

PITTSBURGH STEIN SOCIETY NEWS

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GOODBYE WINTER !!!!

Next Meeting Schedule

As Red Foxx used to say on TV (for those of you who remember Red Foxx), "THIS IS THE BIG ONE !" April 13th is our next scheduled stein club meeting. This meeting will feature a guest speaker who comes to us all the way from Jericho, NY. Steve Steigerwald is a past Executive Director of Stein Collectors International, Master Steinologist and is an internationally renowned expert on Mettlach steins. Steve will do a power point presentation and talk about Mettlach basics, rare pieces, and Master steins. Steve will also have a sample of each manufacturing type so that we can see these great steins in person. As a special bonus feature, lunch will be Teutonia's holiday hot buffet. The price for this special, all you can eat, hot buffet will be \$15 for stein club members and \$20 for non-stein club members. Let's make this meeting a "full house" and welcome Steve and his wife Joanne to the PSS.

Happy Birthday Wishes



Happy Birthday To:

Andy Rosenberger April 1
Sean Hahey April 9
Rich Hahn April 16
GiGi Weber April 17
Mark Paden April 19
Tracey Korczyk April 21
Rick Engel April 24
Carolyn Bukovich April 27

May your special day be filled with happiness and good health !!!

Show-N-Tell

Even though we will devote as much time as needed for our guest speaker to make his presentation, we will still have our show-n-tell session after Steve's presentation. Please bring in a stein or two that has some interesting story behind it or one that you feel is special to your collection or even just your newest acquisition. All of your fellow stein collectors will be interested in seeing and hearing about your stein.

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Featured Article of the Month

With Master Steinologist, Steve Steigerwald being our guest speaker for this month's stein club meeting, it couldn't be more appropriate than to feature an article authored by Steve for this month's *Featured Article of the Month*.

Way back in December 1994, Steve co-authored an article along with John Lamb about Mettlach Book Steins. The article was the lead story in the December 1994 issue of Prosit magazine and it was titled "*The Mettlach Book Steins*". Even though this article was written almost 30 years ago, Book Steins are still very much in demand. Their prices seem to hold their value and they appeal to many collectors of different stein types. They are one of only two "sets" of a type of stein ever created by Mettlach, the other being the Mettlach Occupational steins. As you read this month's featured article, you will come to realize how much research and time it took to put this original article together and, hopefully, you will realize what a special treat it is for the PSS to have Master Steinologist, Steve Steigerwald with us on April 13th.

Did You Know

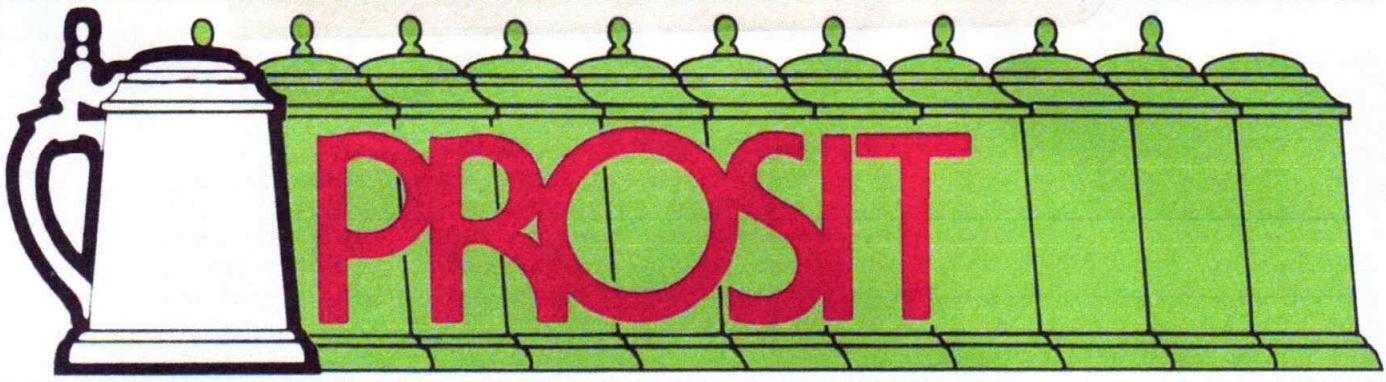
Did you know that the Benedictine Abbey of the village of Mettlach, which is an important part of the trademark used on Mettlach wares, was founded late in the 7th century and the tower of the Abbey was constructed from 987 through 1000, modeled after a cathedral built by Charlemagne in 786. Most of the central buildings were constructed in the mid-18th century, but during the French Revolution the monks were driven out and the buildings were confiscated by the French Republic. The Republic then sold the partially ruined buildings to Jean Francis Boch, later to become part of the Villeroy and Boch Company (V&B).

Mettlach is a small village on the Saar River in what is now the far western part of Germany, near both Luxembourg and France. Although the ceramic products made there were produced by the Villeroy & Boch Company, they are commonly known today as *Mettlach* wares. Villeroy & Boch had a total of nine factories (all in different cities) at the peak of their business enterprise, however *Mettlach* has become the most well-known factory for the beautiful products made there.

References:

Kirsner, G. 1994. "*The Mettlach Book*". Illustrated catalog, current prices, collectors information. Pages 11 – 12.





Vol. 2, No. 12

Stein Collectors International®

December 1994

The Mettlach Book Steins

by Steven Steigerwald and John Lamb

The largest stein series made by Mettlach consists of twelve steins. There are only two such series, the occupational steins and the book steins. This article will discuss the stein series marked as form #2001, commonly referred to as The Book Stein Series.

GENERAL

This series, first made in 1891, consists of eleven steins depicting books for various professions ("profession steins") and one special order stein for Cornell University. Each of the twelve steins exists in 1/2-liter content only. The profession steins are listed in the Mettlach catalogue under form #2001 with the respective letter as "Bücherrücken für ..." (book backs or spines for ...) followed by the corresponding profession.

The catalogue uses small let-

ters to distinguish professions as opposed to the capital letters actually used on the stein bases. As noted in Dr. Therese Thomas' article in the September, 1994 issue of PROSIT, these steins are credited to Otto Hupp because sketches of six of the incised lids found on these steins have been located in his personal effects.

Of the eleven profession steins, those for the lawyer, medical man (commonly called

doctor), merchant (commonly called banker) and architect are, in decreasing order, the most common, based upon auction results from 1982 through October, 1994. These are form numbers 2001 A, B, K and F, respectively. Auction results also indicate that the miner (also called mountaineer) and natural scientist are the rarest. These are form numbers 2001 L and E, respectively. The evangelical theologian (letter I), forester (letter H),

engineer (letter G), mathematician (letter D) and philologist (commonly called scholor) (letter C), closely follow, in decreasing order of rarity. (See the following chart.)

The Body

The body of the book steins is made of grey stoneware. The usual body measures approximately 4-1/2" in height, 3-15/16" in diameter at the top and 4-1/8" at the base. The base is essentially flat, not the typical raised false bottom that is common on 1/2-liter Mettlach steins.



Book stein inlays. Left to right. Top row: Forester, Theologian, Merchant, Miner. Middle row: Mathematician, Natural Science, Architect, Engineer. Bottom row: Lawyer, Medical Man, Philologist.

The base band is slightly flared, whereas the top band is contracted. The main portion of the body of each stein depicts, in full color relief, leather spines of eleven books. There are bands at the base and top of the stein body, which are located immediately above and below the leather spines. On the profession steins these bands are blue. The blue coloring is created by the application of a blue glaze over the grey stoneware. The same color glaze was applied to the handle. The blue varies from medium to dark blue due to the color of the glaze applied to a particular stein.

The spine of each book on these steins is individually titled and divided into 4, 5 or 6 sections.

Each of the book spines on a stein is individually colored to assist in appearing as though there are eleven different books on the stein. The coloration of the spine on a particular book is the same as the book in the same location on a stein for a different profession. The conformity is probably due to the book stein bodies being mass produced as blank body forms ("body blanks") so that they could be used for any of the professions. However, some of the steins bear additional white glaze on a section of a book. This glaze appears to have been applied randomly in the finishing process.

Ten of the books on each stein

bear impressed decorations, which have been gilded in the decorating process, similar to those found on the leather spines of old books. The incised decorations on the book spines is the same on steins for different professions with the exception of one book on the doctor and the miner. On these two steins the decoration on the top section of the fourth book from the handle in a clockwise rotation has been eliminated to permit an additional panel to be used for book identification.

The titles and authors appear to be applied by a Print Under Glaze ("P.U.G.") method on the body blanks. The glaze that is applied on each title and author section is colored. The color glaze applied on corresponding books for different professions is normally the same except for shading. However, the upper glazed band

on the first two books from the handle in a clockwise rotation are either red or yellow mottled with red. Sometimes during the decorating process the titles or authors were applied to the body blanks upside down, or the words in the title were applied in the wrong order, on the spine of a book. In addition, although the books identified on steins for the same profession appear to be the same, they were often applied in different orders during the decorating process. The spines of the books on most steins have been coated with a clear, shiny glaze. Variations exist where no glaze has been applied, leaving the books with a dull finish. The interior of each stein is coated with the typical Mettlach white porcelain-like shiny glaze.

The upper part of the handle is attached at the top of the spines of the books, or above them. The lower part of the handle

is usually attached at the bottom of the spines, although at least one variation exists where the lower part of the handle is attached to the lower base band.

The Pewter

The pewter strap, shank, tang and lid rim on most of the steins, regardless of profession, are normally identical. The thumblift on steins with inlaid lids for each profession, except the merchant, is usually an owl perched on two books, the symbol of learning, knowledge and wisdom. The thumblift on the merchant stein is usually the winged head of Mercury, the ancient Roman god who served as messenger of the gods and was also the god of com-



Three different thumblifts, and a pewter variation on the right stein.



Base attachment differences. Higher attachment on the right stein.



White background insert.

merce. Variations exist on some of the thumblifts. For example, a variation on the theology stein thumblift is an art nouveau stylization.

The lid rim around the inlay is usually in 3 sections. The portion closest to the inlay is usually slanted, the middle portion convex and the lower portion concave. A variation exists where the lower concave portion is the width of the 2 lower sections on the usual lid rim. This section on the variation is topped with a ridge with dots, giving it a milled appearance. The upper part of the lid rim on the variation begins as concave and changes to convex. The tang between the lid and thumblift on the lid rim variation is longer and thinner, as is the pewter strap support, running down the handle from the strap. A second variation



Gray background insert.

has a double-decker pewter lid rim which has the appearance of two pewter lid rims stacked on top of each other.

Lids

Although each of the profession steins was available with a pewter lid, there was a distinct slightly domed etched inlay for each profession. The different inlays for each of the profession steins will be covered below. The background color for each inlay is usually white. However, a grey background variation exists, based upon our experience, for the lawyer, doctor and merchant steins. At the outer circumference of each of the profession stein inlays are two thin concentric circles. The outer circle is usually glazed the same blue as the upper and lower bands on the

body although some are white. The second circle is a dark red or maroon. The outer circle may be partially or completely covered by the pewter rim.

The Base Markings

The base of each book stein bears the usual incised Mettlach markings including the castle mark, size number, quality control number, form number 2001 and year of manufacture. The gold and black painter's marks and mercury mark are applied. A black capital letter is applied to the base in the same way the decoration number is applied on a P.U.G. stein. As with a P.U.G. stein, the letter on the bottom of a form #2001 stein identifies the decoration, i.e. the books, on the stein. The letter also identifies the associated etched inlaid lid. As seen in the chart below, the lettering goes from A through I, together with K and L, for the eleven professions. The letter C is used even though it is not a letter which is commonly used by itself in the German language. The letter J is not used. A clear glaze is applied over the base of the steins. One or more of the markings may be missing.

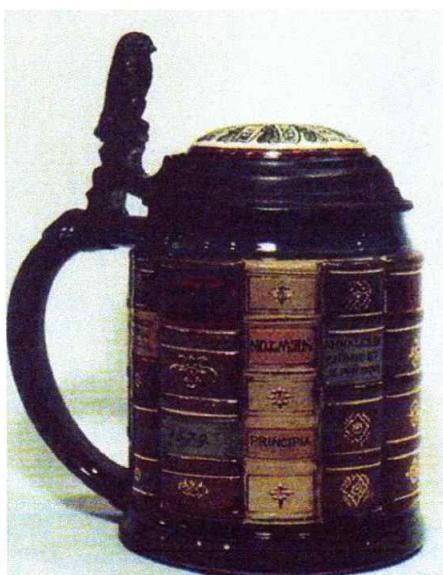
The Cornell Book Stein - A Very Special Order

A twelfth stein, for Cornell University, was also made by Mettlach which falls within this series. The Cornell stein uses the same body and pewter as the profession steins, but has different band colors and a non-incised flat (not domed) inlaid P.U.G. lid dedicated to Ezra Cornell, the namesake and one of the founders of Cornell University. This stein has not been specifically credited to Otto Hupp to our knowledge, although it seems likely that he was the designer because the form of the stein (except the inlay) is the same as the profession steins and, as Dr. Thomas notes, he likely designed another stein for Cornell University, the 1-liter form #2871.

The Cornell book stein base band and handle are magenta. The top band is light grey with the words "ALMA MATER:" followed by a partial musical score and the words for the start of the school song "far above Cayuga's waters, with its waves of blue." The first 4 words of this song also decorate the top band of the 1/2-liter Cornell stein, form #2872, which has not been credited to Otto Hupp. These words are not on form #2871, which has been credited to him.



Life Watt James Of — misapplied decals.



Upside down Newton.

Although the Cornell book stein has been described without any identifying letter in auction catalogues and The Mettlach Book, i.e. simply as form #2001, the base of the stein we examined bears an applied capital R. We are not aware of any M, N, O, P or Q letter book steins and there does not appear to be any obvious reason for selecting the letter R for the Cornell book stein. While it is by far the most expensive stein in the series, there have been as many auction sales reported for the Cornell stein as for the engineer, although it has sold only once in the past eight years. (See the following chart.)

There is no mention of the Cornell book stein in the Mettlach catalogues. It appears to have been a special order but was probably not ordered by Rothschild Bros., as form #s 2871 and 2872 were, because there is no green stamp applied to the base of form #2001 R stating "Made Exclusively for Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A., Designed by W. M. Miller ... J.F.L. Ackerman" as there is on the bases of the other two form numbers. Based upon the limited availability, as attested by auction results, it apparently was a much smaller special order than the other two etched Cornell University steins.

As discussed below, the decoration of each Cornell book stein was apparently adapted to the course of study of the stein recipient or purchaser because several variations of the

Cornell book stein exist. An almost entirely different set of books are depicted on each variation of this stein. However, they all appear to have been made from book stein body blanks manufactured in 1897.

THE INDIVIDUAL STEINS

The Lawyer Stein

The inlay depicts a scale



Lots of markings on the base.



Cornell stein inlay.



Lawyer book stein on the left, Cornell book stein on the right.

hung from a sheathed sword. A king's crown on one scale pan is balanced against a peasant's hat on the other. The decoration symbolizes the principle that justice (symbolized by the sword) is evenly dispensed or administered regardless of social status (symbolized by the crown and peasant hat balancing the scale). The inlay bears the latin saying "FIAT JUSTITIA PER: MUN" which translates as "Let there be justice throughout the world."

The titles of the eleven books depicted on the stein body are predominately Latin. They are: "Lib. Pand." volumes 1 and 2; "Corpus Institutionum Justiniani" by Diling dated 1574; "Peinl. Ger. Ordnung" (German Penal Regulations) by K. Karoli dated 1532; "De Pace Publica", dated 1586; "Corpus Juris Civilis"; "Practica Lanfranci", dated 1528; "C. J. C." by Gotofred from Geneva dated 1624; "Volumen Legum Parvum" by Venetiis, dated 1597; "Practica Juris"; and "Viatoriu Utiusque Juris." These books detail the civil and penal statutes which prescribe the code of conduct on which justice is based, the principles of law and the means that are used in the administration of the law.

The "Medical Man" Stein

The inlay depicts the staff of Aesculapius which consists of a blue serpent wrapped around a red staff. The staff is in memory of Aesculapius the ancient Greek god of healing. It is the worldwide symbol of the medical profession. The relevance of the serpent (snake) lies in its annual shedding of skin which symbolizes rejuvenation.

The staff stands for magical powers. The end of the staff is in a bowl to depict a

pestle in a mortar crushing the elixir of life. All of this is set against a sunburst background (indicating that darkness has been destroyed). The verse "Wider Den Tod Ist Kein Krautlein Gewachsen" on the inlay translates as "No little herb has grown that fends off death".

The books on the steins, which are medical text books,

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Prosit

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If you can't submit your article on diskette, contributors should submit their articles and communications type-written, on plain 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper, double-spaced. Black and white: photographs or sharp, high contrast color prints are acceptable. Please follow the format of previously published articles, or send for a copy of "Notes to Contributors," which contains detailed information on editorial needs, requirements and policies.

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NOTE: The deadline for the March 1994 issue is January 1 for editorial, February 1 for advertising

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are two volumes of "Deutsche Chirurgie" (German Surgery) by Billroth & Lücke; "Archiv für Klinisch Chirurgie" (Archive for Clinical Surgery), dated 1860; "Aetiologie Der Tuberkulose" (Etiology of Tuberculosis) by Koch; "Kleinere Schriften" by Virchow; "Reichs-Gesund: Heits-Amt" (German Department of Public Health) by A.D. Mittheil; "Anaesthetica" (Anesthesia) by Nepom Nussbaum; "Schadellehre" (Phrenology) by Franz Jos. Gall; "De Corporis Humani Fabrica" by And. Vesal., dated 1543 ; "Opera" (Operations) by Galeni; and "Reine Arzneimittel Lehre" (Pure Pharmacology) by Hahnemann.

Interestingly, Heinrich Hermann Koch (1843-1910) was the discoverer of the germ causing tuberculosis (the subject of his book). Rudolph Ludwig Virchow (1821-1903) was the founder of cellular biology. Franz Joseph Gall (1758-1838) was the founder of phrenology which claims that an individual's character and mental abilities are reflected in, and can be determined from, the precise shape of the skull because this reveals the size of the underlying cerebrum (part of the brain). The size is then compared to the "normal" size of the brain to determine the powers of that person's mental processes. Albert Billroth (1829-1894) performed the first successful resection of the esophagus and stomach. Samuel Hahnemann (1755-1843) was a leader in Homeopathic medicine. Galen (131-200 A.D.) was the founder of experimental physiology and anatomy and Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) was the founder of modern anatomy.

The Philologist Stein

The inlay depicts 2 owls; one serious and the other wearing a fool's cap with bells, holding a fool's staff in his talon similar to a court jester. The fool, utterly spontaneous and natural, lacks experience but also any trace of affectation. The serious owl represents wisdom attained which has affected his approach to life. At the top of the inlay are the latin words "Scientia" and "Lascivia" ("knowledge" and "playfulness") and at the bottom are the words "Es Leben beide Käuze!!!" (Both should exist in life).

A philologist is a scholar who is involved in the study of ancient language and literature. Most are employed as professors by universities. They are learned writers, philosophers and historians that translate and extensively annotate the ancient texts of Greece and Rome.

The books depicted are two volumes of "Hugo Grotius" dated Paris 1625; "Aldus

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Manutius Diction Graecum, 1497" by the Beigebünd: Institution Graeco-Lat; "Guil Bude de Philologia", dated 1533; "Sonrad Seltze"; "Petrarca de Vera Sapientia", dated 1485; "Prolegomeno in Homerum" by Fr. A. Wolf, dated 1795; "Die Kunsl der Lebersetzüng" by Johs. Tycho Mommsch; "Römisches Staatsrecht" (Roman Public Laws) by Th. Mommsen, I and II Band; "Puscula Philologie" by R. Bentley, dated 1781; and "Aug. Böckh de metris" by Pindari.

Richard Bentley (1662-1742) was an English critic and classical scholar who was appointed Master of Trinity College at Cambridge in 1700. Theodore Mommsen (1817-1903), a German historian, was a professor of Roman law at Leipzig University. He was a critic of Bismarck's domestic policy and a Nobel Prize winner in literature (1902). His "Römisches Staatsrecht," shown on the stein, were published 1871-1876.

The Mathematician Stein

This inlay depicts a drafting compass measuring or marking the diameter of a sphere. The drafting compass is a symbol for geometry and planning. The sphere is the basic geometric form. The sphere on the inlay bears longitudinal and latitudinal lines. Pink flowers on a vine provide the background for the design. The inlay bears no incised wording.

The books depicted on the stein are volumes 1 and 2 "Leibniz Briefe" (Papers of Leibniz) by Theil; "Opere di Galilei", dated 1655; "Arithmetica Universal" by Newton; "Pythagoreorum Reliquis", dated 1844 by Beckman; "K. F. Gauss Gesamtausgabe" (Complete Works of K. F. Gauss), dated 1863-74; "Astronomia" by Kepler; "Lehrbuch d. Statistik" (Textbook of Statics) (branch of mechanics that deals with bodies at rest and forces in equilibrium) by Aug. Ferd. Möbius; "Oeuvres Complet" by Laplace from Paris, dated 1843-48; "Archimedes"; and "Copernicus de Revolutionibus orb. Coelestium."

The books cover the works of famous mathematicians and astronomers. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716) was a German mathematician who was responsible for the concept of differential calculus. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) was a famous Italian mathematician, physicist and astronomer (the inventor of the telescope capable of observing "the heavens").

Isaac Newton (1642-1727) was a famed English mathematician and astronomer (who "discovered" gravity). Pythagoras of Samos (560-480 B.C.) and Archimedes (287-212 B.C.) were Greek mathematicians famous for the Pythagorean Theorem and methods for computing areas and volumes, respectively. Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855), a German mathematician, was responsible for the first study of quadratic differential forms in two variables. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) was a German astronomer who established that the planets move in elliptical orbits. Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), a Polish astronomer, established that the earth revolves yearly around the center of the universe. Augustus Ferdinand Möbius (1790-1868) was a German mathematician who discovered the Möbius strip, a surface with only one side, and Pierre Simon LaPlace (1749-1827) was a French astronomer.

The Natural Science Book Stein

The stein has a heart at the center of the inlay surrounded by banners emanating from the heart which symbolizes the source of all knowledge. The words inscribed in the banner are "DIES KLEINE DING BRACHT JEDERZEIT DIE WEISEN IN VERLEGENHEIT" which translates to "These small things brought any time to the wise man makes him think."

The books on the stein are "Brehm's Thierleben" by Vögel; "Brehm's Thierleben" by Sängethiere; "Darwin Gesamtausgabe" (Complete Edition of Darwin) dated 1872 by Deutsch u Carvs; "Annalen der Chemie" (Annals of Chemistry) by Liebig; "Handwörterbuch der Chemie" (Pocket Dictionary of Chemistry) by Liebig; "Aristoteles"; "Annales de Chimie et de Physique" (Annals of Chemistry and Physics); "Newton Principia"; "Geschichte der Physik" (History of Physics) by Poggendorff dated 1879; "Physikal Lexicon" (Encyclopedia of Physics) by Marbach; and "Urbevölkerung Europ" by Virchow.

The individuals that are the subjects of these books, and some of the authors, were renowned astronomers, biologists, chemists, physicists and health scientists. Hermann Carl Vögel (1841-1907) was a German astronomer and Rudolph Virchow (1821-1902) a German pathologist. Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1883) was an English biologist famous for the

theory of evolution. Justus von Liebig (1803-73) was a German chemist and Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) was a Greek whose laws of physics served as a basis for future physicists.

The Architect Stein

The inlay depicts a drafting compass, triangle and plumb bob (or plummet) surrounded by red-tinged flowers on vines. The T-square and compass are used in drawing, while the plumb bob is used to ensure that a wall is perpendicular. It is interesting to note that these items are also symbols used by the Masons to teach basic moral truths. There is no incised wording on the inlay.

The books shown are "der Stil" (The Style) by Semper first and second editions; "Dictionnaire de L'Architecture Francaise" (Encyclopedia of French Architecture) by Viollet Le Due from Paris, dated 1854-69; "Gründriss d. Künstgeschichte" (History of Design) by Lübeck; "Geschichte d. deutsch Renaiss. Architekt." (History of German Renaissance Architecture) by Lübeck; "De Architectura" by Vitruvius; "Geschichte der Bild: Kunst" (Illustrated History of Architecture) by Schnaase; "Architektur Deutschlands" (German Architecture) by Licht dated 1880; "History of Architecture" by Fergusson, dated 1865/1870; "Owen Jones"; and "Geschichte der Baukunst" (History of Structural Engineering) by Kugler.

The authors of some of these books were famous architects. Viollet-Le-Duc was one of a group of brilliant architects that worked in Paris in the 1840's as part of the Neo-Grec movement. His works were extensively published even though most of his ideas did not become widely accepted for half-a-century. He was so far ahead of his times that after he was appointed head of the Architecture Department at Ecole des Beaux Arts, the students struck, resulting in the withdrawal of his appointment. Licht was the architect of Liepzig City Hall, an example of Eclectic German Renaissance Architecture.

Gottfried Semper was the architect of the Theatre and Opera House in Dresden, an example of Eclectic Classic Architecture. Marcus Vitruvius Pollio was a famous architect of the Roman Empire during the reign of Augustus approximately 2000 years ago. Ten of his books still exist and his chapters on the education of architects and the architects' professional duties and the responsibilities are still widely applicable today. The "Owen Jones" book may be a book about two English architects, Robert Owen and Inigo Jones. Owen was

a leader of the early 19th Century movement for design of Utopian communities and Jones was a leader of the Baroque style of architecture in the early 17th Century. Jones was the architect of The Banqueting Hall, Whitehall in London.

The Engineer Stein

The inlay for letter G is a cog wheel or gear. The gear is interwoven with blue flowers emanating from the center of the gear. No wording is depicted on this, the simplest of the book stein inlays.

The books depicted on the stein are "Life of George Stephenson" by Sam Smiles, dated 1881; "Life of Robert Stephenson" by Jeaffreson & Pole dated 1864; "Cours de Construction" by Minard, dated Paris 1816; "Technisches Wörterbuch" (Technical Dictionary) by Karmarsch; "Life of James Watt"; "Handbuch der Ingenieurwissenschaft" (Handbook of Engineering Knowledge); "Kleinere Schriften" by Engerth; "Technolog Jahresberichte" (Technological Annual Report) by Rudolf von Wagner; "Polytechnisches Journal" (Technical Journal) by Zeman & Fischer; "Deutsche Industrie" (German Industry); and "Waffenbau" (Making Weapons) by Hägen.

George Stevenson (1781-1848) is known as the inventor of the steam locomotive. His son Robert (1803-1859) was famous for railroad and bridge building. James Watt (1736-1819) so advanced the design of the steam engine that he is one of three engineers credited with inventing it.

The Forester

The inlay of this stein depicts a live oak, with four acorns, with its trunk and roots growing out of a heart. Oak trees are the symbol of immortality or endurance. Because they were thought of as being frequently struck by lightning, they were associated with the God of Lightning and the Heavens, Jupiter or Zeus. To German romantic poets, the oak tree symbolizes loyalty and unshakable power. Oak groves were places of worship in Germanic rites. Acorns symbolize male sexuality and fertility, as well as life and immortality. The heart at the base of the trunk represents that the tree is essential for maintaining life. A banner on the inlay carries the incised words "HALLI HALLO." This translates to Hello (my friend), Hello.

Foresters are experts in the science of forestry who are state employed. They supervise and maintain the forest. They received six to seven years of college education and took Latin and Greek in addition to Biology. At the time that these

steins were designed, foresters were held in high regard and were among a town's upper class (which included the Priest, doctor, pharmacist, teacher, mayor and forester) because of the important position they held and their extensive education. They were responsible for managing the forest's flora and fauna and determined how many trees could be cut and how many animals could be hunted.

The books on the stein deal with the duties of the forester. The books are two volumes of "Jagdwissenschaft" (The Science of Hunting) by Bechstein; "Forstzoologie" (Forest Animals) by Altum, dated 1876-1881; "Waldflege" (Forest Cultivation) by König; "Der Forstschatz" (Forest Hunting) by Hess, dated 1878; "Forstliches Hilfsbuch" (Textbook of Forestry) by M. R. Pressler; "Ridinger Betrachtung der Wilden" by Thiere; "Tschüdi Handbuch" by Leipzig, dated 1878; "Jagden" (Hunting) by K. F. H. Frei v. Münchhausen; "Jäger Brevier" (Hunter's Prayer Book); and "Deutsche Jagd Zeitung" (German Hunting Seasons).

The Evangelical Theologian

The inlay depicts the Wartburg castle. At the top of the inlay is a banner with the incised wording "Die Wartburg." Variations exist in the inlays due to the glaze that is applied for the trees, roadway and castle roof. The Wartburg castle, begun in 1067, sits atop one of the foot hills of the Thuringian Forest overlooking the town of Eisenach (the birthplace of Johann Sebastian Bach in 1685) in what was East Germany. The castle hosted the famous German minstrels Walter van der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach, as well as Richard Wagner and Goethe. According to legend, von der Vogelweide won the contest of the Minnesingers (a song contest) here which is immortalized in Wagner's Tannhäuser. Martin Luther sought shelter here from papal proscription from May, 1521 to March, 1522. During this time, he translated the New Testament from Greek into German, an act which paved the way for the Protestant Reformation. It is Luther's activities here that resulted in the Wartburg castle being a symbol of evangelical theology and, as a result, the inlay for this stein.

The books depicted on the stein are "Summa Theologiae" by Thomas Aquinas; "Luthers Saemtliche Werke" by Walch; "Kirchen v. Ketzer Historie" (Church v. Heretic History) by Unparth. Arnold, dated 1699; "Dogmengeschichte" (History of Dogma) by Harnack; "Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum"; "Alexandrinus Paid-

agogos" (Alexandria Tutor; the latter word being in Greek, not Latin, letters on the stein but transliterated for ease of publication) by Clemens; "System I" by Frank; "Theol. Stud u Kritiken" (Theologie Students and Critics), dated 1818; "Predicten Ueber Den Christlichen Hausstand" by Schleiermacher; "Geistl. Lieder" (Psalms) by Luther; and "Relemik" by Hase.

The evangelical or christian theologian attempts to spread the christian message (Holy Scripture). The theologian is a servant of God's word and must translate it for the masses. Thomas Aquinas, born in 1224, started the "Summa Theologiae" in 1266 but stopped in 1273 before it was completed. He is responsible for the five proofs that God exists and he distinguished between natural theology (man's philosophic study of religious questions) and revealed theology (God giving a special revelation of himself). Martin Luther, credited with starting the Reformation, believed that no man needed a priest to mediate between himself and God because Christ was the perfect mediator. He translated the Bible and believed that it was entirely true.

Adolph von Harnack's writings reduced Christianity to three affirmations: (1) God the Father, his providence and goodness; (2) the divine sonship of man; and (3) the infinite value of the soul. He denied the miracles of Jesus and insisted Jesus did not claim to be the Messiah or divine. He urged the masses to get back to the religion of Jesus not the religion about Jesus. His book which is depicted on the stein is about the end of Christian Dogma.

F. H. R. Frank (1827-1894) was a professor in Erlangen who produced a whole system of theology titled "System I." Under that system, the belief is that because I am here now as a Christian, all of the biblical stories are guaranteed. Friedrich Schleiermacher (1768-1834) urged that the heart of religion was feeling, not rational proofs and discussions about the Bible. According to Schleiermacher, religion was separate from philosophy and science. Lastly, Alexandria was the site of a theological seminary which stressed a scientific methodological explanation of Christian faith.

The Merchant Stein

Letter K is for the profession of merchants. This is also referred to as the commerce or banking stein. Its thumblift is the bust of Mercury, the Roman god of commerce. His winged helmet suggests the speed with which he travels. Mercury is associ-

ated with profit and also referred to as the "god of thieves." The design on the inlay depicts the caduceus which has 2 serpents twined around the winged herald's staff, their heads turned toward each other. The serpents on the staff facing each other represent the duality that exists in the world. The staff sits against a background of a ledger book bearing the words "SOLL" and "HABEN" which translates to "Debit" and "Credit," the "dualities" of commerce. The banner at the top of the inlay (the portion closest to the thumblift) bears the legend "ZEIT IST GELD" which translates to "Time is Money."

The books shown are "Bankgeschäft" (The Business of Banking) by O. Swoboda; "Handelskorrespond" (Commercial Writing) by A. Schieber; "Quintessenz des Kaufmännischen Rechnens" (Quintessence of Commercial Calculations) by Dr. E. Amthor; "Buchführnach Deutschem Gesetze" (Bookkeeping in Conformity with German Law) by R. Beigel; "Praxis Des Lebens Geschäfts" (Practice of Existing Business) by Th. Piening; "Taschenbuch Für Kaufleute" (Notebook for Merchants) by Rothschild; "Kaufmännische Rechtskunde" (Commercial Legal Documents) by R. J. Fischer; "Wechsung der deutschen Zolltarif" (Changes in German Tariffs); "Handelsgesetzbuch und Wechselordnung" (Commercial Code and Law Regarding Bills of Exchange) by Bäsch; "Warenlexikon" (Commodity Encyclopedia) by C. Merck; and "Geograph, statist. Lexicon" by Ritter.

The Miner Stein

The inlay bears a hammer and a pick with crossed handles (the symbol of mining). At the top of the inlay is the legend "Glück Auf!" which translates to "Good Luck!" The hammer head has two square faces and the pick has one square face and one pointed face for cleaning away dirt or exploring a crack or vein. The heads on the hammer and the pick are heavier than a carpenter's hammer allowing for much more force to be generated to assist in breaking apart rock. Two crossed branches of oak leaves are at the bottom of the inlay. Symbolically, a wreath of oak leaves adorned those who were victorious or had saved the lives of others.

During the middle ages, German miners were considered the greatest in the world and their services were sought by kings

and mine owners throughout Europe. However, the work conditions remained poor for miners throughout the Industrial Revolution. The books on the stein are more geared to mine owners or operators than the miners themselves, because subjects like Orology and Mining Law would be far above the education level of anyone but the nobility who owned and ran the mines.

The books shown are: "Berggesetz" (Mining Law) by Dr. Jur H. Brassert (2 volumes); "Katechismus der Bergbaukunde" (Catechism of Mining Orology) by Stöhr; "Bergpostille oder Sarepta" (Mountain Prayers Over Sarepta) by M. J. Mathesius dated 1578; "Der Bergmanns freund" (The Miner's Friend); "Zeitschrift für das Berg" (The Mountain Journal) by Hütten und Salinenwesen; "Archiv für Bergbau" (Archive for Mining) by Karsten, dated 1818; "Bergreihenbuch" (Mountain Range Book) by C. Ch. W. Kolbe, dated 1802; "Die Hulzbaren Mineralien im deutschen Reiche" by Dr. H. v. Dechen; "Bergbaukunde" by Köhler; and "Bergbaukunde" (Mining Orology) by Lottnererlo.

The Cornell Stein

The inlay is a gold P.U.G. portrait of Ezra Cornell, the namesake, and one of the founders, of Cornell University, on a glazed white inlay. Around his portrait are two concentric gold P.U.G. rings. The outer one reads "The Cornell University: Founded A.D. 1865". The inner one has the name "Ezra Cornell" over the portrait and the words "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study" around the rest of the ring. Cornell University was incorporated in 1865 and opened in 1868. It was founded by a \$500,000 contribution by Ezra Cornell, who also assisted in securing New York's land grant share, under the Morrill Act of 1862, for the university. The money donated by Ezra Cornell came from his immense holdings as one of the founders of Western Union Telegraph.

In addition to the two different sets of books on the Cornell book stein articulated in the June, 1975 PROSIT article by J. Joseph Hersch, M.D. and Arthur B. Commings and the column by Mario Pancino in the December, 1976 issue of PROSIT, there is at least one other variation of the books on this stein. On the third variation the books are "Ethics" by C.

M. Tyler; "Contracts" by E. W. Huffcut; "Introduction to Shakespeare" by Hiram Gorson; "Blue and the Gray" by F. M. Finch; "Warfare of Science" by A. D. White; "Belief in God" by J. G. Schurman; "American Literature" by M. C. Tyler; "Greek and Comparative Philology" by B. J. Wheeler; "Deutsche Volksheden" by H. S. White; "Herman and Dorothea" by W. T. Hewett; and "Latin Prose Composite" by C. P. Bennett. This stein suggests the recipient or purchaser pursued a liberal arts course of study whereas the books on the steins described in the other two articles suggest courses of study in engineering and science respectively. The only book which is the same on all three steins is "Belief in God" by J.G. Schurman. This may have been a required course or reading for a degree at Cornell University regardless of the course of study.

It is interesting to note that one of the textbooks used at Cornell which is depicted on the stein is A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom (1896). This book was written by Andrew Dickson White (1832-1918) who, with Ezra Cornell, founded Cornell University. He taught history there and was its first president before becoming a United States Minister to both Germany and Russia, as well as Ambassador to Germany and president of the International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. J.G. Schurman was the second president of Cornell University.

CONCLUSION

Often we find stein collectors looking at these book steins in a collection, auction preview or stein sale table saying "Oh, it's only a book stein," as if it does not have the artistry or intrinsic value of, or require as much planning in design as, an etched Mettlach stein. As can be seen, these steins required a great deal of planning in the design stage so that they would accurately depict books that were in use at the time which were by or about the leading men in the particular field. The artistry and symbolism associated with the inlaid lids on these steins is impressive. The relative rarity of most of these steins in comparison to other Mettlach steins probably indicates that most of the set was not popular or that the number of persons in that profession was limited. The relative rarity of most of the set, and the large number of steins that are required to complete the set, have resulted in this series being a very difficult one for today's collector to complete.

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Base Letter	Reference in Mettlach Catalogue (English Translation)	Inlay	Stein Auction Sales 1982 Through October, 1994
A	Juristen (Lawyer)	Balanced scale hanging on sword with a peasant hat on one side and crown on other	43
B	Mediziner (Medical Man) (commonly referred to as doctor)	Serpent around staff against sun background	35
C	Philologen (philologist/linguist) (commonly referred to as scholar)	2 owls - one with a fool's hat holding a fool's scepter	10
D	Mathematiker (Mathematician)	Sphere with compass	7
E	Naturforscher (natural scientist)	Heart surrounded by banners	2
F	Architekten (architect)	Plumb bob, T-Square and compass	19
G	Ingenieure (engineer)	Cog Wheel or gear	6
H	Forstleute (forester)	Oak Tree growing out of a heart	5
I	Evang. Theologen (evangelical theologian)	Wartburg Castle	5
K	Kaufleute (merchant) (commonly referred to as banker)	Two snakes around a winged staff against an open book	25
L	Bergleute (miner) (also referred to as mountaineer)	Two hammers crossed at the handles	2
R	None - most likely a special order	Picture of Ezra Cornell	6