for the Swiss, and because of their lineage, the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* became a favorite of the Berliners. As a matter of fact, on 27th April 1825, Friedrich Wilhelm III honored the battalion with a banner at an impressive military ceremony at the City Palace in Potsdam, followed the next day by a banner consecration service in Potsdam's Garrison Church. In September 1884, the battalion moved out of their barracks on Köpeniker Strasse in Berlin, to their new barracks close to the Cadet Academy in Gross-Lichterfelde, a town neighboring Berlin, which, along with several other nearby communities, was to be incorporated into the City of Berlin in 1920.

The battalion's uniform in peace time was very posh, to say the least. They wore forest green tunics with yellow lacing on the collars, brass buttons and bright red shoulder straps, black pants with red piping and the *tschako* style helmet with the guard star on the front. For parades, the battalion wore those green tunics, white pants and black horsehair bushes on parade helmets. The coveted shooting badge was often seen on their right sleeves, as several of their companies won the marksmanship competitions in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1904 and 1911.

After the Allies' victory over France at Waterloo in 1815, the battalion joined in the march to Paris. In 1848, it assisted in putting down the revolution in Berlin and in 1866, fought in the Seven Weeks War against Austria at the Battle of Königgrätz. After Königgrätz, Wilhelm I, aware of the battalion's heritage of speaking French, saluted the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* for their service with the phrase "*Vive le roi et ses chasseurs!*" This translates to: Long live the king and his hunters! During the 1870-1871 war with France, the battalion fought at Gravelotte-St. Privat, the battle at Sedan and participated in the final siege of

Paris. Upon returning home, because of their military service, many men were offered jobs as *jägermeisters* in the German forests, which is what some had done for a living prior to enlisting.

Regimental beer steins named to the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* are rare and they are quite diverse in appearance. In figure 1 you see a short pottery regimental stein with a large eight-pointed enameled guard star on the front, surrounded by an oak leaf wreath, with a red shoulder strap and a hunter's symbol thereon. The flat lid bears the monogram of the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* and the thumblift is the symbol of St. Hubertus, who was the patron saint of hunters, i.e. the stag with a cross between its antlers, within a laurel wreath. The guard star referred to above is typically seen on regimental steins named to units of the *Gardekorps*. Within the guard star, one can see an eagle on a yellow background, representing the Order of the Black Eagle, established by Friedrich II in 1701.

figure 1



In figure 2, you see a *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* porcelain stein with the guard star and the colors of Prussia and Imperial Germany just above the St. Hubertus scene, which includes the battalion's red shoulder strap. The finial is a standing *Garde-Schützen* and the thumblift is the crowned, spread winged imperial eagle. Figure 3 is a relatively large scene with two *Garde-Schützen* firing rifles, with their faithful dog standing behind. Their barracks can be seen in the background. Figure 4 is a *Garde-Schützen* waving good-bye, next to a rather large bivouac scene with Gross-Lichterfeld in the background.



figure 2



figure 5



figure 7



Figure 7 is a glass regimental stein named to the *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon*. It features a large stag in a white oval on the face, above the battalion's crowned golden monogram. The thumblift is the St. Hubertus symbol, identical to the thumblift that is described in figure 1 above. The regimental steins in figures 2 and 5 were decorated in the shop of G. Wiener, located at Überlestrasse 16 in Munich.

Regimental steins named to the Imperial German *Garde-Schützen-Bataillon* are without question historically interesting, most colorful and very rare. The original owners of those steins were obviously quite proud of their battalion and proud to serve their country, which is clearly manifested in those steins. Would they ever have dreamed that one hundred years later and thousands of miles away, there would be collectors interested in their battalion's history and pleased to actually own several of their steins? Never!

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*Wikipedia, the On-Line Encyclopedia*, Updated 20 September 2007

figure 3



figure 4



figure 6



In figure 5 you see the image of Kaiser Wilhelm II in a *jäger* uniform, framed by a stag's antlers. Around the Kaiser is the phrase: *Kaiser Wilhelm II Deutschlands waidgerechtester Jäger*, which translated means: Emperor Wilhelm II Germany's discerning hunter. Figure 6 is, once again, the very familiar St. Hubertus scene. Above the faces of steins that you see in figures two and five, is the phrase *Vive le roi et ses Chasseurs!* which was explained above. Once Wilhelm II saluted the battalion after Königgrätz with that phrase, it became, more or less, the regiment's motto, which is the reason you often see it on the face of *Garde-Schützen* steins.

## An Early c. 1860 Mettlach? Ernst Moritz Arndt

by Serguei Artiouchkov

This beer stein is made brown salt-glazed stoneware quite unusual for the period. I would not be surprised to learn that this is early Mettlach production but I could not find any reference to it. The stein was made in the 1860s, a period of when several Mettlach relief steins were unmarked. The mold number is 28. I have seen a very similar stein made of "Parian" - that one was most likely made by Villeroy and Boch during the same period.

The stein is dedicated to Ernst Moritz Arndt, 1769-1860, German poet and historian. An ardent nationalist and opponent of Napoleon I, he was forced to flee to Sweden and Russia because of his patriotic and martial verse and his book, *Geist der Zeit* [spirit of the times] (4 vol., 1806-18), which influenced German feelings against the French. Between 1818-20 he was a professor of history at the Univ. of Bonn but was dismissed because of his liberal ideas and participation in the *Burschenschaften*, the nationalist students' movement. He was not reinstated until 1840. In 1848, Arndt was elected to the Frankfurt Parliament, the all-German national assembly that attempted to bring about German unification.

The inscription underneath the portrait reads: *Was ist des Deutschland Vaterland?* - "What is the German Fatherland?" and refers to one of Arndt's poems that became an unofficial anthem of unified Germany (see right).



## What is the German's fatherland?

by Ernst Moritz Arndt, 1813

Translated by Jeremiah Riemer

What is the German's fatherland?  
Is it Prussia land? Is it Swabia land?  
Is it where the vine blossoms on the Rhine?  
Where the seagull flies by the Little Belt's brine?  
No it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
Bavaria land? Is it Styria land?  
Is it where sturdy peasants plow the plain?  
Is it where mountain-sons bright metal gain?  
No it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
Pomerania land? Westphalia land?  
Is it where the dunes' sand drifts along the shore?  
Is it where the Danube goes to roar?  
No it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
So tell me, call out that great land!  
It's Austria, most assuredly,  
Rich in honors and victory.  
No it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
So tell me, call out that great land!  
The land of the Swiss? Is it Tyrol?  
The land and the people, I liked them all.  
Yet it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
So tell me, what is that great land?  
Is it what was torn by princes' deceiving?  
Taken from Kaiser and Reich by thieving?  
No it's not! No it's not!  
My fatherland must be greater than that.

What is the German's fatherland?  
So tell me, finally, what is that land?  
As far as the German tongue will ring  
And God in heaven songs doth sing,  
That is how it should be known!  
That, worthy German, call your own.

That is the German fatherland,  
Where an oath sworn is a shake of the hand,  
Where the eye a radiant devotion emits  
And in our hearts love warmly sits.  
That is how it should be known!  
That, worthy German, call your own!

That is the German's fatherland,  
Where rage will dispose of the French trash off-hand,  
Where every Frenchman be called a foe,  
Where every German be called a friend,  
That is how it should be known!

That, worthy German, call your own.  
The whole of Germany should it be!  
O God in Heaven, look down and see!  
And give us proper German grit  
That our true patriot love befit.  
The whole of Germany should it be!

## The Stirrings of German Nationalism

On the eve of the French Revolution, Germany was fragmented into almost two thousand separate territories, some of them independent states and European powers, but most of them inconsequential. The mass of the population was badly governed, poor, ignorant and helpless. Yet a feeling of change was in the air, a feeling part intellectual, part national.

Napoleon used his successes as a General in the French Revolution to rise to Emperor of France. In the first decade of the 19th century, he turned the armies of France against almost every major European power, dominating continental Europe through a lengthy streak of military victories, and the formation of extensive alliance systems. The two great German powers, Austria and Prussia, were caught up in the turmoil, in turn being allies and enemies, and adding and conceding territory – and influence – as their fortunes waxed and waned.

Ernst Moritz Arndt, author and agitator, descendant of serfs in Rügen under Swedish rule, knew how to express the need of the Germans, their dreams and their faith, in homely, forceful words that touched the quick. Pithy and straightforward, he was no scholar, thinker, or creative artist, but a master of the word who came to have great influence over public opinion. He fathered the concept of a Greater Germany – the inclusion of all German-speaking people in one political entity, a single strong, proud realm. Arndt, who came from the lower classes, caught the ear of the poor people; their hearts went out to him.



## An Alpine Club Stein

by Lyn Ayers  
SCI Master Steinologist

I recently purchased a stein off the internet that looked like it belonged to a mountain climber. Notice the typical pictured mountain climbing gear: several axes, a pair of ice boots, belaying rope with a small bouquet of Edelweiss alpine flowers.



When I received it I recognized the manufacturer's mark as that of Marzi & Remy. I believe the style of the capacity mark (0,5L) indicates post WW I production.



As I examined the stein I looked closer at the shield on the front face and in the green banner noticed some printing in German. The words "SEKTION", "MARK", "BRANDENBURG", followed with several letters "D-U-O-A-V".

Having my curiosity piqued, I immediately Googled the three words and found "Sektion Mark Brandenburg," the name of an Alpine association or club in Berlin. Internet

sources also referred to "DuÖAV", which was readily identified as the *Deutschen und Oesterreichischen Alpenverein*, or "German and Austrian Mountain (Climbing) Club". Now that I had uncovered what I was looking for, it was time to see what I could learn about the organization and how this stein was related.

The DAV (*Deutschen Alpenverein*) was founded in Munich in 1869 as an educational Civil mountaineering club, mostly by dissatisfied members of the Austrian Alpine Association (ÖAV) which had been established seven years earlier. It was ostensibly focused on development of the Alps for tourism, especially through construction of huts and trails. Four years later in 1873 it was formally named the German and Austrian Alpine Association (DuÖAV).

One of the more prominent chapters (sections) was the Section Mark Brandenburg. Founded in 1899, at a time when anti-Semitism had become increasingly prevalent, the chapter decided to restrict membership to only non-Jews, or, as stated, "baptized Christian, German citizens." Other clubs followed suit. In 1907, the Vienna Section included the *Arierparagraphen*, an Aryan-only policy that lasted through World War II. In 1921 the Austrian branch extended this policy to the entire country. In fact, the chairman of the Austrian sections, Eduard Pichl, advocated that the DuÖAV should adopt the *Arierparagraphen* policy for the entire organization, thereby excluding anyone not of pure German extraction.

Reinhold von Sydow, chairman of the DuÖAV, was successful in his opposition to extending this policy across the German chapters, although strong Austrian anti-Semitic sentiments led the organization to split. Reverting to their original name, the Deutschen Alpenverein (DAV) in 1938 was designated as a "mountaineering trade association" by the National Socialist Reich Confederation for Physical Exercises.

The DAV was disbanded at the end of the war, but elements of it were restarted in the 1950s. Today it touts some 655,000 members in 355 sections.

What began as an "I-wonder-what-this-is" turned into a detailed quest tracing the history of this stein and its relevance to German life. One other bit of information that I picked up is that there is a book titled *„Festschrift der Sektion Mark Brandenburg d. DuÖAV zum 25jährigen Bestehen 31“* (Bogdan Krieger, May 1924). I mention this because I wonder if my stein was a keepsake of one of those anniversary celebrations.



## The Legend of The Edelweiss

The story goes that once, long, long ago, the Alps were far taller than they are these days. In those days, atop one of the snowcapped, precipice-filled mountains lived an Ice Queen. She was served by faithful gnomes living with her on those slopes.

She was said to be fair as snow and hauntingly beautiful. However beautiful she may have been, she had a flaw; her heart was frozen as cold as if it were made of pure ice.

The Queen sang melodiously and her voice lured many a shepherd to lose his way in the mountains until they came upon her abode. For a while she would play with these hapless shepherds who sought her voice, but when she tired of this play, the gnomes would toss the men to their death off the cliffs. So she lived alone, through long ages, except for the companionship of her gnomes.

It so happened that one of these shepherds, following her voice, entered into her abode. There was nothing different about him, nothing special, nothing noteworthy. But the Ice Queen steadily grew to love him. She would sing and he would sit awed beside her throne for hours and days to end. They fell in love.

But the gnomes grew jealous, fearing that one day the Ice Queen might marry this mortal. Thus they conspired against him, and threw him headlong into the valley below, where his heart burst asunder.

Seeing this, for the first and last time, the eyes of the Ice Queen warmed. Her heart melted a little and a single teardrop fell off her eternally beautiful sad cheeks. It is this tear that has become the Edelweiss, the most beautiful and beloved flower of the Alps.



## A Trip to the Beach

by Jack Strand

In reviewing some early East Coast souvenir mugs, it was interesting to see the similarities of the "Beach" towns. Typically, the main feature was the steel pier (figure 1). This structure featured a major building at the end, which was often a casino, dance hall, or other recreational attraction. Pre-air conditioning, these recreational areas offered a pleasant respite for residents of the large East Coast cities. Another usual feature was the boulevard or main street leading to the pier where hotels and other amusements were located. The beach and boulevard are seen in figure 2.

As these were summer-only destinations, the hotels and other structures were of frame construction. Thus, there was always the threat of fire, which all too often resulted in large fire devastation of the buildings.

The bodies of the souvenir mugs on which these scenes appear are plain and usually a bright white, although many are also found on dark blue bodies. It's the scenes they bear which made them desirable mementos. Some of the mugs display two or three scenes, with some sort of decorative framework. Others focus on a single scene, sometimes a panorama covering most of the body. Figures 3a-3c show a typical "beach" souvenir from Revere Beach, Massachusetts.

To illustrate this short article, I have focused on the scenes themselves, and supplemented those views with postcard scenes when I could.



Figure 1 - The Steel Pier, Revere Beach

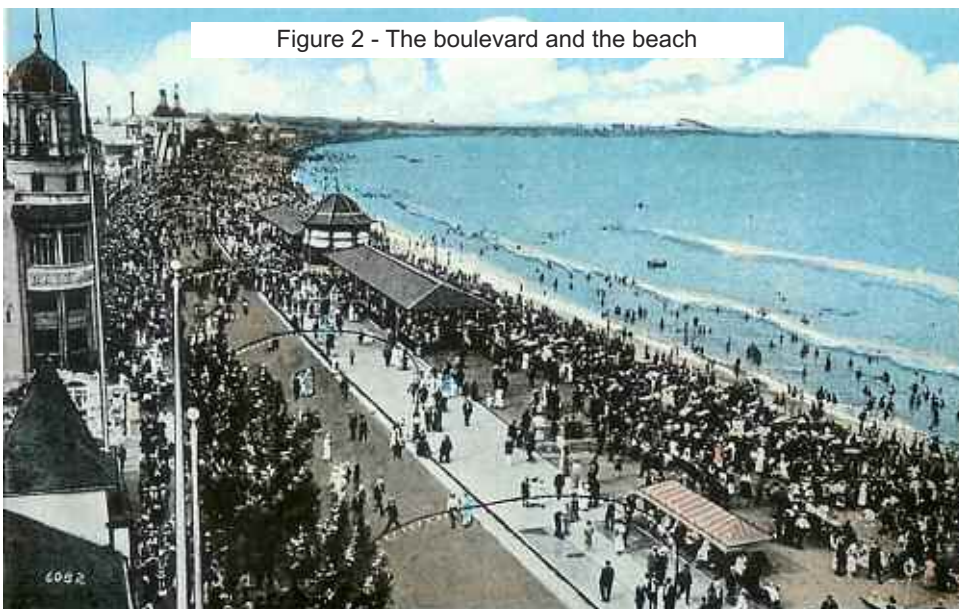


Figure 2 - The boulevard and the beach

### Revere Beach, Massachusetts

Located 4 miles north of Boston, founded in 1896, it was the first public beach in America. Known as the Coney Island of New England, more than 250,000 bathers would visit on hot summer weekends. The Grand Ocean Pier extended 1,450 feet with a pavilion featuring a café, dance hall and skating rink. Scenes featured on mugs are the Boulevard, State Bath House, Band Stand, Nautical Garden, Condit's Dance Hall, The Light and, of course, the "Beach" itself.







figure 4a



figure 4b

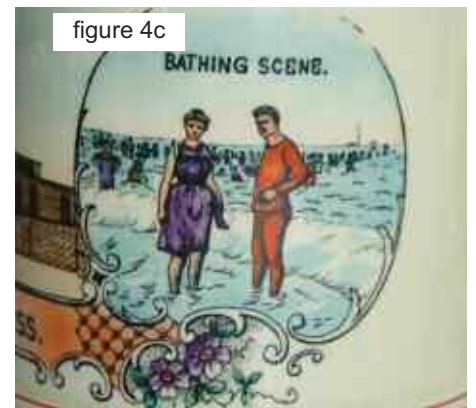


figure 4c



figure 5a



figure 5b



figure 5c - Condit's Dance Hall



figure 6



figure 7 - Nautical Garden and Pit



figure 8 - Condit's Dance Hall after dark



figure 11 - Fire brought down the Wonderland Amusement Park



figure 9 - Revere Beach Light



figure 10 - Revere Beach Blvd.; Sunday Afternoon at the Beach





### Old Orchard Beach, Maine

With the establishment of a railroad depot in the 1880s and the building of the great steel pier in 1898, Old Orchard became one of the major summer destinations in New England. Unfortunately, in 1907 fires destroyed 17 hotels and 60 houses and cottages. Sites featured on the mugs include the Pier, The Old Orchard House (the hotel), scenes called "On the Rocks", and interestingly, "the Peanutine team". (These were small carts pulled by dogs, donkeys and then, horses, which were driven on the beach selling a peanut confection made by the Peanutine Co.)

figure 12 - Noah's Ark and the Wonderland Amusement Park

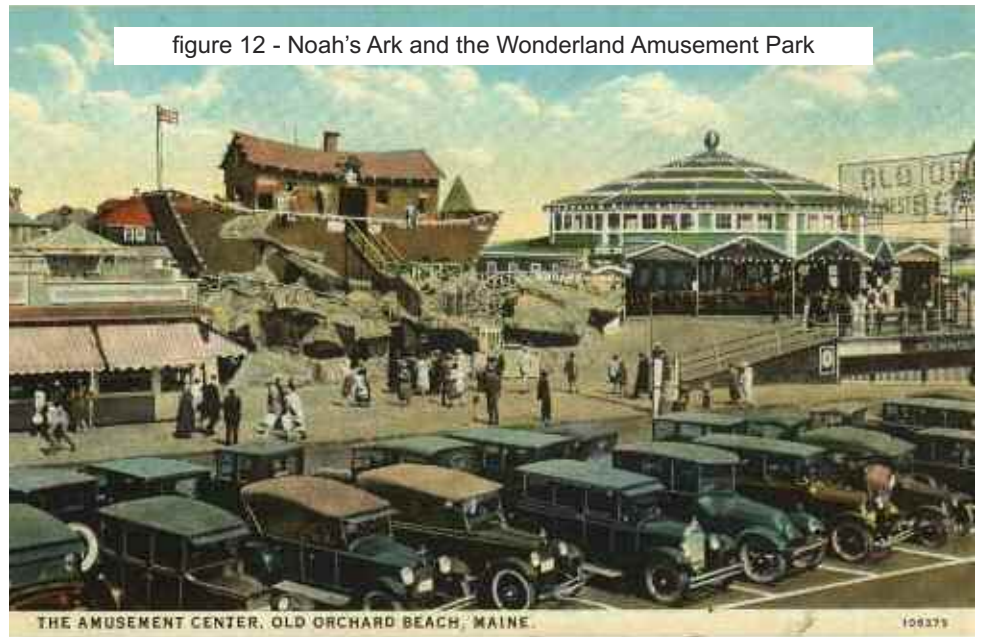


figure 13a

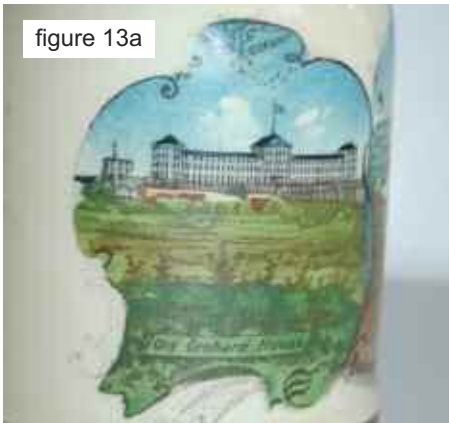


figure 13b



figure 13c - On the Rocks



figure 14 - Old Orchard House (see also fig. 13a)



figure 15 - The Pier (see also fig. 13b)



figure 16



figure 17







figure 18 - Hotel Fiske



figure 19



figure 20



figure 21 - The Peanutine Team

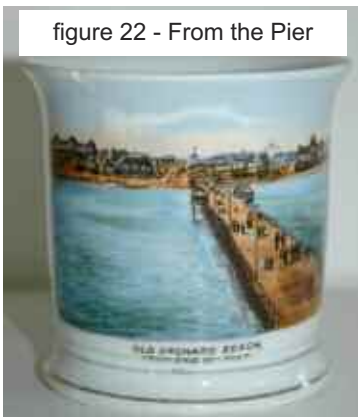


figure 22 - From the Pier



figure 23 - The Great Fire of 1907



A recent SCI chapter meeting? That's doubtful, as most chapter meetings do not get quite this rowdy. This humorous postcard portrays German university fraternity members as monkeys, a symbol of the drinking habit. Beer drinking rituals were an important part of association life, although most students put their swords aside before raising a stein - or a horn.

## SCI's Local Chapters

SCI's local chapters are a great way to meet fellow stein enthusiasts in a social setting to share your collecting tales, view their collections and strengthen bonds of friendship. Chapter meetings often include an informative speaker, as well as steins for sale or trade. If you're not a chapter member already, you're missing out!

Each year qualified chapters select a representative to the Board of Trustees where they represent the chapter's views in SCI's annual business meeting.

## Current Chapters

Alte Germanen - Germany  
 Bayou Stein Verein - LA, MS  
 Buckeye Stein Verein - OH  
 Carolina Steiners - NC, SC, GA, VA, TN  
 Desert Steiners - AZ, NM  
 die Golden Gate Zecher - N. CA, NV  
 die Lustigen Steinjaeger - WI  
 die Studenten Prinz - New England, NY  
 Erste Gruppe - So. CA, NV  
 Gambrinus Stein Club - MD, VA, DC  
 Hoosier Stein Verein - IN  
 Kansas/Missouri Steiners - KS, MO  
 Lone Star Chapter - TX, LA, OK  
 Meister Steiners - IL, IN  
 Michisteinners - MI  
 New England Steiners - New England  
 Pacific Stein Sammler - WA, OR, ID  
 Pennsylvania Keystoneers - PA, NJ, DE  
**Pittsburgh Stein Society - W. PA, OH**  
 Rocky Mountain Steiners - CO  
 Gateway Steiners - MO, AR, KS, OK, IL  
 Sun Steiners - FL  
 Thirsty Knights - NY, NJ  
 Thoroughbred Stein Verein - KY, TN  
 Uppersteiners of NY State - NY  
 Western Ohio Steinjaeger - OH

## Chapter Meeting Plans

The following planned meeting dates between now and the next issue of *Prosit* have been provided by the chapters for posting on the SCI web site:

June 7

Steinjaeger, Beaver Dam, WI

June 21

Erste Gruppe (Gen'l.) Mont. Park, CA

**July 30-31, August 1-3**

**SCI Convention, Bad Schussenried**

September 6

Pacific Stein Sammler, Ridgefield, WA

Erste Gruppe (Board), Temecula, CA

September 13

Golden Gate Zecher, tbd

Are your chapter meetings listed here? If they are not, send information by email to [sci@steincollectors.org](mailto:sci@steincollectors.org)

## 5. Comp. Inftr. Rgmt. Hesse-Homburg No. 166 Bitsch 1909-1911 An "Acanthus" Regimental Stein

by John Harrell

This 8 1/16" tall porcelain stein body has a flared base with six base panels of relief laurel, oak leaves, and berries. German collectors refer to this body style as "Acanthus" (Akanthus) [1]. This identification is technically incorrect, as acanthus is a spike leaf thistle-like plant with white and colored blossoms, native to the Mediterranean area. Nevertheless, the name quickly identifies the stein body, one of the classics in the world of regimental collecting. Acanthus regimental steins first appeared in 1907 with sales continuing through 1914. It was a popular body style as steins from more than forty units are known. Three Bavarian units are included in this total; none are yet known by the author from units of the Prussian *Garde Korps*, or the Saxon or Württemberg armies. Most known Acanthus steins are from units in garrison towns

near or in close proximity to the French-German frontier. Notable exceptions are single steins from the 59. *Inf. Rgt.* (IR) [2] at Deutsch Eylau in the *XX Armeekorps* (A.K.), *Gren. Rgt. zu Pferde Nr. 3* at Bromberg, and the Prussian 2. *Fuss Art. Rgt.* at Emden, both in the *II A.K.* Both of these *Armeekorps* were on the Russian-German frontier.

### Inf. Rgt. No. 166

Steins from the Prussian 166. *Inf. Rgt.*, a common line regiment, are normally not in great demand unless such a stein has an unusual feature that attracts a collector's eye. The regiment was raised at Hanau, east of Frankfurt a. Main, on 31 March 1897, as part of a huge addition of thirty-nine new infantry regiments raised on that date and the following day, 1 April. Of this total, thirty were Prussian – the 5. *Garde zu Fuss*, *Garde Grenadier Rgt. Nr. 5*, *Inf. Rgts.* 146-152, 154-163 and 166-176. Three were Saxon – Nos. 177-179; four Bavarian (Nos. 20-23); and the 127. and 180. *Inf. Rgts.* were from Württemberg. There was no corresponding increase in other branches of the Armies in 1897. The 166. IR was raised as a two-*Bataillon* (I and II) regiment of four companies each (1-4 and 5-8), as were all the other 1897-raised infantry regiments. From 1897 to 1909 the regiment was in the *XVIII Armeekorps* headquartered at Frankfurt a. Main. On 1

October 1909 the regiment transferred to Bitsch in Lothringen (Lorraine) and was assigned to the *XV Armeekorps*, headquartered in Strassburg. Upon the formation of the *XXI Armeekorps* in 1912, at Saarbrücken the regiment remained in Bitsch as part of the new *Armeekorps*. The transfer of the regiment from *Armeekorps* to *Armeekorps* is significant because the regimental shoulder straps changed colors from blue to red to green as it moved from one *Armeekorps* to the next. These color changes were unique to the 166. IR. It is possible that steins exist with two different colored shoulder straps from the 166. IR. Double garrison steins from Hanau-Bitsch are known.

On 1 October 1911 the regimental *Maschinengewehr Kompanie* (M.G.K) was raised at Bitsch. Most of the personnel came from within the regiment. The regiment's *III Batl.* was raised at the troop training center (*Truppen Übungsplatz*) at Bitsch on 1 October 1912. The new companies, Nos. 9 through 12, were formed from the 4./87 IR, Mainz; 6./71 IR, Erfurt; 7./32 IR, Meiningen; and 7./81 IR, Frankfurt a. Main, respectively. Double unit steins undoubtedly exist for these *III Batl.* Companies but are presently unknown. The regiment's original designation was *Infanterie Regiment No. 166*. An A.K.O. [3] of 27 January 1902, the Kaiser's birthday, renamed the regiment *In-*







fanterie Regiment Hesse-Homburg No. 166. On the same date Inf. Rgt. Nr. 152, and Field Art. Rgts Nr. 27 and 71 were re-named *Deutsch Ordens*, *Oranien* and *Gross Komtur* respectively.

Homburg, a short distance north of Frankfurt a. M., was located in the Grand Duchy of Hesse in the Taunus Mountain region. Now known as Bad Homburg, it became a famous spa town in the mid-19th century. From 1888 to 1914 Kaiser Wilhelm I and his family spent part of their summer vacations in the *Schloss* (castle). The white tower of the *Schloss*, dating from the 12th century, is the town's landmark. Among the items on display in the *Schloss* museum are the writing desk and saddle-shaped chair of Kaiser Wilhelm I and the metal artificial leg of Friedrich I of Hesse-Homburg (1633-1708). He was a *Feldmarschal* in the Brandenburg Army and *Landgraf* (Landgrave) of Hesse-Homburg. He lost his leg at the age of 26 in battle, but continued his military career in the cavalry. *Husaren Rgt. Nr. 14* was named in his honor.

### The Décor

Kaiser Wilhelm I looks to his right in the upper center panel within a golden baroque shield-type frame. A thick laurel wreath surrounds the image and then narrows into a decorative strip that frames the lower scene. The Kaiser wears an overcoat (*Pale-rot*) with a blue collar. At his neck hangs the cross of the Royal House Order of Hohenzollern, established 1841/1851. His *Pickelhaube* has the Garde Korps eagle helmet plate in gilt with the Garde Star superimposed on the eagle. The Garde Star is a copy



of the breast star of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle established in 1701. This style helmet plate was introduced in 1842 for Garde Korps units only. The helmet fittings are also gilt. Below is a scene of four infantrymen at the edge of a forest facing an open field. The standing soldier in the foreground is loading his Mauser Model 98 rifle while the kneeling soldier aims his rifle towards the open area. In the background, a standing and a kneeling soldier observe the field. With uniform modifications, the addition of a dog and a *Kaserne* scene in the background, this scene is commonly found on *Jäger Batl.* steins beginning about 1906. The earliest known similar scene has been noted on a stein from the 1. Bavarian Jaeger Batl. 1898-1900. For some reason, the infantry scene depicted here is much less common; at present the author knows of only six other steins with this scene [4]. Two of these steins have single dates and are undoubtedly shooting prize steins although not so inscribed. Why this particu-



lar scene is so seldom seen is a mystery, but it is one of the many puzzles that make regimental stein collecting so interesting and challenging.

The upper right panel shows a typical evening bivouac (*Im Biwak*) scene with smoke billowing from a cooking fire. Relaxing soldiers sit around the fire as one of them stirs the cooking pot. The lower scene depicts the homecoming of a discharged soldier (*Heimkehr*), with his parents looking out of a window.

The upper left panel is another common scene of a departing soldier attempting to kiss a reluctant serving girl. In all probability she is one of the daughters of the owner of the unidentified *Wirthaus* in the background. A Hornist blows his bugle in the near background as an *Infanterie Kompanie* marches away in the distant background.



The lower scene, entitled *Im Gefecht* (in action), depicts infantry running forward as two of their *Kameraden* lie prone in advanced firing positions to give covering fire as required. As the soldiers run forward they grasp their bayonets and shovels with their left hands as prescribed by regulation [5]. The scene is a direct copy of a lithographic print [6] by Richard Knötel (1857-1914), a German military artist whose uniform books and prints remain the standard on the subject. The original print title is "*Infanterie sprungweise vorgehend*" (Infantry rushing forward). The soldiers are from IR 107 based on

the shoulder strap number. With appropriate uniform changes, this scene is common on non-Bavarian infantry regimentals. It is one of fourteen known transfer scenes copied from lithographic prints or post cards by well-known German military artists.

The pewter lid is one of the numerous varieties of the common "*Reserve hat ruh*" (the Reserve rests) types with discharged soldier and comrade finial. The thumbflint is a common Prussian type crowned two-dimensional eagle. The script roster includes 12 *Gefreiter* (Privates First Class or Lance Corporals), two *Hornist* (Buglers), two *Tambour* (Drummers), and 46 *Musketier* (Musketiers).

The *Maler* (painter) [7], G. Sauer of Bitsch, is identified in script lettering on the bottom of the handle. Sauer is one of the more than one hundred regimental stein *Malerei* (painting studios) currently identified.

Volunteers from the regiment took part in the China Expedition in 1900, one of whom was killed, another died of sickness and two were wounded. In the 1904-06 Southwest African campaign, one soldier from the regiment was killed, another died of sickness and one was wounded. During the World War the regiment fought on both the Eastern and Western fronts and in 1919 was involved in the street fighting in Berlin. There is no published list of regimental war time casualties other than a list of the 1914 regimental officers. The regiment had some outstanding success in the war on both fronts. On 20 August 1914 one platoon captured an entire artillery battery, and in the Winter Battle around the Masurian Lakes on the Eastern front the regiment captured 500 military vehicles of varying types, 800 horses, 2 machine guns, 40 officers and 2650 Russian soldiers.

Peacetime honors included the 2./ winning the *Kaiserpreis* for the annual army corps shooting competition in 1902 and 1905. In 1910 the 5./ won the *Kaiserpreis* but for some reason an image of the gilt badge is not depicted on this stein. This is puzzling as the entire 5./ wore the *Kaiserpreis* on their right sleeve for the year following the 1910 summer competition. However, many regimentals from units who won either the *Kaiser-* or *Königspreis* do not depict the handsome badge as part of the décor. It was a matter of great pride to wear the gilt *Kaiser-* or *Königspreis* on the right sleeve. Bavarian soldiers were more prone to depict the *Königspreis* on the steins than soldiers from all of the other states combined.

This concludes much of the story behind the stein, a stein that is a most welcome addition on the author's shelf.



## Footnotes:

- [1] Identified by Herr Wolfgang Gult.
- [2] It is common German usage to abbreviate *Inf. Rgt.* as IR, and to indicate the company with "I". Thus "5th Company Infantry Regiment 166" is often referred to as "5./166 IR". I have used that shorthand in this article not only because it is simpler, but also because it is authentic.
- [3] *Allerhöchste Kabinett Order* (A.K.O.) was the official name of the individual order published by the Prussian *Kriegsministerium* under the name *Armee-Verordnungs-Blatt*.
- [4] 4./ Gren. Rgt. Nr. 3 1911-1913; 10./112 IR 1910-1912; 11./138 IR 1908; 4./166 IR 1912; ?./ 59 IR 1912-14; and ?./121 IR 1911-13.
- [5] Drill Regulations for the Infantry, German Army, 1906, trans. First Lt. Francis J. Behr. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1907, para. 61.
- [6] Tafel 23, pp. 432-33, *Patriotischer Hausschatz*, Band 1. Verlag Paul Kittel. Berlin, undated (c. 1895).
- [7] *Maler* is a term many German collectors use in conversation about regimentals. Other terms used are *Hersteller* (manufacturer) and *Lieferant* (distributor). For convenience the author used *Maler*. Less than 10% of regimentals are *Maler*-marked.

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## Stein Exchange

*This space is available to all SCI members at no cost. Tell other members what you have to buy, sell or trade. Send an email to [sci@steincollectors.org](mailto:sci@steincollectors.org), we'll do the rest.*

**Wanted:** Pieces depicting events surrounding the Battle of Teutoburg Forest (Germans vs. Romans in 9 A.D.). Contact Frank Loevi, by email - [fjl@beerstein.net](mailto:fjl@beerstein.net), or phone 484-442-8107 (east coast)

**Wanted:** Rare or unusual occupational steins. Diesinger steins, especially characters. Phil Masenheimer. Send email to [p.masenheimer@msn.com](mailto:p.masenheimer@msn.com), or by phone at 253-627-2107 (west coast)

**For sale:** Parts for regimental steins and pipes, hundreds of parts available. George Ploegert. Visit my website at [www.reservistenpfeifen.de](http://www.reservistenpfeifen.de), or by email to [info@ploegert.de](mailto:info@ploegert.de).

**Wanted:** The fairy tale Reinemann character steins designed by Franz Ringer. Prefer mint but minor flaws will be considered. Email [mulgrew5@earthlink.net](mailto:mulgrew5@earthlink.net). Andrea...

**Wanted:** Seeking Schierholz and/or Musterschutz figural steins. Need full figure steins (ie barmaid, student etc.). Please contact with photos and price Neil Barton. Email to [rimens@yahoo.com](mailto:rimens@yahoo.com)

**Wanted:** Always buying old steins - Mettlach-glass-porcelain-character-occupational-silver-regimental, etc. Bob Groebner. Call 847-401-3399 or email to [rgroebner@comcast.net](mailto:rgroebner@comcast.net). (midwest)

**Wanted:** Silver or mixed metal lids for Lennox and Ceramic Art Company steins. Also looking for complete steins. Gary Schaible, email [prosit@comcast.net](mailto:prosit@comcast.net)

**Wanted:** I collect steins illustrating the Schnitzelbank song. If you have one or more, I'd like to see photos or chat with you about them. Stewart Eastman. By email to [mail@stewart-eastman.com](mailto:mail@stewart-eastman.com).

## Password Controls on the SCI Web Site

In order to protect the value of the information developed by SCI members, a restricted access policy is used on the SCI web site. We will maintain a balance between free access to the public versus members-only access for selected areas.

The password will be changed every three months, and published in Prosit on the inside cover page. Visit the web site at

**[www.steincollectors.org](http://www.steincollectors.org)  
password = dogs**



## Membership Drive Contest

The 2008 membership drive contest is off to a great start. Half of our new joiners in 2008 have been referred by existing members, exceeding all of last year's member referrals. All members should be congratulated for getting us off to a good start. Each copy of *Prosit* contains a card for your use in recruiting new members. Hand these cards to a fellow collector, post them on a bulletin board in an antique mall, tuck them into steins which you offer for sale - make them work for SCI, and you could be a winner. To receive credit in this contest, place your name or SCI number on the card where it asks for "Referred by." The three members who refer the most new joiners will have their dues paid for three years. *It could be you!*

Unfortunately, our membership has continued to drop and we are now at 1150 members. We lost over 120 members in December when members did not renew their membership for the year. Although we continue to get new members at the rate of over 100/year we seem to lose just as many members. I will be working on trying to get some of our lost members to rejoin, but if anyone has any ideas on how to retain our existing membership please send me an email at William\_Hamer@msn.com. Thanks!!

Bill Hamer, VP - Membership

## Welcome New Members!

New members of SCI since the last issue of *Prosit* are listed below:

Robert Einhaus  
McLean, VA  
via the Internet

Robbin Orcutt  
Gresham, OR  
credit to Ron Fox

Harry Magee  
Miami, FL  
credit to Jim DeMars

David Lowry  
Hayward, CA  
returning member

Bill and Sara Wolf  
Belvidere, IL  
credit to Edward Hamlin

Frank Scharl  
Pittsburgh, PA  
credit to Richard Platt

William Bissell  
Warsaw, MO  
TSACO catalog

Edwin Cockett  
Perth, Australia  
via the Internet

Frank and Bertha Davis  
Penns Park, PA  
from 2004 issue of *Prosit*

Tom Brodine  
Huntley, IL  
returning member

Brian and Barbara Waltz  
Eagan, MN  
via the Internet

Trevor and Sue Ellis  
Emsworth, England  
via the Internet

Nora Tucker  
Memphis, TN  
via the Internet

Michelle and Mark Sievers  
Belle Chasse, LA  
via Direct Mail

Marion and Louis Foster  
Delaware, OH  
credit Western Ohio Steinjäger

John Luchsinger  
St. Joseph, MO  
credit to Thomas Tesch

David and Cheryl Stratton  
Laguna Hills, CA  
referred by a friend

John and Gail Zapf  
Bethlehem, PA  
credit to Jim Fredholm

John Winters  
Oxford, MS  
via the Internet

Jacqueline Law, K. Zimmerman  
Colorado, Springs, CO  
via the Internet

Steven and Corliss Kaiser  
Manlius, NY  
TSACO catalog

James and Carol Rooney  
Westminster, CO  
returning member

*We'd like to see your name here as a successful recruiter! When you are at an antique show or mall, or even in your own home, when you meet someone who is interested in steins, make sure they know about SCI. Use the card in each issue of *Prosit* as a means of getting them to join. The three winners of our 2008 Membership Drive Contest will have their own membership extended for three full years!*

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## SCI is Looking For a Few Good Men (or Women)

SCI is fortunate to have talented men and women who serve the organization on a totally voluntary basis, without compensation. If you ask them, they will tell you they offer their services because of the love they have for the hobby and their fellow collectors. It's a way of "giving back."

As part of our organizational planning, we are seeking "apprentices" who have the necessary skills and are willing to assist our Editor with the preparation of *Prosit*, and our Webmaster with the ongoing development and operation of our web site. (In actuality, the position of Webmaster is officially vacant, as Walt Vogdes has asked to "retire.") All necessary software will be provided, along with "on the job training."

If this is something you can offer to the organization and to the hobby, please send an email to [sci@steincollectors.org](mailto:sci@steincollectors.org). Thanks.

Die Lustigen Steinjäger



von Wisconsin

## October Mini-Convention

for SCI Members Only

--- Come Early, Stay Late ---

### Stein Collectors' '08 Vacation Meet

Take the time to visit all your  
Old & New Chicago and Milwaukee Friends  
at the Mini-Convention in Skokie, Illinois,  
between Chicago and Milwaukee.

See ALL that the Milwaukee/Chicago Areas Offer

MEISTER



STEINERS

Holiday Inn North Shore, 5300 West Touhy Ave., Skokie, IL 60077, 847-679-8900

Robert Groebner 847-905-3528 - Jack Strand 708-383-4220

## Chicago and Milwaukee Clubs' Fall Mini-Convention

October 10-12, 2008

All SCI members and their families are invited to the *Holiday Inn North Shore*, in Skokie, Illinois, for the fun, for seeing, touching, learning about and falling in love with steins, and a healthy portion of Gemütlichkeit. Then add a few days before and/or after to extend your friendships – old and new – with other collectors, and take in some of the many attractions offered by the Chicago & Milwaukee areas.

### Touring in Milwaukee



Skokie is adjacent to Chicago, the air, highway, and train hub in the center of the U.S. Fall is a beautiful season to visit northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. Many attractions are conveniently located relative to the Mini-Convention center, which is at the northern border of Chicago.

French explorers were the first visitors to the area. They came in 1763 and found a tribe of Potawatomi Indians. The explorers moved on and the first settlement was not established until 1834 when immigrants from Germany and Luxembourg purchased the area for \$1.25 an acre.



At the Mini-Convention proper, activity starts on Friday with the Hospitality Room – complimentary refreshments, beer, wine, soda pop, munchies and more – a great place to make new acquaintances and renew old friendships.

At 6:00 that evening, you are invited to a Pizza Fest, which will take place for an hour or so. Also that night the Member Stein Sales Room will be open to get the ball rolling - registrants only, at this time!

Saturday, early birds may do 7am water aerobics with Joann Ellis. Breakfast is being provided by the hotel for registered guests from 7-9am. At 9am, a Welcoming Speech by Bob Groebner, President of the Milwaukee Chapter, is given in the meeting room, followed by a stein information presentation.

Later, the Members Stein Sales room will be available, including a session open to the public. Lunch will be provided in the Atrium. The afternoon will be completed with a

series of *Round Table* discussions – subjects to be determined.

In the evening, you have a huge selection of different types of restaurants, some within walking distance and others just a few miles away (as well as a chance to experience some famous eateries downtown and in the 'burbs.)

Sunday is the big day at the *Chicago-Milwaukee Mini-Convention*, starting, for those so inclined, with water aerobics at 7am, then time to preview the *Stein Auction Company's* steins set up for the noon auction. During that time, the *Stein Auction Company* provides their usual wonderful brunch. Home tours can be arranged for later in the day (OR for the days before and after the weekend.)

The *Holiday Inn North Shore* rooms are newly renovated, smoke-free,

and have a safe, a refrigerator, microwave, and complimentary wireless Internet connection. The hotel restaurant's menu has been carefully tested and approved by members, and there is a comfortable tavern style lounge. For room guests familiar with the *Priority Club*, points are awarded.



Nearby are the *Chicago Botanical Gardens* and many shopping opportunities (including a major European import store,) and pseudo world-travel sites such as the *Leaning Tower of Niles* (just down the street), the *Bahai Temple* on the *North Shore*, *Little India* - the famous *Devon Avenue* in the northside of Chicago, and Germantown at *Lincoln Square*, just a bit farther south. (In a city where the neighborhood seems to change overnight, *Lincoln Square* has managed to retain much of its distinctly German character.) *Millennium Park*, (see "the Bean", below) is one of Chicago's most fun new attractions.



All of you have heard of the many places to see and experience in Chicago and its neighbors, and we will provide details in the next *Prosl*, and on the SCI web site.



Architecture in Chicago represents the history of skyscrapers and great architects. One such architect would have to be *Frank Lloyd Wright*, whose Prairie style and contemporary appearing minimalist structures abound in the area.



The *Bach House*, (above,) is only a few miles from the convention, and the bulk of his homes are in adjacent Oak Park, and the famous *Rohie House* at the south end of Chicago.

Architectural tours of the amazing Chicago Loop by bus, boat, and on foot are available.

Area Antique Shops have been well documented by some of our best stein searchers.

Museums in the area are many, both nearby the Skokie convention site and in Chicago and its other neighbors. Chicago is world renowned for its amazing collection of museums. Most are open everyday, some offer free admission.

### Mini-Convention Details

October 10-12, 2008  
Holiday Inn North Shore,  
5300 West Touhy Avenue,  
Skokie, IL 60077, 847-679-8900

**Register Early - Northwestern University hosts Michigan State in a Big 10 football game in nearby Evanston on October 11<sup>th</sup>**

Costs, per person:

Registration ..... \$75.00

After Sept. 10 .... \$20.00

Stein Sales Table ..... \$15.00

After Sept. 10 .... \$20.00

1/3 Sales Table ..... \$ 7.50

After Sept. 10 .... \$12.00

Hotel costs:

Double Room - \$118 per night  
*(make your arrangements directly with the hotel, mention the "Stein Mini-Convention")*

*For updated information on the*

**-- Come Early, Stay Late --**

**Stein Collectors' '08 Vacation Meet**  
look on the SCI website at Conventions,  
Meister Steins, or e-mail Jack Strand at  
[jstrand@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jstrand@sbcglobal.net)

*American Taxi Dispatch offers a \$25 flat rate  
from O'Hare to the Hotel, and \$40 from Midway  
-- 847-255-8614 --*

Visitors to Chicago should plan to spend a day at the Museum Campus. The park-like atmosphere conveniently joins the Adler Planetarium, the Shedd Aquarium, and the

Field Museum at Roosevelt Road and Lake Michigan, adjacent to Sokler's Field.

Restaurants are so many and so varied that we will have to make a place online to list them and their proximity to the Mini-Convention. Dozens of eating places are within walking distance.

Milwaukee is shopping the chic boutiques of Brady Street, finding a treasure in the Historic Third Ward's array of eclectic art galleries. Or playing to win at Potawatomi Bingo Casino, plus enjoying Vegas-style entertainment at the casino's *Northern Lights Theater*.

A recent rave review said "We visited *Maders*, the *Art Museum*, (see below) the *Peabody Mansion*, many awesome places to eat. We had such a good time and have spread the news about what a great spot Milwaukee is for a day or a quick weekend"



## Registration for October Mini-Convention

October 10-12, 2008 Holiday Inn North Shore, 5300 West Touhy Avenue, Skokie, IL 60077, 847-679-8900

(Clearly print nickname, first name, last name, of all registrants as you wish them to appear on Mini-Convention badges – use extra sheet if needed)

Names: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

	<u>Before Sept. 10</u>	<u>After Sept. 10</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total</u>
Registration per Person:	\$75.00	\$80.00	x _____	\$ _____
Stein Sales Table:	\$15.00	\$20.00	x _____	\$ _____
1/3 Stein Sales Table:	\$ 7.50	\$12.00	x _____	\$ _____
<b>Total Enclosed</b>				<b>\$ _____</b>

- ▶ Tear out this form, or make a copy, or use the form provided on the "Conventions" page of the SCI web site, or just write the information on a piece of paper. Make checks payable to "Meister Stnrs/Milw. Conv. a/c" and mail to Stanley Loula, 15 Spinning Wheel Road, Suite 416, Hinsdale, IL 60521. Any questions? Contact Stan by email ([stanatty@sbcglobal.net](mailto:stanatty@sbcglobal.net)) or phone (630-325-0600).
- ▶ Make your hotel reservations directly with the Holiday Inn North Shore, Skokie IL at 847-679-8900 and be sure to mention the Stein Collectors Convention.

For the most up to date information about the Mini-Convention, visit the SCI web site at [www.steincollectors.org](http://www.steincollectors.org), then go to the Conventions page.

## Manövers and Heimfahrt

by George Schamberger

The colorful stein seen below was the prized possession of Reservist Sommer who served in the 3rd Company of the 12th Royal Bavarian Infantry Regiment "Prince Arnulf" from 1908 to 1911. The words above the scenes on this stein proclaim

**Erinerung a.d. Schluß-Manöver**  
(Erinerung a.d. Schluss-Manöver),

which translates as "In remembrance of the final maneuver." Reservist Sommer participated in final maneuvers in 1911 in Vilsbiburg, as noted in figure 2.

Maneuvers were a big deal to the soldiers of the German Imperial Army, because after the maneuvers their military service time was over. They loved their new title: *Reservists*.

A second maneuver scene is shown on the top right side of the stein (figure 3), above a verse which expresses pertinent thoughts:

We train vigorously one more time,  
Then one more parade,  
Afterwards we lie by the bivouac fire,  
Then home to father's house.

The following material is translated from a 1914 instruction book titled *Der Einjährige Freiwillige* (The One-year Volunteer), by Dilthey.

Although conducted during peacetime, the maneuvers are treated as realistic war situations (i.e., war games). Conducted in the natural terrain of the country, they provide realistic combat practice for the troops. It also provides an opportunity for the officers to examine the fighting proficiency of their units.

I have also found a very interesting illustration in an 1894 German Magazine (figure 4). The scene is titled *Heimfahrt vom Manöver*, or "Journey home from the ma-



figure 2



figure 3



figure 1





figure 4 - *Heimfahrt vom Manöver*

neuers”, and the magazine provides the following explanation of the journey.

“The last ‘battle’ was fought, the time of complaints and grumbling by the sergeants and corporals was finally past. After the maneuvers were over the troops were crammed into railroad cars back to their garrison. Only the mounted cavalry and troops whose maneuvers were conducted close to the garrison didn’t make use of the modern railroad transportation. Although such railroad transport often took many hours in crowded compartments, and the trip could not be considered ‘pleasant’, even the uncomfortable ride could not dampen the joy of going home.


“A time of unbelievable hardship had been endured and finally the discharge papers were just around the corner. This happy prospect was too much not to ignite a cheerfulness among the young defenders of their *Vaterland*.”

But there is more in this picture to interest regimental stein and pipe collectors:

There are 12 Infantry soldiers in the picture, one a Hornist-Signalist with his “swallow-nest” on his shoulder. The cuffs on the uniforms are the Brandenburg cuffs, worn by almost all Infantry regiments. Notice that their shoulder straps are unbuttoned, indicating that their service time is over. A cou-

ple of the soldiers are sleeping, others drinking or eating, or just enjoying each other’s companionship as their time together heads for its end. One soldier raises his Schnapps flask to toast his friends (*Prost!*), while another eats a big sausage (might he be a butcher in his civilian life?). We also see a pipe, cigar and cigarettes; smoking was always part of a soldier’s relaxation. The sergeant, identified by the stripe around his collar and the two large buttons, also smokes a cigarette. Next to him sits a one year volunteer, see his twisted two-color piping around the shoulder straps. The piping of the one year volunteer’s were in the colors of the respective states they came from. The stripe on the cuff and on his collar without the sergeant’s buttons tells us his rank is a corporal. Both men wear hats with short visors, army issue used until 1897.

The troops wear *Kratzchen*, the round service cap, with one cockade (it was changed to two cockades 1897). Notice all the equipment in the picture: guns, (no live ammunition was issued for maneuvers), tournister, bread bag, side arm on top of spade and canteens, etc.

*Haben sie gedient?* Did you serve? 

I extend my thanks to Walt Vogdes for his assistance in organizing the material and preparing this article for publication.



figure 5 - The drummer gets the recruits to gather in a hurry for maneuvers in a village.



figure 6 - Things never seem to go exactly as planned in the military, especially when a pair of young ladies are involved.



## Mettlach and Mettlach(?) Print Under Glaze Steins

by Keith Lyle

I have been collecting steins since 1991 and, as many of you know, my passion is for the Mettlach Print Under Glaze or PUG steins. I have been researching these techniques and their artistry and now I think I finally have something of interest for discussion. The purpose of this article is to present an approximate timeline for the evolution of this process, relying on a pictorial history of steins in my collection, and to introduce a few interesting concepts which will later tie it all together.

Bob Wilson has written extensively in *Prosit* on the subject of print under glaze Decorations, both polychrome and outline (hand-painted) transfer techniques. Much of his writing deals with the subject of dating, meaning the date at which a particular decoration was introduced (noting that it may have continued in production for many years). The most current writing on this subject appears in *The Mettlach Book*, Fourth Edition, by Gary Kirsner,

It is natural to expect that the lower numbered Decorations were placed into production first, and this is true for the great majority of Decorations on steins. But Mettlach's assignment of Decoration numbers was kind of quirky. The *lowest numbered* and the *earliest* series of Decorations, beginning so far as is known with Decoration number 80, was begun in 1881. New production in this series continued until 1910, by which time it had reached Dec. 565. These Decorations were all handpainted transfer outlines. This series of numbered decorations is devoted primarily to plaques, vases, flowerpots, umbrella stands and, infrequently, steins and beakers. The steins which do appear in this first series – handpainted transfer outline Decorations 177, 178, 179, 180, 225, 238, 239 and 240 – were initially placed into production between 1901 and 1904.

In 1886 a separate series of numbered decorations was begun, starting with Decoration 566. Items in this series were normally decorated with polychrome transfers [see footnote 1 for further explanation of this point]. Decoration number 566 was for a stein, and, having been placed into production in 1866, it is the earliest PUG stein to be produced by Mettlach. Why this par-



figure 1a



figure 1b

ticular number was chosen to start this series is unknown, but it was apparently thought to be sufficiently higher than the highest number then-assigned by the first series that the two series could advance independently. (This expectation broke down in 1910, at which point numbering in the first series of PUG items lurched to 9000. There are no steins in this extension to the series.)

Note that with two (or more) numbered series in use at the same time, although a generally chronological progression is expected within each series, *it is impossible to maintain the chronological relationship across both series*. Fortunately, this only affects a small number of PUG steins, those listed above as part of the first series.

With that background I will turn to a discussion of specific steins and their traits, in order of the introduction of the Decoration.

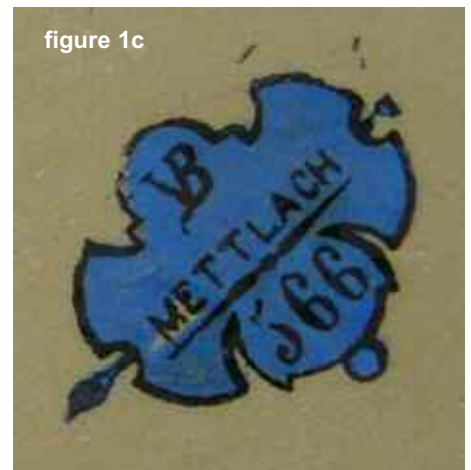


figure 1c

### Dec. 566(1526) - 1886

The steins seen in figure 1a are both Mettlach body style 1526, and both bear the same decoration number, Dec. 566. The base of these steins (figure 1b) carries a mark which I will call "the shield and arrow" mark (figure 1c). This is the first (earliest)



PUG decoration on a Mettlach stein (1886), and so far as is known, it is the only stein to have carried this mark, although the mark has been found on tableware. Decoration number 566 was actually assigned to three different but related hunting decorations. Two from my collection are seen here; the third can be seen in Dan Stauder's article in the Dec. 1982 issue of *Prosit*. These three decorations were obviously intended as a set, and were presumably drawn by the same artist.

#### Dec. 567(1526) - 1886

Figure 2a shows stein 567(1526), the second PUG decoration to be placed on a stein. The decoration number was written by hand (Dec. 567, figure 2b) and is accompanied with a very unusual counterfeit version of the "Mercury" trademark. This same stein was featured in a *Prosit* article by Mike Wald and Jim Gruhl in March 1983. Although the mark is counterfeit, the stein is 100% legitimate. (Was the person who added this mark trying to turn an unmarked stein into a Mettlach? Perhaps he knew it was a Mettlach, but felt that others would not believe it without the usual trademark. We can only speculate, but it is a rather curious occurrence.) There were about 30 variations of the Mercury mark used from 1874 to about 1909 and then reintroduced around 1918. I point these decoration markings out to show that they were used somewhat interchangeably and I believe this to be the first 4F PUG decoration.

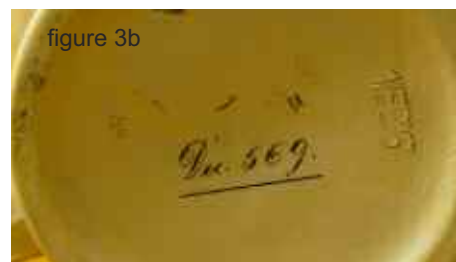
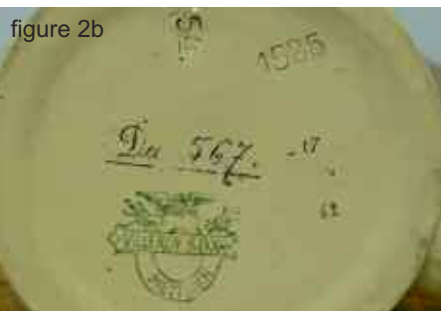
#### Dec. 569(1526) – 1886

This 1526 Dec 569 (figures 3a and 3b) is dated 1896, about 10 years after it was first placed into production. To the best of my knowledge, there are no known examples of decorations between 569 and 580 on a stein.

It is my belief that the beginning of the polychrome (multicolor) PUG using the offset printing process in mass production starts somewhere between decoration numbers 569 and 580. To date, and to the best of my knowledge, there are no known examples of decorations between 569 and 580 on a stein.

#### Dec. 580, 581 and 582(1530) - ~1885

Decoration 580 is the first in a set of three steins (Dec. 580, 581 and 582), all on the model 1530 body (figures 4a and 4b). Note the Dec. mark on 581 and 582, which is not seen in *The Mettlach Book*. This mark has only been noted on steins from this series. The first stein shown here is marked in a completely standard fashion. All three are dated 1887, showing the last two digits of the year inside a small rectangle, the marking system used for items made between 1883 and 1887.





### Dec. 612(1909) and 612(1866) - ~1886

The steins in figure 5a are another example of Mettlach playing games with our heads. Although the Decoration mark on the stein on the left (on a standard 1909 body and dated 1896) is partially obliterated, it ap-

pears to be 612. The stein on the right, on body style 1866 (an undocumented form), shows the Decoration number much more clearly. In this case, however, the radish on the shield has been replaced with the words "Augustiner Bräu", and the entire decoration has been reversed! This stein is not dated. Both bear the placard mark, indicating that they were produced using an outline transfer which was intended to be hand-colored (see footnote 1).

### Dec. 225(2184) - ~1903

The stein 225(2184), placed into production about 1903, offers the third example of two different transfers sharing a single Decoration number (see figures 6a – 6c). These steins, from the handpainted transfer outline series, were produced in half-liter and 0.3-liter sizes as seen here, as well as a 3.25-liter master stein. Not only are the transfer scenes different, but we observe a

figure 5a



figure 5b



figure 5c



figure 6a



figure 6b



figure 6c





figure 7a



figure 8b

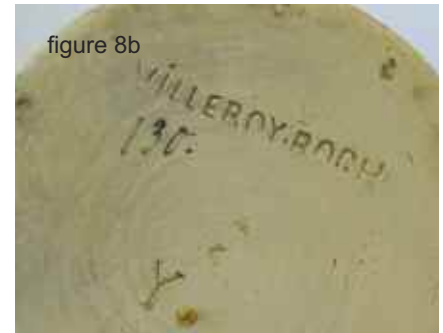
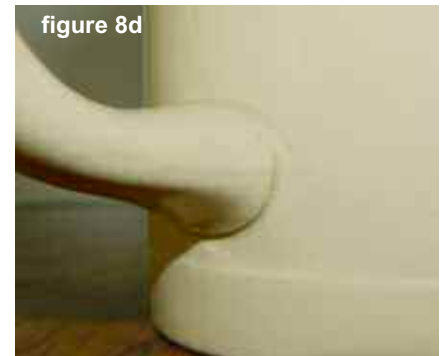


figure 8c

figure 7b



figure 8d



marked difference in the treatment of the relief surround, adding a dramatic frame on the half-liter stein.

#### Dec. 238, 239 and 240(1909) - ~1904

I make note here that I have in my collection PUG Dec. numbers 238, 239 and 240 (figures 7a and 7b). These are stamped 1909 and have a completely flat bottom.

Now, having established somewhat of a time line, I would like to introduce the three steins which prompted this article.

#### A boy astride a beer barrel

The PUG stein in figure 8a shows some unusual base markings (figure 8b). I have not seen this block lettered Villeroy & Boch manufacturer's mark on steins before (figure 8c). Note that there is a dot over the I in VILLEROY, and a dot separating the two family names, where we normally find an ampersand. The body style, handle attachment (figure 8d) and capacity mark (figure 8e) are entirely consistent with the common 1526 and 1909

figure 8a



figure 8e



figure 8f

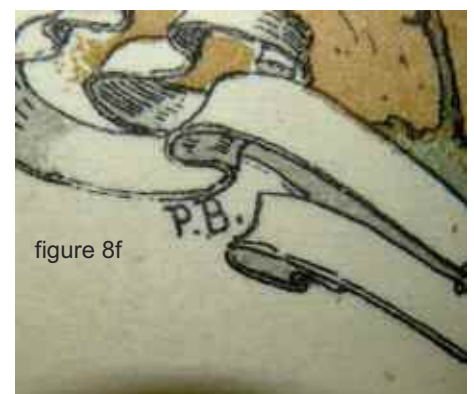




figure 9a



figure 9b



figure 10b



figure 10a





PUG bodies. Since it is generally thought that among the Villeroy & Boch factories, Mettlach was the only one to produce PUG steins, and I have yet to find any evidence to contradict that, I assert that this stein was made by that factory as well. The stein bears a hand-inked "130" on the base, which would normally be taken as a decoration number, although Dec. 130 is documented in *The Mettlach Book* as being used on a plaque, form 1044. The large Y stamped into the bottom of the stein could very well indicate an artist, a production run or any number of things related to the process. The decoration is artist-signed (figure 8f), and to my knowledge this is the first time the initials "P.B." have been seen, but at this point the identity of the artist is unknown. I believe that this stein and the others which follow are examples of experimental polychrome offset printing decorations produced by the Mettlach factory, minus the usual probe markings, which apparently never made it to production.

### The picnic scene

Next, in the same style, is a stein with decoration number 113 or 118 stamped in ink on the bottom (figures 9a and 9b). Neither of these numbers are documented as Mettlach PUG designs in *The Mettlach Book*. Note that this stein does not have the large letter on the base which is seen on the previous stein. Again, the capacity mark and handle attachment are consistent with standard Mettlach PUG bodies 1526 and 1909. Model number 1526 is written - in pencil - on the base, but we cannot know if this was written at the time of manufacture, or some time later. This stein has fairly good coloring and great detail.

### Gambrinus and the gnomes

Finally, and in my mind the most interesting of the three, is a very early experiment of the offset color printing procedure (figure 10a). There are only a few items of clothing on the caricatures and a little background colored in. Was this to see the outcome of the process or perhaps to see how the colors looked in combination? Your guess is as good as mine. I would make note here that this work is very reminiscent of Heinrich Schlitt and I have compared it to as much of his artwork as I could find. While Schlitt signed most, but not all, of his work, this piece is not signed. Notice that only the large letter W is incised into the bottom (figure 10b) and is of the same type as the previous Y. I find no other numbers at all.

### Dec. 673(1909) - ~1889

Decoration 673(1909) offers an interesting comparison (see figs. 11a and b). The artwork is very similar in style to the "mystery" stein discussed above, and in all likelihood was drawn by the same artist (Schlitt?). Note that this stein also has a flat base.

figure 11a



figure 11b



Were these three steins made by Mettlach? I cannot prove it, but with all the indications of aesthetics and construction, I do believe they are and that they were very early prints which never made it into production.

As always, I welcome any and all to comment and to enhance the learning curve of our beloved hobby...stein collecting.

### Footnotes:

[1] As noted in his article in the June 1990 issue of *Prosit*, some steins with Decoration numbers in the range between 567 and about 700 are marked with the Mettlach

"placard" or "strapwork" mark. Examination of these steins has shown that the Decoration is a handpainted transfer outline. In some cases these same steins were produced, presumably at a later date, with polychrome decoration, in which case they do not bear the placard mark.

### References:

*Date Your Mettlach Steins* by Robert D. Wilson, *Prosit*, September 1979.

*A New Mettlach Mark* by Wayne Moyer, *Prosit*, June 1982.

*On the Hunt* by Dan Stauder, *Prosit*, December 1982.

*Phony Mettlach Marks* by Mike Wald and Jim Gruhl, *Prosit*, March 1983.

*Mettlach's Handpainted PUG's* by Robert D. Wilson, *Prosit* June 1985.

*The Mettlach Placard Mark* by Robert D. Wilson, *Prosit*, June 1990.

*The Mettlach Book, Fourth Edition*, by Gary Kirsner, 2005.

## From *The Mettlach Book* Fourth Edition (2005)

by Gary Kirsner

### Mettlach Decoration Numbers

<u>Decoration Nbrs.</u>	<u>Yrs. First Used</u>
<b>80 - 565</b>	<b>1881 - 1910</b>
Handpainted transfer outline. Decoration is under glaze unless number is 400 or more and the item is marked BAVARIA. [Ed. - This series include very few steins (177, 178, 179, 180, 225, 238, 239, 240).]	
<b>9000 - 9004</b>	<b>1910 - 1911</b>
Handpainted transfer outline under glaze. This series is the continuation from decoration number 565. [Ed. - This series is exclusively plaques.]	
<b>566 - 736</b>	<b>1886 - 1893</b>
Polychrome transfer under glaze. If the number is in a placard outline, the decoration is handpainted transfer outline. Some early items can be found with either decoration.	

## Photos From the Road

by Ron Fox,  
SCI Master Steoinologist

This segment finds me traveling back to the East Coast for Stein College #11, which was held at the Holiday Inn of Springfield, Massachusetts. After landing in New York and spending a couple of days with my oldest daughter and my 8-year-old grandson, I headed north for the Stein College gathering. Of course I stopped at all the antique malls along the way.

While in Stamford, Connecticut, I came across the unusual Gerz stoneware character piece seen in figure 1. It looks very much like a stein, only it is actually a pitcher. The back of the dog's head is open for filling and there are two holes in his nose for the liquid to flow from.

figure 1



Besides this dog pitcher being both unusual and attractive, I was looking for the perfect salt glazed item to go on the Stoneware Lion's shelf seen in figure 2. I had first seen a shelf like this in the collection of Les and Charlotte Whitham and was very attracted to it. To my surprise, I found one at a show in California about a month ago. It is exactly the same as the Whitham's except that the ring that should be in the lion's mouth is missing. I figure I can find a large *Ringkrug* with damage, remove that ring, and attach it to my shelf. In the meantime, the missing ring doesn't bother me at all, especially with my new dog pitcher sitting on it. They go well together.



figure 2

Just south of my destination is the home of Barry Touissant. Barry and I share a love for American souvenir steins and I was anxious to take photos of his collection. As you will see, his collection includes much more than just the souvenir pieces.

As I scanned his stein shelves for candidates for this series, my eye quickly stopped at this wonderful Saeltzer stein depicting a night watchman holding a lantern. As most of you know, Saeltzer steins are almost never decorated with transfer scenes, but rather are handpainted works of art. This one in figure 3 is no exception.

figure 3



Figure 4 is another good looking Saeltzer stein of a man seated at a table holding a stein of beer. This looks very similar to a Mettlach tapestry type stein designed by their artist Christian Warth. The inspiration must have come from a famous painting.

figure 4



One of Barry's themes within his collection is unusual HR steins. This porcelain handpainted stein, in figure 5, is a real standout. It shows a scene of a man aiming his umbrella at a rabbit running in the snow. It is obvious that this guy spent too much time in the tavern and mistakenly took his umbrella instead of his rifle. The rabbit doesn't seem to feel to threatened by this absent-minded hunter.

figure 5







Figure 6 is a Mettlach scenic PUG of Newport. The scene is entirely different from what I have seen before and I was unaware that there were two different Newport steins. With its wraparound scene, it took all three photos to show it off properly. As an American souvenir collector, I will be on the hunt for this rare one.

Figure 7 may look like a typical porcelain lithophane stein at a quick glance, but as you look close, you find it is a rare fisherman occupational. You will not see this profession depicted on steins very often.

the chickens or their eggs. In either case, it's a real neat stein.

Figure 9 is an HR stein that depicts the 4F logo in front with gymnast scenes on the sides. This one seldom comes along.

Figure 10 shows a Mettlach with a detailed POG scene which was probably done outside of the factory. To me, it looks like a Peter Max inspiration!

Figure 8 is another unusual occupational for a chicken farmer. I'm not sure if he sold

figure 7



figure 8



figure 9



figure 10





The BAVARIA Mettlach steins have become very popular in recent years. Figure 11 has a floral decoration on the flat sides of the body. It's simple, yet stunning.

figure 11



Figure 12 is an American souvenir stein on a typical flow-blue porcelain body. With a scene of the Summit House, Mt. Tom, Holyoke, Mass., there is nothing typical about it. Steins depicting American sites are hard to find and very desirable to souvenir collectors.

figure 12



Here in figure 13 is a very interesting Mettlach PUG. It features the SS Christopher Columbus in a green print color. I would like to see one of these steins sail onto my shelf.

figure 13



In the last Segment of "Photos From The Road", I showed a similar looking stein to the one in figure 14 that was from the collection of Bill Bosworth. I told how I assumed it was an HR stein until I turned it over revealing the Gerz impressed mark. Figure 14 is an etched HR made of stoneware.

figure 14



Here in figure 15 is another American souvenir stein. Transfer scenes on pottery bodies are difficult to find with American scenes.

figure 15



Here is yet another American souvenir stein, figure 16. It is the hardest to find of the several Mettlach steins depicting St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States. It is a 1-liter PUG.

figure 16





My visit to Barry's vast collection came to an end and I was off to hold my live stein auction, which preceded the stein college weekend. The auction was well attended and the large ivory tankard brought \$27,600 to a phone bidder. As you can see from figure 17, it is a magnificent work of art.

figure 17



Saturday morning began the first day of Stein College #11. Charlotte Whitham gave a very interesting talk about the diversity of stein handles. She pointed out how many were figural and how others were part of the overall shape of the stein. Expect an article on this subject very soon. Figure 18 is a Diesinger character stein that Charlotte used as part of her presentation.

figure 18



Figure 19 is another stein from Charlotte's talk. This rare pottery character stein is of a female pig with a curled tail as the handle. You see the male pig often, but the female version can be very hard to find.

figure 19



Figure 20 is a very hard to find Schierholz porcelain character stein of a Chinaman. What you do not see from this front view is that the handle is made in the form of the braided pigtail of the Chinaman. It comes down and goes all around the base rim of the stein body.

figure 20



At most stein college gatherings, Bob Alutin has come with a bag full of the rarest early faience and stoneware steins. Bob was unable to make this event, but Bill Hamer picked up his mantle. Figure 21 is a large 16th century Waldenburg stoneware stein. This early stoneware factory is both extremely rare and very expensive.

figure 21



Another stein Bill treated us to is found in figure 22. It is a gorgeous 17th century Freiberg stoneware stein with enameled and impressed decorations. It also has a Samuel Gunther pewter lid. Bill's steins were a hit.

figure 22



Al Mahr brought the finely painted Viennese enamel miniature stein seen in figure 23. These are seldom seen and regardless of its small size, they still bring a nice dollar. Charlotte Whitham got a look at it, and it was quickly negotiated to become her birthday present. She was having a very good day.



figure 23



figure 25



Andrea Delgola brought the stein in figure 24, a Diesinger character stein. It sparked much debate about the significance of the duck in her mouth and the insect on her head. I think most agreed that the duck represents the dry mouth you would have the morning after having too much to drink, and the beetle represents the hangover headache.

figure 24



Les Whitham brought a series of six character steins depicting different animals. As you can see from figure 25, they are a hippo, bull, elephant, bear, donkey, and rhino.

Bill Weinig brought this heavy stein made out of dark blackish marble (figure 26). He was curious if any of the collectors attending Stein College had similar pieces. He also passed slips of paper around to every-

figure 26



one and asked them to write down what they thought such a piece is worth and drop the slips into the stein. It was an interesting exercise, producing a wide range of estimates.

David Harr brought a Fritz Heckert enameled glass pokal (figure 27). This historicism piece was made in the style of the 17th century, and it could have some folks fooled as to its true age.

figure 27





After we broke for lunch the first day, we opened the stein sales tables. I found the stein seen in figure 28, and immediately became curious about the relationship between the maker, Sarreguemines, and the decorator, von Heider (the base mark is shown in the inset).



figure 28

I also found the floral enameled glass stein in figure 29 which I was unable to leave behind.



figure 29

Next, John Lamb led a discussion on Villeroy & Boch Dresden beakers. Figure 30 has a scene of an early automobile and two couples wearing the clothes of the day.

figure 30



Jon Hoffmann brought the 3-liter sized Austrian majolica stein seen in figure 31. It has a green glazed relief decoration of couples in ethnic dress with garland and lion faces.

Barry Touissant brought about a dozen etched steins made for the English and American market. They came with English verses or comical sayings. Figure 32 shows just four which feature different comical automotive scenes. These four steins have interesting and funny scenes. Because of the car scenes, they are more sought after by early automotive collectors.

figure 31



figure 32





figure 33



figure 34



figure 35



Steve Smith brought many steins for his presentation. First it was puzzle jugs, and he brought ones made of decorated porcelain, Czech faience, and pewter as seen in figures 33 - 35.

Puzzle jugs are drinking vessels that have tube-work built into the material. The tube openings run along the top rim of the jug as well as having one on the underside of the

upper end of the handle. The trick is to hold your fingers over the right openings which will allow you to drink the liquid without giving yourself a bath. The porcelain one in figure 44 is from the 1900 era, while the faience one in figure 45 dates to around the 1800 era. The pewter one in figure 46 is earlier still, dating to the mid-1700s. This form of drinking vessel is known as far back as the 1600s.

Steve always has several research projects going at the same time. The one he seemed to be the most excited about was studying the traits of the Theresienthal glass factory. This German company is most noted for its line of goblets, but made many steins as well. Figures 36 shows some of the examples Steve brought from his personal collection. It is easy to see what he is excited about.

figure 36





Figure 37 is a glass wedding beaker brought by David Harr. Most of these you see are made by Fritz Heckert, but this one was made by Theresienthal.

figure 37



David ended Stein College 11 with a PowerPoint presentation on glass. Figure 38 is a wonderful cut, stained and engraved stein he brought for us to handle.

figure 38



This Stein College seemed to be the best we have had so far. The steins brought were unusual and diversified. New information was developed that will be in future issues of Prosit.

The Zecher's had their April meeting at the home of Veronica and Bob Fausner. They had just completed a major renovation on their home and everyone was inspired by what they had accomplished. Their European styled wine cellar was unbelievable.

Though Bob has different kinds of steins, he also has the best collection of Mettlach PUG pieces. Many of his steins are still packed away, but you won't see the four shown here very often.

Figure 39 is a PUG made for students involved in the sport of rowing.

figure 39



Figure 40 shows some men playing cards. Notice the unusual round shape of the stein body. It also comes with an inlay lid.

Figure 41 is another rounded body PUG showing a man eating bread and washing it down with a bottle of wine.

The Mettlach PUG in figure 42 shows the Kaiser's yacht in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Kanal (now the Kiel Kanal). I have not seen this before. Does anyone else have this stein?

Well, this wraps up another segment of this series. In the next issue I hope to have many new photos from the Chicago area as well as from several collections back on the East Coast. We plan on doing a lot more traveling about the country now that we have sold our coffee shop business.



figure 40

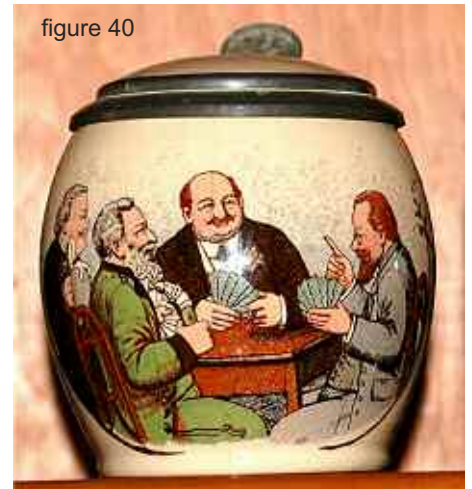


figure 41



figure 42



## Military Police Steins

by Louis Foster with assistance from  
W. Barney, Gambrinus Stein Club

The US Army Military Police were not designated as a special permanent function until 1941, but military commanders have needed MP's going back to, well, almost forever. While I am not aware of MP's serving in some Pharaoh's army or with Alexander the Great's Macedonian army or even in Gaul with Caesar, I am confident that there has been a need for them since the earliest armies. Whether by voluntary enlistment, or involuntary methods such as press gangs, uprooting young men from positive community and family influences and sending them into conflict is bound to result in some unexpected and undesirable behavior. For me personally, experiencing this process in 1965 changed me. Although I was not old enough to vote, I was suddenly a "lean, mean fighting machine" who could out-fight and out-drink any other soldier, sailor or Marine. At least, that is what my sergeants told me. Hello? Does anyone else see a problem here?

### The Mission of the Military Police

The Army's Military Police fulfill an important role in the spectrum of Army operations. Their five areas of responsibility span both wartime operations and peacetime, abroad and at home:

1. Maneuver and mobility support operations
2. Area security operations
3. Law and order operations
4. Internment and resettlement operations
5. Police intelligence operations

These are rather simple when explained. The first is simply to keep moving units on their assigned routes and not to cross into another unit's path. Second is to control the area and keep stragglers, lost soldiers, deserters, etc. where they belong or to return them there. Third is maintaining order, and may involve civilians, whether fleeing for their lives, posing a threat (guerrillas, saboteurs, terrorists etc.) or stealing for survival or profit. Fourth deals with enemy forces who have either been captured or surrendered, and fifth is identifying potential threats to successful military operations. This last is intended to prevent incidents like the Battle of the Bulge in 1944, the suicide terrorist killing of 241 US Marines in Beirut in 1983, or the Abu Ghraib prison abuse of 2004.

This is it, pretty much in a nutshell. War is a violent business and violence happens.

The Navy and the USMC have the Shore Patrol, and the USAF has its Air Police, but my focus is on the Army's service in Europe during the Cold War, especially in Germany. Like their fellow soldiers, the MP's enjoyed a good beer and favored personalized steins as a souvenir of their service time.

I have previously written about the US Constabulary which was organized under General Harmon to provide basic police

services from 1946 until 1952, as it was deemed inappropriate to use existing German police units for policing.

After the first few years, MP's were needed to handle railroad security (a very important duty), as well as providing traffic control for US military vehicles and POV's (Privately Owned Vehicles) that many military personnel were allowed to have and use. In my family's case, the government transported our brand new 1950 Chevrolet station wagon from NYC to Bremerhaven and shipped it back in 1953. There were special MP units assigned to these duties as seen on a few steins from my collection.

### Military Police Steins

Photo # 1 is from the 540th M.P. Battalion based in Nürnberg in 1955. The finial is a pair of crossed pistols, the insignia worn by all MP's. Of special interest is the front scene of a staff sergeant straddling a train and wearing the white hat of the MP's.

Photos # 2 and 3 are from the 62nd Hwy. Pat. in Würzburg in 1957. The side scene shows a white-colored MP Highway Patrol cruiser which Broderick Crawford would envy, but the finial is actually a jeep. I suspect cruisers were reserved for the Provost Marshall (MP term for the Chief of Police).

Photos # 4 and 5 are USAREUR MP's, the 382nd MP BN Company B in Karlsruhe and the 793d's Company A in Nürnberg. What I found interesting about these steins is their unit mottoes, "POLICE WITH HONOR" and "FACTACUM HONORE" (Deeds with honor).





Photos # 6a and 6b are from the 43rd M. P. Bn. which was part of the 43rd Infantry Division assigned to Augsburg and Munich in 1953/4. The scroll at the base of the insignia on this stein proclaims their motto as "OF THE TROOPS, FOR THE TROOPS." (On payday weekends when we wanted to go off post and have a little fun we questioned this sentiment. When Kilroy ruled the Army, MP's were his evil brother named Killjoy.)

Photo # 7 is a later unit, the 385th from 1971-1974. Photo # 8 from the 194th MP Co., dated '78 to '81, is one of the newest

US regimentals I own. I like it because the owner, SFC Mayo was an airborne Infantryman who was awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge for service in Viet Nam.

For many years, the Military Police sought badges like civilian police officers, and one is depicted in photo # 9. I guess that is appropriate because, like civilian police, it seems that MP's are never there when you want one, but when you want to avoid them, there they are! I guess they were there all along, just waiting for me to make a misstep.

One funny story I will finish with is that in February of 1968 I was with a buddy in Italy and we ran into a few other American military personnel in Pisa and wound up spending the night at an Army post courtesy of the local MP's. Fortunately we were their guests and not their "guests of honor" in the "hoosegow" or whatever they called their lock-up. We saved ourselves a night's hotel expense.



## Book Review

# "The Character Steins of Schierholz"

by Steve Morris

reviewed by Rich Cress

This new 11" x 8 1/2" spiral-bound book is in full color and includes "everything you ever wanted to know" about Schierholz steins.

This labor of love is more than 100 pages of pure delight for the fans of character steins. And it also just may inspire non-character stein collectors to begin collecting Schierholz. Every known Schierholz character stein is featured in large photos, all in full color, printed on nice, heavy paper. I know that you'll be very pleased with the quality of this book.

You will find steins that, likely, you have never seen before, even if you are an advanced collector of character steins, including the Seated Lion, the Student Bull Dog, the Owl with a Carnival Hat, Karoline (not Caroline), and many, many more. All of

the color variations are shown. And, very importantly, prices are provided for each stein. While I'm not personally a huge collector of character steins, I knew right away that this was a must-have book for my reference library. When I'm out "stein hunting," I want to know which ones I might find are rare, and also know about current prices. The cost of this book (\$65.00, including shipping) can easily be recouped with the purchase of a single Schierholz character stein. To order, either send a check to Steve Morris, or drop him a line at

[snmorris@comcast.net](mailto:snmorris@comcast.net).



## History on a German Pipe Bowl Karl Liebknecht

by George Schamberger

This porcelain pipe bowl depicts Karl Liebknecht (1871-1919), a historic figure in German politics of the early 20th century. The son of Wilhelm Liebknecht, a leading socialist and one of the founders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, young Karl was more radical than his father, espousing Marxist ideas during his study of law and political economy in Leipzig and Berlin. He opened a law office in Berlin in 1899, where he often defended other left-wing socialists. Outspoken and involved in multiple socialist causes, he was elected to the *Reichstag* (German Parliament) in 1912. Liebknecht was strongly opposed to Germany's entrance into the war, but was essentially a lone voice, as very few shared his belief. One who did was Rosa Luxemburg. Together they formed an underground organization, called the *Spartakusbund* (Spartacist League), named after the slave who led a failed revolt

against the mighty Roman Army. Liebknecht was arrested and conscripted into the German Army; after refusing to fight he was made to bury the dead on the Eastern Front.

In May 1916, the Spartacist went public and called for an end to the war. Liebknecht was arrested and spent the rest of the war in prison, being released in 1918 as part of an amnesty for political prisoners.

Liebknecht fanned the flames of the German Revolution, a series of events at the end of the Great War in Germany from November 1918 to March 1919 which led to the end of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. In January 1919, the so-called "Spartacist Uprising" in Berlin, brutally opposed by the new German government, was put down by the army and the *Freikorps* (militia). Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were abducted by Freikorps soldiers, on January 15, 1919 and brought to the Eden Hotel in Berlin where they were interrogated, tortured and ultimately murdered.





## Tiffany tankard from the Gore Collection brings \$216,000

reported by Jack Strand

The song "Baby, It's Cold Outside" could easily have described the Chicago weather at Leslie Hindman Auction, Jan. 20 and 21. Wind chill of -20 and an actual temperature of about zero, however, didn't deter eager bidders from coming to Hindman's new 30,000-square-foot Gallery on Chicago's trendy West Side.

The auction included 117 steins and tankards, all consigned by the Robert H. Gore family. The items had previously all been displayed in a special building at Notre Dame University. When the university chose to demolish the building, the family was angered and decided to auction them all, with the proceeds going back into the Gore Family Medical Foundation.

The gem of the tankards, and probably of the auction, was a silver-gilt and carved ivory tankard, made by Tiffany & Co. c.1902. The press release included the following description:

An Important Silver-Gilt and Carved Ivory Tankard, Tiffany & Co., New York, circa 1902, approximately 6 liters. Tiffany & Co. lists the pattern as "Tankard Ivory Tusk E. Ind." This designation, East Indian, refers to the popular American Orientalism of the times. Tiffany & Co. created a small series of silver mounted tusks on this theme in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The ivory in the present example was carved by Joseph Fisher, a German born artisan. It depicts a jungle scene with nine hunters and natives being attacked by a tiger. The silver is cast and chased with scrolling decoration throughout, having four tiger masks to the foot. It has the standard Tiffany & Co. marks and is numbered 14266-2510 on foot; approximate weight of sterling 209.90 ozt. The Tiffany & Co. ledger lists a single order for this pattern suggesting that this is a one-of-a-kind item. Height 26½ inches. Gore Family Memorial Foundation Trust.

Its pre-auction estimate was \$80,000-\$120,000, and it went to a new owner for \$216,000 (including buyer's premium of 20%). Hindman reported the grouping had drawn major interest, with the combined items bringing more than \$300,000.

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## A Cute Nürnberg Souvenir

by George Schamberger

*Wer hinauch Nürnberg kumma thout  
kaf ner recht tüchti ei.  
Vergesst mer jo ain Troichter  
nit denn der is super fei.*

This verse on the stein is written in the dialect of Nuremberg or Middle Franconia. In modern high German it would read:

*Wer nach Nürnberg kommt  
soll tüchtig einkaufen,  
Vergesst den Trichter nicht,  
der ist wirklich super.*

Now into English:

If you come to Nuremberg  
go shopping and buy a lot,  
But don't forget the funnel,  
it is really amazing.

This 1/4-liter beer stein was made by Merkelbach & Wick (round script mark) and distributed as a Nuremberg souvenir by A. Wahnschaft, Nürnberg. Against a blue background, the tan relief depicts several playful boys against a city background, going through the funnel ceremony. The

funnel is a well known symbol of Nürnberg, and in this ceremony a professor funnels wisdom into the boys' heads. One boy touches his head as he walks off, unable to believe how smart he became, and how quickly. What a nice story!



Judging by the clothing, I date this stein about 1900. The thumblift is the famous Gooseman of Nürnberg. All in all, an interesting and unusual stein.

The "Gooseman" deserves a few words, I am borrowing from Charlotte Whitham's

Stein of the Month article April 2007 in which she said: "It's believed the Gooseman was a farmer in the Nürnberg area who raised geese. It is also speculated that he had a drinking problem, which led him to travel to the city to sell his geese, carrying a goose under each arm. Nürnberg was cluttered with breweries and Guesthouses, so we can only wonder how long his profits lasted. Charlotte also notes that as depicted on character steins he was a handsome man, and apparently a well-liked character, since the City of Nürnberg dedicated a bronze fountain to honor his memory."



## American Souvenir Steins Spokane, Washington

### A Follow-up

by Kent Aggers in collaboration with  
Walt Vogdes

The stein seen in figure 1, featuring a view of "City Hall, Spokane, Washington," was the subject of an article in the December 2007 issue of *Prosit*. That article concluded with the question, "Who's going to help us get a photo of this building as it exists today?" Since I (Kent) live in Spokane, I thought this was a simple enough task, so I took up the task. Little did I realize at the time that this would not be as straightforward as it seems.



Figure 1 - The souvenir stein which started me on my quest to locate this building, which was actually the second City Hall..

It turns out that Spokane has had four different buildings – and four different sites – for its City Hall.

The "original City Hall" was located in the downtown area which was destroyed by fire in 1889. I have not been successful at finding a photo of the building, nor in pinpointing its location.

In 1893, on the northwest corner of Howard and Front Street (Howard was renamed to Trent, and later renamed again to Spokane Falls Blvd.), the city erected the "Romanesque" building which is depicted on this stein (figure 1). The property was sold to make way for a railway station and overpass, resulting in demolition of the building in 1913. The station and overpass were in turn removed in the early 1970's to make way for the World's Fair, held in 1974. The land is now part of Spokane's Riverfront Park.

A new building, located about one block west of the then-existing city hall, was built on the corner of Wall Street and Spokane Falls Boulevard (figure 2). This was not intended to be a permanent home for the city offices, but as often happens with "temporary" plans, inertia took over and the city remained in these facilities for 70 years. After the seat of government was moved to other facilities in 1983, this building became popularly known as "Old City Hall," a moniker which helped create some confusion in my research. It remains today much the same as when it was built, a well-preserved legacy of the Commercial Style and Chicago School of architecture. The interior has been renovated for office and commercial space.



Figure 2 - After demolition of the building shown on the stein in 1913, the city officer s were moved to this then-new building. Intended as a "temporary" home for the city offices, it was in use from 1913 to 1983, and today is known as "the Old City Hall."

In 1978 the city purchased the old Montgomery Ward building when Wards moved their store to a new mall further north of the downtown area. It was renovated, and the city hall offices moved into this structure in 1983 (figure 3). Located at Lincoln Street and Spokane Falls Blvd., this became Spokane's 4th City Hall, and the city offices are located there today. This building is art deco in style. Originally designed by Montgomery Wards own engineering department, it was built in 1929.




Figure 3 - The former Montgomery Ward building, a nice example of art deco architecture, is the current Spokane City Hall.

So there you have it. Four buildings, four different locations, although all very close to each other. The building affectionately known as "Old City Hall" was actually the third in succession, raising the question of what to call the earlier two sites. We now have photos of two buildings which have functionally succeeded the one depicted on the stein, yet neither of them is a satisfactory answer to the question, "Who's going to get us a photo of this building as it exists today?" Unfortunately, that building disappeared in the name of progress in 1913.

### Be a Recruiter for SCI

Drop-in cards are a great way of finding potential new members for SCI. They are designed to "drop in" a stein that you offer for sale, or see in an antique mall or at a show. They are small in size, but provide information about SCI, about how to request membership information, and even have a space to indicate that YOU are to receive credit when someone sends in your card and joins SCI. The two sides of the card are shown below, and instructions for how to print these cards is in the Members Only section of the SCI web site.

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## Mettlach Show & Tell #21 Rare Electric Lamp Body

by Robert D. Wilson  
SCI Master Steinologist

The Villeroy & Boch Company at Mettlach produced two very different shapes which both have the same Form Number 1778 (fig. 1). The shape on the left is a 22-inch tall vase made in 1887 (the first year of production). The shape on the right is a 12-inch tall electric lamp body made in 1890. Both items have a combination of hand engraving and applied relief in full color. This was a very expensive type of decoration. In the 1905 Mettlach Price List the price of the vase was 40 marks. The most expen-



figure 1

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sive stein body was the 18.5 inch 7 liter Form 1161 at 30 marks (the lid was extra).

A mute testimonial to the fact that the shape on the right is an electric lamp body is the 3/16 inch tall ring at the top for indexing the lamp hardware. Also, the very small diameter base was intended to fit into a recess in the hardware base. Any electric lamp body from 1890 would be rare since it was not until October 1879 that Thomas A. Edison succeeded in making an incandescent lamp in which a loop of carbonized cotton thread glowed in a vacuum for more than 40 hours.



## A Generic Regimental Stein

by Dr. Roy C. De Selms  
SCI Master Steinologist

At a recent auction, I watched three repro regimental steins go for \$323, \$204, and \$167 after commission and sales tax were added, probably owing to the novelty of the typical risqué lithophanes. If you really like lithophanes with seminude scenes, then you can buy them any day for less than \$100 on eBay. There is no substitute for knowing what you are buying and much has been written in *Prosit* on repros. At the same time, and for less than \$135 ea., I was able to win an authentic butcher occupational and a very good looking 1L stein with the logo on the front reading *Hoch lebe*

*der Veterane(n)* (Long live the veterans), as pictured.

This type of stein could have been bought by or for any German military veteran who had service from the Franco-Prussian War ca. 1870-1 through WWI 1914-18 when the colors of Germany were *Schwarz - Weiss - Rot* (black - white - red) in that order, from top to bottom, as seen on this stein. The stein has a barely visible Merkelbach & Wick mark of the period ca. 1880-1921. From left to right, the scenes are the coat of arms of Bavaria with a crown and blue and white ribbon; a composite of the Imperial Eagle with the colors black - white - red, all in the correct order, with a small white over blue lance pennon representing Bavaria; and finally, on the right, a black - white - red crowned shield symbolizing dominant Prussia (black over white on top) combined with

other cities and states of the North German Confederation (white and red below) which were the dominant forces in Imperial Germany. It should also be noted that the German Military at this time was divided into the larger Imperial faction and a smaller Bavarian faction. The relative sizes of these two factions is well illustrated on this stein.

The lid is inscribed "Vom V. u. K. V. Oberding z. 16/II 1897" (from V. and K. V. Oberding Feb. 16, 1897). My guess is that the "V. u. K. V." stands for *Veteranen und Kriegsbeschädigt Verein* (Veterans and War Wounded or Disabled Association). The town of Oberding is the site of the new Munich airport so it's reasonable to assume that the owner had been in a Munich regiment and possibly was wounded or disabled during conflict.



*Hoch lebe der Veteranen!*



# THE STEIN AUCTION COMPANY

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