

CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

The following is a first instalment of an Inventory of the Church Plate in Suffolk, which we hope in time to complete, similar work having already been done for other counties. We have included *all* plate, whether old or new, since it is better to have the Inventory complete. When finished the return will be of interest and value.

When the Holy Communion was first instituted, the "Communion Plate" used would naturally be the ordinary dish "*δίσκος*," patina, while the Chalice would be the ordinary "*ποτηριον*," calix, of Jewish use. Just at first the "Lord's Supper" was merely part of the Agape, or ordinary meal of the Christian disciples, but certainly, within the Apostolic period, the two were dissociated, and the "Holy Communion" became, as it is now, a "service," rather than a meal. How far this was due to certain difficulties in the Corinthian Church it is not proper here to discuss, but reference may be made to Archbishop Benson, "Christ and his times." (p. 121.) Still, although the Holy Communion became a "service," there is no evidence that the vessels used were other than the "*δίσκος*" and "*ποτηριον*" of ordinary use; and when Christianity became stronger, though vessels were probably set apart for sacred use, there is no evidence that they differed from secular cups of the period, in shape, decoration, or material. In *shape* the "calix" was much the same as the chalice is now, except that it had two handles; the wide, shallow bowl, and the foot may still be seen on decorations of the time. (See Dictionary of Antiquities on "Chalice.") As regards *material*, wood was used, but was considered objectionable, for it absorbed some of the consecrated wine; horn was a substance containing blood; and glass, which survived to the seventh or eighth centuries, was liable to be broken; so that by the process of the "survival of the fittest" our modern rule of "pewter," if not some more precious material, was very early adopted.

Unfortunately there are very few passages in the

early Christian writers which are of any assistance on this subject, but Tertullian speaks of "pastor quem in calice depingis," "the Good Shepherd, whom you paint (represent) on your chalice." There are, however, some illustrations of chalices in ancient breviaries, one of the best being now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. To come then to our own country and more certain times, the earliest known chalices in existence are those which have been found in the coffins of bishops, or priests, when they have been uncovered during excavations. It was formerly the custom, when burying beloved pastors, to place a chalice and paten in their hands, as emblems of their office. Such chalices have been found at York, Lincoln, Salisbury, &c., one at Chichester, now in the Museum there, having been probably the private chalice of Bishop Godefridus, who died in 1088. It is of pewter, and has its paten. (See also J. E. Nightingale's "Church Plate of Wilts" for other instances.) It may here be mentioned that the council of Rheims in 847, and Stephen Langton in 1206, laid down our modern rule, which, as we have seen, had already been widely adopted, that all plate was to be of pewter, if not of some purer metal.

It is believed that nearly all the private plate of the great English families disappeared during the Wars of the Roses, being melted down into money, hardly any of it remains now, nor, except these coffin chalices, is there probably any plate in existence earlier than about 1450, and from that time till the Reformation only some 23 chalices, and about 100 patens are known to exist in the kingdom. There was, however, plenty in about the year 1540, as is proved by the inventories of church goods still remaining, some of which have been published in this Society's Transactions. (Vol. VII., p. 323.) King Henry VIII.'s great covetousness of the immense property of the Church, was undoubtedly one cause of the Reformation; and in addition to the chalices and patens, the pyx, censer, chrismatory, pax, and book clasps, would all be of silver, and sometimes of great weight. Nearly all these disappeared at the Reformation; first came the dissolution

of the monasteries and the spoliation of their property, then came an order dated 16 January, 1553, "that all plate not absolutely needed for each parish should be seized," of such as remained an order was made early in Queen Elizabeth's reign that all "profane chalices" should be altered into "decent communion cups." The text of this order no longer remains, but the fact is proved by the extensive existence of Elizabethan Plate, nearly all dated 1562 to 1572.

(See Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's Transactions, Vol. ix., p. 74-75, by Rev. C. R. Manning.)

"The Church Plate in Suffolk" then will be found to consist of a few rare instances of pre-Reformation plate, which have survived from some local favouring cause; the Elizabethan "Cup" generally may be found, and this very often has its paten-cover; together with more modern plate of all dates; these have been purchased or given for various reasons, when the earlier plate has been stolen, lost, broken, exchanged, or when new plate having been provided, the old was sold. The present plate in several parishes is occasionally found to be the second-hand plate from some other parish. All such instances will be noticed in the course of the Inventory. Where parishes still possess their old Elizabethan plate, it will be observed that it is frequently not hall marked at all, or at most has but one mark, such as the sexfoil, the four hearts, or broad arrows in cross. If these are merely earlier "chalices" re-hammered into "communion cups" no fresh assay, and therefore hall-marking would be necessary, so that the silversmith merely put his private mark upon his work.

It is hoped that the "Inventory of Church Plate in Suffolk" will bring about at least one good result, namely, the prevention of the illegal disposal of existing plate, except perhaps in a few instances when it is obviously required, and then only after the sanction of the Arch-deacon, or other authority has been obtained.

DEANERY OF HOXNE.

ATHELINGTON. S. PETER

The Communion Plate of this Parish consists of a Cup, two Patens, and a Flagon.

CUP: 9 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter with straight sides. The Hall Marks upon it are, the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter courthand l for 1706; and s l the mark of Gabriel Sleath, the maker.

There are two PATENS weighing 11 oz. 15 dwt., and 7 oz. $12\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. respectively, bearing the same Hall Marks as the Cup, the smaller is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, 10 inches high, with these marks:— the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter courthand N for 1708; and maker's mark R. A. for Andrew Raven. (See Cripps.) On the front is D.H. ob. Dec 19 1707, beneath the initials, a skull; on the base "*Allington*," 32 oz. 15 dwt.

BADINGHAM. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: Elizabethan, without Hall Marks, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; round the centre there is the usual band of chequers pattern.

On the PATEN cover, "BADDYNGHAM. 1568."

FLAGON and ALMS DISH plain electroplate.

BEDFIELD. S. NICHOLAS.

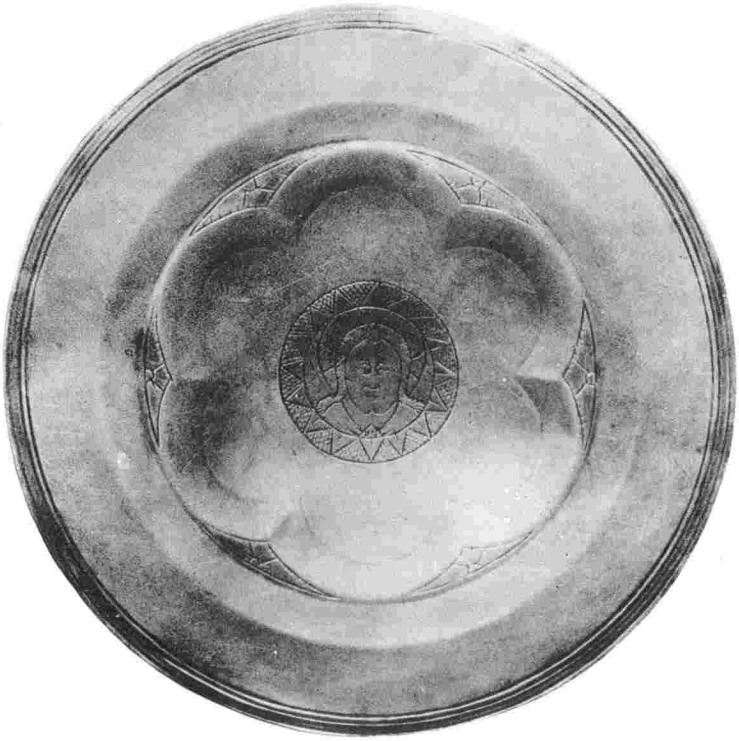
The old Plate here is said to have been stolen.

There is now only a CUP $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and a PATEN 8 inches in diameter, of electro plate.

BEDINGFIELD. S. MARY.

This Parish is one of the few in Suffolk still possessing any pre-Reformation Plate. CUP: Elizabethan $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the only Hall Mark being G within a shaped shield.

PATEN: $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. It has the usual sexfoil depression of mediæval plate, and bears traces of gilding. In the centre is the Vernicle (the head of Christ within rays.) The bust has straight hair falling on the shoulders. Beard forked. Shoulders in mantle; the



BEDINGFIELD.

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upper half of a diamond Morse shown in front; cruciform nimbus to head with short straight lines of glory enclosed in an Ellipse, all within a circle of sixteen short split rays. Spandrels have a rayed leaf, and the rim a molded edge. Date, circa 1520. (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XLIII., 378.) There is also a pewter FLAGON.

BRUNDISH. S. LAWRENCE.

CUP: two handled, probably an old Christening or presentation cup, given for the purpose. The Hall Marks are the lion's head erased; Britannia; the date letter E for 1700; and maker's initials M, with a second letter probably I.

PATENS: (1) is cover to the *old* Chalice, apparently a pre-Reformation Paten, but slightly altered. There are no Marks or inscription. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter without foot. (2) is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter with foot. Marks: the leopard's head crowned; lion passant; black letter G for 1678; and a maker's mark, somewhat in the form of an F.

DENHAM. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: good Elizabethan, of Norwich make. On the side are the letters ^D_{I P.} for Denham S. John's Parish. Marks: the Norwich Castle and lion; E for 1569; and the maker's mark, an acorn in shield.

PATEN cover; plain without marks. There is a Paten and Flagon of electro plate, presented by the Lady Bateman, 1890, and a second Flagon of Pewter.

DENNINGTON. S. MARY.

This Parish possesses its Elizabethan CUP, with the usual band. There are no marks, inscription, nor cover; height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. There is also a large goblet shaped cup, given by the wife of a former Rector. The Hall Marks are: the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; G for 1763; and the initials E G in a lozenge shield, the mark of Elizabeth Godfrey, the maker. On its side "*A. M. ALSTON Rectoris Uxor, dono dedit 1869.*"

PATEN: Marks the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant, G for 1756; and N partly defaced, possibly A N linked, the mark of Anthony Nelme, the maker. Inscribed "*Robertus Buxton hujus Ecclesie Rector D.D. 1756.*" ALMS DISH, silver hammered, no marks, probably an old Paten.

FLAGON: large, thus marked: leopard's head; the lion passant; S for 1813; and King George III. head. "*E. C. Alston Rector, dono dedit 1869.*" There is also the old pewter Flagon.

FRESSINGFIELD. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

The present Plate consists of a CUP, on its side I.H.S. within rays, marked with leopard's head; lion passant; ☞ for 1844, and maker's mark J. A. & G. A.

A large PATEN and FLAGON have the same marks, except that the Flagon is dated K. 1845. The above vessel believed to have been the gift of William Pryse Bunn, who died January 24, 1883, aged 85 years. Two ALMS DISHES and a large Cup bear the following Hall Marks: the leopard's head; lion passant; queen's head; Ⓒ for 1838; maker B. S.

The Alms Dishes and Cup were obtained after the old Plate had been stolen, as appears by the following notes in the Register:—"June 29, 1716. An account of the Communion Plate belonging to the Parish of fressingfield. One silver fflagon weighing two pound and a halfe avoirdupois, with the inscription on the side in great letters "*Deo Servatori Sacrum*" and below that in smaller letters "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield Diocesis Norvic.*"

Item, one chalice with a cover, weighing 21 ounces with this inscription. (See above.)

Item, one plate for y^e alms weighing 20 ounces with the inscription on the brim "*Deo Salvatori Sacrum*" and below "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield, Diocesis Norvic.*"

Item, one plate for y^e bread, weighing 15 ounces of the same avoirdupois weight with this inscription in the middle, "*Deo Servatori Sacrum,*" and below "*ad usum ecclesie de fressingfield. Diocesis Norvic.*"

Note to the above by Rev. Thos. Allsopp: "The above mentioned articles of plate were stolen in the month of December, 1834, and partly replaced in November, 1838, by Mr. James Clutten, of the foeffees fund, viz.: a silver cup, 19 oz. 3 dwt.

at 9 ^s 6 ^d an oz.	-	£9	1	11
one 10 inch plate 19 oz. 9 dwt.	-	9	4	9
one 9 inch plate 15 oz. 2 dwt.	-	7	3	5
		<hr/>		
		25	10	1

T. A. Vicar, January 8, 1839."

HORHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: plain Elizabethan without band. Its Paten cover is marked G in shaped shield only.

A modern service of plate of good pre-Reformation shape was given in 1867, by relatives of the Rector, Edward Hanbury Frere. The Cup and Paten have these marks;—leopard's head; lion passant; m for 1867; queen's head; maker's initials S. S.


Inscription on the Cup is; "*Calicem Salutaris accipiam et in nomine Domini invocabo.*"

On the PATEN, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis.*

FLAGON: electro plate of ewer form. Inscription thereon
 “*Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus.*”

HOXNE. SS. PETER AND PAUL.

The CUP and FLAGON have no inscription. Two PATENS are each inscribed:—“*Parish of Hoxne Suffolk 1791.*” Each of these four pieces are marked the leopard’s head crowned; the lion passant; p for 1790; maker S G. E W.

A second CUP has the leopard’s head; the lion passant; queen’s head;  for 1843; maker ^{C T F.}
G F.

KENTON. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan with the usual band, $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches high; only mark the G in a shaped shield. There are two PATENS measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 6 inches respectively, which are not silver. A FLAGON ewer shaped has the leopard’s head; lion passant; q for 1871; queen’s head; and I. F. maker. The marks are repeated on the lid. The old pewter Flagon also remains.

LAXFIELD. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, with cover. There is the usual band on the cup of chequer pattern. On the Paten cover 1567.

PATEN: diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inscribed “*Deo Salvatori Sacrum.*” “*Ad usum Ecclesie de Laxfield in Diocesis. Norwic.*” There are no proper Hall Marks, but C M four times as at Stradbroke. The date is 1680 to 1700.

FLAGON: $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; it bears arms on a lozenge shaped shield, three greyhounds heads erased, two and one, and this inscription “*Ecclesie de Laxfield Suff. 1724.*” The marks are the lion’s head erased; Britannia; I for 1724; and A and N combined for Anthony Nelme, see Cripps under date 1700.

MENDHAM. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: good Elizabethan, no cover nor marks. The usual band encloses M. An inscription added later is *Mendham Communion Plate.* The PATEN is very much damaged, it is of unusual shape with a small centre and wide brim. The Hall Marks are obliterated. Inscribed “*The gift of Bridget Freston. B F 1666.*” There are two FLAGONS of tankard shape with the Britannia; lion’s head erased; court hand p for 1710; and the mark of Robert Timbrell, as in Cripps, p. 337.

METFIELD. S. JOHN BAPTIST.

CUP: small Elizabethan with the usual band, marked with the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; i for 1566; maker the letter V within a square, partly defaced.

The PATEN cover has no Hall Marks, but is inscribed METFIELD 1593.

FLAGON of Pewter, without marks or inscription. There is also a pewter ALMS DISH.

SAXTED. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, with the usual band and straight sides. It is small without Hall Marks. The PATEN cover has no foot, marks, nor inscription. There is a PATEN, ALMS DISH, and FLAGON of electro plate without inscription, each good of its kind.

SOHAM, MONK. S. PETER.

CUP: Elizabethan, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 6 inches high, with the usual band; and G in a shaped shield only. On the Paten cover there is M. S. only (for Monk Soham). There are two PATENS, on each, "*The gift of the Revd. Francis Capper, in the fiftieth year of his being Rector of this Parish, Monk Soham 1809.*" I. H. S. in rays. Marks the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; the king's head; N for 1808; and W. B. F. Capper was Rector of Monk Soham and Earl Soham conjointly till 1818 when he died. There are two FLAGONS plated, 9 inches high, of tankard shape. On the side, is, "*Monk Soham 1815;*" and below "*Monk Soham.*" Scratched on the base is "*Bates Maker 174 Oxford St.*"

SOUTHOLT. S. MARGARET.

CUP: two-handled, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, obtained second hand, with this inscription: "*Parish of Southolt MDCCCXXVIII. Revd. E. Barlee, Rector, E. Cracknell, C. Warden.*" The marks are the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; the King's head; G for 1802; and T and a second letter illegible, maker's initials. The Rev. E. Barlee died 1753. The PATEN is also second hand with the same inscription, except that the date is MDCCCXXVII. The marks are lion's head erased; Britannia; court hand a for 1696; and Benjamin Pyne's mark. The FLAGON is of glass with a silver top, inscribed FF to S. Margaret's Chapel, Southolt, 1881. The marks are the leopard's head; the lion passant; Queen's head; small black letter s for 1873. The ALMS DISH is a pewter bowl.

STRADBROKE. ALL SAINTS.

The CUP and PATEN cover are Elizabethan with the usual band, the only mark being the four hearts in cross, there is no inscription. The approximate date is 1567. A PATEN, apparently

silver, has only one mark I F in an oblong. A second PATEN has C M four times, but no other mark. The FLAGON is large, and has the leopard's head; lion passant; a for 1696; the maker's mark being a mullet, a shell, and two dots. On each of these last three pieces is this inscription: "DEO SALVATORI SACRUM, *Ad usum Ecclesie de Stradbroke in Diocesi Norwic.*" Compare Fressingfield and Laxfield. An Electro plate, Cup, and Credence paten was given in addition in 1868; they bear this inscription: *Given by Georgiana Matilda Ryle, for the use of Stradbroke Parish Church, June 14, 1868.* Sacred monogram in nimbus. [G. M. Ryle is the eldest daughter of the Bishop of Liverpool formerly Vicar of this parish.]

SYLEHAM. S. MARY.

CUP: Small Elizabethan, marked with sexfoil only, below the band is "SILEM." The PATEN cover bears the date 1605, but is apparently forty years older. A PATEN and an ALMS DISH are electro.

TANNINGTON. S. ETHELBERT.

Here there is no old Plate. A CUP, two PATENS, and a FLAGON of electro plate were presented by Rev. J. A. Fletcher when Vicar. The Flagon only bears this inscription: "*Presented by the Rev. S. Barker, A.M.*" He died Feb. 5, 1836, æt. 58.

WEYBREAD. S. ANDREW.

Here the Plate is all of good modern work. The CUP and PATEN are each marked with the leopard's head; lion passant; Queen's head; date letter i for 1864; maker E B and J B. Thus inscribed, *Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata Mundi da nobis tuam pacem.* On the CUP there is this inscription: "*Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomine Domini invocabo.*" Modelled on the Wylde Chalice type as in Cripps, p. 167. It is said that the old Cup being damaged, was sent to be repaired, but was sold by mistake. FLAGON: of ewer form with the same marks, except that the date letter is h for 1863. Thus engraved: *Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus.* The ALMS DISH is very fine, of pewter gilt, apparently fifteenth century work; the design in the centre is the two spies carrying the bunch of grapes.

WILBY. S. MARY.

CUP: Elizabethan, of Norwich shape, 6½ inches high, bearing G in a shaped shield only. The PATEN cover has WILBIE IN SVFFOLK. Another Paten has a crowned W only, inscribed *Deo et Ecclesie de Wilby,* on the base 7 oz. ½ dwt. The ALMS DISH is small, 4½ inches in diameter.

It bears the leopard's head crowned; the lion passant; P for 1730, and D W, also these arms: "*Party per pale az. and gu., a chevron between three bucks trippant, or.* for Green of Wilby; and inscription on the under side, *ex dono Thos Green Esq for ye use of collectiny ye offerings at ye Sacrament of ye Parish Church of Wilby in ye County of Suffolk.* Thomas Green was buried April 8, 1638. FLAGON: 11 inches high; marked with the leopard's head crowned; lion passant; D W over a mullet; and court hand a for 1638; also these arms on a lozenge: *or. a lion passant between three crosses formée,* and this inscription, *Lucia Bayles Virgo Thomæ Bayles filia summæ Ecclesie Wilby me dedicavit ara.* Miss Lucie Bayles ye daughter of Tho: Bayles Esquire was buried August 11, 1638.

WINGFIELD. S. ANDREW.

The CUP and PATEN cover are Elizabethan, without marks. FLAGON plated, and inscribed "Wingfield Parish, Suffolk, 1789." There is also a plated PATEN or ALMS DISH bearing the sacred monogram.

WITHERSDALE. S. MARY MAGDALENE.

The CUP and PATEN are enclosed in a leather case, and are inscribed "DEO SALVATORI SACRUM. *Eccles. de Withersdale in agro Suffolk.* The marks are the leopard's head crowned; lion passant; £ for 1680, (This is plain on the Paten only); maker L S crowned as at Leeds, in Kent. The ALMS DISH has the same inscription, but no marks, not being silver.

Note on the inscription, "Deo Servatori Sacrum." This inscription is found on Archbishop Sancroft's private Communion Plate, now at Starston, Norfolk. Cup dated 1567, Paten dated 1691. On all the present Lambeth Palace plate, of which some was given by Archbishop Sancroft, in the form Deo Servatori, or Deo Servatori S. On the old Fressingfield plate, also at Stradbroke, Laxfield, and Withersdale in the later form, Deo Salvatori Sacrum. The original of all these is no doubt the present Starston Cup, from which the inscription was copied on the other plate, and is due to Archbishop Sancroft.

See Newbery House Magazine, Vol. iv., 4, p. 408.

WORLINGWORTH. S. MARY.

CUP: Elizabethan, height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches, mark a cinquefoil only, shape somewhat of the wine glass form. Cripps, p. 170. The PATEN has the lion's head erased; Britannia; court hand d for 1699; and P E Robert Peake's mark, inscribed "*Worlingworth in Suffolk 1705.*" On the FLAGON is "*The Gift of William Godbold to the Parish of Worlingworth 1720.*" The marks are the lion's head erased; Britannia; E for 1720; and F A John Fawdery's mark. The ALMS DISH is silver, but the marks are no longer legible.



ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT'S PRIVATE COMMUNION PLATE.

CHURCH PLATE IN SUFFOLK.

DEANERY OF HORINGSHEATH.

The Church Plate of the Horningsheath or Horringer Deanery possesses several points of special interest, but there appear to be no examples of pre-Reformation date.

The earliest examples are the Communion Cup at Horringer dated 1567-8, and that at Bradfield Combust dated 1570-1. The dimensions are nearly alike, the depth in each being 4 inches, and the diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; both Cups have an engraved band with a flowing ornament round the body, and molded knops on the stems.

The Cup at Horringer has a nearly straight side, while that at Bradfield Combust is more bell-shaped. Communion Cups of this date are frequently found in East Anglia. It points to the time when Archbishops Parker and Grindal were ordering that "Chalices be altered to decent Cups," and Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, of which diocese this deanery then formed part, strictly charged that the change should be carried out.

There are four examples in the Deanery of small Communion Cups without Hall, or date marks: viz., at Rede, Stanningfield, Brockley, and the smaller Cup at Hawstead. The only mark upon these Cups is a fleur de lis stamp, just below the lip, and an ornamental foliated scroll of Elizabethan pattern as a band round the body. In the absence of Hall and date marks, one cannot assign these Cups to particular years, but it seems probable, looking to the ornamentation, that they may be referred to about the year 1566. Further reference to these Cups will be made in the report for the Thingoe Deanery.

Similar Communion Cups are found at Badwell, Beyton, Hessett, Hunston, Rattlesden, and Onehouse.

Next in order of date come the Communion Cups of Great Whelnetham (a Norwich Cup?) 1658, Bradfield S. Clare and Hargrave both dated 1663, and the Chalice and Paten at Hawstead 1675.

The marks upon the Great Whelnetham Cup are not very clear, but appear to be an orb surmounted by a cross, a Norwich mark. It has no ornamentation, but the arms of Gipps, engraved on the bowl. It was given to the parish in 1682 by John Gipps, who purchased an estate there in 1660. His son, Sir Richard Gipps, Knight, was master of the revels to King Charles II. On his death the estate was sold, but the family is still represented by Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Gipps, K.C.B. The vessels of this parish are especially fine. The Flagon is a good and heavy example of Britannia marked plate, 1717.

The Hawstead Communion Cup and Paten were given to the parish by John Harris, who was rector from 1672 to 1689. Of the same period, 1675, is the jug-shaped Flagon of Horringer parish. The only examples we have of "a fayre and comely Communion Cup of siluer, and a couer of siluer for the same, which may serue also for the ministration of the communion bread," are the Communion Cup and Paten at Chevington, the dates of which, though uncertain, may possibly be of the year 1595. The Cup at Horringer has been alluded to above. The Paten, 1699, is peculiar. It measures in diameter $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and it has a hollow stem, which expands so as to form a foot. This Paten was presented to the parish by Margarett Blagg, daughter of Ambrosius Blagg, who held an estate at Little Horringer. The Flagon, 1675, was the gift of Judethe, the wife of Thomas Covel: she also was a daughter of Ambrosius Blagg, and half sister to Margarett Blagg. These two ladies were aunts of the witty and saintly Mrs. Godolphin, maid of honour to Queen Catherine of Braganza, whose memoir was written by Evelyn. The inscription on the Flagon states that it was given by Judethe in 1664, on the day of her marriage, but the date mark on the vessel is for the year 1675. The

Alms Dish was the gift of John Walker "Schoollmaster," who was buried at Horringer in the year 1677, but the Alms Dish bears the date mark for 1699, a discrepancy which the "Schoollmaster's" executor could only explain.

From Horringer we pass naturally to Ickworth, where a question of some interest presents itself. All the vessels are silver gilt, and three out of the four have the Royal Arms of George II. engraved upon them. The Paten is of French make in a pre-Revolution year. The Alms Dish dates 1758-9, and the Communion Cup 1810. As these vessels bear the arms of George II., it seems probable that they formerly were a part of the plate of George William, Earl of Bristol, who was Ambassador at the Court of Madrid from 1758 to 1761. There is, however, a difficulty arising out of the date of the Cup, which is date-marked for 1810. Mr. St. John Hope, to whom a drawing was submitted, has suggested that the bowl of the Cup looks like an Elizabethan one c. 1570; the present base with the 1810-11 marks is clearly not original. Mr. George Hervey, who has taken great interest in this question, writes that on careful examination he believes this to have been the case. Probably all the vessels were regilt in 1810, making it not easy to detect the new work. The Marquis of Bristol thinks that he has heard that the church plate was presented to the parish by his grandfather. The Ickworth family silver gilt plate is all marked with the Royal Arms of George II.

The most interesting service of Church Plate in the Deanery is that of the parish of Rushbrooke, which was given by the Earl of St. Albans of Rushbrooke, better known as Henry Jermyn, Chamberlain to the Dowager Queen Henrietta Maria, to whom he is said to have been married. All the vessels are silver gilt of old French manufacture. Mr. Cripps, to whom the marks have been submitted, pronounces them to be of Paris make, and dated 1661-2. These vessels are interesting on account of their rarity, few examples having outlived the Revolution. There are two standing Cups 11 inches in height, with

conical bowls $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and 4 inches in diameter. The stem is embossed, the foot spreading with a rim of pierced open work.

The two Patens are quite plain and shallow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a broad flat rim. The Flagon is a large vessel $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, somewhat tapering, weighing $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. It has no ornament, except the arms of Jermyn, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, which also appears on the other vessels.

EDWARD M. DEWING, ASSISTED BY REV. H. J. KILNER.

DEANERY OF HORINGSHEATH.

BRADFIELD COMBUST. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: Elizabethan, bell shaped, having stem with round knob in middle. Height $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of bowl $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth 4 inches. Scroll pattern in circular band. Rim of foot embossed. Ornament of small circles in hollow of moldings under cup and above foot. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark I.H. in square stamp; lion passant; small black letter n within a shield for 1570-1.

PATENS: (1) silver; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; rim $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R.C. surmounted by crown, C indistinct; Roman small n for 1748-9; lion passant. In plain letters of later date on bottom: *Bradfield Com: Bust.*

(2). Apparently silver, but no marks. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; with narrow rim molded and foot. Looks like work of nineteenth century.

FLAGON with handle and hinged top, heavy. Height 9 inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; ditto foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Pewter plated with silver. The plating must have been rather recent, showing no signs of usage.*

ALMS DISH, brass, modern, on rim: "*He that soweth little shall reap little.*"

* See Bradfield S. Clare.

BRADFIELD. S. CLARE.

CUP: no ornament, but on stem just below the bowl a narrow molded ring. Height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth 3 inches; width 3 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; lion passant; maker's mark G.V. in bold Roman capitals; date mark indistinct; S black letter capital in shield for 1663-4, or H for 1665-6. Inscription; "*The Communion Cupp of Bradfield St. Clare in Suffolke Anno Dom 1668.*"

PATEN: plated with foot, quite modern, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with narrow rim. FLAGON: pewter, silver plated handle and cover. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at top 3 inches. This Flagon, with that of Bradfield Combust, was silver plated about twenty years ago. PATEN: pewter, plate shape, not now used. Not long ago there was a pair of these plates, one being used as a Paten, the other as an Alms Dish, but when the Church was being restored, the workmen used one of these pewters to cook upon and melted it. On the underside of this plate are two large stamps, representing two columns surmounted by a ball, between something resembling the foliage of a tree, and supporting a kind of frieze. Also four stamps indistinct except the maker's mark T F; also these letters engraved B St C for Bradfield St. Clare.

BRADFIELD. S. GEORGE.

Cup, Patens, Flagon, Alms Dish, all of silver, except one small Paten which is electro plated.

CUP: plain shaped, straight sides, has no cover, height 8 inches; diameter at top $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl 4 inches. Ornament on side small maltese cross, underneath I.H.S., below three nails, all surrounded by flames turned inwards. Hall Marks: leopard's head crowned; black letter capital H for 1661-2, lion passant.

PATENS: (1) has a foot, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; diameter 7 inches. Ornament same as on Cup, with flames turned outwards. Marks: R at bottom of foot; on rim, leopard's head crowned R.; S for 1686-7; lion passant. (2) Paten electro, no foot, diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Gilt maltese cross on bottom. Both Patens act as a cover to Chalice. FLAGON: tankard shaped. Height 11 inches; diameter at top $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; at bottom 7 inches; depth inside 8 inches. On the lid a spirited scratching of S. George fighting the dragon, and an inscription engraved; "*Bradfield A.D. MDCCLXX.*" Marks there T F; lion passant; E 1720-1. On the side marks again, and a circle of flames turned outwards. Within a triangle surrounded by rays, the word "*Jehovah*" in Hebrew, below it "*Deo Trinuni*" (sic) beneath this three fleurs de lis with ornaments round them. Around the base "*Sub T. Burrough, A.M. Rectoratu.*"

ALMS DISH: diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, no foot. On the bottom same ornament as on Chalice. On the rim, "*D. Rob. Davers.* Baronettus Deo Dicavit.*" Coat of arms, Davers-Jermyn;—a round shield (mantled) on a bend two or three martlets. In chief Baronet badge on escutcheon of pretence, crescent between two mullets in pale. Marks as on Flagon.

BROCKLEY. S. ANDREW.

CUP: height $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, depth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. No marks. Elizabethan with circular band, and scroll on bowl. It resembles the Stanningfield Cup which has a fleur de lis on bowl.

PATEN: diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches with foot, which has been coarsely soldered on; perhaps a later addition. Maker's mark I D surmounted by a mullett. On side of rim "*Brock + ley,*" on opposite side "*Ihesus*"

FLAGON: silver, with cover and wide foot, height $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marks on bottom and inside lid, leopard's head crowned; maker's mark C W; @ old English capital for 1771-2; lion passant. On face I. H. S. with cross fitché above, and three nails in pile below, within a circle of long rays and flames of glory. Below, this inscription; "*Ecclesie de Brockley in Com^{tu} Suffolⁱ dat Fred^{cus} Barnwell 1772.*"

ALMS DISH: silver, diameter 10 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; b Roman small for 1817-18; lion passant; king's head. In centre I. H. S., &c., as on Flagon. On the rim; "*Deo et Ecclesie de Brockley hanc oblatiunculam Fredericus Henricus Barnwell A M Frederici Barnwell hujusce olim Rectoris filius natu Major humillime dicavit A D 1817.*" This plate is very good and weighty, particularly the Flagon and Alms Dish. The Paten is of a usual type, whether co-eval with the cup is uncertain. The Rector stated that formerly there was a silver bowl for use as a baptismal font. The old font having been repaired, this silver bowl was sold for £20. On the abolition of fonts and the substitution of basons in the time of the Commonwealth, see *East Anglian*, n.s., Vol. I., pp. 278, 296.

CHEDBURGH. ALL SAINTS.

The Communion plate belonging to this Parish is electro-plated.

CUP: bell-shaped, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high; diameter at top $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; and depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. There is no ornament nor inscription.

PATEN: 7 inches diameter, stands on a foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.

FLAGON: tankard shaped, 12 inches high.

* Sir Robert Davers, the second baronet, married Mary, the eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Jermyn, and in her right succeeded to Rushbrooke. Sir Robert died 1723.

CHEVINGTON. ALL SAINTS.

CUP: plain. Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at top $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bottom of cup $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It has four marks indistinct. Leopard's head crowned; apparently S for 1595-6; lion passant.

PATENS: (1) has a foot and forms a cover to the cup. It is 1 inch high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in diameter; foot $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. It has no ornamentation. (2) plain without foot. It is $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, and the only mark on it is "H." There is no Flagon.

HARGRAVE.

CUP: bell shaped, without ornament. Height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark, a pastoral staff between G.S., capital "F" for 1663-4; lion passant.

PATEN: with foot, no marks nor ornament. Height $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; diameter $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches. FLAGON: tankard shaped, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high to top of cross. It is engraved with the sacred monogram within rays. Marks: leopard's head crowned; i for 1864; lion passant; queen's head.

HAWSTEAD. ALL SAINTS.

(1) CUP: with swelling molded knop and circular foot. Height 8 inches; depth $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter 4 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark R D with star between two dots underneath; black letter capital S for 1675-6; lion passant. On side of Cup: *Sacrum Deo et Eccles sue de Hawsted 1675*. On opposite side. John Harris. He was Rector, 1672-89; and was buried Feb. 4th, 1869.

(2) CUP: smaller height $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; has a scroll ornamental band of the Elizabethan pattern but no knop. No mark except the fleur de lis in the hollow of the molding at the bottom of the cup, also above the circular foot vertical line ornament.

PATENS: (1) with foot, diameter 7 inches, width of rim $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. All marks same as those on the larger Cup. On the centre of the face the sacred monogram and 1675; on the under side of the foot *Jo Harris*. (2) Smaller PATEN with foot, diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, width of rim $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. No marks except a device resembling a rose.

(1) FLAGON: pewter, with cover, of usual shape, not now used. Height 8 inches, diameter at mouth 3 inches. Inside cover A P faintly marked. These are probably, as suggested by the Rector, the initials of Anthony Pitches, whom Cullum describes "as a man of good understanding and morals." (2) CRUETS, glass, with silver top, surmounted by a cross. Marks: leopard's head; maker's mark; capital G for 1882-3. These were presented by T. G. L. Lushington, rector 1883.

ALMS DISH, brass, modern, presented by G. G. Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq.

HORNINGSHEATH, ALIAS HORRINGER. S. LEONARD.

CUP: Elizabethan, with nearly straight sides having an engraved band on the bowl just below the lip. Height $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, depth 4 inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; 1 P maker, black letter S for 1567-8; lion passant.

PATEN: on hollow stem, which is expanded to form foot. On face a narrow molded rim. Diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, height $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Marks: lion's head erased; maker A N for Anthony Nelme; court hand e for 1699-0; Britannia. On under side this: "*Donum Margrette Blagg vnus Filiarum Ambrosii Blagg Arm: defunct Ecclesie de Horringer ubi Ipā nata fuit.*" Margaret Blagge was buried Nov. 23, 1720.

FLAGON: with cover and handle, height 9 inches, diameter $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, depth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marks on side and on lid: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark M, with a leaf between two dots beneath; black letter capital S for 1675-6; lion passant. Round inside of foot this: a small cross fiché, "*Donum Judethe Vxoris Tho. Coluel* gen et vnus Filiarum Ambrosij Blagge Armg: Ecclesie de Horningsherth 18 Octob 1664 die Nuptiale Sua;*" and these arms: arg. a fess gules impaling argent two bends engrailed gules: Couel impaling Blagge. Judith Couel died March 1, 1707.

In old churchwardens accounts the name was spelt Horningshearth, and about the middle of the last century the r began to be dropped.

ALMS DISH: diameter $13\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Marks as on Paten, date 1699-0. On lower side this: "*Donum Johis Walker in Artibus Magist Ecclesie de Horringer ubi ipē sepultus fuit 17 Sept. 1677.*"

A difficulty occurs in the chronology of the Flagon and the Alms Dish. According to the inscription upon the Flagon, it was given by Judethe Blagge in 1664, on the day of her marriage, but the date mark is for 1675, i.e. eleven years later. Judethe Blagge, or Couel, was half-sister to Margarette Blagge, who gave the Paten to Horringer. The inscription on the Alms Dish states that it was given by John Walker, who was buried at Horringer 17 September, 1677, and described in the Register as "*Schoollmaster*" but the date of the vessel, according to the date mark, is 1699, i.e., twenty-two years later.

ICKWORTH.

CUP: silver gilt, sides straight, flat at bottom, the lip only slightly turned over. The side of the cup from below the lip is rough, frosted, or pounced. Height 6 inches; diameter 3 inches; depth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark 1 C; Roman capital P for 1810-1; lion passant; king's head. On the foot are the Royal arms, supporters and motto, underneath this "*Ickworth Church.*"

* Thomas Coluel, Couel, or Couel was the surveyor who made the "Survey Boocke of Ickworth" for Mr. John Hervey, ancestor of Lord Bristol, in the days of Charles the second. This survey has been lately printed in type and colors as like the original as may be for the Lord John Hervey.

PATEN: silver gilt, diameter 9 inches, with molded rim, but no foot. Royal arms as above on rim, and on underside, "*Ickworth Church.*" Marks: French pre-Revolution.

FLAGON: silver gilt, with spreading foot, lid, and handle. Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On top of lid an eye surrounded by rays of glory, on side I.H.S. with cross fitché above and three nails in pile below, all surrounded by a bold circle of long rays and flames of glory. (Compare ornament on Nowton plate.) Marks: Britannia; lion's head erased; maker J.a. with a star or small cross beneath; date court hand B for 1697-8. On cover are same marks. Mr. George Hervey furnishes this interesting note respecting this Flagon, "looking through the diary and accounts of John Lord Bristol, I found the following entry":—1706, July 5th, Pd Chambers for Ickworth Church Flagon, &c., £19. Mr. G. Hervey states that the Ickworth family silver gilt plate is all marked with the arms of George II., and the present Lord Bristol writes word 1891, that "he thinks he can recollect hearing that his Grandfather gave the Ickworth Church plate."

ALMS DISH: silver gilt, diameter 12 inches, narrow molding on edge of rim. On rim Royal arms as above. On under side "*Ickworth Church.*" Also this

No	2.
32.	3.

 Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark F K or I K with a cross paté above; old English capital C for 1758-9; lion passant.

NOWTON. S. PETER.

CUPS: (1) silver gilt, straight-sided and unornamented, the stem being a broad mouthed tube, the lower end expanded to form the foot, height $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depth of bowl $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, weight $13\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Marks: no doubt leopard's head crowned, but worn out; maker R N; black small letter a for 1678-9; lion passant. Inscription in plain letters, "*Deo et Ecclesie de Nowton D D q Tho: Cullum Bar 1679.*"* (2) Smaller Cup, silver gilt. The stem is baluster form, with a circle of rays and flames of glory I. H. S., with cross fitché above, and beneath three nails; see Alms dish. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, depth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Marks: leopard's head crowned; maker's mark H in a diamond-shaped escutcheon; date mark court hand e 1643-3; lion passant. Mr. Porteus Oakes thinks it probable that this cup was given by his Grandfather about the year 1812. It would be interesting to know the history of the cup between the years 1642 and 1812.

PATENS: (1) with foot, silver gilt, cover to cup; only ornament a double lined circle. All marks gone. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight by scale $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Inscription on underside of foot, "*Ex Dono Thomae Cullum Baronetti.*" (2) Paten, silver gilt, with foot, rim embossed, diameter 8 inches, weight by scale $11\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Marks obliterated. Above the ornament on the Cup and the Paten, "*The Gift of Orbell Ray Oakes Esq.*"†

* (1) Sir Thomas Cullam died Oct. 16, 1680, and was buried at Hawstead.

† (2) W. Orbell Ray Oakes died July 29, 1837, æt 69, and was buried at Nowton.

ALMS DISH: silver gilt, with foot, diameter 8 inches. The rim ornamented with a narrow beading. The ornamentation is similar to that on the Paten, but on somewhat larger and bolder scale. The lower limb of the cross bisects the I. H. S., and device below represents three nails in pile, points towards base. Round the ornamentation, "*He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.*" Marks on Alms Dish: leopard's head; maker W. E.; small Roman i for 1824-5; king's head; weight 21 oz.

REDE.

CUP: Elizabethan, bell-shaped, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 3 inches diameter, depth $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It has the usual band and maker's mark, and the fleur de lis.

PATENS: (1) 6 inches diameter, stands on a foot $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high. It has four marks: the Norwich Castle and lion, a rose crown above; and 1 A maker's mark as on plate of A.D. 1662 in the Bishop's Chapel at Norwich; where it is A. H. conjoined probably for Arthur Haselwood. For pedigree see Genealogy of Haslewood, Wickwarren Branch co. Worcester, pub. 1875. (2) $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch high. It has a Maltese cross in a circle, but no marks. If silver or not is uncertain.

There is an electro-plated FLAGON, tankard-shaped, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and a CUP $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $3\frac{3}{8}$ diameter, and bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. These last two vessels are engraved with the sacred monogram within rays.

RUSHBROOKE. S. NICHOLAS.

Two standing CUPS, silver gilt. Height 11 inches; diameter 4 inches; depth of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Stem embossed, the foot spreading having a rim of open work. The bowl conical, no ornamentation. On the foot, the arms of the Earl of St. Albans, better known as Henry Jermyn, Master of the Horse to Queen Henrietta Maria, arg. a crescent between two mullets in pale sa., surmounted by an Earl's coronet, and having as supporters two greyhounds. Weight marked on one as 24. The marks have been submitted to Mr. Cripps, who writes that the letter is the annual mark of French plate for 1661-2, and that the pieces are Paris make. Old French plate is now rare, therefore the value of this fine plate is considerable.

PATENS: both silver gilt, quite plain, flat, a shallow central depression within a broad flat rim, no foot. On under side arms of Jermyn as on Cups, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Marks as above.

FLAGON: large silver gilt, tapering with handle, and hinged cover; no ornament except arms. Height $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width at top $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; at bottom $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Marks and arms as above. Weight by scale $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Henry Jermyn was created Earl of S. Albans, April 1660, and died s.p. 1683. The plate must have been presented at some time between these dates, probably on his return to England at the Restoration of Charles II.

STANNINGFIELD. S. NICHOLAS.

CUP: $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. An ornamental band round bowl. No hall marks, but one fleur de lis under lip of Cup.

PATEN: quite plain, with foot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter. No hall marks, the letter S on under side of rim.

The Cup and Paten are silver, and appear to have been in the hands of the silversmith at no very distant date.

FLAGON and ALMS DISH: modern, plated, each having I. H. S. in usual places.

WHELNETHAM, GREAT.

CUP: 7 inches high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. No ornament, but coat of arms. Date mark, black letter κ , 1658; other marks indistinct, but apparently one, as on the Diss Cup (Norfolk Arch. Soc. Proceedings, ix., 82), viz.: an orb surmounted by a cross. Doubtless a Norwich Cup. On the under side of the foot is this: "*Deo et ecclesiâ de Whelnethâ Magnâ D D q Joannis Gipps Gen. A.D. 1682.*" On the bowl these arms: a fess between six estoils surmounted by an esquire's helmet, with two wings conjoined, for crest. John Gipps was buried June 5, 1707.

PATEN: 6 inches diameter, do. rim $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. No ornamentation. Foot soldered on roughly. Marks: leopard's head crowned; date mark indistinct; lion passant.

FLAGON: large and fine, with handle and hinged cover. Inscribed on the front, "*Deo Conservatori sacrum;*" on the bottom, "*Whelnetham magna MDCCXVIII.*" 8 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 6 inches at foot. Marks: Britannia; Roman capital B for 1717; and two other marks indistinct. A heavy piece of plate. The standard mark is clear.

FLAGON: pewter, tapers upwards, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, 5 inches diameter. No marks.

ALMS DISH: with narrow embossed rim, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. In centre I. S. H. in Roman letters, roughly engraved. On underside the letters T. B. Marks: leopard's head crowned; H. R. maker's mark; small black letter σ for 1691; lion passant.

WHELNETHAM, LITTLE. S. MARY MAGDALENE.

CUP: modern, egg-shaped. Height 8 inches; depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Stem with knob, foot octagonal. Marks: leopard's head; I.J.K. maker's mark; old English capital S for 1843; lion passant; queen's head. On foot I H S in old English letters.

PATEN: $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches; rim $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. The centre octo-foil with a central trefoil bearing I. H. S. old English letters. Round rim "*Et verbum caro factum est et habitavit in nobis.*" Marks as on Cup.

FLAGON: small glass, with plated top and handle. Small glass bottle with plated stopper.

ALMS DISH: with same marks, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; rim $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. In centre a cross in high relief, and on the centre of the cross a small cross flory in incised lines.

The Plate was bought when the Church was restored in 1880 with money from the restoration fund.

WHEPSTEAD. S. PETRONILLA.

CUP: silver-gilt. Bell-shaped on stem with a molded knob somewhat flattened, circular foot, no ornamentation. Height $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter 4 inches; depth of cup 4 inches. No hall, standard, or date mark, but a maker's mark indistinct, and this stamp, a head in profile wearing a classical helmet. Minerva? Weight 15 oz. This cup, with the Flagon, was bought second-hand, about 1885 by the present rector, and then gilt. The Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., is of opinion that the Whepstead Communion Cup was made in Paris about 1810. The Paris mark from 1797 to 1819 was Minerva's head, and again from 1809 onwards to 1838. One mark was differenced for the Department with a number on the helmet (Cripps old French Plate, p. 85-7.)

PATEN: silver gilt, diameter 8 inches, has a narrow rim and foot; date mark K for 1725 and usual marks. The punches of these marks vary and are uncertain. Maker's mark W.P. On the face is *Whepstead 1727*. This was the original Paten, the Cup and Flagon having been stolen and replaced as above indicated.

FLAGON: silver gilt. Handle and cover, the latter surmounted by a cross. Height 12 inches, tapers to 4 inches diameter at top. Marks: leopard's head; small old English q for 1871; lion passant; queen's head. The shields of these marks vary more or less.

ALMS DISH: of brass and modern.