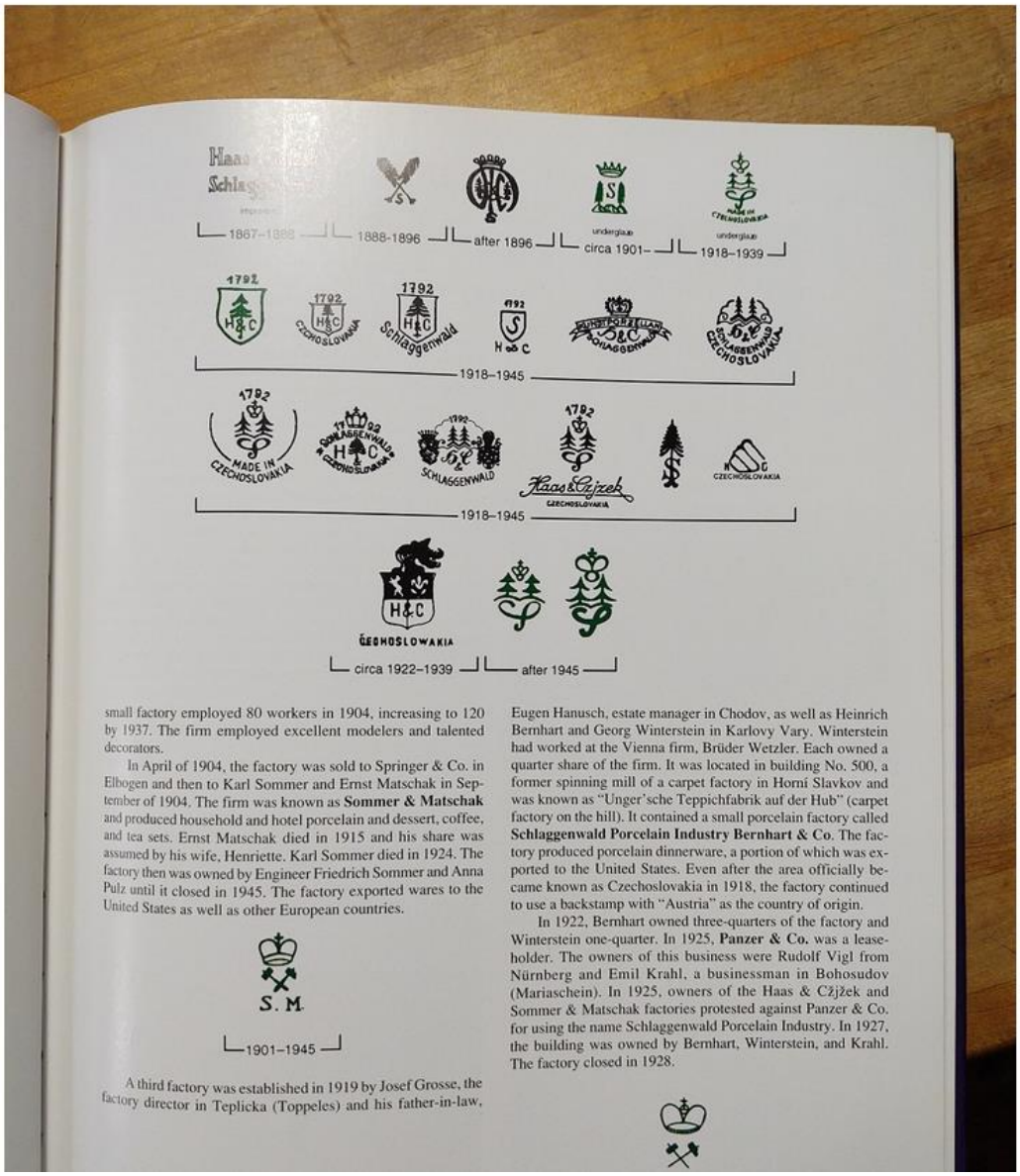
1792
MADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Antiques Board



1867–1888 | 1888-1896 | after 1896 | underglaze circa 1901– | underglaze 1918–1939

1918–1945

1918–1945

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

circa 1922–1939 | after 1945

small factory employed 80 workers in 1904, increasing to 120 by 1937. The firm employed excellent modelers and talented decorators.

In April of 1904, the factory was sold to Springer & Co. in Elbogen and then to Karl Sommer and Ernst Matschak in September of 1904. The firm was known as **Sommer & Matschak** and produced household and hotel porcelain and dessert, coffee, and tea sets. Ernst Matschak died in 1915 and his share was assumed by his wife, Henriette. Karl Sommer died in 1924. The factory then was owned by Engineer Friedrich Sommer and Anna Pulz until it closed in 1945. The factory exported wares to the United States as well as other European countries.

S. M.

1901–1945

A third factory was established in 1919 by Josef Grosse, the factory director in Teplicka (Toppeles) and his father-in-law, Eugen Hanusch, estate manager in Chodov, as well as Heinrich Bernhart and Georg Winterstein in Karlovy Vary. Winterstein had worked at the Vienna firm, Brüder Wetzler. Each owned a quarter share of the firm. It was located in building No. 500, a former spinning mill of a carpet factory in Horní Slavkov and was known as "Unger'sche Teppichfabrik auf der Hub" (carpet factory on the hill). It contained a small porcelain factory called **Schlaggenwald Porcelain Industry Bernhart & Co**. The factory produced porcelain dinnerware, a portion of which was exported to the United States. Even after the area officially became known as Czechoslovakia in 1918, the factory continued to use a backstamp with "Austria" as the country of origin.

In 1922, Bernhart owned three-quarters of the factory and Winterstein one-quarter. In 1925, **Panzer & Co.** was a leaseholder. The owners of this business were Rudolf Vigl from Nürnberg and Emil Krahl, a businessman in Bohosudov (Mariaschein). In 1925, owners of the Haas & Čžjžek and Sommer & Matschak factories protested against Panzer & Co. for using the name Schlaggenwald Porcelain Industry. In 1927, the building was owned by Bernhart, Winterstein, and Krahl. The factory closed in 1928.