

FIVE PEWTER MUGS

These were used at The Bull Hotel on Scotland Road, Nelson, Lancashire, UK around the time of WWII.

It appears they were all made in Sheffield.

There are two types of pewter making.

One is to cast each piece in a mould – so they are cast pewter.

But Sheffield concentrated on Britannia metal which is pewter rolled out in a sheet and pieces cut off and then formed into shape on a spindle or lathe.

When this pewter was made lead was hardly ever used, more likely would be a small quantity of antimony or even copper - as tin is a little brittle and a 2% addition of either transforms into a malleable form – known as pewter.

Lead was scarcely ever poisonous in old pewter if in these small quantities (though the Romans often used 25%). It is the action of acid on the pewter, like in strong pickle to remove the taste of meat going off, that might draw out some lead from the compound. And they scarcely drank from what they used for pickle!

There are 4 half pint mugs and 1 one pint mug. These being made in the 20th century are all British Imperial measures with 20 fl ozs to the pint.





PINT



William Adams Pewter, Birmingham and Sheffield England. 1865 - C.1966. This trademark used since 1899.

'William Adams' and his family was 'a Birmingham industrialist' who named his house 'Sorrento' after spending his honeymoon there. There was also 'William Adams', a silversmith with a business registered nearby: 'Compass Works, 203-212 Barr Street, Hockley Birmingham', registered in 1865 and later sold to Henry Jenkins & Sons. The company registered various trademarks, mainly WA separated by a dot or a dash and later by a compass for the American market. That might or might not be relevant



THREE HALF PINTS



Howard Pewter.

Walker & Hall, Sheffield, England. Mark used c.1930 - 1939.

From the 1930s Walker & Hall manufactured a range of pewter under the name "Howard Pewter". It was marked with their famous flag mark, but in this case, two crossed flags. Usually it was also marked as Howard Pewter, but there are instances of this not being the case and causing it to be confused with silver plated pieces.

The letter P

You can still buy a copy of the Walker & Hall date letters book, there is a gap of several years in the pictures of the date letters during the Second World War. This is because production at W&H was largely turned over to supporting the war effort, with the manufacturing of, amongst other things, engine parts for aircraft. Cutlery was still produced in some quantities

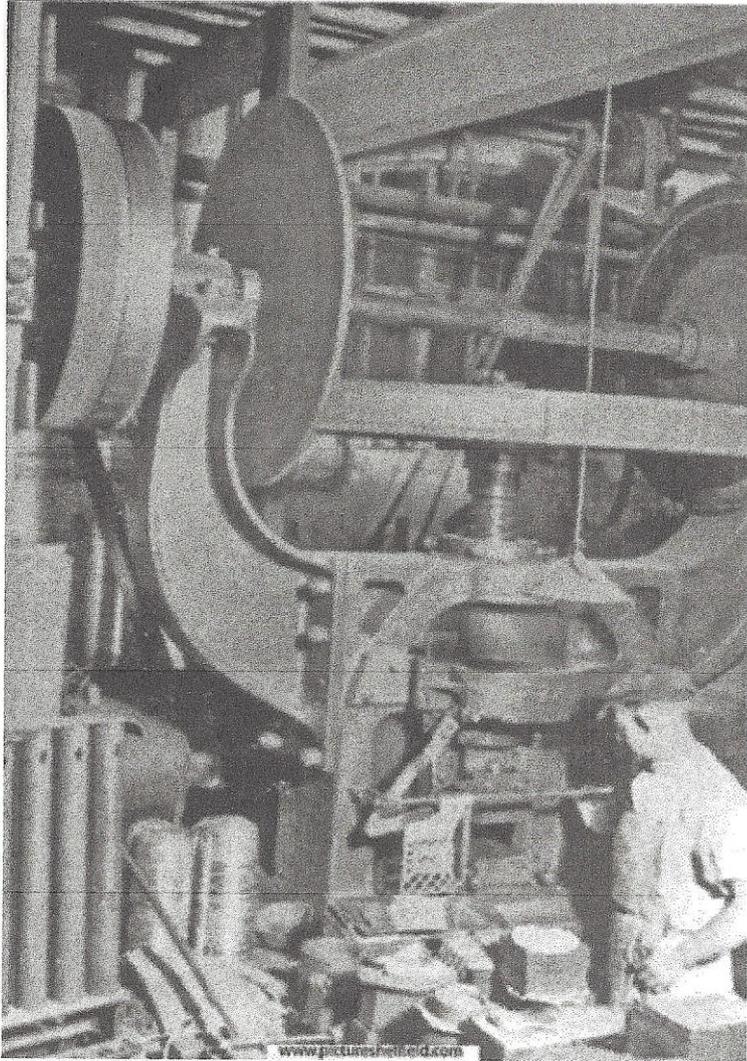
No mention is found of the whip shown to the right of the mark. The numbers will tell the maker when it was made and sometimes by whom in the factory. The size $\frac{1}{2}$ pt is marked on



HALF PINT



Civic Pewter,
T. Land & Son, Sheffield, England. Used the Civic Pewter trademark from
c.1920. E.H. Parkin took over the firm in 1953 and continued to use the Civic
trademark until 1977.



Ref No: s10233

Title: Pressing Holloware at T. Land and Son Ltd, Colonial Works,
Queens Road

Location: Sheffield_St_Marys

Notes: Taken from "Craftsmanship in the Manufacture of Civic Pewter
and Electroplate" by T. Land & Son Ltd,

Holloware is the pewter maker's names for a holder, like a mug or say an ice bucket.

(Sadware is the pewter maker's name for plates or flatware)

Thus if all are in use at the same time then the earliest date might be 1930.

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These mugs as they are, are not collected at all today, as far as I am aware.

Thus there is no value today.

But they reflect what pubs/inns in Nelson used in the period.

Such mugs might be collected only if they have a pub name engraved on them, but still would be of very little value.

The handle style on the pint was still in use in the middle 1960s.

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