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Books on European Pewter Marks



by Jan Gadd

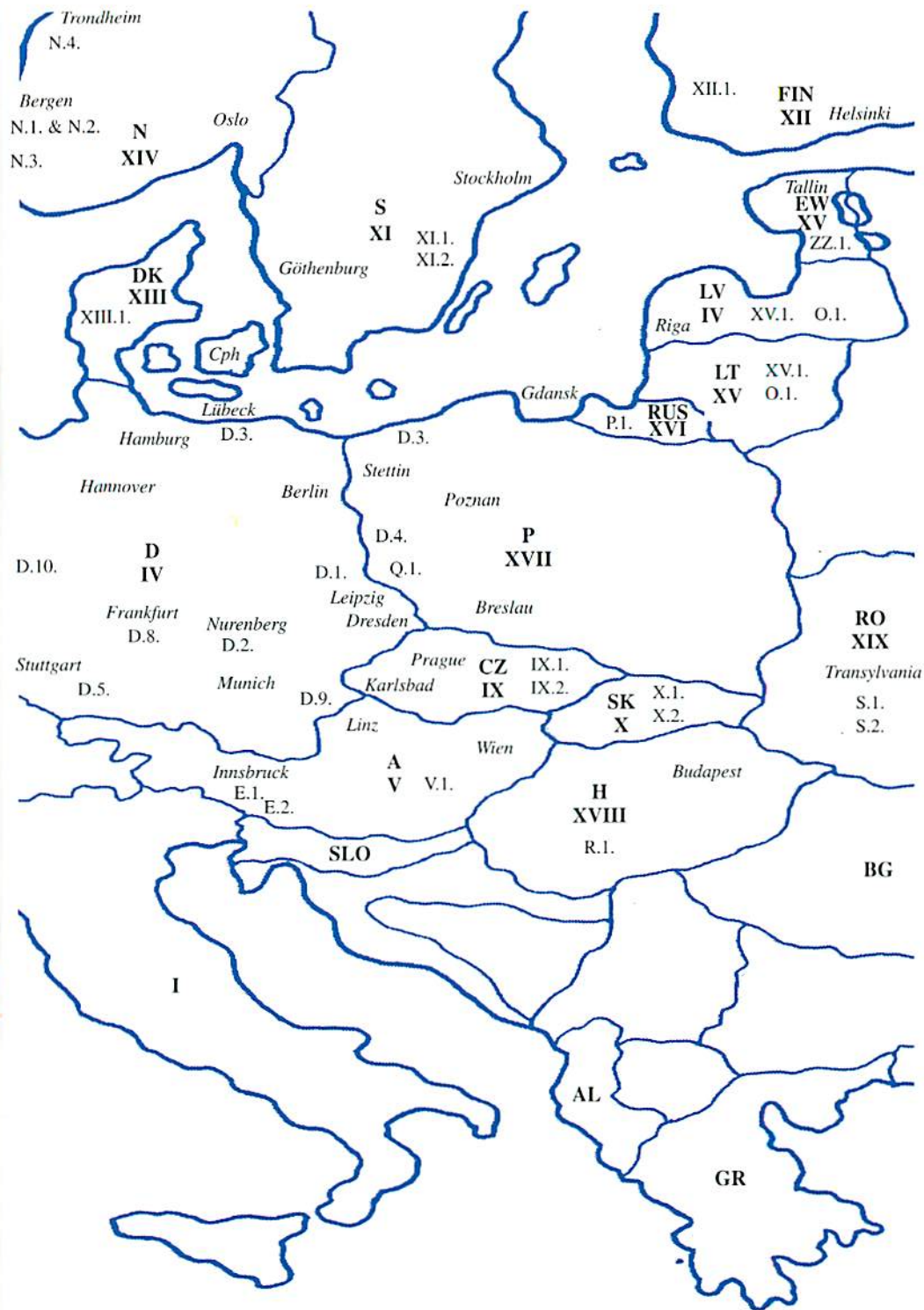
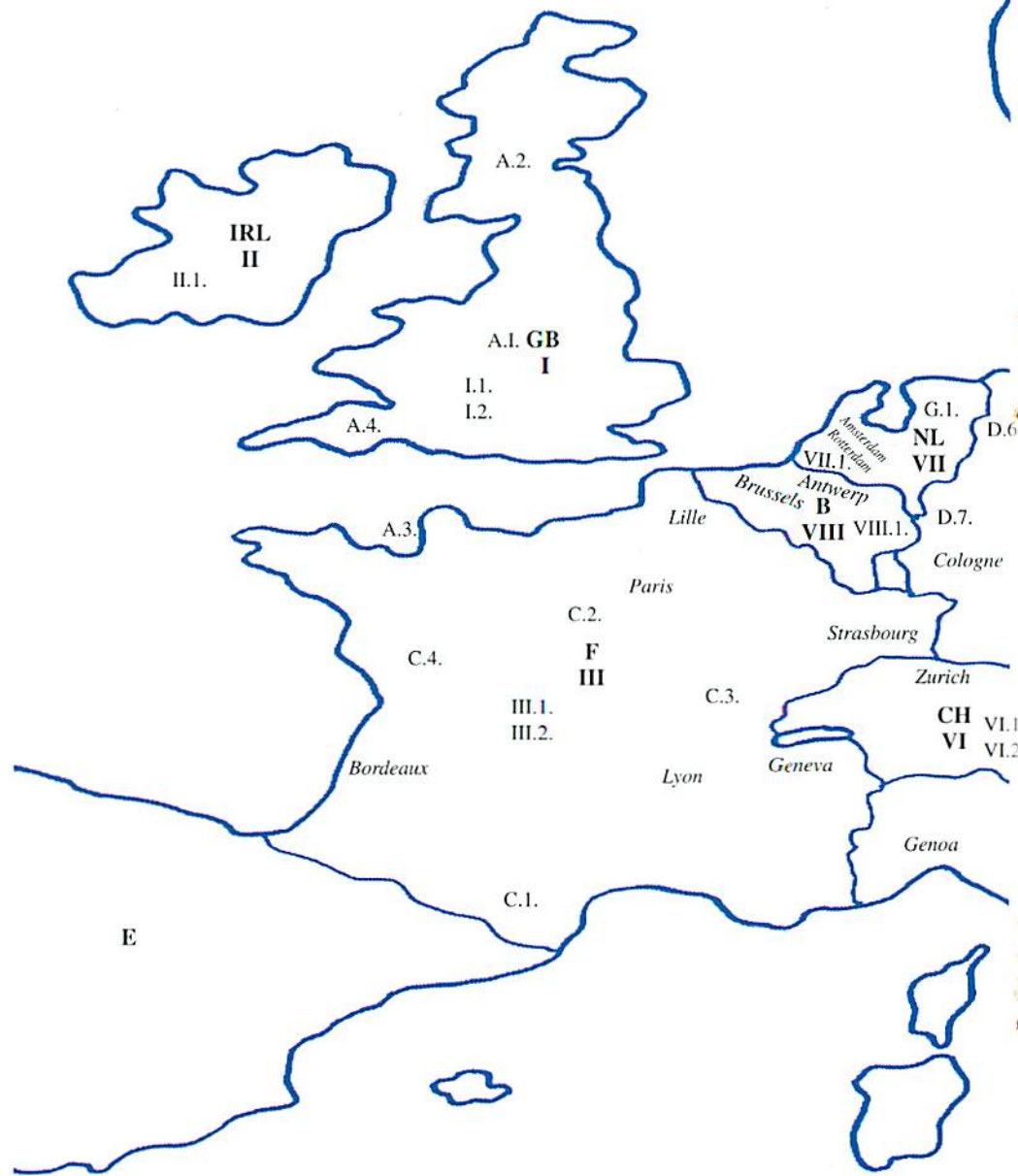




Figure 10. Dutch mark showing initials in the crown and "F" for best quality in centre of rose.



Figure 11. Dutch "hallmarks".



Figure 12. Swedish marks, also showing date letters and the Assay office's three crowns hallmark.



Figure 13. Marks on the three qualities of Danish/Norwegian pewter after 1685. The twin marks on the right show the cheapest alloy and the angel mark the best. Most common is the "crown-pewter" with the Shamrock mark. This mark shows the town mark (here Aalborg), date of Mastership and initials in the one touch. (The only other area showing these features in the one touch seems to be Edinburgh.)

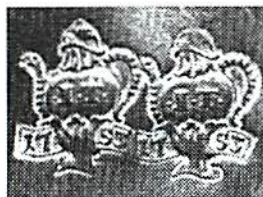


Figure 14. Typical Swiss twin-mark (here from Zürich) seen on holloware, and Fine-Zinn mark, seen on sadware.

Figure 15. Mobile angels, often musical, sometimes chubby, juvenile angels, are Dutch, but also found on the German side of the border (Westphalia and East Friesland) and also in Austria. (Useful means of identifying an area.)

Books on European pewter marks.

by Jan Gadd

A Bibliography of books on the Touches and Other Marks of European Pewterers



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Books on European pewter marks.

Good national pewter is generally more expensive on home markets and good pieces of English or Scottish origin are today often too expensive for most British collectors. Many collectors are taking an interest in foreign pewter and have discovered that foreign objects can be found in Britain at a fraction of the cost of an equivalent domestic piece - and also very much cheaper than in its country of origin (see illustrated example from 'Germany - National' on front cover).

We all like to learn as much as possible about our pieces and the problems of identifying foreign marks can be summarised as follows:

- Which is the country of origin of my foreign piece?

This article is based on the analysis of touches and marks found on pewter and not on shapes of pieces. Cotterell, Hornsby, Nadolsky, Haedeke, Tardy, Verster and many other writers have taken care of this basic problem of identification (see references). Some typical marks from important European regions will be illustrated here in order to assist identification.

- Is there a national/regional/local book of marks where marks on my foreign piece would be listed/illustrated and the pewterer identified?

The map of Europe identifies each country by its conventional identification symbol (GB for Britain etc.). **National books of marks** will be indicated by a Roman number, **Regional books of marks** by a capital letter. (**Local/district books of marks** will not be shown on the map, but will be identified by a lower case letter in the text only.)

Roman (national) numbers in the text will be followed by (regional and local) letters in the same order; II = B = b, X = J = j etc. on the principle that A=1.

- If I find the book, how do I make sense of the information in the foreign language?

Some basic notes on German Guilds/pewterers will be translated and explained. Both Dubbe's book on Dutch pewter and Bruzelli's book on Swedish pewter have good appendixes in English.

Country of origin.

Town marks are useful means of identification and are invariably found on all Germanic, Scandinavian and often on French and Belgian pewter although sometimes incorporated



Figure 2. Typical 3-struck marks from Saxony.



Figure 3. "1708" or "08" in a mark would point at Saxony and the Ordinance of this date issued by the Elector.



Figure 4. Widow's touch, here from Saxony



Figure 5. The miniscule combi-mark of Nürnberg with half eagle and pewterer's initials, sometimes struck but often included in the mould during the relief pewter period.



Figure 6. Nürnberg combi-mark after 1812, so called "Maiden Eagle", Jungfrauadler.



Figure 7. Typical combi-mark from Augsburg. (A.V. on most marks for Augusta Vindelicorum, the Latin name of the City.)



Figure 8. Bohemian (now Czech Republic) 3-struck marks for best quality from Karlsbad (Charles' Spa). The crowned S:W means best pewter from the mines in Schlaggenwald. (S:F do, but from the mines in Schönfeldt - much more rare.)

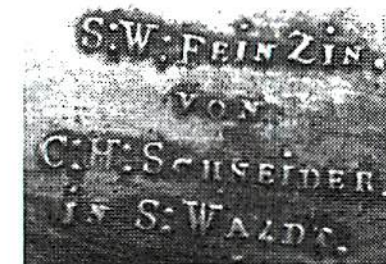


Figure 9. Bohemian pewterers sometimes included town and name in the mould. Bohemians always liked their ":" colons which is a feature of identification.

Keur van tin uit de havensteden Amsterdam, Antwerpen en Rotterdam, Amsterdam: Museum Willet-Holthuysen; Antwerpen: Provinciaal Museum Sterckshof; Rotterdam: Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, 1979. (Dutch/Belgian only, but very good on illustrations with marks, also illustrating excavated pewter with street name 'where found', if available.)

'Opgravingen in Amsterdam', Amsterdam: Amsterdams Historisch Museum, 1977. (This important book lists into category all objects excavated during the construction of the Amsterdam underground train network. All items and marks are drawn.)

Tardy. *'Les Étain Français'*, Paris: Tardy, [1959]. (French pewter only - see also marks above.)

Schneider, Hugo, Kneuss, P. Band III, *'Die Zinngiesser der Schweiz und ihre Marken'*, Olten und Freiburg im Breisgau: Walter-Verlag, 1983. (This book illustrates the famous collection of Swiss pewter at the Landesmuseum in Zürich. Band I shows the marks - see above.)

Rasmussen, Holger. *'Gammelt dansk tin'*, Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck, 1987. (Very good illustrations of Danish pewter.)

Löfgren, Albert. *'Stockholms Kannjutareskrå'*, Band II and III.. Stockholm: Nordiska Museets Förlag, 1933,1950. (Illustrations of Swedish pewter, Vol. II until 1720, Vol III, from 1720 including rococo pewter.)

Thanks to Dr R.F. Homer and Dr G. Wacha of Austria.

All illustrated non-photographic marks are from the books listed above.



Typical marks from various regions without identification.

(By "combi-mark" should be understood a mark combining town mark and Master's name or initials in the one touch.)



Figure 1. French marks showing both the pewterers' touch and the alloy control officer's marks. Both Paris and provincial marks are illustrated. "C" indicates "Commune" or the lower grade of pewter.

in the Master's touch. Books on silver marks and also Town Guides are useful here, especially in poorly researched areas. (See example under 'Germany, National' below.)

Modern political correctness can sometimes confuse. The Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein with cities like Kiel were mostly ruled by Denmark from the 12th Century until 1864. Tankards and measures are Danish in style but marks are found in German and not Danish books of marks. Norway was ruled from Denmark (with some Swedish and Union exceptions) from the 14th Century until 1905 and Copenhagen Guild rules had to be (and were) observed by pewterers in Norway too, which is not at all commented upon in the books below. Finland was Swedish until 1809, again with Guild rules in common. All Guild documents relating to Finnish pewterers are in Stockholm, much to the confusion and embarrassment of early researchers as will be seen below.

Alsace is another case in point. Strasbourg was a Free City ruled directly by a succession of Holy Roman Emperors. The pewtering tradition was German and the Nürnberg Probe was used as the alloy standard until the end of the period. Guild traditions too are German with travelling journeymen noted as working all over Europe - not so the French journeymen. Marks are found in both German and French books, but with translated names; Hintze's Johann becomes Jean in Tardy.

National, regional and local books of marks and/or pewterers.

There is one book of marks available with international coverage, although with very limited scope and often incorrect information about the marking practises in each country. This book also contains some marks from the former East Germany (Thuringa - etc.), not researched by Hintze.

Stará, Dagmar. *'Pewter marks of the World'*, London: Hamlyn, 1977.

Stará later researched and published in the books below some additional marks from various countries. The original book was first published in the former East Germany which was reflected in the price at the time.

Nadolski, Dieter. *'Altes Gebrauchszinn'*, Gütersloh: Prisma Verlag, 1983. (Pewter marks, some not in Hintze, by Dagmar Stará.)

Nadolski, Dieter. *'Old household Pewterware'*, New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, 1987. (English translation of 'Altes Gebrauchszinn'.)

I England/Scotland/ Channel Islands - (GB)

Some special subject books have national coverage of marks and are therefore also listed under a Roman number (see I.5., I.8. etc.).

I. National

1. **Cotterell, H.H.** *'Old Pewter'*, London: B.T. Batsford, 1929.
2. **Peal, Christopher.** *'More Pewter Marks'*, Norwich: Mrs S. Peal, 1983.
3. **Peal, Christopher.** *'Addenda to 'More Pewter Marks'*, Norwich: Norwich Print Brokers, 1977.
4. **Jackson, Radway.** *'English Pewter Touchmarks'*, Slough: W. Foulsham, 1970. (Useful pocket edition.)
5. **Homer, Ronald F.** *'Five Centuries of base metal spoons'*, Ronald F. Homer, 1975.
6. **Homer, Ronald F.** *'A Seventeenth Century Hoard of Spoons from Exeter, Proc. Devon Archaeological Society'*, 49, pp. 149-152, 1991. (A further 17 spoon marks.)
7. **Homer, Ronald F.** *'The Medieval Pewterers of London, c. 1190 – 1457, Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society'*, Vol. 36, pp. 137-163. London: 1985.
8. **Ricketts, Carl with Douglas, John.** *'Marks and marking of weights and measures of the British Isles'*, Bickenhall, Taunton: Carl Ricketts, 1996.
9. **Graham, J.T.** *'Weights and Measures and their Marks'*, Shire Publications, 1987.
10. **Scott, Jack L.** *'Pewter Wares from Sheffield'*, Baltimore, Md: Antiquary Press, 1980.

A. Regional

1. **Homer, Ronald F., Hall, David W.** *'Provincial Pewterers - a study of the craft in the West Midlands and Wales'*, Chichester: Phillimore & Co., 1985.
2. **Wood, L. Ingleby.** *'Scottish Pewter-ware and Pewterers'*, Edinburgh: George A. Morton, December 1904.
3. **Woolmer, Stanley C., Arkwright, Charles H.** *'Pewter of the Channel Islands'*, Edinburgh: John Bartholomew, 1973.
4. **Douch, H.L.** *'Cornish Pewterers, J. Royal Institute of Cornwall'*, (6)1, pp.65-80, 1969. (No marks, but lists names and gives dates.)

a. Local

1. **Cotterell, H.H.** *'York Pewterers'*, 100 copies published privately 1916.
2. **Shelley, Roland J.A.** *'Wigan and Liverpool pewterers'*, Liverpool: The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1945.
3. **Finlay, Michael.** *'The Pewterers of Penrith, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society'*, LXXXV, pp. 163-186, 1985.
4. **Thomas A.S.** *'The Barnstaple Pewterers, Transactions of the Devonshire Association'*, 103, pp. 85-102, 1971.

-Auswärtiger Meister - out-of-town Master (affiliated to a Major Guild, but working in a smaller town under the jurisdiction of this Guild, sometimes also called Landmeisterrecht)
-Bürgerrecht (Erwirbt am...[date] das Bürgerrecht...) - received Burgership on...(permit to open shop as a pewterer - smaller towns often had restrictions on the number of craftsmen, in order to avoid hardship and allow each craftsman a reasonable living.)
-...auf Silberart - rococo (literally; 'in the manner of the silversmiths'.)

D. Please note

Hintzes index covers combined town/Masters' marks, town marks and Masters' touches in three separate indexes and also secondary marks at the end of each volume (crowned roses, angels etc. indicating best pewter). Country marks (rare) are also listed separately at the beginning of each index. It is important to compare a mark in each index as above, if the category of the mark is not obvious.

Books with good pictures identifying national shapes

A. With European cover

- Beekhuizen, J.F.H.H.** *'Tin uit Europese landen. Tinkatalogus'*, Amsterdam: 'Het Kabinet', Jan F.H.H. Beekhuizen, 1979.
- Brett, Vanessa.** *'Phaidon Guide to Pewter'* Oxford: Elsevier Oxford Ltd, 1981.
- Cotterell, H.H., Riff, A., Vetter, M.** *'National types of Old Pewter'*, New York: Weathervane Books, 1972.
- Hornsby, Peter R.G.** *'Pewter of the Western World 1600-1850'*, Exton, Penn.: Schiffer Publishing Ltd, 1983.
- Haedeke, Hanns-Ulrich.** *'Zinn'*, Munich: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1983.
- Mory, Ludwig.** *'Schönes Zinn - Geschichte, Formen und Probleme'*, München: Verlag F. Bruckmann, 1975. (5th reworked edition)
- Nadolski, Dieter.** *'Old household Pewterware'*, New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, 1987. (English translation of 'Altes Gebrauchszinn'.)
- Verster, A.J.G.** *'Old European Pewter'*, London: Thames and Hudson, 1958.

B. With good national cover:

A short history of the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London and a catalogue of pewterware in its possession', London: The Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London, 1968.

Supplementary Catalogue of Pewterware', 1979. London: The Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London, 1979.

Apprentice - Lehrling/Lehrjunge. The boys were contracted to a Master for a fixed number of years. If the Master also provided shoes and clothing, the (unpaid) contract was extended with a period of often a year. At the end of the apprenticeship (c.20/22 years of age), the Apprentice was freed from his Master and delivered to the Journeymen in front of a sitting Court. (Demands for the production of test pieces from apprentices arrived late, c. 1720-40, then commonly a coffee pot.)

Journeyman - Geselle. They were required to travel for several years abroad to learn and to pick up ideas. Documents issued by the Alderman served as a passport. Journeymen too formed Guilds and had their own Guild Cups, beakers etc. and regular meetings. After some 5-7 years, the final year was worked with a Master in their home town, where they produced a set of moulds and pieces cast from these moulds, subject to local Guild requirements, usually two or three pieces; a tankard/flagon, a bowl and a dish/plate, the moulds useful for their future careers. These were invariably 'faulted' by the Court and the Journeymen cleverly fined some money 'to the box' to receive his Mastership, (and with luck a local Burgership the same year, courtesy of the local Council). The average age of the young Masters was 27-30 years. They were celibate during the journeyman years, and marriage more often than not followed within a year of Mastership. (Hintze would list a Christening of a son/daughter as a sometimes only available date for a pewterer, and his Mastership can then often be approximated to the previous year.) There were some time-saving shortcuts to Masterships available to the journeymen. Marriage to a pewterer's widow or daughter could often save him some three years. (Called: 'to free a widow'.) Pewterers' own sons often had the same opportunity.)

Pewterer - Meister. Master was the title all pewterers carried and they were always addressed thus. The administrative structure within the Guilds is similar to London with an important exception. Masters and other officers often served terms of three years; in some Guilds the Master (Alderman/Altmeister) was the oldest pewterer, serving a term for life and during the 17th Century it was quite common that all officers had similar terms.

C. Dictionary

-Geb. or geboren - born; getauft - christened; heiratet - married; stirbt or gestorben or tot - died; begr. - buried, Witwe - widow

-Lernt in [town] bei [Master] von [dates] - apprenticed to ...in...between...

-Zinngiesser, Kannengiesser, Meister - pewterer

-Zunft, Lade, Innung, Amt - Guild

-Weist am...[date] sein Meisterstück auf - presented his masterpiece for examination on...

-Arbeit im...[date] die Stücke bei...[name], wird Meister am ...[date]. Was accepted [as a Journeyman] on...to use the workshop of ...to make the moulds and to produce his masterpieces, accepted and thus Mastership on...

II Ireland - (I)

II. National

1. **Hall, D.W.** 'Irish Pewter - a History', Published by the Pewter Society, 1995.
2. **Cotterell**, see I.1. above.

III France - (F)

III. National.

1. **Tardy.** 'Les Étain Français', Paris: Tardy, 1959. (This is the leading academic source researched work on French pewter with pewterers recorded under towns, mostly in alphabetical order. Poorly drawn marks follow this listing and are not summarised and classified at the end of the book.)
2. **Tardy.** 'Les poinçons des étains Français', Paris: Tardy, 1968(?) (This book contains marks culled from the major book above. Masters' touches are listed in subject order and some town and pewter control marks are also shown.)
3. **Verdier, Roger.** 'La poterie d'étain en France du XVe au XXe siècle, Le potier rond', Vol I-V. Saint Martin de la Lieue: Verdier 1992, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1998. (This a very ambitious project so far covering French holloware only. Vol.I explains better than elsewhere the pewter control marks of Paris and the provinces. This volume also illustrates the pichets of Paris and Ile-de-France. Vol. II and III show pichets from other regions, also the lidless versions. Vol. IV deals with water related vessels such as pitchers, jugs, ewers and also some basins. Vol. V deals with other holloware, such as the cimarre, bottles, food-carriers, brocs a vin and cider, porringers, salts, castors, cream jugs, some tea and coffee pots. etc. All marks are illustrated with each vessel under each type and are not yet summarised or indexed in any way and therefore difficult and time consuming to use for identification purposes.)
4. **Boucaud, Charles.** 'Les Pichets d'Étain', Paris: Charles Boucaud, 1958. (Marks here are related to illustrated flagons/measures only and are sometimes difficult to find, as there is no index of marks.)

C. Regional.

1. **Richard, René.** 'Potiers d'étain de l'Ancien Languedoc et du Roussillon', Montpellier: Presses du Languedoc, 1988. (This book covers the wine-districts north of the border with Spain and the area following the sweep of the Mediterranean towards Marseilles. This is very well researched material with good and also indexed marks, Hintze style. A book covering the Bordeaux region may be published posthumously. René Richard died 22.2.99.)
2. **Schonn, Michel.** 'Les Potiers d'étain de Chartres', Fontenay-sur-Conic: Éditions Alphonse-Marré, 1982.

3. 'Etains Haut-Marnais: Exposition', Chaumont Musée & Langres Musée du Breuil de Saint Germain:1994.

4. Bidault, Paul. 'Les potiers d'étain du Maine', Le Mans: 1982.

5. Hintze, Vol VII, app. I: Alsace, see IV.1. below.

c. Local.

1. Briffaut, Pierre. 'Les étainiers du Haut Escaut; Cambrai, Valenciennes, Tournai', Cambrai: 1978.

2. Briffaut, Pierre. 'Les étainiers de Douai, Bulletin de la Commission Historique du Nord', T. XLI. Lille: Archives du Nord, 1981.

3. Jessu, Ph. 'Etains de Flandre - Artois - Hainaut et Cambrésis', Catalogue de l'exposition de Wembrechies 24 et 25 juin 1972:1972. (This obscure publication shows marks from Lille and the French border area to Belgium.)

3. 'Quand l'étain brillait en Anjou. Les potiers d'étain en Anjou', (Exhibition October 25, 1996 - January 19, 1997 - catalogue.) Angers: Musées d'Angers, 1996. (Pewter and marks from Angers and district.)

IV Germany - (D)

IV. National.

1. Hintze, Erwin. 'Die Deutschen Zinngiesser und Ihre Marken', Band I-VII, Aalen: Otto Zeller Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1964. (Originally published 1921 - 1931). (See under 'Regional' below for cover of each volume and also under France, Austria etc.)

(Dr Hintze was an art historian, born in Strasbourg 1876, died in Breslau [now Polish Wroclaw] in 1931 where he worked at the Museum für Kunstgewerbe und Altertüme. His early death prevented the publication of further volumes of marks and a middle section of Germany into Poland was left. This unresearched belt across Germany contains several major cities such as Bremen, Hannover, Berlin, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Essen and Frankfurt. He did, however, research and publish as an appendix in Volume III marks from regions along the Baltic coast [Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia] up to but excluding Finland. Marks from Posen [now Poznan in Poland], Silisia and the Czech Republic [Bohemia and Moravia] were published in Volume IV [appendix] and from Alsace, Austria, Switzerland and Hungary [with Transylvania, now in Romania] as an appendix in Volume VII.

Hintze based his books on Marc Rosenberg's 'Der Goldschmiede Merkzeichen' with the important exception that he also listed pewterers [always in chronological order under each town] with no objects found and therefore no marks which has helped modern researchers and collectors. He engaged an impressive army of mostly academic, local researchers from museums, churches, archives and Town Halls and also antique dealers and collectors. A short history of Guild rules, alloys, marking practises etc. precedes each

XIX Romania - (RO) - (Transylvania)

S. Regional.

1. Sluka, Horst. 'Siebenbürgisch sächsisches Zinn.', Münster: Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1990. (Transylvania is called Siebenbürgen in German. This is one of the most interesting pewtering areas of Europe. The pewtering craft was introduced by immigrating Saxon tribes and was totally Germanic in tradition and character. Items from this obscure area can often confuse the collector, both for stylistic reasons but chiefly for the often supreme engraving quality of the pewterers' touches with German names and legends, often in Platt-Deutch – 'Schlackawald' for 'Schlaggenwald', etc. Towns too had German names. 'Hermannstadt' was 'Magyszeben' in Hungarian and is now 'Sibiu' in Romanian! This book, printed posthumously, is well presented with very good marks, also indexed.)

2. Hintze, Vol. VII, App. IV. ("Hungary"), see IV.1. above.

Some explanations and translations

A. Geographical name-quirks

Bohemia is Böhmen in German (part of Czech Republic)

Bratislava was Pressburg

Gdansk was Danzig

Geneva is Genf in German

Helsinki is Helsingfors in Swedish, but Finland is in Swedish and is Suomi in Finnish

Kaliningrad was Königsberg

Liège is Lüttich in German

Lille is Reijsel in Flemish

Moravia is Mähren in German (part of the Czech Republic)

Oslo was Christiania during the Danish period

Szczecin was Stettin

Tallinn was Reval

Wroclaw was Breslau

Karlovy Vary was Karlsbad

B. Some German notes

Some brief explanations about the old Germanic Guild traditions are essential as they vary considerably from the traditions of the London and other British Guilds. These rules also applied (with local variations) all over Europe; Scandinavia, all Baltic countries, Austria, Switzerland, Alsace etc. The pewterers 'lingua franca' was German. (The first notes in the Swedish language in the Court Books of the Stockholm Guild were written in 1801!)

O. Regional.

1. Hintze, Vol. III, appendix.

XVI Russia - (RUS)

P. Regional

1. Hintze, Vol. III, see IV. 1. above. (Hintze covers the former East Prussia with the capital Königsberg, now Kaliningrad [on the south eastern corner of the Baltic] in this volume.)

p. Local

1. Gahlnbäck, Johannes. *'Russisches Zinn. Zinn und Zinngiesser in Moskau'*, Leipzig: Verlag Karl W. Hiersemann, 1928. (This is Vol I, Moscow, of three volumes originally planned but failed to materialize. The Moscow pewterers are listed in alphabetical order with dates and marks. An index with the names of the pewterers appears at the end of the book with a page reference.)

XVII Poland - (PL)

Very few books on Polish pewter seem to be available, although some regions of great importance for the development of European pewter can be found within Poland's present borders. They are or were, however, Germanic and covered by Hintze.

XVII. National.

1. Michalska, Janina. *'Cyna w Dawnych Wiekach - Katalog Wystawy'*, Krakow: Muzeum Narodowe w Krakowie, 1973. (This is a museum catalogue, listing objects and marks, domestic or foreign according to category. There are, however, some objects and marks of Polish/Slav origin.)

Q. Regional.

1. Hintze, Vol. IV. (This volume covers Silesia [Schlesien] with an appendix showing marks from Posen [Poznan].)

XVIII Hungary - (H)

R. Regional.

1. Hintze Vol. IV, app. IV, see IV.1. above. (Some towns are covered here, but marks are mostly Romanian, see below.)

town with a Guild. Towns with no Guilds will have no foreword but Guild-affiliation is mentioned in notes for each pewterer and sources are quoted within brackets after each such note. Hintze always describes each object [often several objects] where a particular mark or set of marks has been found and gives the location of the object. So precise were his descriptions that it has been possible to identify objects that disappeared after World War II.)

Please note: Because most German pewter markings show both a town and a Master's touch, it is possible to identify towns in sets of marks from areas not covered by Hintze. German collectors use their Motoring Organization's *'Town Finder'* called *'Der Grosse ADAC Städteführer'* which illustrates all town Arms or badges. (Allgem. Deutscher Automobil Club.)

Example:

Lot 111 in the Frank Holt sale at Phillips of Chester (October 20, 1998) was a small tankard from a potters' Guild dated 1688 which made £360. The positioning of the 3-struck marks (for best alloy) could locate it to northern Germany, but a search in Hintze proved futile. A search in the ADAC guide found the town mark as that of Hildesheim, just south of Hannover (not included in Hintze). '49' in this mark is the year 1649 when the pewterer 'HD' either became a Master pewterer or, perhaps more likely here, received the Burgership to Hildesheim from the town council. 'HD' would probably have been an out-of-town Master belonging to the Hannover Guild. The field containing the figure '9' is clearly shaded diagonally from top left, indicating the heraldic colour green - some well engraved touches! (See illustrations on front cover.)

D. Regional

1. Hintze, Vol. I. - Saxony. (Note: Joachimsthal, in Bohemia since 1545, now called Jáchymov, was very famous for early relief pewter. Hintze confusingly lists Joachimsthal here!)
2. Hintze, Vol II. - Nürnberg (only).
3. Hintze, Vol. III. - North Germany.
4. Hintze, Vol. IV. - Northeast Germany (although most towns listed here - Silisia and Posnan - are now in Poland).
5. Hintze, Vols. V - VII. South Germany. (These three volumes are continuously alphabetical - Vol. V. contains towns A - Kr, etc.)
6. Kohlmann, Theodor. *'Zinngießerhandwerk und Zinngerät in Oldenburg, Ostfriesland und Osnabrück'*, Göttingen: Otto Schwartz & Co, 1972. (Covers the northwest area of Germany, west of Bremen and south to Osnabrück - good marks and notes.)
7. Pieper-Lippe, Margarete. *'Zinn in Westfalen'*, Band I-III. Münster: Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1974-1988. (Covers Westfalia with Dortmund and Münster - good marks and notes.)

8. **Bauer, Dirk.** 'Kirchliches Zinngerät aus dem Kreise Marburg', Marburg: Marburger Universitätsmuseum für Kunst und Kulturgeschichte, 1970. (Marburg is a small district north of Frankfurt. Bauer also illustrates some Frankfurt marks.)

9. **Freudenberg, Elisa zu, Mondfeld, Wolfram zu.** 'Altes Zinn aus Niederbayern I-II', Regensburg, Verlag Friedrich Pustet, 1982-1983. (Covers the area east of Nürnberg/München and gives some information not in Hintze V - VII.)

10. **Viebahn, Egon.** 'Bergisches Zinn', Wuppertal: Dr. Wolfgang Schwarze Verlag, 1978. (Covers the area east of Cologne/Düsseldorf with Solingen, Remscheid and Barmen. Well researched with good marks.)

d. Local.

1. **Dietz, Alexander.** 'VII. Das Frankfurter Zinngiessergewerbe und seine Blütezeit im 18. Jahrhundert, Festschrift zur Feier des 25 Jährigen Bestehens des Städtischen Historischen Museums in Frankfurt am Main', Frankfurt am Main: Historisches Museum, 1903, pp.149-181. (Pewterers listed in chronological order with dates but no illustrations of marks.)

2. **Meyer-Eichel, Eva.** 'Die bremischen Zinngiesser, Veröffentlichungen a.d. Staatsarchiv der freien Hansestadt Bremen', Bremen: Heft 7, 1931, pp.63-91. (Illustrations, but very scratchy!)

3. **Reinecke, Wilhelm.** 'Lüneburger Zinn', Lüneburg: Metta Kinau Verlag Nachf., 1947.

4. **Röver, F.** 'Die Zinngiesser in der Stadt Uelzen., Uelzener Beiträge', 3. Uelzen: 1970, 173ff. (Uelzen is south of Lüneburg, not covered by Hintze.)

5. **Spanka, Egon.** 'Soltauer Zinn', Soltau: Egon Spanka, 1988. (Soltau is s.w. of Lüneburg and not included in Hintze.)

6. **Schnurrer, Ludwig.** 'Das Zinngiesserhandwerk in Rothenburg ob der Tauber', Rothenburg ob der Tauber: Verlag des Vereins Alt-Rothenburg E.V., 1981.

7. **Wittichen, Ingeborg.** 'Celler Zinngießler', Celle: Schweiger & Pick Verlag, 1967.

8. 'Zinngießler in Göttingen'. Städtisches Museum Göttingen, 1984.

9. **Aichele, Frieder, Heger, Wolfgang, Weyhreter, Dieter.** 'Giengener Zinngiesser - Zinn aus 3 Jahrhunderten', Giengen a.d. Brenz: Stadt Giengen a.d. Brenz, 1987.

10. **Aichele, Frieder, Mundorff, Martin, Rueß, Karl-Heinz.** 'Göppinger Zinn - Ausstellung im Städtischen Museum Göppingen', 3.10.-11.11. 1990. Göppingen: Stadtarchiv Göppingen, 1990.

11. **Beckers, Werner.** 'Zinn im Alltag: Die Bestände des Städtischen Kramer Museums Kempen', [Museum Catalogue] Kempen: Geschichts- und Museumsverein Kempen, 1984. (This museum catalogue shows several marks from Cologne and from the border region to Holland NW of Cologne, not in Hintze.)

12. 'Zinnsammlung Johann Joachim Bernütt, Kulturhistorisches Museum Rostock, 1983. (Contains marks not in Hintze.)

13. **Heinz, Klaus,** 'Kulmbacher Daubenkrüge', Kulmbach: Landschaftsmuseum Obermain auf der Plassenburg, 1990. (Heinz has identified what is believed to be all the

XIV Norway - (N)

Note: As Norway was ruled from Denmark during the pewter period, the important Copenhagen Pewter Ordinance of 1685 which laid down new rules for the marking of pewter also applied to pewterers in Norway.

XIV. National

There is no book on Norwegian marks to date although Dr. Harald Hals' research and marks in preparation for such a book were deposited by his widow Anna-Stina Hals at the Kunstindustrimuseet (Museum of Applied Arts) in Oslo after his death in 1968 and is now in the custody of the Chief Curator, Dr Widar Halén.

1. **Hals, Anna-Stina.** 'Norsk tinn fra laugstiden', Oslo: Kunstindustrimuseet, 1976. (This booklet has a list of Norwegian pewterers with no marks, based on their initials giving the dates of their Freedom/Burgership and listing the towns in which they worked.)

n. Local

1. **Bögh, Johan.** 'Bergenske Kandestöbere och deres Märker', Aarbog 1905. Bergen: Vestlandske Kunstindustrimuseum, 1906. (This book lists pewterers and their marks of this most important pewtering town of Norway. Also illustrated from the Museum's collection are some important London exporters sadware.)

2. **Bögh, Johan.** 'Tillägg [addendum] till Bergenske Kandestöbere och deres Märker', Aarbog 1927. Bergen: Vestlandske Kunstindustrimuseum, 1928, pp.133-139. (Some marks missed in 1906 listed here.)

3. **Hals II, Harald.** 'Gammelt tinn i Stavanger Museum., Stavanger Museums årshäfte, årgang' 48, 1937-38. Stavanger: Stavanger Museum, 1939. (Stavanger pewterers and marks.)

4. **Wallem, Fredrik B.** 'Tinntøj i Trøndelagen., Trønderske Studier', Trondhjem: Nordenfjeldske Kunstindustrimuseum, Trønderske studier [I], 1920. (Pewterers and marks from Trondheim.)

XV Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (part) - (EW, LV and LT)

XV. National

1. **Gahlnbäck, Johannes.** 'Zinn und Zinngiesser in Livland, Estland und Kurland', Lübeck: Hansischer Geschichtsverein, 1929. (Gahlnbäck here covers the Baltic coastal region of the three Baltic countries, but not including the eastern part of Lithuania with the capital Vilnius. [The western part was called Kurland, also in English.] Still presumably smarting from his Finnish experience [see above], Gahlnbäck has here done an academic work of listing dates of pewterers from sources in each town and has a summary at the end of the book listing pewterers from this whole region in alphabetical order with marks available in 1929.)

the book. Bruzelli lists the total hallmarked production in Swedish pounds for each pewterer in 63 towns during the hallmarking period from 1754. The different style of date letters used by each pewterer from 1694 is also explained. Contains useful appendix with explanations in English.)

2. Löfgren, Albert. *'Stockholm's Kannjutareskrå'*, Band I-III. Stockholm: Nordiska Museets Förlag, 1925,1933,1950. (Löfgren's work chiefly concerns the Stockholm Guild which was the overseeing Guild for all of Sweden and Finland. Bruzelli (above) only illustrates marks required by law but Löfgren also illustrates all auxiliary marks known to him.)

XII Finland - (FIN)

Note: Finland was a Swedish province until 1809. Finnish pewterers were often trained in Stockholm and produced their masterpieces there as journeymen. They therefore came under the Stockholm Company administration and their vital statistics appear in Stockholm Court Books and Masters' Books and not in Finland. (All such records are now with the Nordiska Museum.)

XII. National

1. Löfgren, Albert. *'Finländska tennjutare och deras stämpling före 1809, Finska Fornminnesföreningens'*, Tidskrift XXXVI. Helsinki: Finska Fornminnesföreningen, 1927, pp. 1-202. (This article gives notes and marks of the Finnish pewterers during the Swedish period to 1809.)

(2. Gahlnbäck, Johannes. *'Zinn und Zinngiesser in Finnland, Finska Fornminnesföreningens'*, Tidskrift XXXV. Helsinki: Finska Fornminnesföreningen, 1926. (Gahlnbäck was not aware of the fact that Finnish pewterers and other artisans belonged to or were affiliated to the Stockholm Guilds and that all documents relating to them in Guild context were to be found in Stockholm. His ambitious inventory of pewter objects from museums and churches all over Finland and his analysis of the marks he found on these objects were therefore frequently wrong. Löfgren pointed out [in XII.1. above] that many pewterers assumed Finnish by Gahlnbäck were in fact Swedish with no contacts with Finland other than sale of objects. Löfgren's article was published by an embarrassed Finnish Society of Antiquities the year following the year they published Gahlnbäck's article. Löfgren's article constitutes an academic murder of the most gentle but brilliant kind - very rare in the field of pewter.)

XIII Denmark - (DK)

XIII. National

1. Kristensen, Poul Halkjær. *'Danske tinnmærker'*, Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck,1983. (This is the only book on Danish pewter marks.)

Kulmbach makers of the wooden tankards with pewter inlay and mounts [also known as Lichtenheiner- or Pech Krug] and shows several marks not in Hintze.)

V Austria - (A)

V - National

1. Hintze Vol. VII, app. II, see IV.1. above.

E. Regional

1. Gschmitzer, H., Menardi, M. *'Essen und Trinken - Feuer und Licht'*, Innsbruck: Tiroler Volkskunstmuseum, 1989.

2. Egg, Erich. *'Das Handwerk der Tiroler Zinngiesser'*, Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag Wagner.

e. Local

1. Vetter, Robert M., Wacha, George. *'Linzer Zinngiesser'*, Wien/München, 1967.

2. Wacha, Georg. *'Altes Zinn aus Waidhofen/Ybbs, Ausstellung des Landes Niederösterreich und des Musealvereins Waidhofen/Ybbs'*, Wien: NÖ Landesmuseums, 1991. (Marks in addition to Hintze.)

3. Wacha, Georg. *'Steyrer Miscellen (4): Steyrer Zinngiesser, Oberösterreichische Heimatblätter'*, Heft 2, pp.119 - 130. 1995.

VI Switzerland - (CH)

VI - National

1. Schneider, Hugo, Kneuss, P. (for Band III only) *'Zinn Band I, Katalog der Sammlung des Schweizerischen Landesmuseums Zürich, Band III, Die Zinngiesser der Schweiz und ihre Marken'*, Olten und Freiburg im Breisgau: Walter-Verlag, 1970 (Band I) and 1983 (Band III). (Band II never materialised. Band III lists Swiss pewterers and their marks and is arguably the best presented book of its kind covering national pewter. Marks and details of pewterers are easy to understand and the search-index is well thought out. Schneider/Kneuss illustrate and attribute for the first time the bottom rosettes often found on Swiss flagons and measures. It is now possible to attribute the originator, but not necessarily the maker, of an object with no other marks than this rosette. Family trees of important pewtering dynasties are also illustrated.)

2. Hintze Vol VII, app. III, see IV.1. above.

3. Bossard, G.,' *'Die Zinngiesser der Schweiz und ihr Werk'*, Zug: 1920 (Band I), 1934 (Band II). (This is the standard Work on Swiss pewter. Some of Bossards marks are used by Schneider/Kneuss.)

VII Netherlands - (NL)

VII. National

1. **Dubbe, B.** *'Tin en tinnegieters in Nederland'*, Lochem: De Tijdstroom, 1978. (1st edition, 1965.)

(This is the standard work on Dutch pewter, very well researched and with some 250 marks illustrated. A very good appendix explains major points in English. Dubbe's numbering of marks are, however, very difficult to follow. It is surprising to note the relatively poor quality and scarcity of reproduced marks and also the absence of a marks index, considering the date of publication! This Flemish area was, after all, a major originator of individual, national shapes in Europe from the 15th Century and possibly the first region in Europe to legislate for town, Master's and quality marks in Guild Ordinances.)

2. *'Opgravingen in Amsterdam'*, Amsterdam: Amsterdams Historisch Museum, 1977.

(Illustrates objects excavated in Amsterdam over a twenty year period when the underground railway was being built. Objects are listed in categories, each item and mark drawn.)

G. Regional.

1. **Wassenbergh, A.** *'Het oude tingietersbedrijf in Friesland, Magazine De Vrije Fries'*, pp. 1 - 65, 1943.

2. Catalogue: *'Tin uit de lage landen'*, The Hague: Gemeente Museum Den Haag, 1977.

g. Local

1. Exhibition catalogue: *'Keur van tin uit de havensteden Amsterdam, Antwerpen en Rotterdam'*, Amsterdam: Museum Willet-Holthuysen; Antwerpen: Provinciaal Museum Sterckshof; Rotterdam: Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, 1979. (Several Amsterdam and Rotterdam marks not originally illustrated by Dubbe are shown here - Dubbe is one of the authors.)

2. **Koyman, Ton.** *'De bosche tinnegieter en zijn tin. s'Hertogenbosch'*, 1984.

VIII Belgium - (B)

There is not yet a unifying book of marks here but literally hundreds of articles with locally researched and published pewtering towns.

VIII. National

1. **Gadd, J.A.** *'Belgium - some pewter marks'*, Upton-on-Severn: J.A. Gadd, 1994.

(This is a compilation of marks mostly culled from numerous articles and books covering local and regional pewter areas and available from the Library of the Pewter Society only.)

H. Regional

1. **Dangis, Toni.** *'Oud Tin; 16e tot 19e eeuw uit de Vlaamse en Waalse ontstaanscentra'*, Staden: Het Gebied van Staden, 1986.

2. **Dangis, Toni.** *'Glans van oud tin'*, Geel: Sint-Dimpna- en Gasthuismuseum, 1994.

3. **Petit, Karl.** *'Les étains du Hainaut et leurs poinçons'*, Mons: K.Petit, 1978.

h. Local

1. **Verschaeve, A.** *'Brugs Tin'*, Bruges: Boekhandel Maréchal, 1987. (Well researched and presented.)

2. **Stroobants, A.** *'Dendermonds Tin'*, Dendermonde: Stadsbestuur Dendermonde, 1994.

3. **Wauters, J.** *'Tiensche Tingietersgilde'*, Tienen: Thiunas XIII, 1939.

4. **Dugnoille, J.** *'Étains au poinçon d'Ath.' Le patrimoine du pays d'Ath, Cercle Royal d'Histoire d'Archéologie d'Ath et de la Région II'*, Ath, 1980. pp. 443-480.

IX Bohemia-Moravia (Formerly Böhmen-Mähren, now the Czech Republic) - (CZ)

IX. National

1. **Tischer, Friedrich.** *'Böhmisches Zinn und seine Marken'*, Osnabrück: Otto Zeller Verlag, 1973, first published in Budweis in 1928. (This is the standard work on Bohemian pewter which has very old Germanic traditions.)

2. **Hintze Vol. IV, app. II**, see IV. 1. above.

X Slovakia (formerly part of Czechoslovakia) - (SK)

X. National.

1. **Toranová, Eva.** *'Cinárstvo na Slovensku'*, Bratislava: Tatran, 1980. (The book is written in Slovak which is a Slav language using the Roman alphabet. All marks are drawn. The pewtering tradition here is Germanic and marks often show the German names of the towns; Pressburg for Bratislava etc. Explanations in Russian available as an appendix.)

2. **Hintze Vol. VII, app. IV.** (See VI.1. above.)

XI Sweden - (S)

XI. National

1. **Bruzelli, Birger.** *'Tennngjutare i Sverige'*, Stockholm: Forum, 1967. (This is the standard work on Swedish pewter and contains a reference guide in English at the end of