

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL CHALICES AND PATENS.

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In attempting to trace out the history and evolution of English Medieval Chalices and Patens, we are met at the outset by a difficulty, viz., the rarity of actual examples.

Since the publication in 1882 of that excellent work, "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle," the movement for cataloguing the church plate of this country has widely spread, with the result that several hitherto unknown pieces of medieval plate have come to light.

But the number is still very small, nor is this a matter of wonder when we bear in mind the spoliation of the cathedral and conventual churches by Henry VIII, and of the parish churches and chantries by Edward VI. To these must be added the loss, perhaps almost equally great, of the chalices that were spared, by their conversion into communion cups during the reigns of Edward VI and Elizabeth.

It will, therefore, not be a matter of astonishment to those who have studied the subject to learn that a very careful enquiry we have made throughout England has brought to our notice only 33 chalices and 77 patens.

The greater proportion of patens is difficult to account for. The most reasonable theory is, perhaps, that the order for the destruction of vessels which had been "profaned" by use at mass, mentioned specially the *chalice*, meaning *chalice and paten*, and that this was taken literally by the parochial authorities, and so the paten was spared. This seems to have been especially the case in the diocese of Norwich, where, under the rule of bishop Parkhurst (1560-1575), who was a zealous reformer, not a single chalice is known to have escaped conversion into the new fashioned communion cup, while no less

than 33 patens of medieval date have already come to light, and further search will probably increase the number. Again, it may be thought by some that a sufficient amount of evidence as to the history of chalices and patens would be forthcoming from wills and inventories. This is partly correct as regards those of late date, but from the earlier documents very little can be gleaned beyond the devices of the patens; hardly anything is said as to the shape of the chalice, and nothing at all as to the depressions of the patens. We have collected together in the Appendix every entry that throws any light on the subject, so that it may be seen how far our conclusions are justified.

The earliest chalices and patens now remaining in England are some that have been found from time to time in the coffins of bishops. They date principally from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

There is, however, in the British Museum, a silver parcel gilt chalice of at least thirteenth century date, which, until a few years ago, had been in continual use in the church of Berwick St. James, Wilts; and the parish of Wyke, near Winchester, still retains in use a beautiful silver paten which cannot be later in date than *circa* 1280. These, however, are exceptional survivals, almost every other chalice and paten now remaining being at least two centuries later.

To return to the vessels found in coffins.

Of these a considerable number has come to light. It became customary after the eleventh century to bury with a priest or bishop a chalice, or a chalice and paten. And the constitutions of William de Blois, bishop of Worcester, dated 1230, expressly enjoin amongst the *ornamenta* of churches,

duo calices, unus argenteus in
quo celebretur, *alius stanneus*
non benedictus, cum quo sacer-
*dos altaris sepeliatur.*¹

We learn, too, from the "Rites of Durham,"² that on the death of a bishop or prior of Durham he was buried

¹ That is, two chalices, one of silver, for use at mass, the other of pewter, not

hallowed, to be buried with the priest.
² Surtees Society, vol. 15, pp. 45, 49.

“ with a litle chalice of sylver, other mettell or wax ” laid upon his breast within the coffin.

By far the greater number of these coffin chalices and patens are of pewter or lead, but they are also found of silver or silver gilt, and more rarely still of latten or tin. It is however specially to be noted that the silver and silver gilt vessels are all from the coffins of bishops, though examples in baser metal are equally common, and as recently as 1874 pewter chalices were found at Durham in the graves of bishops Flambard and Geoffry Rufus, who died in 1128 and 1140 respectively.¹

Examples of pewter coffin chalices and patens are so common that no special instances need be cited. Good specimens of tin and lead are preserved at Lincoln, and of latten at St. David's. Those of silver and silver gilt will be dealt with further on.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the whole of our medieval chalices and patens were strictly ordered by repeated injunctions to be at least of silver, any baser metal being peremptorily forbidden. Though the occasional mention of copper and tin chalices in inventories shews that in very poor parishes silver could not always be afforded. Vessels made of gold were by no means uncommon in cathedral and conventual churches, and even in the wealthier parishes, but only one single chalice and paten has survived to our time.

We have said that the earliest chalices and patens now remaining are those which have been discovered in episcopal graves. These have a special value of their own, as being, in a measure, dateable; for where there is no difficulty in identifying the bishop with whom they were buried, the date of his death definitely limits that of the vessels in one direction, and it is not probable that they are much earlier in date. It is possible, too, that sometimes they were his private property, or part of his chapel furniture.

For convenience we shall deal with the chalices and patens separately.

And first as to chalices :

¹ *Archæologia*.

Whatever be their date, these have in common three distinct parts :

- (a) the bowl ;
- (b) the stem, which has a knot by which the vessel was held ;
- (c) the foot.

From time to time gradual changes were made in the form of each of these, and it is very interesting to note how the simple chalice of *circa* 1200 developed by an evolutionary process into such an elaborate vessel as, for instance, the well-known example at Trinity College, Oxford.

Of the chalices which have been preserved to our time, nineteen are still in use ; five are disused ; and three at York Minster are occasionally used. The remainder are coffin chalices. Now in all the massing chalices each of the parts above named is well developed, but if the coffin chalices be examined they can at once be divided into two classes. The first includes *all* the silver, and one or two only of baser metal ; the second, pewter, lead and tin ones alone.

The chalices of class I. will be found to be wrought on the lines of the Berwick example, to be made up of several pieces of metal, and well developed in the knot and other parts. The vessels of class II, on the other hand, are generally cast and in one piece, and not having been made for use, the knot of the stem is rudimentary in form and often a mere ring. They may, therefore, be dismissed from our series. It is also necessary to omit one or two coffin-chalices of class I, for although their well developed form and good workmanship show that they were made by silversmiths accustomed to fashion church plate, yet their very fragile construction militates against their having been made for use at the altar. Possibly the superior dignity of a bishop was considered to entitle him to have a silver, instead of a pewter chalice and paten buried with him. These frail vessels are invariably plain, while other silver coffin chalices and patens are often more or less ornamented. There is very little doubt that most, if not all, of these ornate vessels were made for use. Three found at York have been repaired, and are occasionally used. They are formed

of several pieces, the knot is well developed, and the workmanship and parcel-gilding are sufficient proof that they were not made for undertaker's furniture, as the base metal ones clearly were. One of these York vessels was almost certainly a massing chalice originally, for it has a crucifix engraved on its foot, as in later examples that were and are still in use.

If the eight or nine coffin chalices that seem practicable altar vessels may be included in the list of undoubted chalices, the following classification can be adopted:—

TYPE A. *circa* 1200 to *circa* 1250.

Bowl broad and shallow; stem and knot, and foot, plain and circular.

TYPE B. *circa* 1250 to *circa* 1275.

Bowl broad and shallow; stem and knot wrought separately from the bowl and foot, and one or the other, or both polygonal; foot plain and circular.

TYPE C. *circa* 1275 to *circa* 1300.

Bowl broad and shallow; stem and knot as in type B; foot circular, but with its spread worked into ornate lobes.

TYPE D. *circa* 1300 to *circa* 1350.

Bowl deeper and more conical; stem, knot, and foot as before.

TYPE E. *circa* 1350 to *circa* 1450.

Bowl as in type D; stem and knot uncertain; six-sided foot.

TYPE F. *circa* 1450 to *circa* 1510.

Bowl deep and conical; stem hexagonal with ornate knot; six-sided foot. In late instances the points of the latter terminate in knops.

TYPE G. *circa* 1510 to *circa* 1525.

Bowl broader at base; stem and knot as in type F; sexfoil foot.

TYPE H. *circa* 1525.

Bowl broad and shallow; stem cabled or buttressed on edges, with knot as before but somewhat flattened; foot sexfoil, or hexagonal with wavy sides, and with an open crown at its junction with the stem.

It is hardly necessary to observe that this series of

types is based on broad grounds only, and that the dates are somewhat arbitrarily fixed, for it is more than probable that the types overlapped one another. It is also possible that one type may be merely an ornate contemporary variety of another, *e.g.* C of B, or B of A. This certainly happens in the case of the patens.



CHALICE.—TYPE A.

FROM BERWICK, ST. JAMES, WILTS.

(Now in the British Museum.)

($\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

Of TYPE A we have the following examples :

1. Berwick St. James, Wilts—now in the British Museum.
2. Chichester cathedral church—from a bishop's coffin.
3. Lincoln cathedral church—found in the coffin of bishop Grostete (1235-1253) in 1783.

The bowl is broad and shallow, the depth being to the diameter in the proportion of about 1 : 2·5. There is a quasi-lip which is found on all the earlier chalices, but was probably abandoned afterwards from its discomfort. The stem and knot are alike plain and circular, and the



2
TYPE C.

3
TYPE D.

1
TYPE B.

Silver Parcel-gilt Chalices found in York Minster.

foot is broad and spreading, and circular in plan. The spread of the foot is quite plain, but the Berwick chalice has a rudely cut cross, apparently an addition in humble imitation of the crucifix here engraved on later vessels.

TYPE B is represented by three examples :

1. York Minster—found in a coffin. (Plate I, fig. 1.)
2. Lincoln cathedral church—found in 1791 in the coffin of bishop Richard de Gravesend (1258-1279).
3. Exeter cathedral church—found in 1763 in the coffin of bishop Thomas de Bitton (1292-1307).

As regards the bowl and foot, the chalices of this type resemble those of type A ; but the stem and knot are quite different. In the York and Lincoln examples they appear as a separate ring-shaped piece of metal, the stem being circular above and below the knot, which is octagonal in the one and eight-lobed in the other. The Exeter chalice has also an eight-lobed knot, but the stem in this case is properly joined to the bowl and foot as in type A.

Of TYPE C we have ;

1. York Minster—found in a coffin in the early part of the last century. (Plate I, fig. 2.)
2. Salisbury cathedral church—found in the grave of bishop Nicholas de Longespée (1292-1297).
3. Chichester cathedral church—from a bishop's coffin.

The special feature of this type is the enrichment of the foot.

The bowl is as before. The stem and knot follow type B, in being formed of a separate ring-shaped piece of metal, but the design differs in each case. The York chalice has an octagonal stem with eight-lobed knot ; that at Salisbury has the stem circular, and the knot six-lobed ; while the Chichester example has the stem fluted above, and circular below the knot, which is plain and circular.

The enrichment of the foot consists of a series of lobes radiating from below the stem over the spread of the foot. The York chalice has twelve lobes, rounded at the end

and showing a second series underneath ; the Chichester chalice has eight lobes, with trefoiled ends and a larger under series, also trefoiled ; the Salisbury chalice has a single series of eight simple pointed lobes.

TYPE D is at present represented by a single chalice, but one of great interest. (Plate I. fig. 3). This was found at York in the early part of the last century in the supposed grave of archbishop William de Melton (1317-1340). It is taller than most of the preceding examples, but retains both the eight-lobed knot and round foot. The bowl shews a distinct advance, being deeper and of conical form. The stem is circular, but longer and more slender than heretofore. On the spread of the foot is engraved a crucifix—a feature of especial value, not only because it is the earliest existing example of such an addition, but because it probably proves that this chalice, though found in a coffin, was made for and used at mass.

The whole of the chalices of types A, B, C, and D, are round-footed ; the four types about to be described have a foot planned on the lines of a hexagon.

The most probable reason why a change in the form of the foot was made at all appears to be this :

In the fourteenth century a custom seems to have spread all over Western Europe of laying the chalice on its side on the paten to drain at the ablutions at mass. Now the round-footed chalices of our first four types when laid on the side would have a tendency to roll, so the foot was made hexagonal for stability. The six-sided figure was chosen simply because it gives points further apart than one of eight or other practicable number of sides, and not from any fanciful or symbolical reason.

This laying down of the chalice will also account for another feature, viz., the more conical form of the bowl, which would drain out more easily when laid on its side than would the hemispherical form of the earlier types of chalices.

When the change of form was first effected is not clear. The earliest undoubted evidence of the fact occurs in the will of Sir John Foxley, dated 1378.¹ Among the bequests

¹ *Archæological Journal*. xv, 268.

to Bray Church, where he desires to be buried, occurs *unum calicem deauratum cum pede rotundo*, that is, "a gilt chalice with a round foot." Further on is a list of things bequeathed to his wife Joan, including the use for her life *unius calicis deaurati cum pede de forma molette sex punctorum signati in nodo supra pedem cum armis meis*, i.e., "of a gilt chalice with a foot in the form of a mullet of six points, and marked in the knot above the foot with mine arms."

From this particular description of the new form of chalice, we have adopted the term "mullet-footed" to describe those chalices which have the foot founded on the lines of a hexagon. That the round-footed chalices were not discarded after the introduction of the new type is abundantly proved by the frequent mention of them in later wills and inventories down to the end of Henry VIII's reign; but it is doubtful whether they continued to be made, and in the later inventories the only usual mention of the shape of a chalice is when it is one *cum pede rotundo*, as if by that time any other form than the mullet-foot was looked upon as exceptional. Examples from inventories and wills will be found in the appendix.

Of TYPE E (the earliest form of mullet-footed chalices), we have but two examples.

1. Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire.
2. Goathland, Yorkshire.

It is a question, however, whether these should not each be considered a separate type forming, with the single chalice of type D a transitional series from the ornate round-footed chalices to the ornate mullet footed chalices of our type F.

In default of further examples we will speak of them as types Ea and Eb respectively.

The earlier of the two is that at Hamstall Ridware; which dates probably from the middle of the fourteenth century. The bowl is deep and conical, as in the case of the York chalice of type D. The knot and stem are circular and in one piece, resembling the chalices of type B. The stem is finely ribbed, but the knot is formed of acute sections twisted spirally from left to right. This



CHALICE.—TYPE EA.
HAMSTALL RIDWARE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
($\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

recalls a chalice described in the inventory of the cathedral church of Lincoln taken in 1536 :

a chalis sylver and gylte . . . chased yn the foote
wt. a wrythen¹ knope havynge a scriptur yn the bottom
Johes Gynwell.

As John Gynewell became a canon of Lincoln in 1344, and held the see from 1347 to 1362, his chalice and that at Hamstall Ridware were doubtless contemporaries.

The mullet foot of the example under notice is quite plain, except that the raised edge has a beaded molding round the lower half.

The Goathland chalice (see Plate II) is entirely of the newer type though it has several early and transitional features. .

The bowl is conical in form, like those of the York and Hamstall Ridware vessels. The stem is hexagonal but unusually stout ; while the knot, though six sided, is perfectly plain. The mullet foot has blunted points, and a vertical edge with cross-beading.

The spread of the foot of this chalice commences below the knot, instead of at the junction of the stem and foot. On the front compartment of the latter is engraved in bold ribbon letters *thc* — a device which only occurs on

¹ The word 'wrythen' occurs pretty often in descriptions of secular plate, but the meaning is the same.



CHALICE—TYPE Eb.
GOATHLAND, YORKS.
($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)



CHALICE.—TYPE FB.

HORNBY, LANCASHIRE.

one other existing chalice, that at Combe Pyne, though it is frequently met with in inventories. Were it not for the late character of the lettering one would not hesitate to assign to this chalice a date *circa* 1425; as it is, it is probably thirty years later at least.

Nearly half the known number of medieval chalices belong to our next group, TYPE F. It is necessary, however, to subdivide these into types Fa and Fb, the difference between which will be presently explained. In this type too, we for the first time meet with hall-marked examples, and have, therefore, "historical milestones" to measure from.

Fa.

1. Little Farringdon, Oxon.
2. Nettlecombe, Somerset. (?1479-80).
3. Hinderwell, Yorks.
4. Brasenose College, Oxford } a pair,
5. Brasenose College, Oxford } (1498-9).

Fb.

6. Leominster, Herefordshire.
7. Claughton, Lancashire.
8. Hornby, Lancashire.
9. Old Hutton, Westmoreland.
10. Beswick, Yorks.
11. Bacton, Herefordshire.
12. Blaston St. Giles, Leicestershire.
13. Combe Pyne, Devon.¹
14. West Drayton, Middlesex (1507 8).

The chalices of type F are so much alike in character that a general description will apply to all. A reference, too, to the lists given in the appendix will shew that many of the chalices described in the later inventories were of the same type. The Hornby chalice, shewn on Plate III, has been selected for illustration as a good specimen of type F.

The bowl is deep and conical and usually plain, but the chalices at Hornby and Leominster have an engraved band inscribed:—

Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo.²

¹ This chalice has lost its original stem and knot.

² Psalm cxv. Sarum Breviary.

The same legend is also frequently found in inventories. The kind of *calix* at the base of the bowl of the Claughton and Combe Pyne chalices is in each instance a modern addition.

The stem is plain and hexagonal and of good length; though the Leominster vessel presents an instance of greater enrichment, the sides being covered with tracery *appliqué* and the angles buttressed.

The knot in this and subsequent types is now a thing of great beauty. It is invariably formed with six lobes, which end in either (*a*) masks, usually of angels and crowned, or (*b*) lozenge-shaped knobs set with roses, etc., and generally, if not always originally, enamelled. The Blaston St. Giles chalice has daisies on the points. Between the lobes, above and below, are traceried compartments, generally pierced.

The foot is still mullet-shaped, and mostly plain. One compartment is usually filled with a crucifix—occasionally let in from the back and enamelled. This may be met with in various forms; (*a*) alone, on a plain or diapered field; (*b*) between two branches or flowering plants¹; (*c*) on a plain or flowered field, with SS. Mary and John. Examples of all these types of crucifix may be also met with in inventories. The crucifix is sometimes, though rarely, superseded by other devices, *e.g.*

‘cum ymagine beate Marie cum filio sculpta in pede.’

‘with the picture of Seynt Edward garnysshed in the fote.’

‘wth the image of our Lady in the fote.

‘J.H.C. in pede’

‘cum cruce in pede’

Other instances will be found in the appendix of chalices.

The only existing variations are, however, at Combe Pyne, where a small *ihc* is found, and at Claughton and Leominster, where the compartments are filled with *ihc* and *xpc* alternately, the crucifix filling the sixth compartment, though in the Leominster chalice a third *ihc* has been subsequently substituted for it.

¹ These flowering plants are much alike in every case, and seem to be intended to represent some special species.

The Bacton chalice has the words *john* and *capull* engraved on either side of the crucifix, probably for the donor; and that at West Drayton has an engraved band round the foot inscribed.

Orate p̄ aiabz Joh̄s Dorpell & Johanne uxor' ei'

Other examples will be found in the appendix.

The edge of the foot is either vertical or chamfered. It may be plainly molded, or reeded, or set with four-leaved flowers, or with a minute floral pattern.

Our subdivision of the chalices of this type into *Fa* and *Fb* is due to the latter having small knobs attached to the points of the mullet foot, in the manner of toes. Their introduction possibly originated in a desire to blunt the sharp points of the mullet foot, which would be liable to dig into the cloths etc., without lessening the stability of the chalice by reducing the area of its base. This way of overcoming the difficulty, though very effective artistically, had objections against it from the increased liability of catching the chalice in the folds of the altar cloths and vestments; so in the next two types of chalice it was superseded by a new form of foot. These knops are occasionally met with in inventories, *e.g.* at Lincoln (1557) a chalice Lackynge ij Knoppys on the foote; St. Margaret Pattens (1526)—and in the fote of it iij half mones otherwise called Knappes; York (1520-1)—cum duobus frangnabs. "M that iij fete of one of the chalices was broken and carried away betwene the priste and the clarke withen xv monethes of the fyrst inventory made." Inventory of Bishampton, Worc. *temp.* Edw. VI. Probably this tendency to break off also led to their final abolition. Several of the chalices of type *Fb* have had one or more of the knops restored, but the West Drayton and Leominster chalices have had them all cut off—much to the loss in appearance.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century a new form of chalice is found.

Of this TYPE G four examples remain.

1. St. Sampson's, Guernsey.
2. Corpus Christi College, Oxford (1507-8).
3. Leyland, Lancashire (1518-19).) by the
4. Jurby, Isle of Man (1521-2).) same maker.

The bowl has now a tendency to become shallower, and more square at the bottom. The stem and knot are as before, except that in the two latest examples the traceried openings are not found. The form of the foot is quite different, the mullet with or without knops being replaced by a sexfoil—a form of course destitute of points of any kind—which in three instances has the lowest part quite flat, upon which the spread descends with an ogee curvature and a circular plan. The edge is vertical and treated as in type F. The former remarks as to the crucifix still hold good. The Jurby chalice, shewn in Plate IV., has been selected as an illustration of this type.

Bishop Fox's famous gold chalice at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, retains the conical bowl and the ordinary spread of foot. The compartments are filled with enamels and the stem has cabled edges.

Of TYPE H only three examples remain.

1. *penes* Lord Hatherton, from Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire.
2. Wylve, Wilts (1525-6).
3. Trinity College, Oxford (1527-8).

The bowl is still shallow, and broad at the bottom, and in each case inscribed with a legend, as is the foot.

The stem of the Oxford example has beautiful open quatrefoil tracery throughout its length and is strengthened by cables at the angles. The other two have plain unpierced stems, but the Pillaton chalice is buttressed, and that at Wylve cabled at the angles.

The knot is somewhat flatter than before, though of similar type, but the traceried openings are no longer found.

The junction of foot and stem is concealed by a sort of pierced crown or parapet, which is part of the foot and has a bottle-shaped buttress at each angle.

The shape of the foot is again varied. The spread follows type G, but the plan of the lowest member is quite different in two cases, being what may be called a wavy-sided hexagon. The Pillaton chalice has however a sexfoil foot, but no crucifix.



CHALICE.—TYPE G.
JURBY, ISLE OF MAN.
1521-22.
($\frac{1}{2}$ full size).



CHALICE.—TYPE H.

WYLYE, WILTS.

1525-26.

($\frac{3}{4}$ full size).

The edge of the foot is vertical and treated as before. Plate V represents the Wylve chalice of this type.

And now as to patens.

The existing examples which have come under our notice are 77 in number, and except for an approximate gap of some fifty years or rather more, about the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries, they form a fairly complete series from *circa* 1180 to the middle of the sixteenth century, a series sufficiently complete, indeed, to enable us to trace the various characteristics of the paten throughout.

It is of course hardly necessary to say, that during this entire period the paten was a circular plate of precious metal, and that it was so made as to form a cover to the chalice, being often described as such in inventories and other contemporary documents. It might, however, be of one of two Forms. In Form I. the paten is sunk with a plain circular depression, this first depression being followed by a second, which is multifoil in outline. In Form II. there is but one depression, which is either circular or multifoil. These two Forms of paten comprise seven classes or Types which are described at length further on.

In the centre of every paten, with but a single exception, there is engraved a sacred device which varies. In one or two cases the circle in which it is enclosed is slightly sunk from the field of the paten; in a few of the others the device is enamelled on a separate piece of metal, which is let in from the back of the paten. There is no rule as to the device, but patens of earlier date shew a preference for the *Manus Dei*, or Hand of God in the act of blessing, while in later patens the preference is certainly for the Vernicle, or Face of Our Lord, more than half of the existing patens having this as their central device. Other subjects occur, such as the Holy Trinity, the Holy Lamb, the Sacred Monogram, etc. They are described later, and in the lists in the appendices.

After a very careful analysis of the various features of each of the patens, we have been able to classify them according to seven types. The types, however, are not altogether so consecutive as to date as the types of the chalices seem in the main to be. For instance, type C

contains patens mostly of the fourteenth century, but one example is certainly much later. Again, type D is probably in a measure concurrent as to date with type C, and is certainly so with type E, while types F and G are elaborations of D and E, and some of the later patens of type D are contemporary with some of type F.

From this it will be gathered that because a paten is of a particular type, this is not of itself a sufficiently certain or exact indication of its date, and other corroborative points must be sought before it is assumed, that because it belongs to a certain type that it is therefore of the same date as the majority of the other patens of that type. Types A and B alone seem to be sure guides as to date. In fact the dating of some of the patens is a matter of difficulty owing to the lack of a clear indication one way or the other as to date. It is not until quite late that we obtain help in the matter from hall-marks. Only a few, moreover, of the patens bear hall-marks, and of the few which bear them, some of the date letters are so much obliterated as to be of no help, while with some of the rest, it is more or less a matter of doubt to which alphabet the date letter belongs, and thus the uncertainty is rather increased than diminished. One of the most useful of the hall-marked patens for dating purposes is that which now belongs to the Rev. T. Staniforth, and of which an illustration is given, as it is thoroughly representative of a considerable number of the short-rayed patens of type D. Its date letter, fortunately, cannot be mistaken, and it gives us without any doubt the year 1517-8 as that in which this paten was made.

With the caution just given as to the use of the types of paten for dating purposes, we may proceed to arrange them in their most convenient and chronological sequence of order as follow :—

TYPE A. (Form I) Lower depression quatrefoil ; central device various. Date *circa* 1180 to *circa* 1260.

TYPE B. (Form I or II). Lower depression, or single depression, octofoil or multiple ; central device, usually the *Manus Dei*. Date *circa* 1260 to *circa* 1300.

TYPE C. (Form I). Lower depression sexfoil with plain spandrels. Central device, usually the *Manus Dei*. Date *circa* 1300 to *circa* 1350, and later.

TYPE D. (Form I). Lower depression sexfoil, but spandrels filled with a rayed leaf ornament. Central device most frequently the Vernicle, with in many cases an encircling glory of short rays. Examples occur from *circa* 1430 to *circa* 1530. Some of the later examples of this type have an engraved legend round the rim.

TYPE E. (Form II). Single circular depression, with more generally *ih̄s* or *ih̄c* as the central device. Date *circa* 1510.

TYPE F (Form I). An elaboration of type D, which it resembles in general form, but the central device has a glory of long rays filling the field of the paten, and the rim bears an engraved legend. Central device various. Date *circa* 1525.

TYPE G (Form II). An elaboration of type E. Single circular depression, with central device surrounded by a glory of long rays. The rim bears an engraved legend. The only two examples extant of this type both have the Vernicle as the central device. Date *circa* 1520 to *circa* 1535.

We may now proceed to a fuller examination of the patens of these types in order.

Of patens of TYPE A there are four examples. The earliest is at Chichester cathedral church, where it was found in 1825 in the grave of a bishop. Its date may be put at *circa* 1180. It is five inches in diameter, and in the centre within a circle nearly two inches in diameter is a bold but rude engraving of the holy Lamb, round which is the legend in uncial letters :

✠ AGNUS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECATA MUNDI MISERERE NOBIS.

Another is at Lincoln Minster ; it has the figure of a bishop vested, the right hand raised in the act of blessing, the left holding a crozier. This is from the grave of bishop Grostête, which fixes the date as probably between 1230 and 1253, in which latter year he died.

At York Minster is a third paten of this type ; both depressions are shallow, and the chief peculiarity is that there is no central device at all ; the date is probably *circa* 1250. These three patens just described have the spandrels quite plain.

At Worcester cathedral church there is a fine paten of type A, which was found a few years ago in the grave of Bishop Walter Cantelupe, who died in 1266. See Plate VI fig. 1. In the centre is a plain circle which contains an excellent treatment of the *Manus Dei*; this is on a cruciform nimbus, the limbs of which as well as the spandrels formed by the quatrefoil depression are filled with well executed foliated scroll ornament.

Of type B there are five examples. By far the most remarkable of these, and indeed of the whole series of medieval patens, is that still in use in Wyke church, near Winchester. An illustration is here given (Plate VII), which will convey a better conception of the paten than a verbal description can. It is silver parcel-gilt, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, and of Form I. The first depression is circular, the second octofoil, and the circle with the central device is again slightly depressed from the field of the paten. It is undoubtedly the most ancient piece of church plate known to be in use in any church in this country. There are no hall-marks, it is indeed of too early a date to bear any, but the lettering of the legend round the rim gives a definite clue to its age, which cannot be much, if at all, later than *circa* 1280. This very interesting paten was exhibited at the Winchester meeting of the Institute in 1845, but its existence seems to have been strangely forgotten since then, and it was only unearthed again during the progress of our enquiries.

The other patens of type B are from the graves of bishops. There is one at Lincoln Minster from the grave of bishop Gravesend (1258—1279); it is of Form II, with a single depression only in the form of a square and a quatrefoil combined. In the centre within a feathered circle is the *Manus Dei*.

A third paten of type B is at York Minster, of a date probably *circa* 1280. It is of Form I, so far as possessing a double depression is concerned, but it is remarkable in having the first depression of ten foils, followed by a plain circular depression, thus reversing the usual order, and it is the only example extant of a paten which has the first and not the second depression multifoil.

In Drake's *Eboracum* p. 486 this and the other York chalices and patens are figured, and in the centre of this

1.



2.



THE PHOTOTYPE CO.,

303, STRAND.

1. PATEN.—TYPE A. WORCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
2. PATEN.—TYPE D. REV. T. STANIFORTH, 1517-18.



Paten—Type B.

WYKE, NEAR WINCHESTER.

($\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)

paten is shewn a flying bird. Unfortunately the middle portion of the paten has since been lost, and Drake's picture is too vague to admit of our saying with any degree of certainty what the bird was, or what it meant.

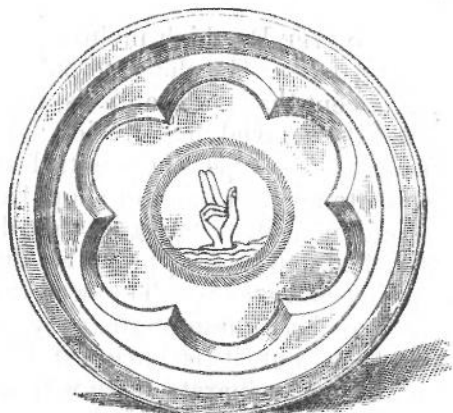
At the cathedral churches of Chichester and Salisbury, there are two other patens of type B, both apparently of much the same date (*circa* 1290 to *circa* 1300). The Chichester paten is of Form II, with but one, an octofoil depression; that at Salisbury is of Form I, with the second depression octofoil. In each case the central device is the *Manus Dei*.

This brings us to TYPE C, of which the special features are that the second depression is sexfoil, and the spandrels are plain.

Six of the patens of this type form a group, and belong to the first half of the fourteenth century, but the seventh is evidently later, and this makes it difficult to give a definite limit of date after which a paten of type C would be an impossibility.

The earliest of the seven patens of this type is at Exeter cathedral church, and was found in the grave of bishop Thomas de Bitton (1292—1307). Although in the main it belongs to type C, yet it differs a little, in that it has but one actual depression, which is circular, but within this depression is engraved a sexfoil, and within this again a double circle with the *Manus Dei*.

Another example is at York Minster; this has two



PATEN.—TYPE C.

HAMSTALL RIDWARE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

($\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

shallow depressions, and in the centre is a circle with the *Manus Dei* on a cruciform nimbus.

A paten at Hamstall Ridware of type C has an abnormally narrow rim, and the outer edge of the cusps of the sexfoils does not touch the lower edge of the first depression, there is thus left a slight connection between each of the spandrels. In the centre is the *Manus Dei* within a feathered circle.

At Bishop's Sutton in Hampshire there is a very graceful paten of type C with both depressions well developed and in the centre within a double circle of dotted rays are the letters *thc*.

The remaining patens of this type are at Beighton, Cromer and Foxley, all in Norfolk; each has the *Manus Dei* as the central device. The Cromer paten is of much later date than the others; it is a large and thickly made piece, and is over 6 inches in diameter. The *Manus Dei* is of an unusual character; the Hand, which emerges obliquely from the folds of a sleeve, is not fully opened, although it is in the act of blessing, and the entire space within the circle surrounding the hand, is filled with pointed rays of glory. This circular space is itself surrounded by a band of short shaded rays, similar to some which occur in a few of the later patens of type D, and it is rather difficult to fix definitely the date of this paten, and consequently to give a closing date for patens of this type.

We now come to TYPE D, which includes more than half of all the existing patens. The characteristics are similar to those of type C, except that the spandrels, instead of being plain, are filled with a rayed leaf device. In more than half the patens of this type the central device is the Vernicle; this is often with a band of short rays surrounding the circle containing it. Several other devices occur which are described later. In type D we first meet too with patens bearing hall marks. The well-known Nettlecombe paten is a good example of the general features of a paten of this type, but it is enriched by having the Vernicle enamelled, on a separate plate which is endorsed with the letters *thc*, and let in from behind. An example of this treatment will be found recorded in the Winchester

College inventories:—*Item j calix de argento deaurato cum patena et vernaculum in patena et J. H. S. sculpt' in posteriori parte.*¹

In other respects, however, the Nettlecombe paten affords a good general idea of a paten of type D. It bears the hall-marks assigned to the year 1479-80, but the earliest probably of the existing patens of this type is the Vernicle paten at Hanworth in Norfolk, which is perhaps of the date of *circa* 1450 or even a little earlier. It is perhaps worth noting here that the earliest mention of a vernicle paten, which we have been able to discover, is in the will of John of Gaunt:—*Item jeo devise al monstier de nostre Dame de Nicole ma tierce calice d'or fait à Burdeux q'ad un crucifixe grave desuis la pie, et en la patens un vernicle grave.*²

It is of course impossible to say that this paten was of our type D., though it may have been; under any circumstance it would be excluded from our list as not being English. It is, however, an interesting record of a Vernicle paten, which in later times we find from existing examples, no less than from inventories and wills, to have been so common. Of existing Vernicle patens, and of patens of type D, none are earlier, or at any rate much earlier than *circa* 1450, and of these the Hanworth paten is probably the earliest; it is fully described in Appendix. Another of the earlier patens of type D is at Merton in Norfolk; in this case the central device is the Holy Lamb, but the paten does not seem to be much later than that at Hanworth.

A third of the earlier patens of this type is perhaps that at Beeston Regis, also in Norfolk, although it has some features which may be taken as indicative of a later date. It is, however, worthy of special attention on account of the excellent engraving of the Vernicle in its centre; this is contained in a large circle the diameter of which is one third that of the entire paten. It is fully described in the appendix, and it is certainly the boldest, and one of the best designed of the Vernicles. It is impossible to enter here into the many varying details of the patens of type D, as each is described

¹ Archaeological Journal x. 235 quoted in Appendix.

² Test. Ebor I. 228 (Surtees Soc.) also quoted in Appendix.

in its place in the appendix ; it is noticeable, however, that about half of the patens of this type have a band of short rays surrounding the central device, a feature which also occurs in four of the patens of type C, and in one of type E. Among those of type D which have this short-rayed device and are hall-marked, are those of Shirley in Derbyshire (1493-4), Cossey in Norfolk (1496-7), and the paten belonging to Mr. Staniforth (1517-8). The short-rayed central device is however evidently of far wider range as to date than these dates would imply. The Hamsterley paten, which is hall-marked, is shewn on Plate VIII, and Mr. Staniforth's paten on Plate VI, Fig. 2.

In addition to the Vernicle and the Holy Lamb occurring on patens of type D, we find the following devices in existing patens of the type, viz :—

(1) The patron saint (St. Margaret) at Felbrigge in Norfolk ; this is a beautiful enamel on a separate plate let in from behind.

(2) The sacred monogram in Lombardic characters at Runton in Norfolk.

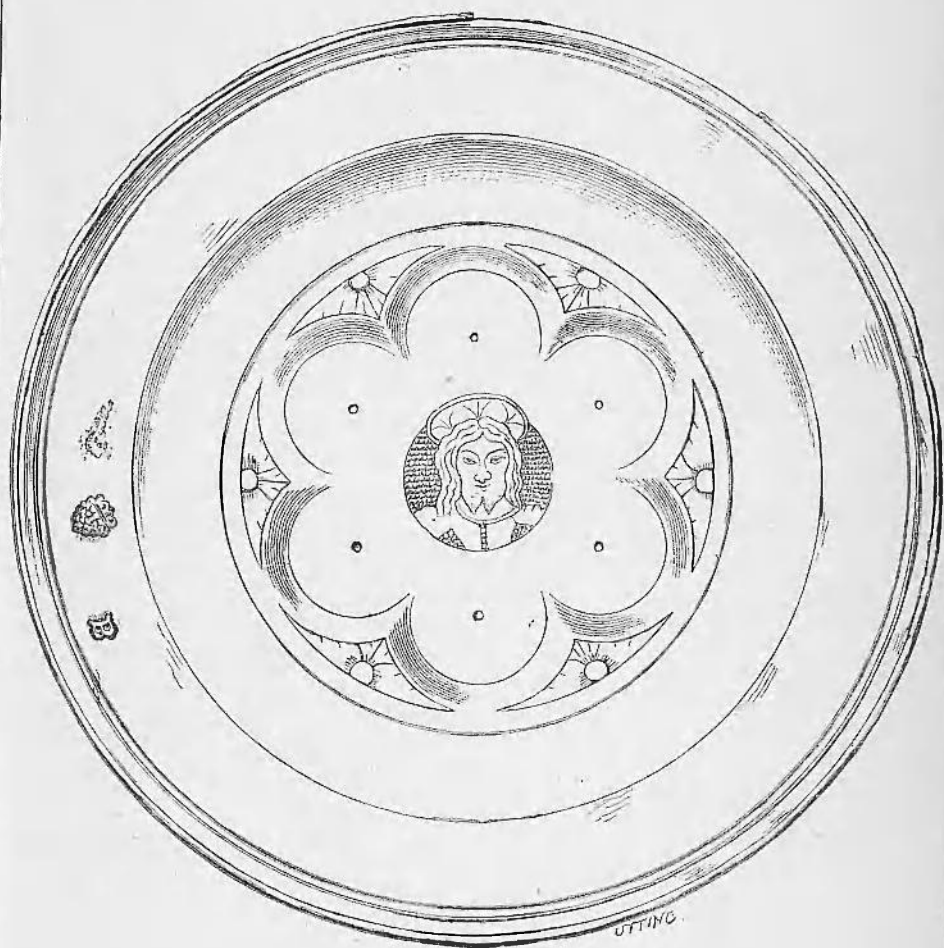
(3) The sacred monogram in small black letter characters at Tuttington and Beeston-next-Mileham, both in Norfolk, also in the Pillaton paten belonging to Lord Hatherton, and in another at All Saints' church, Bristol. The Tuttington paten is excellently designed, and is one of the most pleasing of all the patens. That at Bristol is peculiar ; we have classed it in type D, as its main features are common to the other patens of that type, but by a freak probably of the designer, the second depression is of seven, instead of six foils, and the circle containing the *ih̄s* is somewhat depressed from the field of the paten.

(4) At Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, we have a solitary instance in type D of the *Mamus Dei*.

(5) At Earl's Colne, in Essex, is a paten with the full figure of our Lord standing, the right hand raised in the act of blessing, and the left holding the orb and cross.

At Chewton Mendip, in Somerset, we meet with a late example among the patens of type D of the Holy Lamb ; in this instance with the addition of the legend round the device :—*Ecce Agnus Dei Jesus*.

A paten at Gissing, in Norfolk, ought to be specially mentioned. It has the Vernicle in its centre, but it is the



PATEN.—TYPE D.

HAMSTERLEY, DURHAM.

1519-20.

(Full size.)

See *Journal* v. xxxix p. 410.

(The position of the Vernicle is not correctly shewn in the engraving.)

1.



2.



only instance in which the central device is not surrounded by a circle or circular band. The Gissing paten is hall-marked, but the date letter is illegible ; the maker's mark, however, is well known, and it exists on various pieces of plate *circa* 1515.

At Happisburg, in Norfolk, is a Vernicle paten which has once been enamelled ; it has the hall-marks for 1504-5, and round the rim is a legend pricked in black letter characters. At Pilton, in Somerset, there is another Vernicle paten of type D, with an engraved legend round the rim. With this we must bring our notice of the patens of type D to a close. All of them are fully described in the appendix.

Of TYPE E we have eight patens ; they are the simplest of all, being of Form II, with only a plain circular depression. In some of them there is a simple concave depression, like that of a soup plate ; in others it is more angular, and the field of the paten is nearly flat. Our examples of type E range in date apparently from *circa* 1459, which seems to be about the date of the earliest, to 1507-8, which latter is the date of the only hall-marked paten of the type, and this paten is also apparently one of the latest of them all.

The earliest would appear to be the paten at Paston, in Norfolk ; it is of stout make, and the depression is concave. In the centre is a large and boldly cut device of the *Manus Dei* ; this is surrounded by a band of short shaded rays. Another, but later paten of type E, also with the *Manus Dei*, is at Preston, in Rutland ; the device in this case is within a wreathed circle, and the depression is angular. See Plate IX, Fig. 1. A third paten of this type, at Hinderwell, in Yorkshire, has the Holy Lamb well designed and delicately engraved in the centre.

The most important, however, of the examples of this type is the gold paten belonging to bishop Fox's magnificent chalice at Corpus Christi College, Oxford : it is very thin, and quite plain, and the depression is concave. In the centre is a circle enclosing an engraving of the Vernicle, and on the part of the plain rim directly over the central device is another circle containing a cross. This is a feature which occurs on the Earls Colne paten of type D, and on some of the other patens whose rims bear engraved legends. It seems to be intended to mark the

place where the priest would kiss the paten. The four remaining patens of type E have the sacred monogram—*thc* or *ths*. That at Walmer, in Kent, has the centre of the paten bossed up as a six petalled rose, suggesting a doubt whether it is, properly speaking, a paten after all. Another at Sall, in Norfolk, which has been much damaged, appears to have been originally depressed from the inside edge of the rim to the circle containing the *ths*, a very unusual and strange treatment.

TYPE F may be described as an elaboration of type D; the central device is surrounded by long rays of glory, and the rim of the paten bears an engraved legend. There are four examples of this type. One of them, at Cliffe church in Kent, is fairly well known; in the centre is the Holy Trinity enamelled, which is encircled by long straight-sided rays of glory filling the field of the paten. Round the rim in black letter characters, is a favourite legend :

Benedicamus patrem et filium cum spiritu sancto.

Another example is at Kirk-Malew in the Isle of Man; this has the Vernicle in the centre, surrounded by long straight-sided rays of glory. Round the rim is engraved in black letter :—

Sancte lupe ora pro nobis.

St. Lupus being the patron saint of the church. The name Ma-lew signifies in Manx, St. Lew or Lupus.

At the Roman Catholic church at Claughton in Lancashire there is another paten of type F. It has most unfortunately been beaten inside out in order to form a cover for a ciborium, and a plain upright Latin cross has been fixed on the centre of the central device, which in this instance was once enamelled, and is the Majesty, or Christ seated on the rainbow. This is surrounded by long straight-sided rays, and round the rim is in black letter characters :

Salvum me fac domine in nomine tuo.

The paten at Trinity College, Oxford, is of type F. It has the Vernicle in the centre surrounded by long rays, and around the rim, engraved in capital letters of the sixteenth century, the legend :—

+ CALICIM SALUTARIS ACCIPIAM ET NOMINE DOMINE
IN VOCABO.

It is hall-marked for 1527-8.



PATEN—TYPE F.
TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, 1527-8.
($\frac{1}{2}$ full size.)

This brings us to our last TYPE, of which we have but two examples. Type G is an elaboration of type E; both the existing examples have the Vernicle, and also the legend round the rim, *Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto spiritu*. Both also are hall-marked.

The one, that at Great Waltham, in Essex, is of the year 1521-2, and has the same maker's mark as the Leyland and Jurby chalices. Round the Vernicle are long rays and flames of glory, which fill the field of the paten.

The other paten of type G is at St. Edmund's church, Salisbury. (Plate IX, fig. 2.) It is of the year 1533-4, and is generally similar to that at Great Waltham, but the legend on the rim has been badly spaced in designing the paten, and the important word *spiritu* is omitted for want of room.

With this our series of patens ends.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL CHALICES AND PATENS.

By W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, M.A., and T. M. FALLOW, M.A.

(Continued from page 161).

Having described in detail the general characteristics of English Medieval Chalices and Patens, we now proceed to give a full description of every known existing example.

CHALICES.

TYPE A.

1. BERWICK ST. JAMES, WILTS, now in the British Museum, but in constant use till 1879. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$; diameter of bowl and foot, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow, with quasi-lip; the stem and knot are plain and circular, and in one piece; the foot is also plain and circular, with a broad spread and vertical edge. A rude cross has been scratched on the front.

The gilt portions of this chalice are the lip and interior of the bowl, the knot and stem, and the edge of the foot.

[See Proc. Soc. Antiq. London. 2d. S. VIII. 152.]

2. CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH I. Silver; height, 5; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$; of foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow, with quasi-lip; stem and knot, plain and circular; foot, also plain and circular.

This chalice was found, with its paten, in the grave of a bishop, in 1825. It is in very bad condition.

Date, late twelfth century.

3. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHURCH I. Silver gilt. Original height doubtful; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$; depth, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

The bowl is broad and spreading; the stem and knot plain and circular; the foot has perished.

Found, with its paten, in the grave of bishop Grostete (1235-1253) in 1783.

* All measurements are given in inches and fractions of an inch; it has therefore

been considered unnecessary to repeat the word "inches" after each dimension.

TYPE B.

4. YORK MINSTER I. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $4\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$; of foot, $4\frac{1}{16}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow; stem fluted, with octagonal knot, and wrought in one piece; foot, plain and circular with broad spread.

The parts of this chalice which are gilt are the lip and interior of the bowl, and the knot and stem.

Found with a paten in a grave of an archbishop in the early part of the last century.

Has been repaired, and is occasionally used.

5. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHURCH II. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $4\frac{7}{8}$; diameter of bowl and foot, $4\frac{1}{16}$; depth of bowl, $1\frac{7}{16}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow with quasi-lip, and gilt inside; the stem is circular, with engraved indented pattern and eight-lobed knot, wrought in one piece and gilt; foot, plain and circular.

This chalice was found in 1791, with its paten, in the grave of bishop Richard de Gravesend (1258-1279).

6. EXETER CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Silver gilt.

Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$; of foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow; stem circular with eight-lobed knot; foot plain and circular, but almost decayed away.

This chalice was found, with its paten, in 1763, in the grave of bishop Thomas de Bitton (1292-1307). From its small size, it was probably made for an episcopal coffin chalice.

TYPE C.

7. YORK MINSTER II. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{5}{8}$, and of foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$; weight, 5 oz. 15 dwt.

The bowl is broad and shallow; stem circular, with eight-lobed knot, wrought on a separate piece; foot circular, with twelve round-ended lobes radiating from the stem over the spread, and overlapping a second series of lobes.

The interior and edge of the bowl, and the stem and knot are gilt.

This chalice and its paten were found in the grave of an archbishop, in the early part of the last century.

It has been repaired and is occasionally used.

8. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Silver gilt.

Height, $4\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$; of foot, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

The bowl of this chalice is broad and shallow; stem, circular, with eight-lobed ribbed knot, wrought on a separate piece; foot circular, with eight pointed lobes radiating from the stem over the spread, and with an indented pattern on the vertical edge.

This beautiful example was found, together with the paten, in the supposed grave of bishop Nicholas Longespee (1292-1297) in the last century.

9. CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH II. Silver gilt.

Height, 5; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$; of foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The bowl is broad and shallow, with distinct lip; the stem is short and circular with circular knot; the foot is circular, but has the spread ornamented by eight trefoil-ended lobes radiating from the stem and almost overlapping a similar but larger series of lobes.

This chalice was found, with its paten, in the grave of a bishop. Date, *circa* 1290.

TYPE D.

10. YORK MINSTER III. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of bowl and foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$; weight, 6 oz. 1 dwt.

The bowl is plain and conical; stem circular, with well-worked eight-lobed knot; foot plain and circular with vertical edge, and with a crucifix engraved on the spread. (This is the earliest instance of such an ornament).

The parts of this chalice which are gilt are the inside and lip of the bowl, the stem and knot, and the crucifix on the foot.

This chalice and its paten were found in the early part of the last century in the grave of archbishop William de Melton (1317-1340).

It has been repaired, and is occasionally used.

Date, *circa* 1335.

TYPE EA.

11. HAMSTALL RIDWARE, STAFFORDSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of bowl, 4; and of foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

The bowl is conical; the stem and knot are circular and all in one piece, the former ribbed, and with a cusped ornament, the latter "written" with acute sections twisted spirally from right to left; plain mullet foot (the earliest existing example), with chamfered edge having a bead-molding on lower part.

The gilt portions of this chalice are the inside and edge of the bowl, and the stem and knot.

Date, *circa* 1350.

TYPE EB.

12. GOATHLAND, YORKSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $5\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$; of foot, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.

The bowl is shallow and conical; the stem is hexagonal and unusually massive, with plain hexagonal knot; mullet foot with blunted points and vertical edge with double band of cross-beading. The spread of the foot commences below the knot, and on its front compartment is engraved the monogram *ihc*.

The gilt portions of this interesting chalice are the inside and rim of the bowl, the knot, and the front compartment and moldings of the foot.

Date, *circa* 1450.

TYPE FA.

13. NETTLECOMBE, SOMERSET. Silver gilt.

Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$; and of foot, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8}$.

Bowl deep and conical; stem hexagonal with hollow-chamfered moldings at junctions; knot six lobed with small traceried openings above and below between each lobe, and the points terminating in lions' faces; mullet foot with plain spread and hollow-chamfered edge with reed-molding. On the front compartment of the foot is engraved a crucifix (without a cross) amidst leafwork, inserted from behind and once enamelled.

Hall marks: (1) the maker's, (2) the leopard's head crowned, (3) a Lombardic double-cusped capital B, the London date-letter assigned to 1479-80.

This chalice is fully described and illustrated in *Archæologia*, xlii 405.

14. HINDERWELL, YORKSHIRE. Silver parcel-gilt.

Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of bowl, 4; of foot, $5\frac{3}{8} \times 4$.

Bowl deep and conical; stem hexagonal, the upper half of less thickness than the lower, with ogee moldings at junctions; knot of Nettlecombe type with cinquefoils on the points in square lozenges, probably enamelled originally; mullet foot with plain spread and chamfered edge, beautifully molded and set with a rich band of quatrefoils in the upper half. The gilt portions of this chalice are the inside and rim of the bowl, the knot, and the front compartment and edge of the foot. No hall marks. Date, *circa* 1490.

15 AND 16. BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.—A pair precisely alike in every respect. Silver-gilt.

Height, $6\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of bowls, $4\frac{3}{8}$; of feet, $4\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{5}{16}$.

Bowl broad and deep, somewhat square at bottom; stem hexagonal, with ogee moldings at junctions; knot six lobed with blind-traceried compartments between the lobes above and below, and with the points ending in angel-masks; mullet foot with plain spread and chamfered edge, set with a beautiful minute band of roses and foliage. There is no crucifix on the foot of either chalice.

Hall marks: (1) a small black-letter a, the London date-letter for 1498-99, (2) apparently the leopard's head crowned, but badly struck and nearly effaced.

TYPE FB.

17. BESWICK, YORKSHIRE. In the custody of Lord Hotham, as patron. Silver parcel-gilt.

Height, 5; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$; of foot, $5 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$.

Bowl deep and conical; stem hexagonal with ogee-molded bands at junctions; knot of usual six-lobed type, but with the traceried compartments alternately blind and pierced, and points terminating in seeded roses, set in square lozenges; mullet foot with crucifix amidst leafwork on the front compartment, and richly molded chamfered edge, set with a band of four leaved flowers. The points of the foot have characteristic knobs; one of these, however, is now lost, and the plate with the crucifix is much damaged.

There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

18. BACTON, HEREFORDSHIRE. Silver gilt.

Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of bowl, 4; and of foot, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$.

Bowl plain hemispherical; hexagonal stem with molded bands at the junctions; somewhat coarsely worked six-lobed knot with open uncusped compartments, and angel-masks on the points; mullet-foot with crucifix amidst leafwork on the front compartment, and molded chamfered edge, with knops on the points somewhat more spreading than usual.

On the compartments on either side of that with the crucifix are engraved the words *john* and *capull* respectively. John Capull was probably the donor or owner of the chalice.

There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

19. In the possession of the Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHESTER. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, 5; diameter of bowl, $2\frac{7}{8}$; depth, $1\frac{7}{16}$; diameter of foot, $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{16}$.

Bowl hemispherical, but doubtful if original; hexagonal stem with ogee bands at the junctions; six lobed knot with pierced and cusped compartments and lozenge shaped facets with angel masks; mullet foot with crucifix between leaf work on a hatched ground, and vertical molded edge. The points of the foot terminate in knops, originally of the usual form, but now much flattened and smoothed round.

Hall marks: (1) the maker's; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) the Lombardic capital T, the London date letter for 1496-7.

The gilt portions of this chalice are, or were, the inside, the bowl, the bands of the stem, the knot, the front compartment and edge of the foot, and the knops of the latter.

Nothing is known of the history of this interesting chalice.

20. HORNBY, LANCASHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, 7; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{7}{10}$; depth, $2\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of foot, 6; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Bowl broad and conical with engraved band inscribed:—

Calice: salutaris: accipia: et: nomen dni Invocabo (leaf.)

(For *Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen domini invocabo*).

The last letter of the first word has no mark of contraction. The stops are small four-leaved flowers.

Stem hexagonal with ogee-molded bands at the junctions.

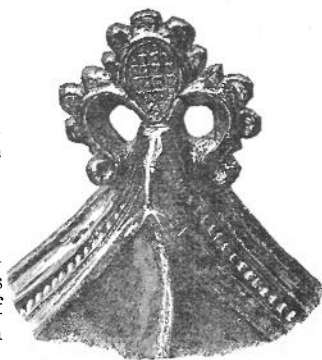
Knot similar to that on the Hinderswell chalice, but the points end in square lozenges set with cruciform flowers.

Mullet foot with plain broad spread, and molded and reeded edge.

The front compartment has on a hatched ground the crucifix, with kneeling figures of SS. Mary and John. The points of the foot terminate in ornate knops of which an engraving is here given.

Under the foot is inscribed:—

Ristore mee to Caton.



There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

This is a most beautiful chalice, and in an excellent state of preservation. It formerly belonged to the parish church of Caton, but has long been preserved and is now in daily use in the neighbouring Roman Catholic church of Hornby.

21. OLD HUTTON, WESTMORELAND. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, 6; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$; and of foot, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$; weight, 8 oz, 13 dwt.

Bowl broad and conical; stem hexagonal, with molded bands at junctions with bowl and foot; knot six lobed with usual traceried openings, and points terminating in very bold angel-masks; mullet foot plain and spreading with crucifix amidst leafwork on front compartment, and molded and reeded edge. The points of the foot have knops similar to those on the Hornby chalice, but somewhat lighter in character. One of them is a recent restoration.

This fine vessel is described and engraved, but on too small a scale, in *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle* p. 114.

There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

22. BLASTON, ST. GILES, LEICESTERSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $5\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{5}{8}$; depth, $1\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of foot, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$.

Bowl plain and conical; stem hexagonal with ogee moldings at junctions; knot six-lobed of usual type with traceried openings, and the points terminating in daisies; plain spreading mullet foot with reeded chamfered edge, and the crucifix amidst leafwork engraved on the front compartment. (This is, however, a restoration). The points of the foot terminate in knops of the Hornby type, but closely resembling a Lombardic capital M surmounted by a *Marguerite*, or daisy.

On a silver plate beneath the foot is engraved "ST. GILES CHAPEL, BLASTON, LEICESTERSHIRE." This was inserted about forty years ago when the vessel was repaired by Messrs. Hardman.

The following parts of this chalice are gilt; the inside of the bowl, the knot and moldings of the stem, and the front compartment of the foot with the molded edge and knops of the latter. There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

23. CLAUGHTON, LANCASHIRE. Silver gilt.

Height 7; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$; of foot, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3$.

Bowl deep and conical (with calix of open leaf-work added by Pugin); hexagonal stem with ogee moldings at the junctions; ornate six-lobed knot of usual type, with traceried openings and points terminating in square lozenges, set with four-leaved flowers enamelled; mullet foot, with front compartment containing enamelled plate with the crucifix and SS. Mary and John let in from behind, and probably in part a restoration. The other compartments of the foot are engraved alternately with *hc* (twice) and *xpc* (thrice), the enamelled plate occupying the place of the third *hc*. The points of the foot have the characteristic knops, similar to those on the Hornby and other chalices of type Fb.

There are no hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

This chalice is said to have formerly belonged to the parish church of Poulton-le-fylde, but has now been for a long time in the hands of the Roman Catholics at Claughton.

24. LEOMINSTER, HEREFORDSHIRE. Silver gilt.

Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$; diameter of bowl, $5\frac{1}{2}$; and of foot, $5\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$.

The bowl is broad and conical, and engraved similarly to the Hornby chalice with the legend *Calice* (leaf), *salutaris* (leaf), *accipia* (leaf), *et* (leaf), *name* (leaf), *domini* (leaf), *inuscabo* (leaf).

The stem is hexagonal, but encased with beautiful pierced tracery with buttresses at the angles; the lowermost member is a thick lobed piece worked into facets on each side. The knot is six lobed, with pierced traceried compartments of unusual richness; the facets are square lozenges containing five-leaved flowers, once enamelled. The compartments of the spread of the mullet foot are alternately inscribed *ihc* and *xpc*, it is clear however that one *ihc* is an insertion let in from the back, and replacing a crucifix, as in the Claughton chalice. The edge of the foot is vertical; it is plainly molded, but has in the centre a rich band of pierced quatrefoils. The lowermost member is a flat plate which originally had knops on the points, now all cut off.

This is without question the most elaborate and splendid English chalice now remaining. It is fully described, though not quite accurately engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv., page 489, where its date is assigned to the early part of the fifteenth century; but a comparison with the Hornby and Claughton chalices, of which it is simply an elaboration, shews that its date is more probably *circa* 1500. It has recently been wholly regilt.

25. LITTLE FARRINGTON, OXON. Silver parcel-gilt.

Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of bowl, 4; of foot, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$.

Bowl nearly hemispherical; stem hexagonal with ogee moldings at junctions; knot six-lobed of the usual type, with traceried openings, and the points ending in human faces; plain mullet foot with front compartment engraved with the crucifix on a field diapered with hatched and flowered squares alternating. The edge of the foot is vertical with an effective beaded band, and its points formerly terminated in knops, now all broken off and the fracture filed smooth.

The parts of this chalice which are gilt are the lip and interior of the bowl, the stem and knot, and the front compartment and vertical edge of the foot.

No hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

26. COMBE PYNE, DEVON. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $6\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{16}$; depth, $2\frac{3}{16}$; diameter of foot 5 ×

Bowl broad and conical, with added calix; original stem and knot lost, and replaced by a plain hexagonal stem with a plain circular band round the centre; mullet foot with *ihc* engraved on the front compartment, and plainly molded vertical edge having the usual form of knop on the points.

The following parts of this chalice are gilt: the lip and inside of bowl,

the front compartment with the margin of the spread of the foot, and the vertical edge of the latter with its knops.

No hall marks. Date *circa* 1500.

27. WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, 7; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$; depth, $2\frac{1}{8}$; diameter of foot, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Bowl hemispherical and lipped, but not original; hexagonal stem with hollow-chamfered moldings at junctions; six-lobed knot with blind traceried compartments, and lozenge shaped facets with four-leaved flowers; mullet foot, with crucifix between flowering plants, and beneath a low triple canopy on front compartment. The foot has a vertical edge with a delicate stamped flowering pattern, and originally had knops on the points, now all cut off. On the spread of the foot is inscribed in black letter:—

Orate | p. aiabz | Johis ps | rpyll. rt | Johanne | uror' et'. |

John and Joan Porpyll were undoubtedly the donors of the chalice, but nothing is known of them.

This chalice bears the following hall marks: (1) the maker's, a female head; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter *k*, the London date letter for 1507-8.

TYPE G.

28. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD. Gold.

Height, 6; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$; and of the foot $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.

Bowl deep and conical, with a small engrailed calix at the base; the stem is hexagonal, but unusually stout, with molded bands at the junctions and a cable molding on the edges; the knot is more globular than those generally found, but has the usual traceried openings, each of two lights, and square lozenge facets set with flowers.

The foot is sexfoil in outline with a vertical molded edge, but the compartments of the spread have cusped tracery in the narrow parts, forming canopies to engraved and enamelled subjects. These are as follows:—

St. Jerome.

St. Margaret.

St. Mary Magdalene.

A bishop holding
an arrow.

Our Lady and Child.

The Crucifix, on a
rocky ground.

This magnificent chalice, which is quite unique in its way, was given to the college with a paten on its foundation in 1516, by the founder, Richard Foxe, bishop of Winchester (1501-1528). It is the only English medieval gold chalice that has escaped the hands of the spoiler, and it is satisfactory to know that its true value, archæological and artistic, is thoroughly appreciated by its guardians.

It bears three hall marks: (1) a nondescript fleur de lys; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter *k*, the London date letter for 1507-8.

29. LEYLAND, LANCASHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, 6; diameter of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$; depth, $1\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of foot, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.

Bowl wide and shallow, and somewhat broad at the bottom; plain hexagonal stem with flat plates at junctions; knot of usual six-lobed type, but with blind compartments and good angel-masks on the points; foot sexfoil, but the spread, though hexagonal at the junction with the stem, is circular in plan, and descends with an ogee curvature on to the flat of the principal member, which is sexfoil with vertical edge, set with a band of delicate flower-work. On the front of the spread is engraved a crucifix, between flowering plants on a hatched field. The lowermost member of the foot is a flat sexfoil plate, quite plain.

On the back of the bowl is inscribed:

Restore, mee, to, leyland, in, Lankeshire.

The history of this chalice is unknown, but it is clear that though now in Roman Catholic hands, it originally belonged to the parish church at Leyland. It is not in use owing to the shallowness of the bowl.

There are three hall marks: (1) a Lombardic capital A, the London date letter for 1517-18; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) two links of a chain. This same maker's mark occurs on the Jurby chalice and the Great Waltham paten, both of the date 1521-2.

30. JURBY, ISLE OF MAN. Silver parcel gilt.

Height, $6\frac{7}{8}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$; depth, $1\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of foot $4\frac{5}{8} \times 4$.

Bowl, broad and shallow; plain hexagonal stem with hollow-chamfered moldings at the junctions; knot and sexfoil foot exactly similar to the Leyland chalice, but the front of the spread has a simple crucifix only.

This chalice is not in such good preservation as the Leyland example. It has three hall marks: (1) A, Lombardic capital D, the London date letter for 1521-2; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) two links of a chain, as on the Leyland chalice.

31. GUERNSEY ST. SAMPSON. Silver gilt.

Height, $6\frac{9}{16}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{5}{16}$; of foot, $4\frac{9}{16} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.

Bowl, broad and shallow; plain hexagonal stem, with ogee moldings at junctions; six-lobed knot of usual form with traceried openings, and bold four-leaved flowers on the points. Sexfoil foot with ogee spread and reeded edge, similar in form to the Leyland chalice. The crucifix on the front of the spread has a flowering plant on each side and a hatched field. Under the foot is inscribed the following original record of the weight:

uncē
xvj | iii | p

and

SVM " ECCLÆ " DIVI SAMPSONIS 1 . 6 . 1 . 4 .

There are two hall marks, but both are illegible. Date *circa* 1520.

TYPE II.

32. From the chapel at PILLATON HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, and now in the possession of Lord Hatherton. Silver gilt.

Height, 7; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{3}{8}$; depth, 2; diameter of foot, $4\frac{1}{16}$.

Bowl broad and shallow, with legend:

* *Pater* * *De* * *celis* * *Deus* * *miserere* * *nobis*

the stops being four-leaved flowers.

Stem hexagonal, quite plain, with small buttresses at the angles.

The knot is beautifully worked with small traceried openings, so disposed as to give to it an appearance of being twisted, and each of the six facets ends in a four-leaved flower. Foot sexfoil, with molded vertical edge rising from a flat sexfoil plate. The upper part of the foot is circular, and descends upon the sexfoil part with an ogee curvature as in the Jurby and Leyland chalices. The crucifix commonly found here in late chalices is omitted in this case, and the only ornament is the engraved legend running round,—

sancta * *maria* * *ora* * *pro* * *nobis*

the stops, as before, being four-leaved flowers.

Round the junction of the foot and stem is an open cresting of pierced work.

No hall marks. Date *circa* 1525.

This chalice and its paten were discovered in 1750 in a closed cupboard in Pillaton Hall, with nearly £10,000 in bullion. (See *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd series, X. 260).

33. WYLYE, WILTS. Silver gilt.

Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{1}{12}$; of foot, $4\frac{5}{16} \times 4\frac{1}{16}$

The bowl is broad and shallow, with a narrow band inscribed in small black letter.

✠ *Calicem . salutari accipium et in nomi* (*sic*).

The stem is hexagonal with cables on the edges.

The knot is six-lobed, of usual form but somewhat flattened, with plain and unpierced compartments between the lobes, which terminate in angel masks.

The spread of the foot is circular and engraved with a crucifix between flowering plants, and the legend in capitals:

IN DOMINO CONFIDO.

The spread descends with an ogee curvature upon the base, which is in the form of a flat wavy-sided hexagon, with reeded vertical edge rising from a similarly shaped flat plate. The junction of stem and foot is concealed by an open cresting or parapet, with buttresses at the angles.

Hall marks: (1) The leopard's head crowned; (2) the maker's, a nondescript fleur-de-lis; (3) a Lombardic capital H, the London date-letter for 1525-6.

34. TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD. Silver gilt.

Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$; diameter of bowl, $4\frac{5}{8}$; depth, $2\frac{3}{8}$; diameter of foot, $5\frac{5}{8}$.

The bowl is broad and conical, and has a band inscribed in Gothic capitals:

✠ *CALICEM SALVTARIS ACCIPIAM ET NOMINE DOMI.* (*sic*.)

The stem is hexagonal and of beautiful pierced quatrefoil tracery throughout, its length strengthened by cables on the edges.

The knot is broader and flatter than usual, but retains the usual six lobes, which end in flowers, and have plain blank compartments between them.

Round the upper part of the foot is a pierced cresting with bottle-shaped buttresses, from which the spread descends with first an ogee curve, and then a quarter-roll, but circular in plan, on to the wavy-hexagon base. The latter has a vertical edge with a beautiful minute floral pattern, and rises from a plain flat plate of wavy-hexagonal outline. On the spread of the foot is engraved a crucifix between leaf work, which interrupts a band inscribed similarly to that on the bowl:—

CALICEM ♦ SALVTARIS ♦ ACCIPIAM.

This magnificent chalice, with which is preserved its paten, is said to have originally belonged to the great Benedictine abbey at St. Albans, and after the dissolution to have come into the hands of Sir Thomas Pope, who gave it to his new foundation of Trinity College, Oxford. It bears the following hall-marks: (1) the maker's, a saint's head; (2) the leopard's head crowned (3) a Lombardic capital K, the London date letter for 1527-8.

PATENS.

NOTE. In parcel-gilt patens, the gilt portions are, as a rule, the outer rim, the engraved spandrels, and the central device. In all cases where the gold has been otherwise applied, the fact is noted in the description of the paten itself.

The hall-marks in most cases are on the upper surface of the rim of the paten, but in two cases (Stow Longa and Gissing), they have been struck on the under side of the rim.

Those patens marked * have their chalices also preserved.

We have given with each paten what seems to us its most probable date, but in several cases the indications as to date are very conflicting, and we have experienced no little difficulty in arriving at a decision.

Patens of Types C, D, and E, where the exact chronological sequence must always remain uncertain, have been arranged alphabetically.

TYPE A. (FORM I.)

Quatrefoil Depression.

1. *CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH I. Silver parcel gilt.
Diameter, 5.

Device: Agnus Dei facing to dexter, the right foreleg bearing staff with banner, which is held obliquely. No ground beneath the feet. Head has small circular nimbus. All within a plain band bearing the legend in uncial letters: + AGNVS DEI: QVI TOLLIS: PECATA: MVNDI: MISERERE NOBIS.

Spandrels plain.
Plain edge to rim.
No marks.

Date, late twelfth century.

This paten was found in a bishop's grave in the south choir aisle of the cathedral church in 1825, with a chalice, etc.

2. *LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHURCH I. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Device : Within a plain circle, 2 inches in diameter, the figure of a bishop, the right hand raised in blessing, the left holding a crozier.

Spandrels plain.

No marks.

Found with a chalice in the grave of bishop Grostète (1235-1253.)

3. *YORK MINSTER I. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Centre plain without device.

Spandrels plain.

Single rib to edge of rim.

No marks.

Found with a chalice early last century in the grave of an archbishop. Has been repaired, and is in occasional use.

4. WORCESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device : Manus Dei with cruciform nimbus, the hand issuing from the folds of the sleeve ; nimbus with foliated cross : all within a plain circle.

Spandrels foliated.

Single rib to edge of rim.

No marks.

Found in a grave assigned to bishop Walter de Cantelupe (1237-1266)

TYPE B. (FORM I or II)

Multifoil depression, other than quatrefoil or sexfoil.

5 WYKE, HAMPSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$.

First depression very slight, second depression octofoil.

Device: Agnus Dei in a sunk circle in the centre, facing the dexter ; an upright staff with banner held by the right foreleg. No ground beneath the feet. Around the rim is the legend + CVNTA : CREO : VIRTUTE : REGO : PIE : TATE : REFORMO.

Spandrels foliated.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1280.

The gilt portions are the rim-legend, the spandrels, and the central device.

6. *LINCOLN CATHEDRAL CHURCH II. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Single depression in the form of a square and quatrefoil combined.

Device: Manus Dei within a plain circle of zigzag.

No Spandrels.

Plain edge to rim.

Found with a chalice in the grave of bishop Gravesend (1258-1279.)

7. *YORK MINSTER II. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$.First depression of ten foils, second depression circular.¹

Device: Originally there was engraved in the centre a flying bird, but the plate is now lost.

No Spandrels.

Plain edge to rim

Found early last century with a chalice in the grave of an archbishop; has been repaired, and is in occasional use.

8. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$.

First depression slight, second depression octofoil.

Device: Manus Dei.

Spandrels plain.

Plain edge to rim.

Found with a chalice in the supposed grave of bishop Longespée (1292-1297.)

9. CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL CHURCH II. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, 5.

Single octofoil depression.

Device: Manus Dei issuing from the folds of a sleeve, with sun and moon on either side. All within a plain circle of zigzag or short rays.

No spandrels.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1290.

Found with a chalice in the grave of a bishop in the cathedral church

TYPE C. (FORM I.)

Sexfoil depression with plain spandrels.

10. BEIGHTON, NORFOLK. Silver, (formerly) gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device: Manus Dei issuing from the folds of a sleeve, and with cruciform nimbus on a hatched field. All within a circle of twelve short rays, a pellet within and between each ray.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date: middle of fourteenth century.

¹ This is the only instance of a paten with two depressions, the first of which, and not the second is multifoil in outline.

11. BISHOP'S SUTTON, HAMPSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: The monogram *ihc* in small floriated black letter. All within a circle of seventeen short rays, a pellet within and between each ray.

Slight beaded molding to edge of rim.

No marks.

Date *circa* 1440.

This is a very graceful paten.

12. CROMER, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Manus Dei, which issues from the folds of a sleeve, and is immediately surrounded by pointed rays of glory. All within a circle of twenty four short rays on a hatched ground.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1500.

On the rim has been engraved *Cromer Parish, 1768*.

13. *EXETER CATHEDRAL CHURCH.¹ Silver.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Device: Manus Dei.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Found in 1763, with a chalice in the grave of bishop Thomas de Bitton (1292-1307).

14. FOXLEY, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{16}$.

Device: Manus Dei which issues from the folds of a sleeve, and is surrounded by clouds. All within a circle of sixteen short rays; with three pellets triangularly within and between each ray.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1350.

15. *HAMSTALL RIDWARE, STAFFORDSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{5}{8}$.

Device: Manus Dei issuing from clouds, and within a feathered circle.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date: *circa* 1350.

Said to have been turned up, with its chalice, by the plough in a field adjoining the churchyard.

16. *YORK MINSTER III. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Manus Dei issuing from a sleeve, and with cruciform nimbus. All within a plain circle.

¹ This paten has actually one *depression* only, the sexfoil being merely engraved.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Found early last century with a chalice in the grave of archbishop William de Melton (1316-1340).

Date, *circa* 1335.

TYPE D. (FORM I.)

Sexfoil depression with engraved spandrels.

17. BACTON, HEREFORDSHIRE. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 5.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair which falls on the shoulders. Beard forked. Glory of straight lines enclosed in an ellipse round the head. Shoulders in a mantle fastened before by a diamond shaped morse. All within a double circle of six short blunt rays, three pellets triangularly within and between each ray.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Plain molded edge to rim.

No hall-marks.

Date, *circa* 1490.

18. BANNINGHAM, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face alone, with cruciform nimbus. Hair wavy, no beard or hair on the cheeks. All within a wreathed circle.

Spandrels with varying rayed leaf devices.

One mark *incuse*, and doubtful, probably that of the maker.

Date, *circa* 1520.

19. BEDINGFIELD, SUFFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair falling on the shoulders. Beard forked, Shoulders in mantle; the upper half of a diamond morse in front shewn; cruciform nimbus to head with short straight lines of glory inclosed in an ellipse, all within a circle of sixteen short split rays.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

20. BEECHAMWELL (NORFOLK.) Silver.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair falling on the shoulders. Beard forked. Floriated cruciform nimbus and straight lines of glory within a separate circle to head. Shoulders and breast in tunic. All within a plain circle, the field of which is tooled (perhaps for enamel, no trace of which remains.)

Spandrels, angular and with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks: 1, the maker's, a nondescript fleur de lys, as on the Wyllye chalice; 2, the leopard's head crowned; 3, damaged, but a London Date letter, *circa* 1520.

21. BEESTON-NEXT-MILEHAM, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Device : The monogram *ihc* in black letter, within a circle of twenty short rays.

Spandrels of three types, those opposite alike, with rayed leaf, wedge, and strap ornament.

Molded edge to rim.

One mark, but doubtful, and as on Holkham paten.

Date, *circa* 1520.

22. BEESTON REGIS, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device : Vernicle. Large and boldly designed bust with straight hair falling on the shoulders, which are covered with a mantle fastened in front with a cruciform morse. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus (a cross patonce) to head. All within a circle of eleven short blunt rays. Three pellets triangularly (*cp* Bacton paten) within and between each ray. Diameter of device 2 inches.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim, with slight beading.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1450.

23. BRANCASTER (NORFOLK.) Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{7}{8}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust with long straight hair. Beard long and forked. Shoulders in a mantle. Floriated cruciform nimbus in an ellipse. All within a circle of fifteen short split rays, between each of which is a shorter ray, the circle interrupted by the device at the lower part.

Spandrels with a leaf on stalk.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

- 24 BRISTOL ALL SAINTS. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Second depression of *seven* foils.

Device : The monogram *ihc* in black letter, and within depressed centre.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Reeded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

25. CASTLE BROMWICH, WARWICKSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{8}$.

Device : Manus Dei. The hand unconventional and without accessories, in a plain hatched circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

26. CASTON, NORFOLK. Silver (originally gilt, or parcel gilt.)

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{16}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with twisted hair falling straight. Beard pointed, cruciform nimbus and straight lines of glory to the head. All within a circle of fourteen short split rays interrupted at the bottom by the device.

Spandrels with varying rayed leaf.

Band of very small split rays to edge of rim.

One mark (doubtful) as on North Tuddenham paten.

Date, *circa* 1520.

27. CHEWTON MENDIP, SOMERSET. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Device: Agnus Dei facing to dexter, standing on rocky ground, and unconventional. With right foreleg bears staff with streamer, the cross on the top of which is within a plain circle carrying the legend in Lombardic capitals ECCE AGNVS DEI IESVS.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molding with minute four-leafed design to edge of rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1500.

(A fine medieval secular cup is preserved with this paten, and is in use as the chalice. It bears London hall-marks for 1511-2, and is figured, with the paten, in *Archæological Journal*, vol. v. p. 330.)

28. COFTON HACKET, WORCESTERSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device: Vernicle. Very rude and uncertain. Character of hair and beard doubtful. Within a circle of twelve short rays.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

29. COLEBY, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{16}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair falling on the shoulders. Beard sharply forked. Cruciform nimbus and straight lines of glory in a broad ellipse. Shoulders covered with a mantle, fastened in front with a diamond shaped morse. All within a circle of thirteen short split rays.

Spandrels with wavy leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

30. *COOMBE PYNE, DEVON. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{16}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only, with plain cruciform nimbus, hair curled. Beard forked, but blunt. All within a plain double circle.

Spandrels with wedged leaf.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1500.

In addition to the usual gilt portions there is a large gilt cross patonce in the field of this paten; a feature which, so far as is known, is unique.

31. COSSEY, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair falling towards the shoulders. A curled lock in centre of the forehead. Beard doubtful. Diamond shaped morse in front. Immediately round the head are nine short split rays. All within a plain circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge (partly lost) to rim.

Three hall-marks: (1) maker's, doubtful; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a Lombardic capital T; the London date letter for 1496-7.

32. EARLS COLNE, ESSEX. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device: Full figure of Our Lord standing, with a background of hills and trees. His right hand raised in blessing, the left holding orb and cross. Cruciform rays to the head. All within a plain circle.

Wide spandrels with rayed leaf.

On the rim above the device is a plain circle with a cross pattée.

Molded edge to rim.

One mark *incuse*, a floriated cross, (perhaps for the maker.)

Date, *circa* 1520.

33. FELBRIGGE, NORFOLK. Silver gilt with enamel.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Device: (Enamelled on a separate plate inserted from behind) a figure of St. Margaret of Antioch, (the patron saint of the church.) She is crowned and stands beneath a canopy. In her right hand is a cross, the lower staff end of which is pressed in the open jaw of the dragon. The left hand holds a closed book. Surrounding the enamelled plate is a circle with twenty one short rays on a hatched ground.

Spandrels with double leaf on stalk.

Raised edge to rim, with sixty-five short rays on a hatched ground, pointing inwards to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

A very beautiful paten.¹

34. GISSING, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only, with long straight hair curled at the ends.

¹ Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York, 1430-1500, bequeathed to the Minister (1498) a silver image of St. Margaret. The conventional treatment is so similar to that on the Felbrigg paten, that it is of interest to cite the description from his will:—"imagine[m] Sancte[m] Margaret[e] deauratam stantem super draconem habebat in una manu crucem in altera librum et in capite coronam."

Surtees Soc., *Test. Ebor.* iv. 138 et seq.

Beard forked and curled. Plain cruciform rays to the head, which is unenclosed by any surrounding circle.¹

Spandrels wavy with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall marks on under side of rim : (1) a heart, a well known maker's mark ;² (2) the leopard's head crowned ; (3) date letter (doubtful), London, *circa* 1525.

35. HAMSTERLEY, DURHAM. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{16}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust with wavy hair falling on shoulders. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus in perspective over the head. Shoulders in tunic. All on a hatched ground, and within a plain circle.

There is a plain circle or interval between the first and second depressions.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks : (1) the maker's mark, doubtful ; (2) the leopard's head crowned ; (3) a Lombardic capital B, the London date-letter assigned to 1519-20.

36. HANWORTH, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, with long wavy hair. Beard forked. Face with cheek marks and wrinkled. Floriated cruciform nimbus to the head, the limits of which slightly exceed a plain enclosing circle.

Spandrels with varying leaf device, freely treated.

Very slight molding to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1450.

37. HAPPISBURGH, NORFOLK. Silver (probably whole gilt originally).

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device : Vernicle, (on a separate plate inserted from behind, and formerly enamelled, no trace of which remains.) Bust with twisted hair falling straight on the shoulders. Beard slightly forked. Shoulders in tunic. Cruciform nimbus in a separate circle to the head. All within a plain circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Legend in black letter pounced on the rim:— ✠ Accipite * ex * hoc * omnes * hoc * est * ent * corpus * meu * quod * p * bobis * tradetur *

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks : (1) an animal ; (2) the leopard's head crowned : (3) a small black letter g, the London date-letter for 1504-5.

38. HARTSHORNE, DERBYSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust with straight hair. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus in an ellipse to the head. Shoulders in a mantle, fastened before

¹ This treatment of the central device is, so far as is known, unique.

² *Cp. Old English Plate*, 2nd Edit., p. 267.

by a plain button, all within a circle of eleven short rays, interrupted above by a nimbus, below by the vernicle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks: (1) a plain capital Roman B, in beaded circle; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) Date letter—illegible. Date: *circa* 1520.

39. HEWORTH, DURHAM. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{16}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only. Hair long and wavy. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus of floriated lines, as also straight lines of glory to the upper part of the head. The lower part bounded by a segment of a plain circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim

Three hall-marks: (1) the maker's, a man with spear; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter r, the London date letter for 1514-5.

40. HOCKERING, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair curled at the ends. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus. All within a plain circle.

Spandrels with seeded flower of three petals.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

41. GREAT HOCKHAM, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only, with long wavy hair, curled at the ends. Beard peaked. Cruciform rays to the head in an ellipse, which exceeds the upper portion of a plain circle, enclosing the device.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Three hall-marks: (1) the maker's, two links of a chain, as on Leyland and Jurby chalices and Great Waltham paten; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter m, the London date letter for 1509-10.

42. HOLKHAM, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{5}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with long wavy hair. Shoulders in a tunic. All within a circle of fifteen short hatched rays.

Spandrels in three pairs, those opposite alike, with rayed leaf, wedge and strap ornament.

Molded edge to rim.

One mark, but doubtful, and as on Beeston-next-Mileham paten.

Date, *circa* 1520.

43. *LEOMINSTER, HEREFORDSHIRE. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with twisted hair falling straight. Beard peaked. On either side of the face is a leaf pointed upwards. Straight

lines of glory around, and small cross above the head, in a plain ellipse. All within a double circle of nineteen short rays, between each of which are three pellets triangularly.

Spandrels differing. Those above and below the vernicle with leaves and pointed flower. The others with five petalled rose and leaf ornament.

Edge of rim with two bands of short rays.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1500.

44. MERTON, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Agnus Dei facing to dexter. No ground below the feet. Over the fore-shoulder rises an upright pole with banner. The field is tooled in grooved lines, perhaps for enamel, no trace of which remains. All within a circle containing thirty plain dots.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1470.

45. MUNDHAM, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only, of unusual design. Hair twisted and curled at the ends. Beard forked. Clouds of glory surrounding the vernicle. Cruciform nimbus. All within a narrow circle of foliated ornament.

Spandrels in pairs, those opposite alike, with seeded flowers and leaves.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1530.

46. *NETTLECOMBE, SOMERSET. Silver gilt with enamel.

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle (Enamelled on a separate plate, in dark red and on a green ground, and let in from behind.) Head with straight hair. Beard rounded. Cruciform nimbus. All within a plain circle. The back of the enamelled plate is engraved with the monogram *ihc* (cp., Winchester college inventories).

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks: (1) a dimidiated fleur-de-lys; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a Lombardic capital B, the London date letter assigned to 1479-80.

47. NORTH TUDDENHAM, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Small and very rude. Bust with straight hair. No beard or hair on the face. Cruciform nimbus. All within a plain circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Very slight molding to edge of rim.

One mark, as on Caston paten.

Date, *circa* 1520 (?).

48. OULTON, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{7}{8}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, unconventional and with crown of thorns on the brow. Hair wavy and curled. Beard undivided and blunt. Cruciform nimbus and rays surrounding the face. All within a wreathed band, and beautifully designed and engraved.

Spandrels with small double leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

49 and 50. **BRAZENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD, a pair. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust, with hair falling over the shoulders. Beard pointed. Plain rayed nimbus. All within a circle of ten short rays on a hatched ground.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

No marks.

Date, probably 1498-9, same as the chalices to which the patens belong.

51. *From the chapel at PILLATON HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, and now in the possession of Lord Hatherton. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device : the monogram *ihc* in small black letter, on a hatched ground.

Spandrels have alternately a rose and two leaves, and a twisted stalk with two leaves ; round the rim, in black letter, is the legend

*Sancta * trinitas * unus * dens (leaf) miserere (leaf) nobis (leaf.)*

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

52. PILTON, SOMERSET.¹ Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, with long straight hair, curled at the ends. Beard with three points. Cruciform nimbus with all the limbs shewn. All within two plain circles.

Spandrels with rayed leaf

Round the rim, in black letter, commencing with a cross pattée in a circle and a monogram of the letters I.D. is the legend :—*orate. pro. bono. statu. d. j. dier. vicarius. hius. loci.*

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date *circa* 1520.

53. RUNTON, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{5}{8}$.

Device : The monogram I.H.C. in Lombardic letters, with contraction above and five crosses within a hatched circle, enclosed by a band of twenty one short rays.

¹ This paten is incorrectly figured in *Specimens of Ancient Church Plate*, as having the second depression *octofoil*. Our endeavours to identify Dan. J. Dier have proved unavailing.

Spandrels with three leaves on stalk sprayed outwards from the centre of the paten.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1490.

54. SAHAM TONY, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair. Beard forked. Shoulders in loose vest. Floriated cruciform nimbus, the two side limbs alone shewing. All within a circle of seventeen short split rays.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

55. SHERNBURNE, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus in a small ellipse to the head. Shoulders in cloak fastened before with cruciform morse. All within a circle of twenty four short rays.

Spandrels with a wedged leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

56. SHIRLEY, DERBYSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, 5.

Device: Vernicle. Bust rudely designed, and with very little hair on the head. Full forked beard. Cruciform nimbus. All within a circle (interrupted at the lower part) of eight short rays on a hatched ground.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Two hall-marks: (1) a cross fleury in a shield; (2) a Lombardic capital Q, the London date letter for 1493-4. (The absence of the leopard's head is not easily explained.)

57. In the possession of the Rev. T. Staniforth. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with straight hair, a central lock on the forehead. Beard forked. Plain nimbus in perspective. All within a band of thirteen short split rays.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall marks: (1) some animal, (query a cow) couchant; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter b, the London date-letter for 1517-8.

58. STOW LONGA, HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{3}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Face only, with long straight hair, curled at the

ends. Beard forked. Cruciform nimbus in perspective, interrupting above the circle which surrounds the device.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks : (1) a fish in oval ;¹ (2) the leopard's head crowned ; (3) a Lombardic capital O, the London date-latter for 1491-2.

This paten has unfortunately been "restored," and it affords another warning against entrusting such work to ignorant hands. It was pronounced to be Dutch, and the central concave field has been flattened, thus destroying the graceful form of the paten, and entirely altering its character.

59. SUFFIELD, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, very small and with twisted hair which follows the outline of the head. The forehead is wrinkled. Circular nimbus with straight lines of glory to the head. All within a band of twenty short sharp pointed rays.

Spandrels with device of a seeded flower and double leaf.

Molded edge with a small beaded ornament to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1480.

60. TITLESHALL, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust with twisted hair. Beard forked. Shoulders bare. Cruciform nimbus and straight lines of glory in an ellipse to the head. All within a circle of sixteen short rays. Well designed and engraved.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

61. THURGARTON, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only. Hair wavy and twisted, following the outline of the face. Curled lock in centre of the forehead. Centre of beard curled in a lock, the sides drawn off and curled with the ends of the hair of the head. Cruciform nimbus, the three upper limbs only shewn, although space for the fourth below the face is unoccupied. All being on a dotted ground within a plain circle.

Spandrels with wedged leaf.

No marks.

Edge to rim (partly lost) almost plain.

Date, *circa* 1520. ?

62. TUTTINGTON, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Device : the monogram *ihc* in small black letter, within a plain circle

¹ Cp *Old English Plate*, 2nd Ed., p. 267.

which floriated inwards from the field of the paten on either side of the monogram.

Spandrels with three small leaves on stalk, sprayed outwards from the centre of the paten.

No marks.

Date *circa* 1470.

A very graceful paten.

63. *WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with long wavy hair. Beard forked. Shoulders in a tunic. Cruciform nimbus, (a cross pattee) shaded. All within a plain circle.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks: (1) the maker's, a female head; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter k, the London date-letter for 1507-8.

64. WOOD DALLING, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Device: The monogram *ihc* in small black letters, within a circle carrying a wavy line which forms twelve short blunted rays, a pellet being within and between each. Centre of paten deeply depressed.

Spandrels with rayed leaf. Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1420.

65. WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK. Silver.

Diameter, 6.

Device: Vernicle. Bust with twisted hair, curled at the ends. Beard forked, but blunt. Cruciform nimbus in an ellipse. All within a circle of sixteen short rays.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

TYPE E. (FORM II.)

66. BERWICK ST. JAMES, WILTS, now in the British Museum, but in constant use till 1879. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Depression, concave.

Device: the monogram *ihc* in black letter, in a plain circle.

Slightly molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1520.

67. BESWICK, YORKSHIRE. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, 5.

Depression, angular.

Device : the monogram *thc* in small black letter, on a hatched ground, within a plain circle.

Molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1490.

68. *CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD. Gold.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Device : Vernicle. Bust slightly to sinister, with long hair and flowing beard. Straight lines of glory in the form of a cross to the head. Shoulders in mantle. All within a plain hatched circle.

On the rim above the Vernicle is a cross in a circle, rayed from the centre.

Three hall marks : (1) a nondescript fleur de lys; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a small black letter *k*, the London date letter for 1507-8.

69. HINDERWELL, YORKS. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Depression, concave.

Device, Agnus Dei, on ground, with growing grass and flowers. The head, with cruciform nimbus, is turned over the shoulder. The right foreleg bears the staff with a streamer. The upper part of the device is bounded by the segment of a plain circle, which is partly interrupted by the nimbus to the Lamb's head. Well designed and finely engraved.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1490.

70. PASTON, NORFOLK. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Depression angular.

Device : Manus Dei, issuing from the clouds, in which appear three stars. All within a circle of twenty seven short rays on a hatched ground. In the field of the paten are faintly incised two concentric circles from the radius of the centre.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1450.

71. PRESTON, RUTLAND. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Depression angular.

Device : Manus Dei issuing from the folds of a sleeve, with a cruciform nimbus, and within a wreathed circle.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1480?

72. SALL, NORFOLK. Silver parcel gilt.

Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Depression concave.

Device : The monogram *ih̄s* in small black letter, much defaced, and hardly legible, within a plain circle.

The concave portion of the paten begins at the inner edge of the rim, and continues to the central device. This paten is in a very bad condition.

Molded edge to rim.

One mark, doubtful.

Date, *circa* 1500?

73. WALMER, KENT. Silver gilt.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{8}$.

Device : The monogram *ih̄t* in small black letter, on a hatched ground, and within a plain circle, surrounded by six short rays. The field of this paten is bossed up as a six-petalled rose.

Slight molding to edge of rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1490.

TYPE F. (FORM I.)

Sexfoil Depression with a long rayed device.

74. CLAUGHTON, LANCASHIRE. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device : The Majesty, or Christ sitting on the rainbow, *manibus extensis*. All within a plain circle, with the ground tooled as if for enamel, no trace of which remains.

Field of paten filled with long, narrow, divided rays encircling the device.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Round the rim in small black letter (the words divided by conventional leaves) is the legend : *saluum me fac Domine in nomine tuo*.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1500.

This fine paten has unfortunately been beaten inside out to form the cover to a ciborium, and a plain upright Latin cross fixed to the centre of the device.

75. CLIFFE-AT-HOO, KENT. Silver gilt and enamelled.

Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Device : The Holy Trinity enamelled in dark blue, within a plain circle, which is surrounded by long straight rays covering the field of the paten.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Round the rim in black letter is the legend (the words divided by conventional ivy leaves) : *Geneditamus patrem et filium cum spiritu sancto*.

Plain edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

76. KIRK-MALEW, ISLE OF MAN. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, with long hair curled at the ends.



PATEN.—TYPE E.
WALMER, KENT.
($\frac{1}{2}$ size).

Beard divided and curled. All within a plain circle, which is surrounded by long, straight-sided rays, which fill the field of the paten.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Round the rim is the legend, in small black letter : *sancte lupe ora pro nobis.*

Slightly molded edge to rim.

No marks.

Date, *circa* 1525.

77.* TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, with straight long hair. Beard peaked. Cruciform nimbus and straight lines of glory in a plain circle and within an outer border of clouds. All within a plain circle surrounded by long, straight-sided rays alternately longer and shorter, the shorter rays having a trefoil at their points, thus filling the field of the paten.

Spandrels with rayed leaf.

Round the rim, in capital letters of the sixteenth century : ✠ CALICIM SALVTARIS ACCIPIAM ET NOMINE DOMINE IN VOCABO.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks : (1) the maker's, a saint's head ; (2) the leopard's head crowned ; (3) a Lombardic capital K, London date letter for 1527-8.

TYPE G. (FORM II.)

Circular depression, with a long-rayed device.

78. GREAT WALTHAM, ESSEX. Silver gilt.

Diameter, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Device : Vernicle. Face only, with twisted hair. Beard forked. Straight lines of glory in a plain ellipse round the head. In the centre over the head is a device of doubtful import ; on either side of the vernicle are eight short rays. All within a plain circle, around which are ten long rays, and ten flames of glory, filling the field of the paten to within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which is left plain.

Round the rim in black letter is the legend : ✠ Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto spiritu. Followed by a heart, the left side pierced and bleeding.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks : (1) the maker's, two links of a chain, as on Leyland and Jurby chalices and Great Hockham paten ; (2) the leopard's head crowned ; (3) a Lombardic capital D., the London date letter for 1521-2.

79. SALISBURY ST. EDMUND, WILTS. Silver gilt.

Diameter 6.

Device : Vernicle. Bust with straight hair, which falls curled. Beard rounded. A portion of the crown of thorns on the brow. Cruciform nimbus in perspective. All within a circle of wavy watered design. This is surrounded by twelve alternate rays and flames, shaded at their lower part, which fill the field of paten.

Round the rim in black letter is the legend : ✠ Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto, the words divided by varying devices and the legend badly spaced, so that 'spiritu' is omitted.

Molded edge to rim.

Three hall-marks: (1) the maker's, T.W.; (2) the leopard's head crowned; (3) a Lombardic capital Q, the London date letter for 1533-4

It will be seen that no less than 34 of the patens belong to churches in the county of Norfolk. For information as to most of these and for much help throughout, our best thanks are due to the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Diss. We also take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to the custodians of the various vessels generally, for help and facilities afforded us, and especially to the Revs. W. A. Bulbeck, of Leyland, and G. Fisher, of Hornby, for enquiries they kindly made among the Roman Catholic clergy of Lancashire and elsewhere as to any chalices or patens in their possession.

APPENDIX.

The following extracts from wills and inventories are by no means to be taken as an exhaustive list of examples, but have been selected to show varieties of ornament and detail. It is hardly necessary to point out that the date of the extract does not always represent that of the chalice and paten, and that the vessels may easily be one or more centuries older than the inventory.

1255 (Will of William de Longespée, earl of Sarum. Bequest to the Charter-house at Hinton):
unum calicem de auro cum pulchris esmeraldis et rubetis.

1257 (Capella Nicholai Episcopi)¹
j calix cum lapidibus pretiosis in pede.

1295 (Inventory of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.)
Calix de auro qui fuit Alardi Decani² ponderis cum patena, xxxvs
xd Et continet in pede xii lapides et in patena est medietas
ymaginis Salvatoris
Item, Calix de auro cum pede cocleato, et in patena manus
benedicens cum stellulis in circuitu impressis ponderis cum patena,
xlis vijl.
Item Calix de auro qui fuit Henrici de Wengham³ Episcopi
continens in pede circulos aymalatos et circa pomellum sex perlas
et in patena Agnus Dei, ponderis cum patena xlvijis iiijl.

¹ Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham, 1241-49.

² Died 1216.

³ Henry de Wengham, bishop of London 1260-62.

Item Calix argenteus deauratus qui fuit ut dicitur Magistri Rogeri Capellani cum flosculis in pede levatis et in patena plena ymagine majestatis ponderis cum patena liis.

Item Calix argenteus Henrici de Northampton¹ deauratus cum pede coeleato et scalopato et pineato ponderis cum patena, ls.

Item Calix grecus sine patena, cum duobus calamis argenteis deauratis cum ymaginibus in circuitu opere fusorio levatis ponderis, vijl.

Item Calix argenteus deauratus intus et extra planus undique qui fuit Henrici de Sandwyco Episcopi,² ponderis cum patena, xxvs.

Item, Calix argenteus deauratus intus et extra cum pede glegellato qui fuit Johannis de Chishulle³ Episcopi ponderis cum patena xxis.

Item Calix argenteus interius et exterius deauratus planus undique cum crucifixo in pede collatus pro anima Alianorae Reginae junioris ponderis cum patena xxxs.

Calix argenteus per partes deauratus cum pede virgulado ponderis cum patena in qua scribitur nomen collatoris xxvjs viijl.

1298 (Inventory of the church of St. Faith in the crypt of St. Paul's, London.)

Item unus calix stangneus sine patena.

1315 (Inventory of Christchurch, Canterbury)⁴

Calix magnus aureus Regis H. terciij cum gemmis in nodo pedis.

Item calix aureus ad magnam missam in choro.

Item calix aureus minor ad missam matutinalem.

Item calix aureus ad feretrum cum viridi amaf in nodo pedis.

Item calix aureus Philippi Regis Francie.

Item calix aureus cum patena domini R. de Winchelese ponderis lx. s. Et valet lx. marcas.

1324 Un petit chaliz od la pateine le pomel dorre.⁵

1359 Item unum calicem argenti deaurati et aimellati in pede cum patena precij vij li.⁶

1399 Item un chalys ove un patyn tout d'or garnisez de pery cestassavoir S^r le pee du dit chalys xix. baleys xi. saphirs viij. diamantz viij. troches cescun contenant iiij. ples & i. diamant en my lieu xvi. autre "troches" de ples dont un troche de deux ples & xv. autres chescun de iij. ples ove flat diamantz dedeinz s^r la knop du dit chalys iiij. baleys & iiij. ples gross & s^r la patyn du dit chalys xv. baleys petitz xv. diamantz & xxx. ples un quiller d'or p^r la dit chalys ove un grand ple au man d'un acron a la fyne pois⁷

vij li
vij unc.

¹ circa 1190

² Henry de Sandwyche, bishop of London 1263-73.

³ John de Chishull, bishop of London 1273-80.

⁴ Cott. MS. Galba Eiv. 119.

⁵ Palgrave's Ancient Kalendars and Inventories iii. 134.

⁶ *ib.* iii. 238.

⁷ *ib.* iii. 314.

- 1399 Item j. chalix ove j. patyn d'arg. ennorrez & en le pee
un crucifix de *Marie & John* enaymeit & s^r le } ij lb
patyn un ymage de *la Trinite* pois ¹ } ij unc.

Post mortem Ricardi Byry Episcopi² fracta fuerunt iiij sigilla ejusdem et Sancto Cuthberto oblata ex quibus Ricardus de Wolveston Feretrarius fecit unum calicem argenteum et deauratum qui est ad Altare Sancti Johannis Baptistae in orientali parte ecclesiae: sub ejus calicis pede sculpti sunt hi duo versus subscripti:

Hic cippus insignis fit Præsulis ex tetra signis

Ri. Dunelmensis quarti, natu Byriensis.

Dominus Johannes comes Warenne³ dedit ecclesiae Dunelm. unum Calicem magni valoris de auro purissimo cum multis lapidibus preciosis insertis.

Capella Thomae Hatfield episcopi.⁴ (*inter alia*)

j calicem magnum argenteum et deauratum in cujus pede est ymago Domini crucifixi et super nodum ejusdem scuta armorum ejusdem episcopi⁵ cum iiij. leunculis argenteis.⁶

- 1396 (Will of Thomas Cranlegh, warden of New College, Oxford.)
j parvum calicem deauratum cum patena signata Agno Dei et j coopertorium pro eodem calice.⁷

- 1418 (Inventory of the Grocers' Company, London.)
j chalys of silver uer gilt be the brymmez.

- 1422 (Plate in the Royal Treasury.)
1 Chalise d'argent dorr' avec le pateyn escript "Benedicamus Patrem & Filium" pois, de Troie III lb I unc' di, pris la lb XLs. vi. li. vs.
1 autre chalise d'arg. dorrez, avec l'ymages de la Trinite, escript sur le patyn "Miserer, mei, Deus"; pois' II lb I unc' pris la lb XLs. IIII li IIIs IIII d.

- 1426 (Will of Thomas Bradford, duke of Exeter.)⁸
Lego ad eidem ecclesie (Wyndsore) meliorem calicem cum patena de argenti deaurato cum angelis thurificantibus supra pedem ejusdem.

- 1432 (Will of John Raventhorp of York, chaplain.)

¹ *ib.* iii. 333.

² Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham 1333-45.

³ *Obiit* 1347.

⁴ Thomas de Hatfield, bishop of Durham 1345-81

⁵ His arms were az. a chevron between 3 lioncels or.

⁶ Wills and Inventories, Surtees Soc. ii., 26.

⁷ Arch. Jour. xxvii., 232.

⁸ Royal Wills, 252.

Item lego Thomae Bracebrigg calicem sanctificatam cum patena et coeliari¹ eidem calici pertinente.²

- 1452 (Inventory of King's College chapel, Cambridge.)³
Unus calix deauratus cum ymagine Dei sedentis in iudicio in patena pond. xxvi unc.
Item calix de auro cum Scriptura *calicem salutaris accipiam*, pond. xix unc.
Item calix deauratus cum xii^{cim} Apostolis in patena, pond. iiii lb ix oz.
Item calix de argento et deauratus cum figura Trinitatis in superiori parte patene ac cum armis Regis fundatoris nostri in parte inferiori ejusdem patene. Etiam cum armis collegii sub pede calicis impositis necnon cum signo crucifixi in anteriori parte pedis et cum tali signo + sculpto in utroque de dono ejusdem Regis fundatoris nostri predicti, pond. xx unc. et l quarter.
- 1453 (Will and codicil of John, lord Scrope.)⁴
Item j chalis of silver and gilt playne, with j lambe graven in y^e patyn weying of Troy j lb.
- 1454 (Inventory of the Grocers' Company, London.)
j chalise of syluer & ouergilt w^t j ymage of j ffrere enamelde & grayn in y^e foote w^t y^e patene weyinge xvij. vneces.
- 1457 (Will of John Barnyngham, treasurer of York.)⁵
Item domino Willelmo Cok . . . unam calicem deauratam sed cum diversis ymaginibus in pede et scriptura in patena *Spes mea in Deo est*, pond. xiiij unc. di.
- 1467 (Will of John Sendale, canon of Ripon.)⁶
Item volo et ordino quod unus parvus calix rotundus et unum missale de Ebor. quae fuerunt domini Thomae Wyott⁷ quondam rectoris ecclesiae de Rowlay dentur et liberentur ecclesiae de Rowlay.
- 1470 [Some of the details in 1526.]
(Inventory of St. Margaret Pattens, London)⁸
Item a Chalyce of sylver & a patent cleyn gilt w^t a crucyfyx mary & john in the fote and in the paten an holy lambe.

¹ A spoon is not unfrequently mentioned in inventories as belonging to a chalice. Several are mentioned but not further described in the volumes of the Surtees Society. Instances occur at various dates. The special use of a chalice spoon is mentioned in the *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, (Surtees Society) p. 185, as follows:—"Item unum cocleare argenti deauratum ad proporciendum vinum sive a quam pro calice magni altaris" [1370.] In 1392 Nicholas de Schirburn quaintly bequeaths to St. Sampson's church in York "... unum er pyk [earpick] de argen-

to ad faciendum j cocleare ad calicem." *Test Ebor.* i. 172. Other examples need not be cited, they are fairly numerous but lack any special point of interest.

² *Test. Ebor.* ii. 28-29.

³ *Ecclesiologist*, xxi., 5.

⁴ *Test. Ebor.* ii. 189.

⁵ *ib.* ii. 203.

⁶ Ripon Chapter Acts. 229.

⁷ Thomas Wyott occurs first as rector of Elwick *ante* 1400, and after sundry exchanges he became rector of Rowlay in 1429-30.

⁸ *Arch. Jour.* xlii.

Item the best chaleys of sylver and gylte w^t a crucifixe and mary and John enameled in the same. And in the fote of it iij half mones. otherwise called Knappes. And in the pateyn of the same the holy lambe. enameled w^t a Chaleys graven under the same weying xviiij unces.

Item a Chaleys of sylver and pceit gylt and a Patene wretyn in the fote of the gifte of the Brethern of Seynt Margaret Patentis weying xxv ounces di q^{ar}tez.

1483 (Inventory of St. Christopher le Stocks, London.)

Item a Chaleys with the patent of Siluer and ou'gilde with a Crussyfix & T & S theruppon & an hande vppon the patent.

Item a Chaleys with a Crucifix and mari and john vppon the foote and the Coronacion of oure lady vppon the patent.

Item a Chaleys with a Crucifix and too hartis hedis vppon the foote and the jugement of god Sittyng vppon the patent.

Item a Chaleys off the gifte of henry walter & the said name graven upon the ffote.

1498 (Will of Anne, lady Scrope of Harling.)¹

To the prioury of Chacombe a chalis of iiij li and my husbon es name Sir Robert, and myn upon the foote for a remembrans to pray for us.

c. 1500 (Will of Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York.)²

unum magnum calicem cum patena deaurat' et scribitur super patenam *Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini* et supra pedem ejusdem *Ihesus Christus* pond. xxxj unc. iij quart' di.

Item alium calicem cum patena deaurat' et scribitur circa ciphum ejusdem *Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo* cum imagine Trinitatis super patenam pond. in toto xxiiij unc. iij quart. di.

Item alium calicem parvum calicem habentem imaginem Christi crucifixi super pedem pond. xj unc.

c. 1500 (Inventory of York Minster.)³

Unus calix preciosus cum patena de auro et lapidibus preciosis tam in pede quam in nodo cum quatuor lapidibus preciosis in patena ex dono domini Walteri Gray⁴ ponderans iij. lb xi. uncias.

Unus calix de auro cum patena de novo fact' cum ymagine in pede insculpta et enamelyd in circumferenciis ponderaus iiij lb viij uncias j quarteron.

Unus calix cum patena de auro novae formae cum armis dominae le Rosse⁵ et scriptura *Ihesu fili Dei*, etc. in patena ex dono dominae de Rosse ponderans ij. lb iij. unc. di.

Unus calix cum patena argenteus et de dearatuo ex dono domini Cardinalis Palestinæ quondam prebendary de Masham ponderans

¹ *Test. Ebor.* iv. 149.

² *ib.* iv. 138.

³ York Fabric Rolls.

⁴ Archbishop of York, 1215-55.

⁵ Probably Beatrice, wife of Thomas lord Ros, who died 1414. See her will. *Test. Ebor.* i. 375.

ij lb v unc. di. cum armis in pede et tribus le scaleppes et uno leone.
(Added in 1510) Unus calix de argento cum manu Salvatoris in patena in modum benedictionis et benedicendo.

1520-1 j calix argenteus et deauratus cum duobus frangnabs et in patena j agno.

1521 j calix cum uno crucifixo in pede et J.H.C. in patena.

1520-1 j calix cum J.H.C. in patan. et J.H.C. in pede.

1521 (Henry VIII's Jewel Book)¹

Item A chalice (gilt) with a patente gilt graven with Roosis and porte colices oon the foote waiyng xxv oz iij q^{rt} di.

Item A chalice with a patente gilt graven aboute with Calicem salutaris and oon the patente Benedicamus patrem waiyng xx oz di.

Item A chalice with a patente gilte with the Princis Armys oon the patente waiyng xvj oz di.

A.^o xiiij. Item a chalis w^t a patent gilt w^t swannys stafford knottis and carte navis pcell of the plate that was late the Ducke of Buck the Kingis rebell xxxix oz.

1526 (Will of Rich Starkey.)²

A chalice gylt w^t these words graven in the upper parte of the said chalice on the owte syde Ex dono Ricⁱ Starkey.

(Inventory of the Regalia and Gold Plate of Henry VIII.)³

Item a *chalice of golde* chasid w^t braunchis and iiij images (enamyld) w^t a patent graved w^t the *Trinite* wayinge } xxv oz q^{rt}.

Item a *chalice of golde* w^t a patent enemyld w^t the *Trynmyte* upon the patent and *Mari* and *John* wayinge } 1 oz. iii q^{trs}.

Item a *chalice of golde* enemyld grene w^t a patent havyng one the inside an image of the *Trynmyte* enemyld redde and one the other side the *Cardynall* armys weyinge } lvij oz di.

Item a chalice of golde sett w^t stone and ple wantyng one stone weying xlvj oz iij q^{trs} havyng a patent of sylver and gilte weyinge x oz and weyinge aft togidres } lvj oz iij q^{rt}'s

1529 (Accounts of Holy Trinity church, Melford, Suffolk)

A chalice, y^e gift of Mr. John Clopton, double gilt, with his arms upon y^e foot of y^e backside, 22½ oz.

¹ Assoc. Soc. Reports 1884, p. 156.

² (Lanc. and Cheshire Wills, Cheetham Soc. 20.)

³ Palgrave's Ancient Kalendars and Inventories, ii. 259.

1534 (Gild of St. Mary, Boston.)¹

The best chalice of sylu' & gylte wt a paten thereto belonginge of silu' gylte weynge xxxv vnces iij qrters.

A nother chalice wt a paten thereto belongynge of silu' & gylte for fferiall daies weynge xxiiij vnces iij quarters.

A chalice wt a paten thereto belongynge of silu' & pcell gylte wt a gylte knopp havynge vj roses weynge in the whole x vnces iij quarters.

iiij small chalices wt patens to the belongynge of silu' & pcell gylte ev'y of them a knopp gilt weynge in the whole xlvi vnces di.

1535 (Maison de Dieu, Dover.)²

iiij gylt chalyses, with ij patens and ij gylt sponys, wherof one chalyce is copier and gylt, waying xlii vnces.

1536 (Inventory of Lincoln cathedral church.)³

Imprimis a chalis of gold wt perles and dyverse p'ciousse stones in the foote and in the knotte wt a paten of the same havynge graven Cena Dni and the figure of our Lord wt the xij Apostells weying xxxij vnces.

Item one grett chalis sylver and gylte wt the paten weying lxxiiij vnces of the gyft of lord Willm Wykeh'm⁴ busshop of Wyndchestre somtyme Archedecon of lincoln havynge yn the foote the passion, the Resurrection of our lord and the salutacon of our lady, and in the patten the Coronacon of our lady havynge a rolle yn the circumference written *Memoriale domini Willelmi Wykeh'm*.

Item a chalis sylver and gylte wt one playn paten chased yn the foote wt a wrythen knope wt one gylted spone conteynynge a scripture *blessed be god*, havynge a scriptur yn the bottom *Johes Gynwell*,⁵ weying xxxij uncel and a q^{rt}.

Item a chalis chased yn the foote sylver and gylte wt a paten graven wt a lame & iiij evangelist℥ weying xxiiij uncel

Item a chalis silver & gylte wt an Image of the Crucifix yn the foote wt a patten of our Savyr syttyng upon the Rynbowe, weying

Item: one chalis sylver and gylte havynge wrytten abowte the cuppe *laudabo dnm in ecclia scor'* and on the foote *Totus mudus est ecclia* and on the paten *Enixa est puerpera* &c. of the gyft of the lord Charlis bothe busshop of Herford.⁶

Temp. Henry VIII. (Inventory of Plate given to Winchester Colledge chapel, by William of Wykeham and others.)⁷

j. calix de auro cum patena, cum signo crucis in pede, et habet ij. cruces rotundas in patena, ponderans xix. unc. et di. quart'.

¹ Peacock's Church Furniture, 191-2.

² *Arch. Cant.* vii., 275.

³ We are indebted to the Rev. E. Venables, Precentor of Lincoln, for a new transcript of these items from the original MS.

⁴ William (Longe) de Wykeham, arch-

deacon of Lincoln, 1363-67, bishop of Winchester, 1367-1404.

⁵ John Gynewell, prebendary of Lincoln 1344, archdeacon of Northampton, bishop of Lincoln, 1347-62.

⁶ Charles Bothe, prebendary of Lincoln, 1501-16, bishop of Hereford, 1516-35.

⁷ *Archæological Journal*, x, 235.

- j. calix de auro cum patena, cum ymagine Crucifixi in pede, et habet signum Crucifixi in patena, ponderans xxij. unc. et di'.
- j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, cum ymagine Crucifixi Marie et Johannis in pede, et ymagine sancte Trinitatis in patena amelata, ponderans xxvj. unc.
- j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, cum ymaginibus Crucifixi Marie et Johannis; et habet in patena ymaginem Dei sedentis super iridem, expansis manibus, amelat' et sculpt' pede grossis literis—JHS XPS—et in patena sculpt'—Miserere mei deus—ponderans xxij. unc. et di'.
- j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, habens in pede ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis, et ibidem scribitur—Johannes Bedill¹—et in patena habens vernaculum, ponderans xvij. unc.
- j. calix cum patena de argento deaurato, habens ymaginem Crucifixi Marie et Johannis in pede amelatum, cum grossis literis sculptis in pede—IHS XPS—cum passione Sancti Thome Martiris in patena ponderans. xxvj. unc. di et j. quart'.
- j. calix de argento deaurato, cum patena, habens in pede ymaginem Crucifixi cum floribus sculptis, et vernaculum in patena et—IHS—sculpt' in posteriori parte, ponderans xxj. unc.
- j. calix cum patena de argento deaurato, habens ymaginem Crucifixi in pede cum arbore ex utraque parte Crucifixi, et ymaginem Sancte Trinitatis in patena, ponderans xv. unc. et di.
- j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, habens ymaginem Crucifixi Marie et Johannis in pede amelatam, and in patena ymaginem Salvatoris sedentis super iridem, expansis manibus, amelatam, ponderans xxvij. unc.
- j. calix cum patena de argento deaurato habens ymaginem Crucifixi Marie et Johannis in pede amelatam et in patena ymaginem Salvatoris sedentis super iridem amelatam cum iij. flower de luy, ponderans xxiiij. unc.
- j. calix cum patena habens ymaginem Crucifixi sculptam in pede, et Agnus Dei sculpt' in patena, ponderans xvj. unc.
- j. calix cum patena habens ymaginem Crucifixi Marie et Johannis in pede amelatam et in patena ymaginem Sancte Trinitatis, et sculpt'—benedicamus patrem, etc.—et in dorso patene—JHS—ponderans xxiiij. unc.
- j. calix de argento deaurato cum ymagine Beate Marie cum filio. sculpt' in pede—JHU XPE fili Dei vivi—et in patena script'—dn̄s protector vite mee—ponderans xix. unc.
- j. calix cum patena de argento deaurato cum pede rotundo cum crucifixo amelat' Ws. White, cum ymagine Dei Sedentis super iridem Blew, ponderans xxvj. unc.
- j. calix cum patena deaurat' cum rotundo pede, habens script'—JHS. XPS.—et in patena script'—benedicamus patrem et filium—ponderans xvij. unc.

20 Nov, 30 Hen. VIII. (Inventory of Westminster abbey church.)
The best Chales with a Patent of sylver and gylt the Patent haveying the ymage of the Father in the myddst enamyled and

¹ Brass dated 1498 in Winchester College chapel. Mayor in 1496.

over the ffoot of the same chales the ymages of y^e Crucifix Marye and John with thes ij letters "N" and "L" ¹ crownyd and enamyld lxxij unces.

The second chales with a patent of sylver and gylt with the fygure of Cryst syttyng in the Dowme in the myddyst of the patent with thys scripture about the same Ego solus ab eterno creo cuncta liij unces

The thyrd chales with the patent of sylver and gylt the ffoot and all benethe the boll (bowl) of the same chales set with stockwork and garnysshed with perles and stonys lackyng xi stonys with a pycture of the Father gravyd in the myddyst of the patent with thys scripture Fit caro per verbum de pane manens caro verbum xxxix unces.

The iiijth chales with the patent of sylver and gylt perteynyng to Seynt Blase altar the foote of the same chales beyng round and haveyng the ymage of Chryst enamyld on the same with the ymage of the Dowme in the myddst of the patent enamyld with N and L crownyd at the foot of the same dowme xxij unces.

The vth chales with the patent of sylver and gylte with the vernacle in the myddyst of the patent and the Crucifix one the ffoote belongyng to *Seynt Andrew Chappell*, ix unces.

The vjth chales with patent of sylver and gylt with the Trinitie enamyld in the myddyst of the patent and Jhus gravyn one the bakysde of the patent with thys scripture gravyn about the boll of y^e chalys Calicem Salutaris accipiam et nomen Dni invocabo and on the ffoote Jhus Xpus gravyn and the crucifix enamyld belongyng to *Seynt Myghells Chappell* and in the custody of dan George Spryngwell xxxij unces di.

The vijth chales with patent of sylver and gylt with the Dowme enamyld in the myddyst of the patent and the Crucifixe enamyld one the fote of the chales belongyng to Seynt Nycholas Altar xvij unces di.

The viijth chales with patent of sylver parcell gylt with an ymage of the crucefix gravyn on the ffoot and a vernacles hed in the myddes of the patent with a pece of lead in the soket belongyng to the chapell of Seynt John thevaungelist, in the custody of S^r John Smyth ix unces.

ij Patentes for oblacyons of sylver and gylt with Jhus crowned in the myddes of eyther of the patentes xij unces.

A chalice of sylver parcell gilte with the picture of Seynt Edward garnysshed in the fote.

A chales of parcell gylt with paten with a C and S in the botome which is charged in the vestry.

1543 (Inventory of York Minster.)²

One chalis ungilt w^t the image of our Lady in the fote & upon the payten one crosse

unus calix non deauratus cum cruce in pede.

1547 (Contents of Henry VIII's Jewel House.)³

¹ (For Nicholas Litlington, abbot, 1362-1386.)

² York Fabric Rolls.

³ MS. *penes* Soc. Antiq. London.

Item one Chalice of golde with a paten the foote and shanke of this chalice garnished with xij troches of perles three perles in euerie troche poiz xxxviij oz di.

Item a Chalice with a paten gilte with the princes Armes uppon the patten poiz xx oz quart'.

Item a Chalice Siluer and double gilt garnished w^t xij course stones or glasses and xxiiij garnishing perles poiz lj oz di.

Item a playne Chalice with a paten gilte weying xlj oz.

Item another Chalice with a paten gilte and the trynnye thereupon of P and A weying xxj oz iij q^{rt}'.

Item a Chalice gilte with a Crucifix uppon the foote and Mary and John blewe enameled with a paten to the same late the Cardynalles, weying xxxiij oz iij q^{rt}'.

Item a Chalice gilte the foote thereof six squared enameled blewe and thereupon antique chased with a paten to the same having in the myddes thereof Jhus aboute the same a wrethe weying xliij oz.

Item a Chalice gilt the foote thereof being rounde and thereupon a crucefix Mary and John and dyuers Images with a paten to the same having in the myddes thereof the father and the foure Evangelistes poiz xxxiij oz di.

Item one Chalice gilte with a paten having a scripture graven thereabouts being *Da pacem domine* &c. and the chalice having graven thereabouts this Scripture *Calicem Salvator* &c. the foote of the Chalice made like a roose poiz xxxj oz di.

Item a Chalice gilte with a paten having a Scripture aboute it *Ante indicium para Justiciam* the foote six squared and thereuppon our Lady and fyve other Images poiz lvij oz.

Item one Chalice gilte with a paten having thereupon *Benedicam^o patrem* &c. and upon the foote of the Chalice *Auxilium meum a dno* and a plate thereuppon is a goates head poiz xxix oz di.

Item one gilte Chalice with a paten to the same having the father and the iiij Evaungelistes in plates enameled in the foote of the chalice our lorde crucified on a sylv^r plate and a round birrall in the topp of the shanke poiz xxvij oz.

Item one Chalice gilte with a paten having in the myddes of the paten a vernacle hedd, the foote of this chalice [six] squared with this Scripture *Adoramus te xpe Jhu* poiz xvij oz.

Item a Chalice gilte with a paten to the same having a Lambe in the paten the foote six squared poiz xxij oz di.

Item another Chalice gilte with a paten having in the myddes of the paten the Trynnye the foote six squared having in one of the squares a Crucefix of Mary and John poiz xxj oz iij q^{rt}'.

Item one gilte Chalice with R and B uppon the knoppes in blewe with a paten having a pellycane and wheate eares in his foote weying togethers xxv oz quart'.

Item another Chalice gilte the foote pounced with Aungelles and leaves with a paten thereto with a hand and twoo Scallop shells in the myddes and sondrie wordes graven weying xxiiij oz qrt'.

Item another Chalice of Silver gilte with a paten having Christe uppon the crosse poiz xxxv oz di.

Item one faier Chalice curiously wrought and garnished in

sondrie places with verey mean counterfett stones with a paten weying togethers xxx oz di.

Item a Chalice of Christall garnished w^t Silver gilte and a paten of Silver and gilte poiz xj oz i quart^r.

Item a Challice of silver gilte with a patente in a case of blacke leather.

1552 (Inventory of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.)¹

Item a greate Chalice silv^r and gilte the foote rownde w^t leaves and braunches graven. The paten having an hand blessinge, a spone in the chalice, and w^t a knoppe of Cristall at thende of the spone xxij unc di.

Item a Chalice silv^r and gilte the foote vj square with a Crucifix Marie and Johⁿ in the foote, and Jh^us Cristus graven allsoe in the foote, the paten havinge thymage of the Trinitie, and this scripture graven aboughte the paten: Benedicam⁹ patre et filiū &c. xxx unc. di.

Item a Chalice plaine w^t a rownde foote silv^r and gilte thymage of the Crucifix graven in the foote of the same and a hande blessinge w^t a Crosse upon the paten. xx^{ti} unc. iij q^{ar}t^r.

Item a faire antique Chalice of Silv^r and gilte w^t a rownde foote and w^t miche curiouse workmanshipp and flowres, the paten havinge graven upon it this w^rde Jh^us enameled. xxxij^{ti} unc. di.

Item a Chalice vsedd daily for the Coimnyon and kepte in the vtter vesterwie, silv^r and all gilte graven bothe aboughte the cuppe and apon the paten, Calicem Salutaris accipia et nomen domini invocabo xxvij^{ti} unc

1552 (Inventory of St. Matthew's Ipswich.)²

One payer of Challys of Silver and parcell gylte w^t a paten waying xij ounces and di q^{ar}tr^r.

1552 (Inventory of St. Mary Elsings, Ipswich.)

One payer of Challys of sylver and all Gylte waying xiiij ounces di.

1552 (Inventory of Colleshill church, Berks.)

One chalice of siluer percell gilte.

Another chalice whereof the paten & the upper parte is siluer percell gilte and the Bottom Copper.

1557 (Inventory of Lincoln cathedral church.)

Item a chalice sylver and gylte haveyng abowte the cuppe *Calicem salutaris accipiam* and on the foote *Ih^us xrus Ih^us xrus amen* Lackyng ij knoppys on the foote, And on the patene *Benedicamus prem et filium cum scō spu*. Ex dono Johis Longlond³ olim Epⁱ Lincoln', belongyng to his chapell weyng xxiiij unc[℥].

Item, a nother chalice sylver parcell gylte haveyng in the fote a crosse gylted, and on the patene a face gylted in the mydd[℥] there-of weyng vj unc[℥].

¹ Ecclesiologist xvii., 198.

² East Anglian N.S. I. 43. Notice that "payer of challys" only means one vessel.

³ John Longland, prebendary of Lincoln, 1514-21, dean of Sarum 1517-21, bishop of Lincoln, 1521-47.