

- calypse* IV at Manchester, in the famous Richenbach binding dated 1467 [AHS].
870. The correct reading of the name is HINRICH RANTZOW / H IOAN SON (i.e. Hinrich Rantzow, Herr Johann Sohn). Johann lived from 1492–1565. Hinrich (1526–98) built p-ms on his estates: at Winseldorf (Steinburg district) in 1570 and at Rantzau (Plön district) in 1604. Hinrich did not acquire the Rantzau estate until 1590, and paper bearing this wm. must therefore originate from the Winseldorf mill [HS]. See also Hahn (B211).
871. Var. ident.: 30 × 44,5 r. 1315 (Gr. MS). VIENNA, NB: med. gr. 30 [JI].
- p. 64a 882. Var. sim.: 29,5 × 41,5 r. 1389 (Gr. MS). VATICAN LIBR.: Vatic. gr. 1587 [JI].
- p. 66a 910. Attrib. to Cheb (Eger) where a p-m. was established in 1540. A similar mark of 1543 is reproduced by Zuman (B133), p. 279, and Pl. XXIV, No. 1. Cf. *Ein.*, p. 116 and Nos. 221–2.
- p. 66b 912. Var.: Vic, CF, Man. Benlő, 1532; Man. Marobla, 1533 [OVS].
913. Attrib. to ?Mühlhausen (Thuringia). See Weiss (B227). Cf. Nos. 2276–8, 8421. Also No. 15868.
1. 8↑. For Stromer's mill see B208.
- p. 69b For the Doos mill see Sporhan-Krempel (B188).
- p. 72a 932–4. The Šumperk (Mährisch-Schönberg) p-m. was founded after 1566 by Hans Bauernfeind of Olomouc (Olmütz) [Thiel (B116), p. 59].
- 935 seq. See Piccard (B203).
- p. 72b Pierre (Peter) Fort, prob. identical with Peter von Jänff, who had built the mill at Vieux-Thann, Alsace, by 1463 [Piccard (B203), p. 65; Schmitt (B149), pp. 7–8].
- p. 74a 1. 18. For the Racibórz (Ratibor, Silesia) mill see Maleczyńska (B289), pp. 24, 151. The 'Wschoven, 1497/1600' reference is corrupt – the place is Wschowa (Fraustadt) and the '1497' is suspect.
- 956–60. The arms of the Principality of Brzeg-Legnica (Brieg-Liegnitz); from 1562 onwards (the date of establishment of the Brzeg mill) they might have been used by either that mill or the Legnica one (see p. 94 below); before 1562 by the Legnica mill only [Maleczyńska (B289), p. 163].
- p. 74b 962. Maleczyńska (B289, No. 2, p. 165, ca 1583 (var. sim.)). She also shows (No. 1, p. 165) a similar mark but with an eagle in the shield above the triple anchors, 1566–81. Attrib. both marks to the Brzeg (Brieg) mill.
- 964, 967. The arms are those of the Odrowąż family, attrib. to the p-m. at Mogiła, near Cracow, active from 1503. The mill was on land belonging to a Cistercian monastery and used as its wm. the arms of the founders. This type of mark was in use until 1550 [Badecki (B271), p. 15].
- 963, 965–6. These marks have not been located in Polish archives [JSC].
- p. 75a 968. The Ogończyk arms, surmounted by episcopal emblems, attrib. to the p-m. at Główna near Poznań, on the estates of the bishops of Poznań. The arms were used during the episcopate of Łukasz Kościelecki (1577–97), and two types of wm. incorporating them have been found in use between 1591 and 1610 [Budka (B281), p. 220].
970. Attrib. to Vieux-Thann mill [Schmitt (B149), p. 8].
- p. 75b 974. Var. sim.: Sopron (Hung.), 1377. Dl 6476 [IB].
977. GP confirms Br.'s supposition that this wm. is incomplete; it should represent the arms of Kaufbeuren (cf. No. 1008).
- 978–80, 983. Attrib. to the mill at Lörrach [GP].
- p. 75b, 76a 981–2, 984–5, 987. Attrib. to the Margrave's mill at Ettlingen. In No. 987 the initials H S stand for Hans Staiger [GP; Springer (B190)].
- p. 76a 986. Attrib. to the mill at Maulburg (Margravate of Baden). The initials C S are those of the papermaker Claus Schmidt [GP].
987. For Les types 980–7 read Les types 978–87 [GP].
- p. 76b 991–3. Wm. of this type of 1566 attrib. to Siegburg mill [Gansen (B223), p. 30, fig. 3].
- p. 77a 1001. The Hamburg '1561?' watermark is probably datable to between 1594–1607: the arms are those of the land-owner (Haubold ze Staršedlů) of the Benešov (Bensen) mill during that period [Zuman (B133), pp. 277–8].
- p. 77b 1008 seq. See Piccard (B34, p. 99) where a number of 'similar' marks are reproduced, dating from 1535–98.
- p. 79a 1037. Arms of Doliwa; from an unidentified Polish mill, perhaps at Murowana Goślina [Żurowski (B273), p. 285 No. 12].
- p. 79b 1. 4. Champagne was never a *duché* but only a *comté* [Le Clert (B163) II. 472, n.].
- Moulins-le-Roy. Alibaux (B145, p. 116) questions Br.'s opinion regarding the probable foundation of the mill in 1349. He suggests that the mill—bought by a canon of Troyes (Obert Todesco) in 1337—was probably run at first by Italian papermakers, who taught the craft to Frenchmen.
- p. 87a 1038 seq. Marks with the Troyes shield surmounted by a Maltese cross are perhaps attrib. to the Sancey-Saint-Julien p-m. [Le Clert (B163), p. 471].
1041. This species appears also in large format in printed books: as J. Magni, *Sophologium* (Paris: Crantz, Gering, Friburger, 1477), royal 4° (BMC, VIII. 9) [AHS].
- p. 88a 1056 seq. For the history and wms of the Berne mills see Lindt (B307).
- p. 88b 1062. The Heusler sign derives from that of Michael Galliziani. See Br., p. 504a, l. 4, and Tschudin (B305), p. 235, note 21a.
- p. 89a 1073–5. Attrib. to the Lörrach mill [GP]. The date of No. 1073 (Rötteln) is 1576 [Br. MS].
- p. 90b 1093–5. Attrib. to Jacques Le Tartier (Troyes), whose arms they represent. The 'étoiles' are actually mullets, the 'tête d'animal' of No. 1095 the gate of the castle (as a rebatement) [Le Clert (B163), p. 390]. See also No. 10348.