

IAC

Swedish and Finnish pewter - a short and sharp course.

should include 'Swedish and Finnish Pewter', separately bound

The Stockholm Guild laid down new marking rules in their Ordinance from 1694. These rules covered pewterers in all towns in both Sweden and Finland which from the 12th Century was part of Sweden.

The marks to look for are the town marks and pewterers' marks. They are small (next size up compared to the English "hall-marks"), each mark often contained within a shield of some kind, often within a single or a double border.

The larger marks (of old) are similar to the London pewterers touches and can for identification purposes be ignored as they were not required by the Guild after 1694. Pewterers often used them and various labels, however, *in addition* to the required marks.



Older marks by Erik Hinderson, Stockholm, active 1644-1655. (3-struck mark on "best pewter" prior to 1694.)

4-struck pewter

This was the best, lead free alloy with minimum 97% tin and some copper. It was mostly used on sad-ware and some up-market flagons and tankards. To identify this quality, the Guild required the pewterer to strike his *town mark twice and his master's mark also twice*, thus the name "4-struck" pewter. (Some pewterers used their two initials in two different master touches which was not really allowed. Baltzar Rokus used "B" in one and "R" in the other.)



4-struck mark by Anders Hult, Arboga, 1721-1735

4-struck combination mark by Olof Winberg, Gothenburg, 1745-1767.

+ Only 4-struck pewter was allowed to be hammered, a very common feature on Swedish sad-ware, necessary to strengthen the dishes in particular.

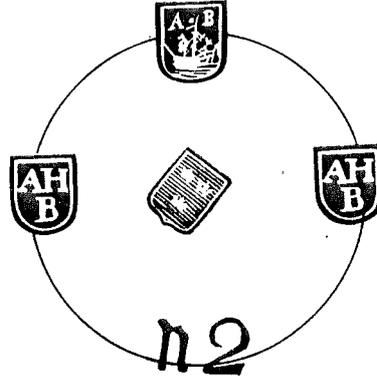
3-struck pewter

This was the so called "flagon-pewter" used for almost all drinking vessels, measures and flagons. It contained 83% tin, some 15% lead and some copper.

This quality was struck *once with the town mark and twice with the master's touch*, thus "3-struck" pewter.



3-struck by Johannes Lagervall, Jönköping, 1765-1772.



3-struck arrangement struck inside bottom of lidded tankard by Anders Hendric Bauman, Västervik, also showing three-crown assay mark and the date-letter n2 for 1795.

Date letters

This is a unique feature on Swedish pewter from 1694, again from the Ordinance and starting with an "A". It is almost always sharp-struck (no border on the touch) and is usually found near the regular marks. The pewter date-letters were later synchronised with the silver date-letters in an act of parliament dated 1754 (see also hall-marking below). The pewter series was therefore interrupted with the "R" of 1758 and "A1" started with the new silver series in 1759. A book will have to be consulted (Bruzelli: *Tenngjutare i Sverige*) if the approximate years of a pewterer are not known.

+ *Finland* was lost to Russia in 1809. Up to this date all pewter activities here including marking practises were supervised by the Stockholm Guild (as elsewhere in Sweden). From 1809 all marks remained the same with the exception of the date letters and the mark of the hall. The new date letters in Finland started in 1810 with the Roman number "I". It is therefore easy to work out that "XXVII" found on a Finnish pewter object means the year of production of 1836 (1809 + 27).



3-struck mark by Johann Gustaf Grönlund, Helsinki, Finland, from the Russian period, also showing Finnish date latter XLVIII for 1857 and the Finnish hall-mark from 1809 (ducal crown).

	I	II	III	IV (1)		2	3	4	5	6	7	
A	1694	1718	1742	A	1759	A	1783	1807	1831	1855	1879	1903
B	1695	1719	1743	B	1760	B	1784	1808	1832	1856	1880	1904
C	1696	1720	1744	C	1761	C	1785	1809	1833	1857	1881	1905
D	1697	1721	1745	D	1762	D	1786	1810	1834	1858	1882	1906
E	1698	1722	1746	E	1763	E	1787	1811	1835	1859	1883	1907
F	1699	1723	1747	F	1764							
G	1700	1724	1748	G	1765	F	1788	1812	1836	1860	1884	1908
H	1701	1725	1749	H	1766	G	1789	1813	1837	1861	1885	1909
I	1702	1726	1750	I	1767	H	1790	1814	1838	1862	1886	1910
K	1703	1727	1751	K	1768	I	1791	1815	1839	1863	1887	1911
L	1704	1728	1752	L	1769	K	1792	1816	1840	1864	1888	1912
M	1705	1729	1753	M	1770	L	1793	1817	1841	1865	1889	
						M	1794	1818	1842	1866	1890	
N	1706	1730	•1754	N	1771	N	1795	1819	1843	1867	1891	
O	1707	1731	•1755	O	1772	O	1796	1820	1844	1868	1892	
P	1708	1732	•1756	P	1773	P	1797	1821	1845	1869	1893	
Q	1709	1733	•1757	Q	1774	Q	1798	1822	1846	1870	1894	
R	1710	1734	•1758	R	1775	R	1799	1823	1847	1871	1895	
S	1711	1735		S	1776	S	1800	1824	1848	1872	1896	
T	1712	1736		T	1777 (V)	T	1801	1825	1849	1873	1897	
V	1713	1737		U	1778	U	1802	1826	1850	1874	1898	
W	1714	1738		W	1779 (W)	V	1803	1827	1851	1875	1899	
X	1715	1739		X	1780	X	1804	1828	1852	1876	1900	
Y	1716	1740		Y	1781	Y	1805	1829	1853	1877	1901	
Z	1717	1741		Z	1782	Z	1806	1830	1854	1878	1902	

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Hall-marking

The Swedish pewterers suffered the indignity in 1754 of having to cart their production to the nearest assay office for hall-marking. This was not news for the gold- and silver smiths but the pewterers did not think highly of the new law, especially when they learnt that they would have to pay an assay-tax for the privilege.

The officers of the hall designed a shield with the three crowns of Sweden (the lesser coat of arms). The old silver mark looks similar but has a "cat's paw" shield.



This three-crowns shield was struck by the officers of the assay hall and not by the pewterer. The Swedish tradition was for the pewterer to remove traces of his own marking on the opposite side of plates and dishes in particular. As the mark of the hall was struck after the plate/dish was finished, the outline of this mark can often be seen on the opposite side.

+ Finland used the ducal crown of Finland as a hall-mark from 1809.

The Swedish Town marks - (several other versions of the below examples exist).

The towns are listed in order of importance based on hall-marked output from 1754. This output in lbs was registered by the assay halls against the name of each pewterer and Bruzelli has researched and listed this output in "Tenngjutare i Sverige" and has also added each town's total output during the period from 1754. Numbers below follow Bruzelli.

A. Stockholm



1. Göteborg



2. Jönköping



3. Karlskrona



4. Uppsala



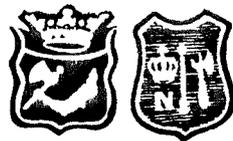
5. Västerås



6. Örebro



7. Norrköping



8. Kalmar



9. Växjö



10. Arboga



11. Kristianstad



12. Malmö



13. Nyköping



14. Lund



15. Gävle



16. Vimmerby



17. Strängnäs



18. Hudiksvall



19. Ystad



20. Karlstad



21. Eksjö



22. Lidköping



23. Visby



24. Falun



25. Västervik



26. Vänersborg



27. Linköping



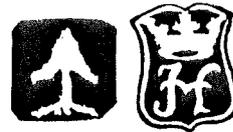
28. Härnösand



29. Eskilstuna



30. Hedemora



31. Varberg



32. Mariestad



33. Karlshamn



34. Hälsingborg



35. Landskrona



36. Östhammar



37. Borås



38. Halmstad



39. Uddevalla



40. Köping



41. Kristinehamn



42. Skara



43. Sala



44. Enköping



45. Söderhamn



46. Sigtuna



47. Åmål



48. Söderköping



49. Falköping



50. Vadstena

51. Säter



52. Sundsvall



53. Alingsås



54. Södertälje

55. Falkenberg

56. Gränna



57. Hjo

58. Ängelholm

59. Ulricehamn

60. Umeå

61. Askersund

62. Piteå

63. Mariefred

Verification marks on Stockholm measures from 1665.

Similar marks by inspectors are found in the provinces from c. 1730.

1 L
1666

228

1681
1 L

229


1696
JL

230


1704
JL

231


1706
JA 2
19
3

232


1724
ER 2
27
10

233


1727
SK
18
5

13



1732
JL
29
5

234




1740
CH
4
1

235




1742
CH
24
8

236




1747
CH
11
11

14


1753
ER
2
3

237


1754
ER
8
4
4

238


1763
ER
19
1

239


1792
2
10

240


1798
8
18
1

15


H
1825
1836

16

Weight and measure inspectors in Stockholm from 1663 -1839. (Jörgen Low held the office two years before the actual "crowning" of the measures started.)

Low Jörgen 1663 $\frac{10}{8}$ –1681 $\frac{10}{3}$, fig. 228, 229.
Low Jakob 1681 $\frac{10}{3}$ – före 1704 $\frac{1}{10}$ (själaring-
ning), fig. 230, 231.
Appelman, Johan 1704– efter 1715, fig. 232.
Rising, E. före 1724–före 1732, fig. 233.
Holm, Johan före 1732–1736 i dec., fig. 234, 13

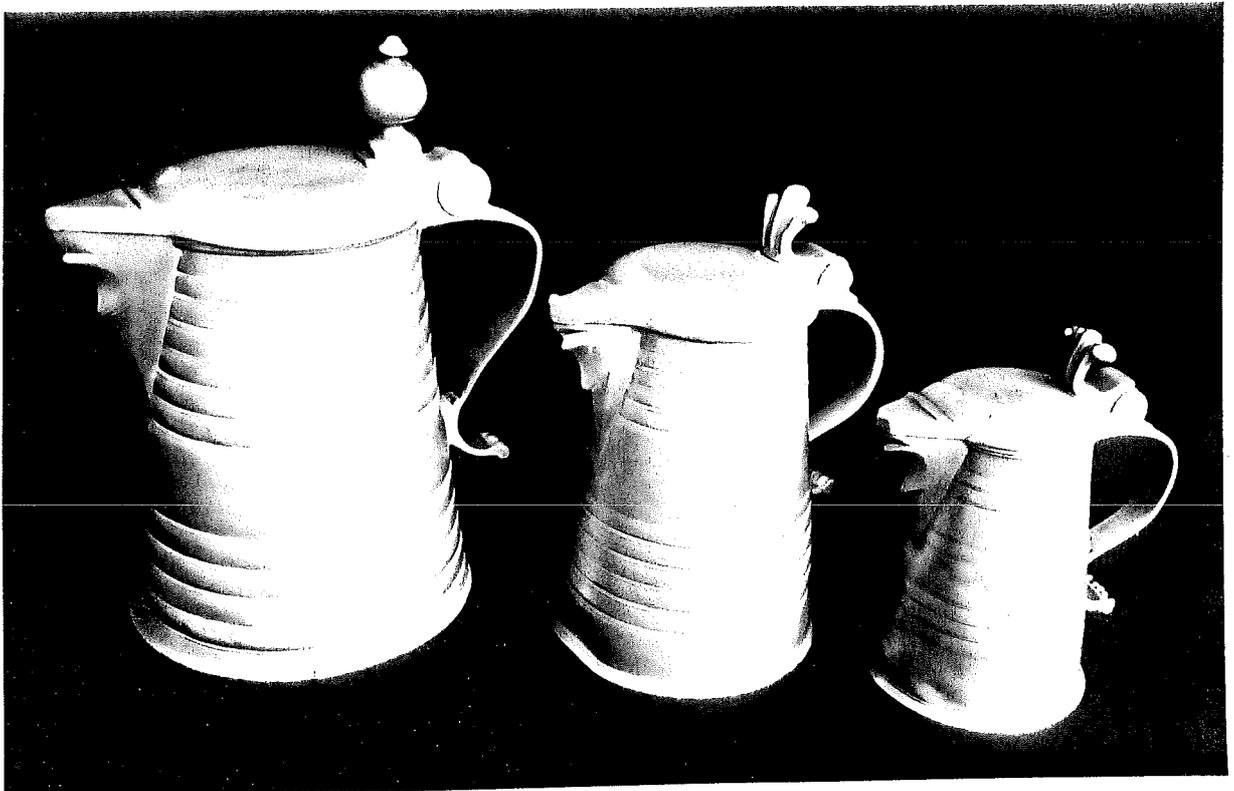
Holm, Carl 1737 $\frac{2}{5}$ –1749 $\frac{21}{2}$, fig. 235, 236, 14
Runeberg, E. F. 1749 $\frac{14}{8}$ –1764, fig. 237–239.
Plantin, Zakarias 1764 $\frac{10}{6}$ –1797 $\frac{13}{6}$, fig. 240.
Blommenberg, Birger 1797 $\frac{8}{6}$ –1810 $\frac{10}{13}$. (15)
Hoffman, G. A. 1810 $\frac{10}{12}$ –1839. (16)

Capacities

Kanna	260cc
Stop (pronounced "stoop")	130cc
½-stop	65cc
Quarter	32.5cc
2-Jumfru (½ quart) "double maiden"	16cc
Jumfru (1/32 Kanna) "Maiden"	8cc

+ An attempt at "decimalization without metrification" was made by the authorities in 1863 when the old "Kanna" measure was divided into 100 parts. The pewtering industry benefited greatly, but the system only lasted for 26 years, until 1889 when Sweden finally (and late by European standard) adopted the metric volume.

September 1991
Jan Gadd



Swedish and Finnish Pewter

this binding is part of

'Swedish and Finnish pewter - a short and sharp course'

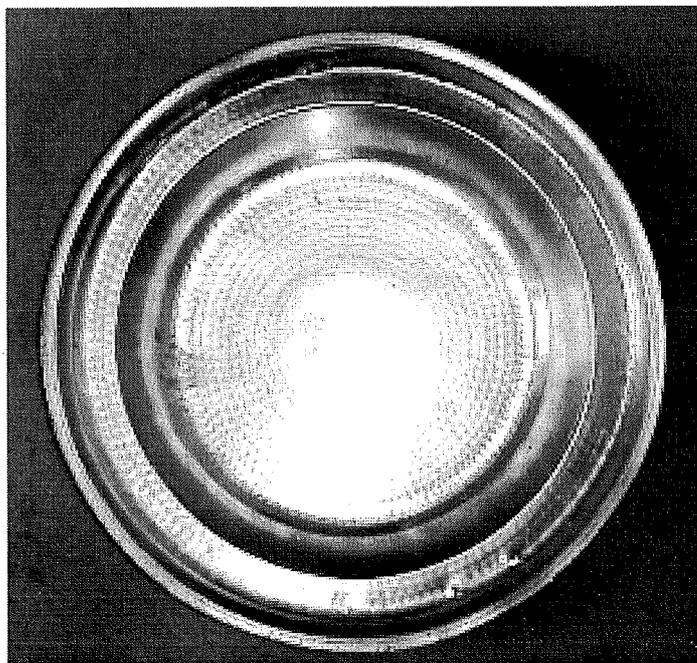
BL

Single reeded deep bowl.E.

Three-struck marks and date letter "v" for 1737 on rim by Jonas Ingemarsson Boström I, Göteborg, active 1727-1762.

Diam. 325 mm.

Bruzelli No. 116(b).



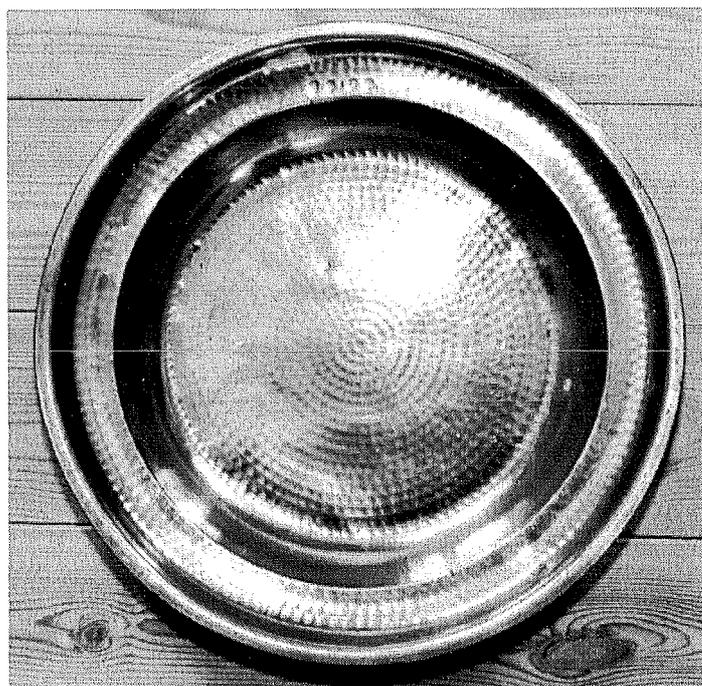
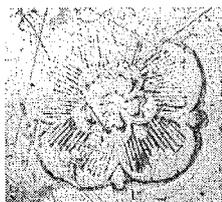
MRM

Single reeded deep bowl.S.

Three-struck marks and date letter "L" for 1752 on rim by Jonas Ingemarsson Boström I, Göteborg, active 1727-1762.

Diam. ? mm.

Bruzelli No. 116(b).



Swedish Pewter

CMN

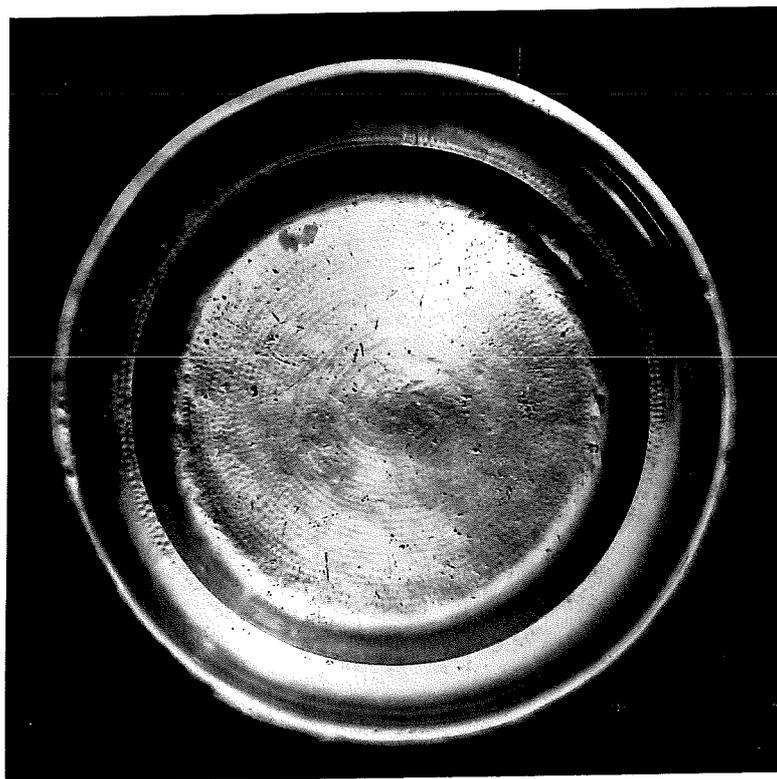
1. Single reeded bowl, hammered all-over.E. Four-struck marks for best pewter, "Carlsrona" town label between two Fortuna "Best pewter" marks and date-letter "B" for 1743 by Michel Persson Pontan, Karlskrona, active 1732-1764.

Diam. 365 mm.
Bruzelli No. 311.



2. Single reeded bowl, hammered all-over.S. Four-struck marks for best pewter, town mark and name label by Balzar Rokus, Arboga, active 1743-1788. Three-crown assey hall mark on front rim and date letter "Z" for 1782 underneath marks.

Diam. 398 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1009.



3. Single reeded deep bowl.E.

Three-struck marks and date
letter "v" for 1737 on rim by
Jonas Ingemarsson Boström I,
Göteborg, active 1727-1762.

Diam. 325 mm.
Bruzelli No. 116(b).



CRL

**4. Single reeded, hammered
all-over dish.E.** Four-struck
marks and date letter "q" for
1757 on rim by Jonas
Ingemarsson Boström I,
Göteborg, active 1727-1762.

Diam. 345 mm.
Bruzelli No. 116.

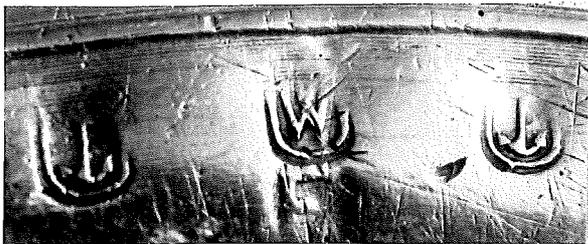
BLE

5. Triple reeded charger.E.
Four-struck marks and date-letter "F" for 1699 by Melchior Beck, Stockholm, active 1693-1747. The smaller "hallmarks" were typical of this early period. Beck used two different Stockholm Town marks: the St. Erik and the single crown. Beck was one of the great pewterers of his time.

Diam 432 mm.
Bruzelli No. A 59.

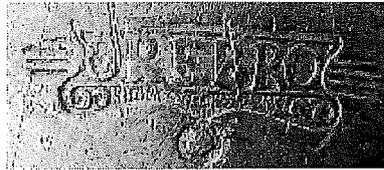
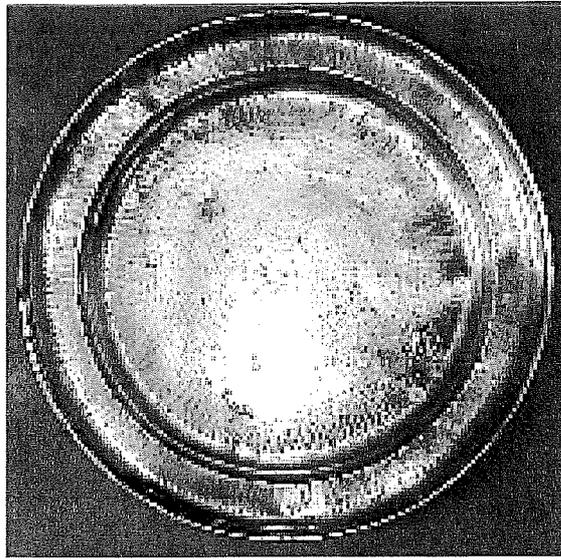
6. Narrow rimmed and reeded dish.S. Three-struck marks by Jakob Nilsson (Frisk), Vastervik, active 1705-1722. (A second town mark has perhaps been obliterated as the pewter of this dish has the lustre and feel consistent with the four-struck best and lead-free pewter?) Date letter "E" for 1722 which was the last year of production.

Diam. 329 mm.
Bruzelli No. 2506



7. Large single reeded (two turned reeds), hammered all-over charger.E. Four-struck marks for best pewter of Anders Hedenbom II, Örebro, active 1750-1767, Örebro town label, crowned rose mark with the year 1750, "angel mark" (a male Lady Fortune standing on a winged globe) and date letter "p" for 1756. (The two larger touches, remarkably, were used in modified form by four generations of pewterers between 1750-1852!) All marks underneath and three-crown assay hall mark on front rim.

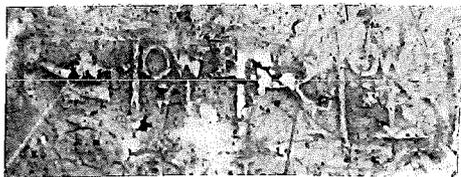
**Diam. 500 mm.
Bruzelli No. 607.**



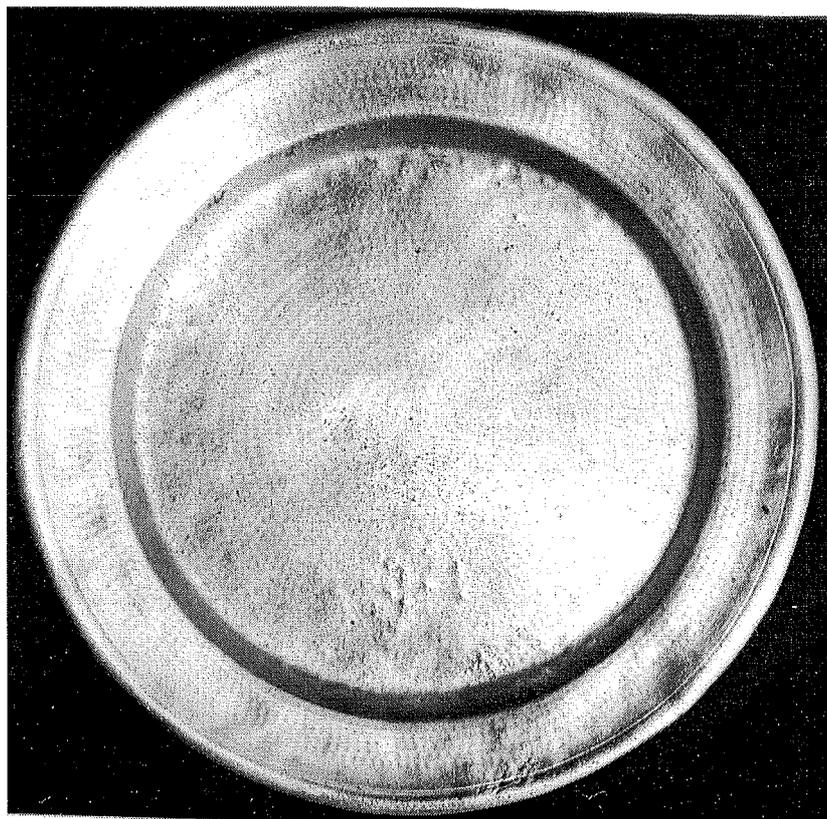
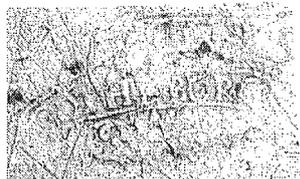
ME D

8. Single reeded, hammered all-over dish.S. Combination four-mark touch (showing two different town marks) for best, four-struck pewter, town label and a further mark by Olof Andersson Winberg, Goteborg, active 1745-1767. Date letter "I" for 1752. Owner's wriggle work initials "P.F.B.:" underneath. The dish has American provenance.

**Diam. 457 mm.
Bruzelli No. 113.**



9. Single reeded, hammered all-over dish.E. Probably four-struck for best quality pewter although only the two sharp-struck town marks of Västerås are visible. The gothic date-letter "c" for 1761 reveals the name of the pewterer, Nils Christophersson Forss, Västerås, active 1740-1786. Three-crown assay hallmark also worn. Diam. 295 mm. Bruzelli No.507.



ALL R

10. Early triple reeded plate with early style steep bouge and substantial reeding. The bouge and bottom is strengthened underneath by "leaving-out" in the turning which is a very unusual feature. E. Traditional 3-struck marks for best quality pewter (prior to the 1694 Ordinance) by Hans Hansson, Stockholm, active 1670-1680. Hansson was apprenticed to Peter Andersson in Stockholm between Michaelmas (September 29), 1659 and May 27, 1664. After some journeyman years he asked the Guild to be allowed to serve his "trial-year" and asked on May 6, 1669 permission to start work on his Masterpieces. He was allowed space in the workshop of Master Hans Moritz and produced there moulds and pewter casts for a bottle, a flagon and a charger which were accepted by the Guild on June 23, 1670. He married on December 6, 1670. Hansson left Stockholm for Gränna in 1672 where he took up an appointment as Court pewterer to Per Brahe the Younger. This plate is the only remaining example with Hansson's Stockholm marks. The owner's shield is probably that of Brahe and would then date the plate to c. 1672/73.

Diam. 245 mm.
Bruzelli No. A. 76.
Albert Löffgren I:II, p. 105.



11. Narrow rimmed and reeded plate.S. Combination three-mark touch for best pewter by Levin Caspar Schönfeldt, Stockholm, active 1693-1715. This is one of his original touches (Löfgren) from 1693 and is here used without a date letter which indicates that the plate was made before 1694. The Stockholm Guild legislated in the important 1694 Ordinance that best pewter should be marked with two Master's and two town marks (4-striking) and that a date letter should be struck on all articles. Owner's wriggle-worked initials "JEPS" underneath.

Diam. 228 mm, rim 24 mm.
 Bruzelli No. A 60
 Löfgren I:II p. 156



12. Narrow rimmed and reeded plate.E. 4-struck marks and date-letter "P" for 1708, (each flanked by an owner's sharp-struck initials) by Johan Lang, Stockholm, active 1688-1721. On the back are Lang's crowned rose and angel marks advertising his best pewter. (On May 22, 1715, Lang was elected Master [Alderman] of the Stockholm Guild.)

The above marks were illustrated in the spring 1995 issue, p. 14 of the Journal of the Pewter Society.
 Diam. 221 mm.
 Bruzelli No. A 64.

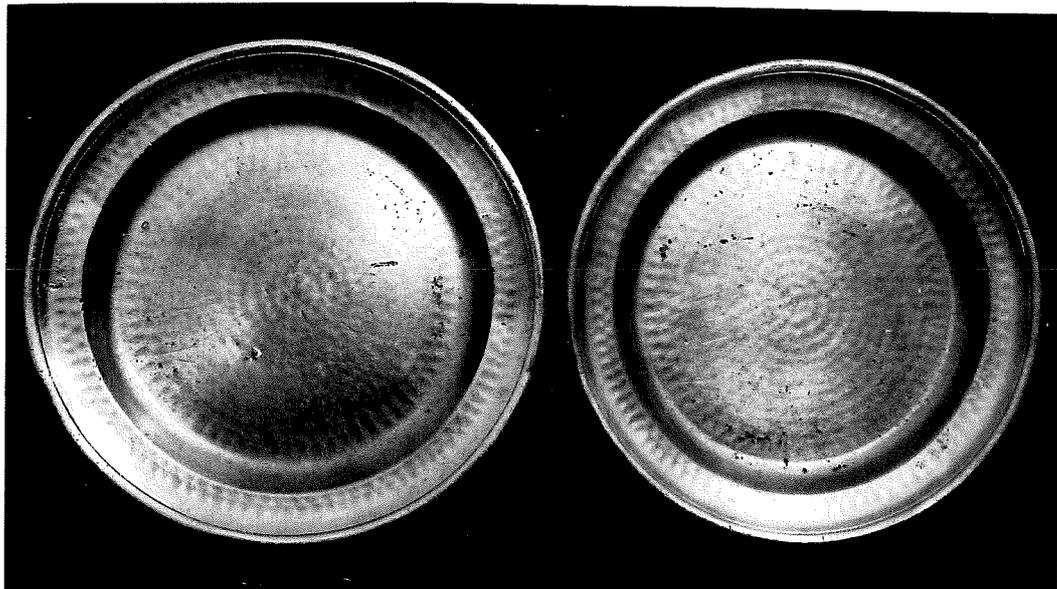
LBR

Very rare broad rimmed and shallow bowl with a centre

boss. PI-initialled touch struck on the back of the rim and PI-initialled crowned rose struck on the front (English fashion) by Peter Johansson Dannberg, Stockholm, Master in 1692. Johansson, from Danmark parish, Uppland county north of Stockholm later took the name "Dannberg" and his touches from 1694 (with the new ordinances demanding smaller Masters' touches and date-lettering of pewter) bear the initials "PD" rather than "PI". This is the second known object by Dannberg-Johansson with his older marking. A broad rimmed 218mm diam. plate (also with c. 34% rim) is in the Nordiska Museet, No. NM 49980. Diam. 312mm, rim 2x52mm = 33%, weight 1015g. Bruzelli A61, Löfgren I:2, p. 151, marks p. 153.

**13-14. Pair of single reeded
hammered all-over plates.S.**
Four-struck marks (two
Master's and two town) for best
pewter and label by Samuel
Boström, Göteborg, active
1763-1795. Swedish three-
crown assay hall mark and
date-letter "B2" for 1784.

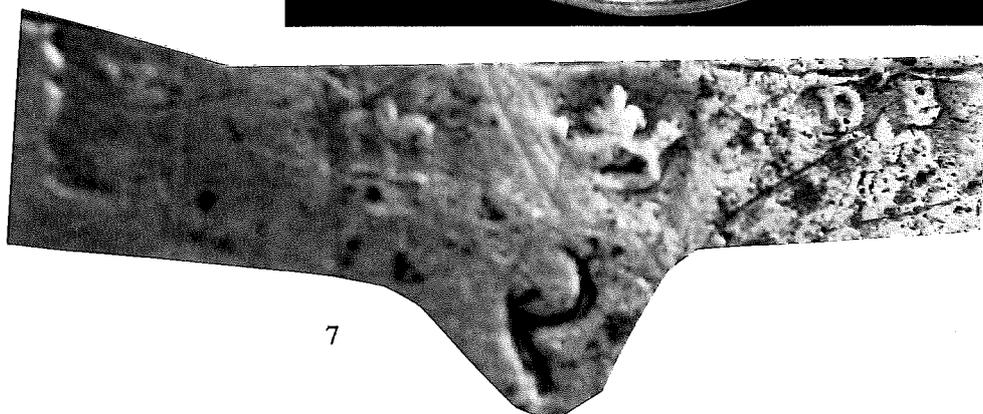
Diam. 220 mm.
Bruzelli No. 112



RL

**15. Single-reeded hammered
all-over plate.S.** Four-struck
marks by Daniel Björkman,
Stockholm, active 1720-1753.
Date-letter "P" for 1732.
Owner's wriggle-worked
initials "M.H.M." underneath.

Diam. 220 mm.
Bruzelli No. A40



u DD

16. Single-reeded hammered all-over plate.E. Four-struck marks and Stockholm label by Samuel Weigang, Stockholm, active 1778-1793. Date letter "G2" for 1789. Samuel Weigang was the fourth generation of Stockholm pewterers.

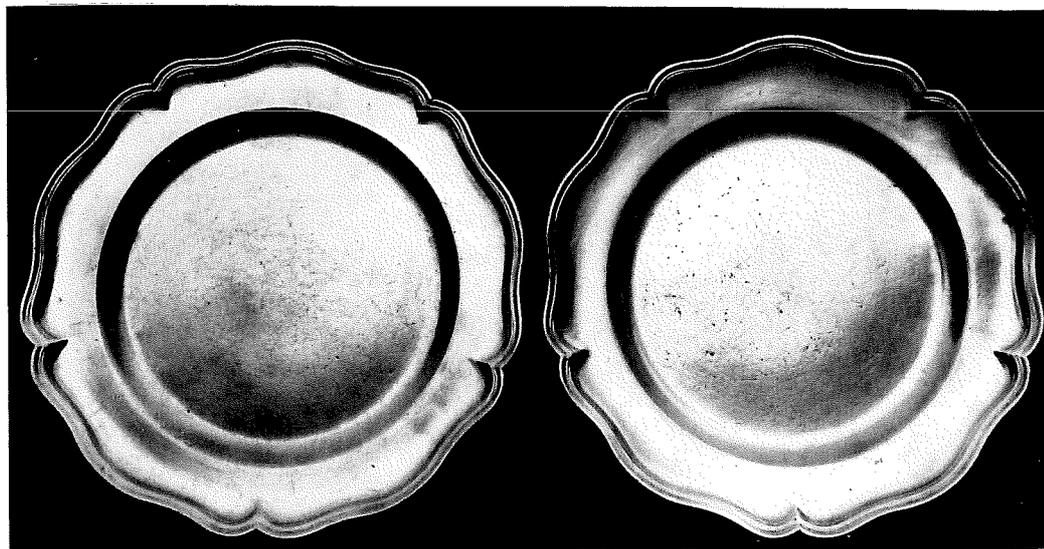
Diam. 217 mm.
Bruzelli No. A 15.



17-18. Pair of five-lobed rococo plates.S. Four-struck marks, initialled angel mark, horse-touch and Stockholm label by Carl Sauer I, Stockholm, active 1737-1779. Swedish three-crown assay hall mark and date-letter "S" for 1776. Sharp-struck initials "G:H:" for "Gripsholm Castle" (Löfgren I:III, p. 370)

underneath.

Diam. 240 mm.
Bruzelli No. A31



19. Very unusual three-lobed rococo plate.E. No marks visible apart from the three-crown assay hall mark. Bruzelli does, however, illustrate this plate by Nicolas Lake, Vänersborg, active 1751-1781, in "Läsning för tennvänner", p. 101 with a description on p. 99. Another two plates were known to Bruzelli in 1978.

Diam. 229 mm.
Bruzelli No. 2603.

20. Eight-lobed rococo plate in the shape of a rose.E. Very worn marks and date-letter "K" for 1768 by Sven Bengtsson Roos, Göteborg, active 1768-1802. This plate proves that Roos made this shape from his first year in business.

Diam. 230 mm.
Bruzelli No. 110.

NR

21. Eight-lobed rococo plate in the shape of a rose.E. Four-struck marks, date-letter "D" for 1786 and angel- and rose mark (in the shape of a lion on a plinth; the plinth holding the rose!) by Sven Bengtsson Roos, Göteborg, active 1768-1802. The larger marks were used with only slight modifications by four generations of Göteborg pewterers..

Diam. 230 mm.
Bruzelli No. 110.

22. Six-lobed rococo soup plate.E. Four-struck marks for best pewter, initialled angel- and crowned rose marks and date-letter "M" for 1770 by Gudmund Östling, Vimmerby, active 1762-1790. Swept reeding applied in sections rather than cast in a mould which was common outside Stockholm.

Diam. 230 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1608.

ML

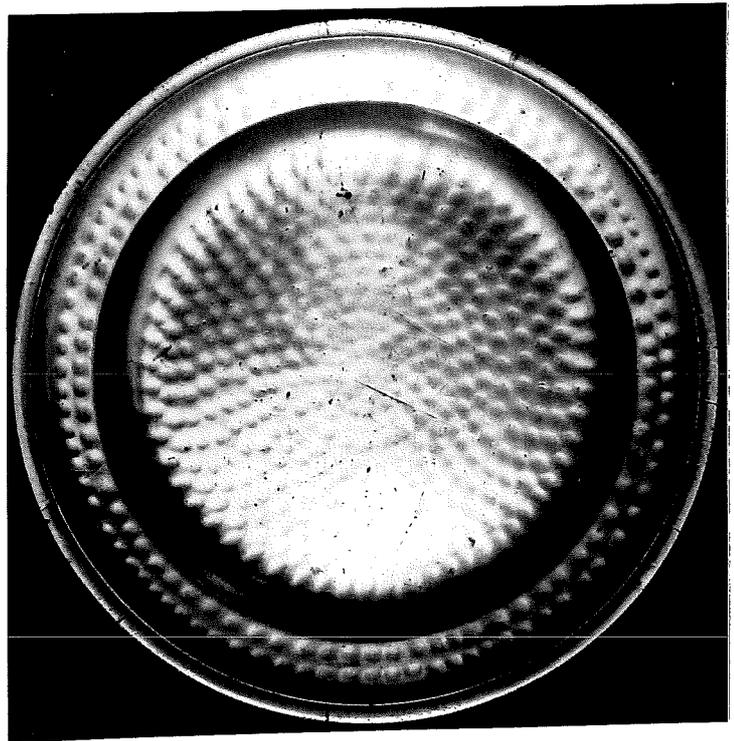
Pewter plate. Marks and date letter for 1781 by Jonas Gustaf Billingdal, Varberg, which was his second year in production. Bruzelli No. 3101.

EC

23. Five-lobed rococo soup plate. All marks apart from a "TÖNKIÖPING" label obliterated. Moberg's (Bruzelli No. 207) label is very similar, but does not quite fit. A label by Lars Lundwall II (1761-1780) must also be examined. This plate is in a very poor condition with several repairs and pitting from soaking in caustic soda.

24. Single-reeded hammered all-over plate. S. Four-struck marks, initialled angel mark, initialled crowned angel mark and "Gefle" label by Claes Törnqvist, Gävle, active 1735-1760. Swedish three-crown assay hall mark and date-letter "a" for 1759. Owner's engraved initials "O.G.B." underneath.

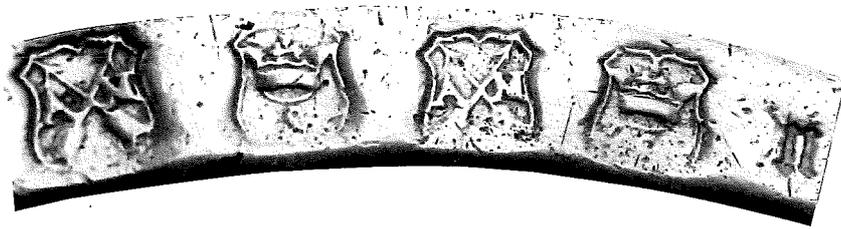
Diam. 221 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1505



AA

25. Single-reeded hammered all-over plate.S. Four-struck marks by Anders Morström, Säter, active there 1769-1778. (He moved to the larger town of Falun in 1778 and worked there until his death in 1784.) Swedish three-crown assay hall mark and date letter "n" for 1771.

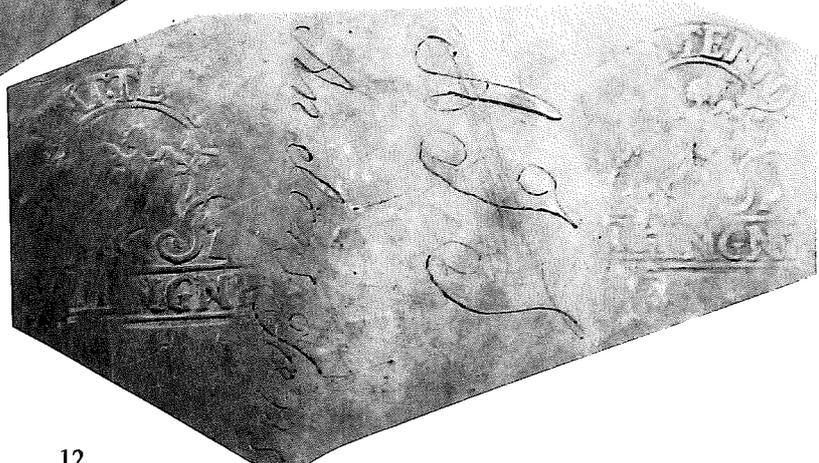
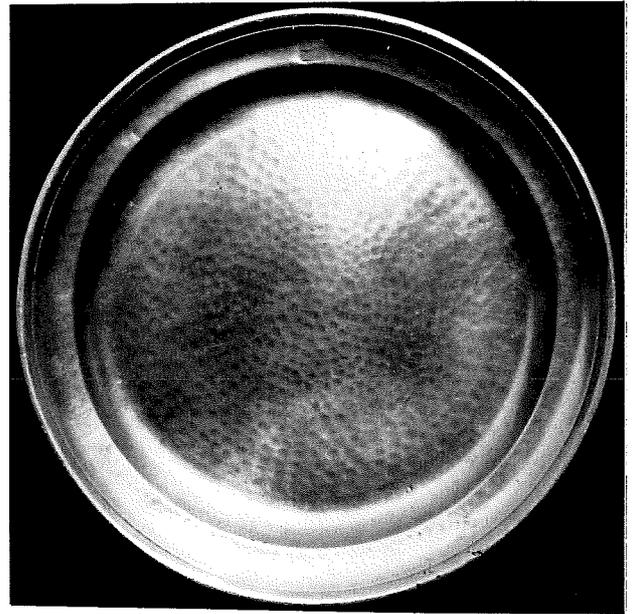
Diam. 211 mm.
Bruzelli No. 5101



RE

26. Single-reeded hammered all-over small plate.S. Four-struck marks and angel mark struck twice by Lars Claesson Fries, Strängnäs, active 1760-1790. Swedish three-crown assay hall mark and date-letter "b2" for 1784. Owner's initials "AJS" and name "Anders Jonsson" scratch-engraved underneath.

Diam. 180 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1705



27. (BA)

Single-reeded hammered all-over small plate.E. Four-struck marks on front rim and very faint (see below) Lady Fortune mark on back by Lars Lundwall II, Jönköping, active 1761-1780. Three-crown assay hallmark and gothic date letter "W" for 1779 flanking the touches on front rim.
Diam. 197 mm.
Bruzelli No. 209.

28. (EC)

Single-reeded hammered all-over small plate.E. Four-struck marks on front rim and obscure Lady Fortune mark on back by Lars Lundwall II, Jönköping, active 1761-1780. Three-crown assay hallmark and date letter "T" for 1777 flanking the touches on front rim.
Diam. 197 mm.
Bruzelli No. 209.

29. (BU)

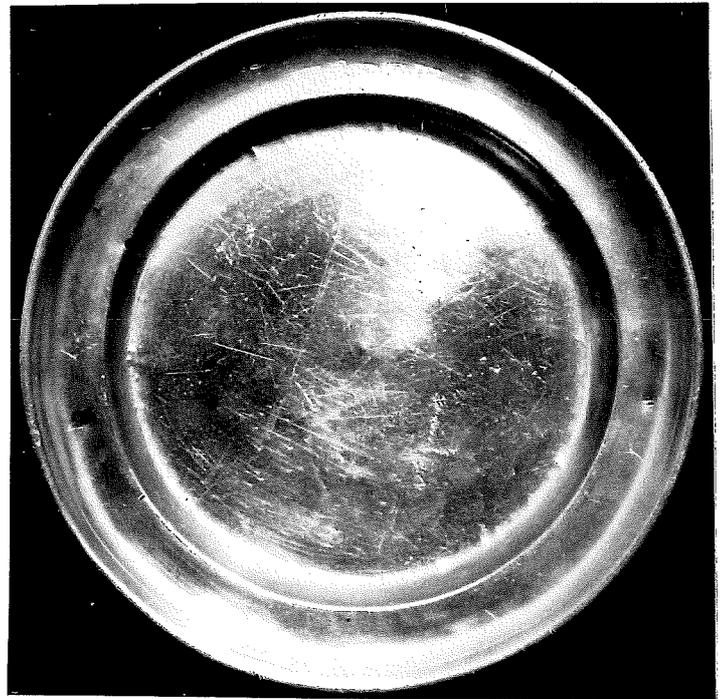
Single-reeded hammered all-over small plate.E. Four-struck marks on front rim flanked by three crown assay hallmark and date-letter "W" for 1779 by Gudmund Östling, Vimmerby, active 1762-1790.
Diam. 191 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1608.

30. (BU)

Single-reeded hammered all-over small plate.E. Four-struck marks, three crown assay hallmark, angel- and crowned rose touch joined by Wimmerby-label and date-letter "T" for 1777 by Gudmund Östling, Vimmerby, active 1762-1790.
Diam. 199 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1608.

31. Single-reefed small plate.S. Three-struck marks by Zadoch Bergenholtz, Vimmerby, active 1793-1820. Swedish three-crown assey hall mark and date-letter "C3" for 1809.

Diam. 180 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1607



LR

32. Small plate with two wriggle-worked circles inside bouge.E. Three-struck marks and date-letter "Q2" for 1798 by Magnus Stickler, Hälsingborg, active 1786-1812.

Diam. 184 mm.
Bruzelli No. 3402.

33. (AN)

Plate with incised reeding.E.

Four-struck marks and date-letter "P" for 1773 by John Löfgren, Halmstad, active 1771-1785. *This plate has been cut down from a large charger, the bowl formed by hand and a reed incised around the edge. It is very badly done but Söderköpings Auktionskammarare were happy to sell it over the phone as "original"!*

Diam. 245 mm.

Bruzelli No. 3802.

34. Large, footed bowl (kallskål) with two swept handles with pomegranate terminals.E.

3-struck marks and gothic date-letter "b" for 1760, by Carl Fredrik Treyer, Uppsala, active 1752-1769. Treyer here uses a Master's mark within a rococo cartouch not illustrated by Bruzelli but confirmed in writing by him with a copy of this mark. Top diam. 242 mm, base diam 156 mm.

Bruzelli No. 406b.

35. (CRL)

CRL

35. Footed bowl with two pomegranate handles, "kallskål", of the early 18th Century, "low gravity" type. Owner's wedding cartouche "DAS" over "MMD" too is of this period. S. Early bowls carry marks on the inside of the bowl and are here obliterated.

Bowl diam. 225 mm.
Foot diam. 146 mm.
Height 100 mm.



LRN

36. Rococo tobacco box with verses cast in relief inside lid and base, giving praise to the tobacco pipe and the tobacco smoke. E. Inside lid with the initials "J.G.R." and inside base with "Stockholm J. G. Rijman" cast in relief by Johan Gustaf Ryman, Stockholm, active 1761-1797. Until 1995 only one example of this box was known, rumoured to have been found in the wall surrounding the church of Skänninge near Stockholm. (Lundin No. 571[1913], now in the Nordiska Museet [N.M. 4522], but since then two more have come to light, the other one in the Bertil Jaeger collection.)

The fact that none of these boxes have been conventionally marked to follow the Guild Ordinance with Master's and town touches and the date letter and the fact that none of them have been presented to the assay hall for hall-marking with the three-crowns mark may be a significant clue as to the scarcity of these boxes. Ryman could have used them as a company or private gift to customers and friends? (Was he a pipe smoker?)

Length 142 mm x 60 mm.
Löfgren I:III, p. 411 (verse) and III. No.s 45 and 46.
Bruzell No. A 21 and verse p. 110.



Footed bowl with two pomegranate handles, "kallskål", of the early 18th Century, "low gravity" type. Owner's wedding cartouche "DAS" over "MMD" too is of this period.S. Early bowls carry marks on the inside of the bowl and are here obliterated.
Bowl diam. 225 mm.
Foot diam. 146 mm.
Height 100 mm.

36. (LRN)

Rococo tobacco box with verses cast in relief inside lid and base, giving praise to the tobacco pipe and the tobacco smoke.E.

Inside lid with the initials "J.G.R." and inside base with "Stockholm J. G. Rijman" cast in relief by Johan Gustaf Ryman, Stockholm, active 1761-1797. Until 1995 only one example of this box was known, rumoured to have been found in the wall surrounding the church of Skänninge near Stockholm. (Lundin No. 571[1913], now in the Nordiska Museet [N.M. 4522], but since then two more have come to light, the other one in the Bertil Jaeger collection.)

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p. 110.

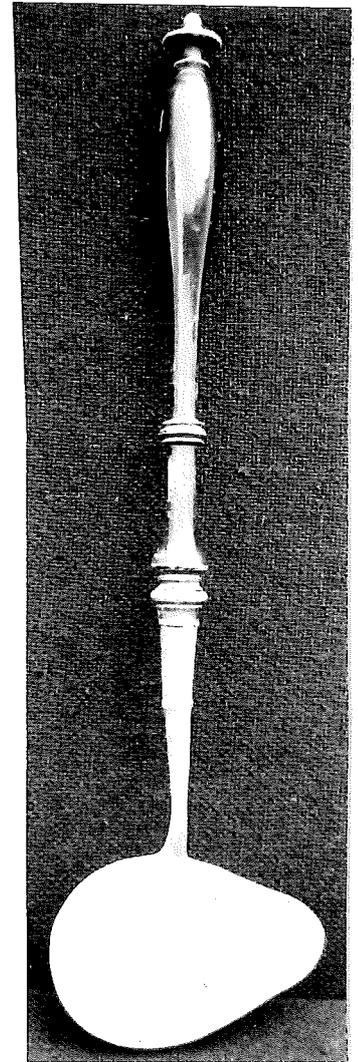
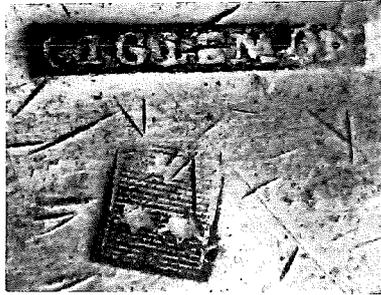
37. (EL)

Broth ladle with a flat base and with a well turned and blackened handle.S. Three-

37. Broth ladle with a flat base and with a well turned and blackened handle.S.

Three-crown assey hall-mark and name-label "I.G. Lemon" by Jacob Lemon, Stockholm, active 1782- 1810 but no further marks or a date letter.

Length o/a 396 mm.
Bruzelli No. A 13.



38. Soup ladle with a turned, fruit wood handle with its original bone finial (which is rare).E. "COMPOTION"-label underneath stem. First half of 19th C, probably Santesson, Stockholm.

Length o/a 405 mm.
Mark illustrated by Bruzelli in "TIS", p. 34.

39. Spouted and pegged measure/flagon of stop (stooop) capacity (1.3 l), of the early 17th Century type



the Swedes call "narrow-conical" (used from the early 16 hundreds for some 150 years) with plain barrel, flat, overlapping lid, heart shaped spout-lid, strap-handle with rope terminal, five part hinge and stepped chairback thumbpiece with rope top.E. 3-struck mark on handle by Jakob Sauer II, Stockholm, active 1733-1765. Date-letter "X" for 1739 which is the date of measure verification by "adjustment officer" Holm in 1739. Holm's monogrammed mark on the lid has been partly obscured by a later wriggleworked owner's date. Notes from Bruzelli accompany this flagon.

Height to rim 213 mm, height o/a 255 mm (thumbpiece bent). Bruzelli No. A 34.



40. Spouted and pegged measure/flagon of half stop (stoope) capacity, of the early 17th Century type the Swedes call "narrow-conical" (used from the early 16 hundreds for some 150 years). Ribbed barrel, so called "revkanna", with a flat, overlapping lid with a heart-shaped spout-cover. Strap handle with rope terminal, five part hinge and a fleur-de-lys thumbpiece.E. 3-struck marks inside bottom also date letter "C" for 1761. by Olof Andersson Winberg, Göteborg, active 1745-1767. Three-crown assey hallmark underneath and 1961 verification mark on lid by "adjustment officer" G.E. Height to rim 142 mm, height O?A 175 mm. Bruzelli No. 113.



LB

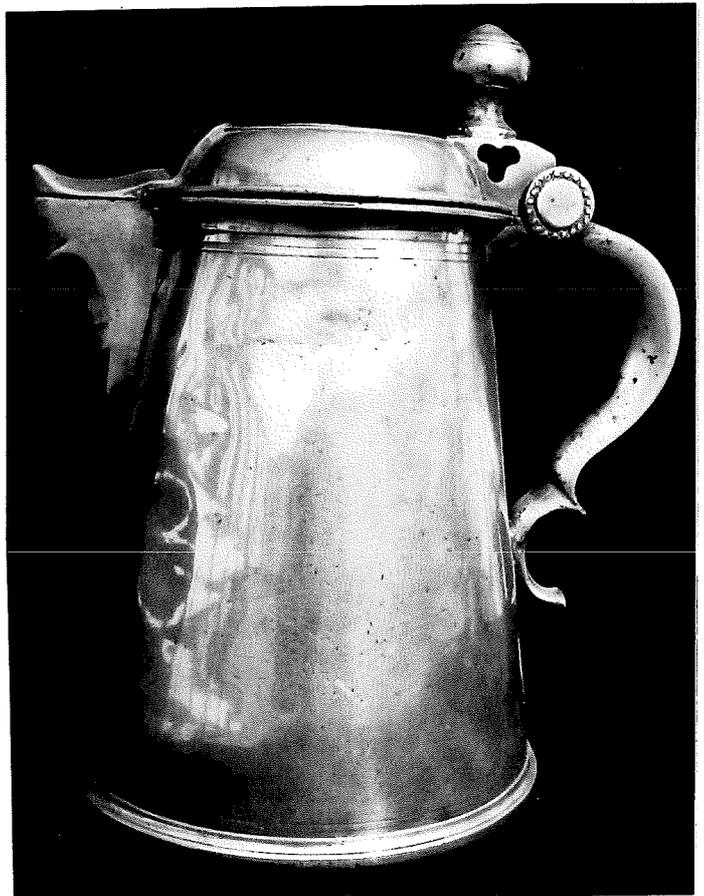
41. Spouted flagon of Kanna capacity (2.6 liter) with C-scroll handle with a shield terminal, semi-plume thumbpiece, single domed lid with plain spout-lid. E. Three-struck mark, name/town-label and date-letter "J2" for 1791 by Johan B. Sundberg, Göteborg, active 1781-1812.

Height to rim 200 mm, Base diam. 162 mm, height o/a 243 mm.
Bruzelli No. 108 (e).

42. Spouted flagon of Kanna capacity (2.6 liter) with C-scroll handle with a shield terminal, squashed-ball thumbpiece, single domed lid with a cast medallion of King Karl XIV Johan of Sweden. Five-lug hinge with circular, beaded pin-end cover plates and lid-attachment with Shamrock cavity feature. S. Three-struck marks, "fint teen" and "Lidköping" labels by Abraham Siljeström II, Lidköping, active 1840-1848 (date-letter obscured).

Siljeström worked as an out-of-town Master under the Göteborg Guild and later moved to Kristinehamn where he worked 1851-1852. He had a very small production of 2861 + 899 (Kristinehamn) Swedish hall-marked and therefore registered pounds.

Bruzelli No. 2201.



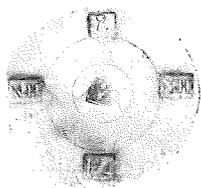
END

43. Spouted flagon of Stop capacity (1.3 l) with C-scroll handle with shield terminal and plume thumbpiece.

Single dome lid with inspection year 1836.S.

Three-struck mark and date-letter "F4" for 1836 by Niclas H. Holmberg, Göteborg, active 1832-1839. Assay hallmark and all other marks struck inside base. The flagon has an American provenance.

Bruzelli No. 103.



44. Spouted flagon "revkanna" of Stop capacity (1.3 l) with C-scroll handle with shield terminal and ball-on-cone thumbpiece and single dome lid.E.

Three-struck mark and date-letter "U2" for 1802 by Johan Anjou, Gävle, active 1763-1804.

Three-crown assay hall mark inside bottom.

Height to rim 162 mm, base diam. 137 mm, height o/a 225 mm.

Bruzelli No. 1503.

UUC

45. Spouted Finnish flagon or kanna of unusual c. 145cl capacity (local Finnish?), C-scroll handle with shield terminal, semi-plume thumbpiece, domed lid with heart-shaped spout cover. Gustavus III medallion inserted in lid. Wriggle worked foliage on barrel with tulip and rose. King's monogrammed "GA" under spout.

E. Three-struck marks and date-letter gothic "L2" for 1793 by Abraham Rönbäck, Åbo (Turku), Finland, also Swedish three-crown assay hall mark, all inside bottom. Rönbäck was born in 1735 and active 1762-1792.

This flagon was therefore made under his widow Maria Christina's supervision.

Height to rim 164 mm, base diam. 136 mm, height o/a 207 mm.

Albert Löfgren "Finländska tenngjutare" p.144.

46. Spouted flagon "revkanna" of Stop capacity (1.3 l) with swept handle with shield terminal and reeded, chairback thumbpiece. Single dome lid with medallion of King

Oskar. **E.** Three-struck mark and date-letter "T4" for 1849 by Gustav Silov, Vimmerby, active 1848-1875.

Height to rim 150 mm, height o/a 198 mm.

47. (UCN)

Spouted flagon "revkanna" of Half Stop pegged capacity (0.65 l) with C-scroll handle with shield terminal and semi-plume thumbpiece.

Single dome lid with heart-shaped spout-cover.E. Three-struck marks (using his initials E-M-H only and no town mark) and date-letter "U2" for 1789 by Eric Magnus Hammarstrand, Falun, active 1788-1837. Three-crown assay hall mark, all inside bottom. Height to rim 115 mm, base diam. 106 mm, height o/a 170 mm.

Bruzelli No. 2402.

BAE

Very rare double dome lidded tankard of stop [stoup] capacity (1.3 l) in the English style with a drape under the hinge handle with hooded ball finial and a scroll thumbpiece.

Truncated cone barrel with a fillet on the level of the lower handle attachment. The base was cast separately and the bottom soldered-in prior to attaching the barrel.

Triple struck marks for second best (holloware) alloy quality with town mark of Falun struck once and the twice struck, "IFL"-initialled Master touch of Johan Fredrik Logren, Falun, Master in 1775. (Logren presented his masterpieces consisting of moulds and pieces cast from them to the Stockholm Guild on September 1, 1775. He was one of the last pewtererers allowed the use of stone as material for making his masterpiece moulds. Objects by Logren are very rare as he only hallmarked 4780 Swedish pounds. Date letter "S" for 1776 (his first year of production) and the Swedish assay hallmark of three crowns all struck in the base with the touches.

Base diam. 140mm, rim diam. 113mm, height to rim 166mm, height o/a 222mm, capacity 144cl (froth measure over 130cl "stoup")

Bruzelli No. 2404.

48. Cylindrical tankard of stop [*stoup*] capacity (1.3 l) with a C-scroll handle with a small shield terminal and chairback thumbpiece with three vertical rows of beads. Medallion showing King Karl XIV Johan on domed lid and his monogram wriggle-worked on barrel and the legend "Drick bror" (drink, brother).E. 3-struck mark underneath by Carl Gustaf Wigholm, Gävle, active 1833-1866. Three-crown assay hallmark and date letter "N4" for 1843.
Bruzelli No. 1501.

(MDR)

49. Finnish cylindrical tankard of stop (*stoup*) capacity with a C-scroll handle with a shield terminal and a flaring chairback thumbpiece. Medallion featuring the Russian Imperial eagle on domed lid.E. 3-struck marks by Johan Lindblad, Åbo, Finland, active 1827-1861. Sweden lost Finland to Russia in 1809 and roman date-letters start new with I in 1810. Date-letter "XLIV" underneath therefore is 1809 + 44 = 1853. The Ducal Crown of Finland now also replaces the three-crowns of Sweden as an assay hallmark.
Marks ill. by Bruzelli in "Läsning för tennvänner", p.255.

E00

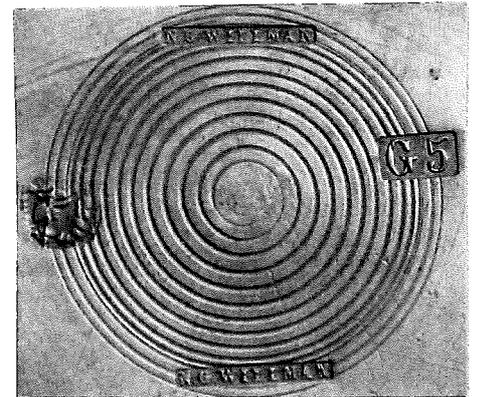
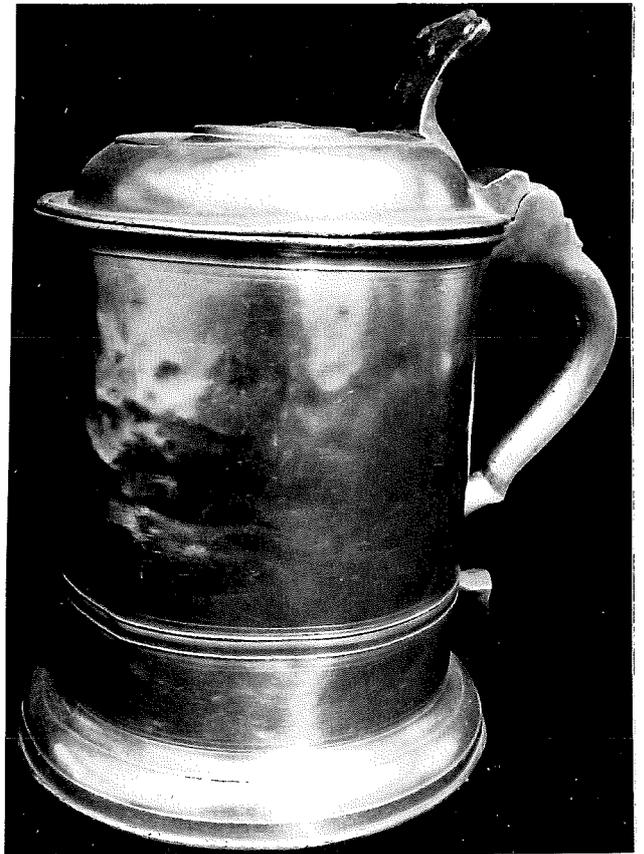
50. Very rare cylindrical tankard of 2/3 stop (*stooop*) capacity with c-scroll handle with diamond terminal and a V-shaped gadrooned decoration cast in relief. Slightly flared chairback thumbpiece with vertical grooves and double doomed lid. Three relief-cast feet attached to thre floral, relief-cast escutcheons on the side of the barrel. E. 4-struck marks for best pewter, initialled crowned-rose and angel marks, Jönköping label and date letter "E" for 1746 by Petter Lagerwall, Jönköping, active 1739-1747. Bruzelli has confirmed the capacity as that of the former Danish county of Scania and the tankard was probably especially made for export to this county. Height to rim 122 mm, height o/a 168 mm, rim diam 120 mm, capacity 950cc, weight 920 g. Bruzelli No. 213.



ED

51. Cylindrical tankard of stop [stoop] capacity (1.3 l) with a C-scroll handle with a shield terminal and a crown shaped punch decorated thumbpiece. Single domed lid with a cast medallion of King Karl XIV Johan of Sweden (with the inscription "King of Sweden, Norway, Goths and Vendes").S. Three-struck marks and date letter "G5" for 1861 (first year of production) by Nils Gustaf (Johansson) Willman, Norrköping, active 1861-1866. It is interesting to note that Willman here used his label struck twice rather than the Guild-required Master's touch which is significant of this end-of-the-Guilds period. All late pewterers had problems with turnover and sales and objects are therefore rare. The pewter of this tankard is very leady indeed and would not comply with the 87% tin legislated for three-struck pewter!

Bruzell No. 701.



52-53. Pair of cylindrical tankards of stop [stoop] capacity (1.3 l) with a C-scroll handle with a hoof terminal and a feather-bush thumbpiece. Coin depicting Oskar II, King of Sweden and Norway on lid.E. One of the tankards have turned lines marking the one litre level. As Sweden turned metric in 1888 when Guilds were already abolished, the tankards would be c. 1890. Sharp struck marks underneath by Frans Abraham Santesson, Stockholm, active 1876-1912.

Bruzell No. A 02

LR

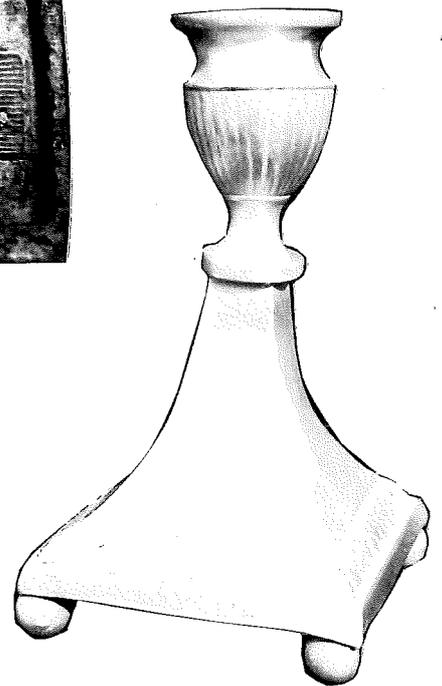
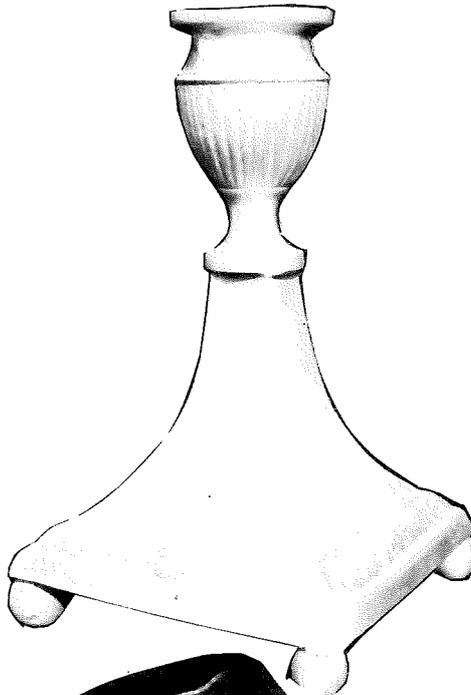
54. Single candlestick with a square base on four ball feet.S. Four-struck marks and angel mark for best pewter and date-letter "L3" for 1817 by Petter Olof Wellander, Ystad, active 1806-1812. (All marks together with the assay hall mark squeezed into the limited space underneath the upper base.) His widow Eva Lena run the workshop until 1826 and was responsible for this candlestick. Objects from this workshop are very rare. Bruzelli's statement that only three-struck pewter was noted in the work-books is contradicted by this candlestick!

Height 105 mm.
Bruzelli No. 1902.



55-56. Pair of candlesticks on a tall, tapering square base on four ball feet. A flower border in relief around the lower base.S. Each wall has an inscription in relief on the inside and each candlestick has the three crown assay hall mark on the inside of the lower base. "HS" for Henrik Philip Stickler, "HgB" for Helsingborg, "Fin" for best pewter and an obscured inscription on the fourth side. Stickler worked 1813-1851.

Height 136 mm.
Bruzelli No. 3401.



(CD)

**Porridge-spoon with short,
bright cut decorated stem.**

E.

(MD)

Hammered all-over bowl.

Four-struck marks for best pewter
by Gottlob Friedrich Baumann,
Hudiksvall, active 1789-1826.
Date letter Z for 1806 and
Swedish assay hall mark (very
weak).

Diam. 353 mm.

Bruzelli No. 1802.

EMB

**Dragon bowl (drakkåsa)
with handles in the shape of
a winged seahorse. The bowl
wriggle worked with late
Georgian style garlands.**

Four-struck marks for best pewter
by Gottlob Friedrich Baumann,
Hudiksvall, active 1789-1826.

Date letter U for 1802 and
Swedish assay hall mark (All
struck under one of the wings).

Height 125mm, diam. 138mm,
weight 470g.

Bruzelli No. 1802.

EMB

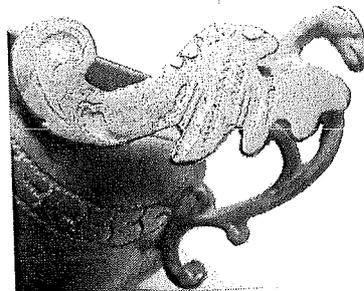
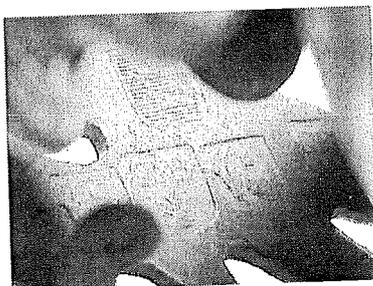
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Four-struck marks for best pewter
by Gottlob Friedrich Baumann,
Hudiksvall, active 1789-1826.

Date letter U for 1802 and
Swedish assay hall mark (All
struck under one of the wings).

Height 125 mm, diam. 138 mm, weight
470g.

Bruzelli No. 1802.



CAA

57. Single reeded, hammered all-over dish. E. Four-struck marks for best quality pewter, initialled angel- and crowned rose marks and gothic date-letter "e" for 1763 by Nils Christophersson Forss, Västerås, active 1740-1786. Three-crown assay hallmark, all underneath.

Diam. 441 mm.
Bruzelli No. 507.

(CDE)

Pair of hammered all-over plates. 4-struck marks of Erik Pettersson Krietz, Stockholm, date letter for 1784. Bruzelli No. A23.

NR

Pewter dish- in Sweden.

Made in 1759 by Nils

Christophersson Forss, Västerås,
active 1740-1786.

Diameter 350mm.

58. "Old Swedish model" spoon, 19th Century. No marks.

