

- alderman Heinrich Halbysen in 1433 purchased the mill 'zu Allenwinden', situated outside the Riehentor of Kleinbasel, which he rebuilt as a paper-mill. This mill is mentioned for the first time in an official document of 1440. In 1446 the Halbysen family consisted of three males, two females, two men-servants, and three maid-servants, who lived at the house called 'zur grossen Sonne' in the Freienstrasse opposite the Basle warehouse. Which of these persons worked at the mill at this unsettled period is unknown. In 1448 Heinrich Halbysen transferred his papermaking business to the St Albantal within the shelter of the city walls [WFT].
- l. 23. For the Halbysen family, their history, and role in the earliest times of papermaking in Basle see Piccard (B306, cols 33-75), and Tschudin (B305). Piccard (cols 71-72) suggests that Heinrich (not Hans) Halbysen the Elder may have been stimulated into establishing a p-m. through commercial dealings with Nuremberg (Ulman Stromer). His craftsmen came from Italy, where he also did business.
- For a full and up-to-date statement about the Galliziani family see Piccard (B306, cols 76-140), and Tschudin (B305).
- l. 26. A year after the death of Heinrich Halbysen (†1451) Antonio Galliziani (Calcion), an immigrant from Italy, bought the stamping mill outside the Herrtor (Steinentor). He was married to Adelheid Tschan from Basle, and probably at first worked—together with his brothers and possibly with his father—at the Halbysen paper mill. A year after his purchase of the mill he exchanged it for the hammer-mill (= Klingental mill) in the St Alban-Tal; it may therefore be assumed that he never actually made paper at the Steinentor mill. The Gallizianis probably operated their own mill in the St. Alban Tal from 1453 on [WFT].
- Last line. For Halbyran read Halbysen.
- p. 106b l. 3. Piccard (B306, col. 136) states that Michael Galliziani probably had seven children. Claus was the second son, and therefore did not belong to a third generation. During the period 1495-1500 he rented the Margrave's p-m. at Ettlingen (Baden). Veronika Galliziani—who was married to Georg Dürr—was a daughter of Michael.
- l. 17. For the wms of the Gallizianis see Tschudin (B305), and Br. Nos. 8125-6, 15146.
- p. 107b 1286. Probably the earliest example of the Galliziani-Heusler sign in Br. (1526). Cf. Tschudin (B305), p. 137 No. 113.
- p. 112b l. 9↑. For Les 1379 à 1383 portent read Les 1379 à 1380 portent.
- p. 113b For Cornelius Lochhorst d'Utrecht read Cornelis van Lockhorst d'Amsterdam [HV].
- p. 115a 1418. This wm. is possibly a clumsy form of the escarbuncle of the arms of the duchy of Cleves (and therefore does not represent three crossed swords). It may have been used by a (still unidentified) mill in the Cleves region shortly before 1550 [Piccard (B225), p. 4].

- 1419-23. Arms of Jelita (three crossed lances), used by an unidentified Polish mill. The Jelita coat was borne by—among others—the Zamoyski family, and the mill was perhaps situated on one of their estates [Badecki (B271), p. 17; JSC].
- p. 116b 1432. Arms of Reszke, attrib. to the mill at Mniszek (ca 80 km. NNE. of Cracow), on an estate belonging to the Cistercian monastery at Jędrzejów (about 100 km. NNE. of Cracow). Stanisław Reszke was abbot from 1585-1603 [Budka (B280), p. 121; JSC].
- 1433-6. Attrib. to Berntrup mill in Lippe; found with initials I B as well as H B; the wife of Hans Bodeker was at the mill in 1623 [Weerth (B199), p. 48 seq.].
1436. The date 1587 is unquestionably correct, and is confirmed by a number of identical marks found in the Staatsarchiv Bückeburg, Schaumburg L 1 III, items (a) A 10/4: Rinteln 2.8.1587; (b) A 39: o.O., 22.7.1587; (c) A 39: Lemgo 15.7.1587 [ThG].
1437. Attrib. to Walhorn p-m. [FPM].
- l. 7↑. For 'Flote ou Flosov' read Vlotho. This mill, however, was not situated in the duchy of Lippe but in the county of Ravensberg (Br.'s remarks are therefore not relevant to this wm.). The Vlotho p-m. was founded in 1571 by Nevelin Möllenbeck (who at that time already possessed a p-m. in the village of Berntrup in Lippe). It was probably not until well after 1583 that this mill started to make writing paper [Piccard (B225), p. 9].
- p. 117a 1442-4. These three shields (?) with fesses together offer rather sound evidence for the manufacture of paper at Bologna as early as 1291-6. Br. might have made this point on pp. 316-17. *Zon.* does not show such a mark for Fabriano; *M.-T.* republish without addition [AHS].
- 1446 & 1451. Represent the Austrian 'Bindenschild', not 'armoiries de Zoug'. Both marks are attrib. to the mill at Rottenburg on the Neckar, formerly situated in Hither Austria [GP].
- l. 9↑. For Les figures 1447 à 1449 read Les figures 1446 à 1449.
- p. 117b l. 5↑. HS = Hans Strehlin, who bought the mill in 1598 [Schmitt (B166), p. 16; also Klöss (B157), col. 320 seq.].
- l. 2.↑ For les types 1453 à 1456 read Les types 1454 à 1456.
- p. 118a 1462. Attrib. to the St Pölten mill [Helleiner (B122), fig. 7]. This mill, the oldest on Austrian soil, was founded in 1469 [Ein., p. 55].
- p. 119a 1476. In the 17th c. this mark was imitated in Normandy (see *Heawood* 580 seq.) [AHS].
1482. Paper containing this mark was perhaps ordered and made by the Le Bé's at Troyes [Le Clert (B163), p. 474].
- p. 119b 1485, 1488-90. Arms of Jastrzębiec, doubtless originating from a Polish mill. They are commonly found in Polish documents from 1560-1600. The wm. with the Jastrzębiec arms with mitre and crosier is probably attrib. to the Żabi Młyn mill during the episcopate of Piotr Myszkowski of Cracow (1577-91), who used the Jastrzębiec arms [Badecki (B271), p. 17; JSC].