

VISA IMMONEN

# *Golden Moments*

Artefacts of Precious Metals  
as Products of Luxury Consumption  
in Finland c. 1200–1600

I I CATALOGUE



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# 1 Funerary Chalices and Patens

## 1. Koroinen, Turku



Chalice of pewter

Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:511.

**Provenance:** The fragments of the chalice and the paten were found in excavations in Koroinen, Turku in 1898–1902. They were discovered on the left-hand side of a skeleton under the deceased's armpit near the chest. The corpse was in a tomb laid with bricks. There was also another skeleton in the tomb, but it was placed above the skeleton with the coffin chalice.

On the basis of its prominence and especially the presence of the funerary chalice and paten, Rinne identifies the grave as a bishop's resting place. He argues that the church in Koroinen was built in several phases, of which the choir was the latest. Written sources indicate that Bishop Catillus

(Kettil), who was in office from 1266 until his death in 1286, remained the last of the three bishops buried in Koroinen. Because of its location inside the choir, Rinne associates the tomb with Catillus, but this attribution is problematic.

**Dimensions:** The chalice is in several fragments. H. of the stem fragment is 49.8 mm and d. 17.0 mm. D. of the node is 31.5 mm. The smaller bowl fragment is 13.0 cm in length and 3.0 cm in height, while larger one is 14.5 cm in length and 3.0 cm in height. In his find catalogue, Rinne states that the original d. and circumference of the bowl could be estimated at the time. He calculated that the d. of the bowl was c. 10.7 cm, and the circumference 33.5 cm, and the bowl was 3.0 cm in height. He estimated the foot to be 6.0 cm in d.

**Weight:** The fragment of the stem weighs 87.5 g. The smaller bowl fragment weighs 14.9 g and the larger one 20.1 g.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Technical description:** The chalice was cast. The fragment of the stem has a small hollow in the lower end while the upper end is even. The stem and the bowl have simple, engraved line ornaments.

**Visual description:**

**Stem:** The stem and the node are circular in cross-section. The stem is profiled on both ends. The disc-like node has an engraved circle around the stem on its lower side.

**Bowl:** The rim of the bowl is thickened, and it has a pair of lines encircling the outer rim.

**Dating:** Rinne's description emphasizes that the bowl of the chalice is wide but short in height, and its foot is circular. All these are characteristics of a 13th-century funerary chalice. Moreover, the expansion of the rim is another diagnostic feature typical of coffin chalices of the earlier part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Ilsbo Church, Hälsingland (SHM 14375:2); Westlake 1921; Alexander 1991; Kyriacou, Mee & Rogers 2004, 162–163; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 787 Abb. 37.

## Paten of pewter

Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:512.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** The paten is in several fragments. The only identifiable fragment is the oval-shaped rim, which is 112.7 x 93.2 mm in its outer d. and 93.2 x 75.1 mm in inner d.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Technical description:** The paten is currently oval in shape, but the rim might well have been deformed from its original shape. The rim is curiously steep in contrast with the flat bottom, which appears in a sketch in the catalogue.

**Visual description:** N/A.

**Dating:** Since the paten is in poor shape, and its forms are undiagnostic, the dating to the earlier part of the 13th century has to be extrapolated from the dating of the chalice.

**Parallels:** Ilsbo Church, Hälsingland (SHM 14375:3); Alexander 1991; Kyriacou, Mee & Rogers 2004, 162–163; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 787 Abb. 37.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 9; Rinne 1914, 200–201; 1938, 191–192; 1941, 53; Riska 1964, 57; Hiekkänen 2003a, 125–126; Koivunen 2003, 57; Hiekkänen 2007, 186.

## 2. Koroinen, Turku



### Chalice of wax

Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:713.

**Provenance:** The fragments of the chalice and the paten were found in excavations in Koroinen, Turku in 1898–1902. They were discovered in a grave on the south side of the church in the square 21–17 in summer 1901. The chalice was placed on the right side of the deceased near his head. The grave did not have any structures apart from the remains of a wooden coffin. Rinne interpreted the tomb as episcopal on the basis of the funerary chalice. He assumed that the use of funerary chalices was confined to bishops, but the interpretation is too categorical.

**Dimensions:** The chalice is broken into dozens of pieces and chips. Only the stem is identifiable. It is 36.6 mm in h. and 23.5 mm in d. According to Rinne, the d. of the bowl was approximately 7.5 cm at the time of its discovery.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Wax.

**Technical description:** Currently the shape of the chalice is too fragmented for any further analysis, but the shape of the bowl was found to be imprinted on clay when the grave was investigated. Based on the imprint, Rinne states that the object resembled the pewter chalice found in the site (Cat. 1:1). The chalice had a short but thick stem, and its foot was circular.

**Visual description:** N/A.

**Dating:** Since the chalice is highly fragmented and deformed, it can be dated only on the basis of the surrounding context. Although wax chalices are characteristic of 13th century burials, they remained in use throughout the Middle Ages. Since Koroinen was mainly used in the 13th century, it is likely that the chalice is also from that period. Moreover, Rinne attributes the tomb to Bishop Ragvald (in office 1258–1266), but the argumentation is problematic.

**Parallels:** Mooney 1925, 244; Morgan et al. 2005.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 9; Rinne 1938, 191–192; 1941, 53; 1948, 282; Riska 1964, 57; Hiekkanen 2003a, 125–126; Koivunen 2003, 57; Hiekkanen 2007, 186.

## 3. Köyliö Church, Köyliö



### Chalice of bronze

Inv. no. NM Hist. 55013.

**Provenance:** Köyliö parish had the chalice transferred from Köyliö Church to the National Museum in 1939 for evaluation, but the item was marked as a deposition and catalogued as part of the collections in 1955.

**Dimensions:** H. 9.2 cm of which the bowl 46.0 mm. D. of the foot 9.0 cm. D. of the stem 16.8 mm. D. of the bowl 8.0–8.3 cm.

**Weight:** 298.1 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The foot and the stem were cast as one item and attached to the separately cast bowl with a skewer, which is slightly visible at the conjunction. Also a small circular ridge indicates the joint at the inner bottom of the bowl. A small rectangular area on the upper surface of the foot indicates mending. The bowl has engraved lines as ornamentation.

**Visual description:** The foot has nine lobes, and also the stem is in the shape of an enneagon. The only decoration consists of two pairs of lines engraved around the bowl.



**Dating:** Nordman describes the chalice partly as Romanesque on the basis of its proportions, and partly as Gothic due to its lobed foot, which is a 15th-century style feature. Pylkkänen, in contrast, maintains that the chalice is indeed Romanesque and dates from the 13th century. However, since the stylistic development of coffin chalices followed its own course, the chalice must be dated according to its youngest part, the Gothic foot. The dating given by Nordman is thus more plausible, and the chalice might have been made during the latter part of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Oman 1957, pl. 6–7; Ekström 1978, 275; Ahlström-Taavitsainen 1984, 56–58.

**Literature:** *L'Europe Gothique XIII–XIV siècles* 1968, 255–256, no. 396; Nordman 1980, 60–61; Häkli 1988, 172. Although Riitta Pylkkänen is not mentioned by name in the catalogue of *L'Europe Gothique*, she acted as the Finnish observer for the exhibition and probably also provided the information on the chalice.

## 2 Communion Chalices and Patens

### 1. Saltvik Church, Saltvik



Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Saltvik Church. The chalice and the paten are mentioned for the first time in 1636 in the inventory of the church, *Kyrkiones huffwudh Book i Saltwijck*

*sockn*, in which the inscriptions on the vessels were copied with some errors. In 1658 it was decided that the chalice was to be sent to Stockholm and have the inside of the bowl gilt. Moreover, in the accounts of 1675 it is stated that the chalice was enlarged with c. 105 g of silver as the old one was too small, and 46 *dalers* and 28 copper coins were decided to be spent for the work done in Stockholm.

In July 1714, during the period of Great Wrath (1713–1721), when the Russian fleet approached the Åland Islands, all silver, money, communion cloths and the draft book of the minister of the Saltvik parish were packed into a chest to be shipped to Sweden. The ship, however, sank, and the chest was salvaged into a dinghy, which also sank. In September, when the enemy had left the area, the chest was raised.

In 1797, the chalice was again considered to be too small, and various solutions to the problem were discussed. Either a new bowl was to be ordered or entirely a new chalice commissioned. The paten, weighing c. 131 g, was gilt in 1813, while in 1835 it was recorded that the chalice weighs c. 684 g. The bowl was gilt inside and partly outside. Also the upper surface of the foot was gilt. According to Ringbom, the chalice was renovated again in 1997.

**Dimensions:** H. 26.6 cm, of which the foot and the stem 16.8 cm. D. of the foot 14.0 cm, of the stem 2.6 cm, of the bowl 13.0 cm. H. of the node 27.3 mm, d. of the node 58.8 mm.

**Weight:** 674.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper surface of the foot, node and the inside and the outer rim of the bowl are gilded. In the church inventory of 1636, the chalice is described lacking any gilt.

#### **Technical description:**

**Foot:** The circular foot comprises an edge and an instep separately made and soldered together. The edge has a punched frieze.

The upper surface of the foot has a separately made Crucifix which is attached with four rivets visible on the bottom surface. Besides the Crucifix, the foot has engraved decorations.

**Stem:** The circular stem has no sleeves, only a profiled ornament on its base and top. The node has six circular bosses and engraved decorations. A separately cast ornament has been attached to the bottom and the top of the node. The boss with the letter H, and the first of the two letters S have a dot marking the centre of the mount.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has a hallmark.

#### **Visual description:**

**Foot:** The floral frieze around the edge is Neo-Rococo in style (cf. Fagerström 2000, 155, 157). An inscription set with Gothic majuscules on a crosshatched background encircles the foot. The hexametric phrase reads:

DE · VERA · VITE · FERT · HOC · VAS · POCULA VITC  
(= VITAE)

The letter E of the last word is lacking its horizontal bar in the middle, which gives it the appearance of the letter C. The hexameter verse can be translated as 'this cup carries the drink of life from the true vine'. The inscription begins and ends at the Crucifix, which consists of a cross with quatrefoil-shaped cross-arms and a figure of Christ. The head and knees of the figure are tilted to the right. Above the inscription, a frieze of dotted line framed by two pairs of lines divides the foot into a septfoil. Heraldic lilies are placed above the joints of the lobes.

**Stem:** The two sleeves of the stem are missing. The node has six circular bosses, each with a Gothic majuscule. Together the letters form the word *IHESUS*. The first letter I is accompanied with a quatrefoil. The surface above and below the bosses is crosshatched and adorned with branches of vine leaves.

**Bowl:** The hallmark comprises the mark S2 signifying the year 1800, while the three crows along with a crowned head are the town mark of Stockholm, and the final mark has the initials MNB, of Mikael Nyberg, who worked as master in Stockholm in 1781–1808.

**Dating:** The edge of the foot and bowl are modern in style. Moreover, the stem is proportionally too high for a medieval chalice. Mikael Nyberg probably renewed these elements in 1800, while the node and the rest of the foot appear medieval.

The inscription with its lettering and the engraved lobes of the foot are typical of the Swedish chalices dated to the 14th century. Because the chalice and the paten form a pair, the more exact dating of the paten to 1346 can also be extrapolated to the chalice.

**Parallels:** Brunflo Church, Jämtland (Andersson 1956a, 13 no. 12); Bälunge Church, Västergötland (Andersson 1956a, 14 no. 14); Mariefred Church, Södermanland (Andersson 1956a, 31 no. 49).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 15.0 cm, of which the centre 10.5 cm.

**Weight:** 134.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver. The plate was gilt in 1813.

**Technical description:** The paten is made of a metal sheet to which a convex centre has been chased. Both the top and bottom of the plate have engraved decorations. Also the centre of the paten has been marked with a dot for a compass on both sides, and the centres of each four semicircles on the upper side have a similar dot.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** An inscription circles around on the bottom. The text is set with Gothic majuscules on a crosshatched background. It begins with an equal-armed cross set inside a square and reads:

ANNO ·  $\bar{D}O$  (= *DOMINI*)  $M^{\circ}CCC^{\circ}$  ·  $XL^{\circ}VI^{\circ}$  ·  $H\bar{V}C$  (= *HUNC*)  
· *CALICEM* · *FECIT* · *FIERI* · *LAURENCIUS* · *ARNBERNI*  
*CANONCIUS* · *ABOENSIS* ·  $EC\bar{C}E$  (= *ECCLESIE*) · *SVE* ·  
*SALTWIK*

'In the year of the Lord 1346, Laurencius Arnberni, canon of Turku, had this chalice made for his parish, Saltvik.' Another inscription has been engraved on the upper surface of the plate. The inscription with Gothic majuscules begins also with an equal-armed cross after which it is stated:

*AVE MARIA* · *GRACIA* · *PLENA* · *DOMINUS* · *TECUM* ·  
*BENE(DICTA)*

The phrase is the Angelic salutation: 'Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed [art thou amongst women]' (Luke 1:28). A dotted line circles around the rim above and below the inscription.

**Centre:** On the bottom, two concentric circles and a line with 21 dots frame a scene depicting the right hand of God in salutation, i.e. the *Manus Dei* motif. The hand is set in front of an equal-armed cross on a crosshatched background.

The large central scene on the upper surface is also framed by two concentric circles which have a dotted line between. The scene on a crosshatched background depicts the *Majestas Domini* motif in which Christ is depicted as the heavenly judge seated on an arch or a rainbow inside a mandorla. The almond-shaped halo symbolizes his ascension to heaven. A cross-nimbus surrounds Christ's head, and he holds a globe in his left hand, while his right hand is raised in blessing, which represents his second coming at the end of time. Christ's flowing garment reveals the wound which was made at his crucifixion. There are four semicircles attached to the mandorla, and each of them has the symbol of an evangelist. The first one, top right, is the eagle of St. John, followed in clockwise order by the ox of St. Luke, the lion of St. Mark and the angel of St. Matthew. All symbols hold empty text scrolls. Vegetative motifs surround the mandorla and semicircles which are also bordered by dotted lines. The upper and lower vegetative motifs depict leaf branches, while the motif on the left and right is a tree growing from the mandorla.

**Dating:** The *Majestas Domini* and *Manus Dei* motifs are typical of the 14th-century patens. Also the style of their execution with the lettering of the inscriptions enforces the dating. However, the inscription on the plate provides even a more precise date, the year 1346, when Laurencius Arnberni had the paten and the chalice made.

**Parallels:** A 17th-century copy of a 14th-century paten in Riddarholm Church, communion vessels in the churches of Orkesta in Stockholm, Uppsala-Näs in Uppland, Vårdsberg in Östergötland, Kalmar in Småland, and Västerås in Västmanland. Communion vessels in the churches of Övergran, Uppland and Hellgum, Ångermanland. For the *Manus Dei* motif on the bottom side, see Andersson 1956a, pl. 58, no. 13, pl. 59, no. 67; Stolt 1990. For the *Majestas Domini* motif, see Andersson 1956a, pl. 57, no. 56, pl. 92, no. 83.

**Literature:** von Stiernman II, 126; Hausen 1873, 55–56, Pl. VII, Fig. 29, Pl. VIII, Fig. 30, Pl. IX, Fig. 31; Nordman 1929; 1940, 8; Klockars 1960, 118–119; Nyman 1980, 27–29; Dreijer 1983, 456–457; Andrén et al. 2000, 174; Ringbom 2000, 215–219; Hiekkänen 2003a, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 682; Hiekkänen 2007, 413.



## 2. Maaria Church, Turku



### Chalice

Inv. no. TCM 1106a.

**Provenance:** Property of Maaria Church, deposited in Turku Cathedral. Adolf Neovius connects the communion set of Maaria Church to the King Magnus Ladulås' will written in 1285. It leaves four marks for making a chalice and a pyx which were to be used at the main altar of the church of Finland (*ecclesie Finlandie IIII:or marchas puri pro calice ad majus altare et pixide*; FMU 182). Neovius' idea is, however, unsustainable, because the chalice is clearly from the 14th century and 'the church of Finland' probably refers to the church at Koroinen (Gardberg 1971, 164; Hiekkänen 2007, 186). Nordman suggests that the chalice and the paten might be a *calix viaticus* or a chalice used during visitations in the parish.

**Dimensions:** H. 124.4 mm, of which the foot 33.6 mm and stem 44.4 mm and bowl 46.4 mm. D. of the foot 98.7–99.6 mm, stem 18.5, bowl 88.2–89.2. H. of the node 17.7 mm and d. 50.3 mm.

**Weight:** 172.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The edge of the foot, stem and inside of the bowl are gilt.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises an edge and the foot proper soldered together. On the bottom, the foot has marks of repairs and three rivets for attaching the now-missing crucifix. The foot has also engraved ornaments.

**Stem:** The stem comprises a central tube, node and two sleeves. The upper sleeve has been attached to the inner tube with a nail drilled through. The sleeves as well as the node have engraved decorations.

**Bowl:** The bowl has a thickened rim.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** An inscription encircles the foot. It consists of Gothic

majuscules set on a crosshatched surface. The hexametric verse begins on the left side of the missing *signaculum* with an equal-armed cross and reads *De · vera vite · fert hoc vas pocula vita[e]*. The hexameter verse can be translated as 'this cup carries the drink of life from the true vine'.

**Stem:** Both the upper and lower sleeve is decorated with a crosshatched frieze. The node comprises six tripartite ridges, which are separated by a vertical crosshatched band.

**Dating:** All elements of the chalice are medieval in form. The circular foot, Gothic inscription and the ridged node all point to the mid-14th century.

**Parallels:** Täsjö Church, Ångermanland (Andersson 1956a, 45 no. 77); Täby Church, Uppland (Andersson 1956a, 45 no. 78).

### Paten

Inv. no. TCM 1106b.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 100.4 mm, of which the centre 85.3 mm.

**Weight:** 55.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper surface is gilt.

**Technical description:** The paten is made of a metal sheet on which the convex centre was chased. The centre of the paten has been marked with a dot for a compass on both sides. The paten has no decorations.

**Visual description:** N/A.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no clearly datable features, its age can only be extrapolated from the chalice to the mid-14th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 11; Nordman 1929, 69–71; Riska 1964, 83; Pylkkänen 1976, nos. 21–22; Hiekkänen 2003a, 125; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 799.

## 3. Masku Church, Masku

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Masku Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 23.0 cm of which the foot and the stem 11.3 cm. D. of the foot 11.2 cm and the bowl 12.2–12.7 cm. H. of the node 29.0 mm and d. 59.5 mm. H. of the crucifix 33.3 mm and width 27.3 mm.

**Weight:** 442.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper surface of the foot and the node, except its bosses, are gilt. Also the inside and outer rim of the bowl are gilt. Aspelin suggests that the chalice has been entirely gilt at some point.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The circular foot has a small edge and flange. The foot has engraved decorations on its upper surface and an incised inscription on its bottom. The separately cast crucifix was attached with four rivets slipped through four holes visible



on the bottom of the foot. The circular stem is attached to the foot with a single-groove screw and quatrefoil nut washer. They hold a disc pressed against the foot.

**Stem:** The circular stem is ungilt and undecorated which indicates that sleeves originally covered it. In fact, Nordman suggests that the stem was renewed at the same time as the bowl. Riska also points out that the letters on the bosses were possibly set on an enamelled background. Furthermore, there are dots for a compass at the centre of three bosses: +, I, and E.

**Bowl:** The large bowl has no ornamentations.

#### **Visual description:**

**Foot:** The inscription on the bottom reads *A[nn]o 1703*. The upper surface of the foot has an inscription set on a crosshatched background. The text begins on the right side of the crucifix, and the phrase set in Gothic majuscules reads:

*DE : VERA : VITE · FERT · HOC VAS · POCULA · VITE  
(= VITAE)*

The hexameter verse can be translated as 'this cup carries the drink of life from the true vine'. Above the inscription, a band with a horizontal row of small dots forming an octofoil is engraved. The figure of Christ is set on a budded cross with quatrefoil cross-arms (instead of trefoils as Aspelin claims). The head of Christ rests on his right shoulder, and legs are slightly bent to the right.

**Stem:** The stem is unornamented, but the node has eight bosses. Eight pairs of lancet arches have been placed between the bosses, above and below them. The upper lancets depict a twin window and a quatrefoil, while the lower ones depict a circle and three quatrefoils. One of the bosses has an equal-armed cross and the others letters from the word *IHESVS* set in Gothic minuscules. The letters I and H are adorned with leaf branches.

**Bowl:** The bowl is without decorations.

**Dating:** The bowl of the chalice has been renewed, possibly in 1703, like the inscription on the bottom suggests. Riska argues, however, that the renewal was done in 1755, when according to the church accounts, goldsmith Nils Engberg (master in Turku 1752–1779/87) collected a payment for the enlargement of the bowl.

Aspelin dates the medieval foot and the stem to around 1300 based on their circular forms pointing to the Romanesque style, as well as the Gothic lancet arches, the lettering of the inscriptions, and the quatrefoil-shaped cross-arms of the crucifix. He also notes that the chalice of neighbouring Rusko Church is said to have been donated by Bishop Magnus I (in office 1291–1308), although the chalice is actually from the beginning of the 16th century.

Because Magnus I was born at Mårtälä farm in Rusko – which actually might have been a part of Masku Parish – Aspelin suggests that the folktale could in fact refer to the chalice of Masku Church.

Aspelin's argumentation is for the most part outdated on the basis of later research. Nordman dates the Masku chalice to the mid-14th century or the latter part of the century. He furthermore suggests that it was made in Stockholm, since it resembles chalices known to have been made by the town's goldsmiths. In a similar vein, Riska dates the chalice to the mid-14th century. The foot of the chalice has parallels in the Swedish 14th-century material, whereas the node with its lancet arches does not. Since the lancet arch motif is typical of the 15th-century chalices, it would seem plausible to think that the chalice was made in the late 14th century rather than in the middle of the century.

**Parallels:** For the foot see, Brunflo Church, Jämtland (Andersson 1956a, 13 no. 12); Bälunge Church, Västergötland (Andersson 1956a, 14 no. 14); Mariefred Church, Södermanland (Andersson 1956a, 31 no. 49).

## **Paten**

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 14.3 cm of which the central area 9.8 cm. H. 8 cm. H. of the letters in the inscription 1.9 cm.

**Weight:** 128.2 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** The paten is made of a metal sheet to which a convex centre has been chased. The upper surface has engraved decorations. The centre of the paten has been marked for a compass with a dot, and similarly, the centre of each petal of the engraved sexfoil has been marked with a dot.

#### **Visual description:**

**Rim:** The rim is encircled by an inscription on a crosshatched background. The text begins and ends on an equal-armed cross on top of the paten. The cross has been framed with a



quatrefoil. The inscription was written in Gothic minuscules and the hexameter phrase reads:

*HOSTIA · SACRA · IHC (= IHESUS) · ANIME · FIT · HIC · OPTIMUS · ES' (= ESUS)*

Aspelin interprets the last the word as *est*, which is erroneous. The verse can be interpreted: 'As the sacred host, Jesus becomes here the best nourishment for the soul'.

**Centre:** A band with a line of dots encircles the centre. Inside the circle band, there is a sexfoil framed by a similar band. The sexfoil and the circular band are separated by a crosshatched background. Inside the sexfoil, in turn, is another circle of dotted band around a scene comprising a lamb holding a processional cross with a banner. The banner has a leafy cross and tripartite end. The lamb or Agnus Dei has a nimbus and large ears. The animal has turned its face towards the cross.

**Dating:** According to Aspelin, the letters on the paten are similar to the Gothic minuscules of the chalice, which indicates that the two artefacts form a contemporary 14th-century pair. Nordman and Riska concur.

**Parallels:** Brunflo Church, Jämtland (Andersson 1956a, 13 no. 12); Bälänge Church, Uppland (Andersson 1956a, 13–14 no. 13); Hedesunda Church, Gästrikland (Andersson 1956a, 20 no. 29); Mellösa Church, Södermanland (Andersson 1956a, 31 no. 50); Romfartuna Church, Västmanland (Andersson 1956a, 37 no. 63); Skänninge Church, Östergötland (Andersson 1956a, 39 no. 67).

**Literature:** Aspelin 1887, 198–199; Nordman 1929, 68–69; Riska 1961, 163; Hiekkänen 2003a, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, nos. 445–446; Hiekkänen 2007, 48, 101.

#### 4. Kökar Church (Franciscan Convent Church), Kökar

##### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kökar Church. The bowl and the stem were removed from top of a belfry near the church during restorations in 1978. The belfry was built in 1846 and the parish church in 1784. When and why the remains of the medieval chalice were put there is not known, but Hiekkänen suggests that the object was put there to protect and emphasize the pole of the belfry. The mid-17th century inventory of the church mentions one chalice of pewter and two gilt chalices with patens. In an inventory from 1759, the number of gilt chalices had increased to three. The number of gilt chalices remains three in the inventories of 1786, 1791, 1798 and 1804. Sepponen points out that the number is unusually high for a rural parish, and he explains the situation with reference to the Franciscan Convent which functioned in Kökar in the Middle Ages. The parish church must have inherited its remaining communion vessels after the three chalices with patens were confiscated from the church of the convent in 1536.

In 1806, one pair of the three placed in the church was remade into an oblate box. In 1823, a new silver chalice was bought and the two remaining medieval communion sets were left out of use as they are catalogued under heading



'Metall' instead of 'Silver' in an inventory from 1825. Sepponen suggests that one of the patens might have been remade into a larger paten for the new chalice. In some later phase, an addition was made to the inventory stating that one of the two chalices was unusable. The same inventory describes the two chalices as gilt, but in 1827 they are said to be made of copper. The two chalices with patens are mentioned for the last time in the inventory of 1837/1846. Eventually in the inventory of 1852 and from thereon only the vessels acquired in the 19th century are listed.

**Dimensions:** The stem and the bowl are in two separate pieces. H. of the stem 69.2 mm. D. of the stem 24.0 mm. H. of the node 22.6 mm, d. of the node 47.8 mm. H. of the bowl 51.6 mm. D. of the bowl 90.1 mm.

**Weight:** The stem 61.7 g, the bowl 75.3 g.

**Materials:** The bowl is made of gilt silver. The stem is gilt copper with some remains of iron.

##### **Technical description:**

**Stem:** The inner tube is made of copper, and the sleeves as well as the node were soldered to it. The lower sleeve has five holes for rivets securing the attachment of the sleeve and the inner tube. The base of the lower sleeve is shorter than

the inner tube leaving space for the attachment of the tube and the foot. The top of the upper sleeve, which is attached to the bowl, has a profiled edge. There are remains of iron inside the inner tube, probably from the nails with which the bowl and the stem were attached to the belfry.

The node is broken, and one of its seven smooth vertical segments is missing. A pair of smaller ridges is made between the broader segments.

**Bowl:** The bottom of the conical bowl has one large, rather irregular hole and three smaller, more regular holes around it. The nails with which the bowl and the stem were attached to the belfry have left them. Approximately a strip of c. 5 cm is missing from the rim of bowl. A circular ridge c. 1.9 cm in cross-section on the outer surface of the bottom was probably used in joining the bowl with the stem.

**Visual description:** Both sleeves have punched lozenges with a trefoil-shaped vine leaves.

**Dating:** The segmented node as well as the vine leaf motif on the stem point to the latter part of the 14th century. Andersson suggests that a Nordic goldsmith made the chalice as it shares many similarities with other Swedish 14th-century chalices.

**Parallels:** A similar segmentation of the node appears in the chalices of the churches of Dala-Husby and Piteå (Andersson 1956a, 11 no. 15, 34–35 no. 57). Other parallels for the piece are chalices of Växjö Cathedral, and of churches of Rimbo in Uppland, Västra Tollstad in Östergötland, and Närtuna in Uppland, and Resele in Ångermanland (Andersson 1956a, 33 no. 54, 36 no. 60, 36–37 no. 62, 56 no. 94).

**Literature:** Andersson 1980; Sepponen 1980; Gustavsson 1980; Dreijer 1983, 412; Hiekkanen 2007, 399.



## 5. Kokemäki Church, Kokemäki

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kokemäki Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 16.5 cm of which the edge 9.3 mm, the foot 9.4 cm and the foot 7.1 cm. D. of the foot 104.6 mm, the stem 16.9 mm, the bowl 87.1 mm.

**Weight:** 260.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the inside of the bowl gilt.

#### Technical description:

**Foot:** The foot comprises an edge with a chased frieze and the foot proper with engraved decorations. The two elements have been soldered together.

**Stem:** The stem has been attached to the foot with a screw and octagonal nut washer. The inner tube is covered with two sleeves and a node. The node has seven separately cast and soldered figures.

**Bowl:** The bowl has a thickened rim and punched hallmarks.

#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The foot is six-lobed. The frieze of the edge is composed of lozenges separated from each other by two vertical lines. The instep has an engraved line repeating the contours of the foot with a small circle in the base of each lobe.

**Stem:** The sleeves are undecorated. The node is 14-lobed, every other lobe is adorned with a cast human face or a bossed cross. There are altogether three crosses and four

faces mounted around the node. Two of the faces form a pair, but otherwise crosses and faces occur alternately. All the male faces have slightly opened mouths with thick lips and short hair marked with lines and dots. Salminen has interpreted them as faces of donors or the family who donated the chalice. The faces might also resemble representations of singing angels and perhaps even Moors.

**Bowl:** The hallmark belongs to goldsmith Iisakki Saha, who was a master in Pori in 1889–1924, while the year mark indicates the year 1908.

**Dating:** The style and the hallmark of the bowl reveal that the bowl has been repaired in 1908, but the foot and the stem are stylistically medieval. The melon-shaped, ridged node points to the chalices of the 14th century. The style



of the faces as well as other ornamentation suggests a dating to the latter part or preferably to the end of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** For the node, see Tåsjö Church, Ångermanland (Andersson 1956a, 45 no. 77).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 99.6 mm of which the centre 75.0 mm.

**Weight:** 49.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the upper surface gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet chased in shape and gilt. On its bottom the centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass and a hallmark.

**Visual description:** The hallmark belongs to goldsmith Samuel Sjöblom who was a master in Pori in 1856–1867 and made the paten in 1864.

**Dating:** The paten was made, according to its hallmark, in 1864.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 127–128; Hiekkanen 2003a, 125; 2007, 227; Salminen 2007, 279.

## 6. Eckerö Church, Eckerö



## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Eckerö Church. According to judicial records, the thief Erich Nielson of the village of Torp stole the silver chalice from the church in the early 17th century. He sold it to Master Gregorij, vicar of Turku Cathedral. Gregorij had the chalice renewed and sent back to Eckerö. In an inventory from 1650, both the chalice and the paten are listed but now only the paten remains.

**Dimensions:** D. 128.1 mm, of which the centre 86.5 mm. D. of the medallion on the rim with the cross 18.5 mm. D. of the medallion with the face of Christ 25.1 mm.

**Weight:** 80.8 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet chased, engraved and gilt. A small dot for a compass has been made to the centre of the plate on the bottom surface. The upper surface has engraved decorations.

**Visual description:** The rim has an equal-armed cross, resembling a cross Moline, on a crosshatched background and framed by a pair of concentric circles. The centre of the paten has a depiction of the face of Christ which is surrounded by a quatrefoil-shaped nimbus. The scene is framed by a pair of concentric circles with 32 dots between the circles.

**Dating:** Nordman associates the paten stylistically with the chalice and paten of Saltvik (Cat. 2:1) which was made in 1346. The face motif with a quatrefoil nimbus and a row of dots between two lines are indeed 14th-century features. Ringbom and Remmer, however, disagree with such an early date and point out the similarities with the paten of Piteå Church. Although, according to them, the paten is not from the mid-14th century, they do not suggest an alternative dating. However, with reference to the Piteå paten, the paten of Eckerö Church was probably made at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries, as Hiekkanen suggests.

**Parallels:** Piteå Church, Norrbotten (Andersson 1956b, 34–35 no. 57). The paten of Törnevalla Church, Östergötland, dated to the earlier part of the 15th century (SHM 3935).

**Literature:** Nordman 1929, 67–69; Ringbom & Remmer 1995, 243–244; Hiekkanen 2007, 365.

## 7. Turku Cathedral, Turku (Honkilahti Church, Eura)

### Chalice

Inv. no. TCM 2062.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral Museum to which it was donated from the parish of Honkilahti on 10 November 2006, because the parish was incorporated with neighbouring Eura parish on 1 January 2007. In fact, the chalice was previously transferred to Honkilahti Church from Eura, its former mother parish, but originally the chalice belonged to the altar of St. Henry in Turku Cathedral as stated in the inscription of the chalice. The altar of St. Henry and St. Eric was founded around 1400 (REA 290; FMU 1099; Rinne 1948, 38).

**Dimensions:** H. 21.0 cm, of which the edge 7.95 mm, foot 10.2 cm and the bowl 10.8 cm. D. of the foot 11.1–11.3 cm, of the bowl 11.5–11.1 cm. H. of the node 19.5 mm, d. of the node 61.7 mm.

**Weight:** 422.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises three elements, a flange, an edge and an instep, soldered together. The soldering has been crudely repaired at some later stage. The edge has cast decorations while the instep engraved ornaments. In the centre of the engraved, equal-armed cross, a dot has been marked for a compass.

**Stem:** Two sleeves under and above a node were attached to



a central tube. A nail was drilled through the lower sleeve. The sleeves and the node have engraved ornaments. Some of the ornaments on the node are perforated.

**Bowl:** The bowl is crudely attached to the foot. It has an engraved inscription as well as a goldsmith's hallmarks.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge is decorated with a frieze consisting of a repeated pattern of five dots arranged like in a dice. The *signaculum* on the instep is an equal-armed cross set in a circle, with an inscription beginning on its right side. The inscription is set in Gothic miniscule lettering on a crosshatched background. The words of the inscription are separated with a diamond-shaped mark. The inscription reads in Low German: *dessen kelich ghifheyne watmal to zunte hinrikes altar to abo*, or 'Heyne Watmal gave this chalice to St. Henry's altar in Turku'. The last word *abo* is placed above the *signaculum*.

**Stem:** The two sleeves are decorated with quatrefoils set inside diamonds. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses each set with a Gothic minuscule letter together forming the word *ihesus*. The surfaces above and below the bosses are decorated with crosshatched triangles, while the surfaces between the bosses have pairs of Gothic lancet arches. The arches have single windows. The window comprises a circular upper area with perforated quatrefoil and a lower area with an oval-shaped perforation.

**Bowl:** The hallmark with initials BTV and the mark of Uusikaupunki town belong to goldsmith Berthil Thorwijk who was master in 1770–1828. The year mark 2H refers to the year 1790. The inscription reads *Hångilax=Kyrka, Tilhörig, Åhr 1790*, or 'Property of the church of Honkilahti, year 1790'.

**Dating:** On the grounds of its style, hallmark and inscription, the bowl was renewed in 1790, while the foot and the stem are medieval in style. Rinne tries to narrow the dating of the

chalice with reference to the history of St. Henry's altar. The altar was consecrated around 1400, but it was not given to the possession of Turku Cathedral but to Matisse Jøerlsson until his death, the time of which is not, however, known. Before that there were no appropriate circumstances for other donations. The first donor is mentioned in written sources in 1426 (REA 297, 423). Also Nordman dates the chalice to the 1420s on the basis of known parallels. Pylkkänen concurs.

**Parallels:** The chalice of the chapel of the Royal Palace in Stockholm, possibly originating from Vadstena Convent. It was donated by Birger Ulfsson (d. 1391) probably in his will. The chalice of Askeby Church, Östergötland, in turn, was donated by Tord Röríksson (d. 1417) in his will (Janse 1907, 146, Fig. 84; Lindblom 1918, 31–33, pl. II; Andersson 1956b, 10). The inscriptions on both chalices encircle the circular foot with the last word placed above the other words.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 11–12; Borg (1935) 1977, 309–310; Nordman 1940, 12–14; Rinne 1948, 166–168; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 23; Kuujo 1981, 158; Fagerström 2000c, 308–309; Hiekkänen 2007, 210.

## 8. Pedersöre Church, Pedersöre (Turku Cathedral, Turku)

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Pedersöre Church. Pedersöre Church is medieval (Hiekkänen 2007, 520–522), but the chalice and the paten were transferred there after the Middle Ages. On the basis of written sources as well as the coat of arms engraved on the paten, the transfer was under the orders of Jacob De la Gardie. In 1608, he received the parishes of Pedersöre and Kronoby as his fiefs. In the account year 10.5.1614–10.5.1615, the Count Jacob De la Gardie bought a bell cast in Lübeck in 1488 as well as communion vessels from Turku Cathedral (UÅDR 79). In 1618, De la Gardie and Ebba Brahe married. They donated the communion set to Pedersöre Church around 1624. It was followed by another chalice and paten, described by H. H. Aspergren in 1766, but this pair is no longer mentioned in an inventory of 1836.

At the time of their purchase, the communion vessels of Turku Cathedral were recorded to weigh 23 *lods* or c. 302 g, but nowadays their weight is 472.2 g, approximately 33 *lods*. Moreover, in the written documents, the paten is described as gilt only on the inside. Hence both the chalice and the paten have been renewed at some point.

**Dimensions:** H. 16.9 cm, of which the edge 10.42 mm, the foot 95.46 mm, the bowl 73.5 mm. D. of the foot 129.6 mm, the stem 19.7 mm, the bowl 96.0 mm. H. of the node 21.3 mm, d. of the node 72.0 mm.

**Weight:** 401.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises three elements, a flange, an edge and an instep, soldered together. The flange bears an engraved inscription, and the edge has perforated decorations. Two of the lobes have a pair of holes on their edge and flange, which might have been used for attaching some separately made ornaments. Another hole was made





on the flange between these two lobes. Because the holes on the flange have damaged the inscription, they were probably not part of the original design of the chalice.

The instep has no decorations except two holes in the middle of one lobe indicating the place where a *signaculum* was attached. One of the holes was filled later. Three of the lobes also have a hole on their upper part either for attaching some ornaments, or more likely for securing the attachment of the foot and the stem.

**Stem:** A central tube has been attached to the foot with five slips bent and soldered against the foot. The stem is hexagonal. Both the upper and lower sleeve has engraved decorations and protruding ornaments. Moreover, the lower sleeve has two pairs of holes for securing the attachment of sleeves to the central tube. The node has six bosses and engraved as well as perforated decorations.

**Bowl:** The bowl has a punched frieze around its rim on the outer surface.

#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The inscription on the flange is set with Gothic minuscules except for the five last words, which are in majuscules. The inscription begins with an equal-armed cross engraved in front of the *signaculum*. The inscription reads:

✚ *testamentū (= testamentum) dñi (= domini) gregori monch qui obiit anno dñi (= domini) 1429 in die sti (= sancti) [bar]nabe AD ALTARE · S · IOAN: (= ioannis) BAPTæ (= baptistae)*

Sandelin (1891, 10) reads the word *sti* for *sancti* erroneously as ‘ter’, and reconstructs the following word as ‘Februarii’ (cf. FMU 1880).

The inscription can be read as ‘Testamentary donation of Master Gregorius Monch, who died on the day of St. Barnabas (= 11 June) in the year of Our Lord 1429, for the altar of St. John the Baptist’. In addition to the inscription, no decorations survive on the foot.

**Stem:** The lower and upper sleeve have vertical bars similar to the frieze of the edge, one on each facet of the lower sleeve and two of the upper. The sides of the sleeves are furnished with pillar-like ornaments.

One of the bosses has an equal-armed cross and the others a Gothic minuscule letter. Together they form the word *+ihesu*. Six pairs of protrusions resembling lancet

arches are placed between the bosses. The upper arches have perforated twin windows under a quatrefoil, while the lower arches have the same composition but only as engraved.

**Bowl:** The frieze on the rim comprises a wavy line between two horizontal lines.

**Dating:** The foot, the sleeves and the node of the chalice are medieval on the basis of their Gothic features, whereas the bowl is post-medieval. On the basis of the style of the bowl and the paten, De la Gardie had the bowl replaced and the paten remade to fit the new bowl. This work might have been done around 1621, when De la Gardie took part in the seizure of Riga. The renewal of the chalice and paten was probably made by the same goldsmith, Ewerhard Meyer, whose hallmark is on the paten.

Since the medieval parts of the chalice are rather generic in form and their decorations minimal, the dating is best based on the inscription and its year 1429. The name of Master Gregorius Monch is unknown from other sources, but it is very likely that he was first to hold the prebend of the altar of St. John the Baptist in Turku Cathedral.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Pedersöre Church.

**Dimensions:** D. 117.3 mm, of which the centre 77.7 mm. H. 12.4 mm.

**Weight:** 71.2 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver. The central part has been chased into convex shape. A dot for a compass has been marked on the centre of the paten on both sides. The rim has an engraved ornament and a punched hallmark.

**Visual description:** The engraving on the rim has two coats of arms with initials. The first with the initials IC is the coat of arms of Jacob De la Gardie, or Iacob Comes, while the other with the initials EC belongs to Ebba Brahe or Ebba Cometissa (instead of IG and EG as in Sandelin 1891, 10; cf. Rinne 1948, 169).

The first of the hallmarks comprises two crossed keys, which is the town mark of Riga. The other mark has initials

ME which denote goldsmith Ewerhard Meyer.

**Dating:** On the basis of the hallmark, goldsmith Ewerhard Meyer made the paten in Riga in the early 1620s.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** von Stiernman II, 143–145; Aspegren 1766, 63, 72; Sandelin 1891, 10; Söderhjelm (1907) 1974, 18–19; Roos 1932; Rinne 1948, 168–171; Åkerblom 1950, 434; Melin 1965, 70–71, 110; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 24; Kuujo 1981, 158–159; Törnblom (1992) 1998, 282; Fagerström 2000c, 308–309; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 567; Hiekkänen 2007, 525.

## 9. Pohja Church, Raasepori



### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Currently property of Pohja Church, but most likely the chalice was not acquired to the church during the Middle Ages. Some indication of the provenance of the chalice is given by the name of Fromolt Vitinckhof or Witinghoff (Vietinghoff) engraved on the flange. The name is not medieval, and it can be associated with Brödtorp Manor in Raasepori. The manor was the property of the Stålarms family. Beata Eriksdotter (Stålarms), the sister of Elin Eriksdotter (d. 1618) and mother-in-law of Claes Claesson Ugglas (Vapensköldar 329–330), was in her second marriage with Claes Witinghoff. Hence Fromolt Vitinckhof might have been the son of Beata Eriksdotter and Claes Witinghoff. Accordingly, it is possible that the object was war booty from a German-speaking region. The chalice might also have Baltic origins like the Witinghoff family.

**Dimensions:** H. 19.2 cm of which the bowl 8.9 cm. D. of the foot 14.7 cm, bowl 10.3–10.7 cm. H. of the edge 14.6 mm. D. of the stem 18.7 mm. H. of the node 62.2 mm, d. 18.7 mm.

**Weight:** 405.7 g.

**Materials:** The foot and the stem made of silver, whereas the bowl is of copper. The object is entirely gilt except for the bottom of the foot. Melted glass was used for decorating the bosses, and there are six red, semiprecious stones mounted on the node.

#### Technical description:

**Foot:** The flange, edge and foot proper were made separately and soldered together. The soldering seam is visible underneath the foot. The frieze on the edge is punched, while the inscription on the flange is engraved. Two square-formed holes have been punctured through the surface of the foot on opposite lobes, probably for attaching a *signaculum* and some other cast figure like a coat of arms.

**Stem:** The core of the stem is a circular tube which has been soldered to the hole in the foot. The fastening has at some later point been secured with a nail which was placed in a hole drilled through the lower sleeve and the stem.

The node as well as the two sleeves have engravings. The node has six bosses with engravings filled with glass as well as six soldered, three-fingered mountings for setting the six semiprecious stones.

**Bowl:** The bowl has a thick bottom for attaching to the stem.

#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The foot has six almost circular lobes. The frieze on the edge is made of simple vertical lines. The only decoration left on the foot is the engraving on the flange. Its lettering is post-medieval in style and the majusculs state the name *FROMOLT VITINCKHOF*.

**Stem:** The stem is hexagonal and it begins with a frieze of triangular leaves. Both the upper and lower sleeves have decorations with semicircular, diagonal and X-like geometrical shapes filled with small leaf-like motifs. Each of the six lozenge-shaped bosses of the node has a Gothic majuscule letter surrounded by black glass. Together letters form the word *IHESVS*. Six pairs of protrusions resembling lancet arches are placed between the bosses. Every other lancet has a vertical line whereas in the alternate lancet the line divides into two. Decorations of the node resemble the engravings on the sleeves.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl is undecorated.

**Dating:** The size and the bell-shape of the bowl indicate that it was made during the Modern Period. It might have been made at the same time as the paten in the 1720s or 1730s.

Stylistically the foot and the stem are late medieval. A more precise dating can be suggested by pointing out similarities between the chalices of Pohja and Pedersöre. They have almost identical six-lobed feet with friezes of vertical lines. Both feet even have two holes made on their surfaces. The stem and node, however, are not alike. The inscription on the bottom of the Pedersöre chalice states that the object was made in 1429 for an altar in Turku Cathedral. This suggests that the chalice of Pohja Church dates from around the second quarter of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** The chalice of Pedersöre Church (Cat. 2:8).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 140.43 mm, of which the centre 100.53 mm.

**Weight:** 86.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper surface is gilt (Borg [1935] 1977, 62 erroneously describes the paten as gilt all over).

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver. The central part has been chased into convex shape. A dot for a compass is in the centre of the paten on its bottom surface. There are no decorations, but hallmarks were made on the bottom rim.

**Visual description:** The hallmark comprises a heart with the initials JB. They identify the goldsmith as Jacob Biörk (Björk) who was a master in 1706–1731. The marking A indicates Turku as the place of production. A zigzag line was engraved underneath the two marks. It was made in order to determine the silver content of the object.

**Dating:** The hallmarks reveal that the paten was made in the earlier part of the 18th century. Af Hällström argues that although an inventory from 1730 mentions a small paten accompanying the chalice, the present paten was made later, probably in 1735. This suggestion does not hold, as Biörk died already in 1731, unless his widow continued his workshop, but there is no evidence to support this argument. Perhaps the current paten is mentioned for the first time in the inventory of 1735, but it was probably made before 1731.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 61–62; af Hällström 1959, 218–219, Fig. 69; Hiekkanen 2007, 457.

## 10. Seili Church, Länsi-Turunmaa (St. George's Hospital Chapel, Turku)

Inv. no. PMSWF 4678.

**Provenance:** Property of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland. The chalice and paten were originally made for St. George's Hospital Chapel in Turku. In the oldest surviving inventory of the chapel, from the year 1568, one chalice is mentioned. Later in an inventory from 1598/1599, a gilt chalice and paten are listed. The wooden chapel of the hospital was dismantled in 1624 and rebuilt on Seili Island to which the hospital was moved.

A gilt chalice and a paten are mentioned in the inventory of Seili Chapel in 1633. There the communion vessels remained until 1871, when the Finnish Antiquarian Society organized its first art-historical expedition. It visited also the chapel of the Seili hospital. A report of the expedition was published in 1877 which inspired the Turku Historical Museum, the predecessor of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland, to acquire the artefacts for its collection. The museum asked the Senate of Finland for permission to transfer them along with other objects to Turku. The Senate granted permission. There was, however, an error in the execution of the transfer, and instead of a medieval paten, the medieval chalice was accompanied by a 17th-century paten forming a pair with a 17th-century chalice. The actual medieval paten was left in the chapel with the 17th-century chalice.

In 1965, Riitta Pylkkänen visited the chapel and confiscated the medieval paten and the 17th-century chalice

for the collections of the National Museum of Finland, because 'they were kept unguarded on the table of the sacristy in a church open to the public'. In 1977, probably because the old 19th-century mistake was noticed during the large *Ars sacra* exhibition displayed in the Turku Cathedral Museum in 1976–1977 (I wish to thank Riitta Kajala for pointing out the likely connection between the exhibition and the exchange of patens on 8 June 2007), the patens were exchanged between the two museums. In the National Museum, the medieval paten had the inventory number 76059:2. In Turku, the 16th-century paten had had the inventory number 4679, and the medieval paten was given the same number until it was renumbered in 2007.

**Dimensions:** H. 15.9 cm, of which the edge 10.70 mm, the foot 4.7 cm, the stem 6.3 cm, the bowl 4.9 cm. D. of the foot 11.6 cm, the bowl 9.8 cm. H. of the node 21.60 mm. D. of the node 52.72 mm. H. of the figure of Christ on the instep 23.61 mm, width 23.16 mm.

**Weight:** 281.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises an edge with punched decorations and the foot proper soldered together. The bottom of the foot has a hallmark. The top surface of the foot is decorated with engravings, and a separately cast Crucifix has been attached with tree rivets.

**Stem:** The circular stem is attached to the foot with a screw. The stem has two sleeves with engraved decorations. The lower sleeve is attached to the central tube with a nail drilled through. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses and engraved decorations.

**Bowl:** The conical bowl is undecorated.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge has a frieze, consisting of a set of triangles forming a zigzag effect. Half-visible quatrefoils are placed inside the triangles. The figure of Christ on the foot has a nimbus with a leafy cross, and the head is slightly tilted to the right. The cross is engraved behind the figure. It has a text scroll with the text *inri* in Gothic minuscules. Also grains of the wood have been engraved on the cross. The horizontal arms of the cross form a wide angle instead of a straight line, but the angle is not sharp enough to speak of the *crucifixus dolorosus*, which was popular in late medieval Italian and German devotional art (cf. Fritz 1982, Abb. 299, 586; Legner 2003, 129–131).

A French shield with a Gothic minuscule letter *l* has been placed on the right side of Christ, while on the left side there is a similar shield with the letter *h*. Both shields are diagonally tilted towards the heraldic right. The base of the cross marks the beginning and the end of a text scroll encircling the foot. Small leaves separate words in the inscription, which lists names in Gothic minuscules:

*larens (instead of lareus as in Immonen 2006a, 13) hannes  
son cristrin (instead of christin as in Nordman 1980, 12)  
thomas wallborgh ihesvs maria*

The hallmark on the bottom side is punched inside the triangle formed by the three rivets. The hallmark depicts a





mirror image of the letter S which has been associated with Sven guldsmed.

**Stem:** The stem begins with a frieze of semicircles each with a pair of vertical lines. Both sleeves have inscriptions consisting of Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched surface. The lower sleeve presents the words *sone marien* separated by a leaf and a vertical bar. Actually the words can be read either as *sone marien* or *marien sone*, but on the upper sleeve, the vertical bar is in front of the word *ihesus* and the figure of the leaf comes after it. This would suggest that also the inscription of the lower sleeve begins with the word *sone*, which is preceded by the vertical bar and followed by the leaf.

The upper sleeve has words *ihesus cristus* also separated by a leaf and a vertical bar. The inscriptions should be read together as *ihesus cristus sone marien*, or 'Jesus Christ, the Son of Mary'. The six bosses of the node have each a Gothic minuscule together forming the word *ihesus*. Between the bosses, there are Gothic lancet arches at the top and bottom of the node. In the top row, every other arch has a single window and the alternating one has a twin window. On the bottom side, each arch has a single window.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no ornaments.

**Dating:** The chalice is of medieval appearance. In terms of its style, the item can be dated to the earlier part of the 16th century, but a more precise dating can be suggested on the basis of the hallmark as well as the names mentioned in the inscription on the chalice. Sven guldsmed, to whom the mirror-S hallmark has been attributed, is attested in written sources in 1443–1480.

The names of the inscription have been interpreted to be Laureus Hannesson, Cristin Laurensdotter, Thomas Korro and Walborg, the wife of Thomas Korro. Cristin was the daughter of Laureus Hannesson. On 8 September 1453, Cristin Laurensdotter, with the permission of her sister Walborg, donated some movable property and land in Lieto to Naantali Nunnery. Cristin Laurensdotter was the widow of Hans Simonsson and lived in Loukinainen (Luokkinais) in Lieto and was planning to move to the Nunnery (FMU

2929). Her sister, Walborg, was the wife of burgher Thomas Korro in Turku (FMU 2930). His name suggests that he was of Finnish origin, and in 1450, Thomas Koris witnessed a commercial transaction (REA 553). The third sister, Karin, was married to burgher Matts Gregersson (FMU 2930).

Cristin must have been a widow at the time of the inscription, as her husband's name would have otherwise been mentioned first. In contrast, Walborg was not mentioned as a widow until 1453. Hence the chalice must have been made before that year. Nordman concludes that the chalice should be dated to the 1440s, and it was probably made in Turku to where the persons named in the inscription had strong ties. On the basis of Hanseatic style of the chalice, the goldsmith who made it was acquainted with the North German style.

**Parallels:** Fritz 2004, 102, 350 no. 31.

## Paten

Inv. no. PMSWF 22125.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 13.3 cm, of which the centre 9.6 cm. D. of the circle cross on the rim 17.56 mm. D. of the circle with a hand in the centre 34.37 mm.

**Weight:** 75.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass on both sides. A third dot was made in the centre of the circle-cross on the rim. The upper surface has engraved decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** A Maltese cross is set on a crosshatched background inside a circle.

**Centre:** Inside two circles, the bent right arm and hand of God, *Manus Dei*, appears from the clouds and makes a blessing gesture. The scene has a crosshatched background.

**Dating:** Stylistically the arm and hand of God date the paten to the 15th century, but with reference to the chalice, the paten can be dated more precisely to the 1440s.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 12–13; Nordman 1940, 14–16; Nikula 1973, 7; Pylkkänen 1976, nos. 25–26; Nordman 1980, 12; Kuujo 1981, 59, 157–158; Nikula 1987, 717–718; Ahola et al. 2005, 70–71; Immonen 2006a.

## 11. Kemi Church, Keminmaa

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kemi Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 21.3 cm, of which the edge 13.5 mm, the foot 70.2 mm, the stem 53.6 mm, the bowl 89.2 mm. D. of the foot 134.4 mm, the stem 18.0 mm, the bowl 114.9 mm. H. of the node 24.8 mm, d. of the node 53.2 mm. H. of the cross 49.7 mm. H. of the figure of Christ 34.2 mm, width 32.5 mm.

**Weight:** 562.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver with remains of blue enamel on the six bosses.

#### **Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises a flange, an edge and a foot proper crudely soldered together. The flange bears an engraved inscription. The edge is decorated with perforations, and there is engraved ornamentation on the foot. The figures of Christ, the Virgin Mary and St. John were separately cast and attached to the foot. The figure of Christ is attached with three wires slipped through holes and bent against the foot, whereas the attachment of the other two figures was carried out with a pair of metal strips. Each lobe has a small dot for a compass in the middle of the lower section. The dot was used for drawing a delineating arc for the scene.

**Stem:** The inner construction of the stem is hidden behind a hexagonal plaque placed on the bottom of the foot. The two circular sleeves have engraved decorations and four separately made friezes of semicircles. The lower sleeve has been attached with a nail drilled through the stem. The node has six circular bosses, which have been separately cast and engraved made, and soldered to the node. Between the bosses, there are six separately made figures of flowers and 12 other ornaments above and below them.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has no decorations.

#### **Visual description:**

**Foot:** On the bottom flange, in two lobes there is the inscription *Kiemi Kyrkian Tilhörig Opfeiat · A:o : 1730*, or 'Property of Kemi Church, donated in the year 1730'. In another lobe the weight of the chalice is given as *44 · ½ lo[d]*. The edge has a frieze of quatrefoils.

Each of the six lobes on the foot depicts a scene on a crosshatched background covered by a lancet arch. Starting with the Crucifixion scene, they are in counter clockwise order:

- The first scene depicts Christ on the cross. The figure of Christ with a nimbus and a mantle hanging vertically is cast while the cross is engraved. The cross has an empty text scroll. The Virgin Mary on Christ's right side and St. John on the left stand on consoles. Their nimbi are engraved. St. John seems to have turned to face Christ. A large leaf curves above the Crucifixion scene.





- The second scene depicts a male saint with a book and a gridiron which identifies him as St. Lawrence. He is surrounded by leaves like all the other persons on the rest of the lobes.
- The third scene depicts another male saint with a book and a chalice. He is St. John.
- The fourth scene is a bearded saint with a book and a sword. He is St. Paul.
- The fifth scene depicts again a bearded saint with a book and a key which identify him as St. Peter.
- The sixth and last scene has a bearded saint holding a book and a saltire. He is St. Andrew.

**Stem:** The two sleeves have a frieze of semicircles on the base and top. They both also have a winding text scroll on a crosshatched background adorned with vegetative motifs. The inscriptions on the scrolls are set with Gothic minuscules. The lower sleeve has the beginning of the phrase, *ave maris stella*, and the upper sleeve its ending, *dei mater alma*, or ‘Hail, star of the sea, fostering mother of God’. The verse is from a hymn celebrating the Virgin Mary.

The node has six bosses each with a Gothic minuscule letter adorned with leaves and blue background. Together they form the word *hiesus*. Between the bosses, there are six-petalled flowers. A pot with a plant has been placed above and below the flower. The flower is probably Iris representing the Virgin Mary.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** According to Nordman, the chalice was cleaned by Johan Collin the Elder in 1730. Collin was a master in Oulu in 1729–1736. The bowl was renewed, possibly by Lars Anders Hahnstedt, at the time when the paten was repaired in 1780. He was a goldsmith in Oulu in 1765–1805.

The foot and the stem are medieval. Since the chalice and paten are stylistically similar, and the patron saint of Laurencio Fris, St. Lawrence, is also depicted on the chalice, the two vessels most probably have formed a pair from the beginning. Hence the inscription on the paten can be extended to the chalice. Laurencio Fris is mentioned in 1443 and 1444 as the priest of Kemi Church. Nordman argues that the engraved saints with their heavy drapery are from the 1440s. All the evidence thus suggests that chalice was made in the 1440s.

**Parallels:** Säterbo Church, Västerås, possibly from the early 16th century (Ekström 1977, 23–24); Fritz 2004, 96, 364 no. 21.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 136.77 mm, of which the centre 94.06 mm. D. of the engraved centre 45.18 mm.

**Weight:** 133.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:**

Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The central part has been chased convex with a quatrefoil centre, while the rim is straight. On the top, the centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass, but the possible dot on the

bottom has become unrecognizable. Also the centre of each petal has a similar dot on the upper surface. Yet another dot was made in the centre of the circle cross on the rim. The upper surface bears engraved decorations, and the bottom a hallmark, inscriptions and incisions.

The plate has broken at some stage. A fragment of the inscription on the upper surface is missing, and the convex central part was soldered to the rim. Moreover, the rim seems to have two concentric strips soldered together. The bottom has a large number of scratches.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** There are several inscriptions on the rim bottom. One of them states the weight of the piece,  $8\frac{5}{8}$  *lo(d)*, and according to Aspelin this was accompanied by the text *1730 opfeiat*, but nowadays these words are unrecognizable. On the opposite side of the rim bottom, another inscription states *lagat af* [hallmark:] *LAH 1780* (instead of *CAH* as in Aspelin 1887, 203), or ‘repaired by LAH 1780’, followed by the weight *10 ½ lod* (instead of *10 lod* as in Aspelin 1887, 203). LAH is the hallmark of Lars Anders Hahnstedt who was a master in Oulu in 1765–1805. Above the latter text line, another text incised with zigzag line reads *1250* or *1450*.

On the top of the plate, an equal-armed cross on a crosshatched background is engraved on the rim. The scene is framed by a circular band. An inscription begins on the right side of the cross. It is set with Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched background. The words have been separated with a leaf ornament. The partly destroyed inscription reads (FMU 2651):

*agnus dei qui [tollis peccata] mundi miserere nobis et pro laurencio fris om(n)es orate (instead of orete as in Pitkäranta 2004, 281) amici dei*

The phrase can be translated as ‘the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world, have mercy upon us, and all friends of God, pray for Laurencio Fris’.

**Centre:** The quatrefoil is surrounded by four floral decorations placed on a crosshatched background. In the centre of the quatrefoil, a pictorial scene is placed inside a band formed by two pairs of concentric circles. The scene depicts a lamb, or the *Agnus Dei*, with a cross-nimbus. It carries a processional cross with a banner and a chalice to where blood flows from the animal’s chest. The banner is furnished with an equal-armed cross. Some stalks of grass grow from the ground under the belly of the lamb.

**Dating:** Although Lars Anders Hahnstedt repaired the paten, it is stylistically medieval. The paten can be dated with reference to Laurencio Fris who is mentioned in the inscription. He is also mentioned as the priest of Kemi Church in 1443–1445 (FMU 2544, 2651). For the paten, this would suggest a dating to the 1440s. Also the stylistic characteristics of the chalice point to a similar dating. According to Nordman, the chalice might have been made in Turku.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Aspelin 1887, 201–203; Castrén 1894, 59–60, Fig. 12; Borg 1935 (1977), 396, 397, 399–400; Nordman 1951a, 12–16; 1980, 14; Hedman 1969, 89; Koivunen 1997a, 21; 1997b, 49; Pitkäranta 2004, nos. 280–281; Hiekkanen 2007, 511.



## 12. Ulvila Church, Ulvila



### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Ulvila Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 23.6 cm, of which the edge 11.28 mm, the foot 6.3 cm, the stem 6.9 cm. D. of the foot 11.4 cm, the stem 18.95 mm, and the bowl 13.8 cm. The node is 61.35 mm in width and 17.93 in height.

**Weight:** 508.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The edge, the node except for the bosses, and the rim as well as the inside of the bowl are gilt.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises two parts, an edge with perforated ornaments and the undecorated foot proper. The foot has three patches on its bottom indicating repairs. One of the patches has been placed in the middle of a lobe, while on the upper surface, there are traces of a small hole which has perforated the foot.

**Stem:** The node is upside down. Currently, the upper and lower sleeves have engraved decorations. The lower sleeve has one nail drilled through the stem whereas the upper sleeve has three. The node has six bosses with engraved decorations and six small ornaments separately cast and soldered to the node.

**Bowl:** The bowl has an engraved inscription and hallmarks. The border between the gilt and ungilt areas is marked with a small, engraved zigzag line.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The decoration of the edge comprises a series of quatrefoils. The crucifix indicated by the hole on the surface of the instep is missing.

**Stem:** The following description is made as if the node were correctly set. The six circular bosses have six-petalled flowers with crosshatched centres. Between the bosses, there are six bunches of vine grapes. Both sleeves bear inscriptions consisting of Gothic minuscules set on a crosshatched background. The lower stem has an inscription reading *mari ihesus*. A small quatrefoil separates the letters s and m. The upper sleeve is inscribed with the text *got help mah* (= *maria help?*). The ridges under the bosses and bunches of vine grapes are undecorated, while the ridges above the bunches have lancet arches with twin windows.

**Bowl:** The inscription reads *Ulfby Moder Kyrkas*, or 'Of Ulvila mother church'. The hallmark with the initials AWT is that of goldsmith A. W. Tallberg, and it is accompanied with the town mark of Pori. Tallberg was a master in Pori in 1813–1833.

**Dating:** The foot and the stem are medieval in style, whereas the bowl has a modern shape, proportions and a hallmark dating it to the 19th century. According to Huhtala, the bowl was renewed in the 1820s.

The foot and the stem are of late medieval appearance. Nordman associates the bunches of vine grapes on the node with the chalice of Rauma Church. He considers bunches and roses with grain-like centres as variants of the North German style. With reference to the chalice of Rauma Church, the chalice can be dated to the early part of the 15th century. The church of Ulvila was destroyed in a fire around 1429, and it seems very likely that the chalice was acquired after that.

**Parallels:** The chalice of Rauma Church (Cat. 2:13).

### Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.8 of which the centre 11.8 cm.

**Weight:** 124.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver. Gilt upper surface.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The rim has punched decoration. On the bottom side, the centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass. Hallmarks have been punched on the rim bottom. Otherwise the paten is without decorations.

**Visual description:** The decoration on the rim resembles modern rope-like ornaments. The hallmark has initials GWM belonging to goldsmith Gustaf Wilhelm Mansner who was a master 1844–1860/1862 in Pori. The year mark is

unclear, but it could be either A3 or B3 referring to the years 1858 and 1859.

**Dating:** On the grounds of its decorated rim and hallmarks, the paten was made in the mid-19th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Leinberg 1890, 126–127; Borg (1935) 1977, 121–122, 125–126; Lehtinen 1967, 31–32; Nordman 1980, 15; Riska 1981, 46–52; Huhtala 1988, 14; Hyvönen 1990, 89–90; Hiekkänen 2000; 2007, 269.

### 13. Rauma Church, Rauma

#### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Rauma Church. In the 16th century, Rauma Church had 12 pairs of chalices and patens, but only one set of communion vessels was left after the confiscations. When the old parish church of Rauma burned down in 1640, the church previously belonging to the Convent of the Franciscan order was transformed into a new parish church. All surviving ecclesiastical equipment was taken to the new church and the destroyed pieces were replaced with newly donated ones. According to a church inventory of 1641, Colonel Michel Jordan donated his war booty from the Baltic countries, among other things a gilt chalice, which might be the present chalice. Furthermore, Jordan had ordered a chalice made of an old ciborium in 1630. Nordman states that the current chalice is the chalice sent by the colonel.

Riska argues against Nordman's interpretation. She notes that the 1641 inventory lists two old chalices from the old parish church, one gilt and one ungilt, and only the ungilt chalice had been marked as 'burned'. In an inventory from 1697, the gilt chalice is still mentioned. In 1686 a broken chalice was repaired in Stockholm, and in 1707 the chalice of 'the old church' was repaired. An inventory of 1731 mentions only one gilt silver chalice. In 1753, goldsmith Matts Tjeder repaired the chalice and it was again repaired by goldsmith Johan Taipelin in 1758. Riska concludes that the chalice donated by Jordan has disappeared while the medieval parish chalice still survives.

**Dimensions:** H. 22.1 cm, of which the foot 10.6 cm and bowl 11.5. H. of the edge 11.0 mm. D. of the foot 12.3 cm, stem 16.7 mm, the bowl 12.2–12.1 cm. H. of the node 56.6 mm, d. 19.3 mm. H. of the crucifix 25.6 mm, width of the crucifix 21.8. H. of the figure of Christ 16.0 mm and width 13.6. The size of the bosses 8.6 x 8.9 mm.

**Weight:** 537.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

#### Technical description:

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot and the edge were made separately and soldered together. The edge has chased decorations on its outer surface and two hallmarks on the bottom, while the foot has engraved ornaments. A separately cast crucifix is attached to the instep with three rivets.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem is attached to the foot with a screw and a hexagonal nut. The lower sleeve has engraved decorations and a hole for attaching, while the upper sleeve is without ornamentation and holes. The node has five, originally six, separately made spheres with filigree-like



surfaces. The spheres were made by soldering two semi-spherical halves together.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no engravings, but instead a hexagonal thickening on its bottom.

#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The edge has a quatrefoil frieze. A hallmark with the mirror image of the letter S was punched twice on the bottom of the flange. Riska associates the mark with Sven guldsmed. A similar hallmark was punched on the bottom of the chalice from St. George's Hospital in Turku. Furthermore, letters *Rsrk* or an abbreviation for 'the parish of Rauma' are incised on the bottom surface.

The foot has an inscription formed by six text scrolls, one in each of the six lobes. The Gothic minuscules are placed on a crosshatched surface forming a hexametric verse *Hostia sacra Ihesus anime fit hic optimus esus*, or 'As the sacred host, Jesus becomes here the best nourishment for the soul'. The crucifix is placed between the first and last words of the inscription.

**Stem:** The surface of the lower sleeve is badly damaged and the decoration is difficult to identify, but possibly each facet has a three-petalled flower. The node has six bosses each with the letter on a crosshatched background forming the word *ihesus*, and between the bosses there are six bunches of grapes. The node has ridges above and below the bosses and bunches. Under the node, only the ridges below bunches are decorated with lancet arches with twin windows. Each ridge on the upper surface has engravings. Above the bunches, the ridges have lancet arches with twin windows, while ridges above bosses have two windows each.

**Bowl:** The bowl is somewhat cylindrical and bell-shaped in form.

**Dating:** The bowl and unornamented upper sleeve of the stem are in the modern style and with modern proportions. They were probably made when the chalice was repaired in 1753 or 1758.

The foot and the stem are of medieval style. Sven guldsmed, to whom the mirror-S hallmark has been attributed, is attested in written sources from 1443–1480. The spherical grape bunches are a typical characteristic of the Swedish 14th-century chalices, but are also known from later pieces. This would suggest a dating of the chalice to the mid-15th century rather than the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** Braun 1932, 346.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 14.3 cm, of the centre 9.8 cm, of the central figure 45.45 mm, of the cross on the rim 20.15 mm.

**Weight:** 102.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The central part is convex while rim is straight. On both sides, the centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass. A third dot was made into the centre of the anchor cross on the rim. The upper surface has engraved decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** An anchor cross on a small quatrefoil is placed inside a hatched circle on top of the plate.

**Centre:** Inside circle, the Agnus Dei is depicted carrying a processional cross with a banner. The ground is marked with curving lines and shading.

**Dating:** The Agnus Dei motif is typical of medieval patens, but its stylistic execution is more recent, suggesting a dating perhaps to the 17th or 18th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Högman 1907, 52–53; Neovius 1911, 10; Lähteenoja 1932, 166, 238; Nordman 1980, 14–15; Riska 1981, 46–52; Hyvönen 1990, 89–90; Linder, Meriluoto-Jaakkola & Taitto 2000, 226, no. 9; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 647; Hiekkänen 2007, 250.

## 14. Tammela Church, Tammela



## Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Tammela Church. The chalice was identified as medieval in the early 1950s, when Arvo Kytölä made a survey of Tammela Church. In a church inventory from 1899 the communion set was catalogued as an old chalice and a paten of silver used by the priest when visiting the sick. In a newspaper article announcing the discovery of the chalice it was suggested that the communion vessels originally belonged to the earlier church of Porras which was replaced by the present-day stone church in the late 1530s or the 1540s. The earlier church might have been destroyed in a fire in the 1470s or 1480s (Hiekkänen 2007, 341, 343). The idea presented in the newspaper seems plausible since the chalice is approximately a century older than the stone church.

**Dimensions:** H. 14.0 cm of which the foot 10.0 cm and the bowl 4.0 cm. D. of the foot 10 cm, the stem 1.5 cm, the bowl 8.0 cm. H. of the cross on the foot 1.5 cm.

**Weight:** 142.7 g.



**Materials:** Silver. Only the inside of the bowl is gilt.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The edge with a rim and punched frieze is attached to the foot which has a cross-shaped hole cut through it.

**Stem:** Two cylindrical sleeves and a node were attached to a central tube which, in turn, is soldered to the foot. The sleeves as well as the node have engraved decorations. The node also has six separately cast and soldered bosses.

**Bowl:** The chased bowl is hemispherical in shape and without decorations. Traces of chasing with a small hammer are visible on the surface.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The frieze, post-medieval in style, comprises a series of pearls, and the foot instep has an incised cross.

**Stem:** The stem begins with a frieze of semicircles each with a pair of vertical lines. Both sleeves have inscriptions consisting of Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched surface. The upper sleeve bears the letters *i*hesus and *na*, which are separated by two leaves between the letters *s* and *n*, and *a* and *i*. The lower sleeve has letters *sare*nus and *r* this time separated by square-like quatrefoils. The words should be read as *i*hesus nasarenius *r*(ex) (cf. John 19:19). The node has six bosses furnished with quatrefoils with spheres as their centres. Between the bosses, there are pairs of lancet arches on the upper and lower surface of the node. The upper lancets have twin windows while the lower ones single windows.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** Although the foot could be late medieval in form, the pearl frieze of the edge and the incised cross on the instep reveal that they have been repaired during the Modern Period, perhaps in the 19th century. Based on the Gothic inscription and the floral decoration, the oldest parts of the chalice date from the mid-15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 10.0 cm, of which the centre 7.4 cm.

**Weight:** 47.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper surface has been gilt, while only part of the rim bottom was carelessly gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The centre of the plate on the bottom has a small dot for a compass. The rim bears engraved decoration.

**Visual description:** The small Maltese cross on the rim constitutes the only decoration on the paten.

**Dating:** The engraved Maltese cross and the compass dot on the bottom surface would seem to suggest that the plate is contemporary with the medieval upper part of the chalice. On these grounds, the plate can be dated to the mid-15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** *Helsingin Sanomat* 29.8.1953; Ojanen 1990, 40.

## 15. Iniö Church, Länsi-Turunmaa



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Iniö Church. The chalice and the paten are mentioned in Mikael Agricola's visitation protocol of 13 July 1554 (Arwidsson VIII, 161; Källström 1939, 315). A church inventory made in 1641, *Inniö Kappels Bookh*, lists one silver chalice with a paten, both ungilt.

**Dimensions:** H. 16.3 cm, of which the stem 5.8 cm, and the bowl 4.4 cm. D. of the foot 11.1 cm, the stem 15.3 mm, and the bowl 8.4 cm. The node is 50.0 mm in width and 11.6 mm in height.

**Weight:** 230.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the inside and outer rim of the bowl were gilt after 1641. Some black substance has been applied to the decorations of the six bosses of the node.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot has a high, embossed edge with engraved decorations. A hallmark has been punched on the bottom surface.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem comprises two sleeves and a node

with six lozenge-shaped bosses. The sleeves have engraved decorations, and a nail has been drilled through the lower sleeve. The node has also engraved decorations.

**Bowl:** The cone-shaped bowl has no decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The embossed edge has bands of fleurons in Bérain style as well as single leaves and flowers. The bottom surface is filled with small circular dots. The hallmark comprises the year mark D for 1737, the town mark of Turku, and the mark of Johan Wittfoth who was a master in 1733–1752. A zigzag line left by the testing of the silver content accompanies the hallmark.

**Stem:** Each facet of the lower sleeve has a wavy, vertical branch with small leaves placed inside a rectangle, while only two sides of the upper sleeve have a similar motif. Each of the rest four sides has been divided into four areas with a zigzag line. The triangular areas have a trefoil. A frieze of semicircular leaves or petals was placed on the base of the lower sleeve as well as on top of the upper sleeve.

Each of the six lozenge-shaped bosses of the node has a Gothic minuscule letter. Together they form the word *ihesus*. The letters as well as the groove beside the edge of the lozenge is filled with a black substance. Between the bosses there is a pair of ridges in the shape of lancet arches. The ridges have an engraved trefoil under a twin Gothic window.

**Bowl:** The cone-shaped bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** The bowl and the foot of the chalice were renewed in 1737, but the stem is medieval in style. Riska dates the stem and the bowl to the late 15th century, and Öhman dates them to the third quarter of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 12.1 cm, of which the centre 8.0 cm. D. of the circle with the depiction of the face of Christ 3.0 cm.

**Weight:** 63.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the engraved decorations gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver, which has been chased. A dot for a compass is in the centre of the paten on both of its upper and lower surface. A third dot was made in the centre of the engraved circle on the rim. The paten has engraved decorations.

**Visual description:** On the rim, inside a pair of concentric circles, an equal-armed cross, resembling somewhat a cross Moline, is placed on a crosshatched background. The face of Christ is depicted in the centre of the paten. A cross nimbus surrounds his face. The scene is set inside a pair of concentric circles.

**Dating:** The paten and its motif are medieval in style, but the dating can be narrowed down to the third quarter of the 15th century on the basis of the chalice.

**Parallels:** The paten of Törnevalla Church, Östergötland, dated to the earlier part of the 15th century (SHM 3935).

**Literature:** Borg (1935), 1977, 67; Nikula 1973, 219–220; Öhman 1984, 50–55.

## 16. Naantali Church, Naantali



## Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Naantali Church. In 1670–1671 the antiquarian Elias Brenner made a drawing of the medieval inscription and two coats of arms on the foot of the chalice, which were been replaced later. The drawings were published in Brenner's *Gamble monumenter i Stoor-förstendömet Finlandh, afrijtade Anno 1671 och 1672*.

**Dimensions:** H. 28.8 cm, of which the stem 10.0 cm and bowl 12 cm. H. of the node is 22.8 mm and w. 65.6 mm. D. of the foot 13.5–13.7 cm. D. of the bowl 16.2 cm.

**Weight:** 897.3 g.

**Materials:** The chalice is made of silver. The upper surface of the foot and stem are gilt. Also the inside of the bowl is gilt as well as a small strip on the outer surface of its rim.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot was made in two separate pieces which have been soldered together. The seam is visible on the bottom of the foot. Decorations on the edge are chased. The flange has punched hallmarks. The foot and the stem have been attached with a wing nut. Two holes and matching rivets

appear on opposite sides on the upper surface of the foot. The foot has given way to one side, which has slightly cracked the decorated surface.

**Stem:** The stem has hexagonal sleeves under and above the node. Sleeves are undecorated, but have six holes forming pairs on opposite sides.

**Bowl:** The large bowl is bell-shaped. Hallmarks and engravings appear on the upper part of the bowl.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The foot is encircled by a decorative frieze with three plump, winged faces. The surfaces between the putti are filled with rich floral festoons. Above the pictorial frieze there is a small frieze comprising a sequence of X-like marks, and above that, a protruding fillet with alternating half circles and triangles. The rest of the foot is without decorations.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem is undecorated except for small profiles in the upper and lower rim of the sleeves. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses which are shaped like four-petalled flowers. Each of the pedals is tripartite. Pairs of protrusions resembling lancet arches or floral petals are placed between the bosses. Each arch of the lower half has a small engraving. It comprises three lines meeting at the tip of the arch. Four short, transverse lines cross the line in the middle. The upper arches are engraved with crosshatching delineating two circular shapes resembling windows in a lancet arch.

**Bowl:** An engraved zigzag line encircles the bowl at the point, where the gilt and ungilt surfaces meet. Also the name *J. Schulz* was engraved on the surface.

**Dating:** The three different elements of the chalice – foot, stem and bowl – present different periods of production. Hallmarks on the Baroque foot belong to goldsmith Hans Meijer who was a master in Turku in 1678–1716, while hallmarks on the bowl can be associated with Gustaf Sjösted who was a master in 1859–1900. The year mark T3 indicates the year 1876. The chalice was damaged in the restorations of the church in the 1860s, but it was repaired with the financial support of parishioner J. Schulz. Stylistically the node and the stem are late medieval. If the inscription Brenner copied was originally indeed on the foot of the present piece, it links the item with the paten, and narrows the dating of the chalice to 1461–1491.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice. The first image of the paten was published by Henrik Gabriel Porthan in *Historia Bibliothecae Regiae Academiae Aboënsis* in 1783 (Porthan writes that the woodcut had accidentally been deposited in the collections of the Academy of Turku. He publishes the picture in order to show how Jöns Budde's name was written on the paten. The description seems to suggest that Porthan did not know who had made the woodcut or that the paten was still in Naantali Church [Porthan 1783, 214–215; Aspelin 1887, 204]).

**Dimensions:** D. 19.6 cm, of which the medieval part 14.0 cm. D. of the inner pictorial area 9.6 cm.

**Weight:** 222.9 g. In an inventory from 1729, before an extra

rim was added to the paten in 1878, it was said to weigh 153.23 g (Leinberg 1890, 249).

**Materials:** Silver with gilt upper surface.

**Technical description:** The paten is composed of three separately made and attached parts. The outermost rim is without decorations except hallmarks. The rim is attached to the inner part with 21 rivets which are visible on both sides of the plate. The inner rim bears an engraved inscription. The head of Christ at the beginning and end of the inscription is in a circle. The centre of the circle has a dot for a compass. This inner rim, in turn, is soldered to the central area. The convex centre has been embossed into its quatrefoil shape. The inner area is decorated with engravings. The centre of the plate has a small dot for a compass along with four other dots placed in the centres of each foil.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** The inscription encircling around the rim has Gothic minuscule lettering in which the words are separated by quatrefoils. The texts strip is on a crosshatched background. The inscription reads *thenne · kalk · loth · brodhär · Jönes · budde · aff · nadhental · görä · hy · stokholm* or 'Brother Jöns Budde of Naantali had this chalice made in Stockholm' (According to Erik Andersson, referred by Tuhkanen 2005, 96, the letter h could be added to the preposition i [ii, ij, y] which, however, was rare). The sentence begins and ends with the face of Christ surrounded by a leaf nimbus. Aspelin (1887, 203) argues that the face is not suffering, like in the paten of Hauho, but here Christ is depicted with his eyes open in sublimity.

**Centre:** A tonsured man in a cape stands in the middle of the paten. The cape has a collar or hood lowered to the back. A cross-like object with a circular centre is attached to the man's left chest. A rectangular object hangs from a chord around his neck. It is a pumice stone used in writing (Harjula 2009). His left hand is not visible, but he is holding the sleeve of his cape in his right hand. The man stands on ground on which three flowers, some tufts of grass and two large leafy branches grow. The branches wind up and entwine above the man's head.

Since Jöns Budde's name is mentioned in the inscription as the person who had the paten made, the picture of the Birgittine monk is frequently interpreted as his portrait. In 1890, Leinberg identified the man as a Birgittine monk, though not directly as Jöns Budde. Aspelin (1887, 203–205) considers the man depicted on the paten to be the donor of the paten like in the chalice of Rusko. Laurén (1973, 169–171; 2004, cover image, 6) confirms the identification by arguing that Jöns Budde was ordained and the cape in the engraving has the insignia of priests – the cross with a round slip in the centre. The pumice stone confirms this conclusion, since Jöns Budde was a productive author.

**Dating:** The hallmarks in the outer rim of the paten belong to Gustaf Sjöstedt, who was a master in Naantali in the period 1859–1900. The year mark V3 refers to 1878 (instead of 1877 as in Lilius, Nikula & Riska 1972, 63). Sjösted also repaired the chalice of Naantali Church, and the diameter of the extended paten made it suitable to be placed on top of the renewed chalice.

Riska dates the medieval part of the paten stylistically to



the latter part of the 15th century and she suggests that it was made in Stockholm. It is possible to narrow the dating further by connecting it to the biographical records on Jöns Budde. He is mentioned as a Birgittine monk from 1461 to 1491. The paten was made after Jöns Budde was ordained as a monk since the man depicted on the object has the insignia of a monk insignia and moreover, he is referred to as *broder* (friar, brother) in the inscription. Klockars (1980, 81) suggests that the chalice and paten of Naantali were donated at the time when Jöns Budde was ordained. After that but before he moved to the convent Jöns Budde had the means to buy a set of communion vessels. Also Laurén dates the acquisition of the communion vessels to the beginning of the 1460s, more precisely to 1462.

Jöns Budde with friar Rotkerus Benedict from Vadstena Convent vidimated a letter of Bishop Konrad Bitz in Stockholm on 27 October 1462 (FMU 3187). According to the register of Naantali Nunnery, Jöns Budde returned to Naantali on 11 November 1462. Based on linguistic evidence, it has been considered likely that Rotkerus and Budde copied an ancient Swedish legend, a part of the *Passionarius* manuscript, possibly at this time. Laurén suggests that there exists a link between the inscriptions of the paten, the chalice, the journey to Stockholm and the commission of the manuscript. Since Rotkerus is known to have been responsible for ordering artworks for the Convent of Vadstena, Laurén suggests that Rotkerus assisted Jöns Budde in commissioning the communion set for Naantali Church. They were crucial for the church which was consecrated in 1462 (Laurén 1973, 169–171).

The above argumentation, however, is based on the premise that Jöns Budde was both the donor as well as the executor of the donation, and Tuhkanen (2005, 101) considers this unwarranted. She thus dates the objects somewhat differently. If the picture of a monk on the paten is indeed Jöns Budde as executor of the donation, and the coats of arms of the Ille and Renhufvud families of the chalice depicted in Brenner's drawing belong to the donors, the communion vessels could be dated to the 1480s or 1490s. In this case, the two coats of arms point to Sten Henriksson Renhufvud and Jeppe Pederssen Ille whose daughters joined the nunnery at this time.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Porthan 1783, 214–215; Leinberg 1890, 241–249, 433–435; Malin 1925, 55–56; Nordman 1929, 66; Borg (1935) 1977, Fig. 10, 55–57; Maliniemi 1943, 99–113; Salomies 1944, 286–290; Lilius, Nikula & Riska 1972, 63–65; Klockars 1979, 80–86; Riska 1987a, 249; Häkli 1988, 170–171; Hedlund 1994, 615–620; Tuhkanen 2000, 35–38; Lehtonen 2002, 190–193; Hiekkanen 2003a, 126, 142–143; Tuhkanen 2005, 10, 96–101; Hiekkanen 2007, 114; Harjula 2009.

## 17. Turku Cathedral (‘The Ejby Chalice’), Turku



Inv. no. TCM 887(a).

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral. Danish troops led by Otto Rud raided the town of Turku at midnight on 2 August 1509. The raiders looted the chalice and paten along with other artefacts from the cathedral, and they ended up in the church of Ejby in Sjælland, Denmark, but it is uncertain how and why. They were returned to Turku Cathedral in 1925.

**Dimensions:** H. 24.2 cm, of which the edge 13.8 mm, the foot 14.3 cm and the bowl 9.9 cm. D. of the foot 134.9–135.8 mm, the stem 27.8 mm, the bowl 117.1–117.3 mm. H. of the node 28.1 mm and the d. of the node 71.8 mm.

**Weight:** 744.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. Red paint has been used to mark the inventory number of Turku Cathedral Museum on the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot is six-lobed with triangular protrusions

between the lobes. It comprises an edge with perforated decorations, an instep, and a conical cylinder partly covering the instep. In addition, there are six heraldic shields and helm on the foot, and 12 small vertical pegs have been attached to the edge at the points where the foot forms sharp angles. All these elements were made separately and soldered together. The heraldic elements as well as the covering cylinder were attached with 12 large and 6 small rivets forming three rows and visible on the bottom of the foot. The triangular protrusions bear engraved decorations.

**Stem:** A central tube is attached to the foot, but its inner structure is invisible because of a disc held with a screw and square nut washer. Both two sleeves have perforated decorations. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses with separately made and engraved plaques for letters. Also the six ornaments between the bosses were made separately.

**Bowl:** The bowl does not have decorations except for two engraved lines around the rim.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The frieze of the edge is composed of quatrefoils. Since triangular protrusions are emphasized with crosshatching, the instep divides into six sectors each of which has a target shield accompanied by a heraldic helmet. The six shields and helms in a clockwise order are listed below. The list begins with the sector which was marked with an incised cross below the foot:

- A shield with a cross formy and a mullet of six points, and the helm with a six-pointed mullet belong to the Stiernkors family.
- A shield with a dexter arm in a coat of mail and a helm with hand appaumée are attributed to the Tavast family.
- A shield with the monogram *cg*, *sg* or *ch* and a helm with a six-pointed mullet have been linked to either goldsmith Sven guldsmed or Claus Henrici Bitz (c. 1458–1506). The latter was a member of the Privy Council and *lagman* of Northern Finland. The identification of the monogram as that of Sven guldsmed is highly unlikely, because medieval custom would not have allowed the name of a craftsman to be mentioned in such a high social context (cf. Tuhkanen 2005, 29).
- A shield with a horned buck, and a crested helm which have been attributed to the Bitz family.
- A shield with a sinister arm in a coat of mail, and a helm with hand appaumée are suggested to belong to the families Garp, Stålarv or Tavast.
- A shield with the monogram *mn*, and a helm with a six-pointed mullet have been attributed to Magnus Nicolai or Magnus Nilsson (c. 1435–1500), Bishop of Turku in 1489–1500.

**Stem:** The bottom frieze of the lower sleeve comprises a row of quatrefoils. Above the lower frieze, the main frieze has four large quatrefoils with the Seat of Mercy motif. Between the quatrefoils, there are four pairs of depictions of Christ's face. Similarly, the upper sleeve has a small frieze of quatrefoils, under which there are four larger quatrefoils. This time they are set with the face of Christ. Between the quatrefoils there are eight small figures, half of them representing the Virgin

Mary with the Child and the rest a man holding a candle. The candle might refer to the birth of Christ. For instance, in her visions, St. Birgitta describes St. Joseph holding a candle whose light was outshone by the heavenly light of the Virgin Mary and the Child. The lozenge-shaped bosses of the node have Gothic minuscules, which together form the word *ihesus*. Between the bosses, there are quatrefoils with spherical centres. Above and below the flowers, Gothic lancet arches have been placed. The lancet arches under the flowers are without decorations, whereas the lancet arches above them have perforated twin windows and three circular windows with quatrefoils.

**Bowl:** The bowl has a pair of engraved lines around the rim.

**Dating:** The bowl was renewed in 1851. The foot and the stem are late medieval in style but no exact parallels for them exist. The dating of the chalice has been based on the dating of the coat of arms. According to Nordman, since the coat of arms of Magnus Nilsson does not have an episcopal mitre, it must have been made before he became the bishop in 1489. It is known that Magnus Nilsson built the chapel of All Saints, and its vaulting was finished in 1471 (REA 460, 505). In 1474, he founded the Mass of the Five Wounds of Our Lord (REA 517). He made a major donation for the chapel in 1480 (REA 541). The communion vessels must have already been donated, when Magnus Nilsson founded an altar at the chapel of All Saints in 1485 or 1486–1488. Nordman suggests that the chalice belonged to the main altar of the chapel, not any of its side altars.

Meinander argues that the two coats of arms attributed to the Stiernkors and Tavast families on the right side of that of Magnus Nilsson were those of his father, Nicolaus Olafson (mentioned in written sources in 1427–1449) and mother Elin Nilsson Tavast. Nordman disagrees with Meinander, stating that the placing of the mother's coat of arms on the right side of the father's seems unlikely. Rather, the coats of arms of Magnus Nilsson's parents surround his on both sides. In the same vein, it could be added that the coat of arms of Claus Henrici Bitz is surrounded by the coats of arms of his father, Erik Bitz, and his mother, Märta Olafsdotter Tavast.

Based on the donors, the chalice was made in the 1470s or 1480s.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. TCM 887(b).

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.3 cm, of which the central area 95.62–96.42 mm.

**Weight:** 173.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. Red paint has been used to mark the inventory number of the museum.

**Technical description:**

Made of a sheet of silver, which has been chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations on the upper surface. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its both sides. A supporting strip of metal has been added to the bottom side of the rim.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** On the bottom side, two inventory numbers, 887(b) *srk* and *INV. NO 1024*, have been painted on the rim. The tip of the upper arm of the cross in the centre reaches the rim. It has the text scroll with letters *INRI* written in Gothic majuscules. Another text scroll with Gothic minuscules set on a crosshatched background circles around the Rim: *hoc facite in meam / commemoracionem (= commemorationem)*. The phrase is from the setting of the host: 'this do in remembrance of me' (Luke 22:19). Also a two-dimensional version of the Stiernkors family's coat of arms and helm appearing on the chalice are engraved on the rim underneath the cross.

**Centre:** The centre has a scene, where Christ as the Man of Sorrows, facing right, is in front of the cross with his five wounds bleeding. He has raised his right hand in blessing. In addition to the text scroll, the cross has two nails on its horizontal arm as well as clearly marked grains of the wood. A cross-nimbus surrounds Christ's head. Four angels collect his blood into four chalices. The angel on the lower right has a cross mark on his chest.

**Dating:** On stylistic grounds, the paten is late medieval. With reference to the chalice, the paten can be dated to the 1470s or 1480s.

**Parallels:** Braun 1932, 238.

**Literature:** Kall Rasmunssen 1854; Allen 1864, 429–430; Koskinen 1871, 136; Nervander 1888, 60; *Illustreret Tidende* 31.12.1899; Meinander 1902, 12–13; Finnberg 1929, 153–157; Nordman 1940, 21–27; 1980, 15–19; Kronqvist 1941; Rinne 1945; 1948; 1952, 174–179; Jaakkola 1959; Pylkkänen 1976, nos. 17, 18; Kaisti 1981; Kuujo 1981, 35–36, 160; Fagerström 1983, 25; Suvanto 1985, 174; Kanerva & Welin 1987, 120; Riska 1987a, 242; Kaisti 1989, 13–14; Arvelin 1997; Fagerström 1997a; 1997b; 2000a; 2000c, 306–307; Gardberg et al. 2000, 93; Hiekkänen 2003, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 792; Hiekkänen 2007, 208; Immonen 2008a, 5–6.



## 18. Hollola Church, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 4411:1.

**Provenance:** Property of Hollola Church. In the judicial records of Häme, it is stated that on 27 August 1487 the peasant Anders Urtti donated some of his land to Hollola Church, because he had previously stolen all the chalices and crosses of the church (*han stahll all dhe Kalck och Korss som i kyrckian war*; BFH I, 83). As Nordman (1980, 19–21) writes, this event might have a connection to the production of the medieval chalice and paten presently in the church. During the modern period, the chalice and paten were used when visiting the sick (Riska 1985, 137). They were deposited in the collection of the State Historical Museum in 1904, but returned to the church in 1951.

**Dimensions:** H. 17.1 cm, of which the edge 14.64 mm and of the whole foot and stem 11.2 cm, the bowl 5.9 cm. D. of the foot 126.10 mm, the stem 24.08 mm, the bowl 110.11. H. of the node 26.66 mm and d. 68.90 mm. D. of the bosses 19.60 mm.

**Weight:** 464.2 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot has six lobes and there are triangular protrusions between them. The foot comprises an edge and

a foot proper which have been soldered together. The edge has perforated decorations while the foot bears engraved decoration. The foot also has a separately cast crucifix soldered on its upper surface (although Nordman 1940, 17–19 states that the crucifix is attached with rivets, no rivets are visible on the bottom surface of the foot).

**Stem:** Two sleeves have been attached to a central tube with two screws and nuts. The cross-shaped head of the screw is visible on the outside. The sleeves have perforated decorations. The node has six circular bosses. The node as well as the bosses have engraved decorations. The bosses with letters *I, H, E, S* and *S* have small dots marking their centres for the use of a compass. Between the bosses, there are separately cast and soldered ornaments.

**Bowl:** The bowl is conical and without decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge is decorated with a frieze of quatrefoils set inside lozenges. Each of the lobes on the foot has a flower set on a crosshatched background. The figure of Christ is attached to one of the lobes without any depiction of a cross. His head and the knees are tilted to the right, and three nails, surrounded by the crown of thorns (Nordman



1940, 17–19 suggests that the crown of thorns would actually be an unrecognizable inscription set in Gothic minuscules; this seems to be a very unlikely interpretation), are engraved underneath his feet.

**Stem:** The lower sleeve has four quatrefoils with two of them ornamented with the face of Christ. The upper sleeve has four quatrefoils as well, each of them fitted with a depiction of the face of Christ. The node comprises six bosses, each with a Gothic majuscule letter set on a crosshatched background. Together they form the word *IHESUS*. Between the bosses, there are six flower-like ornaments each with six petals. The ridges above the flowers are decorated with a lancet arch with one window.

**Bowl:** The bowl is without decorations.

**Dating:** The object is medieval in style. Nordman points out that the chalice and the paten of Hollola Church must have been made by the same goldsmith on the basis of stylistic similarities between the floral motifs on the chalice and the text scroll and garments of the angels on the paten as well as the use of the three-nails motif in both artefacts. On stylistic grounds Nordman dates the chalice and the paten to the 1480s or later. Furthermore, he suggests that the items must be of Finnish production, since in addition to the crudeness of execution, similarities between the chalice and paten of Hollola with the Ejby set are so remarkable that the vessels in Turku Cathedral must have been the models for the Hollola vessels.

**Parallels:** The chalice of Turku Cathedral (Cat. 2:17).

## Paten

Inv. no. NM Hist. 4411:1.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 145.91 mm of which the centre is 100.97 mm.

**Weight:** 158.5 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations on the upper surface. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its both sides.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** The tip of the upper arm of the cross in the centre extends to the rim. It has the text scroll with the letters *inri* in Gothic minuscules. Another text scroll with Gothic minuscules set on a crosshatched background encircles the rim. The phrase begins at the right side of the cross after the word *sibi*. It reads *qui manducat et bibit indigne (= indigne), iudicui (=iudicium) sibi manducat et bibit* (the two misspellings are not noted in Pitkäranta 2004, no. 201), or 'He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself [not discerning the Lord's body]'. The phrase is from the Vulgate (1 Cor. 11:29), where, however, the word *enim* is placed after the word *qui* linking the phrase to its context. Underneath the cross, there are three nails surrounded by the crown of thorns as in the chalice.

**Centre:** The centre depicts a scene in which Christ as the Man of Sorrows is in front of the cross facing left with his five bleeding wounds. In addition to the text scroll, the cross has two nails on its horizontal arm as well as clearly marked

grains of wood. A cross-nimbus surrounds the head of Christ. Four angels collect his blood into four chalices. The angel on the lower left has a cross mark on his chest. The backgrounds of three angels around their wings are partly marked with crosshatching.

**Dating:** The paten is medieval in style. Nordman discovered that the scene on the paten is a mirror image of the scene depicted on the paten of Turku Cathedral which indicates that it was copied from the latter with the help of wax. Nordman also points out that the chalice and paten of Hollola Church must have been made by the same goldsmith on the basis of stylistic similarities between the floral figures on the chalice and the text scroll and garments of the angels on the paten as well as the use of the three-nails motif in both artefacts. Also the clumsiness of the style seems to support this interpretation. Nordman dates the chalice and the paten to the 1480s or later on stylistic grounds. Furthermore, he suggests that the items must be of Finnish production, since in addition to the crudeness of execution, the similarities between the chalice and paten of Hollola with the Ejby set are so remarkable that the vessels in Turku Cathedral must have been models for the Hollola vessels.

**Parallels:** Paten of Turku Cathedral (Cat. 2:17).

**Literature:** Wallin 1892, 55; Voionmaa 1924, 71; Nordman 1940, 17–19; 1980, 19–21; Riska 1985, 137; Hiekkanen 2003, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 201; Ahola et al. 2005, 71; Hiekkanen 2007, 300; Immonen 2008a, 5–6.

## 19. Turku Cathedral, Turku



### Paten

Inv. no. TCM 886.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral. The paten formed a pair with a 17th-century chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 176, with the centre 104.51–107.70 mm. D. of the *Agnus Dei* 35.68 mm. H. of the band for inscription 22.68 mm.

**Weight:** 246.6 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver. Red paint and a piece adhesive tape have been used to mark the museum inventory number.

### Technical description:

Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations on the upper surface. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its both sides. Also the centre of the Agnus Dei circle is marked with a dot.

### Visual description:

**Rim:** On the top surface, a scene depicting a lamb carrying a processional cross and banner, or the Agnus Dei, is framed with two concentric circles. There are 12 bulges between the circles referring to 12 apostles. An inscription circles the rim. It is composed of Gothic minuscules set on a crosshatched background. The phrase reads: *o ihesus | criste (= Iesu Christe) | fili | dei | unii (= unius) | miserere | nobis*, or 'O Jesus Christ, the son of only God, have mercy upon us'. The inscription ends in a vegetative motif.

**Center:** The paten depicts a Golgotha scene with Christ on the cross. The Virgin Mary stands on his right side and St. John on his left. A tonsured monk is kneeling and praying before Christ in front of the Virgin Mary (Rinne 1948, 179–180 misidentifies the scene as depicting Mary Magdalene standing on the left side of Christ and the Virgin Mary on his right with the kneeling St. John; Nordman 1951b, 197 note 1). Christ has a cross nimbus, while the Virgin Mary and St. John only disc nimbi. Both the Virgin Mary and St. John are carrying a book, and the Virgin Mary also wipes her eye with a corner of her garment. Tuhkanen points out that the depiction of the Virgin Mary resembles depictions of St. Birgitta. A scroll of text is placed on the cross above Christ's head and it reads *inri* in Gothic minuscules. The scene is placed in a rural landscape with plants and two trees. A bird is standing in the tree on the side of the Virgin Mary. In front of the foot of the cross, there is a formation resembling a pile of stones. On the left there are lines, which could be interpreted as the letters *st* for *sanctus* or saint, or according to Tuhkanen, *fr* for *frater* or friar. Each of the five stones has a letter. The last letters of the word are engraved next to the stones. Together the letters read *bernarij*. On the right, they are accompanied by more letters which can be read either as *IIB* or *NB*. The letter B is emphasized with a curling ornament.

**Dating:** On stylistic grounds, Pylkkänen dates the paten to the latter part of the 15th century, but Tuhkanen suggests a more detailed dating. The word *bernarij* appearing on the paten might be the dative form and thus the word should be read as 'For (St.) Bernard', but if Tuhkanen's interpretation of the first signs as an abbreviation of the word 'friar' is correct, then the inscription refers to the donor of the paten, Friar Bernardi. A Birgittine monk called Johannes Bernardi moved from Vadstena to Naantali Nunnery in 1440, and he served as the director of the convent (FMU 2570, 6646, 6649; Leinberg 1890, 321–322; Klockars 1980, 19–29, 34–37, 59, 84). Bernardi died on 20 September 1445 (FMU 2636). In written sources, the titles *frater* and *fr* appear in connection with Bernardi's name (FMU 2337, 2570, 2636). Accordingly, Tuhkanen dates the paten to the mid-15th century. Hiekkänen considers this to be too early. On stylistic grounds, he suggests a dating to the last quarter of the 15th century and regards Tuhkanen's interpretation to be based too much on imposing the fragmentary written sources on the artefact material.

**Parallels:** Skövde Church, Västergötland (af Ugglas 1935, 43–45 Fig. 13).

**Literature:** Rinne 1948, 179–180; Nordman 1951b, 197 note 1; Rinne 1952, 179–180; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 19; Tuhkanen 2000, 37; Hiekkänen 2003, 95 note 55; Tuhkanen 2005, 101–104; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 793; Hiekkänen 2007, 208.

## 20. Nauvo Church, Länsi-Turunmaa



### Chalice

Inv. no. HUM 5281.

**Provenance:** Matti Halia, professor emeritus of pathology, moved the chalice with its paten from the church of Seili Hospital to the Museum of Medical History, the present-day Helsinki University Museum, where the objects were received on 14 April 1962. Occasionally in published works the communion set is claimed to have belonged to the church

of St. George's Hospital in Turku, but this is incorrect. The misinterpretation is probably due to another communion set which indeed was transferred from Turku to Seili and finally to museum collections.

The communion vessels deposited in the Helsinki University Museum are from Nauvo Church. According to an inventory from 1658, the church had, besides other communion vessels, a gilt copper chalice with a wooden foot and a gilt copper paten as its pair. A later addition to the inventory states that the set was given to Seili Hospital (Riska 1973, 154–155, 183).

**Dimensions:** H. 24.2 cm of which the wooden foot 12.4 cm, metal stem 5.2 cm, and bowl 6.6 cm, and. H. of the node 1.6 and sleeves 3.6 cm. D. of the foot 10 cm, node 5.2 cm, bowl 9.8–10.0 cm. W. of the sides of the sleeve 0.9–1.0 cm.

**Weight:** 246.0 g.

**Materials:** The foot and the lower part of the stem are made of wood which has remains of gilt. The node and the two sleeves as well as the bowl are made of gilt copper. There are remnants of some kind of red paint on the bottom of the bowl.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The lower part of the chalice was made by turning wood on a lathe. The ornamentation is based on various profiles.

**Stem:** The metal upper part consists of a stem with two sleeves, a node and a bowl. The node with six bosses was cast in two pieces which have been joined together. The soldering seam is visible around the node. The node has a smooth surface without engravings. Also the two hexagonal sleeves were cast, but they have been engraved with decorations.

**Bowl:** The bowl is small and conical without any engravings. It has lost its original circular shape.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The profile decorations of the wooden lower part are modern in style.

**Stem:** The metal upper part is of a Gothic appearance. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses. Between the bosses, there are pairs of protrusions resembling lancet arches or floral petals. The six rectangular sides of the two hexagonal sleeves are decorated with Gothic minuscules on crosshatched surfaces. The upper sleeve bears the German inscription *hlf uns got*, or 'Help us God'. The inscription on the lower sleeve reads *hlf maria*, or 'Help Mary' (Riska misreads the inscription of the upper sleeve as 'hlf uns Joh'; Riska 1973, 183).

**Dating:** The wooden part was made some time after the 16th century. The metal part, based on its conical bowl and Gothic minuscules, is late medieval, and Riska dates it to the 15th century. The letter *t* in the inscriptions resembles letters used in other ornamental inscriptions which date the chalice to the latter part of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** For similarities in the arrangement of inscriptions, see Mänd 2002, 56–57.

## Paten

Inv. no. HUM 5280.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 15.0 cm. D. of the centre 9.9 cm. W. of the rim c. 2.3–2.7. H. 0.5 cm.

**Weight:** 121.0 g.

**Materials:** The paten is made of dark copper alloy with some remains of gilt. A piece of modern textile with numbers made with pencil as been glued on the bottom of the paten.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The central part is convex while the rim is straight. The paten has no engravings.

**Visual description:** The glued textile has the number 288, which indicates an old inventory number of the artefact.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no engravings and is very common in form, its dating is difficult on its own. The paten and the chalice seem to be a pair on the basis of the diameter of the paten which fits the that of the chalice. It is thus possible that the paten is contemporary with the medieval chalice, although this cannot currently be validated.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerlund 1886; Riska 1973, 154, 183; Hiekkanen 2007, 119.

## 21. Uusikaarlepyy Church, Uusikaarlepyy (Turku Cathedral, Turku)

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Uusikaarlepyy Church, which, however, was not a medieval parish. It was formed in 1607 by combining parts of the neighbouring parishes of Pedersöre and Vöyri, and finally Leppo village of the new parish became the town of Uusikaarlepyy in 1620. On the basis of the coat of arms on the chalice, it was originally made for an altar in Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 21.6 cm, of which the edge 14.32 mm, the foot and the stem 13.1 cm, and the bowl 8.5 cm. D. of the foot 16.3 cm, the stem 25.12 mm, the bowl 12.6 cm. H. of the node 29.94 mm, d. 73.88 mm. H. of the Crucifixion scene on the instep 32.99 mm and the figure of Christ 25.56 mm. Width of the scene 22.87 mm and the figure of Christ 19.70 mm.

**Weight:** 610.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises an edge with perforated decorations and a foot proper with engraved decorations. The two elements have been soldered together. A Crucifixion scene has been placed on the foot. It is separately cast and attached using two metal strips slipped through a rectangular opening on the foot and then bent against the bottom surface.

**Stem:** The stem is attached to the foot with a bulging screw. The circular stem has two sleeves with perforated decorations. The bottom half of the node is missing, revealing the spherical core into which the decorative part has been attached. The node has six circular bosses and six separately cast and soldered figures between them. The node has engraved decorations.

**Bowl:** The bowl is undecorated. It is attached to the stem with crude soldering which has left a belt of dark substance around the bottom of the bowl.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge has a frieze of quatrefoils placed inside lozenges. An inscription on the bottom surface states with





18th-century-style letters *Ny Garlebö Kyrcka Tillhörig : 48·1/4·lod*, or 'Property of Uusikaarlepyy Church: [weight] 48 1/4 lods.'

Each of the six lobes contains a pictorial scene. The first presents the Crucifixion with Christ on the cross, the Virgin Mary on his right side and St. John on his left. The figures are standing on a curling branch. Christ has a nimbus and he tilts his head to the right. The scene is placed in an engraved landscape with tufts of grass and a curling branch.

The second scene presents a coat of arms under a curling branch. The heraldic device comprises a targe shield with a cross formy and a mullet of six points, and a helm with a six-pointed mullet. The device belongs to the Stiernkors family and has been attributed to Magnus Nilsson in the period before 1490 when he became the Bishop of Turku.

The third scene shows a standing man with a nimbus behind his head. The young man wears a garment with a cross on his chest. He is holding a gridiron in the right hand, and a shield with a round base on the left. The shield has a male face on it. The gridiron is the attribute of St. Lawrence. In 1940

Nordman suggested that the coat of arms with a man's head might belong to the Svart family, but later he associated it with Laurentius Michaelis Suurpää who was bishop in 1500–1506. St. Lawrence was his patron saint and was depicted on the seal which he used when holding the office of dean. His episcopal seal has a shield with a man's head. Hence, the presentation of St. Lawrence with a shield depicting a man's head can be attributed to Laurentius Michaelis Suurpää. He became canon in 1485 and dean in 1489.

The fourth scene also depicts a coat of arms. The targe shield is divided party per chevron and the lower part tinctured in Sable. The helm has trunks or bull horns. This coat of arms has been associated with Martin Olofsson Skytte who was the priest of Uusikirkko (Kalanti) in the 1470s, but was promoted to the office of canon at Turku Cathedral in 1484 (FMU 4004). He is also mentioned in written sources in 1488 (FMU 4221), and he probably died in 1489, because it would have been his turn to become dean instead of Laurentius Michaelis Suurpää.

The fifth lobe has a depiction of a blossoming flower. It is followed by a scene in which a long-gowned woman with long hair is depicted standing. A nimbus surrounds her head, and she wears a crown. A sword is standing in front of her. She holds her gown open at the chest and can thus be identified as the *Mater dolorosa*.

**Stem:** The stem begins with a frieze of semicircles. Both sleeves have four quatrefoils each adorned with a standing human figure, though one of them is missing. On the right side of the missing figure there is a woman in a long girdled dress also covering her head. She is carrying a cylindrical container. It is the ointment jar with which a repentant woman anointed Christ's feet. In medieval tradition she was identified as Mary Magdalene. The next scene depicts the Virgin Mary standing and holding the Christ Child on her bosom. She seems to carry something on her head, perhaps a crown. Mary Magdalene with the ointment jar appears again in the next scene. The upper sleeve depicts Mary Magdalene with her ointment jar three times and the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child once.

The node has six circular bosses each with a Gothic minuscule set on a crosshatched background. Together they form the word *ihesus*. Between the bosses, there are six busts of angels with long hair and wings. The busts seem to be hovering over a row of bulges, perhaps representing a cloud. The ridges above the busts are decorated with Gothic lancet arches with twin windows.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** Goldsmith Henrik Lassander (master in Kokkola in 1776–1783) renewed the bowl in 1775, but the foot and the stem are medieval.

Nordman points out that the leaf ornaments on the foot are similar to the vegetative ornaments on the Hollola Chalice although their background is not crosshatched. Also the style of presenting the human figures seems to suggest a dating to the 1480s and 1490s. The three persons referred to in the chalice's coats of arms are all connected with Turku Cathedral, which suggests that the chalice was originally made for one of its altars, possible choices being the altar of St. Lawrence or that of the Holy Cross. The depiction of the Crucifixion scene with

the Virgin Mary and St. John, according to Nordman, would suggest that the Holy Cross has an emphasized position in the visual programme of the chalice, although the use of such Calvary groups as *signacula* is not exceptional in medieval chalices. Nevertheless, the chalice must have been made after 1485, but before the beginning of 1488, when Larentius Michaelis Suurpää and Martin Skytte were still canons and Magnus Nilsson was not yet a bishop.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.7 cm, of which the centre 12.0 cm. D. of the circle cross on the rim 21.02 mm, and d. of the circle with an image on the centre 78.97 mm.

**Weight:** 160.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations on both sides. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten was marked with a small dot on both sides. Also the centre of the cross circle is marked with a dot. A hallmark was stamped on the rim bottom.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** The upper surface has a Maltese cross on a crosshatched background framed by two circles. The bottom bears an inscription divided into two groups. The first has the words *Nygarleby Kyrka* and the other *Tillhörig Wäger: 12 3/4* ('Property of Uusikaarlepyy Church, weighs 12 3/4 [lods]'). The hallmark next to the first group of words is marked with the name H. Lassander, the town mark of Kokkola, three crowns and the letter R signifying the year 1775.

**Centre:** The large central image depicts a lamb, the Agnus Dei, holding a processional cross with a banner. It stands on ground with a few tufts of grass. The background is crosshatched.

**Dating:** Stylistically, the Agnus Dei motif is post-medieval, but the pictorial programme of the paten is medieval. Goldsmith Henrik Lassander made the paten in 1775, and he probably copied the motifs from the medieval paten, which formed a pair with the medieval chalice.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 187–188; Nordman 1940, 27–28; Rinne 1948, 172–174; Pykkänen 1976, no. 28; Nordman 1980, 20–24; Kuujo 1981, 159–160; Fagerström 2000c, 308–309; Hiekkänen 2007, 210.

## 22. Kalajoki Church, Kalajoki

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kalajoki Church. Originally the chalice was accompanied with a paten. Both of them were sent to the National Museum in 1956, but only the chalice was returned. The now-missing paten, 7.7 cm in diameter, was made of silver and had the inscription *Kalajoki Kyrcka Tillhörig* which seem to indicate that the plate was made at



the same time as the new bowl of the chalice, i.e. in 1802.

**Dimensions:** H. 138.47 mm of which the foot 52.56 mm, stem 41.89 and bowl 44.02 mm. H. of the node 17.67 mm and d. 45.69 mm. D. of the foot 96.09 and bowl 69.38 mm.

**Weight:** 210.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt on the stem, node, the inside the bowl and its outer rim.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The edge of the six-lobed foot was made separately and soldered to the foot. The ornaments on the edge were also made separately and soldered. There are engraved decorations on the foot.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has sleeves with engraved ornaments. The cast node has six cast bosses which were soldered to the body.

**Bowl:** The bowl bears an engraved inscription.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge of the six-lobed foot is decorated with six-petalled roses and their curving branches. The six lobes of the foot have alternately three human figures and three flowers. The first of the figures is a long-haired woman dressed in a richly folding garment. The folds of her cloak partly hide a belt which is visible on her left hip. The woman holds an open book in her hands, and a small lamb peeks from behind her right leg. The characters stand on a ground depicted with wavy lines. On the basis of her dress and the lamb, the woman is St. Agnes.

The pointed bud of a flower is depicted on the left side of St. Agnes. The flower is succeeded by a woman with a book on her hand and a wheel behind her left leg. She is St. Catherine of Alexandria. The bud of the flower is blooming on the third lobe and opened revealing petals and three stamens.

The fourth lobe depicts yet again a female figure. She holds a small weaved basket identifying her as St. Dorothea. In the final lobe, the bloom of the flower has passed and it has withered into an arch.



The top of the foot has rope-like profiled ornamentation.

**Stem:** The upper sleeve has a rope-like profiled ornament on its base, while the lower sleeve has a similar rope ornament on its top. Both sleeves have inscriptions set with Gothic majuscules on a crosshatched background. The upper inscription reads *IHESVS* and the lower, after a sexfoil, *MARIA*. The letter *I* of the upper inscription and the flower of the lower sleeve are above the depiction of St. Agnes. The node comprises six sexfoils on lozenge-shaped bosses, and between them, six pairs of lancet arches with single windows.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has an inscription stating:

*Kalajoki Moderkyrcka Tilhörig  
Tehkät te minun muistockssen*

The first line stating 'Property of the Mother Church of Kalajoki' is in Swedish, whereas the lower one are in Finnish and read 'this do in remembrance of me' (1 Cor. 11:24–25).

**Dating:** The shape and the inscription of the bowl indicate that it was renewed in the Modern Period, and according to church records this was done in 1802. The foot and stem are medieval. On the basis of its shape and style of decorations, Nordman dates the chalice to around 1500. He suggests that it was made in Germany, possibly in Wismar or Danzig.

**Parallels:** For the openwork edge, see Fritz 2004, 94, 345 no. 16. For the foot, see Zubek & Spielmann 1994, 93 no. 103. For the inscriptions on the stem, see Mänd 2002, 56–57.

**Literature:** Nordman 1980, 29–30.



## 23. Rusko Church, Rusko

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Rusko Church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the chalice 21.3 cm of which the foot and stem 12.1 cm. D. of the foot 13.9 cm and the bowl 12.2 cm, the node 6.7 cm.

**Weight:** 619.0 g.

**Materials:** Made of silver and at present gilt all over except for the bottom of the foot. In the report of the dean's inspection dated 9 March 1724, only the bowl of the chalice is said to be gilt. The other surfaces were not gilt until 1743 or 1745 when the bowl of the chalice was replaced with a larger one (Aspelin 1887, 207; Riska 1961, 192). In records from 1796 it is stated that the letters in the bosses of the node had remains of blue glass around them (Riska 1961, 192).

#### **Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises three elements, a flange, an edge and the foot proper. The three elements have been made separately and soldered together. The soldering seam is visible underneath the foot. The decoration of the edge is punched, while the decoration on the upper surface of the foot is engraved. The cast *signaculum* is attached to the foot with two pairs of metal strips passing through two holes made on the foot and bent against the bottom. One of the strips has broken off and is missing.

**Stem:** The core of the stem is a circular tube soldered to the hole in the foot. The fastening has at some later stage been secured with nails placed in holes drilled through the

sleeves and the stem. Two nails were drilled through the profiled ornament on the bottom of the lower sleeve and one through two sleeves. The node as well as the two sleeves have engravings.

**Bowl:** The bowl is without decorations but has hallmarks on its outer rim.

#### **Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge has a frieze consisting of lozenges with quatrefoils. The foot is six-lobed. The *signaculum* consists of the figure of Christ surrounded by the Virgin Mary on his right side and St. John on his left. All the figures are standing on the branches of a grapevine.

Besides the *signaculum*, the upper surface of the foot has



four bands of text. The Gothic majuscules of the bands are placed on a crosshatched background. The text begins from the left side of Christ and reads:

*LARESVRPEBIS*  
C | O | P | I | A | B | O

It can be read as *Lares Surpe Biscop i Abo*, or 'Lares Surpe, Bishop of Turku' denoting the donor of the chalice. Between two text bands, on the opposite side of the *signaculum*, there is an engraved portrait of a bishop with his mitre and staff.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem begins with a tripartite profiled lath. The lower sleeve has a quadripartite flower-like motif on each of its sides. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses each with a Gothic majuscule. The letters form the word *IHESVS*. Between the bosses, there are pairs of protrusions resembling lancet arches or floral petals. The upper arches are engraved with a lancet arch and lower ones with a vegetative motif. Each of the six crosshatched sides of upper sleeve has a Gothic majuscule. Together they form the word *IHESVS*.

**Bowl:** The hallmarks on the bowl comprise a crown, letters *ORL*, the town mark of Turku, and a possible but unclear year mark. The hallmark belongs to goldsmith Olof Rolf Lundgren who was a master in Turku in 1821–1882.

**Dating:** The shape and hallmark of the bowl date them to the 19th century, whereas the lower part of the chalice is late medieval in style. The identification of Bishop Laurentius Michaelis Suurpää as the donor of the chalice provides a more precise dating. He was bishop in 1500–1506 and this is also the period when the chalice must have been donated. Rusko had been his annex parish. Laurentius Michaelis Suurpää enjoyed its tax revenue while serving in the office of cathedral dean in 1490–1500 (Riska 1961, 192).

**Parallels:** Nordman (1980, 24–26) points out the possibility that the chalices of Rusko Church and Uusikaarlepyy Church were made by the same person. Their feet and edges are similar. Both also have *signacula* with grapevines, although the mantle of Christ on the Rusko chalice is more diagonally placed, in contrast to the mantle on the Uusikaarlepyy chalice where the mantle is vertical. Nordman interprets the diagonal position of the mantle as a younger style feature. Although the Crucifixion scene supported by a grapevine is a common late medieval motif, Nordman suggests that the same goldsmith, who just had slightly updated the mould that he used for the *signacula* on Rusko chalice, made the *signacula* of the two chalices. For a parallel for the *signaculum*, see the chalice of Halberstadt Cathedral made c. 1500 (Richter 2008a).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 15.1 cm. D. of the centre 8.7 cm. D. of the circle on the rim 2.7 cm.

**Weight:** 163.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. In the report of the dean's inspection dated 9 March 1724, only the upper surface of the paten is mentioned as gilt (Aspelin 1887, 207). In 1743 or 1745, the paten was gilt all over (Aspelin 1887, 207; Riska 1961, 192).

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver. The central part has been chased into convex shape. A dot for a compass has been punched in the centre of the paten on both the upper and lower surface. A third dot has been made in the centre of the engraved circle on the rim. The upper surface is decorated with engravings.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** The rim is encircled by an inscription beginning and ending with an equal-armed cross set on a four-pointed star and framed by a circle. Both the cross and the star stand out against a crosshatched background. The circular frame comprises a narrow band with 21 dots.

The inscription in Gothic minuscule reads *Ihesus autem transiens per medium*, while the end of the sentence is in a text band curling on the right side of the rim. The majuscule Roman letters form the two last words of the phrase *illorum ibat*. A lily motif is placed between the words *autem* and *transies*.

Aspelin (1887, 205) interprets the sentence as referring to a gold noble minted during the reign of Edward III (1343–1377) and called *Noble à la Rose* or 'Rose noble'. The inscription on the coin reads *IHS Aut Transiens Per Medium Illorum Ibat*, and its thought to refer to the struggles between King Edward and the pope. However, the sentence is actually from the Bible where in the Gospel of Luke it is stated *ipse autem transiens per medium illorum ibat*. The sentence is connected with the story of Christ's preaching in Nazareth. There people gathered at a synagogue asked him to perform miracles but Christ refused. The crowd became furious and forced Christ to a cliff in order to throw him down. 'But he passing through the midst of them went his way,' as told in the Bible (Luke 4:30). In medieval theology, this event was seen as the miracle of invisibly and thus a symbol of the Sacrament (Thomas ab Aquino, *Super evangelium S. Iohannis*, lectio VIII, cap. VIII).

On the left side of the circle on the rim there is another small text band with the letters VN. They have been interpreted as the initials of the goldsmith who made the paten, but the initials cannot be associated any of the goldsmiths known from written sources. Moreover, incorporating such initials in the pictorial programme seems unlikely.

**Centre:** A depiction of the face of Christ with a vegetative nimbus behind his head was engraved in the centre of the paten. The scene is framed by a circle.

**Dating:** On stylistic grounds, the paten has not been considered to have been made by the same goldsmith as the chalice and thus they are not contemporary (Nordman 1980, 24–26). However, the vegetative nimbus is a feature present in late medieval art which seems to confirm that the paten was made in broad terms at the same time as the chalice.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Wallenius 1828; 1830; Killinen 1878, 54–55; Aspelin 1887, 204–205; Paalasmaa (1932) 1992, 139–143; Riska 1961, 192–193; Nordman 1980, 24–26; Kuujo 1981, 159; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 673; Ahola et al. 2005, 72; Tuhkanen 2005, 96–97; Hiekkanen 2007, 158.

## 24. Vehkalahti Church, Hamina



### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Vehkalahti Church in Hamina. Sigurd Nordenstreng (1909, 30–31), Toivo A. Anttila (1936, 27) and Martti Korhonen (1981, 15) state that while the chalice is medieval, it was donated to the parish at the end of the 18th century. Their argument is probably based on the inscription, including the number 1780, circling around the rim of the bowl, since no references are given. However, there is no reason to date the original donation so late. Sigurd Nordenstreng (1909, 30–31; Nordenstreng & Hallila 1975, 54) and Ragnar Rósen (1928, 158) associate the chalice, on the basis of its coats of arms, to the Poitz family, knighted in 1463 (FMU 3218; Vähäkangas 1999, 100–102). Rosén suggests that the item was donated by one of the family's men and his wife.

The family lived in Vehkalahti. Hence it is more probable that the year indicates only the date when the bowl was renewed, whereas the medieval foot has been in Vehkalahti Church since the Middle Ages.

**Dimensions:** H. of the chalice 21.0 cm of which the foot and stem 12.0 cm. H. of the node 23.3 mm. D. of the foot 14.2 cm, the node 7.0 cm and the bowl 13.2 cm.

**Weight:** 602.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the top surface of the foot as well as the inside, and the outer rim of the bowl are gilded. Brown, green and red enamel applied on the medallion on the foot.

#### Technical description:

**Foot:** The foot comprises three elements, a flange, an edge and the foot proper. The three elements have been made separately and soldered together. The decoration of the edge is punched. The flange has a punched hallmark.

**Stem:** The core of the stem is a circular tube soldered to the hole in the foot. The fastening has at some later stage been secured with nails placed in holes drilled through the sleeves and the stem. Two nails were drilled through the lower sleeve and two through two the upper sleeve. The node as well as the two sleeves have engravings.

**Bowl:** The bowl has an engraved ornament around its rim.

#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The hallmark on the flange is unidentifiable. The edge has a frieze with a zigzag line. The foot is six-lobed. The *signaculum* is missing, but the foot has an enamelled medallion. It depicts two shields round in base. The shield on the right is partitioned quarterly per saltire with upper and lower fields gilded, while the right field is brown and the left one green. The shield on the left is partitioned tierced per fess. Its upper and lower fields are gilded, and the middle field is red. There is a number 1506 above the two shields and a letter P below them. The shields cannot be associated with any particular family, but the colours gold, green and red appear in the coat of arms of Poitz family to which also the letter P refers (Nordenstreng 1909, 30–31; Rosén 1928, 158).

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has a small frieze imitating a crenellated parapet. The lower sleeve has an engraved rectangular cross on one side, each of the other sides has a Gothic majuscule forming the name *maria*, whereas the letters on the upper sleeve form the name *ihesus*. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses, each with a Gothic majuscule. The letters form the word *IHESVS*. Between the bosses, there are pairs of protrusions resembling lancet arches or floral petals. The upper as well as lower arches are engraved with a lancet arch.

**Bowl:** The bowl stands on a small pedestal. The rim has an engraved inscription stating *Jesu Christie Guds sons blod renar oss af alla våra synden · 1780 · 1 Joh 1:7*, or 'the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin' (1 John 1:7).

**Dating:** The shape and the inscription of the bowl date it to 1780, whereas the lower part of the chalice is late medieval in style. The foot was probably made in 1506 as the inscription on the foot states, since, in addition to the shape of the foot, the style of the engravings and the frieze on the edge all point towards the beginning of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** For the medallion, see Fritz 2004, 117 nos. 100–102.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The paten was made in 1939, but before that the chalice was accompanied by a paten with a paten with a gilt upper surface. This older paten had a Maltese cross engraved on its rim as reveals the church survey report made by Riitta Kilpi in June 1937.

**Dimensions:** D. 15.5 cm, of which the centre 11.2 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim of the upper side and the central area on the back have engraved decorations. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its both sides.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** An inscription on the upper surface states in modern letters *Herramme Jeesuksen Kristuksen ruumis sinun edestäsi annettu*, or 'The body of Our Lord Jesus Christ given for you'. It is a phrase said during the communion. The back surface has a hallmark with the initials JHP belonging to Juho Hesekiel Pekuri (master in 1884–1943), a crown, the contents marking 813H, year mark F6 signifying the year 1935, and the town mark of Oulu (Fagerström 2000, 197–198).

**Centre:** The upper surface is without decorations, but on the back, it has an inscription stating *Kansakoululasten lahja Vehkalahden seurakunnalle 1 – 1939*, or 'The gift of children in grammar school for the Vehkalahti parish 1 – 1939'.

**Dating:** As the hallmark reveals, the paten was made in 1935.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Gottlund 1831, Pl. XVIII Fig. 2; Hausen 1887, 207–208; Nordenstreng 1909, 30–31; Rosén 1928, 157–158; Anttila 1936, 27; Cleve 1968, 39; Nordenstreng & Hallila 1975, 54; Korhonen 1981, 15, 95; Hiekkanen 2007, 543.

## 25. Hauho Church, Hämeenlinna

### Chalice

Inv. no. NM Hist. 2181:13.

**Provenance:** The University of Helsinki bought the chalice and its paten from the parish of Hauho in 1882. From the university's collection the communion vessels ended up into the collections of the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. 22.3 cm, of which the edge 17.0 mm, the foot 13.2 cm and the bowl 9.1 cm. D. of the foot 14.9 cm, the stem 18.1–19.5 mm, the bowl 12.3–12.1 cm. H. of the node 24.9 mm, d. 62.9 mm. H. of the crucifix 22.0 mm, w. 24.6 mm.

**Weight:** 570.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot and the small shields attached around the foot. Some substance, probably lead, has been piped inside the node and stem perhaps in order to improve the structure of the chalice. Moreover, the node has been repaired using two circular pieces of copper. The shield underneath the crucifix has remains of red enamel, while the shield with the *ihs* monogram and the one with the crown of thorns have dark blue enamel. Probably also the surroundings of letters in the bosses have been enamelled, but none of the glass paste survives.



**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot with six triangular protrusions has an edge and a foot proper soldered together. The edge bears perforated and engraved decorations. Six shields have been attached to five lobes (cf. Fritz 1982, Abb. 723). Each shield has two strips, passed through a perforation on the edge and bent to hold the shield in place. All the shields have engraved decorations and three of them are also enamelled. The six lobes of the foot have engraved decorations, while the triangular strips have separately cast ornaments which have been attached to the foot with wires passed through drilled holes. On the bottom of the foot, five of the six triangular strips are marked with incised lines, first with one line and the last with five lines. This marking probably helped in attaching the ornaments in correct order during the making of the chalice or in some later repairs.

**Stem:** The construction of the hexagonal stem remains hidden underneath a lead-like substance used to fill the central tube and the node. The two sleeves have punched



ornaments and they have been attached to the central tube with nails. The lower sleeve has two nails while the upper sleeve only one. The node has been crudely reattached to the stem with lead and two flat copper rings underneath and above the node. Between the bosses, there are six separately cast and soldered knobs.

**Bowl:** The stem has been crudely reattached to the bowl with a thick layer of lead-like substance. The bowl is mounted on a separately made calyx with punched ornaments.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The perforated frieze of the edge comprises vertical bars, each with two engraved lines. Underneath the frieze, a rope-like engraved profile encircles the foot. The shields attached to the edge are targe in type. The first one underneath the crucifix has a chevronel and above it a mullet of six points, while the next shield has an *ihs* monogram, but then again two subsequent shields have similar coats of arms as the first one. The fourth shield is furnished with a crown of thorns and three nails. The last one depicts yet again the coat of arms.

The figure of Christ is set on an engraved cross. The cross with engraved grains of the wood has a text scroll above Christ's head stating *INRI* in Gothic majuscules. The lance has been depicted on his right side, and the sponge with vinegar and hyssop on his left. The legs of the figure are missing, but Christ's loincloth flairs on both sides of his hip. Below the crucifix, a text scroll flows with an inscription which continues in other lobes. The text in Gothic minuscules reads: *ano \* dni | mcdxvi \* lot | mester | lares \* magi | gore \* tene \* kalken | gudi \* lof*, or 'In the year of Our Lord 1416, the master Lares Magi (Magnusson) had this chalice made for the grace of God'.

Above the figure of Christ is a baldachin-like structure comprising two juxtaposed lancet arches, but the baldachin of the scene on the left side of Christ is more clearly a so-called negative lancet arch. This scene depicts a young male saint with a long hair and a chalice in his hand. He can be identified as St. John the Evangelist. The next scene with a baldachin structure similar to the one in the Crucifixion scene depicts an older man, St. Peter, holding a large key.

The next scene has again an older man with a sword, which identifies him as St. Paul. The structure above him is more like the structure above St. John. He is followed by a man standing in a landscape indicated by tufts of grass. The man holds a book with a lamb on it, which reveals him to be St. John the Baptist. The saint is standing under a baldachin consisting of two juxtaposed semicircles. The last scene depicts the Virgin Mary holding the Infant Jesus. They are standing under a negative lancet arch.

Each of the triangular strips between the lobes has two intertwining shoots, the other one with horizontal grooves. Both end with a flower-like leaf.

**Stem:** The two sleeves have their sides decorated with an X-shaped form. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses, each with a Gothic minuscule letter forming the word *ihsus*. Between the bosses, four-petalled flowers have been attached. The ridges above and below the flowers have lancet arches with single windows, whereas the ridges above and below the bosses have only a row of small lines.

**Bowl:** The calyx has arches made with a similar puncher as

the X-like figures on the sleeves. In addition to arches, the piece has a row of circular bulges.

**Dating:** On the grounds of the shape of the bowl and its lighter colour, Nordman dates it to around 1600 (Aspelin 1887, 199 suggests that the bowl is contemporary with the foot). The node, stem and foot of the chalice are late medieval in style. The shields, the Crucifix, and the shoots could have been attached long after the foot was made, and thus the dating of the different elements has to be kept separate.

The targe-type shields seem to appear to Finnish seal material after the year 1500 (cf. FMS 284). In fact, according to Nordman, the coat of arms on the chalice refers to District Judge Gudmund Larsson who owned some land in Hauho parish and is attested in written sources in 1507–1525. He donated, probably with his relatives, a chalice to the church as expiation of an offence in 1516. The offence might have been that Gudmund Larsson broke the peace of the church by forcibly entering the building with his father after a Mass. Gudmund Larsson was searching for lagman Henrik Stensson, but he had already left the church. However, there was a fight between Gudmund Larsson's and Henrik Stensson's men in the churchyard. In addition to this incident, the manner of depicting Christ's flaring mantle on the chalice can be dated to the beginning of the 16th century.

The inscription on the instep suggests another, much earlier, dating to 1416 and names master Lares Magi (Magnusson) as its donor. The style of lettering in itself does not narrow the dating, as according to Aarno Maliniemi, they can be dated to the 15th or early 16th century. The lettering is similar to the one in the paten of Turku Cathedral which is from the end of the 15th century.

The representations of the saints themselves cannot securely date the time of their engraving, as their models might have been wooden sculptures made decades earlier. This leads Nordman to use the architectural setting as the most important dating characteristic. The negative lancet arches are extremely rare in the medieval art of the Nordic countries, and this is the only occurrence of such a motif in the Finnish material. Carl af Ugglas traces the motif to Southern Germany where it was introduced in the 1470s and from where it spread to the Baltic area after 1500. Relatively speaking, the negative lancet arch was more common in medieval Estonia than in the Swedish kingdom.

Despite its rare motif, Nordman considers the chalice to be of Nordic production on the basis of its inscription. Written sources indicate that Gudmund Larsson had intensive connections with Hauho parish, but he is not known to have had any family connections outside Finland. This suggests that the chalice was commissioned from Turku or Viipuri. Gudmund Larsson had a contact with Erik Turesson in Viipuri, a town which had strong links with Tallinn. As the item does not resemble any of the chalices thought to have been made in Turku, Nordman concludes that a goldsmith living in Viipuri might have produced it. The chalice was likely made in Viipuri in 1510–1520.

**Parallels:** The Nyári Chalice of Hungary, dated to the latter part of the 15th century, has similar shoots attached to the foot (Biczó 1997, 39–40; see also Kiss 2006).

## Paten

Inv. no. NM Hist. 2181:13.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 19.8 cm, of which the centre 9.2 cm.

**Weight:** 119.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** A rosary is depicted around the rim. It comprises 54 beads and the head, hands, feet and heart of Christ. The feet and hand appear from a cloud.

**Centre:** In the scene framed by a pair of circles, Christ is standing hands crossed on his open tomb, and the cross with the text scroll *inri* is behind him. He has a cross nimbus surrounding his head. The Arma Christi or the Weapons of Christ are depicted around the tomb. In a clockwise order starting from the left side of the tomb, they include pincers, a ladder, a lantern, a hammer, three dice, a purple robe, three nails, a lancet, a bucket for the vinegar or the dish in which Pilate washed his hands of guilt, a rod and sponge, a crown of thorns, a knife, a cock, a column with rope, a whip and scourge, an unidentified object, and finally an axe. A symmetrical ornament with a flower and two large leaves is engraved below the scene.

**Dating:** Nordman does not consider the chalice and paten of Hauho Church to have been made by the same goldsmith, although they are stylistically contemporary. On stylistic grounds the paten is from the first quarter of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Vansö Church, Södermanland; Skuttunge, Uppland (Pegelow 1998, 190).

**Literature:** Aspelin 1887, 199–201; af Ugglas 1948, 343–351; Nordman 1951b; 1980, 26–28; Drake 1985, 302–306; Suvanto 1985, 744–745; Häkli 1988, 171; Hiekkänen 2006b, 35–36; 2007, 295.

## 26. Porvoo Cathedral, Porvoo (Viipuri Cathedral, Viipuri)

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Porvoo Cathedral to where it was transferred from Viipuri Cathedral in 1721 after the Treaty of Uusikaupunki. According to the church records, the chalice had a now-missing crucifix fitted on its foot in the 18th century.

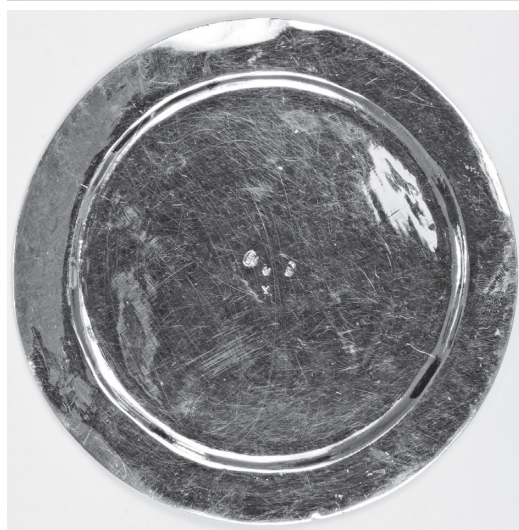
**Dimensions:** H. 16.5 cm whereof the foot 11.8 cm, the node 2.0 cm, and the bowl 5.6 cm. D. of the foot 16.9 cm, the stem 5.8 cm, the node 5.1 cm, bowl 9.5 cm.

**Weight:** 378.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilded except the bottom surface of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The circular foot comprises a flange, edge and the foot proper soldered together. The edge has an openwork frieze. On the bottom, the foot has marks of repairs, and engraved



ornaments on top.

**Stem:** The stem is attached to the hole on the foot with a circular disc, screw and a quatrefoil-shaped nut washer. The stem is hexagonal in cross-section and has engraved ornaments. The lower sleeve is attached with a large nail.

**Bowl:** A hallmark has been punched on the rim of the bowl.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge is decorated with a frieze consisting of a repeated pattern of quatrefoils. An inscription set with very poorly formed Gothic majuscules on a crosshatched background circle around the edge of the instep. The hexametric phrase reads:

✠ DE VERA VITE FERT HOC V[A]S POCVLA VIT[A]E

The verse can be translated as 'this cup carries the drink of life

from the true vine'. The text begins and ends to a cross. The *signaculum* was missing already in the 18th century. Above the inscription and around the foot, there are six semicircular ornaments with a dotted centre and two concentric belts of vertical lines.

**Stem:** Each side of the lower and upper sleeve has engraved ornaments. The sides of the lower sleeve depict a pair of symmetrically curving arrows, a Gothic twin window, another pair of curving arrows, a third pair of similar arrows, a fantasy flower, and lastly a check board pattern. The series of the upper sleeve comprises, in turn, a check board pattern, an X-like shape, two juxtaposed lancet arches, a pair of curving arrows, another pair of similar arrows, two symmetrically arching forms and lastly a fantasy flower. The node is melon-shaped and without decorations, although a wide groove circles it.

**Bowl:** The hallmark comprises three crows, the name HAMMELIN, referring to Hans Henrik Ammelin, who was a master in 1777–1791, an unclear mark, possibly the town mark of Porvoo, and finally year mark Y signifying the year 1781.

**Dating:** The bowl was renewed in 1781, but the foot and the stem are medieval in style, although the node seems to be a modern addition. The inscription of the foot suggests a dating to the 14th or early 15th century, but the hexagonal stem with its ornaments is of much younger date. The fantasy flower and especially the two juxtaposed lancet arches on the stem belong to the first quarter of the 16th century. Since the inscription and the semicircular ornaments are very poorly executed, it seems that the foot was partly copied from an early chalice in the early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Täsjö Church, Ångermanland (Andersson 1956a, 45 no. 77); Täby Church, Uppland (Andersson 1956a, 45 no. 78); the two juxtaposed lancet arches are similar to the baldachin structures engraved on the Hauho chalice (Cat. 2:25).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 11.4 cm of which the centre 8.6 cm.

**Weight:** 76.8 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a metal sheet hammered in shape and gilt. The upper surface punched hallmarks, and on the back, a serrated groove was engraved in order to determine the silver content of the object.

**Visual description:**

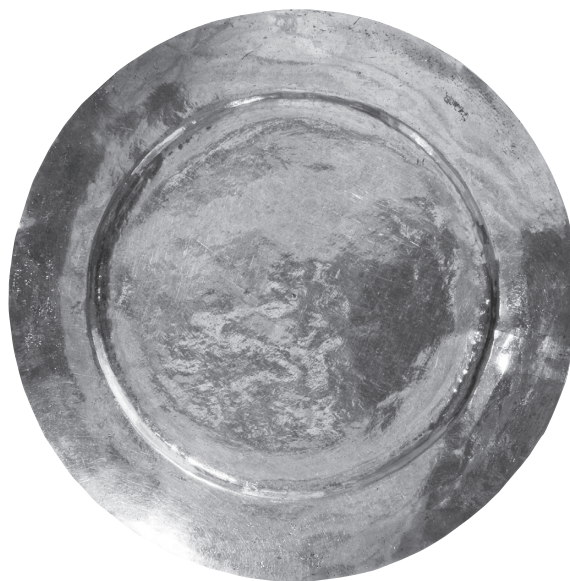
The hallmark comprises year mark Y signifying the year 1781, three crows, the town mark of Porvoo, and finally hallmark of goldsmith Hans Henrik Ammelin, who was a master in 1777–1791.

**Dating:** According to the hallmark the paten was made in 1781.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Lagus 1893, 76; Ruuth 1931, 194; Borg (1935) 1977, 140; *Porvoon tuomiokirkon taidearteet* 1977, 10; Hyvönen 1997, 313–314; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 606.

## 27. Kalanti Church, Uusikaupunki



### Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kalanti Church. The paten forms a pair with a chalice which was made in 1885 by goldsmith Franks Henrik Wikström, master in Uusikaupunki in 1859–1896. The chalice was made by combining the metal from two chalices and a paten. Another one of the chalices was medieval, though renewed in 1684, and the other, smaller chalice had been donated by priest Joh. Harclerus and his wife Elisabet Mattsdotter Scrivenia in 1684. It was enlarged by Jonas Lexell in 1763. The paten used for the new chalice, in turn, was donated by Lisa Wasternia, the wife of a clergyman, in 1746 and renewed several times during the 19th century.

**Dimensions:** D. 15.7 cm, of which the centre 11.1 cm.

**Weight:** 109.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. The plate was gilt in 1865.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface. An inscription has been incised on the bottom.

**Visual description:** The word incised on the bottom reads *PATEENI*, or 'a paten', in modern lettering.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no distinguishing decorations, it cannot be securely dated. Its production technique might, however, suggest that it is indeed medieval, and Riska seems to concur. Since the chalice with which the paten formed a pair was not documented, their age can no longer be deduced.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 316–317; Riska 1959, 193.



## 28. Pernaja Church, Pernaja



### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Pernaja Church. According to Hausen (1887, 247), the chalice and the paten were kept in the Finnish church of Pernaja before they were transferred to their current location.

**Dimensions:** H. 18.1 cm of which the foot and stem 11.5 cm. H. of the foot 13.6 mm. D. of the foot 10.6 cm, the stem 18.3 cm, and the bowl 9.6 cm. H. of the node 17.5 mm and d. 56.5 mm.

**Weight:** 306.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver. Gilt all over except for the bowl and the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises an edge and the foot proper soldered together. They were both cast with perforated ornaments.

**Stem:** The whole of the upper part of the foot is soldered

with a hollow tube which is attached to the bowl with a one-grooved screw. A hole has been drilled through the stem just below the bowl, and a nail placed through it.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no ornaments.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge is decorated with quatrefoils set in a row of lozenges. On the foot there are eight medallions, with alternating quatrefoils and cinquefoils. Eight small trefoils have been placed between the medallions and the frieze above the medallions. The latter is decorated with eight lancet arches. Every second arch has a long twin window superimposed by a quatrefoil, while the alternating one has a smaller twin window superimposed by a sexfoil.

**Stem:** The stem is circular in cross-section and without decorations. The node comprises 10 lozenge-shaped bosses and 10 curved lancet arches arranged above and beneath them. The lancet arches above the bosses are twisted clockwise and represent singular arches, while the arches below are curved counter-clockwise and have twin windows accompanied with quatrefoils. Eight of the ten bosses have an illegible letter set in Roman minuscules, one has a quatrefoil, and one a hole probably for setting a now-missing precious stone.

**Bowl:** The bowl is round and has a slightly widening rim. It does not have any decorations or hallmarks.

**Dating:** The round shape and relatively large size of the bowl suggest that it was renewed after the 16th century, but the stem and the foot are older. Adolf Neovius (1911, 12) mentions the chalice only in passing and dates it to the 16th century. Also Isidor Eriksson (1953, no. 42) dates the chalice to the latter part of the 16th century which, however, seems to be somewhat too young. The form of the chalice is rather a combination of Late Gothic and Renaissance, and is thus better dated to the second quarter of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

### Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.2 cm of which the central part 10.3 cm.

**Weight:** 103.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The rim and the central area have engraved decorations. The centre is a convex quatrefoil in shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface. Also the centre of each petal have a similar dot.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** The rim is decorated with a series of flowers grouped into four and surrounded by leafy border which, between the groups of flowers, forms a shape resembling a horizontal number eight. The Moresque-like ornament is a symmetrical entity. Its central axis crosses the paten diagonally.

**Centre:** A man stands on a crosshatched background in the centre of the quatrefoil. His index finger is raised upwards and the man holds a book in his left hand. A small horned animal, perhaps a lamb, sits on the book. The body of the man is in a stance resembling the letter S. The man wears a

cloak and has shaggy hair and beard. Eriksson (1953, no. 45) identifies the man as St. John the Baptist.

**Dating:** In accordance with the chalice, Eriksson (1953, no. 45) dates the paten to the 16th century, but the Gothic appearance of the man along with the Renaissance-style rim ornament places the production of the paten to the second quarter of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Hipping (1817) 1978, 45, 69, 78, 111, 118; Hausen 1887, 247, Pl. X, Fig. 37; Neovius 1911, 12; Eriksson 1953, nos. 42, 45–46; Utterström 1989, 20–21, Fig. 19.

## 29. Untamala Church, Laitila

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Untamala Church in Laitila.

Nowadays the communion vessels as well as a basket protecting them are kept in the church registry office of Laitila. The chalice and the paten dated to 1597 are stored in the basket along with a modern

wine glass and an oblate casket. The basket with its contents used to be looked after by a farmer of Untamala village who guarded the church. He kept the basket with the communion vessels under his bed, giving him, in case of fire, still time to rescue the basket with its valuables. Hence, although Untamala Church has burned down several times, the vessels have survived.

**Dimensions:** H. 19.1 cm, of which the edge 8.60 mm, the foot 7.5 cm, the stem 6.7 cm, and the bowl 48.65 mm. D. of the foot 114.63 mm, the stem 16.71 mm, and the bowl 90.91 mm. H. of the node 26.21 mm, d. 54.23 mm. The area of the bosses 10.52 mm x 9.19 mm, depth of the bosses 7.74 mm.

**Weight:** 298.0 g.

**Materials:** Copper alloy. The foot was silvered and the bowl gilt. Three of the four bosses are fitted with pieces of glass, one of red and two of white colour. In an inventory from 1707 it is stated that all four bosses had red pieces of glass, and the chalice was gilt all over except for the node.

#### Technical description:

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot has a separately made and soldered edge with punched ornaments. The foot has steep sides with engraved inscription.

**Stem:** The inner construction of the stem is not visible, because the central tube has been sealed with a hexagonal disc on the bottom. The hexagonal stem has no decorations except profiled ornaments at the ends of two sleeves. Both of the sleeves have been attached to the central tube with a nail drilled through. The spherical node has four rectangular mounts with pieces of glass. The mounts have punched decorations.

**Bowl:** The hemispherical bowl has no decorations.



#### Visual description:

**Foot:** The edge has an egg-and-dart frieze. The inscription circling around the instep reads:

ANNO 1597 | Gaf. Hindric | storm och hās | hústrü elin |  
skoüa och | hans brúdh  
Hartta bergia | bergia Schnilla | rigia lifff | lendall tenna |  
kalck güth | til a<sup>r</sup>å

The inscription can be translated as ‘in the year 1597, Henrik Storm and his wife Elin, Skova and his bride Hartta Bergia ... living in Riga(?) gave this chalice for the glory of God’.

**Stem:** The spherical node has eight ridges between the stem and the bosses. Each of the ridges comprises three bulges.



The rectangular mounts for the pieces of glass are decorated with a similar egg-and-dart ornament as the edge.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** The inscription gives the year 1597 as the year of donation, and stylistically the chalice seems to confirm this dating.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 14.3 cm, of which the centre 9.6 cm. D. of the circle cross on the rim 21.93 mm.

**Weight:** 133.6 g.

**Materials:** Gilt copper alloy.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of metal chased into shape. The rim has an engraved decoration. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its both sides. The centre of the circle cross on the rim has a similar dot.

**Visual description:** The only decoration on the paten is a cross cercelée placed inside a frame formed by two small circles on the rim. The cross superimposes a four-pointed star. The motifs are engraved on a crosshatched background.

**Dating:** Since the paten forms a pair with the chalice, and its production technique as well as the cross cercelée on its rim have a late-16th-century appearance, the paten can be dated to the year 1597.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Basket

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** H. 23.5 cm. D. 20.9 cm x 23.1 cm. H. of the lid 6.8 cm. D. of the lid 22.5 cm x 23.3 cm. Thickness of the wall 7.14 mm.

**Weight:** 891.1 g.

**Materials:** European aspen for planks, roots of pine for sewing fibre, and linen yarn for sling. Soot has been used for blackening the decoration.

**Technical description:** The cylindrical frame of the basket was made by bending laths of European aspen and stem-stitching them together at the ends in fibres of split pine root. The lid and the bottom are also made of laths of aspen. Holes have been made to the frame and the bottom to sew them together with individual hoops of roots. The bottom has a groove for holding the frame in place.

The sling has been made of linen yarn which goes diagonally underneath the bottom and slips through the bottom seam on opposite sides and rises up to slip through the seam of the lid, and finally it forms a loop for carrying. The sling is highly functional, because it strains neither the lid nor the frame, but supports the whole weight of the object under the bottom and at the same time, supports the sides and presses the lid firmly against the frame.

The frame is decorated by whittling thin slices from the surface of the wood and blackening them with soot.

**Visual description:** Two decorative friezes circle around the frame. They comprise such geometrical shapes as lines, rectangles and cross marks. This kind of darkened ornamentation is common in Swedish and especially in Finnish wooden baskets of early date.

**Dating:** The basket has been dated with three methods. The first is based on the production technique of the basket. Kustaa Vilkkuna refers to Johan Granlund who states that stem stitching is a feature typical of baskets of the early 17th century. The bottom construction is known from Continental European artefacts dated to the 16th century, and from an artefact from Jämtland, Sweden made in 1617. As Untamala and the surrounding Vakka-Suomi Region are known for their basket industry, Vilkkuna concludes that the basket could date to the 16th century.

The second method for dating the basket is refer to the chalice it protected and extrapolate its dating also to the basket. The third method is scientific and based on AMS dating. When the basket was examined on 6 July 2006, a small sample was taken from the inside of the frame. The result of the AMS analysis on the sample was  $295 \pm 40$  BP. The calibration curve gives two peaks to 1520 calAD (48.1 %) 1600 calAD and to 1610 calAD (20.1 %) 1650 calAD (OxCal 3.10). Hence the result of the AMS dating seems to confirm Vilkkuna's conclusion that the basket of Untamala is from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** The basket of Vöyri Church used for storing church offerings has a lid which has been similarly stitched as the basket of Untamala. The lid as an incised inscription *C EA 1693 RÖKE* referring to the village of Rökiö. A year number 1692 has been marked under the inscription. The basket of Vöyri is also oval in shape, 7.3 cm in height and 26.0 x 17.0 cm in width. Another basket used as a money chest survives in Evertsberg Chapel, Älvdalen, Sweden. It has been dated to the 16th century.

**Literature:** Vilkkuna 1942; Riska 1959, 248.

## 30. Houtskari Church, Länsi-Turunmaa

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Houtskari Church. The chalice is mentioned in the church inventories for the first time in 1714. On the basis of the church's accounts, goldsmith Anders Gottfrid Roos, a master in Turku in 1810–1838, was paid for renewing the chalice in 1824. He probably enlarged the bowl.

**Dimensions:** H. 18.0 cm, of which the foot 6.6 cm, the stem 3.4 cm, the bowl 8.0 cm. D. of the foot 15.3 cm, and the bowl 13.2 cm. D. of the node 5.6 cm.

**Weight:** 428.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver. Gilt all over except the bottom of the foot. Some dark substance on the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises a flange, an edge and a foot proper soldered together. Some black substance has been applied on the bottom of the foot to secure the attachment of the foot and the stem. The foot rises from an embossed, six-lobed plinth. A hallmark has been punched on the flange. Otherwise the





foot has no engravings or other markings.

**Stem:** The hexagonal sleeves have engraved decorations. Also the node with six lozenge-shaped bosses has engraved ornaments.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has no decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The hallmark on the flange comprises three marks. The first depicts a crown and is the town mark of Stockholm. The two other marks have the initials AC or AE. They could be associated with Antonius de Crock who is known to have been a master in Stockholm in 1568–1611, or with Antonius Groth the Elder who was a master in 1585–1614, but these identifications are conjectural.

**Stem:** Each of the lozenge-shaped bosses has a Roman letter. Together they form the word *IHESVS*.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** The bowl was renewed in 1824, but the foot and the stem have their stylistic similarities with other chalices made at the turn of the 16th and 17th century. On these grounds, Nikula dates the chalice to around 1600.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 17.0 cm, of which the centre 12.7 cm.

**Weight:** 93.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The upper side gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface.

**Visual description:** The paten has no decorations.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no datable characteristics, its dating can only be extrapolated from the chalice. The size of the paten fits the renewed bowl which suggests that they are contemporary and thus the paten was made in 1824. It is, however, possible but unlikely that the cross-section of the bowl remained the same when it was enlarged.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerlund 1878, 258; Borg (1935) 1977, 89–90; Nikula 1973, 103; Andrén et al. 2000, 53, 56, 782.

## 31. Mietoinen Church, Mynämäki (Mynämäki Church, Mynämäki)



## Chalice

Inv. no. NM Hist. 4309:1.

**Provenance:** The chalice was originally part of the inventory of Mynämäki Church, the mother church of Mietoinen. The chalice was bought for the Antell Collection in 1903 and deposited in the collections of the National Museum, while the paten is still in the possession of Mietoinen Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 20.9 cm, of which the foot 5.7 cm and the stem 4.5 cm. D. of the foot 11.8 cm, of the stem 16.41 mm, of the bowl 12.3–12.6 cm. H. of the node 25.31 mm, d. 54.43. H. of the crucifix 28.68 mm, width 15.44 mm.

**Weight:** 468.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot. The chalice was not gilt until 1745.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The circular foot comprises two soldered elements, an edge and the foot proper. The edge has a frieze of punched ornaments, while the decorations on the foot are engraved. A crucifix was separately cast and attached to the foot with two pairs of strips slipped through a hole on the foot and bent underneath. An inscription was engraved on the bottom of the instep, and a hallmark punched on the flange in front of the crucifix.

**Stem:** Only one hexagonal sleeve was attached around the central tube. The lower sleeve is missing. The upper sleeve has engraved decorations and it is attached with a nail drilled through the sleeve and the central tube. The node has perforated decorations and eleven separately cast and attached bosses. One lozenge-shaped boss lacks the cast ornament which has left the soldering seam clearly visible.

**Bowl:** The bowl is mounted on a separately cast calyx with engraved decorations. The bowl has a horizontal thickening revealing that it was extended at some point.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge is decorated with a frieze of quatrefoils and dots between them. The circular foot was divided into six petal-shaped sectors with vegetative motifs on the outer rim. The figure of Christ is placed in the centre of one of the sectors. The Christ is depicted a nimbus behind his head, whereas the cross has not been represented.

The hallmark resembles a typical 16th-century identification mark, and its owner might be Jost Hasenwinckel who was a master in Stockholm in 1573–1601. The inscription under the instep reads *41:LO* with a sign which appears to be the horizontal line of the letter T and a dot. A sign that might be an identification mark accompanies the inscription. The text seems to refer to the weight of the chalice as 41 lods or c. 539 g.

**Stem:** Each side of the hexagonal upper sleeve was ornamented with a quatrefoil placed inside a square. The space under the node is decorated with profiled and rope-like ornaments. The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses of which five have a quatrefoil, while one is without ornaments. Between the bosses, there are six spherical decorations. Ridges above and below these spheres have Gothic lancet arches with large circular windows divided into five or six sectors which curve creating a spiralling appearance.

**Bowl:** The calyx is divided into six sectors with a semicircular ridge. An ornament formed by three hemispherical bulges was placed at the meeting points of the arches. There are six such ornaments. The bowl is without decorations.

**Dating:** On the basis on the shape of the bowl and the engraved vegetative decoration as well as the hallmark, the chalice was probably made by a Swedish goldsmith around 1600. The bowl was most likely enlarged when the whole chalice was gilt in some later period.

**Parallels:** The spiralling form of lancet arches on the node as well as the division of windows into five or six parts resembles the perforated decoration on the foot and the node of the Pernaja chalice (Cat. 2:28).

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.2 cm of which the centre 10.1 cm.

**Weight:** 104.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. The gilding was made at the same time as that of the chalice in 1745.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver which was chased into shape. The plate has no ornamentation or hallmarks.

**Visual description:** The paten has no ornaments or hallmarks.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no datable characteristics, its dating can only be extrapolated from the chalice. The paten might thus be made around 1600 and renewed and gilt in 1745.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Riska 1961, 81–82; Andrén et al. 2000, 54, 782.

## 32. Porvoo Cathedral, Porvoo (Viipuri Cathedral, Viipuri)

### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Porvoo Cathedral to where it was transferred from Viipuri Cathedral in 1721 after the Treaty of Uusikaupunki. The chalice is mentioned in the inventory of Viipuri Cathedral in 1601.

**Dimensions:** H. 30.3 cm. H. of the edge 15.43 mm, of the foot 10.7 cm, of the stem 8.7 cm, of the bowl 10.9 cm. D. the foot 22.5 cm, of the bowl 18.2 cm. H. of the node 37.25 mm, d. of the node 80.16 mm. D. of the stem 30.07 mm. H. of the figure of Christ 55.58 mm, width of the figure 44.28 mm.

**Weight:** 1,444.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt. According to the written records, the stem had twelve stones and pearls fitted on the node, five of them larger and seven smaller, but when part of them was lost, the remaining ones were removed in the late 19th century. The node, however, has only mounts for six stones.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot has six lobes and triangular protrusions between the lobes. The foot has a soldered edge with perforated decoration, but the foot proper is without ornaments except for a separately cast and soldered figure of Christ surrounded by engraved ornaments. The figure is attached with three pairs of metal strips bent through three holes on the instep.

**Stem:** The hexagonal upper and lower sleeves have engraved decorations. The node has twelve empty mounts for stones.

**Bowl:** The conical bowl with rounded shapes has no decorations. The bowl was placed on a calyx with a cast frieze.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge has a frieze consisting of arches forming frames for figures of animal or human faces. A simple frieze comprising of small lines circles around the foot. The cross of the *signaculum* stands on ground with some tufts of grass. The cross has a text scroll with the inscription *INRI* set in Roman letters. The figure of Christ on the cross has symmetrically the



spear on his heraldic right side and the sponge on the left. Two sprays of blood drops are engraved on both sides of the cross at the level of Christ's feet.

**Stem:** Each facet of the lower and upper sleeves has a pair of Gothic twin windows with a trefoil. Windows are upside down on the lower sleeve. The node has six empty bosses and between them, pairs of ridges decorated with sets of three-pointed arch windows.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations. The frieze of the calyx depicts grapevines.

**Dating:** The form of the foot is medieval, but the overall size of the chalice as well as the style of the node and the bowl suggests that the item was made at the turn of the 16th or 17th centuries. On the basis of the church inventory, the chalice was made around 1601.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 24.0 cm. D. of the centre 17.6 cm.

**Weight:** 501.0 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. The centre has six embossed lobes. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on both sides. Moreover, each of the lobes has a similar dot in their centres on the bottom side. The border of the plate has an engraved cross.

**Visual description:** The type of the cross engraved on the border is somewhat like the cross bottony.

**Dating:** On the basis of the church inventory, the chalice was made around 1601 and probably also the paten as its pair. The large size of the plate supports this dating.

**Parallels:** af Ugglas 1937; Lassen 1964, 29; Grinder-Hansen 1997a; Kjær 1997.

**Literature:** *Porvoo tuomiokirkon taidearteet* 1977, 9–10; Hyvönen 1997, 313.

## 3 Communion Chalices and Patens Obtained from Outside Finland after 1600

### 1. Porvoo Cathedral, Porvoo (Viipuri Cathedral, Viipuri)

#### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Currently property of Porvoo Cathedral, but brought there from Viipuri Cathedral, where it had been since the 17th century. The town church of Viipuri, made into a cathedral in 1554, suffered a devastating fire in 1628, after which new liturgical equipment was acquired for it in the 1620s and 1630s. The chalice with a paten was probably stolen as war booty from Osnabrück Cathedral in Germany by Swedish soldiers in 1633. In that year a record was made into the archive of Osnabrück Cathedral that a number of artefacts were handed over to the Swedes. Among these artefacts was a chalice the description of which resembles the chalice of Porvoo Cathedral. However, it is not known in detail how the chalice finally ended up in Viipuri Cathedral. The archive of the Porvoo Chapter has a record from 1709 stating that the silver objects in Viipuri Church, including the chalice and the paten, were packed into a chest and transported to Turku as a precaution against the approaching Great Northern War (1713–1721) (Neovius 1893, 16–17, 140–141). From Turku the chest was taken to Stockholm in 1711. In 1723, in the same year that Porvoo Church was made into a cathedral, the silver was relocated to Porvoo Cathedral



(Hyvönen 1997, 313). The paten is mentioned for the last time in 1788 after which it vanishes from written records.

**Dimensions:** H. 23.3 cm of which the edge 7.0 mm, the bowl 8.0 cm. D. of the foot 19.5–19.7 cm, of the bowl 18.5–18.8 cm. Thickness of the wall of the bowl 4–5 mm.

**Weight:** 2,333.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The inner surface of the bowl is gilt as well as the frieze on its rim. Also parts of the node are gilt. There might have been gilt also in other places of the object but it has worn off. Blue enamel was applied to the lozenge shields on the node.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The inscriptions on the edge and the foot have been engraved, whereas the ample decorations on the foot were made with repoussé and chased.

**Stem:** The foot is attached to a stem with 15 flutes. The node has four medallions with filigree decorations and four lozenge shields with enamel champlevé decorations. The rest of the node was covered with separately made and attached ornaments. The medallions, shields and surface surrounding them are framed with granulated lines.

**Bowl:** The bowl consists of two elements: the golden bowl inserted into an openwork shell with chased decorations and engraved inscriptions. The frieze around the rim of the bowl has filigree ornaments and granulated horizontal frames. The elements have been soldered together.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The edge has an inscription set in Gothic majuscules. After a cross formy the text reads:

✠ o qua (= quam) · mors · fortis. q̄ (= quae) · mors · erat · ī (= in) · čce (= cruce) · mortis

✠ cor · gere · devotū (= devotum) · cor · ab · omī (= omni) · c̄mie (= crimine) lotū (= lotum)

✠ et · sic · antidotū (= antidotum) · mortis · vite · bibe · potū (= potum)

✠ virgo · salutata · cristum (= christum) · parit · inviolata · agla

‘O how painful was it to die in the cross. / Bring here a devoted heart free of all crimes / and drink the drink of life as an antidote for death. / The stainless virgin who was saluted (by the angel) shall give birth to Christ. AGLA.’ The last word AGLA is an acronym for the verse in the Jewish prayer *Shemoneh esreh* saying *Atah Gibor Le-olam Adonai*, ‘Thou art mighty for everlasting, O Lord’ (the verse from the second of the 18 benedictions of the daily service commonly used in Christian amulets; Antoine 2005, 107). Below the medallion, the inscription *sifridus · me · fecit* · was engraved, interpreted as the mark of the goldsmith who made the chalice.

The foot has four drop-shaped medallions with pictorial scenes representing events from the life, death and resurrection of Christ. The backgrounds of the scenes are set with quatrefoils placed inside lozenges. The Crucifixion scene represents the dead Christ on the cross with Y-shaped arms. He has a cross nimbus behind, and the head is tilted towards the right. The muscles of the body are highly articulated. The gently curving shape of Christ’s body and its naturalistic presentation are Gothic, although the nails and a text scroll with the INRI inscription, typical of the Gothic-style Crucifixion scenes, are missing. The Virgin Mary stands



to the right of Christ and St. John one the left.

In a counterclockwise order, the next scene depicts the birth of Christ. St. Josef sits holding a T-shaped cane on the right. The Virgin Mary sits on the left holding Christ in his swaddling clothes in a cradle. A donkey and a bull look at Christ from behind his cradle (the arrangement of the donkey and the bull and the depiction of the bull resemble a scene in the Icelandic sketchbook; Fett 1910, Pl. 3). The cradle resembles an altar with two rows of Gothic arches placed on top of each other.

The third scene on the opposite side of the Crucifixion depicts the Annunciation. On the right, the archangel Gabriel stands with an olive branch and points his finger towards the Virgin Mary on the left, who is standing in front of a closed door.

The last scene depicts the holy women at the tomb of Christ. On the right, an angel is in a seated position on the tomb. He is holding an olive branch in his hands. One of the women stands on the left holding a censer-like container for myrrh. Between the woman and the angel there is the shroud of Christ. Behind her back, the two other women are looking at the tomb, while three soldiers at the bottom of the scene are sleeping.

The four triangular surfaces between the medallions have been filled with vegetative motifs of leaves and bunches of grapes or *Erdbeerähnlich*. Above the medallions, the foot transforms into the stem with leaf decorations resembling leaves of the flowers on the triangular areas.

**Stem:** Besides the large node, the stem is minimal in height. Below the node, there is a small frieze with 15 smooth flutes, and above the node, the number of flutes is the same, but there are taller surfaces between their ridges have engraved X-like geometrical motifs.

The node has four circular medallions. Each of them has a spiralling branch of vine with leaves and bunches of grapes. The branch ends in the centre of the medallion with a five-petalled flower. Between the medallions, there a lozenge shields with blue enamel. They have a depiction of a curving leaf branch, perhaps also referring to vine.

**Bowl:** The bowl has also four medallions, though circular, with Biblical scenes set on a background of quatrefoils inside lozenges. They represent the Disciples of Christ or servants of God. The scene above the Crucifixion on the foot and below the opening of the rim for drinking depicts the sacrifice of Abraham. The motif of Abraham's sacrifice was a predecessor for the sacrifice of Christ. Abraham stands with a fierce look on his face and a raised sword in his right hand. Isaac is kneeling with tied hands on the right, and Abraham has a grip on his hair. Isaac is positioned on an altar with flames flaring underneath it. However, an angel has laid his hand on Abraham's sword which has made him turn his face towards the angel. A wether stuck from its horns in a bush is in the bottom left corner of the scene. A dactylic verse set in Gothic majuscules surrounds the scene and reads:

*ense · pbat (= probat) · senior · q"n"t' (= quantus) · dñi  
(= domini) · sit · amator · i*

*'The old man proves with his sword, how much he loves the Lord.'*

In a counterclockwise order, the next scene depicts two male martyrs, the other bearded and the other one not, with palm leaves on their hands. Because palm leaves can be held by a number of saints, they cannot used as an attributes. Aspelin suggests that the two men are patron saints of the church which owned the chalice, and thus the pair has usually been identified as brothers St. Crispin and St. Crispian who appear also in the seal of the Osnabrück Chapter. Mitchell, however, proposes that they are St. Valerius and St. Maternius. The scene is surrounded by a dactylic verse:

*hij · st (= sunt) · invicti · palmamq (= palmarum) · gerunt ·  
benedicti ·*

*'These have won and carry palm leaves blissfully.'*

The third scene depicts Christ walking on water. On the right, Peter and on other apostle are in a boat. While the unidentified apostle is rowing the boat, St. Peter has put one hand on his chest and extends the other towards Christ declaring in a text scroll: *dñe (= domine) · salw (= saluum) me fac*, 'Lord, save me' (Matthew 14:30). Christ on the right extends arms toward St. Peter and replies: *modice · fidi (= fidei) · q (= quare) · d: ✕ (= dubitasti)*, 'O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?' (Matthew 14:31). The scene is encircled by a dactylic verse:

*✕ hic · petrus · arguit (= arguitur) · fideiq (= fideique) ·  
petra · stabilturi*

*'Here Peter is reprimanded and the rock of faith solidified.'*

The last scene depicts the doubt of St. Thomas. He is kneeled to the ground and touches Christ's wound with two fingers. Christ extends his right hand upon the head of St. Thomas and holds a book in his left hand. St. Thomas' text scroll reads *dñs (= dominus) · meus*, 'My Lord and my God' (John 20:28). Again a dactylic verse surrounds the scene. The inscription reads:

*ultra · non · dubitat · thomas ° dū (= dum) vulnā (= vulnera)  
° palpat ·*

*'No longer does Thomas doubt while touching the wounds'  
(cf. John 20:27).*

Like on the foot, the four triangular surfaces between the medallions have been filled with vegetative motifs of leaves and bunches of grapes is depicted. Above the scenes and the triangular surfaces, a frieze with spiralling vine leaves with flowers and bunches of grapes. However, the number of petals in the flower in the centre is four instead of five as in every other vine spiral. Above the Crucifixion scene, there is a semicircular opening in the frieze to allow easier access when drinking wine from the chalice.

**Dating:** Aspelin dated the chalice to around the year 1200, because the chalice has both Romanesque and Gothic stylistic features and lettering and thus it must be from their transition period. He furthermore attributes the chalice to a German goldsmith of the Rhine area, since, for instance the use of ornamental bunches of grapes, or *Erdbeerähnlich* is typical of works of that area. Braun dates the chalice to the second quarter of the 13th century, and the dating around 1230 has become established. Also the place of production of the chalice has established to be Westphalia.

Mitchell also dates the chalice to around 1230 by the character of its figures and repoussé foliage, but does not consider it to be German work. In contrast, he points out the similarities with the Peter's rib reliquary at Sœurs de Notre-Dame at Namur, and the Walcourt and South Kensington crosses. Mitchell argues that the goldsmith who made chalice was a pupil of Nicholas of Verdun and thus part of the school of Oignies which is named after the priory of St. Nicholas at Oignies near Namur in present-day Belgium.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Aspelin 1885; 1887, 104–106; Hausen 1887, 255; Nervander 1888, 58–59; Lagus 1893, 76; Neovius 1893, 17; Hartman 1906–1908, 334; Neovius 1911, 12, 13; Mitchell 1921a; 1921b, 274, 279; Allardt 1925, 88; Braun 1932, 88, 90, 91, 168, 183, Pl 14 Fig. 42; Nordman 1940, 9; *Porvoon tuomiokirkon taidearteet* 1977, 7–8; Riska 1980, 139; 1987b, 241; Fagerström 1983, 23; Sélen 1992, 14, 16, 46; Fagerström 1996; Hyvönen 1997, 314–315; Heininen 2001; Hiekkanen 2003, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 604; Hiekkanen 2007, 463, 551.

## 2. Tyrvääntö Church, Hattula

### Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Tyrvääntö Church. The paten with a now-lost chalice was donated by Cornet Anders Jakobsson prior to the year 1675, and it was probably booty from the





Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) brought from Germany.

**Dimensions:** D. 154.1 x 153.6 mm, of which the centre 107.0 mm. D. of the circle cross on the rim 25.1 mm.

**Weight:** 127.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on both surfaces. Another dot was made in the centre of the *signaculum* on the rim. The centre as well as the rim has engravings. The bottom side has been repaired with two metal strips. The first larger one is below the circle cross, and the other smaller, square-shaped batch is on the opposite side on the rim.

**Visual description:**

The centre of the paten is decorated with an upraised arm clothed in a sleeve. The hand forms a blessing gesture thus representing the hand of God.

The *signaculum* consists of a circle framing a Maltese cross. The cross has been set on a crosshatched background.

**Dating:** Contrary to what is stated by Hyvönen and Knapas, the paten was not made in the latter part of the 17th century following a medieval model, since such naturalistic medievalism did not occur at that time. The paten is actually medieval as Hiekkänen argues, and based on the use of the hand motif, it was made in the 14th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Knapas 1997, 197; Hyvönen & Knapas 1997, 225; Hiekkänen 2007, 349.

### 3. Finström Church, Finström

#### Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Finström Church. The origins of the chalice are partly unknown. In the German inscription on the chalice, it is said to belong to 'the church of Gholdenberghe' which reveals that the chalice had been brought to Finström from the German-speaking area. In his will written in 1484, squire Corth Hartwigson leaves three marks of silver for Finström Church (FMU 4010), but there is no indication that it would be a question of communion vessels. Another



possibility, as Nyman suggests, is that the Victual Brothers or Danish pirates brought the vessels, but this seems to be less likely an explanation than Corth Hartwigson's donation.

From several towns with the name Goldenberg/Goldberg, Nyman identifies the town mentioned in the chalice as the modern-day Polish town of Złotoryja, situated west of Wrocław (Breslau). The town was raided several times during the Thirty Years' War, and the communion vessels might be a part of the booty brought home by returning soldiers. In fact, after 1641, a gilt chalice and paten appear into the inventory of the church. Furthermore, Nyman points out that another opportunity for acquiring the communion vessels took place during the Great Northern War (1700–1721) when the town of Goldberg was along the route of Charles XII's troops. The communion vessels might have been stolen and moved to Tallinn. Edvard Nybeck, who was the vicar of Finström



Church at the time, had previously worked at the church of Kirkkonummi and before that in Tallinn.

**Dimensions:** H. 20.8 cm, of which the stem 11.8 cm, and the bowl 9.2 cm. D. of the foot 15.1 cm, the bowl 12.0 cm. H. of the node 17.5 mm, d. of the node 59.4 mm.

**Weight:** 492.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot has an edge with perforated decorations and a wide flange which have been soldered to the foot. The foot has engraved decorations.

**Stem:** The stem has a circular inner tube to which the hexagonal sleeves and the node with six lozenge-shaped bosses have been attached. The attachment of the lower sleeve has been secured with a nail drilled through. The sleeves have engraved decorations like the node, which also has perforated ornaments.

**Bowl:** The large, rounded, bell-shaped bowl has been soldered to the stem crudely with dark substance, probably of high lead content. Inside the bowl, at the centre of the bottom, a circular disc reveals that the new bowl has had a hole into which the old stem has been attached. On the disc, a number of rivets are faintly visible. The bowl has no decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The frieze of the edge comprises quatrefoils set inside lozenges. Every second semi-circular lobe bears the depiction of a creature, and each one in between a vegetative motif on a crosshatched background. The scenes are in clockwise order starting from the lobe with the beginning of the inscription:

- Two curving leaves depicted symmetrically around a flower. The flower is somewhat vaguely engraved on a vertical bar which has probably indicated the place of the now-missing *signaculum*.
- A winged basilisk breathing fire.
- Two curving leaves symmetrically arranged around a flower.
- A wingless, dog-like creature biting its tail.
- Two curving leaves symmetrically around the centre without a flower.
- Another winged basilisk breathing fire.

Above these scenes, an inscription encircles the foot. It is set with Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched background. The words are separated with a small leaf, and the text reads: *desse kelk hord der kerken tom gholdenberghe* (instead of *gholdenberg* as in Nyman 1944), or 'This chalice belongs to the church of Goldenberg'.

**Stem:** At the base, each outer corner of the stem has a small protruding sphere, although two out of the six are missing. Both the lower and the upper hexagonal sleeves have inscriptions with a letter in each facet. The text is set in Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched background. The lower inscription reads *got helf* (the two last letters are placed on the same side), and the upper, after a quatrefoil, *maria*. On top of both sleeves, a frieze of semicircular petals has been placed.

The node has six lozenge-shaped bosses each adorned with a Gothic minuscule, together forming the word *ihesus*. The ridges above and below the bosses as well as the lancet

arched between them are as if twisted into a clockwise spiral. The arches have engraved twin windows ending with a circular depression perforated with four holes.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** The bowl is post-medieval in shape and size, but the foot and the stem and medieval. As Nyman concludes, they are stylistically from the 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 17.1 cm, where of the centre 11.2 cm. D of the medallion on the rim with the cross 27.87 mm.

**Weight:** 144.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its bottom surface. The rim has engraved decorations.

**Visual description:** Except for a *signaculum* on the rim, the paten is without decoration. The *signaculum* consists of two concentric circles forming a frame for a Maltese cross. The cross is composed as if two separate, rectangular elements had been placed on top of each other.

**Dating:** The paten has a very few features aiding with the dating, but the style of the equal-armed cross as well as the size of the paten suggest that it was made in the post-medieval period, probably at the same time when the bowl was renewed.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Nordman 1929, 68; 1940, 9; Nyström 1944.

## 4. Kirkkonummi Church, Kirkkonummi Chalice

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kirkkonummi Church. Johan Adler Salvius donated the chalice and the paten to the parish in 1649, but the origins of the set remain unknown. Sigbritt Backman and Ingalill Ihrcke-Åberg suggest, however, that they were most likely brought from Germany during or after the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648).

**Dimensions:** H. 25.4 cm of which the foot and the stem 14.9 cm. D. of the foot 14.1 cm, of the bowl 12.2 cm. H. of the edge 22.5 mm. D. of the stem 22.8 mm. H. of the node 27.0 mm, w. 84.2 mm.

**Weight:** 577.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The item is gilt except for the bottom of the foot and the ends of the bosses. There are six glass stones embedded in the node.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot comprises three elements which are a flange, an edge and a foot proper. The three elements have been made separately and soldered together. The bottom of the foot as well as the flange bear engraved inscriptions. The ornaments on the edge are perforated.

**Stem:** The stem has been attached to the foot with a



screw and octagonal nut washer holding a metal disc. The hexagonal stem has a rather wide base with a separately cast and attached ornamental frieze. The node with six bosses and two sleeves of the stem have engravings. Six glass pieces has been mounted on circular collets between the bosses. The collets are soldered on rectangular bars appearing from the node.

**Bowl:** The cylindrical bowl has been soldered on the tall, circular end of the stem. Their surfaces lack decorations except for hallmarks on the rim of the bowl.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The text of Samuel Salovius, 'from Samuel Salovius', is engraved in modern lettering under the foot. Also the lettering of the inscription on the rim is modern Swedish and reads: *Kyrkslätt kyrka tillhörig*, 'Property of Kirkkonummi Church'. Each of the words is individually placed in one of the lobes. The edge has a frieze of quatrefoils set in lozenges. There is no *signaculum* and even potential traces of attaching it are lacking.

**Stem:** The stem has a relief frieze of trefoils around the base. The hexagonal sleeves have battlements or structures imitating pillars. In the bottom sleeve, every other facet has an engraved Gothic twin window on a crosshatched background, while the alternating one also has a quatrefoil above a twin window. In the upper sleeve, every other facet has also a Gothic twin window, but the rest of the facets are divided into four parts with a cross-like form.

The node comprises six lozenge-shaped bosses. Each of the bosses has a Gothic minuscule letter. Together they form the word *susehi* which read from right to left spells *ihesus* (according to Hausen [1872, 7], professor Afzelius interpreted the text as *svsehl* standing for *Sola via salutis est hominum lux*, or *Sancta veritas sola est hominum lucerna*). Between the bosses, there are six collets with glass stones and curved lancet arches both above and below them. The lancets are ornamented similarly in both places. Every other lancet has a small and larger rosette, while every other one has only one rosette and a plain, whirling text scroll below the rosette.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations. The hallmark represents the year mark M2 or 1845, letters RM belonging to Roland Mellin (master in 1833–1867), the crown mark, and the town mark of Helsinki.

**Dating:** Since the chalice has no inscriptions or hallmarks, the dating is based on the stylistic analysis. The foot and the stem with its node are late medieval in form, although the lack of a *signaculum* is a post-medieval feature. Hence the foot and the stem could have been made in the earlier part of the 16th century. The bowl was made by Roland Mellin in 1845 as the hallmark reveals. Sigbritt Backman and Ingalill Ihrcke-Åberg suggest furthermore that Pastor Samuel Salovius (1703–1752) mentioned in the inscription had the bowl repaired already in 1750. He was the pastor of Kirkkonummi in 1737–52.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 14.0 cm of which the centre 10.0 cm.

**Weight:** 133.1 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:**

Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface. The centre as well as the rim of the upper surface has engravings. An inscription has also been engraved on the rim of the bottom side. The rim has later been furnished with a relief ornamentation which has partly covered the *signaculum* on the rim.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** There is a Maltese cross on the rim, but it is only half-visible beneath the Neo-Rococo garland whirling around the rim.

**Centre:** In the centre of the paten, the Agnus Dei is depicted resting on a book and holding a banner. The motif has been executed in Baroque style. The inscription on the bottom is set in modern letters and reads: *Kyrkslätt kyrka tillhörig*, 'Property of Kirkkonummi Church'.

**Dating:** Since the paten has no inscriptions or hallmarks, the dating is based on stylistic analysis. The style of the Agnus Dei motif provides a dating to the 17th century, while the rim relief is from the 19th century. Roland Mellin, who renewed the bowl of the chalice in 1845, probably also made the relief and the inscription on the paten.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Hausen 1872, 6–7, Pl. III Fig. 3, 3a; Borg (1935) 1977, 226–227; Fleege 1901, 184–185; Backman & Thrcke-Åberg 2006, 50.

## 5. Juva Church, Juva

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** As the inscription on the chalice states, the communion vessels were made in Riga in 1594, and they did not originally have any association with the parish of Juva. Hence Komulainen suggests that they are war booty brought from Riga possibly by Karl Lillesköld (1664–1710). He was the owner of Koikkala or Haneberg Manor in Juva. He was ordered to Riga at the beginning of the Great Northern War (1700–1721). He also donated two paintings to the church in 1706.

**Dimensions:** H. 27.6 cm, of which the foot 15.0 cm, and the stem 8.3 cm. D. of the foot 16.7 cm, the stem 26.59 mm, the bowl 12.6–13.2 cm. H. of the node 22.35 mm, d. of the node 84.51 mm. H. of the figure of Christ 30.82, and the Cross 49.00 mm, width of the figure of Christ 30.47 mm, and of the cross 33.06 mm.

**Weight:** 870.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The foot has six lobes and between the lobes, triangular protrusions. The foot comprises a wide flange, an edge and a foot proper which have been soldered together. The flange has a punched hallmark, and the edge has perforated decorations while the engraved ones on the foot. On the bottom side of the foot, each lobe has a small dot for a compass in the middle of its lower part. The foot has also a separately cast and soldered crucifix as well as a coat of arms. A pair of small triangular facets has been cut on the rim of the foot on both sides of each triangular protrusion.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem is attached to the foot with a screw and a rectangular nut washer. The sleeves have engraved decorations as well as the node with six bosses. The motif on the end of each lozenge-shaped boss has been separately cast.

**Bowl:** The bowl is in the shape of elongated bell and has a calyx. The bowl bears an engraved inscription. A hallmark has been punched close to the rim.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The hallmark on the flange comprises a town mark with crossed keys belonging to Riga, while the hallmark of the maker remains unidentified. The edge has a frieze of quatrefoils set inside lozenges. Each of the lobes of the foot has a scene, two of which are cast. The lozenge spaces between lobes also have engraved decoration, a Roman letter. Together the six letters, read in a counter-clockwise order after the Crucifixion scene, form the word *INRI* and initials



G-F. Scenes on the lobes are in a counter-clockwise order starting with the *signaculum*:

- The Crucifixion scene depicts Christ on a cross with the Virgin Mary on his right and St. John on his left side. They both have raised their faces towards Christ. The cross stands on a ground with a skull and crossed bones placed on its base. Above Christ's head, a volute-shaped text scroll has been attached to the cross. It does not have a text. The top of the lobe has filled with engraved decorations depicting a baldachin with volutes and vegetative motifs. A face of a young man, presumably an angel, is in the middle of the construction. An identical baldachin is repeated in all other lobes, although there are some variations in the angel's face.



- The scene depicts an angel saluting a seated man. The bearded man has a halo above his head, and he holds an open book on his lap. An inscription set in Roman letters, *S·M·T·V*, an abbreviation for St. Matthew, accompanies the scene.
- The scene has a seated man with a book on his arms. He has a beard, a halo and a lion rests behind his feet. The text *S MARCUS* set in Roman letters identifies the man as St. Mark.
- The scene is based on the cast coat of arms. The shield depicting a crenellated bridge is abundantly crested. Also a helm and a bearded man wearing a pointed hat have been placed above the shield. Moreover, initials *G·V·F·* have been engraved above the shield.
- The scene depicts a seated man with a book on his arms. He has a halo, and a bull rests behind his feet. The text *S·LUC* written in Roman letters identifies the man as St. Luke.
- The scene depicts a seated young man with a book in his left hand and writing equipments in his right hand. He has a halo, and an eagle stands beside him. The text *S IOHANNES* written in Roman letters identifies the man as St. John.

**Stem:** In addition to abundant profiled ornaments of both sleeves, they have a similarly engraved geometrical motif on each side. On the lower sleeve, geometrical motif consists of a Maltese cross in the centre flanked by small circles. Above the cross, there is, on its both sides, rectangles with semicircles attached to their lower parts. A cross is depicted inside these shapes. Under the Maltese cross, again on both sides, another set of rectangles has been depicted. The motif on the upper sleeve is basically the same but rotated upside-down.

The node has six bosses with the face of a bearded man, presumably Christ. The sides of the bosses have been decorated with geometrical ornaments. The ridges above and below the bosses have a triangular ornament, while the ridges between the bosses have an ornament consisting of two ovals (a reminiscent of Gothic windows?) and a quatrefoil above them.

**Bowl:** The bowl rests on a calyx with profiled ornaments and a band of egg-and-dart motifs. The bowl has an inscription set with Roman letters. The beginnings of phrases are marked with floral motifs. The text reads:

*MAGNIFICO. (= MAGNIFICUS) ET. GENEROSVS. DOMINVS. GEORGIVS. VON. FARENSBACH. PRÆSIDENS. WENDENSIS. / DOMINVS. IN. CARCKVS. EQVESTR. ORD. IN. LIVONIA. PRÆFECTVS. CAPITAN. RVGIENS. ET. TARVESTEN. / IN. VSVS. DIVINOS. ET. HONOREM. SACRI. SANG. IESV. CHRISTI. HVNC. CALICEM. ADORNARI. IVSSIT. / ANNO 1594:*

Another text has been added later with a different hand on the same line with the year 1594:

*ANNO 1820 RENOVATUS*

‘The magnificent (or noble) and generous Master Georgius (or Jürgen) von Farensbach (1551–1602), the commander of

Wenden (Cēsis), the master of Karkus (Karksi), the leader of the knightly order of Livonia, the prefect captain of Rügen and Tarvastu, had this chalice made in 1594 for use in the services and for the honour of the sacred blood of Jesus Christ. Renovated in 1820.’

The hallmark consists of a crown and the initials LB. They belong to goldsmith Lars Broman who was a master in Porvoo in 1797–1843.

**Dating:** As Komulainen concludes, the chalice was made according to the inscription in 1594 which is in line with the Late Gothic–Renaissance-style appearance of the chalice.

**Parallels:** N/A.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 19.2 cm, of which the centre 17.2 cm. D. of the circle with the Veronica motif on the rim 3.8 cm.

**Weight:** 252.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver chased into shape. For the use of a compass, the centre of the paten has been marked with a small dot on its upper surface which also has engraved decorations. Also four medallions depicted on the rim have a similar dot on their centres.

**Visual description:**

**Rim:** Circular lines follow the outer and inner contours of the rim. Between these lines four medallions framed by two concentric circles have been symmetrically placed. The upper and lower medallions depict a cloth with the face of Christ. He is bearded and wears the crown of thorns. A dove with spread wings, the symbol of Holy Spirit, holds up the vernicle. The face of Christ on the both medallions faces the centre of the paten, i.e. they are vertically mirrored images of each other. The medallions on the left and right depict a Maltese cross. The arms of both crosses are depicted as separate elements: the vertical arm passes through a hole in the horizontal one. There are four three-forked branches between the medallions, perhaps as symbols of the tree of life or the Holy Trinity.

**Centre:** The central motif depicts the Crucifixion. Christ is nailed to a wooden cross constructed similarly as the crosses on the rim: the vertical arm goes through a hole in the horizontal one. The cross stands on ground with tufts of grass and symmetrically on both sides of the cross a bush with three branches is depicted. A skull and crossbones lie in front of the cross base. There also appear to be two or three rectangular-shaped objects on the ground. A text scroll with the inscription *INRI* is nailed to the upper arm of the cross. Christ wearing the crown of thorns faces left, and two spouts of blood and water flow from his wound in the chest onto the leaves of the bush on the ground.

**Dating:** Stylistically the paten forms a pair with the chalice, and thus the dating to 1594 can be extrapolated to the paten.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Neovius 1911, 13; Borg (1935) 1977, 143; Komulainen 1992; 1999; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 257.

## 6. Karjaa Church, Raasepori



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Karjaa Church. The chalice along a now-missing paten was bought for the church in 1725 for 175 daler and 2 öre after the lootings of the Great Wrath (1713–1721). The set was originally made for a Danish church, but their actual route to Karjaa Church is unknown.

**Dimensions:** H. 22.1 cm, of which the foot 6.2 cm, and the stem 5.5 cm. D. of the foot 12.0 cm, the node 5.3 cm, the stem 1.5 cm, the bowl 11.8 cm. H. of the crucifix 3.7 mm. W. of the crucifix 2.1 cm.

**Weight:** 522.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises a flange, an edge and a foot proper. The edge has a punched frieze. The foot has engraved decorations and a cast figure of Christ. The bottom of the foot has incised markings.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has engraved decorations on its sleeves as well as the node with six lozenge-shaped bosses.

**Bowl:** The cylindrical bowl has a hallmark but is otherwise without ornamentation.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The bottom of the foot has incised markings stating XXXV LOD, or '35 lods', and kalk med patén or 'chalice with paten'. Moreover, there is an identification mark engraved in one of the lobes. It might belong to the goldsmith who made the foot.

The frieze on the edge consists of lozenges and vertical bars between them. The foot has two engraved coats of arms. Initials are placed above them and the number 1596 beneath them. The coat of arms on the lobe opposite to the crucifix has a six-pointed mullet and the initials OJ which can be associated with Ove Juel (d. 1599) (instead of the Juling family as claimed in Hausen 1872, 40). The coat of arms on its heraldic left has the initials DD, belonging to Dorte Daa (d. 1600). These two persons were the Danes who donated the chalice to a Danish church.

The mantle of Christ flares almost horizontally on both sides of his hips. The crucifix has a diagonally placed text scroll with letters *inri*. In the lobe on the heraldic left side of Christ, initials BK have been engraved.

**Stem:** Each facet of the two sleeves has a rectangular quatrefoil. The six bosses on the node are lozenge-shaped and without decorations. Above and below the bosses, there are six semicircular surfaces. Every other of the semicircles has a chessboard like engraved ornament consisting of horizontally and vertically hatched squares.

**Bowl:** The hallmark on the bowl depicts a crown and initials HIT. They belong to Henrik Johan Törnroth who was a master in Turku in 1827–1873.

**Dating:** The bowl of the chalice was renewed during 19th century, but the foot and the stem were made around 1596.

**Parallels:** N/A.

### Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice.

**Dimensions:** D. 17.2 cm of which the centre 15.2 cm.

**Weight:** 210.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Technical description:** Made of a sheet of metal chased into shape. A hallmark has been punched on the bottom side of the paten.

**Visual description:** The paten has no decorations. The hallmark has the initials FVL, a crown, a contents marking 813H, a year mark T4 and a boat. They belong to Frans Viktor Lindroos who was a master in Helsinki in 1889–1910. The year mark reveals that the paten was made in 1900.

**Dating:** The paten was made in 1900 as stated in the hallmark.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Hausen 1872, 40–41, Pl. XV Fig. 36–38; Borg (1935) 1977, 100; af Hällström 1957, Fig. 37, 74.

# 4 Ciboria

## 1. Porvoo Cathedral, Porvoo (Viipuri Cathedral, Viipuri)



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Porvoo Cathedral. In the Middle Ages, the ciborium belonged to Viipuri Town Church. The archives of Porvoo Chapter has a record from 1709 of the silver in Viipuri Church having been packed into a chest and transported to Turku. From there it was taken to Stockholm in 1711 as a precaution against the approaching Great Northern War (1713–1721). In 1723 the silver was relocated to Porvoo Cathedral. The ciborium is mentioned specifically for the first time in the silver inventory of 1711.

The conical lid lacks a cross mentioned in an inventory from 1735, while a record from 1711 states that the object was a ‘tall oblate box’ meaning that it must have had a stem.

**Dimensions:** H. 9.0 cm. H. of the lid 4.3 cm. H. of the container 4.7 cm. D. 92.6 mm. D. of the ring on the bottom 50.3 mm.

**Weight:** 251.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The outer surface of the container and part of the bottom is gilt.

**Description:** The cylindrical container has a conical lid. They are attached to each other with a three-forked hinge on the back of the container, and a lock device of similar appearance has been installed. Both the lid and the container have engraved ornamentation. The bottom has a circular ridge, for attaching the now-missing foot, on both sides. Also a dot made for a compass is visible on both sides.

An engraved dactylical inscription made in Gothic majuscules set on a crosshatched background encircles the surface: *+ hostia - sacra - ihesus . anima(e) . fit . hic . optimvs . esvs*, ‘the Sacred Host, Jesus, becomes here the best nourishment for the soul’. Moreover, a frieze of triangles runs around the upper and bottom parts of the outer surface.

The lid has an engraved six-pointed star on a scale-like background imitating roof tiles.

**Dating:** Based on stylistic parallels, the ciborium was made at the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries.

**Parallels:** Connolly 1975, 81, 125.

**Literature:** Hausen 1887, 255, Pl. X, Figs. 23, 24; Neovius 1893, 17, 140–141; Allardt 1925, 76; Munck 1977, 8–9; Hyvönen 1997, 313; Hiekkänen 2003a, 126; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 605; Hiekkänen 2007, 551; Immonen 2007e.

## 2. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 874.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 32.5 cm. H. of the container 7.2 cm. D. of the foot 13.1 cm. D. of the container 11.7 cm.

**Weight:** 693.3 g.

**Materials:** Copper, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Description:** The circular foot has an engraved inscription. The inscription in Gothic majuscules reads *Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus t(ecum)*, or the angelic salutation (Luke 1:28; cf. Billow, Bohrn & Tuulse 1930, 14). The beginning and ending of the text are marked with a cross. The cross is placed directly in line with the locking device. The knop of the stem is also circular like the container. The container and lid form a sphere. The halves are attached to each other with a hinge and lock. The lid has lost the crucifix on the top.

**Dating:** Since the ciborium has no other decoration, its stylistic dating is difficult, but Juhani Rinne considered the object to be a product of the 14th century based on the letters of the inscription and perhaps also on the circular shape of the foot. Other scholars have concurred, although there are some 15th-century Swedish ciboria with spherical containers, circular feet and angelic salutations such as the one from Torsång Church in Dalecarlia dated to the latter part of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Torsång Church in Dalecarlia dated to the latter part of the 15th century (Boëthius 1932, 504–505); gilt copper, 14th century, Västervåla, Västerås (Ekström 1983, 819–820); gilt copper, 14th century? (Gundestrup 1991, 168 no. 10378); Sundmark 2004, 46–47.



**Literature:** Finnberg 1929, 148–149; Rinne 1948, 161–162; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 34; Nordman 1980, 55–56; Kanerva & Welin 1987, 121; Pitkäranta 2004, no. 791; Hiekkänen 2007, 208–209; Immonen 2007e.

### 3. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 873.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 40.5 cm. H. of the container 16.5 cm. D. of the foot 15.1 cm. D. of the container 12.4 cm.

**Weight:** 1,219.4 g.

**Materials:** Coconut bowl surrounded by brass elements, which are gilt except for the bottom of the foot. Red pigment on the coconut shell.

**Description:** The circular foot has eight embossed leaves and small, engraved flowers between their tips. The six-petalled flowers are placed on a crosshatched background. The circular stem has a flat, spherical knob. A coconut shell as a bowl is attached to a stem with four bands of gilt brass. The bands have hinges and thus the coconut container can be removed from the metal casing. The circular lid has a hinge and lock and a crucifix on top. The figure of Christ is cast and soldered on the cross.

**Dating:** Rinne has not dated the ciborium, but both Nordman and Pylkkänen consider their type as placing their production in the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Vänge Church, Uppland, late 15th century (SHM 4954:3); a gilt goblet with a calabash for relics, possibly from the 16th century (Gundestrup 1991, 173 no. 10353).

**Literature:** Finnberg 1929, 148–149; Rinne 1948, 162; Pylkkänen 1976, nos. 35–36; Nordman 1980, 55–56; Hiekkänen 2007, 208–209; Immonen 2007e.

### 4. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 875.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 27.8 cm. H. of the container 13.0 cm. D. of the foot 15.2 cm. D. of the container 12.4 cm.

**Weight:** 844.1 g.

**Materials:** Wooden container surrounded by brass elements, which are gilt except for the bottom of the foot. Paint pigment on the container.

**Description:** The circular foot has eight embossed leaves and small, engraved flowers between their tips. The six-petalled flowers are placed on a crosshatched background. The circular stem has a flat, spherical knob.

According to Rinne, the ciborium forms a pair with the ciborium Cat. 4:3 and they were alike, but at some later stage the wooden one broke and its container was repaired by joining two smaller wooden vessels into a pear shape. With regard to its form, the current bowl resembles medieval Hanseatic jugs. Its background colour is brownish white, while brushstrokes were made in black, but they are too damaged to be identified precisely. There might be floral and vegetative motifs of some kind among some vertical and horizontal lines.

The ciborium has also lost its cross and the small Christ figure, which is intact on the other ciborium. Moreover, it lacks part of its stem between the foot and knob.

**Dating:** Rinne has not dated the ciborium, but both Nordman and Pylkkänen consider its type to date production to the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Vänge Church, Uppland, the late 15th century (SHM 4954:3); a gilt goblet with a Calabash for relics, possibly from the 16th century (Gundestrup 1991, 173 no. 10353).

**Literature:** Finnberg 1929, 148–149; Pylkkänen 1976, nos. 35–36; Nordman 1980, 55–56; Hiekkänen 2007, 208–209; Immonen 2007e.

## 5. Somero Church, Somero



Inv. no. NM Hist. 5115.

**Provenance:** Property of Somero Church. The object was part of the inventory of Somero Church until it was bought from the local rural police chief L. J. Hallonblad by the Antell Delegation for the National Museum of Finland in 1908.

**Dimensions:** H. 33.3 cm. H. of the container 18.8 cm. D. of the foot 13.3 cm. D. of the knob 5.0 cm. D. of the container 8.4 cm.

**Weight:** 785 g.

**Materials:** Brass. The item is gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Description:** The six-lobed foot as well as the hexagonal container and the lid have engraved decorations. The edges of the container have separately cast and soldered finials. The top of the lid with its cross is missing. The hinge has been repaired at some later stage, since the current one is too large and ungilt. It has been attached with four rivets.

The word *Somero* and *1516 A2* have been incised in a modern manner on the bottom surface of the foot. The edge has a frieze comprising a row of bulges. Every other lobe of the foot's six lobes is decorated with a net pattern. The hexagonal stem has a knob with profiled decorations.

The hexagonal container-part has engraved decorations mimicking a brick-wall construct. In the same vein the lid-part resembles a roof with a lantern. The six edges of the container and the lid have attached columns continuing as finials over the roof. The roof of the lid is covered with engraved lozenge-shaped tiles. The sides of the lantern have engraved Gothic twin windows.

**Dating:** Nordman has pointed out many parallels for the ciborium in the Baltic area, but stylistically it is difficult date

more accurately than the 15th century or identify the place of its production more precisely than Northern Germany or Sweden.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Säihke 1949, 238; Nordman 1980, 55; Häkli 1988, 172; Hiekkänen 1999, 37; Turkki 1999, 25; Hiekkänen 2007, 329; Immonen 2007e.

## 6. Lammi Church, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 4410.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Lammi Church, but the parish donated the item to the State Historical Museum (later National Museum of Finland) in 1904.

**Dimensions:** H. 34.7 cm. H. of the container 17.8 cm. D. of the foot 15.6 cm. D. of the knob 5.1 cm. D. of the container 8.5 cm.

**Weight:** 699 g.

**Materials:** Brass. Gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Description:** The six-lobed foot has no decorations except for a punched frieze around the edge, whereas the container and the lid have engravings. The knob is embossed. Four of the six cast finials around the container are missing.

The wide flange is undecorated, but the edge has a frieze of lozenges. Also the instep is without ornamentation. The knob has eight pairs of bosses around a rope-like ornament in the middle. The six edges of the container and the lid have attached columns continuing as finials over the roof. The roof of the lid is covered with engraved lozenge-shaped tiles.

The container has six pictorial representations on the six sides of the container (each c. 4.0 x 3.2 cm). The panel on the

side of the lock of the lid has an engraved Pietà motif. On the right-hand side of the panel with the Virgin Mary and Christ is St. John the Baptist in his hairy cape. He carries a book with the Agnus Dei in his left hand. On the left-hand side of the Pietà, St. John is placed holding a chalice of snakes. On the opposite side of the Pietà, or on the side with the hinge of the lid, the panel depicts St. Peter with a key to his right and a book to his left. On his right side is St. Andrew with his cross and on the left is St. Paul with his sword.

From the differentiation of the front from the back by the locking device and on its opposite side, the hinge, it could be deduced that also the pictorial panels should be divided into two groups: three images on the front and three on the back. On the lock side the Pietà motif is in the centre surrounded by persons important to Christ's life and body, St. John the Baptist and St. John. On the hinge side, St. Peter, symbolizing the unity of the Church, has the central position and is surrounded by his brother St. Andrew and St. Paul. According to the Gospels, Christ called St. Peter and St. Andrew to be his disciples, fishers of men (Mt 4:19; Mk 1:17). Moreover, St. Paul was the most notable of Early Christian missionaries together with St. Peter. In contrast to the historical body of Christ as the unifying theme of the front panels, the church body of Christ could be seen as the connecting idea of the panels on the back (cf. Härdelin 2005, 283).

**Dating:** Nordman dates the ciborium stylistically to the 15th century. He considers it impossible to identify its place of production.

**Parallels:** A ciborium of gilt copper dated to the beginning of the 16th century (ter Kuile 1986, 30 no. 26); Fritz 1966, 106, 446 no. 3.

**Literature:** Virmala & Ruotsalainen 1972, 181–182; Stenius & Koskue 1990, 15–16; Hiekkanen 2007, 315; Immonen 2007e; 2008a, 7–8.

## 7. Tuulos Church, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3305:5.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Tuulos Church, but the National Museum obtained the ciborium from Tuulos parish in 1896.

**Dimensions:** H. 30.4 cm. H. of the container 5.1 cm. D. of the foot 10.3 cm. D. of the container 9.2 cm.

**Weight:** 742 g.

**Materials:** Tinned brass.

**Description:** The item is of rough finish, leaving the soldering seams clearly visible. The foot is circular as is also the flat knob. The cylindrical container has attached reinforcements for a hinge and lock on opposite

sides. The conical lid has a separately made and soldered strip of metal imitating a castle wall with its crenellated parapet.

The lid ends in a cross on top of a sphere.

The ciborium has no engraved decorations except for a marker on the inner bottom of the container. It was made with serrated line and is triangular in shape.

**Dating:** Due to its rough execution, Nordman considers the ciborium to be of local production, and based on parallels it could date from the beginning of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** A ciborium of gilt copper dated to the beginning of the 16th century (ter Kuile 1986, 30 no. 26).

**Literature:** Heikel 1878, 119, Fig. 24; Nordman 1980, 54–55; Hiekkanen 2007, 347; Immonen 2007e.

## 8. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 872.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 35.0 cm. H. of the container 14.8 cm. D. of the foot 15.5 cm. D. of the container 11.5 cm.

**Weight:** 1,116.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt except for the bottom of the foot.

**Description:** A cross mark was incised on the bottom of the foot in the part which is directly in line with the locking device. Moreover, the marking N186P<sub>0</sub> was engraved on the bottom rim of the foot, and also the text 872 srk (abbr. for 'parish') has been painted in red on the bottom surface. The six-lobed foot has an undecorated flange, but the edge has an openwork frieze of quatrefoils set in lozenges. The instep has an engraved vegetative arch and trifoliate decoration. The stem is hexagonal and has a twelve-angular knob. The spherical container has a semi-circular lid ending in a cone with a missing cross. Both the container and its lid have elliptically embossed recesses which repeat the ornamentation of the foot.



**Dating:** Rinne dates the object to the end of the Middle Ages, but Riitta Pylkkänen defines the date of its production more precisely to around the year 1500. Similarly shaped and embossed ciboria with more precise dating reinforce Pylkkänen's estimate.

**Parallels:** A ciborium made by Étienne Blanc in Toulouse in 1509 (Aliquot 2005, 23).

**Literature:** Finnberg 1929, 148–149; Rinne 1948, 161–162; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 20; Fagerström 2000, 306–307; Hiekkänen 2007, 208–209; Immonen 2007e.

## 5 Oblate Caskets

### 1. Hauho Church, Hämeenlinna

Inv. no. NM Hist. 2181:14.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Hauho Church, but the parish donated the item to the National Museum on 7 December 1882. It is not known how the item was obtained for the church.

**Dimensions:** H. 4.4 cm. D. 4.9 cm.

**Weight:** 64 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt inside.

**Description:** The cylindrical casket has an engraved frieze with Moresque ornaments around the container. The lid has been attached to the body with a hinge and locking device. The upper surface of the lid has the engraved depiction of Christ with the crown of thorns on his head and the mantle on his shoulders fastened with a ring brooch. They are articles referring to the scourging of Christ ('Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns, and the purple robe. And Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man!'; John 19:5). His identity is confirmed with the inscription set in Roman majuscules around his head:

I·H·E SVS  
CRIS TVS

A small dot has been made into the centre of the lid for the use of a compass. A vegetative frieze frames the figure of Christ.

The bottom of the container has two hallmarks, presumably for a town and a master. The town mark might be the crown of Stockholm, but it is too unclear to be certain. Below the hallmarks, a Renaissance shield with the coat of arms has been engraved along with the text *F·I·W·P·I·A*. The number 1602 has been engraved on both sides of the shield, which depicts a lion holding a wheel. The coat of arms resembles that of the Hjulhammar family, which, however, was not registered in the Finnish House of the Nobility until 1818. Moreover, Bertil Hjulhammar, the first noble member in the family, was not raised to the nobility until 1642. These dates make the attribution highly unlikely or indicate that the item was donated to Hauho Church long after it was made.

**Dating:** The year marked on the bottom, 1602, is in accordance with the Renaissance-style Moresque ornamentation and figure of Christ.

**Parallels:** Fritz 2004, 178, 416 no. 161, 323, 535 no. 429.

**Literature:** Aspelin 1885a, 92–93; Carpelan 1958, 524–525.



## 6 Monstrances

### 1. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 876.

**Provenance:** Property of Turku Cathedral.

**Dimensions:** H. 26.9 cm. D. of the foot 109.82 mm. W. of the stem 15.79 mm, of the container frame 70.71 mm. D. of the engraved cross on the foot 21.91 mm.

**Weight:** 399.8 g.

**Materials:** Gilt copper.

**Description:**

**Foot:** Circular foot with an edge and narrow flange. The foot has an engraved Maltese cross on a crosshatched background. The cross is framed by two concentric circles and a row of small lines between them. A small dot has been punched to the centre of the cross for the use of a compass.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has three flat, also hexagonal knobs. The middle one is slightly larger than the other two knobs.

**Container:** The two horizontal, cylindrical pieces are connected by two vertical finials with battlements or structures imitating pillars. Both the lower and upper cylinders have rectangular, hollow mounts for a missing showcase. Also the lid above the upper cylindrical piece has

been lost, but according to a photograph published by Julius Finnberg (1929, 148–149) the lid was conical with a small knob on top.

**Parallels:** The monstrance of Dorfkirche in Heinrichswalde dated to 1517, and the monstrance of Pfarrkirche Sankt Petrus und Paulus in Großostheim dated to 1523 (Braun 1932, Pl. 17–33, 54–57, 63–71); Björksta Church, Västmanland, the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries (SHM 10028:1); monstrance of unknown provenance, dated to the turn of the 14th and 15th centuries (SHM 19822).

**Dating:** The monstrance has lost many of the features that could help determine its age. However, the use of architectural finials point to the 15th and early 16th centuries. Moreover, use of three flat knobs in the stem is a characteristic appearing in some of the early 16th-century German monstrances. On the basis of the German parallels, the monstrance of Turku Cathedral can be dated to the early 16th century.

**Literature:** Finnberg 1929, 148–149; Rinne 1948, 163–165; Pylkkänen 1976, no. 28; Nordman 1980, 55; Hiekkänen 2003a, 128; 2007, 208–209.

### 2. Kempele Church, Kempele (Liminka Church, Liminka)



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Kempele Church, originally made for the medieval church of Liminka. In 1737, a new silver chalice was acquired for Liminka Church, and according to the church accounts, the old communion set was donated to Kempele Church in 1762/1763.

**Dimensions:** H. 20.7 cm, of which the skirting 12.86 mm, the foot and the stem 137.69 mm, the bowl 69.31 mm. D. of the foot 91.41–115.92 mm, the stem 14.52 mm, the bowl 101.52 mm. H. of the knop 17.15 mm, d. of the knop 40.12 mm. H. of the crucifix 27.30 mm. H. of the two putti 17.49 mm. W. of the two putti 18.43 mm.

**Weight:** 421.6 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver except for the two figures of Christ and two heads of angels on the foot. Although Hyvönen claims in his description published in 1991 that the knop has only one turquoise and two red stones left, it currently has three turquoises and three red stones.

**Technical description:**

**Foot:** The six-lobed foot comprises a wide skirting and an instep with four smaller and two larger lobes soldered together. The skirting has punched friezes and a hallmark. The instep has engraved decorations and four separately cast figures attached with a pair of strips slipped through holes on the instep and bent against the instep. In some later repair work, the bottom side of the foot was left with crude soldering on it.

**Stem:** A hexagonal disc hides the joint of the central stem and the foot. The hexagonal stem has a cast ornament frieze superseded by two sleeves with perforated decorations and a perforated knop with mounts for six stones. The three turquoises are spherical in shape, whereas the red stones have facets. Above the upper sleeve, the stem widens into a base, where the bowl has been attached. The widening has profiling on its corners.

**Bowl:** The bell-shaped bowl has no decorations.

**Visual description:**

**Foot:** The lobes of the foot have a sharp point giving the lobes a leaf or petal-like appearance. The hallmark on the border of the skirting resembles the letter I, or a silhouette of a tower. The first frieze on the border of the skirting consists of diagonal lines, while the frieze closer to the skirting clearly imitates rope. The skirting has a frieze of vertical lines. Each of the lobes on the instep is emphasized by a line following its contours. The opposite lobes with the figure of Christ in the middle of them have no other decorations, but the other four lobes have engraved ornaments. The figures of Christ have nimbi with rays and mantles flaring on both sides of the hips. Each of the engraved lobes has a branch of a flower descending from the top of the lobe among the clouds and arching around the lobe with leaves and a flower. The flowers are arranged in a symmetrical composition around the figures of Christ. Between the lobes with engravings a head of an angel has been attached. The plump-cheeked angel boy with curling hair has two wings bent around his jaw, although the other head has lost its other wing. The face is slightly turned to the right.

**Stem:** The bottom of the stem is encircled by a frieze of trefoils. The sides of the lower and upper sleeves have a perforated single Gothic window with a circular upper part. The knop has a highly laced ornamentation consisting of leaves attached to each other. They support six sexfoil-shaped mounts for semiprecious stones. Every other stone is a turquoise and every other one is a red. The widening hexagonal base of the bowl resembles a finial.

**Bowl:** The bowl has no decorations.

**Dating:** The bowl of the object is stylistically post-medieval, while the foot and the stem are medieval. Hyvönen points out that originally the stem probably belonged to a monstrance, ostensorium or ciborium. This is indicated primarily by the widening of the stem towards the bowl, which is unusual for medieval chalices. In fact, the object was most likely transformed into a chalice after the Reformation. Stylistically the features point to the end of the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th. Especially the highly ornate feet of geometrically complex plan have parallels in some German monstrances and ostensoria of the early 16th century.

In addition to the symmetrical positioning of the figures, which indicates that the object was viewed from two sides, late medieval ciboria were usually less ornate and lacked separately cast figures of Christ on the foot. Hence the object from Kempele Church was not a ciborium, but a monstrance or ostensorium. It was most likely made in the first quarter of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Braun 1932, Pl. 17–33, 54–57, 63–71; Fritz 1982, Abb. 789, 807; Dentschev 2008.

## Paten

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** See the chalice/monstrance.

**Dimensions:** D. 130.39 mm, of which the centre 92.69 mm. D. of the circle cross 18.78 mm. H. 3.08 mm.

**Weight:** 92.69 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the upper side gilt.

**Structural and technical description:** Made of a sheet of silver, which has been chased. A dot for a compass is in the centre of the paten on both its upper and lower surface. A third dot has been made in the centre of the engraved circle on the border. Apart from the circle with the cross, the paten is undecorated.

**Visual description:** The equal-armed cross on the border is placed inside a border formed by two circles. Its background is marked with a series of concentric circles.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Dating:** Although the use of an equal-armed cross on the border as the *signaculum* is a medieval feature, the flat central area suggests that it was made in the post-medieval period. The bowl of the chalice and the paten might be of the same date.

**Literature:** Pettersson & Hyvönen 1991, 97; Immonen 2007e, 78.



# 7 Censers

## 1. The Antell Collection



Inv. no. NM Hist. 5980:25.

**Provenance:** This item belongs to diverse objects from the K. F. Antell collection, and their further provenance is unknown. The object is accompanied with a strip of paper typed with the text *1572 Hollola*, but the significance of the text remains without explanation.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 50.08 mm, of the upper part 86.42 mm. The outer d. of the foot 43.86 mm. The outer d. of the rim 80.30 mm. H. of the peg 125.02 mm.

**Weight:** 532.6 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container and lid stand on a circular foot. The container has one of its three pegs left, but no chain remains.

**Visual description:** The container has two grooved bands with triangles pointing upwards circling around the body. The triangle motif is repeated in the two bands running around the lid, but the lower band has openwork triangles pointing downwards, while the openwork triangles of the upper band point upwards.

On top of the lid, there is a cross-in-square church with a conical tower, ending a dome and the remains of a hoop for the missing fourth chain. The façades of the church have five openwork holes. Moreover, between the façades there are also triangular openings. The roof of the conical tower is depicted with vertical grooves.

**Dating:** The object displays Late Romanesque features. Based on its style and parallels, it can be dated to the 14th or even the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown church (SHM 2548:IV:3); Botilsäter Church in Värmland (SHM 6438:2); Appuna Church in Östergötland (SHM 7890:12); Witte 1913, Pl. 44; Zubek & Spielmann 1994, 54 nos. 60–61; Grinder-Hansen 2002, 33.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 2. Rymättylä Church, Naantali



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Rymättylä Church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 52.08 mm, of the upper part 125.78 mm. The outer d. of the rim of foot 95.54 mm, the inner d. 84.15 mm. H. of the first peg 112.16 mm and its chain 72.88 mm, of the second peg 114.12 mm and its chain 47.54 mm, and of the third peg 101.65 mm and its chain 41.06 mm.

**Weight:** 192.3 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container and lid stand on a conical foot. The container has three pegs on the sides. Each has a piece of their chains left.

**Visual description:** The foot is decorated with transverse grooves. The rim of the container is decorated with a row of vertical lines, and just underneath the rim a band of triangles encircles the body, while the rim of the lid is ornamented with a row of triangles. The lid has openwork holes, which are either singular or form triangular openings.

On top of the lid, there is a cross-in-square church with a conical tower, which ends in a hand forming a hoop for the missing fourth chain. The façades of the church are in cross-shaped openwork. The roof structure of the four transepts is represented with a grooved grid and a peg rising above the façade.

**Dating:** The object displays Late Romanesque features. Based on its style and parallels, it can be dated to the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown church (SHM 2548:IV:3); Botilsäter Church in Värmland (SHM 6438:2); Appuna Church in Östergötland (SHM 7890:12); Skara Cathedral in Västgötaland (Lindblom 1944, 289 Fig. 455); Zubek & Spielmann 1994, 54 nos. 60–61; Grinder-Hansen 2002, 33.

**Literature:** Nikula 1957, 23; Riska 1972, 184–185; Nordman 1980, 58–60; Riska 1987a, 245; Hiekkanen 2007, 164.

### 3. Vehmaa Church, Vehmaa



Inv. no. PMSWF 4770.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Vehmaa Church, but later deposited in the collection of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 5.5 cm, of the upper part 16.5 cm. The outer d. of the foot 7.1 cm. The outer d. of the rim 9.4 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container and lid stand on a conical foot. The container has none of its three pegs left. The fourth chain has been attached to the hole at the end of the cross on top of the lid.

**Visual description:** There are the two bands running around the rims of the container and lid. They are decorated with engraved triangular forms. The lid has six openwork holes. Every other one is a cross with spherical cross-ends and every other one similar in form but with five arms with spherical cross-ends. These openings are surrounded with engraved lines repeating their contours, which fill the entire surface of the lid.

On top of the lid, there is a circular tower with a conical roof, and on top of the building there is a cross. There are four circular holes around the tower. The openings are surrounded with parallel lines linked to each other and thus forming patterns resembling the number 8. Moreover, there are vertical lines above and below these curving lines. The ornamentation gives the circular openings an eye-like appearance, which could be a reference to the eye of God. The conical roof has straight and dotted lines imitating architectural features.

**Dating:** The object displays Late Romanesque features. Based on its style and parallels, it can be dated to the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Köinge Church in Halland (SHM 23002:63).

**Literature:** Riska 1959, 304; de Lisitzin 1968, 215; Nordman 1980, 59–60; Suvanto 1985, 111; Hiekkänen 2007, 216.

### 4. Mynämäki Church, Mynämäki



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Mynämäki Church. In a letter dated 28 October 1961 (no. 2081) and containing a copy of the church inventory drawn up in 1945, Riitta Pylkkänen wrote to vicar Seppo Norjanen: 'As I mentioned already when visiting Mynämäki Church on 13.10.1961, it would be desirable for the parish to take action to organize and conserve the collections of the former church museum. [...] In the balcony of the tower room a precious medieval censer is adrift, and I fear that it will be lost, unless it taken into better keeping.' In the letter filed in the parish records, the latter sentence has been supplemented with a text signed by vicar Tuomo Rantama: 'The censer was lost in the summer of 1973, reported to the police on 30.8.1973 at 13 p.m. Minutes of the parish management committee meeting of 5.12.1973 § 135 and parish council meeting of 29.5.1974 § 17' The censer has been missing since, and its description and dating are based on publications and the documentation filed in the archives of the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. 15.5 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container and lid stand on a conical foot. The container has three original pegs on the sides, and they also have the chains intact.

**Visual description:** The foot is decorated with transverse grooves. The rims of the container and the lid seem to be ornamented with triangular bands, while on the container, just under the rim, there is another band of triangles. The lid has round holes, which do not seem to form any figurative or geometrical patterns. On top of the lid, there is a rectangular tower structure with four pillars and a pyramid-shaped roof.

**Dating:** The object displays Late Romanesque features. Based on its style and parallels, it can be dated to the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown church, possibly in Skåne (SHM 2548: IV:1A); Södra Råda Church in Värmland (SHM 2741);

Konungsunds Church in Östergötland (SHM 3755:5); unknown church (SHM 21438:17); Kuile 1986, 42–43 no. 44; Mathias 2000, 118 no. 6.

**Literature:** Riska 1961, 39; Hiekkanen 2007, 105.

## 5. Yläne Church, Pöytyä?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 37100:7.

**Provenance:** The censer of Yläne Church was deposited in the State Historical Museum in 1897. It is either item number 37100:7 or 37100:8, but it is not known which one. Two medieval censers in the collections of the National Museum were long without inventory numbers, but when finally numbered in 1937, the censer from Yläne Church could no longer be identified. The origin of the other censer is unknown, but it was probably was obtained from a Finnish church. The censer in Yläne Church was used in Christmas morning services as late as the mid-18th century, when it was used to carry fire to the church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 68.53 mm, of the upper part 16.3 cm. The outer d. of the foot 50.00 x 51.04 mm. The outer d. of the rim 10.3 cm, the inner d. 9.7cm. H. of the pegs c. 129.50 mm. D. of the ring on the chain 60.02 mm and d. of its frame 7.33 mm.

**Weight:** 1,161.8 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container and lid stand on a conical foot. The container has three original pegs on the sides, and they also have chains intact. The chain is linked to a triangular chain-holder and a ring attached to it.

**Visual description:** The foot is decorated with a band of transverse grooves near the container. The rims of the container and the lid seem to be ornamented with triangular and vertical grooves. Another band of triangles encircles the container just below the rim. In addition to the triangles, the band has small ornaments made with rows of punched circles. The lid has round holes, which as groups of four form either crosses or triangles. The holes are further decorated

with a row of punched circles around them. On top of the lid, there is a cross-in-square church with a conical tower ending in a cock. The cock has a hole for attaching the missing fourth chain. In addition to the four wings, the church has four circular turrets. The façades of the church have a Gothic twin window and a circular window above them. Furthermore, there are circular openings on the sidewalls of the wings and the side towers. All these openings are ornamented with punched circles. The roof of the conical tower is depicted with vertical grooves, while the roofs of the lower structures have further sets of punched circles and a peg next to the façade. The chain-holder linked to the three chains ends in a hand grasping the ring.

**Dating:** The hemispherical container and lid with a cross-in-square church point to the earlier 14th-century types of censers, but the Gothic window openings might date the thurible even to the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Drothem Church in Söderköping (SHM 4782:2); Vänge Church in Uppland (SHM 4954:2); Björksta Church in Västmanland (SHM 10028:2); Skara Cathedral in Västgötaland (Lindblom 1944, 289 Fig. 455); Otepää Castle, Estonia (Mänd 2008a, 120–121, 172 no. 31); Halberstadt Cathedral in Saxony-Anhalt (Westermann-Angerhausen 2008).

**Literature:** Riska 1961, 263.

## 6. Yläne Church, Pöytyä?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 37100:8.

**Provenance:** The censer of Yläne Church was deposited in the State Historical Museum in 1897. It is either item number 37100:7 or 37100:8, but it is not known which one. Two medieval censers in the collections of the National Museum were long without inventory numbers, but when finally numbered in 1937, the censer from Yläne Church could no longer be identified. The origin of the other censer is unknown, but it was probably obtained from a Finnish church. The censer in Yläne Church was used in Christmas



morning services as late as the mid-18th century, when it was used to carry fire to the church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 58.45 mm, of the upper part 148.34 mm. The outer d. of the foot 45.27 x 49.19 mm. The outer d. of the rim 99.12 mm, the width of the rim 5.52 mm. H. of the pegs 17.7 cm.

**Weight:** 1,197.4 g.

**Materials:** Brass, originally gilt.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container has a circular foot. The lid is conical in form. The censer has all three pegs left as well as its chains and the pyramid-shaped chain-holder attached to a ring. The chain-holder has a hole for manoeuvring the chain of the lid.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated. The lid is divided into three fields with three ridges running from the hoops on the rim to the cross at the top. Each ridge is decorated with three successive profiles of clouds or flames. The first of the fields has three openings forming a trefoil, and above them there are six round holes in a circular formation. The second field has a trefoil opening below a smaller trefoil. The third field has three Gothic windows and three circular holes above them. The cross on top of the object has cross-arms resembling the flames on the ridges and a hoop for attaching the fourth chain.

**Dating:** The hemispherical container combined with the conical lid and Gothic architectural features point to the earlier part of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Lempäälä Church (Cat. 7:7); Svarttorp Church in Småland (SHM 9725:4); Otepää Castle, Estonia (Mänd 2008a, 120–121, 172 no. 31).

**Literature:** Riska 1961, 263.

## 7. Lempäälä Church, Lempäälä

Inv. no. NM Hist. 359.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Lempäälä Church. In 1882, however, Heikel states that none of medieval artefacts of the church remain, having been sold in a public auction 16–17 years previously, i.e. in 1859. Farmer K. Putkisto bought some of the objects and donated them to the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 66.03 mm, of the upper part 124.27 mm. The outer d. of the foot 79.72 mm. The outer d. of the rim 118.81 mm. H. of the pegs 17.7 cm.

**Weight:** 1,384.2 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container has a conical foot. The relief ornamentation on the surface of the container is robust and unique. It was probably made, after the regular wax model had been made, by carving or pressing the ornamentation on the walls of the model. The lid is conical in form. The censer has all three pegs left, but the chains are missing along with the cross on top of the censer.

**Visual description:** The container has one large and three smaller plant-like relief ornaments depicting stems and spherical flowers on their tips. The fifth figure differs from others. It is framed inside an ovaloid ridge and is constructed from one vertical ridge which is crossed by a horizontal ridge and below that a curving one. The ends of the ridges are emphasized with a small sphere.



The lid is divided into three pediments surrounding a central tower. The pediments are edged with flame-like ornaments running towards the cross on top of each pediment. The first one of the three pediments has trefoil openwork with six smaller and larger circular holes. The second has likewise trefoil openwork accompanied with eight holes of different sizes but also a rectangular opening. The third pediment has an equal-armed cross with a circular hole in the centre, and furthermore, a round opening in each of the three corners. The central tower has further cross-shaped openings.

**Dating:** The hemispherical container combined with conical lid and Gothic architectural features point to the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Possibly from Yläne Church (Cat. 7:6); Svarttorp Church in Småland (SHM 9725:4); Otepää Castle, Estonia (Mänd 2008a, 120–121, 172 no. 31).

**Literature:** Nordman 1980, 59 Fig. 35 (the censer in this illustration is in fact the censer of Lempäälä Church, instead of Loppi Church as claimed in the caption); Tapio 2005, 14; Hiekkanen 2007, 235.

## 8. Loppi Church, Loppi

Inv. no. NM Hist. 454.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Loppi Church, but the censer was donated to the State Historical Museum in 1860. It remained without a painted inventory number until 1934, when it was identified among the thuribles in the collection based on Heikel's description published in 1878.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 88.50 mm, of the upper part 154.25 mm. The outer d. of the foot 86.05 mm. The outer d. of the rim 10.4 x 10.2 cm, the width of the rim 6.55 mm. H. of the pegs 102.90 mm.

**Weight:** 1,250.9 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container with four circular embossings stands on a hexagonal foot. The lid



is cone-shaped and has three pegs on its sides. The pegs have chains intact, but the original chain-holder is missing.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated, but the lid comprises three high pediments with crosses on top. The pediments and spaces between them have triangular and circular openings, which do not seem to form any particular shapes. One of the pediments, though, seems to have more circular openings than the other two, while one of the pediments has a cross-like or a human-like shape. The central tower has a cross on top.

**Dating:** The hexagonal foot, embossings on the container and cone-shaped lid with Gothic architectural features point to the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Loimaa Church (Cat. 7:9); Sangå Church in Ångermanland (SHM 4001:2).

**Literature:** Heikel 1878, 170; Nordman 1980, 59–60 (the censer in the illustration is in fact the censer of Lempäälä Church, instead of Loppi Church, as claimed in the caption).

## 9. Loimaa Church, Loimaa

Inv. no. NM Hist. 1390.

**Provenance:** Loimaa parish donated the censer to the State Historical Museum on 14 August 1873.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 79.12 mm, of the upper part 16.2 cm. The outer d. of the foot 45.01 mm. The outer d. of the rim 100.47 mm. H. of the peg 17.5 cm.

**Weight:** 446.7 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Technical description:** The hemispherical container with four circular embossings stands on a circular foot with missing parts. The lid is cone-shaped and has three pegs on its sides. Two of the pegs have their chains intact, but the chain of the third one has been replaced with a wire. The chains and the wire are linked to a trefoil-shaped chain-holder, which in turn is attached to a chain.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated, but the lid has three architectural façades protruding from the conical body. The façades are rectangular and furnished with a twin



Gothic window, a pair of circular windows above them, and a trefoil window at the top. Each façade ends in a cross. The side walls of the façades have rows of round holes. The main body between the façades has openwork depicting a sexfoil set in a circle. The central tower ends in a cross, which has a hole for the missing fourth chain.

**Dating:** The hexagonal foot, embossings on the container and cone-shaped lid with Gothic architectural features point to the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Loppi Church (Cat. 7:8); Sangå Church in Ångermanland (SHM 4001:2).

**Literature:** Riska 1979, 35; Hiekkanen 2007, 237.

## 10. Rauma Church, Rauma



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Rauma Church. The object is mentioned in an inventory of the church from 1731 as *ett påfwiske rökelse käril af messing* (a papist censer of brass), and again in an inventory of 1836 as *qvarlemnad af Munkarne* (left by the monks).

**Dimensions:** H. 29.5 cm of which the lower part 76.50 mm. D. of the foot 17.7 cm. D. of the rim without the attaching mechanisms 10.7 cm.

**Weight:** 1,222.4 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Technical description:** The object stands on a high hexagonal foot. Also the container as well as the lid are hexagonal in shape. All the three pegs survive, but none of their chains. The pegs are held up by three tubes attached to the sides of the lid.

**Visual description:** The foot and the container are undecorated. The lid resembles a central church with six wings around a high hexagonal tower. The cross on top of the tower has remains of a hoop at its tip.

Each of the buildings six façades has a Gothic twin window opening and a small circular hole between them. There are three circular openings forming a triangle on the pediment. The twin windows are decorated with a groove following their outlines. Four transverse grooves placed symmetrically decorate the round window between the Gothic windows. Similar grooves in addition to three punched dots were made to decorate the three circular holes in the pediment.

The roofs of the transepts have a set of five holes forming a symmetrical pattern, which is further ornamented with four grooves and four punched dots. A small opening was also made in the roof between the transepts.

The central tower has also a Gothic window framed with a groove on each side. A crenellated parapet is placed between the set of winds and the roof.

**Dating:** The censer with its hexagonal form and Gothic styled architecture matches Braun's description of a censer type which he dates to the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Regna Church, Östergötland (SHM 14178); Braun 1932, 619, Abb. 538.

**Literature:** Hyvönen 1990, 93; Linder, Meriluoto-Jaakkola & Taitto 2000, 225; Hiekkanen 2007, 250.

## 11. Korppoo Church, Länsi-Turunmaa

Inv. no. NM Hist. 52107:28–29.

**Provenance:** The two fragments of the censer were found under the floor of Korppoo Church in 1952.

**Dimensions:** H. 120.46 mm, w. 77.45.

**Weight:** 161.1 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Technical description:** Two fragments of the whole censer have been found. The first, smaller, piece is from the side of the object, whereas the second fragment consists of the top of the lid.

**Visual description:** The piece from the side curves and has seven circular holes forming a flower.

The top of the lid is hexagonal in shape and decorated with rectangular and circular openings. The latter form cross-shapes in groups of five holes or rows of three holes. The rectangular openings have circular holes above them resembling Gothic windows.

**Dating:** The lid have parallels in Late Gothic censers, and with reference to them can be dated to the 15th or even the early 16th century.



**Parallels:** Nättraby Church in Blekinge (SHM 1453:196); unknown church (SHM 20679:3); unknown church (SHM 21438:12); unknown church (SHM 21438:1); unknown church (SHM 20714); Braun 1932, 618, Abb. 522, 524; Verster 1956, no. 79; ter Kuile 1986, 43–48 nos. 46–48; Zubek & Spielmann 1994, 56 no. 62.

**Literature:** Nikula 1973, 48; Hiekkanen 2007, 74.

## 12. The Antell Collection



Inv. no. NM Hist. 5980:24.

**Provenance:** The item is a part of diverse objects from the K. F. Antell collection, and their further provenance is unknown.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 88.29 mm, of the upper part 16.3 cm. The outer d. of the foot 75.30 mm. The outer d. of the rim 127.57 mm, the width of the rim 5.28 mm. H. of the pegs 18.6 cm. H. of the chain-holder 38.84 mm, d. 47.54 mm.



**Weight:** 1,823.8 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Technical description:** The censer stands on a hexagonal foot. The hemispherical container and the lid have three circular recesses, which give them a triangular cross-section. Each of the recesses has a smaller hemispherical embossing in the centre. The hemispherical lid transforms into a hexagonal cone. Two of the thurible's three pegs survive. The also have chains intact, which in turn are linked to a conical chain-holder. The chain-holder is furnished with a hole for the fourth chain, and a ring has been attached to its top.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated. The lid has smaller and larger holes, which do not form any particular geometrical patterns, although the openings indicate a certain planned arrangement. In addition to circular holes, the hexagonal cone has three rectangular openings on every other side. The Maltese-style cross on top of the cone has a hole for the missing fourth chain.

**Dating:** The peculiar geometrically complex form of the container and lid display Late Gothic characteristics, and moreover, the parallels for the censer place its production to the 15th century, or even the early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nättraby Church in Blekinge (SHM 1453:196); unknown church (SHM 20679:3); unknown church (SHM 21438:12); unknown church (SHM 21438:1); unknown church (SHM 20714); Braun 1932, 618, Abb. 522, 524; ter Kuile 1986, 43–48 nos. 46–48.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 13. Köyliö Church, Köyliö

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Köyliö Church. Killinen published a description of the piece in 1877 and Salminen a photograph of it in 1905, but the censer is no longer mentioned in the survey made by the National Board of Antiquities in 1978, and the parish no longer has the object in its possession. The description provided here is based on Killinen's and Salminen's publications.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Brass?

**Technical description:** The censer has lost its foot, but the container and lid seem to be hexagonal or octagonal in form. All the four pegs and chains on the sides survive, but the fifth is missing. The chains are attached to a flat chain-holder with a small hoop on top.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated, whereas the lid has elaborate openwork design. It comprises three bands. The first and the highest band above the rim have rectangular openings and circular holes above them on each side. The middle band is slanting. Each of its side has perhaps heart-shaped openings. The highest of the bands has rectangular openings.

**Dating:** The elaborate and very light openwork design has a Late Gothic character. Also parallel items provide a dating to the 15th century or early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nättraby Church in Blekinge (SHM 1453:196); unknown church (SHM 20679:3); unknown church (SHM

21438:12); unknown church (SHM 21438:1); unknown church (SHM 20714); Braun 1932, 618, Abb. 522, 524; Bos 1973, no. 30; ter Kuile 1986, 46 no. 51; Štamcar 1995, 291 no. 1.7.5.

**Literature:** Killinen 1877, 100; Salminen (1905) 1969, 18–19; Hiekkänen 2007, 231.

### 14. Vesilahti Church, Vesilahti



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1181:3.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Vesilahti parish, which donated the item to the State Historical Museum in 1872.

**Dimensions:** H. of the lower part 73.00 mm, of the upper part 135.54 mm. The outer d. of the foot 63.03 mm. The outer d. of the rim 101.78 mm, the width of the rim 1.16 mm.

**Weight:** 446.7 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Technical description:** The censer stands on a high hexagonal foot, while the container and lid are octagonal in form. The lid has had finials of some kind attached to the every other edge of the octagon, but only fragments remain. Also none of the four pegs survive, and the fifth chain attached to the hoop in the tip of the roof spike has been replaced with a piece of wire.

**Visual description:** The container is undecorated, whereas the lid has elaborate openwork design. It comprises three bands. The first and the highest band above the rim has three rectangular openings and three circular holes above them on each side. There is a ridge between the lowest and the middle band. The ridge has sets of diagonal grooves. The middle band slants. Each of its sides has three heart-shaped openings, two pointing up and one pointing down. The highest band has a rectangular opening and a circular one above it on each side. Moreover, the roof has a circular hole on each side.

**Dating:** The elaborate and very light openwork design is of Late Gothic character. Also parallel items provide a dating to the 15th or early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown church, possibly in Skåne (SHM 2548: IV:5); När Church in Gotland (SHM 12011); unknown church (SHM 20679:1); unknown church (SHM 20679:8); unknown church (SHM 21438:5); Hardemo Church in Närke (SHM 23002:64); Braun 1932, 622–623, Abb. 527; Bos 1973, no. 30; ter Kuile 1986, 46 no. 51; Štamcar 1995, 291 no. 1.7.5.

**Literature:** Hiekkanen 1996b, 224, 228; 2007, 273.

## 8 Limoges Crosses

### 1. Rusko Church, Rusko



Inv. no. NM Hist. 32088.

**Provenance:** Property Rusko Church, but deposited in the National Museum in 1932. A copy of the object is placed on the altar of Rusko Church.

**Measurements:** H. of the cross 30.3 cm, w. 25.4 cm. H. of the metal figure 16.7 cm, w. 12.2 cm.

**Weight:** 211.8.

**Materials:** Copper with blue and green enamel. The cross made of pine and painted with colours of black, light brown and silver.

**Description:** The stand of the figure decorated with blue enamel while the long loincloth with blue and green enamel. The contours of the torso are emphasized with engraved lines. The arms of the figure are disproportionately large. The round face of the figure is chinless and relatively large, and it is turned three-quarters from the centre line towards the right shoulder. The eyes of the figure are beads of blue enamel. The hoop-shaped crown has three points. The cross is made of wood and has square-shaped finials with a small

metal hoop for hanging in the upper arm, and there is a step-like profile in the centre of the cross.

**Dating:** Riska identifies the object as a Limoges product and dates it to around 1200. Taavitsainen interprets it as belonging to Andersson's cross group III and places the object in the third quarter of the 13th century. The result of an AMS analysis on the wood sample from the cross was  $550 \pm 36$  BP (Ua-38649). The calibration curve gives a dating 1300–1440 calAD (95.4%)(0 x Cal 3.10).

**Parallels:** Andersson 1976; 1980, 25.

**Literature:** Rinne 1948, 158–159; Riska 1961, 186; Taavitsainen 1987; Häkli 1988, 169; Taavitsainen 1989a; Hiekkanen 2007, 157–158.

### 2. Pohjatalo, Moisio, Salo



Inv. no. NM Hist. 8205:2.

**Provenance:** The object was found in a field at Pohjatalo farm at the village of Moisio in Uskela (part of present-day Salo) at a depth of 3–4 cm in the summer 1921 or 1922. The place of the find is about 100 metres from the Salonjoki River. The item was eventually sent to the National Museum in 1923. The boys who discovered the object found also a bronze ornament at the same location, but it was not taken into the collections of the National Museum.

**Measurements:** H. 7.5 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Copper with traces of gilt, and deep blue, blue, turquoise and purple enamel.

**Description:** A convex plaque with cells for émail champlevé. Deep blue enamel applied to the eyes and blue, turquoise, and purple enamel to the torso. Enamelling forms the outlines

of drapery. A hole has been drilled through the chest of the figure and also through its knees suggesting that the object was used as a metal appliqué.

**Dating:** Taavitsainen identifies the object as a Limoges product pertaining to Andersson's cross group III. He places the object in the third quarter of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Andersson 1976; 1980, 28, Figs. 78–84, 87, 88.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1987; Häkli 1988, 169; Taavitsainen 1989a; Hiekkanen 2006d, 660; 2007, 166–169.

## 9 Altar and Processional Crosses

### 1. Lempäälä Church, Lempäälä



Inv. no. NM Hist. 360.

**Provenance:** Originally property of Lempäälä Church. In 1882, however, Heikel stated that none of the medieval artefact of the church remained, because they had been sold in a public auction 16–17 years ago, i.e. in 1859. Farmer K. Putkisto bought some of the objects and donated them to the National Museum.

**Measurements:** H. of the cross 16.8 cm, w. of the cross 14.2 cm. Total h. with the cross set on the base 28.5 cm. Th. of the body 18.96 mm. H. of the base 16.7 cm, the foot 109.13 x 84.52 cm. H. of the crucifix 31.61 mm, w. 33.98 mm.

**Weight:** Cross 275.9 g, base 250.4 g.

**Materials:** Sheets of gilt copper. The core of the cross is made of wood. Four rock crystals are placed on the cross-arms, one with a piece of fabric, and two with silver foil beneath them.

#### **Technical description:**

**Base:** The base is made of copper gilt sheets embossed into their shape. The square-shaped foot narrows into a square-shaped stem. The upper surface of the foot has engraved decorations. The sides of the sheets on the top and bottom of the foot are attached to each other with eight rivets visible in the middle of the sides, and the four corners. The stem between the node and the foot has punctured decorations revealing the piece of wood inside the stem. The surface under and above the square-shaped, profiled node has no decorations except for a hole through the stem for a peg fastening the body and the wood. The piece of wood inside the stem is also square-shaped forming a peg to which the cross is attached.

**Cross:** The bottom of the cross has a hollow fitting the peg. The bottom arm of the cross is perforated twice for fastening pegs. On the front, the separately cast figure of Christ is attached to the cross. The four rock crystals are mounted on a band of metal and soldered with lead on the surface of the cross like the crucifix. The surface under the uppermost rock crystal has been painted green with red letters. The rock crystals on the horizontal arms have silver foil under them while the lowermost rock crystal has a piece of cloth. There is a compartment for storing relics on the reverse. The cross-shaped hatch on the lower edge has its pin left, but the peg of the latch on the upper edge has been replaced with wire. After removing the wire and opening the hatch, five separate compartments are revealed. Both the front and back of the cross have engraved decorations.

#### **Visual description:**

**Base:** The upper surface of the foot is divided into four sectors with diagonal bands. Each sector has a kidney-shaped trefoil on a crosshatched background. On each four sides of the stem, just above the foot, is a pierced quatrefoil with another, small quatrefoil in its centre. Above the quatrefoil, a small parapet is accompanied with brick-wall like decorations on the stem.

**Front:** The four arms of the cross end in trefoils. The outline is bordered with a narrow band. The centre register is incised with crosshatching forming triangular shapes. Christ's halo with a cross, incised on the surface, is in the centre of the arms. His arms form a wide letter U, and his legs are on top of each other. All four rock crystals are surrounded by a mount formed of triangles. The rock crystal in the trefoil above Christ has red letters on a green surface forming the words *pax vobis* (for *vobiscum*) meaning 'peace be with you'. The rock crystals of the horizontal arms are mounted on silver foil, and the rock crystal above Christ on a piece of red cloth, probably wool.

**Back:** The surface of the hatch is undecorated, but the four trefoils have engraved three-leaved plants. Their backgrounds are decorated with netlike zigzag pattern following the contours of the leaves. The outline of the cross is bordered with a narrow, undecorated band.

**Dating:** Nordman dates the cross on the basis of its figure of Christ. His posture and the shape of his mantle followed



the style of the 14th century, but on the other hand, argues Nordman, the floral decoration makes the dating to the 15th century more likely. The cross was made on the basis of parallels most likely in the second quarter of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** The cross of Östrä Ryd Church in Östergötland dated to c. 1425 (SHM 3393:3). The reliquary cross of Heltau, made c. 1440, has oval-shaped rock crystals on the budded cross-arms surrounded by ornamentation depicting rays of light (Wetter 2006b); Richter 2008b.

**Literature:** Heikel 1882, 17; Arajärvi 1959, 132; Nordman 1980, 57–58; Häkli 1988, 172; Tapio 2005, 14; Hiekkänen 2007, 235; Immonen 2007c.

## 2. Masku Church, Masku



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Masku Church. At the summer court sessions of Masku, Nousiainen and Lemu parishes in 1689, churchwarden Heikki Simonpoika from Kiveinen told that Simo Pertinpoika and Mikko Martinpoika had dug a grave near the choir door in Masku Church two and a half years ago at Christmas. They had found a silver cross and furthermore two letters made of silver. The thickness of the body of the cross equalled approximately two fingers. It was three quarters of an ell or about 45 cm long and half an ell or about 30 cm wide. The cross was handed over to the parish clerk Eerikki Jaakonpoika. Although the record is very

suggestive considering the medieval metal cross currently in the church, its measurements as well as its raw material do not conform to the present cross. Hence there probably is no connection between the two crosses.

**Measurements:** Total h. 28.1 cm of which the cross 22.5 cm. W. 22.5 cm. Th. 13.3 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Sheets of gilt copper, remains of lead used for soldering.

**Technical description:** The cross is composed of sheets embossed into their present shape. Decorations on the front and back face are engraved, while the dot-lines on the sides punched. The foot of the cross as well as the figure of Christ have been lost, but two lead stains slightly under the cross centre reveal the place where the figure was attached. The node of the cross has been made by attaching two symmetrical, semi-spherical parts together. On the reverse, there are five internal compartments for storing relics. Inside the compartments, on both sides of the cross centre, there are two metal sheets, which have been attached to the cross with rivets. There are altogether three hinges visible on both sides of the cross outside, one above the horizontal arm and two below. On the upper and lower edge of the compartments there are a hinge and a latch for attaching a hatch, which once covered the compartments. Relics, hinge, latch pins, and the hatch are missing, but on the latch on the upper edge, a suspension loop made of wire has later been attached. Presently the cross has been attached permanently to a wooden staff held in a separate foot made also of wood.

**Visual description:**

**Stem:** Under the melon-shaped node, there is a two-ridged profiled strip. The six-lobed node has vertical flutes. Also above the node there is a two-ridged profile lath followed by a hexagonal stem. The stem has no decorations and it ends in another two-ridged profile lath.

**Front:** The four arms of the cross end in trefoils. The outline is bordered with a narrow band. The centre register is incised with cross-hatching. Each of the trefoils has one Gothic minuscule letter, on top *l*, on the right *m*, on the bottom *m*, and on the left *j*, representing the names of the Apostles Luke, Mark, Matthew and John. Inside the central register, a cross of wavy bands stands on a base of four circular shapes. The upper arm of the wavy cross has a diagonal strip with the minuscule text *inri*.

**Back:** The back of the cross is without decorations. The relic container is placed into the cross centre.

**Dating:** It is difficult to date the cross precisely, because it lacks the figure of Christ and its overall scheme represents a common North German cross type. Both Riska and Nordman place its production in the 15th century. A comparison with parallels from the German-speaking area suggests a similar dating, but they also seem to give a more precise dating to the latter part of the 15th century.

**Parallels:** Mathias 2000, 122–123 no. 12; Husband 2001, 62–63; Wetter 2006a, 551 Abb. 1.

**Literature:** Riska 1961, 164; Oja (1966) 1992, 138; Mäntylä 1969, 99; Nordman 1980, 58; Hiekkänen 2007, 100–101.

# 10 Reliquary Crosses

## 1. Föglö Church, Föglö



Inv. no. ÅM 402:1–5; copy of the object: NM Hist. 69028.

**Provenance:** Matts Dreijer found this object in the chancel of Föglö Church during archaeological investigations as part of the restoration of the church in 1966–1967. Sixty centimetres under the chancel floor, an old stone altar was discovered next to the eastern wall. The altar was 150 cm in north-south orientation and 110 cm in width. Its remains were 75 cm high, originally with the altar tablet probably about 100 cm. Near the eastern wall a small cavity, measuring 18 x 18 x 20 cm and made of bricks was found. It was a space for a relic container, but only the remains of a wooden box with iron mountings and the reliquary cross had survived. The left relic compartment of the cross revealed a small roll of parchment, 31 x 10 mm in size, with text *maria magdz*. The parchment had a piece of silk cloth attached to it, probably containing a bone fragment. After its discovery, the cross was deposited in the Åland Museum, but on 22 September 1988 the Åland Provincial Council decided that the cross was to be deposited in Föglö Church. At present, the cross is mounted inside a plastic casing and placed on the main altar of the church. There are, however, two rectangular pieces of gilt bronze plate, presumably from the cross, in the museum collection (ÅM 401:1, 12.90 x 6.88 mm; ÅM 401:2, 20.22 x 4.38 mm).

**Measurements:** H. 60 mm, w. 53 mm, th. 5 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Technical description:** The cross is composed of sheets embossed into shape. The decorations on the front and back are engraved. The figure of the Christ has been cast separately and attached to the cross. The right hand of the figure was missing already at the time of the discovery of the cross. On the back, there is a cross-shaped hatch with a hinge on its upper arm and a latch with a peg on the lower arm.

### Visual description:

**Front:** The four arms of the cross end in trefoils. The outline is bordered with a narrow band. The centre register is incised with cross-hatching leaving a smaller cross in its centre. The upper arm of this smaller cross has a diagonal strip with the minuscule text *inri*. Christ's arms are stretched horizontally, and his legs are on top of each other. Each of the trefoils has a letter in Gothic minuscule. Above Christ is the letter *j* for the Evangelist John, and clockwise on right *l* for Luke followed twice by the letter *m* for Matthew and Mark.

**Back:** The reverse side has five letters in each of the trefoils and the centre depicted inside a crosshatched circle. A band encircles the central disc. The letter in the middle is a miniscule *m*, on the upper trefoil a miniscule *g*, and then in clockwise order, majuscule *S*, miniscule *b*, and finally majuscule *R*. According to the art historian Dr Schweve from Kiel-Prieß in Hamburg, consulted by Matts Dreijer, these letters should be interpreted as referring to phrases *Maria gratia benedicta* and *Mater regis salvatoris*, and thus the central letter *m* should be read twice.

**Dating:** On the basis of an estimation given by Schweve, Dreijer suggests that the cross was made in the late 15th or early 16th century, around 1500.

**Parallels:** A reliquary cross of silver with a chain found in the Benedictine Cloister of Börringe in Skåne (SHM 23260A–B; af Ugglas 1944). A reliquary cross of gold with a chain found in the Hebbeska plot in Riddarholmen, Stockholm (SHM 3715; af Ugglas 1944, 33). A pendant reliquary cross of silver possibly found in Persberg in Färnebo, Värmland. The cross is dated to the late medieval period (SHM 24060; Lindblom 1944, 283, 285, Fig. 445). A pendant cross of unknown provenance (SHM 1304:1834:105; Köping, Öland (SHM 1304:1841:57); Vartorp, Söraby in Småland (SHM 8995; af Ugglas 1944, 36); Fritz 1966, 150, 285, 457 no. 95, 477 no. 213, 530 no. 613).

**Literature:** Dreijer 1967a, 15–16, 21–23; 1967b; 1983, 407; 1988; Hiekkanen 2003a, 135–136; Lahti 2003, 3; Hiekkanen 2007, 374–375.

# 11 Cross Pendants

## 1. Joensuu Manor, Salo

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2570:1.

**Provenance:** In 1887, tenant farmer Karl Karlsson Ollikkala found a silver hoard deposited in a ceramic vessel at the depth of c. 60 cm in a sand pit. The site was near Majjala hostelry on the lands of Joensuu Manor. In addition to the crucifix with chains, the hoard consists of two encolpion crosses with chains, 36 filigree beads from a necklace and fragments of a c. 15 cm tall ceramic vessel (NM Arch. 2570:1–5).

**Measurements:** H. of the cross 101.2 mm. W. of the cross 75.5 mm. H. of the figure of Christ 54.5 mm, W. of the figure of Christ 58.5 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.





**Description:** The artefact can be divided into four parts:

- 1) A crucifix cast as one piece except the figure of Christ, which was produced separately, and furnished with engraved ornamentalations.
- 2) A joining part with a bead between the crucifix and chains. The bead has openwork ornamentation.
- 3) Two chains each with two animal heads at both ends and braided from silver wire.
- 4) Two beads and a small cross between them placed above the crucifix which have been cast and chiselled.
- 5) A circular reliquary at the other end of the two chains which was cast and chiselled.

The five elements are structurally independent, and they might have been made separately and joined later. Purhonen points out that the stylistic differences along with differences in finish could support this kind of assumption.

### 1) The crucifix

Christ is depicted standing straight with the head tilted left on the cross potent, or cross with rectangular widening at the ends of its four arms. It follows the Ottonian, western art tradition, where first fully plastic crucifix representations appeared in the 10th century, but more in the form of the 11th-century Rhenish crucifixes (Schiller 1968, 152–155, 497–498; Purhonen 1998, 92).

The Virgin Mary and St. John stand around the cross on branches extending from the base of the cross. Each of the cross ends has a human figure. The human figure on the upper arm is looking down and holding a censer on a chain. The figures on both horizontal arms have a stretched

piece of cloth on their arms, while the lower arm has the *suppedaneum* and below that, another winged human figure. Two triangular figures are placed on the crossbeam above Christ's wrists.

The back of the cross has been filled with engraved inscriptions inside a ridge following the contours of the cross. The cross centre has another ridge forming an area square in shape. Inscriptions have been set in Latin majuscules. Each rectangular widening has the names of the Apostles starting with *MARCVS* on the upper arm and followed in clockwise order by *MATHEVS*, *IOHANES* and *LUCAS*. The names of *MARIA* and *IOHNNES* are engraved above the respective figures to the crossbeam. On the vertical beam, there is an inscription stating *IN C[R]VCE MORTE SVI (= sua) / SIBI VHIDCIC (= vindicat) OMNI(a) XPS (= Christus)*, or 'In his death on the cross Christ conquers all for him'.

Although the reverse of the crucifix has been considered rather unproblematic in its interpretation, the motifs of the front have inspired to more interpretative efforts. Among the motifs are the two triangular forms above the crossbeam. Purhonen (1998, 94) interprets them as human figures covering their faces with cloths, or more precisely, the moon and the sun covering their faces as signs of grief. The pictorial motif refers to the solar eclipse which occurred at the moment when Christ died, and it became common in the 9th century, but was gradually stylized and turned into almost unidentifiable triangular forms.

The winged figure on the base of the cross has a parallel in the ivory cover of the Codex Aureus of Echternach, where the female figure Terra as the personification of the earth carries the cross on her shoulders (Schiller 1968, 463 Fig. 378; von Euw, Legner & Plotzek 1973, 178–179; Purhonen 1998,



92–93). In the processional cross of Frankfurt am Main there is another angelic figure on the base, and the Virgin and St. John stand on the wings (Nordman 1944, 55 Fig. 6). A similar composition is present in the bronze pectoral of Augsburg dated to c. 1000 (Nordman 1944, 56–57 Fig. 18).

According to Nordman (1944, 50), the two figures on the ends of the crossbeam are angels collecting Christ's blood to the pieces of cloth they are holding. Purhonen (1998, 94) emphasises that no parallels have been shown for this kind of arrangement. She suggests instead that the figures could be angels carrying Christ's soul to heaven and bases her argument on the ivory cover of the 10th-century prayer book of Otto III. The cover depicts the death of the Virgin, and the angels on the upper section of the cover carry her soul to heaven with cloths (Backes & Dölling 1969, 163). Purhonen (1998, 94) goes even further to suggest that the four angels on the cross-arms could depict the Apostles, but she does not explain how the figures should then be interpreted. She only refers to the inscriptions on the reverse of the cross and seems to assume that the back and the front should be considered three-dimensionally. Hence then the names of the Virgin Mary and St. John are in the wrong places considering the placement of the figures. If her argument is followed further, it could be possible that the cloths are in fact band-like text scrolls carried by the Apostles like on the cross-ends of the processional cross of St. Trudpert, Schwarzwald made in 1179 (Breyvogel 2004, 192). However, the figures are otherwise clearly Apostles, not angels.

Despite the association with the four human figures with the Apostles, Purhonen (1998, 94) also claims that the figure on the upper arms should be seen as God and the alleged censer as his hand, and that the lower figure might actually be a winged dragon. The top of the cross is formed into a three-spiked hinge, where the joining part is linked with a pin.

The closest parallels to the crucifix are not in contemporary cross pendants but in miniature art and altar and processional crosses. In Sweden, there survive small bronze figures of Christ but without the cross (e.g. the figure found in Eskilstuna, Södermanland; SHM 14761). They have been dated mainly to the 12th century and were probably imported from the regions of Rhine, Saxony or Westphalia. Similar small bronze figures of Christ without crosses are also in the collections of the Schnütgen Museum. Moreover, Nordman compares the crucifix with the mid-11th century Herimann altar cross, and the processional crosses of Frankfurt and Osnabrück. The cross of Augsburg depicts the Virgin Mary standing on a branch, which verges from the base of the cross. The crucifix is however younger than the Halikko cross, as the figure Christ has a slightly letter S-shaped pose typical of Gothic art. Based on these parallels, Nordman (1944, 52–57) dates the crucifix to the earlier part of the 12th century.

## 2) The joiner

The joiner has the depictions of winged dragons and a bird sitting on a fish. A similar composition appears in the chain of the Gåtebo crucifix from Bredsätra, Öland. In contrast with the Halikko crucifix, however, there the arching middle parts are ornamented with vegetative motifs (SHM 100; Nordman 1944, 44–46; Holmqvist 1963, 51 Fig. 29). Nordman

associates the bird on a fish motif with one of the illustrations in the Icelandic *Physiologus* manuscript made in c. 1200 (*Physiologus* VIII; Nordman 1944, 45–47). In the Psalms of David, the *fulica* or mud hen is said to be the wisest of all birds as it lives its whole life in the same place. According to *Physiologus*, humans should be similarly stable in their faith (Nordman 1944, 46–47). The motif of the mud hen and the fish seems to be quite common in 12th and 13th-century Nordic art. Purhonen (1998, 95–96) concludes that the motif could be an exemplary one for the period of conversion. The bead is executed in Viking Age style, or more precisely, in Urnes style, while the dragons on the joiner resemble the Romanesque-style bronze banner of Tinglestad, Norway dated to the late 11th or early 12th century (Blindheim 1983, 103 Fig. 19).

## 3) Two chains

The two chains were made in foxtail braiding as in all Crusade Period and early medieval crucifixes of higher quality. Chains were often imported to the Nordic countries as finished products, and probably originate from the same area as the silver (Tomanterä 1984, 70–75).

According to Nordman (1944, 41–44), the animal heads can be related to 11th-century animal ornamentation, but stylistically they cannot be older than from around 1100. Their closest parallels are in the crucifixes of hoards of Dune and Slängs. Wilhelm Holmqvist (1963, 58; for a critique of Holmqvist's typology, see Blomqvist 1972, 17–19) places the animal heads into the type 4 of his classification dated to the period after the 1150s. He also points out that, following Nordman (1944, 40), that beads in the hoard have good parallels in the silver hoard of Alvdissjö, which includes coins from the 12th and 13th centuries.

## 5) The reliquary

The reliquary is decorated with the image of a male lion. The beast is the emblem of St. Mark, but in this context it more likely refers to the lion of Judah, the symbol of Christ (Christie 1981, col. 388; Purhonen 1998, 95). In the Old Testament, the Israelite tribe of Judah had the lion as its symbol, and the patriarch Jacob refers to his son Judah as a 'Young Lion' when blessing him (Genesis 49:9). In later Christian tradition, the lion is often assumed to represent Jesus Christ.

Holmqvist's (1963, 50–59, 63, 152–153, 157, 171, 174) dating of the animal heads on the chains is based on his dating of the reliquary. Similar reliquaries are known as part of crucifixes in Dune and Slängs hoards. He compares them with the lion capitals of the Canterbury Cathedral dated to the first decades of the 12th century. Indeed, the lions of the Halikko crucifix present strong Romanesque characteristics.

**Dating:** On the basis of Nordman and Holmqvist, the cross, or rather the youngest of its elements, was made around the mid-12th century.

**Parallels:** See the description.

**Literature:** Hildebrand 1898–1893, 684–687; Nordman 1944; Kivikoski 1961, 245–246; Holmqvist 1963, 50–59, 63, 152–153, 157, 171, 174; Kivikoski 1973, 142 Abb. 1153; Edgren (1992) 1998, 256–257; Purhonen 1998, 59–63, 87–89, 91–96, 101–102, 105–106, 113, 141, 213; Hiekkanen 2007, 54.

## 2. Kiilia, Rauttunselkä, Sääksmäki, Valkeakoski



Inv. no. NM Hist. 6356.

**Provenance:** Professor Alfred Hackman acquired the cross, and it was deposited in the collections of the National Museum in 1913. Carpenter Vihtori Lukkala had found it in the fields of the Kiilia property near the shore of Lake Rauttunselkä ten years earlier.

**Measurements:** H. 18.82 mm. W. 23.33 mm. H. of the figure of Christ 16.16 mm. W. 15.08 mm.

**Weight:** 4.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The cross and the figure of Christ have been cast as one item. Both its back and front sides have engraved decorations. The gilt object has lost its upper arm. The three cross-arms, and supposedly also the fourth one, are shaped as trefoils making the object a budded cross. On the front side, an engraved line follows the outer contour of the cross. On the back, a similar engraved line circles around the cross. Moreover, each of the four arms has an engraved fleur-de-lis, which meet at the centre of the cross. The lilies, with one raised leaf and two bent downward, can be considered to be the symbol of the Blessed Mother of God as white lily of the Trinity.

**Dating:** Stylistically as well as on the basis of parallels, the

cross can be dated to the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries.

**Parallels:** The reliquary cross of silver with a chain found in the Benedictine Cloister of Börringe in Skåne (SHM 23260A–B; af Ugglas 1944). The reliquary cross of gold with a chain found in the Hebbeska plot in Riddarholmen, Stockholm (SHM 3715; af Ugglas 1944, 33). The pendant reliquary cross of silver possibly found in Persberg in Färnebo, Värmland. The cross is dated to the late medieval period (SHM 24060; Lindblom 1944, 283, 285 Fig. 445). A pendant cross of unknown provenance (SHM 1304:1834:105); Köping, Öland (SHM 1304:1841:57); Vartorp, Söraby in Småland (SHM 8995; af Ugglas 1944, 36); Fritz 1966, 150, 530 no. 613.

**Literature:** Häkli 1988, 172.

## 3. Kökar Convent, Kökar



Inv. no. ÅM 579:227.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the refectory of Kökar Convent directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1985. There are no reports available on the excavations.

**Measurements:** H. 31.45 mm. W. 19.95 mm. Thickness of the cross 1.36 mm.

**Weight:** 2.5 g.

**Materials:** Gilt bronze.

**Description:** The cross, the figure of Christ and the hoop have been cast as separate items and soldered together. The four arms of the cross are shaped as trefoils, i.e. forming a budded cross. On the front side, an engraved line follows the outer contour of the cross. Also trefoils have sets of small engraved lines. A similar scheme of engravings has been applied on the reverse.

**Dating:** Earlier or middle part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** The reliquary cross of silver with a chain found in the Benedictine Cloister of Börringe in Skåne (SHM 23260A–B; af Ugglas 1944). The reliquary cross of gold with a chain found in the Hebbeska plot in Riddarholmen, Stockholm

(SHM 3715; af Ugglas 1944, 33). The pendant reliquary cross of silver possibly found in Persberg in Färnebo, Värmland. The cross is dated to the late medieval period (SHM 24060; Lindblom 1944, 283, 285 Fig. 445). A pendant cross of unknown provenance (SHM 1304:1834:105); Köping, Öland (SHM 1304:1841:57); Vartorp, Söraby in Småland (SHM 8995; af Ugglas 1944, 36).

**Literature:** Gustavsson 1997, 21.

#### 4. Olavinpuisto Park, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 14681:2487a.

**Provenance:** The object was found during excavations in preparation for the construction of sewer mains in the centre of Turku on the southeast shore of the Aurajoki River in 1953. The item was found in the area of the present-day Olavinpuisto Park.

**Measurements:** H. of the cross 46.5 mm, w. 39.1 mm. L. of the chain and the hoop for carrying 36 cm. L. of the small hoops attached to the cross c. 32 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze, black bone beads.

**Description:** The cross is composed of four metal bars with curling ends. The bars are attached to each other with bronze wire twisted around them. The six hoops attached to the cross are made of twisted wire. Also the handle at the other end of the chain is braided.

The cross, resembling a cross fleury, lacks the figure of Christ, but has six small hoops attached to the four curling cross-ends and four beads attached to end of each cross-arm. Four more beads are attached to the cross centre. The chain consists of 56 large rings interlinked into a row ending in a small, braided loop functioning as a handle.

**Dating:** The object lacks pictorial or textual cues in aid of dating. Since the cross is highly unusual and without solidly dated parallels, its dating remains tentative. Nevertheless, it seems to be from the latter part of the 16th century or the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Read 2008, 149.

**Literature:** Valonen 1958, 110.

## 12 Drinking Horns

### 1. Yläne Manor, Pöytyä



Inv. no. PMSWF 7700.

**Provenance:** Reinhold Ernst Peter Jägerhorn (1838–1926), the owner of Yläne Manor in Pöytyä, sold the item to the Turku Historical Museum, the predecessor of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland, in 1907. On display at present in Turku Castle, the horn has been set on a support made of iron wire, but at the time when it was acquired by the museum, the horn probably had a pedestal. For further discussion on the origins of the horn, see the main text.

**Dimensions:** L. 75 cm. D. of the rim 14.6 cm. H. of the mount around the rim c. 6 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bull's horn, gilt copper.

**Technical description:** The main body of the item is formed by a bull's horn which curves steeply forming almost a semicircle. The horn is mounted with two pieces of metal, one at the tip and one around the rim. The rim piece has been chased from a sheet of metal and engraved with ornaments, while the mount of the tip has been also been chased from a sheet of metal, the knop was cast and then attached to the tip. The mounts have been attached with rivets drilled through the horn. The object has been repaired at some stage, since a rectangular strip of horn, 0.5–2 cm in width and 9 cm in length, has been fastened with two rows of iron nails.

**Visual description:** The metal part at the tip has a disc-shaped node with four lozenges and between them pairs of circles, but the very tip of the horn ends in an acorn-shaped knop. Simple crosshatched ornament has been engraved on the other end of the mount.

The mount around the rim consists of an inscription and a frieze of triangles and below the frieze a row of semicircles resembling petals. The engraved inscription is set with Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched and reads: *drik af oc lat ga mik help maria iacpar melchi(or balthasar)*, or 'Drink of me and let me go, help Mary Caspar Melchior Balthazar'.

**Dating:** The semicircular shape of the Yläne horn is typical of late-medieval drinking horns, and the lettering of the inscription suggests that the text was engraved in the latter part of the 15th century. The Norwegian and Swedish parallels



without feet and mounted with gilt copper also seem to date broadly from the 15th century.

**Parallels:** SHM 290, 1321, 4972:1; Kielland 1927, Figs. 195, 197; Gundestrup 1991, 315–316 no. 10544, 329 no. 10543.

**Literature:** Koskinen 1874, 155–156; Rinne 1906–1912a; Ruuth 1923, 167; Tuominen 1937, 8; Ylönen 1969, 389–390; Kuujo 1981, 57; Suvanto 1985, 191; Jägerhorn 2006; 2007, 94–95; Immonen & Hiekkanen 2008, 615–616 Fig. 6.

## 13 Beakers

### CYLINDRICAL BEAKERS

#### 1. Heinämäki, Pielavesi



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2742:4.

**Provenance:** The son of a farmer found a hoard of several silver artefacts and coins while ploughing a bog at his father's farm in the village of Heinämäki in Pielavesi on 19 September 1890. The hoard was purchased for the collections of the University Museum on 13 December 1890.

The 112 coins in the hoard predate the year 1673, and Pekka Sarvas suggests that the hoard was deposited shortly after that year. Other artefacts in the deposit are three silver scoops one of which was made by Christoffer Bonstorff (master in Oulu in 1641–1647) and one by Johan Michelsson Hollst (master in Turku in 1637–1640). Also four silver spoons were deposited in the hoard, two of them dating from the 17th century.

**Dimensions:** H. 96.03 mm. D. of the foot 51.34 mm, of the rim 91.88 mm.

**Weight:** 132.715 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The beaker is cylindrical and widens towards the rim. It has a hallmark punched into its bottom surface as well as scratched identification marks and an engraved frieze near the rim. The owner of the hallmark remains unknown.

The frieze is of very simple geometrical forms. First

there is a row of parallelograms separated with small strips with horizontal lines. Inside the parallelograms, there are three horizontal lines. The second, higher row is again based on parallelograms, but now set into opposing, symmetrical pairs. The triangles between the parallelograms and the pairs of parallelograms are accentuated with crosshatched areas. Four horizontal lines have been engraved inside the parallelograms.

**Dating:** On the basis of the hallmark type and the shape of the vessel, the beaker was made in the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Länsmansberget, Rotebro, Sollentuna, Uppland (SHM 17339:8–10).

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, no. 330; Pylkkänen 1947, 7 no. 2; Sarvas 1975; Fagerström 1983, 33; Andrén et al. 2000, 713.

#### 2. Heinämäki, Pielavesi



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2742:5.

**Provenance:** See Cat. 13:1.

**Dimensions:** H. 80.57 mm. D. of the foot 52.09 mm, of the rim 85.70 mm. H. of the decorative frieze 1744 mm.

**Weight:** 92.309 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The beaker is cylindrical and flares towards the rim. The bottom surface has a punched hallmark as well as a scratched identification marking. The owner of the hallmark remains unknown. The bottom also has the scratched Roman numeral VII which refers to the weight of the vessel in silver *lods* (equivalent to c. 92.14 g).

A pair of horizontal lines below and above the ornaments frames an engraved frieze near the rim. The frieze made in Renaissance style comprises series of whirling branches with leaves and between the series, a quatrefoil crossed by lines emerging from the frame.

**Dating:** On the basis of the Renaissance-style frieze, the beaker was made in the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Länsmansberget, Rotebro, Sollentuna, Uppland (SHM 17339:8–10).

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, 329; Sarvas 1975; Fagerström 1983, 33; Immonen 2009b, 6.

### 3. Muhos



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3645:12.

**Provenance:** Salomon Wilskman submitted a shipment of artefacts to the State Museum on 19 January 1899, and they were purchased for the collection on the following day. A farmer found the beaker in the depth of c. 15 cm while ploughing a field in Muhos. The beaker was broken when discovered.

**Dimensions:** H. 109.20 mm. D. of the foot 53.02 x 52.05 mm.

**Weight:** 125.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The beaker is badly damaged and deformed, but it was cylindrical in form, widening towards the rim. A hallmark has been punched in the vessel's bottom. It depicts the identification mark of Hans Andersson (master in Stockholm in 1559–1603). A pair of horizontal lines below and above the ornaments frames the engraved frieze near the rim. The frieze of Renaissance style comprises series of twisting branches with leaves and quatrefoils. Below the frieze, a badly damaged area seems to have an engraved garland surrounding a coat of arms with an identification mark.

**Dating:** On the basis of the hallmark and the shape of the vessel, the beaker was made in the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Länsmansberget, Rotebro, Sollentuna, Uppland (SHM 17339:8–10).

**Literature:** Andrén et al. 2000, 59.

### 4. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** H. 91.14 mm. D. of the foot 60.88 mm, of the rim 79.68 mm.

**Weight:** 120.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The beaker is cylindrical and widens towards the rim. The bottom is made around a coin, a silver *daler* minted by John III in 1569. The coin has inscriptions *IOHANNES III DG SVE CIE GOT VAN REX DEVS PROTECTOR NOSTER*,



and on the reverse, *SALVATOR MVNDI SALVA NOS 1569*.

An engraved frieze with Renaissance floral motifs circles around the rim. In addition to the frieze, two coats of arms on Renaissance shields. Both of them are based on arrangements of initials. Moreover, two hallmarks have been punched symmetrically above the two shields near the rim. The one the heraldic right is a shield tierced per fess, and the other hallmark on the heraldic left has the initials HP which might belong to Hans Povelsen. He worked in Vå and Kristianstad in 1604–1615.

**Dating:** On the basis of the hallmark, the shape of the vessel, and the coin, the beaker was made at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** Länsmansberget, Rotebro, Sollentuna, Uppland (SHM 17339:8–10).

**Literature:** Andrén et al. 2000, 647, 868.

## RÖMER BEAKERS

### 5. Kaitainen, Taivassalo

Inv. no. NM Hist. 5440:4.

**Provenance:** Mikael Österman, the farmer of the Kaitainen estate tail, deposited a number of silver artefacts in the museum collection in 1909. They had been in the Österman family as heirlooms since the 18th century. Arvid Bergman acted as an intermediary in the deposition.

According to the oral tradition of the family, Johan Österman, born in Taivassalo, had bought the Kaitainen estate in 1763 and gained his fortune when fishing in Stockholm. His net got caught onto a chest which Österman lifted up and opened to find it full of precious artefacts. During his lifetime, he owned several masonry houses in Stockholm. In Österman's will of 1760 and 1761, he mentions the artefacts that were deposited in the museum collection in 1909.

**Dimensions:** H. 88.74 mm. H. of the foot 37.05 mm. D. of the foot 53.38 mm, of the rim 78.33 mm.

**Weight:** 116.774 g.

**Materials:** Silver, partly gilt.



**Description:** The foot and the bowl are made as one piece with punched and embossed decorations on the foot and engraved decorations on the bowl.

The border of the foot is decorated with a series of ridges. Above the border, in the vertical part of the foot, a frieze of rhomboids and pairs of vertical lines follows. Another small frieze has lozenge-shaped pits. The main decoration of the foot comprises two rows of circular embossing made to imitate prunts on Römer glass beakers. A wavy horizontal frieze completes the decoration on the foot.

The bowl has two coats of arms in crested Renaissance shields with helms. The first of them with initials *HM* belongs to Hans Munck af Fulkila and the second with initials *KEDS* to his wife Katarina Eriksdotter Slang. Munck is mentioned in the written records for the first time in 1609, and he died in 1635. The rim of the bowl has symmetrically placed floral motifs. Also the initials *J:Ö.M* have been engraved on the bowl. They refer to Johan Österman.

**Dating:** On the basis of its type, the style of the ornaments and the coat-of-arms engraved on it, the beaker was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Nuremberg, c. 1640 (Pechstein 1987, 147–148).

**Literature:** Appelgren-Kivalo 1910, 27–29; Rácz 1967, Fig. 112; Fagerström 1983, 34.

## 6. Rusko (Lieto)

Inv. no. NM Hist. 38094.

**Provenance:** The beaker was bought for the Antell collection from Bergman in Turku to whom it was sold by the dealer Uuno Johansson. The beaker had previously belonged to the Mattila farm in Rusko. Housewife Mandi Mattila, née Reskola, received the item from the auction of the estate of her mother Sofia Reskola's (1844–1932) in 1932. The husband of Sofia, Juho Reskola (1845–1896), in turn, had inherited the beaker from his father Matti Juhonpoika Reskola (born at Ylirihko farm in Lieto in 1807, d. 1860).

**Dimensions:** H. 102.58 mm. H. of the foot 36.42 mm. D. of the foot 52.54 mm, of the bowl 65.26 mm, of the rim 58.21 mm.

**Weight:** 141.293 g.



**Materials:** Silver. The foot and upper part of the bowl gilt.

**Description:** The circular foot has a small flange with chased and punched decorations, a series of ridges. A hallmark depicting an identification mark has been punched twice to the bottom, but the master remains unknown. Also the inscription *12 lodt* referring to the weight of the object has been incised on the bottom. The main decoration of the foot comprises two rows of circular embossing made to imitate prunts on Römer glass beakers. The foot ends in a ridge with a wavy horizontal line.

The upper part is decorated with a Renaissance-style floral frieze and a text scroll with initials *A-E*.

**Dating:** The beaker was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Rácz 1967, Fig. 28; Immonen 2009b, 6.

## 7. Loimaa



Inv. no. NM Hist. 41001:15.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Bergman Collection, and it was obtained from Loimaa.

**Dimensions:** H. 88.00 mm. H. of the foot 35.62 mm. D. of the foot 4.6 cm, of the rim 53.84 mm.



**Weight:** 88.550 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular foot has a small flange with chased and punched series of ridges. The bottom of the foot has been badly scratched and possible hallmarks are no longer visible, although a dot for a compass has survived. The vertical part of the foot has three horizontal embosses and above them, eight oval-shaped lobes surrounded by an oval band with punched decorations. The foot ends in a ridge with a wavy horizontal line.

The octagonal bowl has engraved decorations. Each of the eight sides on the bowl is framed with a line following the contours. The upper part of each side has also a vegetative motif. Motifs on two sides form symmetrical pairs.

**Dating:** The beaker was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Nuremberg, c. 1640 (Pechstein 1987, 147–148).

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, no. 341; Pylkkänen 1947, 7 no. 3.

## BEAKERS WITH HANDLES

### 8. Kolmikangas, Sarjankylä, Nivala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2792:2.

**Provenance:** A son of a tenant farmer of the crown found a silver hoard in tussock at Kolmikangas around 1891. The site was on the land of Sarjankylä village about 100 metres from the ruins of a sauna stove belonging to a so-called hideout cabin (Fi. *pakopirtti*). The ruins lay about 22 km north of Nivala Church. The contents of the hoard were bought for the museum collections on 13 November 1891. They comprise a silver tankard from the late 16th century, two silver beakers, one of which was made by Frans Tyhle (master in Turku 1630–1638), and eight spoons. One of the spoons is from the early 17th century, but the others are younger. On the basis of the artefacts and their dating, the hoard was cached during the Great Wrath (1713–1721).

**Dimensions:** H. 7.2 cm. D. of the foot 5.9 cm, of the rim 8.2 cm.

**Weight:** 175.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver with gilt on the rim.

**Description:** The beaker is cylindrical, flaring towards the rim. Two hallmarks have been stamped on the bottom, one of which is the crown of Stockholm.

A pair of ridges encircles the beaker around the foot.

Another pair of ridges is closer to the rim. The beaker has a D-shaped handle, rectangular in cross-section and with engraved lines following its contours. The handle has a protrusion resembling fish fins. The surface between the upper pair of ridges and the rim has an engraved frieze circling around the beaker. The frieze consists of Renaissance-style floral motifs with spiralling leaves and small flowers.

**Dating:** The beaker is from the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Vilkkuna 1960; Fagerström 1983, 34.

## 14 Tankards

### 1. Kolmikangas, Sarjankylä, Nivala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2792:1.

**Provenance:** A son of a tenant farmer of the crown found a silver hoard at tussock in Kolmikangas around 1891. The site was on the lands of Sarjankylä village about 100 metres from the ruins of a sauna stone belonging to a so-called hideout cabin (Fi. *pakopirtti*). The ruins lay about 22 km north of Nivala Church. The contents of the hoard were purchased for the museum collections on 13 November 1891. The hoard consists a tankard, two silver beakers – one of them made by Frans Tyhle (master in Turku 1630–1638) – and eight spoons. One of the spoons is from the early 17th century, but the others are younger. On the basis of the artefacts and their dating, the hoard was deposited during the Great Wrath (1713–1721).

Right after Mustakangas discovered the hoard, he took the cast human figure on top of the tankard and kept it, while the other artefacts were purchased by the museum for 200 Finnish marks. Museum staff, however, noticed that the figure was missing. They deduced from the traces on the tankard that the finder must have removed it. This launched a long exchange of letters until the museum paid another 250 marks and received the figure in 1892.

**Dimensions:** H. 28.2 cm, of which the figure on top of the lid c. 4.8 cm. D. of the bottom 107.50 mm. D. of the rim 73.75 mm. D. of the lid 90.33 mm. H. of the lid 90.33 mm (part of it goes inside the container when closed).

**Weight:** C. 705 g.

**Materials:** Silver with a gilt skirting, engravings, handle and lid.

**Description:** The cylindrical tankard has a flange around a wide, embossed foot. The town mark of Tallinn is punched on the flange. The foot is decorated with a cartouche with a face or mask which is surrounded by a Renaissance frieze with fruits, vegetative motifs and birds with spread wings.

The surface of the container has engraved ornaments, but also a separately made and attached ornament just below the handle, i.e. a rope-imitation frieze with the two faces of winged angels. The frieze is at the same height at which the actual container in the inside begins. The engraved ornament on the lower part of the bowl is arranged symmetrically around the angel heads. The ornament is based on twisting floral motifs executed in a geometric, architectonic manner typical of the German Renaissance style.

The curving handle is shaped like the letter D, rectangular in cross-section and with engraved lines following its contours. Cast figures have been attached to the both ends of the handle. They comprise a torso of a horse on the lower end of the handle, and a spiral on the upper.

The embossed lid has another cast rope-imitation circling around the rim, and above that, an embossed frieze with similar motifs on the frieze on the foot. The frieze depicts three faces of a man, a lion and last either a man with a moustache or some fantasy animal. Faces are placed inside cartouches. Spaces between faces are filled with motifs of flowers and fruits.

The cast figure on the top of the lid depicts a soldier in a late-16th century garment. He is holding a pole for a now-missing banner or flag in his right hand and a shield in his left hand.

**Dating:** On stylistic grounds, the tankard was probably made in Tallinn in the late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Vende 1967, 55–57; Horbas 2001, 9, 15, 36–38.

**Literature:** Vilkuna 1960; Rácz 1967, Fig. 28; Fagerström 2000, 12–13; Immonen 2009b, 7.

## 2. Hiismäki, Rantasalmi

Inv. no. NM Hist. 3971:1.

**Provenance:** The tankard was found during ditch digging in the village of Hiismäki in Rantasalmi in 1901.

**Dimensions:** H. 26.7 cm. H. of the lid 60.91 mm. D. of the foot 138.52 mm, of the rim 89.70 mm, of the lid 104.36 mm.

**Weight:** C. 935 g.



**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The cylindrical tankard has a flange around a wide, embossed foot. The text *19 1/2 LOD* (i.e. approximately 250 g) is engraved on the bottom surface of the foot.

The surfaces on the bowl are engraved, but it also has a cast, rope-imitation frieze with the face of a winged angel. The ornament is placed just below the D-shaped handle at the same height at which the actual container on the inside begins. The handle is rectangular in cross-section. The thumb-holder above the lid has depictions of grotesque human faces on both sides.

The engraved Renaissance frieze below the rope ornament comprises twisting vegetative bands from which three floral groups emerge. On the upper part of the surface, the ornaments consist of floral and vegetative motifs combined with architectural constructs. The spire bands of the upper part transform into bird heads, flowers and fruits placed between the spires. The motifs on the lid and below the rope ornament are simpler but similar.

The lid is embossed and engraved. It has lost its cast figure. Also the handle is damaged, and the container has a hole.

**Dating:** On stylistic grounds, the tankard was made around 1600.

**Parallels:** Vende 1967, 55–57; Horbas 2001, 9, 15, 36–38.

**Literature:** Fagerström 2000, 14.

# 15 Spoons

## 1. Lammaistenkoski Rapids, Harjavalta



Inv. no. SatM 8981.

**Provenance:** A tenant farmer found the spoon in 1909 at a depth of c. 1.5 m while clearing the Lammaistenkoski Rapids of the Kokemäenjoki River.

**Dimensions:** L. 16.5 cm. W. of the bowl 43.4 mm. L. of the bowl 59.6 mm. L. of the stem 105.4 mm, w. of the stem 1.4–9.7 mm. L. of the widening of the stem 50.2 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.0 mm.

**Weight:** 15.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver with traces of gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The egg-shaped bowl has an engraved trefoil at its basal end as if coming from the mouth of the beast head on the base of the stem.

**Stem:** The stem is divided into two parts with a profiled ornament. The part closer to the bowl has leaf-shaped widening with engraved curling acanthus ornamentation leading to the head of the beast breathing fire. The decorated flat area ends in a profiled ornament from which the end part begins. The end is circular in cross-section and without decorations.

**Knop:** The stem ends in a small profiled knop made by twisting a strip of metal around itself.

**Dating:** Fagerström dates the spoon to the 14th century with reference to the Dune hoard in Gotland, but Rätty revises the dating by pointing out the similarities between the Lammaistenkoski spoon, the spoons of the Ribe hoard in Denmark and some English and Scottish spoons. He dates the spoon to around the middle of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Two spoons of the Dune hoard, Dalhem, Gotland (SHM 6849:14–15). Two spoons of the Ribe hoard. A similar acanthus frieze appears on the ring brooch found in Finström Church (Cat. 19:37).

**Literature:** Fagerström 1983, 41–42; Rätty 1984; 1996; Salo 1999, 6–7; Salminen 2007, 180.

## 2. Vöyri parsonage, Vöyri-Maksamaa



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1911:2.

**Provenance:** The spoon was found along with a dog-shaped lock of brass and a key, when the old buildings of Vöyri parsonage were demolished in 1878. The assistant vicar sent the three objects to the museum collections on 8 October 1878.

**Dimensions:** L. 113.7 mm. W. of the bowl 53.5 mm. L. of the bowl 56.4 mm. Depth of the bowl 6.9 mm. D. of the stem 7.2 x 3.9 mm. L. of the knop 4.5 mm, w. 6.9 mm.

**Weight:** 24.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has an engraved shield framed by a circle on the basal end of the upper surface. The tip of the bowl is missing.

**Stem:** The stem is trapezoid in cross-section and has a widening on the upper side of the base.

**Knop:** The knop is in the shape of a small cube with a pyramid on top.

**Dating:** The circular bowl, the trapezoid stem and the small cubical knop all point to the 14th century, particularly to the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** A spoon with a pyramid knop and triangular stem dated by af Ugglas to the late 14th century (SHM 487:5). A spoon with hexagonal stem and pyramid knop dated by af Ugglas has dated to the 14th century (SHM 6888:2). A spoon with a pyramid knop and a beast head on the basal end of the stem dated by af Ugglas to the 14th century (SHM 7270). A similar spoon with a pyramid knop is part of the Nyköping Falster hoard, Denmark. The hoard is dated to 1389/1390 (Steen Jensen et al. 1992, 201, no. 236).

**Literature:** N/A.



### 3. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. PMSWF 422 (despite the inventory number painted on the spoon being 433).

**Provenance:** The spoon was acquired for the collections of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland before 1897, and its provenance remains unknown.

**Dimensions:** L. 12.8 cm. W. of the bowl 56.5 mm. L. of the bowl 64.0 mm. W. of the stem 8.0 mm. Depth of the stem 4.2 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.7 mm. L. of the knop 19.4 mm. W. of the knop 17.9 mm.

**Weight:** 42.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver with some remains of gilt on the base of the stem.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. A Gothic minuscule letter *i* is engraved on the basal end of the bowl. The letter probably stands for the word *Ihesus*.

**Stem:** The stem is flat and rectangular in shape. On the base it has three horizontal grooves with four small, engraved vertical lines. On the bottom side, the stem has two unrecognizable hallmarks on its base accompanied with a faintly incised weight marking, 44 g.

**Knop:** The knop is polygonal with 13 sides, each engraved with a trefoil with a circular centre.

**Dating:** Silver spoons with polygonal knops are commonly dated to the 16th century, which is supported by those spoons with identifiable hallmarks. These examples suggest that the spoon of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland is from the first half of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** The closest parallel for the spoon is a spoon found in St. Peter's Church in Ystad along with a number of coins (SHM 1881). The youngest of the latter was minted in 1524. The sides of the knop of the spoon have similarly engraved trefoils around small circles and horizontal grooves on the base of a flat stem. Furthermore, the Gothic minuscule letter

*i* appears in the bowls of two Swedish spoons with polygonal knops. The first one is a stray find from Nässja, Skepperstad, Småland (SHM 7248). The spoon has been dated to around 1500, but the dating is problematic due to the lack of securely datable features or hallmarks. There is, however, also another spoon with a polygonal knop and an engraved letter *i* on its bowl (SHM 29963). The bowl has the late medieval drop-like shape and a separately cast and attached female figure on its stem. The spoon was found in a house in Arboga next to the medieval Franciscan Convent. See also SHM 1380:2, 1602:1, 2313, 2495, 2703:2, 2703:4–6, 3080:1, 5998:76, 8708:32–33, 29963; Andrén et al. 2000, 462, 464, 645–646, 836, 866–867.

**Literature:** N/A.

### SPOONS WITH LILY KNOPS

#### 4. Iisalmi?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 42.

**Provenance:** Sophia Zidén donated the spoon to the collections of the National Museum in 1841. It was possibly found in Iisalmi.

**Dimensions:** L. 133.3 mm. W. of the bowl 52.3 mm. L. of the bowl 62.8 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.1 mm. W. of the stem 9.4 mm, thickness 6.6 mm. H. of the knop 21.7 mm, w. 19.1 mm.

**Weight:** 42.54 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl is covered with engravings on both sides. On the upper side, a woman dressed like a noble holds a sword pointed towards her bosom. She can be identified as Lucretia. She is surrounded on both sides by a flower with leaves growing from the ground. The bottom surface is filled with a flower growing and branching from the ground on the tip of the bowl. Above the flower there is a parallelogram inside which is the number 1543. Partly overlapping the number, the letter A has been incised upside down at some stage.

**Stem:** The stem, rhomboid in cross-section, is divided into two parts by a circular ridge closer to the knop. The ridge has a pair of dotted lines as decoration. Only the upper surface has engraved geometrical decorations, while an unidentified hallmark has been punched on the basal end of the bottom surface.

**Knop:** The knop consists of petals and three spheres forming a heraldic lily.

**Dating:** The engraved floral decorations, the dress the lady wears, and Lucretia motif display Late Gothic and Renaissance features and point to the mid-16th century. This dating is supported and narrowed by the year 1543 marked on the bottom side of the bowl.

**Parallels:** The Multakota spoon (Cat. 15:5).

**Literature:** Fagerström 2000, 26; Immonen 2009b, 8.

## 5. Multakota, Saksila, Luonnonmaa Island, Naantali



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1149:17.

**Provenance:** The spoon is a part of objects collected from Multakota site in the fields of Saksila farm on Luonnonmaa Island in Naantali. The other artefacts include some 30 coins dated to 1590–1620 and some metal objects.

**Dimensions:** L. 15.8 mm. L. of the bowl 69.1 mm, w. 53.3 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.3 mm. D. of the stem 8.9 x 7.6. L. of the knop 22.6 mm, w. 19.5 mm.

**Weight:** 50.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has rich floral decorations on both sides.

**Stem:** The stem, rhomboid in cross-section, is divided into two parts by a circular ridge closer to the knop. The ridge has a pair of lines as decoration. The letters *IB* or *IR* and the number 1557 are engraved on the bottom surface.

**Knop:** The knop is formed into a heraldic lily.

**Dating:** The structure of the spoon is very similar to that of the spoon from Iisalmi, and the year 1557 marked on the stem fits its stylistic appearance.

**Parallels:** The Iisalmi spoon (Cat. 15:4).

**Literature:** Killinen 1878, 93 Fig. 21; Fagerström 2000, 26.

## 6. Luonnonmaa Island, Naantali



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1149.

**Provenance:** The spoon is a stray find from Luonnonmaa Island in Naantali.

**Dimensions:** L. 126.46 mm. W. of the bowl 46.50 mm. L. of the bowl 55.29 mm, of the stem 73.17 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.00 mm. D. of the stem 5.44 x 4.10 mm. H. of the knop 17.31 mm, w. 10.56 mm.

**Weight:** 32.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval-shaped bowl has no engravings.

**Stem:** The stem is divided into two parts with a profiled belt. A hallmark has been stamped on the bottom side of the basal end.

**Knop:** The knop was probably originally a heraldic lily consisting of three spheres and surrounding petals, but only the central sphere has survived.

**Dating:** Stylistically the knop and the rather long stem divided into two parts are from the mid-16th century or the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 7. Heinola Farm, Myllykoski, Seinäjoki

Inv. no. NM Hist. 49001:1.

**Provenance:** A farmer found five spoons and copper coins while digging in his fields at the Heinola farm in Myllykoski, Seinäjoki. The hoard was placed under a rock approximate 40 cm wide. The coins were found deeper than the spoons. The youngest of the coins dates from 1707. The artefacts were purchased by the National Museum on 14 January 1949.

**Dimensions:** L. 150 mm. W. of the bowl 52 mm. L. of the bowl 57 mm. Depth of the bowl 11 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The upper side of the circular bowl has engraved floral motifs. The bottom side has a coat of arms with the initials



*L.MK.* They have been attributed to Lars Mattson Karpelan (1566–1648), who was introduced into the Swedish House of the Nobility as Carpelan in 1625.

**Stem:** The stem is cross-like in cross-section and divided into two parts with a profiled belt.

**Knop:** A granulated belt encircles the knop above a profiled ornament. Petals and three spheres form a heraldic lily.

**Dating:** The use of a heraldic lily, the division of the stem into two parts, and the style of the engravings on the bowl are features similar to the spoons from Iisalmi and Multakota. They would suggest a dating to the mid-16th century or later, but if the attribution of the coat of arms to Lars Mattson Karpelan is correct, this would, in contrast, a rather late dating for the spoon. However, the spoon is dated on the basis on its form and engravings to the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** The spoon from Iisalmi (Cat. 15:4); the spoon from Multakota (Cat. 15:5).

**Literature:** N/A.



#### **Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. A circle with the letter V or heraldic chevron is engraved on the basal end. Although the inventory of the museum identifies the ornament as the Sparre family's coat of arms, the use of a simple geometrical form and the lack of a heraldic shield make the interpretation conjectural. An identification mark has been incised on the bottom side.

**Stem:** The base has a profiled belt after which the stem spirals in a counter-clockwise direction. The bottom side lacks a profiled belt but instead has a hallmark with the initial R. It has been considered to refer to Roland guldsmed who was a master in Turku and is attested in written sources in 1561–1565.

**Knop:** A ball knop with a horizontal belt and a small spike.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon dates from the 16th century, but the hallmark narrows the dating to around the 1560s.

**Parallels:** Cape Mansikkaniemi, Kemi (Cat. 15:9).

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 36, Fig. 1; Appelgren 1937, 9; Pylkkänen 1947, 8, no. 10.

## **SPOONS WITH BALL KNOPS**

### **8. Knuuttila, Suonenjoki**

Inv. no. NM Hist. 1449.

**Provenance:** A workman found three spoons in September 1873 (NM Hist. 1449–1451), when digging a ditch in the fields of the Knuuttila village in Suonenjoki. The spoons lay under a rock at the depth of half a metre. The workman's shovel damaged the spoons. A rural police chief bought the spoons from the workman and donated them to the National Museum on 3 November 1873.

**Dimensions:** L. 149.01 mm. W. of the bowl 57.26 mm. L. of the bowl 68.0 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.67 mm. D. of the stem 6.09 mm. L. of the knop 17.62 mm, w. 17.77 mm.

**Weight:** 34.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the basal decoration of the spoon as well as the knop gilt.

### **9. Mansikkaniemi Cape, Kemi**

Inv. no. NM Hist. 55019.

**Provenance:** A factory owner found the spoon at the shore of the Cape Mansikkaniemi, Kemi in 1895, when the foundations of an engine room were dug. The spoon was discovered in water 10–20 cm below ground level.

**Dimensions:** L. 137 mm. W. of the bowl 59 mm. L. of the bowl 63 mm. Depth of the bowl 15 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

#### **Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl bears an engraved vegetative motif on the basal end of the upper surface, while on the bottom surface the initials *M·N* have been engraved in Roman letters.

**Stem:** On the upper side, the flat stem has horizontal lines and a wavy line on its base and above it a series of three lines is repeated. An unidentified hallmark has been stamped on the bottom.





**Knop:** A ball knop rests on a rope-like base. The knop has a horizontal belt and a quatrefoil with a spherical centre on top.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon is from the 16th century, the ball knop points to the middle of the century or its latter part. The profiled belt around the sphere resembles that of the spoon from the Knuuttila hoard in Suonenjoki.

**Parallels:** Knuuttila, Suonenjoki (Cat. 15:8).

**Literature:** N/A.

## 10. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 153.04 mm. W. of the bowl 51.32 mm. L. of the bowl 60.76 mm. Depth of the bowl 9.52 mm. L. of the knop 21.58 mm, w. 14.52 mm.

**Weight:** 37.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper side has an engraved floral motif. The bottom side does not have ornamentation.

**Stem:** The stem, rectangular in cross-section, is divided into two parts with a profiled belt. There are further horizontal profiles on the top surface of the stem, while an unidentified hallmark has been punched on the bottom side.

**Knop:** A ball knop rests on a profiled base. The ball is surrounded by relief depictions of four leaves. A smaller spike is placed on top of the knop.

**Dating:** On the basis of the ball knop and Renaissance ornamentation, the spoon was made in the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Ehrnrooth 1991, 100; Andrén et al. 2000, 35.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 11. Mikkeli?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 659.

**Provenance:** Mayor J. Nygren donated the spoon to the museum collection in 1867.

**Dimensions:** L. 15.8 cm. W. of the bowl 54.04 mm. L. of the bowl 67.33 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.59 mm. H. of the knop 18.37 mm, w. 12.40 mm. W. of the stem 6.12 mm, thickness of the stem 5.46 mm.

**Weight:** 44.561 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has engravings on both sides. An inscription set between two lines encircles the edge of the upper surface. Inside the inscription, Christ is depicted as the Prince of Peace with his feet on the basal end. The phrase with Roman majuscules beings on his right side and reads:

\* DRINCK \* UNDE \* ETHET \* UNDE \* GADE \* NIEHL \*  
VORGETET

The Low German phrase can be interpreted as 'Drink and eat, and do not forget God'. The basal end of the bottom surface is decorated with engraved floral motifs.

**Stem:** The stem circular in cross-section has no decorations except for an engraved mark on the basal end flanked on both sides by two other marks.

**Knop:** A ball knop rests on a profiled base. The ball is surrounded by three leaves. Another but smaller ball is placed on top of the knop.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon is from the 16th century, but the use of a ball knop points to the middle of the century or its latter part.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 12. Törmäsenlahti, Kuusamo



Inv. no. NM CC 328.

**Provenance:** In 1881 a farmer found a hoard while digging a ditch in a bog at Törmäsenlahti in Kuusamo. The hoard was at a depth of half a metre. In addition to 34 coins, the youngest of which was minted in 1603, the hoard contained a spoon and finger ring.

**Dimensions:** L. 13.9 cm. W. of the bowl 52.8 mm. L. of the bowl 67.5 mm. H. of the knob 22.1 mm. D. of the knob 14.1 mm.

**Weight:** 38.52 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has engraved decorations consisting of a trefoil placed inside a rhomboid frame. There is a floral ornament below the frame.

**Stem:** The stem is circular in cross-section. It has faceted cuttings on the basal end with a profile.

**Knop:** A ball knob rests on a profiled base. Another, smaller ball has been placed on top of the knob.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Lagus 1888, 130–131; 1900, 13; Fagerström 1983, 41; Sarvas 1986, 238–243.

## 13. Penttilä farm, Seinäjoki



Inv. no. NM Hist. 55029:1.

**Provenance:** A student found the spoon and a copper ring of a horse harness in the fields of Penttilä farm in Nurmo, Seinäjoki in 1948. The spoon was acquired to the museum

collections with the assistance of secretary of the regional council.

**Dimensions:** L. 137.10 mm. W. of the bowl 50.57 mm. L. of the bowl 83.57 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.33 mm. D. of the stem 7.50 x 5.23 mm. L. of the knob 21.35 mm, d. 14.35 mm.

**Weight:** 32.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt on the knob.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl is without decorations.

**Stem:** The stem is square in cross-section and has decorations on the upper surface. A triangular leaf-like ornament is engraved on the base, while rest of the stem has small horizontal lines between two vertical lines following the edges.

**Knop:** A ball knob rests on a profiled base. Another, smaller ball has been placed on top of the knob.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon is from the 16th century, but the use of a ball knob points to the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 14. Lautiosaari Island, Keminmaa



Inv. no. NM Hist. 57081:1.

**Provenance:** A hoard with two spoons and one finger rings was found at Lautiosaari Island in Keminmaa and purchased for the museum collections on 28 October 1921. One of the spoons has a knob in the shape of grape bunch, which places its production well into the 17th century (NM Hist. 57081:2). The hoard also contained a plain silver ring (NM Hist. 57081:3).

**Dimensions:** L. 140.13 mm. W. of the bowl 49.93 mm. L. of the bowl 63.19 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.69 mm. D. of the stem 4.63 x 5.16 mm. L. of the knob 16.31 mm, w. 12.77 mm.

**Weight:** 27.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The spherical bowl is undecorated except for a mark incised on the basal end of the bottom side.

**Stem:** The cross-section of the stem is half oval. The stem has no decorations.

**Knop:** A ball knop rests on a profiled base. Another, smaller ball has been placed on top of the knop, but it has partly broken off.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon is from the 16th century, but the use of a ball knop points to the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 15. 49 Karjaportinkatu Street, Viipuri



Inv. no. NM Hist. 8629:1.

**Provenance:** A workman found the spoon while digging at the Hackmann & Co plot at no. 49 Karjaportinkatu Street in Viipuri in 1925. The spoon was found in the ruins of a building. Hjalmar Appelgren-Kivalo brought the spoon to Helsinki, where it was purchased for the collection of National Museum.

**Dimensions:** L. 149 mm. W. of the bowl 51 mm. Depth of the bowl 9 mm. L. of the stem 90 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** Two Renaissance shields are engraved on the bottom surface of the circular bowl. One has the coats of arms of the Tott family with the initials *BI*, and the other the coat of arms of the Kurck family with initials *EID*. They might belong to Bertil Ivarsson Tott (c. 1540–1620), governor of Viipuri Castle in 1591, and Elin Jönsdotter Kurck. They were married in 1575 or 1576. A mark with the initials *AI* is incised above the engraved initials. Also the letter *A* is incised on the upper surface of the bowl on its basal end.

**Stem:** The cross-section of the stem is in the shape of a semi-circle attached to a triangle. Two identical hallmarks have been punched on the bottom side near the base.

**Knop:** A sphere with a spiralling, engraved line has been placed above two profiled belts. A small profiled ornament and a small ball has been placed on top of the larger ball.

**Dating:** The ball knop with a spiralling line is a feature of spoons made in the latter part of the 16th century, and the year 1575/1576, when Bertil Ivarsson Tott and Elin Jönsdotter Kurck married, would seem to narrow the dating even further.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, no. 338; Meurman 1977, 57–58.

## 16. Knuuttila, Suonenjoki



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1451.

**Provenance:** A workman found three spoons in September 1873 (NM Hist. 1449–1451), when digging a ditch in the fields of the Knuuttila village in Suonenjoki. The spoons lay under a rock at a depth of half a metre. The workman's shovel damaged the spoons. A rural police chief bought the spoons from the workman and donated them to the National Museum on 3 November 1873.

**Dimensions:** L. 137.96 mm. W. of the bowl 49.49 mm. L. of the bowl 62.78 mm. D. of the stem 5.08 x 3.94 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.41 mm.

**Weight:** 27.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** An engraved inscription circles around the edge of the circular bowl. The text is placed between pairs of lines. It begins after a heart depicted with two parallel lines in the centre of the basal end. The text set with Roman majuscules reads:

CHRISTINE \* IONS \* [DOC]HTER \* VD \* M \* T \* E \* T \*  
N \* 1581

Part of the inscription is missing because a fragment of the bowl has broken off. An identification mark is engraved on the bottom surface.

**Stem:** The cross-section of the stem is in the shape of a semi-circle attached to a triangle. The upper surface has an animal head, possibly of a snake, on the base. The rest of the stem is decorated with dots.

**Knop:** The knop is missing.

**Dating:** As the knop of the spoon is missing and the hallmark remains unidentified, the year 1581 stated on its bowl is a plausible date for the making of the piece. The execution of the heart motif and the use of Roman majuscules support this dating.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, no. 335.



## 17. Knuuttila, Suonenjoki



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1450.

**Provenance:** A workman found three spoons in September 1873 (NM Hist. 1449–1451), when digging a ditch in a field in the Knuuttila village in Suonenjoki. The spoons lay under a rock at a depth of half a metre. The shovel of the workman damaged the spoons. A rural police chief bought the spoons from the workman and donated them to the National Museum on 3 November 1873.

**Dimensions:** L. 98.38 mm. W. of the bowl 52.03 mm. L. of the bowl 67.28 mm. Depth of the bowl 11.95 mm. D. of the stem 6.93 x 6.17 mm.

**Weight:** 25.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl has broken into two parts. At the basal end there is a feature resembling a text scroll with dots instead of letters. A trefoil is placed in the middle of the base. An identification mark is engraved on the bottom surface.

**Stem:** Most of the stem is missing. The basal end of the stem has a profiled band with a triangular leaf motif on the upper surface.

**Knop:** The knop is missing.

**Dating:** As the most of the spoon is missing, the dating is difficult. However, the use of a feature resembling a text scroll points to the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 18. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. PMSWF 8169.

**Provenance:** The item was acquired for the collection of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland in 1915.

**Dimensions:** L. 154 mm. W. of the bowl 53.80 mm. L. of the bowl 67.72 mm. W. of the stem 4.69 mm. D. of the knop 16.76 mm.

**Weight:** 44.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has no decorations on its upper side except for a line following the contour. On the bottom there is a rectangular strip on the basal side and above it, a hallmark



with the initial P. The hallmark has been associated with Per guldsmed who was a master in Viipuri and is attested in written sources in 1590–1596.

**Stem:** Also the stem, oval in cross-section, has very few ornaments. The base of the stem has a profiled band with some engraved enhancements.

**Knop:** The ball knop is placed on three profiled belts. Above the knop, the stem ends in a sphere set on a profiled belt.

**Dating:** The ball knop, a relatively long stem and the profile with engraved ornaments on the base of the stem point to the latter part of the 16th century. The hallmark helps to narrow the dating to the 1590s.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 437, Fig. 2.

## 19. Monikkala Manor, Janakkala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1934.

**Provenance:** The spoon was found in the garden of Monikkala Manor in Janakkala, and was donated to the museum collection on 4 February 1879.

**Dimensions:** L. 147.05 mm. W. of the bowl 53.36 mm. L. of the bowl 69.15 mm. Depth of the bowl 11.43 mm. D. of the stem 6.89 x 4.62 mm. L. of the knop 24.00 mm, w. 12.28 mm.

**Weight:** 30.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval bowl has no decorations.

**Stem:** The cross-section of the stem changes from a semicircle into a circle, and on its upper surface, the stem has two triangular facets at the basal end. On the bottom surface, it has a punched hallmark.

**Knop:** The sphere of the knop is placed on three profiled belts, while two more profiled belts along with a small sphere have been placed on top of the larger sphere.

**Dating:** The oval-shaped bowl, three triangular facets and ball knop point to the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 20. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. PMSWF 8168.

**Provenance:** There is no provenance information available on the spoon.

**Dimensions:** L. 157 mm. W. of the bowl 51.87 mm. L. of the bowl 70.80 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.82 mm. L. of the stem 86.2 mm. W. of the stem 5.78 mm. D. of the knop 14.29 mm.

**Weight:** 46.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval-shaped bowl has an engraved floral motif on the basal end of the upper surface. The bottom side has engraved initials *:H·I·S:* (-son?) and under them, a name of *S. Tönros*.

**Stem:** The stem, circular in cross-section, has two pairs of angular ridges framing crosshatched bands on the basal end of the upper surface. On the bottom side, there is punched hallmark above two ridges. The hallmark remains unknown.

**Knop:** Above three ridges, the knop has a sphere on top of which there is a disc and a sphere.

**Dating:** The type of the hallmark, the ridges on the stem, and the ball knop point to the early 17th century. The name *S. Tönros* is a later addition.

**Parallels:** The floral engravings of the bowl are similar to the decorations on the tankard from Rantasalmi (Cat. 14:2).

**Literature:** N/A.

## 21. Kuusisto Castle, Kaarina



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2944:1.

**Provenance:** Architect Allan Schulman found the object as a stray find in Kuusisto Castle, Kaarina, in the summer 1893.

**Dimensions:** L. 145.01 mm. W. of the bowl 49.91 mm. L. of the bowl 64.79 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.95 mm. D. of the stem 6.08 x 5.96 mm. L. of the knop 18.40 mm, w. 14.84 mm.

**Weight:** 33.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl an engraved floral motif on the basal end of the upper surface. A fragment of the bowl has broken off.

**Stem:** The stem rectangular in cross-section has a balustrade shape on its conjunction.

**Knop:** The ball knop has a profile, and above it a cylindrical bulge surmounted by a small spike on top of that.

**Dating:** Taavitsainen dates the spoon to the latter part of the 16th century or the 17th century based on its long stem and pine-shaped bowl. The dating can be narrowed, since the balustrade shape on the conjunction of the stem and the engraved floral motif on the bowl are features occurring in spoons of the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Bengtsson 1963, 17.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1979, 51, Fig. 30.

## 22. Tiilää, Askola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 74012.

**Provenance:** The spoon was found in a potato field near the school of Tiilää village in Askola, and purchased from the museum collections from a teacher on 31 January 1974.

**Dimensions:** L. 160.0 mm. W. of the bowl 53.30 mm. L. of the bowl 70.59 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.47 mm. D. of the stem 8.46 x 6.83 mm. L. of the knop 19.86, d. 12.72 mm.

**Weight:** 40.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval-shaped bowl has a incised mark on the basal end of the upper surface, and on the bottom surface there are the engraved initials *H·A·H·M·I·D* (-dotter?).

**Stem:** The cross-section of the stem is in the shape of a triangle on top of a semicircle. It has four triangular ridges on the upper surface and a horizontal one on the basal end of the bottom surface.



**Knop:** A spherical knob has been placed on a wide profiled belt. Probably a small sphere or a spike on top of it has broken off judging by the traces it has left.

**Dating:** The oval-shaped bowl, the triangular ridges on the knop, and the ball knop suggest a dating to the earlier part of the 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 23. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 15.9 cm. W. of the bowl 49.99 mm. L. of the bowl 63.22 mm. Depth of the bowl 8.15 mm. L. of the knop 16.10 mm, w. 13.20 mm.

**Weight:** 38.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper side is without ornaments, but a Renaissance shield with an identification mark has been engraved on the bottom side. Initials SM have been engraved above the shield.

**Stem:** The stem, rectangular in cross-section, is without ornamentation. An unidentified hallmark has been punched on the bottom side.

**Knop:** A knop is bell-shaped and rests on four leafs rising from the stem.

**Dating:** On the basis of the Renaissance ornamentation, the spoon was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## SPOONS WITH LILY CROWN KNOPS

### 24. Lake Kivarinjärvi, Puolanka



Inv. no. NM Hist. 58105:1.

**Provenance:** A farmer found a hoard while clearing a new field on the shore of Lake Kivarinjärvi in the main village of Puolanka in 1958. The hoard consists of two silver spoons and three coins which were discovered when the farmer pushed down stumps of trees with a caterpillar in a rocky heath. The two spoons were on top of each other and also two of the coins were together, while the third coin was about one metre away from the others. One of the coins is a four mark coin minted in 1602 and the other two are also four mark pieces but minted in 1607. The hoard was bought for the Antell Collection on 22 October 1958.

**Dimensions:** L. 111.26 mm. W. of the bowl 61.56 mm. L. of the bowl 67.0 mm. Depth of the bowl 11.76 mm. D. of the stem 7.29 x 4.78 mm. L. of the knop 20.68 mm, w. 17.21 mm.

**Weight:** 36.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the ornament on the bowl and on the base of the stem, and the knop are gilded.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. It has an engraving resembling of a text scroll with diagonal lines on the basal end of the upper surface. A circle with the letter V or heraldic chevron is placed in the middle of the text scroll. On the bottom side, a mark has been incised.

**Stem:** The hallmark on the bottom side of the hexagonal stem remains unidentified.

**Knop:** The knop has a band ornament (*osma*) above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. The lilies surround a small sphere ending the stem.

**Dating:** The spoon has the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon. The V-shaped on its bowl is similar to the spoon from Knuutila in Suonenjoki, and with reference to it, the dating can be narrowed to the mid-16th century.

**Parallels:** Knuutila, Suonenjoki (Cat. 15:8); Lake Kivarinjärvi, Puolanka (Cat. 15:32).

**Literature:** N/A.



## 25. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 118.88 mm. W. of the bowl 62.35 mm. L. of the bowl 64.87 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.37 mm. L. of the knop 16.65 mm, w. 17.82 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver, remains of gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. It has an engraving resembling of a text scroll with vertical lines on the basal end of the upper surface. An identification mark has been incised on the bottom side of the bowl.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has a small profiled ornament on its conjunction. A hallmark on the bottom side of the stem has the letter A which could be the town mark of Turku.

**Knop:** The knop has a band ornament (*osma*) above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.

**Dating:** The spoon has the stylistic characteristics of a mid-16th-century or late-16th-century spoon.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Harni 2008, 196.

## 26. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 107.50 mm. W. of the bowl 57.36 mm. L. of the bowl 62.96 mm. Depth of the bowl 11.91 mm. L. of the knop 16.88 mm, w. 15.59 mm.

**Weight:** 31.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. It has an engraving resembling of a text scroll with vertical lines on the basal end of the upper surface. An identification mark has been incised on the bottom side of the bowl.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has a small profiled ornament on its conjunction. The hallmark with an identification mark on the bottom side of the stem is unclear. Above the hallmark, an identification mark has been engraved.



**Knop:** The knop has a band ornament (*osma*) above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.

**Dating:** The spoon has the stylistic characteristics of a mid-16th-century or late-16th-century spoon.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 27. Kuhmoinen?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2089:46.

**Provenance:** A scholarship student collected ancient artefacts in the district of Jämsä in the summer of 1881, and as part of his collecting work, he bought the spoon in Kuhmoinen.

**Dimensions:** L. 112.93 mm. W. of the bowl 54.71 mm. L. of the bowl 58.0 mm. D. of the stem 8.36 x 4.77 mm. L. of the knop 25.80 mm, w. 16.62 mm.

**Weight:** 29.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl is undecorated.

**Stem:** The stem is flat and rectangular. On the bottom surface, a hallmark has been punched on the basal end. It seems to have the initials AR, which would point to Augustus Rudolphus (Oulu, 1694–1695) as its maker. The stem has a profiled ornament on the upper surface of its base.

**Knop:** The knop above a ridge with band (*osma*)

ornamentation has four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.  
**Dating:** Although the spoon has clearly stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, the hallmark belongs to a goldsmith, who was a master in 1694–1695. However, the use of the lily crown and the band ornamentation points to the mid-16th century or to the latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Borg (1935) 1977, 394; Appelgren 1937, no. 343.

## 28. Ähkylä Farm, Laitasaari Island, Muhos



Inv. no. NM Hist. 6752:1.

**Provenance:** The spoon is part of a hoard which a farmhand of the Ähkylä farm, Laitasaari Island, Muhos found while working in the fields of the farm in May 1914. The site of the discovery lies 350 metres north of the Oulujoki River. The field had approximately 20 years earlier been turned from forest into a field, but had then become grass field. The hoard also contained 13 coins of which the youngest was minted in 1609 (NM Hist. 6752:2–14).

**Dimensions:** L. 123.71 mm. W. of the bowl 65.63 mm. L. of the bowl 70.0 mm. Depth of the bowl 13.19 mm. W. of the stem 9.99 mm, thickness 6.15 mm. H. of the knop 23.79 mm, w. 17.07 mm.

**Weight:** 48.37 g.

**Materials:** Silver with basal side of the bowl and the knop gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has an engraved text scroll on its basal end, but it has no inscription.

**Stem:** The stem is circular in cross-section. It has a profiled belt on the upper surface of the base, while an unidentified hallmark has been punched on the bottom surface. The mark comprises five lines in a row.

**Knop:** The knop has a band (*osma*) ornament above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.

**Dating:** The spoon has clearly the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, and the use of a band ornament with a lily crown points to the mid-16th century or latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1983, 41; 2000, 25.

## 29. Kokemäenjoki River, Pakkala, Nakkila



Inv. no. NM Hist. 50031.

**Provenance:** A schoolboy found the spoon in the summer 1942 from the southern bank of the Kokemäenjoki River in Nakkila. The spoon lay between two rocks near Pakkala farm.

**Dimensions:** L. 137.26 mm. W. of the bowl 67.23 mm. L. of the bowl 75.38 mm. Depth of the bowl 15.29 mm. D. of the stem 10.40 x 5.36 mm. L. of the knop 30.79 mm, d. 16.43 mm.

**Weight:** 52.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the knop and parts of the basal side of the bowl gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has an engraved text scroll on its basal end. The inscription consists of groups of reoccurring sets of the letter i.

**Stem:** The hexagonal stem has a frieze comprising a motif of vertical lines and a triangle made with a double line on the upper surface of the stem. The bottom surface has an unidentified hallmark.

**Knop:** The knop has a small profiled belt above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. They surround a bust of an angel with curling hair.

**Dating:** The spoon has clearly the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, and the use of the lily crown points to the mid-16th century or latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 141; Schück 1936, 399); Tillinge, Uppland (SHM 7527). These Swedish spoons have been dated to around 1500.

**Literature:** Fagerström 2000, 26; Immonen 2009b, 9.

## 30. Heinämäki, Pielavesi

Inv. no. NM Hist. 2742:7.

**Provenance:** The son of a farmer found a hoard of several silver artefacts and coins while ploughing a bog at his father's farm in the village of Heinämäki in Pielavesi on 19 September 1890. The hoard was bought into the collections of the University Museum on 13 December 1890.

The 112 coins in the hoard predate the year 1673, and Pekka Sarvas suggests that the hoard was deposited shortly after that. Other artefacts in the deposit are three silver scoops one



of which was made by Christoffer Bonstorff (master in Oulu in 1641–1647) and one by Johan Michelsson Hollst (master in Turku in 1637–1640). Also four silver spoons were deposited in the hoard, two of them dating from the 17th century.

**Dimensions:** L. 122.99 mm. W. of the bowl 63.41 mm. L. of the bowl 68.98 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.13 mm. The d. of the stem 7.19 x 4.86 mm. L. of the knop 17.14 mm, w. 15.39 mm.

**Weight:** 45.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has no engravings or other markings.

**Stem:** The flat, rectangular stem has two ridges forming a profiled belt on the upper surface of the base. An unidentified hallmark has been punched on the basal end of the bottom surface.

**Knop:** The knop comprises a ridge encircling the stem and above it, four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.

**Dating:** The spoon clearly displays the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, and the use of the lily crown points to the middle of the 16th century or its latter part.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1947, 8, no. 8; Sarvas 1975.

### 31. Poitsila, Vehkalahti, Hamina



Inv. no. NM Hist. 35027.

**Provenance:** The spoon is a stray find discovered in a field in a valley of the Poitsila farm at Vehkalahti, Hamina, around 1914. The finder owned the farm in 1913–1917, and gave

the spoon to an advertiser who donated it to the museum collection. The spoon is presently deposited in the Hamina City Museum.

**Dimensions:** L. 114.9 mm. W. of the bowl 57.2 mm. L. of the bowl 61.6 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.0 mm. L. of the knop 18.0 mm, w. of the knop 14.5 mm.

**Weight:** 34.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the decorations of the bowl gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The wide, circular bowl has broken in half. It has an engraving reminiscent of a text scroll with a wavy line on the basal end of the upper surface. In the middle of the scroll, cutting it half, are two concentric circles framing a complex mark.

**Stem:** The shaft is circular in cross-section and has no decorations.

**Knop:** The knop has a band ornament (*osma*) above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. One of the lilies has broken off. The lilies surround a small sphere ending the stem.

**Dating:** The spoon has clearly the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, and the use of a band ornament with lily crown points to the mid-16th century or latter part of the century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, no. 332.

### 32. Lake Kivarinjärvi, Puolanka



Inv. no. NM Hist. 58105:2.

**Provenance:** A farmer found a hoard while clearing a new field on the shore of Lake Kivarinjärvi in the main village of Puolanka in 1958. The hoard consists of two silver spoons and three coins, which were discovered when the farmer pushed down stumps of trees with a caterpillar in a rocky heath. The two spoons were on top of each other and also two of the coins were together, while the third coin was about one metre away from the others. One of the coins is a four mark coin minted in 1602 and the other two also four mark pieces but minted in 1607. The hoard was bought for the Antell Collection on 22 October 1958.

**Dimensions:** L. 107.56 mm. W. of the bowl 57.59 mm. L. of the bowl 63.75 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.16 mm. W. of the stem 6.42 mm, thickness 4.52 mm. H. of the knop 15.33, w. 18.01 mm.



**Weight:** 39.33 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The ornament of the bowl, on the base of the stem and the knop are gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. It has an engraving reminiscent of a text scroll with vertical lines on the basal end of the upper surface.

**Stem:** The flat, rectangular stem has a profiled belt on the basal end of the upper surface, and an unidentified hallmark on the bottom surface.

**Knop:** The knop has a profiled belt above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. The lilies surround a small sphere at the end of the stem.

**Dating:** The spoon has the stylistic characteristics of a 16th-century spoon, but its dating could be narrowed with reference to the other spoon the hoard contained to the mid-16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 33. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. NM Hist. 41001:188.

**Provenance:** The spoon is part of the Bergman Collection and without further provenance information.

**Dimensions:** L. 117.88 mm. W. of the bowl 56.63 mm. L. of the bowl 60.87 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.65 mm. W. of the stem 7.41 mm, thickness 3.48 mm. H. of the knop 13.61 mm, w. 13.39 mm.

**Weight:** 37.58 g.

**Materials:** Silver with a gilt knop, base of the bowl and stem.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has two engraved concentric circles framing the monogram *IA*, *VA*, or *NA*. The bottom side is without decoration.

**Stem:** The flat, rectangular stem has four horizontal grooves on the basal end of the upper side. A hallmark has been punched on the bottom side.

**Knop:** A profiled belt circles around the stem above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems.

**Dating:** Stylistically the circular bowl, the short and flat stem and the knop of four lilies belong to the mid-16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 34. Jomala Church, Jomala



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Property of Jomala Church.

**Dimensions:** L. 144.26 mm. W. of the bowl 59.81 mm. L. of the shaft 75.59 mm, w. of the shaft 4.76 mm.

**Weight:** 56.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular in shape. It has an engraving resembling a text scroll with horizontal lines on the basal end of the upper surface. A trefoil has been placed in the middle of the base.

**Stem:** The stem, rectangular in cross-section, has an ornament resembling a balustrade on its upper surface on the base, while two hallmarks have been stamped on its bottom surface. The lower one depicting a crown is clearly the hallmark of Stockholm. Half of the upper hallmark is missing, but the other half might depict a bat. If the hallmark is indeed a bat, it belongs to Anders Düsterbach who was a master in Stockholm in 1588–1612. On the other hand, Nordman suggests in his inventory of the church that the hallmark depicts in fact a tulip between three letters.

**Knop:** The knop has an almost spherical band ornament (*osma*) above which there are four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. The lilies surround a spherical ending with a flower placed on top.

**Dating:** Stylistically the spoon is from the 16th century, but the use of a balustrade on its stem points to the latter part of the century. This would well suit the idea that the hallmark is that of Anders Düsterbach.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Dreijer 1963, 38; Fagerström 1983, 43; Andrén et al. 2000, 37.

### 35. Heinämäki, Pielavesi

Inv. no. NM Hist. 2742:6.

**Provenance:** The son of a farmer found a hoard of several silver artefacts and coins while ploughing a bog at his father's farm in the village of Heinämäki in Pielavesi on 19 September 1890. The hoard was purchased for the collections of the University Museum on 13 December 1890.

The 112 coins in the hoard predate the year 1673, and Pekka



Sarvas suggests that the hoard was deposited shortly after that. Other artefacts in the deposit are three silver scoops one of which was made by Christoffer Bonstorff (master in Oulu in 1641–1647) and one by Johan Michelsson Hollst (master in Turku in 1637–1640). Also four silver spoons were deposited in the hoard, two of them dating from the 17th century.

**Dimensions:** L. 155 mm. W. of the bowl 62 mm. L. of the bowl 70 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The basal end of the upper surface has an engraved feature resembling a text scroll in elongated and fragmented form. The scroll even has some vertical lines as in letters. Depicted in the middle of the text scroll is some kind of floral motif, perhaps a lily.

**Stem:** At the basal end of the stem there is a profiled ornament formed by four ridges after which the stem spirals clockwise. A hallmark with crossing arrows has been punched on the basal end of the bottom surface. It can be identified as that of Johan Lennartsson (master in Västerås in 1569–1603/1605).

**Knop:** The knop has a profiled belt with diagonal hatching, and above it four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems. The lilies surround a spike adorned with four human masks.

**Dating:** Johan Lennartsson's mark narrows the dating of the spoon to the last three decades of the 16th century, and on stylistic grounds, the spoon is from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1937, 331; Sarvas 1975; Andrén et al. 2000, 661, 870.

### 36. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. NM Hist. 41001:1830.

**Provenance:** The spoon is part of the Bergman Collection. It was acquired from a private person by exchanging it for a Russian pistol (NM Hist. 41001:1386).

**Dimensions:** L. 132.16 mm. W. of the bowl 60.28 mm. L. of the bowl 64.70 mm. Depth of the bowl 13.03 mm. D. of the stem 5.63 x 4.19 mm. The knop 28.76 in length and 17.81 in width.

**Weight:** 38.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver with a gilt bowl and knop.



**Description:**

**Bowl:** The circular bowl has a vegetative motif formed by a trefoil engraved on the basal end of the upper surface. An incised mark has been made on the bottom.

**Stem:** The flat stem, rectangular in cross-section, has horizontal profiled ornaments on the basal end of the upper surface. The rest of the surface is decorated with diagonal ridges imitating a spiralling stem. An unidentified hallmark has been punched on the basal end of the bottom surface.

**Knop:** Four quatrefoils or lilies with long stems have been placed above a profiled belt. The lilies surround a large sphere with a spike on top. The knop has four holes, and one of them has a small ring attached to it.

**Dating:** The circular bowl and the knop with a lily crown are 16th-century characteristics, but the floral decoration on the bowl as well as the spiral imitation point to the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 37. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 129.88 mm. W. of the bowl 68.21 mm. L. of the bowl 65.80 mm. Depth of the bowl 15.74 mm. L. of the knop 22.79 mm, w. 19.12 mm.

**Weight:** 51.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver, remains of gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is circular. The upper side has a small leaf ornament on the basal end, but the bottom side is without ornaments.

**Stem:** The stem spirals anticlockwise. An unidentified hallmark with an identification mark has been punched on the bottom side.

**Knop:** A knop has four lilies, and between them four small rings into which another four rings has been attached.

**Dating:** On the basis of the lily knop, ornamentation, and the hallmark, the spoon was made at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## SPOONS WITH RENAISSANCE-STYLED GEOMETRICAL KNOPS

### 38. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 15.9 cm. W. of the bowl 56.05 mm. L. of the bowl 66.29 mm. Depth of the bowl 14.74 mm. L. of the knop 24.75 mm, w. 15.85 mm.

**Weight:** 44.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The stem and the ornaments around the bowl gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper side has an engraved floral motif. The bottom side has an inscription circling around the rim. The inscription set in Roman majuscules states *DRICK OCK ATH GVDH ICKE FORGAT*, 'Drink and eat, don't forget God'. The number 95 has been engraved near the conjunction.

**Stem:** The stem rectangular in cross-section is filled with Renaissance profile ornaments. The bottom surface has an inscription set in Roman majuscules: *IOANNES \* LAVRENTS \* ST(?) \* ANO*. It probably states the name of a person, but the end of the text is difficult to understand.

**Knop:** The knop comprises a base with an egg-and-dart

frieze, and on top of that, a widening shape with egg-and-dart ornaments.

**Dating:** On the basis of the Roman majuscules and Renaissance ornamentation, the spoon was made in the late 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## SPOONS WITH HUMAN-FACE KNOPS

### 39. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 25.9 cm. W. of the bowl 75.92 mm. L. of the bowl 85.23 mm. D. of the stem 7.94 x 4.91 mm. Depth of the bowl 17.49 mm. L. of the knop 37.46 mm, w. 18.49 mm.

**Weight:** 139.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the stem and ornamentations on the bowl gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper surface is without ornamentation, but the bottom side has engraved and gilt ornaments. Three floral ornaments have been placed symmetrically around the rim, but the side closest to the conjunction has three coats of arms. The middle one has initials *BO* and an identification mark between the two letters. Similarly the two other coats of arms have two initials and an identification mark between them. The shield on the heraldic right has the initials *SA*, and the last one the initials *NA*. The word *ANNO* and the number 1556 have been engraved below the coats of arms.

**Stem:** The stem is divided into two halves. The lower half is rectangular in cross-section and decorated with engraved flowers. On the bottom surface, near the conjunction, an unclear hallmark has been punched. The upper half of the stem spirals clockwise.

**Knop:** The main part of the knop is rectangular in cross-section, and decorated with the faces of a young, turban-headed man and a man with a beard and oriental headgear. The knop ends with a semi-circular dome.

**Dating:** The size and ornamentation of the spoon is highly unusual in the Finnish context, but on the basis of the Renaissance ornamentation and the engraving, it was made in the mid-16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.



## SPOONS WITH CHERUB-FACE KNOPS

### 40. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 16.5 cm. W. of the bowl 54.62 mm. L. of the bowl 66.40 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.62 mm. L. of the knop 28.92 mm, w. 16.76 mm. H. of the Apostle figure 30.15 mm.

**Weight:** 59.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver, remains of gilt on the stem.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper side has an engraved fantasy flower, while the bottom side has a depiction of a flower-pot with two roses and one which is difficult to identify (rose in profile?). The initials *EES* have been engraved inside the pot. The letter *A* has been twice punched around the pot, perhaps indicating Turku as the place of production.

**Stem:** The attaching seam between the bowl and the stem is highly prominent. The stem, oval in cross-section, has a small human figure on its conjunction. The figure is draped and has a nimbus behind his head. The man carries a staff which might identify him as St. James.

**Knop:** The knop comprises a profiled belt, and the faces of two cherubs on opposite sides.

**Dating:** The bowl and the stem seem to be produced in different periods. The stem with its figure of St. James and cherub-faces point to the mid-16th century or the latter part of the century, while the bowl with its engraved ornaments seems somewhat younger, perhaps from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 41. Kroksta, Lemland

Inv. no. ÅM K1816.

**Provenance:** The item was found in a small field at the former location of the village of Kroksta in Lemland. The object was purchased for the museum collection in 1962.

**Dimensions:** L. 132.3 mm. L. of the bowl 69.7 mm. W. of the



bowl 47.3 mm. Depth of the bowl 13.1 mm. L. of the knop 29.0 mm, w. 16.1 mm.

**Weight:** 29.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The highly eroded bowl has faint traces of engraved ornament on its basal end. It depicts a stylized text scroll with vertical lines as remnants of letters. Part of the bowl has broken off.

**Stem:** The flat stem has five ridges on the basal end on the upper surface and an unidentified, engraved mark on the bottom surface. The mark consists of a vertical line with three shorter horizontal lines.

**Knop:** The knop comprises a profiled belt, the faces of two cherubs on opposite sides and a spike on top.

**Dating:** The stylistic characteristics, the styled text scroll and the cherub faces, point to the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 42. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. ÅM D20282.

**Provenance:** The item was donated by a person living in Mariehamn. There is no further provenance information available.

**Dimensions:** L. 144.3 mm. L. of the bowl 65.1 mm, w. of the bowl 52.8 mm. D. of the bowl 11.3 mm. The cross-section of

the stem 4.7 x 7.6 mm. L. of the knop 25.6 mm, w. of the knop 15.4 mm.

**Weight:** 44.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt on the engraved ornament on the bowl, the stem and the knop.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl has an engraved floral ornament on the basal end. It includes three symmetrically arranged flowers on the base and a fourth one in the middle of the bowl. Illegible initials have been carelessly incised on the basal end of the bottom surface.

**Stem:** The stem is divided into two parts with a profiled ornament in the middle. The lower part has a series of ridges and then engraved horizontal lines. On the bottom surface, the stem has a punched hallmark and five horizontal lines. The hallmark resembles a mark attested in a Swedish early-17th century spoon.

**Knop:** The knop has an oval-shaped sphere with symmetrically flanking volutes.

**Dating:** The form of the knop along with the engraved floral ornaments suggest a dating to the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Andrén et al. 2000, 714 no. 9069.

### 43. Kolmikangas, Sarjankylä, Nivala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2792:6.

**Provenance:** A son of a tenant farmer of the crown found a silver hoard in tussock at Kolmikangas around 1891. The site of was on the land of Sarjankylä village about 100 metres from the ruins of a sauna stove belonging to a so-called hideout cabin (Fi. *pakopirtti*). The ruins lay about 22 km north of Nivala Church. The contents of the hoard were purchased for the museum collections on 13 November 1891. They consist of a silver tankard from the late 16th century, two silver beakers, one of which was made by Frans Tyhle (master in Turku 1630–1638), and eight spoons. One of the spoons is from the early 17th century, but the others are younger. On the basis of the artefacts and their dating, the hoard was cached during the Great Wrath (1713–1721).

**Dimensions:** L. 172 mm. W. of the bowl 55 mm. L. of the bowl 60 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The upper surface of the bowl is decorated with a cartouche and floral motifs engraved in the Floris style. A frieze encircling the edge of the bowl surrounds them. It consists of a series of vertical lines framed below by a double line, and above by a single line. The bottom side of the bowl has similar floral motif but accompanied by two angel heads and initials *BPS* (-son?) and *KSD* (-dotter?).

**Stem:** The stem is rectangular in cross-section, and it is divided into two parts with a profiled belt. A balustrade adorns the basal end.

**Knop:** The knop consists of two cherub faces placed on opposite sides. The knop is placed on a profiled belt, while another small profiled belt and a small hemisphere are placed on top of it.

**Dating:** The decoration made in the Floris style and the balustrade places the making of the spoon to the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Vilkkuna 1960.

### 44. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. PMSWF, illegible inventory number.

**Provenance:** The spoon in the collections of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland cannot be associated with any inventory number.

**Dimensions:** L. 172 mm. W. of the bowl 53.09 mm. L. of the bowl 67.26 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.82 mm. L. of the stem 104.74 mm. D. of the stem 6.41 mm. L. of the knop 27.28 mm. W. of the knop 14.60 mm.

**Weight:** 55.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver. The knop, the stem, and the edge of the upper surface of the bowl are gilt. Some white substance has been applied to the small pit-like dots on the stem.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The tear-shaped bowl has no decorations except for the letters *AA* faintly incised on the bottom surface.

**Stem:** The circular stem is divided into two parts with five ridges in the middle. The part below the ridges is decorated with engraved series of double lines, either vertical lines or three dots set between pairs. A triangular leaf has been

engraved on both sides of the stem above the ridges, while two vertically positioned wavy rows, both composed of small dots, has been placed on the upper side of the stem. The dots of the row are filled with some white substance.

**Knop:** Above a wide profiled belt, the knop consists of two cherub heads placed on opposite sides with a horizontally grooved spike on top.

**Dating:** The use of a pair of wavy lines with dots is identical with some Norwegian spoons with cherub knops made in Skien and Bergen and dated to the 1610s and 1620s with the help of hallmarks.

**Parallels:** Storesund 1993, 46–48.

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 45. Koppargrundet Island, Kokkola



Inv. no. NM Hist. 1988.

**Provenance:** The spoon was found on Koppargrundet Island between Kokkola and Pietarsaari. It was donated to the Finnish Antiquarian Society on 15 October 1879.

**Dimensions:** L. 151.90 mm. W. of the bowl 50.86 mm. L. of the bowl 66.07 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.13 mm. H. of the knop 28.01 mm, w. 16.66 mm. Size of the stem at the conjunction 6.12 x 5.57 mm, at the middle 3.18 x 3.17 mm.

**Weight:** 34.99 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval-shaped bowl has engraved floral motif on the upper side of the basal side, and a mark on the bottom side.

**Stem:** The stem, rectangular in cross-section, is divided in two parts with a profiled ornament. The basal end has a profiled belt and a balustrade on the upper surface, and a hallmark on the bottom side.

**Knop:** Above the profiled belt, the knop consists of two cherub faces placed on opposite sides of the knop. The knop ends in a bulge with vertical lines and a small spike.

**Dating:** The style of the floral engraving, the use of the balustrade on the stem and cherubs on the knop all point to the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1983, 43; Toivanen 1984; Fagerström 2000, 27.

#### 46. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 17.6 cm. W. of the bowl 51.90 mm. L. of the bowl 64.22 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.24 mm. L. of the knop 34.66 mm, w. 18.74 mm.

**Weight:** 48.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper and bottom sides have engraved Renaissance-styled floral motifs.

**Stem:** The stem, rectangular in cross-section, is divided into two parts with a profiled belt and has a balustrade-like profile near the bowl. An unidentified hallmark with an identification mark has been punched on the bottom side. Also initials O:J: S: GA:D: have been engraved under the stem.

**Knop:** The knop, placed on two profiled belts, consists of a pair of Baroque masks placed on opposite sides.

**Dating:** On the basis of the Renaissance ornamentation, the cherub knop and the floral ornamentation, the spoon was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Andrén et al. 2000, 50.

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 47. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** Private collection.

**Dimensions:** L. 16.1 cm. W. of the bowl 53.77 mm. L. of the bowl 66.28 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.55 mm. L. of the knop 27.64 mm, w. 17.18 mm.



**Weight:** 41.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver, gilt.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl is drop-shaped. The upper and bottom sides have engraved Renaissance-styled floral and fruit motifs.

**Stem:** The stem, hexagonal in cross-section, is divided into two parts with a profiled belt and has a balustrade-like profile near the bowl. **Knop:** The knop, placed on two profiled belts, consists of a pair of Baroque masks placed on opposite sides.

**Dating:** On the basis of the Renaissance ornamentation, the cherub knop and the floral ornamentation, the spoon was made in the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Andrén et al. 2000, 50.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 48. Spoon of the von Bonsdorff family



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3927.

**Provenance:** Emelie Sallmén, the daughter of auditor Ernst Fredrik Sallmén and Maria Gustava Sallmén, donated the spoon on 12 February 1901. Maria Gustava had probably inherited the spoon from his father Gabriel von Bonsdorff (1762–1831).

**Dimensions:** L. 149.13 mm. W. of the bowl 52.53 mm. L. of the bowl 65.60 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.81 mm. D. of the stem 6.06 x 5.35 mm. L. of the knop 26.54 mm, w. 16.66 mm.

**Weight:** 47.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The oval-shaped bowl is undecorated and broken.

**Stem:** The circular stem has an unidentified hallmark on the basal end of the bottom surface.

**Knop:** The knop, placed on two profiled belts, consists of a pair of Baroque masks placed on opposite sides and a small sphere on top of the sphere.

**Dating:** The oval-shaped bowl and the knop with the depictions of two Baroque faces are characteristics which can be dated to the earlier part of the 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 49. Lemu, Masku?



Inv. no. PMSWF 433.

**Provenance:** The spoon was acquired for the museum collections before 1897, possibly from Lemu in Masku.

**Dimensions:** L. 149.11 mm. W. of the bowl 54.62 mm. L. of the bowl 64.75 mm. Depth of the bowl 10.73 mm. L. of the stem 84.36 mm. L. of the knop 29.00 mm. W. of the knop 16.61 mm.

**Weight:** 35.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** A floral motif has been engraved on the basal end of the upper surface of the circular bowl, while the mark on the bottom surface is incised.

**Stem:** The flat stem has been divided into two parts with a profiled ornament with four ridges. The upper basal surface has cut facets above a horizontal ridge. The facets might be a reference to a balustrade. A hallmark with the majuscule letter A has been punched on the bottom surface. It is very similar to the town mark of Västerås.

**Knop:** Above a profiled belt, a highly eroded knop consists of two cherub heads placed on opposite sides and above them, a bulge and a spike.

**Dating:** The floral motif of on the bowl and the cherubs on the knop are features of spoons dated to the earlier part of the 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Andrén et al. 2000, 660.

## 50. Rymättylä, Naantali

Inv. no. PMSWF 9987.

**Provenance:** The spoon was bought for the museum collection from Rymättylä, Naantali in 1915.

**Dimensions:** L. 156 mm. W. of the bowl 50.63 mm. L. of the bowl 64.01 mm. Depth of the bowl 12.88 mm. L. of the stem 91.99 mm. W. of the stem 5.54 mm. L. of the knop 29.23 mm. W. of the knop 13.75 mm.

**Weight:** 29.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:**

**Bowl:** The bowl has an engraved naturalistic flower on the basal end of the upper surface.



**Stem:** The flat stem has a small profiled belt on the basal end of the upper surface followed by four triangular grooves. Closer to the knop, there is another two profiled belts. A very faint and unidentifiable hallmark has been punched on the bottom side.

**Knop:** The knop has a profiled belt, and above that, two cherub heads on the opposite sides with a bulge and a spike.

**Dating:** The style of the flower points to the mid-17th century.

**Parallels:** Storesund 1993, 78.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 16 Knives

### 1. Kyrksundet, Högholmen, Kemiönsaari



Inv. no. NM Hist. 76090:59; 76090:63.

**Provenance:** The knife was unearthed in the excavations of an early medieval trading post of Högholmen in Kemiönsaari (formerly Hiittinen) directed by Pirkko Höysniemi in 1976–1977. No report is available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** L. 88.3 mm. W. 17.3–19.3 mm. Thickness 6.8 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** The blade is made of iron and the ferrules are of silver. The handle of organic material has eroded. Green enamel on the butt.

**Description:** The actual blade of the item is badly corroded.



Mounted on the handle are a cylindrical silver bolster and a butt. The butt is 1.8 cm across, and its cylindrical part has an engraved inscription set with Gothic minuscules on a crosshatched background. It reads *benedictus deus*. The inscription continues around the bolster with words *in donis suis + K*. The Latin sentence can be translated as 'Blessed is God in His gifts'.

A circular, detachable disc has been placed to the end of the butt. The disc has engraved letters. On the top, it has a minuscule letter *i* placed on a lozenge-background. The letter is crowned with a three-spiked crown and covered with green enamel. On the bottom side, the disc has an engraved quatrefoil with a rose in the middle. The letter *K* is placed on the heraldic right side of the rose, the letter *G* above it, and the letter *M* on its left side, while the lower petal has a rosette.

**Dating:** Torsten Edgren finds the closest parallels for the knife in a group of Gotlandic hoards deposited in 1361. He then concludes that the knife is of a type made from the mid-13th to the mid-14th century.

**Parallels:** The knife of the Amunde hoard (SHM 2485:37; af Ugglas 1936, pl. XXIII:112, XXIV:113–114); Nöbbel Church in Småland (SHM 23194:1–2); the same arrangement of elements in Frederiks 1947, 235 no. 39; an English medieval tile inscribed with the sentence *benedictus deus in donis suis* (Nichols [1845] 1998, xiv; Vince 1984).

**Literature:** Edgren 1977, 420–421.

### 2. Rauma Church, Rauma



Inv. no. NM Hist. 39124:1.

**Provenance:** Esa Kahila found the object among other artefacts when he excavated the old foundations of Franciscan Convent in Rauma in 1939.

**Dimensions:** H. 12.6 mm. D. 17.7 mm.

**Weight:** 5.2 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The cylinder-shaped butt of a knife has an engraved coat of arms inside a dotted circle on its end. It comprises a Renaissance shield with an identification mark and initials \*J\*H\* above.

**Dating:** On the basis of the coat of arms, the butt was made in 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 17 Belts

### 1. Kaitainen, Taivassalo



Inv. no. NM Hist. 5440:2.

**Provenance:** Mikael Österman, the farmer of the Kaitainen estate in tail, deposited a number of silver artefacts to the museum collection in 1909. They had been in the Österman family as heirlooms since the 18th century. Arvid Bergman acted as an intermediary in the deposition.

According to the family's oral tradition, Johan Österman, born in Taivassalo, bought the Kaitainen estate in 1763, and gained his fortune when fishing in Stockholm. His net got caught on a chest which Österman lifted up and opened to find it full of precious artefacts. During his lifetime, he owned several masonry houses in Stockholm. In Österman's will of 1760 and 1761, he mentions the artefacts deposited in the museum collection in 1909.

**Dimensions:** The brooch-plate 77.8 x 26.0 mm in size, while the height of the human figure 30.3 mm. H. of the brooch-part 44.2 mm, w. 37.9 mm. D. of the coin 51.8 mm, thickness 2.9 mm. Length of the chain between the coin and the belt c. 92 mm. Length of the chain attached to the counterpart of the brooch c. 95 mm, d. of its chains c. 13 mm. The size of other plates c. 62 x 27 mm, and h. of the human figure c. 30 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** The belt buckle and its counterpart as well as the 13 plaques between them are of gilt silver. They are attached to a belt of leather. There is also a medal of bronze attached to the belt.

**Description:** The medal attached to the buckle with a silver chain was made to commemorate the victory of the Swedes in 1708.

Each of the plates in the Kaitainen belt has been cast in the same mould, and they present identical Renaissance motifs surrounded with Moresque ornaments. The face of

a putto is placed in the middle of the plate, surrounded by the arches of a cartouche. Another two putti sit outside the cartouche leaning on it. One end of the plate has the figure of the Virgin Mary holding the Infant Jesus. The standing figure is higher than the rectangular plate. Fagerström points out that the ornamentation displays strong influences from the model drawings of Virgil Solis.

**Dating:** The medal and perhaps also the present leather belt are later additions, but the rest of the metal parts date to the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** Lagercrantz 1952, 92 Fig. 126; Nylén 1952, 138–139 Fig. 173–174; Bengtsson 1995, 134 nos. 232–233; Graudonis 2003, 27, table 3 no. 18.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 299–301; Rácz 1967, Fig. 112; Fagerström 1989, 24–25.

### 2. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. PMSWF 3033.

**Provenance:** The three objects catalogued under the number 3033 have no further provenance information available.

**Dimensions:** A) 56.65 x 25.32 mm. H. of the human figure 27.70 mm. B) 56.58 x 25.34. H. of the human figure 27.79 mm. C) 56.49 x 25.40 mm. H. of the human figure 27.73 mm.

**Weight:** A) 20.9 g, B) 26.3 g, C) 22.6 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** Each of the three plates has been cast in the same mould. Plate B has rings as remains of a chain soldered to its back, while plate C has two square-shaped patches on the back of the object.

Each plate depicts a face of a putto in the middle. It is flanked by two putti, but this time the symmetrical pair is standing and playing flutes. The three putti figures are embedded in Moresque ornamentation. The tall figure at one end of the plate is that of a female, but she appears to be half-naked and without a child, thus representing a caryatid.

**Dating:** The turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** Lagercrantz 1952, 92 Fig. 126; Nylén 1952, 138–139 Fig. 173–174; Bengtsson 1995, 134 nos. 232–233; Graudonis 2003, table 3 no. 18.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 299–301; Fagerström 1989, 25–26.

### 3. The Kökar Convent area, Kökar

Inv. no. ÅM 640:1335.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of a former waste pit at Kökar Convent directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1990. There are no reports available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** 17.64 x 38.15 mm.





**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Copper.

**Description:** A rectangular sheet of pressed copper plate is the fragment of a counterpart for a buckle. The pressed ornament depicts a plump putto holding two oak-leaves in his hands. The putto is accompanied by an oval geometrical motif surrounded by curling volutes.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 4. Tyrvää Church, Sastamala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 65078:25.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the excavations of Tyrvää Church in 1964–1965.

**Dimensions:** The object is 35.9 mm in width, 28.1 mm in height and 14.5 mm in thickness.

**Weight:** 15.523 g.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Description:** The rectangular fragment of a plate has a rectangular peg on the back for attachment. On the front, the plate has a depiction of a human face in the middle flanked by a small standing human figure. The edge of the plate has a taller standing human figure resembling a skeleton. The figurative motifs are set on a net-like background, while friezes of diagonal lines are placed on the bottom and top of the plate.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Parallels:** The stone moulds of Hattula (NM Ethn. 8637), Hausjärvi (NM Ethn. 8064), Parainen (NM Hist. 67011), and Janakkala (Meinander 1948); Nylén 1952, 138–139 Fig. 173–174.

**Literature:** Tapio 1966, 59–61.

## 18 Chains

### 1. Lammassaari, Moinsalmi, Sääminki, Savonlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3979:5.

**Provenance:** The object is part of a hoard discovered at Lammassaari Island in Sääminki, Savonlinna, Southern Savo along with four silver spoons (NM Hist. 3979:1–4). The youngest spoons of the find date from the early 18th century which suggests that the hoard was deposited during the Great Northern War (1700–1721).

**Dimensions:** L. c. 91–92 cm. W. 15.15 mm. L. of one element 13.44 mm. H. of the locking device 32.72 mm, w. 8.64 mm.

**Weight:** 88.86 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The chain consists of two triangular pieces with holes for suspension and 55 identical chain elements between them. Each element has two more or less identical volutes made of wire and soldered around a straight piece of wire. The pair of volutes forms mirror images of each other. The 55 elements are linked into a chain with a pair of hoops between all elements.

**Dating:** The style of the chain suggests a dating to the early or mid-17th century.

**Parallels:**

**Literature:** N/A.

# 19 Brooches

## A. RING BROOCHES OF CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTION WITH TRANSVERSELY GROOVED ARCS

### 1. Grave no. 25, Myllymäki, Nousiainen

Inv. no. NM Arch. 10146:106.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 25 attributed to a female during the excavations of the Myllymäki burial ground in Nousiainen. The grave also contained a head gear made of cloth, a penannular brooch, bronze spirals and a piece of cloth (NM Arch. 10146:104–107). The youngest coin found in the burial ground was minted in 1167–1196. The item is missing from the collection.

**Dimensions:** D. 17 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** A brooch with circular cross-section and transversely grooved arcs.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 12th century.

**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland (SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1990, 208–209; Purhonen 1998, 134, 261 no. 24.

### 2. Grave no. 44, Burial ground C, Köyliönsaari, Köyliö



Inv. no. NM Arch. 8723:476.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 44 during the excavations of the burial ground C on Köyliönsaari Island in Köyliö.

**Dimensions:** D. 20.5 mm. L. of the pin 18.4 mm. W. of the frame 1.7 mm.

**Weight:** 0.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** A brooch of circular cross-section and transversely grooved arcs.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 12th century.

**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland

(SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Cleve 1978, 51–52, 103 pl. 14:210; Taavitsainen 1990, 209.

### 3. Mahittula, Raisio

Inv. no. NM Arch. 19000:25.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Mahittula burial ground in Raisio. No excavation report is available on the fieldwork, but the finds have been catalogued. Besides the brooch, the grave revealed pieces of beads, small fragments of bronze spirals, half of a simple narrow bracelet as well as a pierced coin of Adelheid I (999–1044) minted in Quedlinburg.

**Dimensions:** D. 13 mm. W. of the frame 2 mm. L. of the pin 15 mm.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 12th century.

**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland (SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1990, 209; Talvio 2002, 173 no. 224.

### 4. Luistari, Grave no. 10, Luistari, Eura



Inv. no. NM Arch. 18000:1061.

**Provenance:** The brooch from grave no. 10 was discovered in the excavations of the Luistari burial ground in Eura along with two floral-knobbed penannular brooches.

**Dimensions:** D. 18.6 mm. L. of the pin 16.5 mm. W. of the frame 1.7 mm.

**Weight:** 0.1 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** A penannular brooch with a few rounds of bronze band rolled around the two tapering ends. The brooch is ornamented with transverse grooves. Pirkko-Liisa Lehtosalo-Hilander suggests that it might originally have been an angular brooch in which the band covered the part where the ends join.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 12th century.

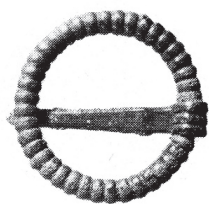
**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland (SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Lehtosalo-Hilander 1982b, 106–107; Taavitsainen 1990, 209.



## 5. Lempäälä Church, Lempäälä

Inv. no. NM Hist. 84060:6.



**Provenance:** The brooch was found during the excavations of Lempäälä Church in 1983. Photo: Hiekkänen 1986, 99, Fig. 11.

**Dimensions:** D. 19 x 19 mm. L. of the pin 20 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is of circular cross-section and with cross-wise grooves.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 12th century.

**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland (SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, Pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Hiekkänen 1986, 95–99; Taavitsainen 1990, 209.

## 6. Vanhalinna hillfort, Lieto



Inv. no. NM Arch. 18138:325.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered in the area R ('the northern platform') in excavations at Vanhalinna hillfort.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 15.3 mm, the inner d. 11.2 mm. L. of the pin 17.2 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is of circular cross-section and a triangular pin, but has no decoration.

**Dating:** The cross-section and the small size suggest that this item belongs to the group of early ring brooches and is thus possibly from the latter part of the 12th century.

**Parallels:** Tingby, Dörby, Småland (SHM 4858:6–7); unknown provenance (SHM 7571:594); Södra Sandby, Sandby, Öland (SHM 20618); Öjaby, Småland (SHM 21136:2); Graudonis 2003, pl. 3:3.

**Literature:** Luoto 1984, 60, 70, 201 BAL; Taavitsainen 1990, 209.

## B. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES WITHOUT ORNAMENTATION

### 7. Kirkkosaari Island, Viipuri



Inv. no. NM Arch. 1538:1.

**Provenance:** Stray find from a possible burial ground dated to 1100–1300, which was destroyed in later land use.

**Dimensions:** D. 22.1 mm. W. of the frame 4.1 mm.

**Weight:** 0.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The ring brooch lacking its pin has a flat frame without ornaments.

**Dating:** 12th and 13th centuries?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Nordman 1924, 187 Fig. 166; Uino 1997, 343, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 1.

### 8. Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:92.

**Provenance:** The item was recovered as a stray find before the excavations of a Late Iron Age – early medieval burial ground.

**Dimensions:** D. 30.9 mm. W. of the frame 6.0 mm. L. of the pin 29.2 mm.

**Weight:** 2.2 g.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The possible engraved ornamentation on the flat frame has vanished.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 197, Fig. 26; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 2.



### 9. Grave no. 9, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:158.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 9, attributed to a female. The finds of the grave include, among other things, a pair of oval tortoise brooches, a chain suspension device and a knife with a sheath (NM Arch. 2481:155–169).

**Dimensions:** D. 40.9 mm. W. of the frame 9.5 mm. L. of the pin 43.9 mm.

**Weight:** 10.99 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 203; Nordman 1924, 9–10 Fig. 1; Kivikoski 1973, Fig. 1047; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 6.

### 10. Grave no. 39, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:308.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 39 attributed to a male. The grave included two arrowheads, a knife, a fire steel, an axe, and pieces of a belt (NM Arch. 2481:307–323). The brooch was found under the neck of the body.

**Dimensions:** D. 23.5 mm. W. of the frame 5.9 mm. L. of the pin 21.8 mm.

**Weight:** 4.14 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 120; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 9.

### 11. Grave no. I/1933, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 9795:1.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. I/1933 attributed to a male. The grave included an axe, equipment for making fire, and pieces of a belt (NM Arch. 9795:1–10).

**Dimensions:** D. 34.6 mm. W. of the frame 6.4 mm.

**Weight:** 4.1 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation. The pin is missing.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 22.

### 12. Grave no. 4, Visulahti, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13769:3.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 4 attributed to a male. The grave also contained a hatchet, a knife, fire making equipment and fragments of belt (NM Arch. 13769:1–13).

**Dimensions:** D. 32.5 mm. L. of the pin 29.4 mm. W. of the frame 6.2 mm.

**Weight:** 2.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 30.

### 13. Grave no. 1938, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 10908:1.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 1938 attributed to a male. It lay by the neck of the body. The grave also included bronze rings and wire, pieces of iron, a fire steel, pieces of flint and sulphur, a whetstone, a leather strap decorated with silver plates, a knife, pieces of linen and wool (NM Arch. 10908:1–18).

**Dimensions:** D. 35.6 mm. L. of the pin 34.4 mm. W. of the frame 6.0 mm.

**Weight:** 7.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140d, 261 no. 26.

### 14. Grave no. 7, Visulahti, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13769:52.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. VII attributed to a male. The grave also included iron fragments from a belt, a fire steel, and fragments of textiles (NM Arch. 13769:50–55).

**Dimensions:** D. 33 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 31.

### 15. Ollinaho, Ivaskanmäki, Räisälä



Inv. no. NM Arch. 3130:12.

**Provenance:** A stray find from a possible burial ground, which Uino dates to 1150–1250. The other artefacts discovered at the site included two oval tortoise brooches, a bronze ring, bronze beads, sleigh-bells, a knife handle, and a blade (NM Arch. 3130:10–17).

**Dimensions:** D. 29.4 mm. L. of the pin 30.1 mm. W. of the frame 4.5 mm.

**Weight:** 3.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 303–304, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 17.

### 16. Kilpolansaari Island, Hiitola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 3247:16.

**Provenance:** A stray find from a burial ground on Kilpolansaari Island, which Uino dates to 1100–1300.

**Dimensions:** D. 38.1 mm. W. of the frame 9.7 mm.

**Weight:** 9.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation. The pin is missing.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 216, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 18.

### 17. Keskipelto, Lapinlahti, Sakkola

Inv. no. NM Arch. 7754:60.

**Provenance:** A stray find from an inhumation burial ground dated to 950–1100 with stray finds dating from 700–1300.

**Dimensions:** D. 44.9 mm. W. of the frame 15.6 mm.

**Weight:** 11.1 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.



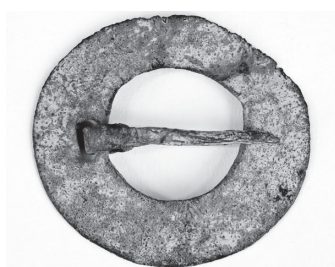
**Description:** The wide, flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation. The pin is missing.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 314–315, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 20.

## 18. Kuparisenmäki, Lapinlahti, Sakkola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 7754:69.

**Provenance:** A stray find from a possible burial ground. The stray finds of the area date from 1050–1300.

**Dimensions:** D. 42.3 mm. W. of the frame 10.7 mm. L. of the pin 30.5 mm.

**Weight:** 7.2 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 316, 360.

## 19. Kuhmoinen hillfort, Kuhmoinen



Inv. no. NM Arch. 22445:37.

**Provenance:** A stray find from a possible burial ground. The stray finds of the area date to 1050–1300.

**Dimensions:** D. 26.5 x 25.2 mm.

**Weight:** 4.02 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1990, 208–209, Plate 15:11.

## 20. Grave no. 3, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:4.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. III. In addition to the brooch, the grave revealed a broken iron nail (NM Hist. 36077:5).

**Dimensions:** D. 37 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 38.

## 21. Grave no. 12, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:9.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 12. In addition to the brooch, the grave contained several types of beads (NM Hist. 36077:10–25).

**Dimensions:** D. 31 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 39.

## 22. Grave no. 16, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:27.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 16 which contained no other finds.

**Dimensions:** D. 32 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has no ornamentation.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 41.

## 23. Koroinen, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:207.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Koroinen in Turku in 1900.

**Dimensions:** L. of the pin 29.0 mm. W. of the pin 3.4 mm.

**Weight:** 1.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** Only the pin of the brooch has survived.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.



## 24. Saltvik Church, Saltvik

Inv. no. ÅM 302:613.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Saltvik Church in 1956.

**Dimensions:** D. 16.2 x 16.7 mm. W. of the frame 3.6 mm.

**Weight:** 0.8 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

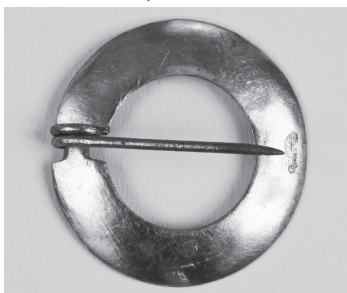
**Description:** The undecorated, flat-framed brooch lacks its pin.

**Dating:** From the 13th to 16th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 25. Tyrvää Church, Sastamala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 65078:18.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Tyrvää Church in 1964–1965.

**Dimensions:** D. 24.3 x 25.4 mm. W. of the frame 11.2 mm. L. of the pin 22.2 mm.

**Weight:** 2.0 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has no decorations.

**Dating:** From the 13th to 16th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Tapio 1966, 58–59.

## 26. Tyrvää Church, Sastamala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 65078:19.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Tyrvää Church in 1964–1965.

**Dimensions:** D. 23.6 x 24.0 mm. W. of the frame 9.9 mm. L. of the pin 21.00 mm.

**Weight:** 2.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver–copper alloy.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has no decorations.

**Dating:** From the 13th to 16th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Tapio 1966, 58–59.

## 27. Tyrvää Church, Sastamala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 65078:20.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Tyrvää Church in 1964–1965.

**Dimensions:** D. 26.5 x 25.6 mm. W. of the frame 9.6 mm. L. of the pin 26.3 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver–copper alloy.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has no decorations except the letter C which has been punched on the surface of the frame.

**Dating:** From the 13th to 16th century?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Tapio 1966, 58–59.

## 28. Renko Church, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 86041:1.

**Provenance:** The brooch was found in the excavations of Renko Church in 1984. The objects was deposited in a small pit with bones.

**Dimensions:** D. 17.9 mm. W. of the frame 3.7 mm. L. of the pin 17.9 mm.

**Weight:** 19.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has no decorations.

**Dating:** From the 13th century to the Modern Period?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Hiekkanen 1993, 77–78.

## 29. Sipoonlinna Castle, Sipoo

Inv. no. NM Hist. 5454:30.

**Provenance:** The brooch was found by Juhani Rinne in the excavations of Sipoonlinna Castle in 1909. The object was found outside of a wall structure.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 31.2 x 32.9 mm, the inner d. 19.6 x 18.6 mm.

**Weight:** 2.6 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.



**Description:** The flat frame has lost its pin and is without decorations.

**Dating:** 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A

**Literature:** N/A.

## C. RING BROOCHES WITH CABLED FRAMES

### 30. Grave no. II/1934, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 9961:1.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. II/1934 attributed to a male. It lay near the neck of the body. The grave also contained a bronze belt buckle and a bead button (NM Arch. 9961:1–4).

**Dimensions:** D. 30.0 x 29.5 mm. L. of the pin 26.7 mm. W. of the frame 3.1 mm.

**Weight:** The frame 2.9 g, and pin 0.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 23.

### 31. Grave no. 4, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:3.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 4. In addition to the ring brooch, the grave revealed a bracteate minted by King Valdemar in 1250–1275 and small fragments of a bronze object (NM Hist. 36077:1–3). Presently only a fragment of the brooch survives. Measurements are given on the intact piece.

**Dimensions:** D. 30.9 mm. W. of the frame 6.4 mm.

**Weight:**

**Materials:** Silver.



**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1971, 61; Purhonen 1998, 134, 261 no. 37.

### 32. Grave no. 18, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 35175:15.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 18 with no other finds. It lay by the chest of the body.

**Dimensions:** D. 32 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Hirviluoto 1985, 38 Fig. 20; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 35.

### 33. Grave no. 3, Kekomäki, Koverila, Kaukola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2489:331.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the burial ground of Kekomäki as part of grave no. 3. The grave, which Uino dates to 1150–1250, revealed the remains of two individuals. The grave goods included artefacts, which can be attributed to a man and a woman (NM Arch. 2489:277–377). The main part of the artefacts belonged to the man, and thus it is possible that his grave was dug partly through the earlier grave of the woman. The male burial had rich grave goods including sword, spearhead, several knives, scythe, axe, shears, iron kettle, a cross pendant on a chain, a penannular brooch of silver, a finger ring of silver and belt-worn equipment for making fire.

**Dimensions:** D. 29.6 x 31.8 mm. L. of the pin 31.1 mm. W. of the frame 3.1–3.4 mm.

**Weight:** 6.0 g

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 13th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 244; Uino 1997, 231–233, 360; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140f, 260 no. 15.

### 34. Grave no. 2, Kekomäki, Koverila, Kaukola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2489:258.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the burial ground of Kekomäki as part of grave no. 2 attributed to a male. Uino dates the grave to 1150–1250. The grave also included a sword, an axe, the tools of a blacksmith, finger rings of silver, a penannular brooch of silver, and some pieces of a belt (NM Arch. 2489:240–276).

**Dimensions:** D. 31.1 x 29.0 mm. L. of the pin 33.8 mm. W. of the frame 3.6–3.9 mm.

**Weight:** 7.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 13th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Kivikoski 1973, 132 Fig. 1049; Uino 1997, 231–233, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 14.

### 35. Grave no. 8, Hynninen, Tontinmäki, Hovinsaari, Räisälä



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2592:174.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the burial ground of Tontinmäki as part of grave no. 8 attributed to a male. Uino dates the grave to 1200–1300. The grave also included glass beads, an axe, a knife, half of an iron ring, some pieces of iron, and a sherd of a ceramic vessel (NM Arch. 2592:174–181).

**Dimensions:** D. 32.3 x 32.0 mm. L. of the pin 31.4 mm. W. of the frame 3.6–4.3 mm.

**Weight:** 7.5 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** 13th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 245; Sirelius (1915) 1990, 253–254 Fig. 318; Nordman 1924, 177–178 Fig. 157; Uino 1997, 290–295, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 16; Hiekkänen 2003c, 488.

### 36. Lempäälä Church, Lempäälä



Inv. no. NM Hist. 84060:5.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Lempäälä Church in 1983.

**Dimensions:** D. 28.6 x 27.7 mm. W. of the frame c. 4.6 mm. L. of the pin 24.9 mm.

**Weight:** 7.64 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** One half of the frame is flat, while the other is cabled.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 Fig. 269 D.

**Literature:** Hiekkänen 1986, 99.

## D. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND ACANTHUS ORNAMENTATION

### 37. Finström Church, Finström



Inv. no. ÅM 424:650a.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Finström Church in 1969.

**Dimensions:** D. 27.1 mm. L. of the pin 25.4 mm. W. of the frame 5.1 mm.

**Weight:** 3.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.



**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has engraved acanthus ornamentation on the upper surface.

**Dating:** Dreijer dates the brooch to the 13th century, but on the basis of parallels the dating can be narrowed to the latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 2603:2; Hildebrand & Hildebrand 1873–1878, 12); similar acanthus ornamentation appears on the spoon from Lammaistenkoski (Cat. 15:1); see also Kirme 1986, 145 Figs. 45–46; 2000, 62–63 Figs. 64–66; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 448–449 no. 38; Krabath 2006a, 74 no. 34.

**Literature:** Dreijer 1983, 367.

## E. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND CHEVRONS

### 38. Grave no. 2, Suotniemi, Käkisalmi



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2487:19.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 2 of the Suotniemi burial ground, dated tentatively to 1150–1300 and attributed to a male. The grave also included a silver pendant necklace, knives, an axe, pieces of horse harness, finger ring of silver, and fragments of clay and wooden vessels (NM Arch. 2487:20–37).

**Dimensions:** D. 22.1 mm. W. of the frame 4.1 mm.

**Weight:** 0.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch lacks its pin. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons formed with a double line of dots.

**Dating:** 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 240; Nordman 1924, 177–178 Fig. 155; Kivikoski 1973, 132 Fig. 1048; Uino 1997, 260, 360; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140b, 260 no. 11.

### 39. Grave no. 13, Tuukkala, Mikkeli

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:178.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 13 attributed to a male. The grave also included silver lamellae, a fire steel, a knife, iron and bronze rings, and the blade of a grooving tool (NM Arch. 2481:177–186).

**Dimensions:** D. 28.7 mm. L. of the pin 26.2 mm. W. of the frame 5.4 mm.



**Weight:** 1.2 + 0.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch has broken into two fragments. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons engraved with crossed lines.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 205; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140h, 260 no. 7.

### 40. Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13365:77.

**Provenance:** The item is a stray find discovered in the inhumation cemetery of Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta in 1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 28 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons engraved with a single line.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140c, 261 no. 28; Korpela 2004, 25.

#### 41. Grave no. 13, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola



Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:26.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 13 with no other finds.

**Dimensions:** D. 30.5 x 30.7 mm. W. of the frame 10.9 mm. L. of the pin 31.5 mm.

**Weight:** 2.5 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 40.

#### 42. Grave no. 17, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 35175:14.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 17 with no other finds. It was discovered at the neck of the body.

**Dimensions:** D. 25 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Hirviluoto 1985, 38 Fig. 20; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 34.

#### 43. Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 35175:1.

**Provenance:** The item is a stray find discovered in the inhumation cemetery of Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola. It was found in the soil above graves nos. 2 and 3.

**Dimensions:** D. 16–18 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Hirviluoto 1985, 38 Fig. 20; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 32.

#### 44. Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 36077:48.

**Provenance:** The item is a stray find discovered in the inhumation cemetery of Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola.

**Dimensions:** D. 28 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 42.

#### 45. 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku

Inv. no. NM Hist. 4034:24.

**Provenance:** The item was found the excavations of the Rettig plot at 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku, in 1901.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1901, 63 Fig. 22, 65.

#### 46. 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku

Inv. no. NM Hist. 4034:25.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Rettig plot at 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku, in 1901.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. The whole upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1901, 63 Fig. 23, 65.

#### 47. Nunnankatu Street, Turku

Inv. no. PMSWF 14681:1886.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations at the end of Nunnankatu Street, Turku, in the depth of 2.5 m in 1952–1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 28.2 mm, d. of the frame 5.0 mm, l. of the pin 26.1 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.



**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Valonen 1958, 21 Fig. 13, 24–26.

#### 48. Finström Church, Finström



Inv. no. ÅM 424:401.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Finström Church in 1969.

**Dimensions:** D. 31.3 mm. W. of the frame 6.5 mm.

**Weight:** 1.6 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The brooch is flat-framed and the pin is missing. Half of the upper surface is ornamented with a frieze of chevrons.

**Dating:** Dreijer dates the object to the 13th century, but it might well also be from the following century which, in fact, seems a more likely dating.

**Parallels:** Ragnhildsholmen, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 7040:712); Bodaviken, Krokek, Östergötland (SHM 21517:6); Blomqvist 1947, 134, 136 Fig. 22:1; Kirme 1986, 25 Fig. 44.

**Literature:** Dreijer 1983, 367.

## F. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND GEOMETRIC ORNAMENTATION

### 49. Grave no. 1/1933, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 9770:1.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 1/1933 attributed to a male. It was discovered on the right side of the neck of the body. The grave also contained pieces of a belt, knives, a fire steel, a bronze sleigh-bell and a whetstone (NM Arch. 9770:1–13).

**Dimensions:** D. 36.6 mm. W. of the frame 6.4 mm. L. of the pin 21.8 mm.

**Weight:** 5.66 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame of the brooch has lost its pin. A zigzag line follows the inner and outer edge of the frame which has been decorated with curling vegetative-like motifs.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries?

**Parallels:** Blomqvist 1947, 132.

**Literature:** Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 21.

### 50. Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:95.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered as a stray find before the excavations.

**Dimensions:** D. c. 41.7 x 43.4 mm. W. of the frame 6.5 mm.

**Weight:** 4.0 + 0.8 + 0.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch lacks its pin. The other half of the frame is decorated with a set of bull's-eye motifs between two lines following the contours of the frame.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 198, Fig. 29; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 5.



### 51. Grave no. 23, Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:218.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 23 attributed to a male. The grave included a belt buckle of iron, some bronze rings, and a knife (NM Arch. 2481:218–222).

**Dimensions:** D. 28.9 x 27.5 mm. W. of the frame c. 5.0 mm.

**Weight:** 4.1 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The brooch has lost its pin. The flat frame is decorated with a row of dots punched around the outer edge.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 210, Fig. 28; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 8.

### 52. Tuukkala, Mikkeli

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:93.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered as a stray find before the excavations of a burial ground. The item is missing from the collections.

**Dimensions:** D. c. 30 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** Some faint traces of engraved ornamentation are still visible on the surface of the flat frame. They might depict flowers or stars.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 197, Fig. 27; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 3.

### 53. Lallukka, Kylämäki, Haapkylä, Rautu



Inv. no. NM Arch. 7066:2.

**Provenance:** The brooch was found in a low ridge in a railway cutting as part of a burial ground dated tentatively to 1050–1300. The other artefacts found at the site include an oval tortoise brooch, a scythe, a knife, pot sherds and grinding stones.

**Dimensions:** D. 26.6 x 25.8 mm. L. of the pin 21.4 mm. W. of the frame 6.4 mm.

**Weight:** 5.0 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame is decorated with punched bull's-eye motifs.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 1986, 145 fig. 269 B.

**Literature:** Nordman 1924, 152 Fig. 130; Uino 1997, 285, 360; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 19.

### 54. Grave no. 3, Kirkkailanmäki, Hollola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 35175:11.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. III with no other finds. It was laid on the chest of the deceased.

**Dimensions:** D. 31 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame is decorated with two circles following the outer contours of the frame.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Hirviluoto 1985, 38 Fig. 20; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 33; Lehtonen & Sihvo 2005, 252–253.

### 55. Arkuntanhua, Naskalinmäki, Lapinlahti, Sakkola

Inv. no. NM Arch. 10267:5.

**Provenance:** A stray find from the inhumation cemetery of Arkuntanhua dated to 1050–1250 along with stray finds dated to 1000–1300. According to Leena Tomanterä, as stated by Purhonen, the brooch cannot have been close to a corpse, because it is covered with patina.

**Dimensions:** D. 27 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame is decorated with geometrical lines.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 313–314, 360; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 25; Saksa, Uino & Hiekkanen 2003, 395.

### 56. Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13365:204.

**Provenance:** The item was a stray find from the inhumation cemetery of Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta in 1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 35 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame is decorated with geometrical lines.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Salo 1957, 46 Fig. 10, 48–49; Purhonen 1998, 261 no. 29; Korpela 2004, 25.

## 57. Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13365:24–25.

**Provenance:** The item was a stray find from near grave no. 1 of the inhumation cemetery of Kappelinmäki, Lappeenranta in 1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 36 mm.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame is decorated with seven crosses framed by circles and separated by sets of three lines between the circles.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** Kirme 2000, 64 Fig. 70.

**Literature:** Salo 1957, 46 Fig. 10, 48–49; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140a, 261 no. 27; Korpela 2004, 25.

## 58. Fallkulla Manor, Tapaninkylä, Helsinki



Inv. no. NM Hist. 7894.

**Provenance:** The item is a stray find from the field of Fallkulla Manor in Tapaninkylä, Helsinki. The object was discovered in 1921 without any further traces of earlier structures or finds.

**Dimensions:** D. 50.0 mm. W. of the frame 10 mm.

**Weight:** 8.9 g.

**Materials:** Bronze, some black substance has been applied to the engravings.

**Description:** The brooch has broken into four fragments and is missing its pin. The frame has six circular mounts with some black substance and engraved lines between them.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

## 59. Hämmölä, Valittula, Sysmä



Inv. no. NM Arch. 27136.

**Provenance:** The object was found in a survey pit in Hämmölä farm in Valittula, Sysmä in 1992.

**Dimensions:** D. 52.4 mm. W. of the frame 10.7 mm.

**Weight:** 4.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch has lost its pin. Its flat frame is decorated with an engraved groove following the outer and inner edge. The space between the groove and the edge is decorated with small vertical lines.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 60. Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa



Inv. no. UOA VN-81:3.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Valmarinniemi cemetery at Keminmaa in 1981. Altogether 151 inhumation graves were found and documented at the site, and 88 of them were excavated. On the basis of coin finds, they date from the 1320s to the 1460s (Jylkkä 2006). No report is available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 25.82 x 26.34 mm, inner d. 16.57 x 18.10 mm. L. of the pin 22.22 mm.

**Weight:** 3.23 g.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The item has a flat frame with an engraved groove following the outer contour.

**Dating:** 14th century, or the earlier part of the 15th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 61. Tyrvää Church, Sastamala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 65078:21.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Tyrvää Church in 1965.

**Dimensions:** D. 29.7 x 29.6 mm. W. of the frame 13.8 mm. L. of the pin 21.3 mm.

**Weight:** 4.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The item has a flat frame with hedges following the frame and a row of circular bulges between them.

**Dating:** 13th or 14th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Tapio 1966, 58–59.

## 62. Hennonmäki-Nasalinmäki, Lapinlahti



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2924:11.

**Provenance:** A stray find from a burial ground and stone cairns dated to 950–1100/1300 AD.

**Dimensions:** D. 29.9 mm. W. of the frame 8.0 mm. L. of the pin 20.9 mm.

**Weight:** 8.7 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The ring brooch has a flat frame and a zigzagging double line of dots forming an eight-pointed star.

**Dating:** 12th century to the Modern Period?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Uino 1997, 315, 360.

## G. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND INSCRIPTIONS

### 63. Tuukkala, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2481:94.

**Provenance:** The item was recovered as a stray find before the excavations.

**Dimensions:** D. 42.8 mm. W. of the frame 6.7 mm.

**Weight:** 7.5 g.

**Material:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch has lost its pin. The flat frame has an inscription set in Gothic majuscules that reads ✠ ABCDEFGH–AKLMNOA(?). The line begins on the right side of the constriction.

**Dating:** Heikel dates the object to the 12th century on the basis of the lettering of the inscription, but it is more likely from the 14th century.

**Literature:** Heikel 1889, 198, Fig. 30; Purhonen 1998, 144 Fig. 144, 260 no. 4; Jarva 2002, 13.

### 64. Grave no. 1, Kekomäki, Kaukola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2489:187.

**Provenance:** Grave no. 1, inside which the item was found, consisted of a wooden frame inside which two men, two women, and possibly even a fifth body were placed. Uino dates the grave to 1150/1200–1250. The grave goods were very rich and diverse, but they cannot be divided among the buried individuals with among certainty (NM Arch. 2489:1–239). Purhonen, however, suggests that the ring brooch probably belonged to a man, whose other goods included a pendant cross, a sword, a spearhead, a belt with a knife, equipment for striking fire and shears.

**Dimensions:** D. 21.4 mm. W. of the frame 4.1 mm. L. of the pin 20.8 mm.

**Weight:** 1.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame has an engraved and nielloed



inscription set in Gothic majuscules stating *AVE MARIA G[RA]T[IA]*.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Gårdby, Öland (SHM 1304:1843:26); Skallsjö, Västergötland (SHM 17343:1595); Laul & Valk 2007, 70 Fig. 75.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 239; Sirelius (1915) 1990, 253 Fig. 317; Nordman 1924, 177; Kivikoski 1973, 132 Fig. 1050; Uino 1997, 233, 360; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140e, 260 no. 13; Lehtonen & Sihvo 2005, 252; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 776 Fig. 1d; Saksa, Uino & Hiekkanen 2003, 473.

## 65. Tuomiokirkkosilta Bridge, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 6846.

**Provenance:** The brooch was discovered near the west riverbank of the Aurajoki River during the construction work on the Tuomiokirkkosilta Bridge, near Turku Cathedral, in 1897.

**Dimensions:** D. 48.7–46.9 mm, w. of the frame 7.7 mm, l. of the pin 46.5 mm.

**Material:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame has an engraved inscription set in Gothic majuscules stating *AVE MARIA*.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Högnäs, Källa, Öland (SHM 10168:1); Öja, Gotland (SHM 11353:4); Laul & Valk 2007, 70 Fig. 75.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1901, 65 Fig. 25.

## 66. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:MT2044.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered in the excavations of the Åbo Akademi main building plot, Turku, in 1998.

**Dimensions:** D. 42 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Material:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat-frame has an engraved inscription set

in Gothic majuscules reading ✠ *AVE MARIA G[RATIA]* ✠ *SVM*.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Högnäs, Källa, Öland (SHM 10168:1); Öja, Gotland (SHM 11353:4); Laul & Valk 2007, 70 Fig. 75.

**Literature:** Ahola et al. 2004, 167 no. 46; Kostet, Pihlman & Puhakka 2004, 61.

## H. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND CLASPED HANDS

### 67. Grave no. 1, Suotniemi, Käkisalmi

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2487:2.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the Käkisalmi burial ground. It was part of grave no. 1 attributed to a male. Uino dates the grave to 1200–1300. The grave included also a pendant, a sword, a spearhead, an axe, a knife, a copper bowl, a copper kettle, a bear's tooth, a flax comb, and fragments of a belt (NM Arch. 2487:1–6).

**Dimensions:** D. 41 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat frame has two pairs of clasping hands placed on the opposite sides of the frame.

**Dating:** 13th century.

**Parallels:** Töre hoard (SHM 15507:2–4); Nordberg 1933; Curman, Nerman & Selling 1945, 417 Fig. 461:10; Mårtensån & Wahlöö 1970, 62 Fig. 85; Sedova 1981, 33:1, 91–92; Kirme 1986, 142–143 fig. 267; Žulkus 1995, 157–158 Karte 1.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 241; Nordman 1924, 177–178 Fig. 156; Kivikoski 1973, 132 Fig. 1051; Uino 1997, 258–260, 360; Purhonen 1998, 134–135 Fig. 140g, 260 no. 10; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 779 Fig. 9d; Saksa, Uino & Hiekkanen 2003, 395.

### 68. Kyrksundet, Högholmen, Kemiönsaari



Inv. no. NM Arch. 29658.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered as a stray find with a metal detector by an amateur at the Kyrksundet site in Högholmen, Kemiönsaari.

**Dimensions:** D. 23.0 x 19.6 mm. L. of the pin 19.4 mm. W. of the frame 3.0 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat frame has two pairs of clasping hands placed on the opposite sides of the frame.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde hoard (SHM 2485:14); Kyrkoköpinge Church, Skåne (SHM 2972:1); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunge, Gotland (SHM 6347:137); Hukekulla, Timmele, Västergötland (SHM 10798:1–3); Österbymo, Sund, Östergötland (SHM 23469:3).

**Literature:** Edgren 1995b, 16; Edgren 1999, 16.

## 69. Saltvik Church, Saltvik



Inv. no. ÅM 302:66.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Saltvik Church in 1956.

**Dimensions:** D. 33.6 mm. W. of the frame 4.5 mm.

**Weight:** 1.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The brooch consists of two separate metal sheets with their ends bent to form clasped hands.

**Dating:** A similar brooch, interpreted as an unfinished piece, is part of the Slagelsen hoard found in Sjælland, Denmark. The hoard is dated on the basis of its coins to c. 1372. The Töre hoard found in Nederkalix, Västerbotten also has similar flat-framed brooches with clasping hands. The hoard is dated to around mid-14th century. Hence, the Saltvik brooch can be dated to the latter part of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Hulagården, Valeberg, Gökhem, Västergötland (SHM 7591:II:22); the Töre hoard (SHM 15507:2–4); Nordman 1924; Nordberg 1933; Sedova 1981; Makarova; Tegnér 1997c; the Slagelsen hoard (Lindahl & Jensen 1985, no. 214; Grinder-Hansen 1997c; Lindahl & Christiansen 1997; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 779 Fig. 9e).

**Literature:** Dreijer 1983, 358; Ringbom & Remmer 2000, 115–116.

## 70. Kirkkokatu Street, Turku

Inv. no. PMSWF 22367:ME2177:002.

**Provenance:** The brooch was discovered in an excavation site in Kirkkokatu Street near Turku Cathedral in 2005.

**Dimensions:** D. 30.3 mm. W. of the frame 5.9 mm. Thickness of the frame 4.8 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Material:** Bronze.



**Description:** The flat-framed brooch lacks a pin. The frame has two pairs of clasping hands placed on the opposite sides of the frame and an inscription set in Gothic majuscules reading AVE MARI[A].

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Ehn & Gustafsson 1984, 74 Fig. 77.

**Literature:** Majantie 2007, 46; Pihlman & Majantie 2007, 14–15.

## 71. Auransilta Bridge, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 14681:63.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations near the Auransilta Bridge, Turku, at a depth of 2.2 m in 1952–1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 42.2 x 36.3 mm, w. of the frame 6.6 mm.

**Material:** Pewter.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch lacking its pin has two pairs of clasped hands and the inscription IAI IVI IANR set in Gothic majuscules.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 2076:63); unknown provenance in Gotland (SHM 13216); Hildebrand 1884–1898, 375 Fig. 218–219; Blomqvist 1947, 135, Fig. 20–21, 138; Sedova 1981, 91 Fig. 33 no. 1.

**Literature:** Valonen 1958, 21 Fig. 13, 24–26, 33–34; Suvanto 1985, 35.

## I. RING BROOCHES WITH FLAT FRAMES AND BOSSES OR BOSS-LIKE ORNAMENTS

### 72. Kyrksundet, Högholmen, Kemiönsaari



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations at Kyrksundet in Kemiönsaari.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

**Material:** Bronze, blue and turquoise pieces of glass.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch lacking its pin has six collets for pieces of glass, four of which survive.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Edgren 1999, 7.

## J. NON-CIRCULAR BROOCHES

### 73. Grave no. 4, Suotniemi, Käkisalmi

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2487:72.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the burial ground of Suotniemi in Käkisalmi. It was part of grave no. 4 attributed to a male. Uino dates the grave to 1260–1300. The grave also contained two axes, two knives, a spearhead, a fire steel, and pieces of a belt (NM Arch. 2487:72–84/85).

**Dimensions:** D. 36–40 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The ornate brooch is of filigree work.

**Dating:** Similar brooches are known from Tölö Church in Halland, the Mörträsk hoard in Lapland, and Novgorod, where they have been found in layers dated to the 1260s–1280s. This suggests a dating to the late 13th century for the item.

**Parallels:** Tölö Church, Halland (SHM 2461:4; Hildebrand & Hildebrand 1878, VI, 10–11, Pl. 8); Mörträsk hoard (Zachrisson 1984, 34, 38, Fig. 21:105–106); Novgorod (Sedova 1981, 91); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:18); Rösta, Ås, Jämtland (SHM 9007:5).

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 25 Fig. 242; Nordman 1924, 178 Fig. 158; Kivikoski 1973, 133 Fig. 1052; Uino 1997, 258–261, 360 Fig. 55; Purhonen 1998, 260 no. 12; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 780 Fig. 12d; Hiekkanen 2003c, 478; Saksa, Uino & Hiekkanen 2003, 395.

### 74. Finström Church, Finström



Inv. no. ÅM 424:585.

**Provenance:** The item was found in area R4 in the excavations of Finström Church in 1969.

**Dimensions:** L. of the fragments c. 40 mm.

**Weight:** 4.0 g.

**Materials:** Gilt pewter.

**Description:** Two fragments of a lozenge-shaped filigree brooch survive. The smaller fragment formed one side of the brooch, while the larger piece two of its sides. The C-shaped side, one of originally four, has arching ends, and a semi-spherical ornament is attached in the middle of the side. A similar ornament is attached to the four meeting points of the sides. The surface of the object has rows of small nodules.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels, the brooch was made around the earlier part of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** The Fuchsenhof hoard (Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 501–502); the Amunde hoard, Gotland (Krabath 2006b, 28); the Badeboda hoard, Småland (Krabath 2006b, 33 Fig. 14); the Pritzwalker hoard (Krabath 2006a, 76).

**Literature:** N/A.

### 75. Runeberg Park, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 14681:429a.

**Provenance:** The item was found in excavations in Runeberg Park, Turku, in the depth of 3.6 m in 1952–1953.

**Dimensions:** D. 33.1 mm, l. of the frame 5.3 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch is in the shape of a hexagon with a small ball at each of the six points.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels, the brooch was made in the latter part of the 14th century.



**Parallels:** Hildebrand 1884–1898, 392 Fig. 288; Blomqvist 1947, 137 Fig. 24:1, 138–139; the parallel hexagonal item found in the city of London belongs to the ceramic phase 11 or c. 1350–c. 1400 (Egan & Pritchard 2002, 257 no. 1346); Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 777 Fig. 4 b.

**Literature:** Valonen 1958, 21 Fig. 13, 24–26, 35; Suvanto 1985, 35.

## 76. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:MT5032.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Åbo Akademi main building plot, Turku, in 1998.

**Dimensions:** D. 35 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Pewter-lead alloy.

**Description:** The flat-framed brooch is shaped as a quatrefoil and ornamented with stamped cloverleaves.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels, the brooch was made in the latter part of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Tartu, Estonia, dated to the 13th to 15th century (Kirme 1986, 20 Fig. 36; 2000, 63 Fig. 67); a similar quatrefoil brooch from London is dated to the ceramic phase 11 or c. 1350–c. 1400 (Egan & Pritchard 2002, 256 no. 1342).

**Literature:** Ahola et al. 2004, 167 no. 45.

## 77. Vanhalinna hillfort, Lieto



Inv. no. NM Arch. 14644:722.

**Provenance:** The item was found in excavation area J at Vanhalinna hillfort in Lieto.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 28.6 mm, the inner d. 19.2 mm. L. of the pin 26.7 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The flat, octagonal frame has a series of engraved semicircular arches adorned with floral ornaments.

**Dating:** The parallel presented by Luoto for the octagonal brooch and its ornamentation suggest a dating to 1150–1400 for the brooch, but this can be narrowed to the 13th and 14th centuries.

**Parallels:** Callander 1924, 171 no. 18, Fig. 4:2; Voronin 1954, Fig. 31:10; Näsman 1976, 58; af Ugglas 1936, 16–23, pl. XII, XXIV; Holmqvist 1963, 65–57, Fig. 39–41; Blomqvist 1972; Dreijer 1974, 47, Fig 15:2; Hatz 1974, Pl. 175; Prokisch & Kühtreiber 2004, 778 Fig. 7, 799 Fig. 69 a.

**Literature:** Luoto 1984, 34, 70, 201 BAM.

## 78. Naantali Church, Naantali



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The brooch is attached with a rectangular-headed nail on the heraldic right side of Christ's cape in the wooden altar screen of Naantali Nunnery Church. The hole on the left side of Christ's chest shows that the brooch had a now-missing pair. Also the figures of God and the Virgin Mary in the same altar screen have similarly placed pairs of holes on their chests.

**Dimensions:** D. 69 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Description:** The flat frame forms a hexagon with an openwork six-pointed star inside. Each of the corners of the frame has a trefoil ornament. The reverse of the brooch is flat, while in the front, the cross section of the frame is triangular.

**Dating:** The stone church of Naantali was built in the 1480s or 1490s, and also the altar screen was made around the same period. This suggests that even the brooch made of relatively cheap raw material and with an unelaborated casting technique was made in the late 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Hiekkanen 2008c.

## 79. Lehtoniemi, Virrankylä, Kuusamo



Inv. no. NOM 7133:12.

**Provenance:** The strap brooch was found above the upper torso of a human burial at Lehtoniemi, previously an island, in Virrankylä, Kuusamo. The burial finds also included bronze rings, a blade of a knife, an axe, a shaman's drum, figure of a bird made of pewter, and a coin minted in 1573. On the basis of the finds, Aarne Kopisto dates the burial to the late 16th century, and attributes it to a Sámi shaman.

**Dimensions:** 3.6 x 1.8 cm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The flat rectangular frame has two openings for a strap and engraved vegetative ornaments.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Kopisto 1971, 68, 69 Fig. 7.

openwork, punched octofoil, while the semi-circular bottom piece has a small hoop for attaching. A unique technical feature is the use of some kind organic glue for affixing the thick gold leaf around the button. Stylistically the button is Late Gothic.

**Dating:** There are no exact parallels, but closest resembling examples resembling the piece date from the 14th century which is probably also the date of its production.

**Parallels:** Tegnér 1996, 470.

**Literature:** Halonen 1996; Mökkönen 1997, 79–80; Haggrén et al. 1998, 55.

## 2. Hietamo, Lentiira, Kuhmo



# 20 Buttons

## 1. Vanhakartano Manor, Latokartano, Perniö



Inv. no. NM Hist. 96003:140.

**Provenance:** The item was found in trial excavations at Vanhakartano Manor in Perniö in 1995. The site was identified as Pyhäjoki Manor.

**Dimensions:** H. 17.1 mm. W. 13.0 mm.

**Weight:** 2.39 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button shaped like a sleigh-bell comprises six different parts soldered together. The top part forms an

Inv. no. NM Ethn. 3390:2.

**Provenance:** Two silver buttons were received from the owner of Hietamo farm in Lentiira, Kuhmo, but no further information on their provenance was recorded. The two buttons are accompanied with a piece of bronze chain 21.6 cm in length and 1.9 mm in width.

**Dimensions:** H. 22.6 mm. W. 17.7 mm.

**Weight:** 4.4 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button comprises a loop for suspension and a spherical main body. The upper sphere of the button has geometrical filigree ornamentation with larger circles around three lozenge-shaped stars and smaller circles between the larger circles.

**Dating:** 13th and 14th centuries.

**Parallels:** A button from the Amunde hoard, deposited in 1361, dated to the latter part of the 13th century (SHM 2485:29M; Krabath 2006b, 29).

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 270 Fig. 373.

### 3. Raasepori Castle, Raasepori



Inv. no. PMSWF 3248.

**Provenance:** The pair of buttons was found as stray finds in Raasepori Castle, Raasepori.

**Dimensions:** H. 16.7 mm, h. of the cover 9.7 mm. W. 16.4 mm.

**Weight:** 3.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The two buttons are semicircular in profile. They consist of three pieces soldered together. The hoop is attached to a circular, unornamented disc which is soldered with a convex cover piece. The cover has a ten-petalled openwork rosette.

**Dating:** 14th century or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 4. Raasepori Castle, Raasepori

Inv. no. PMSWF 3248.

**Provenance:** The pair of buttons was found as stray finds in Raasepori Castle, Raasepori.

**Dimensions:** H. 16.7 mm, h. of the cover 9.7 mm. W. 16.4 mm.

**Weight:** 3.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The two buttons are semicircular in profile. They consist of three pieces soldered together. The hoop is attached to a circular, unornamented disc which is soldered with a convex cover piece. The cover has a ten-petalled openwork rosette.

**Dating:** 14th century or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 5. Grave no. 39, Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa

Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:130.

**Provenance:** The object was found in grave no. 39 of the Valmarinniemi cemetery in Keminmaa which was excavated in 1981. The grave contained the remains of a 12-year-old child. Altogether 151 inhumation graves were discovered and documented at the site and 88 of them were excavated. On the basis of coin finds they date from the 1320s to the 1460s (Jylkkä 2006). No report is available on the fieldwork. The excavation also revealed other silver buttons (Cat. 20:6, 7, 8).

**Dimensions:** L. 11.58 mm. D. 7.50 mm.

**Weight:** 0.41 g.



**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button was made of two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension, while the lower one has a small knob in the centre.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the dating of the Valmarinniemi cemetery the button was made in the late 14th or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A-U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888, 4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23-49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västra Götaland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

**Literature:** N/A.

### 6. Grave no. 39, Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa



Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:131.

**Provenance:** The object was found in grave no. 39 of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, Keminmaa excavated in 1981. The excavation was directed by Pentti Koivunen. No report is available on the fieldwork. The grave contained the remains of a 12-year-old child. Altogether 151 inhumation graves were found and documented at the site and 88 of them were excavated. On the basis of coin finds they date from the 1320s to the 1460s (Jylkkä 2006). The excavation also revealed other silver buttons (Cat. 20:5, 7, 8).

**Dimensions:** L. 11.18 mm. D. 7.47 mm.

**Weight:** 0.44 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button was made of two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension, while the lower one has a small knob in the centre.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the dating of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, the button was made in the late 14th or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A-U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888,



4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23–49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västra Götaland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

*Literature:* N/A.

## 7. Grave no. 154, Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa



Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:123.

**Provenance:** The object was found in grave no. 154 of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, Keminmaa excavated in 1981. The excavation was directed by Pentti Koivunen. No report is available on the fieldwork. The excavation also revealed other silver buttons (Cat. 20:5, 6, 8).

**Dimensions:** L. 14.04 mm. D. 8.38 x 5.59 mm.

**Weight:** 0.79 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button was made from two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension, while the lower one has a small knob in the centre.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the dating of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, the button was made in the late 14th or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A–U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888, 4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23–49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västra Götaland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

*Literature:* N/A.

## 8. Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa

Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:85.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the Valmarinniemi cemetery, Keminmaa excavated in 1981. The excavation was directed by Pentti Koivunen. No report is available on the fieldwork. The excavation revealed also other silver buttons (Cat. 20:5, 6, 7).

**Dimensions:** L. 11.53 mm. D. 9.97 mm.

**Weight:** 0.60 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The button was made from two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension, while the lower one has a small knob in the centre.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the dating of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, the button was made in the late



14th or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A–U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888, 4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23–49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västra Götaland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

*Literature:* N/A.

## 9. Isokartano, Ulvila



Inv. no. SatM 18142:328.

**Provenance:** The item was found in excavations in the area of the medieval town of Ulvila.

**Dimensions:** H. 4.1 mm. D. 20.9 mm.

**Weight:** 3.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt copper.

**Description:** The button has the profile of a flat dome and a small loop is soldered to its back. The upper surface of the button is ornamented with a spiralling net-like ornament.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

*Literature:* N/A.

## 10. Kaakkurinlampi, Sallansuu, Salla

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 3577:25.

**Provenance:** A rural police chief of Salla (previously Kuolajärvi) sent the button along with other objects and human bones to the museum in 1898 (NM Ethn. FU 3577:1–28). They were found on the east shore of Lake Kaakkurinlampi, 2.5 km northeast of Onkamo village, Sallansuu, Salla. The artefacts were scattered around the site which had pits containing charcoal and decayed wood.

**Dimensions:** H. 15.5 mm. D. 11.0 mm.

**Weight:** 2.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The button was made from two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension and a small ring attached to it.



**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and other finds from the site the button was made in the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A–U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888, 4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23–49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västra Götaland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 270 Fig. 372.

## 11. Hiekkaranta, Päätilä, Johannes



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 4156.

**Provenance:** The button was found along with 117 copper and silver coins at Hiekkaranta, Päätilä, Johannes and was acquired for the museum collection in 1902. The coins in the hoard date from 1571–1593. The objects were wrapped in sheets of birch bark and cloth and deposited near the ground level.

**Dimensions:** H. 22.2 mm. D. 17.3 mm.

**Weight:** 5.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The button was made from two hemispherical pieces soldered together. The upper part has a loop for suspension. There is a small hole near the suspension loop.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the other finds of the hoard, the button was made in the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:30A–U); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:26; Hildebrand 1888, 4); Giphagen, Ducker, Bunde, Gotland (SHM 6347:23–49); Varnhem Abbey, Skara, Västergötland (SHM 18393:515B); Alvastra Monastery, Västra Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 19816).

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 270 Fig. 371.

## 12. Building 3, Suitia Manor, Siuntio



Inv. no. NM Hist. 97061:91.

**Provenance:** The button was found in the building no. 3 at the excavations of Suitia Manor.

**Dimensions:** D. 11 mm. L. 22 mm.

**Weight:** 4 g.

**Materials:** Gilt bronze.

**Description:** N/A.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels and the other finds of the hoard, the button was made at the end of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Niukkanen 1998, 67.

# 21 Needle Boxes

## 1. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:M41 L118.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Åbo Akademi main building plot, Turku, on top of the construction no. 64 B in 1998.

**Dimensions:** L. 51.3 mm. W. 5.9 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** A hollow tube made by wrapping a sheet of silver. The tube has profiled ornamentation in three places, at the ends and below the middle part.

**Dating:** 14th century?

**Parallels:** A late-medieval grave in Salla, North Finland (NM Hist. 3577:4–5; Sirelius [1915] 1990, 152–157; cf. Graudonis 2003, Pl. 18:14–15); Suojärvi, Hyrsylä (NM Hist. 9936:1–3; Kuujo 1965, 41, 64–65 Figs. 3–5)

**Literature:** N/A.

## 22 Scent Locket

### 1. Liuksiala Manor, Kangasala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2543.

**Provenance:** The locket was found in a field of Liuksiala Manor in 1887 and bought for the museum collections in the same year. Already at the time of its discovery this find was associated with Karin Månsdotter (1550–1612), the widow of Eric XIV. She lived at Liuksiala Manor from 1577 until her death.

**Dimensions:** L. with the chain and ring 15.8 cm. L. of the chain c. 111.0 mm. The inner d. of the ring 17.0 mm, of the outer 20.5 mm. D. of the locket part c. 31.0 mm, thickness 15.8 mm.

**Weight:** 23.294 g.

**Materials:** Gold with white grey enamel on the outside and black enamel in inscriptions. The locket and chain are made of 22-carat gold; the ring is of 17-carat gold. Six of the original ten red table-cut rubies have survived. Before geologist and gemmologist Leeni Vilpas analysed the rubies, they were considered to be from Käkisalme in Karelia, but they turned out to originate from Myanmar.

**Description:** The locket is shaped like the shell of a gastropod, and a larva is peeking out from it. According to Vilpas, the gastropod resembles the fossil of an ammonite, which was common about 250 million years ago during the Mesozoic Era. In fact, the spiralling form of the shell of the locket is only present on the upper surface, as in ammonite fossils. Such fossils are presently known, for example, from Germany, the British Isles and the southwestern coast of the United States.

The hinge of the locket is placed near the larva, opening the gastropod into two halves. Both halves are divided into four segments, and a gold plaque between them functions as a lid for both of them. The plaque is also divided into four segments on both sides and has the names of scent substances engraved and enamelled in black. The names on the front are, starting from top left corner and continuing in clockwise order:

*Schlag* – ‘[against] heart attack’  
*Canel* – ‘cinnamon’  
*Negelen* – ‘[for] nails’(?) or Clove  
*Rosen* – ‘rose’

The names listed on the other side of the plaque are:

*Müssche* – ‘beauty spots’  
*Rúten* – ‘potency’  
*Rosmar* – ‘rosemary’  
*Citronen* – ‘lemon’

**Dating:** On the basis of Renaissance features and the style of the lettering, the locket was made in the late 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** *Finland* 23.10.1887; *Wiipurin Sanomat* 26.10.1887; Pylkkänen 1956, 302; Kiuasmaa 1985a; Fagerström 1989, 187–189; Vilpas 2001; 2002.

### 2. Vaasa?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 46.

**Provenance:** The Honourable Carl Henrik Asp (1779–1846) donated the locket in 1842. At the time of the donation, he was living in Vaasa.

**Dimensions:** H. 32.5 mm. W. 20.0 mm with the small protrusions on top. W. of the container 16.7 mm. Thickness 9.25, where of the top part 4.1 mm.

**Weight:** 8.893 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the inner surface gilt.

**Description:** The heart-shaped locket has a hinge and a suspension loop on top of the locket. The heart has five star-shaped holes. The container is divided into four compartments.

**Dating:** On the basis of parallels, the locket was made in the early 17th century, perhaps around 1600.

**Parallels:** Lindblom 1949, 42 no. 305; Hellner 1952, 42, 48 no. 74.

**Literature:** *Helsingfors Tidningar* 11.5.1842; Pylkkänen 1956, 302–303; Fagerström 1989, 187, 189.



## 23 Finger Rings

### FINGER RINGS WITH BEZELS SHAPED LIKE CUT PYRAMIDS

#### 1. Koroinen, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:664.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations of Koroinen in Turku in 1898–1902.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6 mm. D. of the hoop 30 mm. Size of the bezel 16 x 15 mm.

**Weight:** 5.650 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Description:** The hoop has no decorations except for two hollow lobes on both sides of the bezel with engraved ornaments. The bezel has separately been soldered with the hoop. The bezel comprises a rectangular plaque and on top of it, a 'lid' in shape of a half-cut pyramid. Each side of the lid has engraved vegetative and geometric decorations.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 52); unknown provenance in Gotland (SHM 1452:125); Bröttorp, Norra Möckleby, Öland (SHM 1985:1852:5); parsonage of Vall, Gotland (SHM 2373); Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:8–9); Stava, Barlingbo, Gotland (SHM 3147); Hakuse, Sanda, Gotland (SHM 4770); Jusarve, Gothem, Gotland (SHM 5572:2); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:20); Tomase, Rone, Gotland (SHM 8939); Saigs, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 11172); Amlings, Linde, Gotland (SHM 12478); Krokställe, Tofta, Gotland (SHM 13589); Mafrids, Västergarn, Gotland (SHM 13751); Jaksarve, Rone, Gotland (SHM 15561); Snevide, Havdem, Gotland (SHM 17175); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:12); St. Olofsholm, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 23196); af Ugglas 1936, Pl. V Figs. 17–19; Krabath 2006b, 33–35 Fig. 14.

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 2. Grave no. 6, Visulahti, Mikkeli



Inv. no. NM Arch. 13769:42.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 6 of the Visulahti burial ground, Mikkeli.

**Dimensions:** H. of the bezel 5.28 mm. Size of the bezel 17.27 x 25.53 mm.

**Weight:** The bezel 2.9 g, the rest of the fragments 1.5 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver, a missing stone. Some modern substance has been applied to the bezel in order to hold it together.

**Description:** The ring has broken into several pieces. The hoop has no decorations except for two hollow lobes on both sides of the bezel with engraved ornaments. The bezel has been separately soldered to the hoop. The bezel comprises a rectangular plaque and on top of it, a 'lid' in the shape of a cut pyramid. Each side of the lid has engraved vegetative and geometric decorations.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:10); Österbymo, Sund, Östergötland (SHM 23469:7); af Ugglas 1936, 13, Pl. V Figs. 17–19.

**Literature:** Liukkonen 1972; Kivikoski 1973, 136 Fig. 1097; Uino 1997, 371.

#### 3. Grave no. 3, Visulahti, Mikkeli

Inv. no. NM Arch. 13441:38.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations carried out at the burial ground of Visulahti from grave III. The grave has been attributed to a girl or a small woman on the basis of its bones and artefacts.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6 mm. D. of the hoop 28 mm. Size of the bezel 15 x 15 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop has no decorations except for two hollow lobes on both sides of the bezel with engraved ornaments. The bezel has been separately soldered to the hoop. The bezel comprises a rectangular plaque and on top of it, a 'lid' in the shape of a half cut pyramid. Each side of the lid has engraved vegetative and geometric decorations.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 52); unknown provenance in Gotland (SHM 1452:125); Bröttorp, Norra Möckleby, Öland (SHM 1985:1852:5); parsonage of Vall, Gotland (SHM 2373); Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:8–9); Stava, Barlingbo, Gotland (SHM 3147); Hakuse, Sanda, Gotland (SHM 4770); Jusarve, Gothem, Gotland (SHM 5572:2); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:20); Tomase, Rone, Gotland (SHM 8939); Saigs, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 11172); Amlings, Linde, Gotland (SHM 12478); Krokställe, Tofta, Gotland (SHM 13589); Mafrids, Västergarn, Gotland (SHM 13751); Jaksarve, Rone, Gotland (SHM 15561); Snevide, Havdem, Gotland (SHM 17175); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:12); St. Olofsholm, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 23196); af Ugglas 1936, Pl. V Figs. 17–19; Krabath 2006b, 33–35 Fig. 14.

**Literature:** Kivikoski 1973, 136 Fig. 1097; Uino 1997, 371.

#### 4. Grave no. 1, Kekomäki, Koverila, Kaukola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2489:65.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 1 in the excavations of the Kekomäki burial ground in Kaukola.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4 mm. D. of the hoop 29 mm. Size of the bezel 14 x 14 mm.

**Weight:** 2.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop has no decorations. The bezel has been soldered with the hoop.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 52); unknown provenance in Gotland (SHM 1452:125); Bröttorp, Norra Möckleby, Öland (SHM 1985:1852:5); parsonage of Vall, Gotland (SHM 2373); Amunde, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:8–9); Stava, Barlingbo, Gotland (SHM 3147); Hakuse, Sanda, Gotland (SHM 4770); Jusarve, Gothem, Gotland (SHM 5572:2); Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:20); Tomase, Rone, Gotland (SHM 8939); Saigs, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 11172); Amlings, Linde, Gotland (SHM 12478); Krokställe, Tofta, Gotland (SHM 13589); Mafrids, Västergarn, Gotland (SHM 13751); Jaksarve, Rone, Gotland (SHM 15561); Snevide, Havdem, Gotland (SHM 17175); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:12); St. Olofsholm, Hellvi, Gotland (SHM 23196); af Ugglas 1936, Pl. V Figs. 17–19; Krabath 2006b, 33–35 Fig. 14.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 34 Fig. 304; Kivikoski 1973, 136 Fig. 1097; Uino 1997, 371.

## OTHER EARLY MEDIEVAL FINGER RINGS

### 5. Grave no. 2, Suotniemi, Käkisalmi



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2487:33.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 2 in the excavations of the Suotniemi burial ground in Käkisalmi.

**Dimensions:** The outer w. of the hoop 22.4 mm, the inner d. 20.6 mm. H. of the hoop 12.7 mm. The size of the bezel 23.5 x 24.9 mm.

**Weight:** 4.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The finger ring has lost its hoop and only the large quatrefoil-shaped bezel with two stubs of the hoop remains. The bezel has an engraved depiction of a standing human figure in armour. The figure is placed inside a rectangular space.

**Dating:** 12th and 13th centuries.

**Parallels:** Savel'eva 1987, Fig. 32:20.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 34 Fig. 300; Leppäaho & Vilkkuna 1937, 188–190; Ervamaa 1973; Kivikoski 1973, 137 Fig. 1098; Suvanto 1985, 39; Uino 1997, 371; Saksa, Uino & Hiekkanen 2003, 413.

### 6. Grave no. 1, Kekomäki, Koverila, Kaukola

Inv. no. NM Arch. 2489:41.

**Provenance:** The item was found in grave no. 1 in the excavations of the Kekomäki burial ground in Kaukola.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. 18.5 x 16.1 mm, the outer 20.4 x 18.3 mm. H. of the hoop 5.3 mm. The size of the bezel 16.6 x 15.0 mm.

**Weight:** The hoop 0.8 g + the bezel 1.7 g.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The ring comprises two main parts, the quatrefoil bezel and the hoop. The bezel has broken off from the unornamented hoop, but the flat ends of the hoop and the bezel have been soldered together at some stage. An oval mount for a now missing stone has been placed in the centre of the bezel. Large granules grouped in clusters of four adorn each of the four lobes.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Badeboda, Åseda, Småland (SHM 8285:21);



Steingräber 1956, no. 64; Sedova 1981, 141–142 Fig. 54:13; Hindman 2007, 112–114, 223–224; Krabath 2006b, 33–35 Fig. 14.

**Literature:** Schvindt 1893, 34 Fig. 302; Uino 1997, 372.

## 7. Koroinen, Turku

Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:1407.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations carried out at Koroinen in Turku in 1898–1902. The ring belongs to artefacts found scattered around the excavation area in the topsoil without more detailed context details. The item is currently missing from the museum collection.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 3.5 mm. The bezel 12 x 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The item lacks half of its hoop. The lozenge-shaped bezel is decorated with five engraved crosses surrounded by darkened metal. The fragments of the hoop bear Gothic majuscule letters || A || V || [...], which are probably the first two and the last letter of the inscription 'Ave Maria'.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 13th century.

**Parallels:** Tjusby, Gärdslösa, Öland (SHM 496); Kastellegården, Ytterby, Bohuslän (SHM 3207:1); the so-called Birger Jarl's grave in Varnhem Monastery Church, Västergötland (SHM 16770:1); Alvastra Monastery, Tollstad, Östergötland (SHM 21855:1); the Varnhem Monastery area, Skara, Västergötland (SHM 18393:678); the episcopal ring of Västerås Cathedral dated to 1311 (Ekström 1983, 841); Lorenzen 1997, 143 Fig. 3; Lindahl 2003, 125 no. 197.

**Literature:** N/A.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE 14TH CENTURY

### 8. Hämeenlinna Castle, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. Hämeenlinna Castle 26.2157.

**Provenance:** The ring was found during the renovations of Hämeenlinna Castle.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 3 mm. D. 20 mm.

**Weight:** 1.0 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

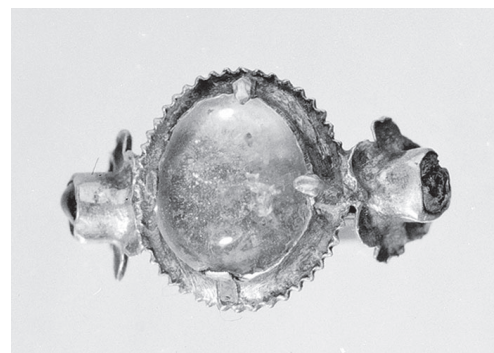
**Description:** In the bezel, two hands hold a crowned heart. The outer surface of the hoop is decorated with an inscription set in Gothic minuscules. The text reads in French: *amourc vanit tout coce*, or 'Love conquers all things'. The words in the phrase are separated with cinquefoils except for the first one, which is divided in two with a large cinquefoil, and the word ends with one small and one large cinquefoil. Hence the distance between the larger cinquefoils has been kept constant.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Dalton 1912, 153; Oman 1930, nos. 625–626; Steingräber 1956, Fig. 63, 69–72, 75.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 162.

### 9. Iso-Märssylä, Pattijoki, Raahe



Inv. no. NM CC 18/31a (31 018).

**Provenance:** The finger ring was found in a hoard discovered in Iso-Märssylä, Pattijoki, Raahe. The hoard comprises 627 coins and two finger rings. The youngest coin in the hoard was minted by Olav Håkansson in 1380–1387 (Malmer 1980, 208 no. 212). The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Photo by the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4 mm, of the bezel 15 mm. D. 20 mm.



**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver gilt with one colourless and two dark red stones.

**Description:** The bezel with a serrated edge and a mount of four nails has a colourless stone cut in cabochon. On both sides of it, there is a red stone set in a circular mount and adorned with six petals. Two grooves encircle the hoop.

**Dating:** Based on a parallel ring found in a hoard in Kyrkoköpinge Church, Skåne as well as the dating of the coins in the hoard, the ring dates from the earlier part of the 14th century or the mid-14th century.

**Parallels:** Kyrkoköpinge Church in Skåne (SHM 2972:5); Oman 1930, nos. 259, 261; Steingraber 1956, Pl. 59.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 153.

## 10. Iso-Märssylä, Pattijoki, Raahe



**Inv. no.** NM CC 18/31b (31 018).

**Provenance:** The finger ring was found in a hoard discovered in Iso-Märssylä, Pattijoki, Raahe. The hoard comprises 627 coins and two finger rings. The youngest coin in the hoard was minted by Olav Håkansson in 1380–1387 (Malmer 1980, 208 no. 212). The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Photo by the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 3 mm, of the bezel 22 mm. D. 20 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver gilt with one central pink stone and originally five smaller stones, of which two green and two colourless one have survived.

**Description:** The bezel is pentagram in shape and has an oval mount a serrated edge in the centre. The mount is set with a rectangular pink stone cut in cabochon. Five circular mounts in the middle of each five sides of the pentagram surround the central mount. In the circular mounts, two green and two colourless stones cut in cabochon have survived. Between the mounts, the bezel has an open work decorations resembling a semicircle below small almonds. The hoop has a deep groove.

**Dating:** Based on parallels as well as the dating of the coins in the hoard, the ring dates to the 14th century.

**Parallels:** Steingraber 1956, Pl. 64.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 153.

## 11. 17 Itäinen Hämeenkatu Street, Turku



**Inv. no.** NM Hist. 4034:23.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in an excavation at no. 17 Itäinen Hämeenkatu Street in Turku in 1901.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 5 mm. D. 20 mm.

**Weight:** 3.456 g.

**Materials:** Gold with brown enamel.

**Description:** Vegetative motifs and an inscription of Gothic minuscules are engraved on the outer surface of the ring. The inscription reads '✠ help got, 'Help God'.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 84 no. 43, 86 no. 51.

**Literature:** Appelgren 1902, no. 4 Fig. 20; Fagerström 1989, 159; Ahola et al. 2004, 171.

## 12. Åbo Akademi Site, Turku



**Inv. no.** PMSWF 21816:MT5152.

**Provenance:** The object is an archaeological find from the excavations of the Åbo Akademi plot in Turku in 1998.

**Dimensions:** D. 23 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The hoop has a series of punched ornaments. The bezel shaped like a six-pointed star has been soldered to the hoop.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Kirme 2000, 81 Fig. 103.

**Literature:** Ahola et al. 2004, 171 no. 55.

### 13. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:MT5122.

**Provenance:** An archaeological find from the excavations of the Åbo Akademi plot in Turku in 1998. The object was discovered in context A977.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. 19.8 x 19.3 mm, the outer 25.1 x 22.8 mm. H. of the hoop 1.4 mm. H. of the bezel 5.9 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze, blue glass.

**Description:** A plain hoop has a soldered collet fitted with a piece of blue glass.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 14. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:MT1593.

**Provenance:** An archaeological find from the excavations of the Åbo Akademi plot in Turku in 1998.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gold.

**Description:** The simple hoop has an engraved inscription on the outer surface with three crowns between the words. The edge around the crowns is faceted with four cuts. The text is set in Gothic minuscules and it lists the names of the Three Magi: baltazar iaspar melch[ior]. The letter r in the name of iaspar has a small, engraved leaf.

**Dating:** Turn of the 14th and 15th centuries.

**Parallels:** Fyksenäs, Gillberga, Värmland (SHM 12424); Kolsrud 1943, 173.

**Literature:** Ahola et al. 2004, 171 no. 56; Kostet, Pihlman & Puhakka 2004, 61.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE 15TH CENTURY

### 15. Rettig Plot, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21120:1.

**Provenance:** The ring was found on a wooden floor in a late-medieval layer when the area of the present-day Rettig Palace garage was excavated in Turku.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm.

**Weight:** 4,480 g, the red garnet 0,167 carats, and blue sapphire 3 carats. The blue sapphire is of poor quality and probably from Kashmir.

**Materials:** Gold, blue sapphire, red garnet.

**Description:** Three ridges encircle the hoop. The bezel is a mount in the shape of a truncated cone and with a serrated edge and four nails. The nails hold a blue sapphire cut only partly in cabochon. Two circular mounts surround the bezel, the other with a red garnet cut in cabochon.

**Dating:** Tikkanen dates the ring to the 15th century on the basis of its two circular mounts, the cone-shaped bezel with four nails, and the use of cabochon cut.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Tikkanen 1992; Immonen & Hiekkanen 2008, 617–618 Fig. 7.

### 16. Syllöda, Saltvik

Inv. no. NM Hist. 29004.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in Saltvik, probably in the village of Syllöda and purchased for the Antell Collection in 1929.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 9 mm. D. 22 mm.

**Weight:** 3.942 g.

**Materials:** Silver with a gilt inscription.

**Description:** A band with an inscription of Gothic minuscules set on a crosshatched background. The words are separated with a vertical bar and the inscription begins with a sexfoil: *help got unde maria*, 'Help God and Mary'.



**Dating:** Late 15th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 86–87 nos. 52, 54, 57.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 159, 160.

### 17. Åbo Akademi site, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21816:MT5093.

**Provenance:** An archaeological find from the excavations of the Åbo Akademi plot in Turku in 1998. The ring was found in context L2799.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. 17.1 x 16.9 mm, the outer 19.3 x 19.7 mm. H. of the hoop 4.2 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The piece has a flat cross-section. The inner surface of the ring has been left without decorations, but the outer surface has a groove following both edges. The main frieze has been placed between the grooves. It consists of a row of sets of three vertical lines.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 18. Kökar Convent, Kökar



Inv. no. ÅM 640:1673.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the archaeological excavations of the waste pit area at Kökar Convent in Kökar directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1990. No report is available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** H. 6.2 mm. The outer d. 21.1 mm, the inner d. 20.1 mm.

**Weight:** 1.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The piece has a flat cross-section. The inner surface of the ring has been left without decorations, but the outer surface has a groove following both edges. The main frieze has been placed between the grooves. It comprises a series of rectangular shapes with lozenge-like forms within them.

**Dating:** 15th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Gustavsson 1997, 21.

## VERNICLE FINGER RINGS

### 19. Grave no. 77, Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa



Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:73.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 77 of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, Keminmaa excavated in 1981. Altogether 151 inhumation graves were found and documented at the site and 88 of them were excavated. On the basis of coin finds, they date from the 1320s to the 1460s (Jylkkä 2006). No report is available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 5.5 mm, of the bezel 9.9 mm. The inner d. 20.4 x 20.5 mm, the outer d. 23.7 x 23.7 mm.

**Weight:** 5.84 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt.

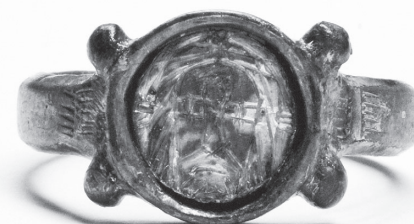
**Description:** The bezel was made as one piece, and it depicts the face of Christ inside a cross nimbus. The hoop has no other ornamentation except for a pair of vertical grooves on both shoulders.

**Dating:** Late 14th or early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 115 no. 159, 118 nos. 170–171.

**Literature:** Koivunen 1997b, 44, 46.

### 20. Valmarinniemi, Keminmaa



Inv. no. UOA VN-1981:74.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 77 of the Valmarinniemi cemetery, Keminmaa excavated in 1981. Altogether 151 inhumation graves were found and documented at the site and 88 of them were excavated. On



the basis of coin finds they date from the 1320s to the 1460s (Jylkkä 2006). No report is available on the fieldwork.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4.5 mm, of the bezel 12.0 mm. The inner d. 20.6 x 18.7 mm, the outer d. 23.5 x 23.7 mm.

**Weight:** 6.54 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt.

**Description:** The round bezel has four globules fitted symmetrically around the shoulders. The face of Christ inside a cross nimbus has been engraved on a separate disc mounted on the bezel. The bezel as well as the shoulders have simple geometrical, engraved ornamentation.

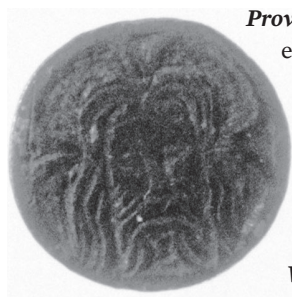
**Dating:** Early 15th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 115 no. 159, 118 nos. 170–171.

**Literature:** Koivunen 1997b, 44, 46.

## 21. Kirkkoluoto, Köyliö

Inv. no. NM Hist. 39044:1.



**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations carried out in the remains of a memorial chapel of St. Henry of Finland on Kirkkoluoto Island in Lake Köyliö in 1904 and 1905.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 25.1 x 24.3 mm, the inner d. 22.5 x 20.1 mm. H. of the hoop 5.1 mm. D. of the bezel 10.0 mm.

**Weight:** 3.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt.

**Description:** The disc with the engraved vernicle was found unattached to the broken collet and bezel. The shoulders of the Köyliö ring are decorated with four knobs. Running around the hoop of the ring has a groove with a pair of silver braids soldered onto it.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 115 no. 159, 117 no. 169.

**Literature:** Salminen 1905, 78–79; Fagerström 1989, 160; Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## 22. Ranta-Anttila, Sorkkinen, Eura

Inv. no. RM 1598:37.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a potato field in the yard of Ranta-Anttila farm in the village of Sorkkinen in Eura. The site is on the Eurajoki River about one kilometre north of Eura Church. Aarne Europaeus took the ring to the museum collections in 1911. The ring was later stolen along with other silver artefacts from Rauma Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6.1 mm, of the bezel 12.5 mm. The inner d. 19.3–20.0 mm.

**Weight:** 4.15 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel has a plaque with the engraved face of Christ with a cross nimbus. The plaque has been attached to the bezel with a rivet visible on the back of the bezel. The bezel has two pairs of granulated spheres at the shoulders. The hoop is decorated with a double rope ornament placed in a groove.

**Dating:** Sjölund dates the ring to the 15th century on the basis of parallels.

**Parallels:** Hildebrand 1884–1898, 425; Lindahl 2003, nos. 159–185.

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 168–173; Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## 23. Suosmeri School, Ulvila



Inv. no. NM Hist. 8188.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a field owned by the primary school in the village of Suosmeri in 1922.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 10 mm, of the bezel 11 mm. The inner d. of the hoop 20 x 28 mm, outer d. 22.9 x 22 mm.

**Weight:** 7.519 g.

**Materials:** Gold. The cross nimbus around the face of Christ has probably contained enamel.

**Description:** The hoop is without decorations. The circular bezel has a plaque with the engraved face of Christ surrounded by a cross nimbus. The surfaces between the cross-arms are scratched and made deep enough for enamelling. The plaque has been attached to the bezel with a rivet visible on the back of the bezel. On the shoulders, there are three ridges, the two further ones with small pits.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** Hildebrand 1884–1898, 425; Lindahl 2003, nos. 159–185, esp. no. 169.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 159; Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## 24. Isokartano, Ulvila



Inv. no. SatM 18055:579.

**Provenance:** The ring is a find from archaeological excavations at Isokartano or the site of the medieval town of Ulvila in 1973. The ring was found near the remains of a wooden building (excavation area I, structure 3a), which has been dated on the basis of ceramics to the younger phase of the site or to the 16th century (Pihlman 1981, 114–115). However, the excavated cultural layer was very thin and relatively mixed, which undermines the possibility of dating the ring with the aid of stratigraphy or even ceramic phasing (Pihlman 1982, 102, 109–111).

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4.6 mm, the bezel 10.33 mm. W. of the bezel 10.51 mm. The thickness of the bezel 2.49 mm.

The inner d. of the hoop 20.88 x 21.36 mm, the outer 23.79 x 25.60 mm.

**Weight:** 6.6 g.

**Materials:** Gold. The cross nimbus around the face of Christ has probably had enamel.

**Description:** The circular bezel has a plaque with the engraved face of Christ surrounded by a cross nimbus. The surfaces between the cross-arms are scratched and made deep enough for enamelling. The plaque has been attached to the bezel with a rivet visible on its back. The hoop is smooth except for the shoulders, which are decorated with an engraved quatrefoil and three leaves each with two lines. The hoop has lost its circular form.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** Hildebrand 1884–1898, 425; Lindahl 2003, nos. 159–185.

**Literature:** Pihlman 1981, 9–18, 114–115, 117; 1982, 102, 109–111; Jäkärä 2002, 132; Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## 25. Itäinen rantakatu Street, Turku

Inv. no. PMSWF 21511:87.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the small excavations, which took place in front of the Katedralskolan School, between the Itäinen rantakatu Street and the Aurajoki River in Turku. The excavated area comprised two small pits, and one of them revealed the ring. Unfortunately, since no excavation report has been filed in the archives of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland, more detailed information on the excavations is not available.

**Dimensions:** H. of the bezel 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The ring is badly damaged, perhaps by fire, and the engraved image on its collet is beyond recognition. The collet is circular. There are four granulation balls around the collet, and the disc is mounted on the collet with a rivet which is faintly visible on the back of the bezel. The ring is undoubtedly medieval in form, and it is likely that the disc was decorated with the face of Christ. On the other hand, some Calvary rings are very similar to the vernicle rings, the only difference being within the collet (cf. Kirme 2000, 30). In Calvary rings, however, the Golgotha scene was usually engraved in much higher relief, and thus its contours should be more prominent in the surviving ring (cf. Tamm 2002, 113). Additionally, on the shoulders of the Turku ring, one can detect traces of engraved decorations similar to the decorations on the vernicle ring found in Ulvila (Cat. 23:24). Bearing this in mind, it is likely that the Turku ring is indeed a vernicle ring.

**Dating:** Early 15th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## 26. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 3055.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 9.76 mm, of the bezel 19.11 mm. The inner d. 19.39 x 19.91 mm, the outer d. 23.44 x 23.50 mm.

**Weight:** 9.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver with remains of gilt.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front and is badly eroded. The ring has broken into two and soldered crudely together. The central motif depicts the face of Christ with a nimbus with rays. The scene is framed with very ambiguous and unidentifiable motifs (a crown of thorns, a garland?). Four hemispheres have been placed around the central scene. Probably vegetative motifs have been placed around the bezel. The hoop and the bezel have also a small rope-like ornament circling near the two edges.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 122 nos. 186–188.

**Literature:** Immonen 2004; 2005b.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: GOLGOTHA

### 27. Northern Ingermanland



Inv. no. NM Hist. 47002.

**Provenance:** Vicar Paavo Pajula donated the ring on 10 March 1947. His mother, Fanny Pajula (1857–1918), had acquired the ring during her travels in northern Ingermanland in 1894 or 1895, where she collected folk poems.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 7 mm. H. of the bezel 15 mm. D. 23 mm.

**Weight:** 8.117 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop has a band of circular embossing between two pairs of ridges. Some of the lobes have been punched through as holes. A separately cast bezel has been soldered to the hoop. The openwork bezel depicts Christ on the Cross surrounded by the Virgin Mary on the heraldic right and St. John on the left. The Golgotha scene is surrounded by a crown of thorns with six cinquefoils.

**Dating:** 15th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance near Halmstad (SHM12912); Hemåker, Ringome, Mästerby, Gotland (SHM 18076).

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 159.

## 28. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 565.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6.37 mm, of the bezel 24.42 mm. The inner d. 21.72 x 20.24 mm, the outer 27.37 x 25.89 mm.

**Weight:** 9.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts Christ on the cross with the Virgin Mary on the heraldic right and St. John on the left. A circle surrounds the scene, in turn surrounded by a garland with five cinquefoils. Two knobs are placed below and above the crown. Vegetative motifs have been placed around the bezel, and they are connected to each other with three ridges encircling the hoop. The hoop and the bezel also have a small rope-like ornament encircling them near the two edges.

**Dating:** Turn of the 15th and 16th centuries.

**Parallels:** Hårslevs kyrkoby, Håslöv, Skåne (SHM 36); unknown provenance (SHM 1242:2); Hulterstad, Hulterstad, Öland (SHM 3303); Hörlycke, Gärdhem, Västergötland (SHM 6349:4).

**Literature:** Immonen 2008a, 10.

## 29. Lemland Church, Lemland

Inv. no. ÅM 305:152.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in excavations conducted in Lemland Church in 1957.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 25.80 x 25.26 mm, inner d. 20.37 x 20.07 mm. H. of the bezel 20.05 mm, of the hoop in the back 7.36 mm.



**Weight:** 7.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts Christ on the cross with the Virgin Mary on the heraldic right and St. John on the left. A circle surrounds the scene, in turn surrounded by a garland with five cinquefoils. Vegetative motifs have been placed around the bezel, and they are connected to each other with three ridges encircling the hoop.

**Dating:** Turn of the 15th and 16th centuries.

**Parallels:** Hårslevs kyrkoby, Håslöv, Skåne (SHM 36); unknown provenance (SHM 1242:2); Hulterstad, Hulterstad, Öland (SHM 3303); Hörlycke, Gärdhem, Västergötland (SHM 6349:4).

**Literature:** Dreijer 1961, 35–36.

## 30. Grave no. 5, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5187:20.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. V attributed to a shaman in the excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. 21.60 x 20.30 mm, the outer d. 25.15 x 24.54 mm. H. of the bezel 15.16 mm, of the hoop 3.86 mm.

**Weight:** 4.501 g.

**Materials:** Gilt pewter.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts Christ on the cross. The Virgin Mary stands on his heraldic right side and St. John on his left. The shoulders have been decorated with vegetative motifs comprising a stem with diagonal leaves. The stem encircles the hoop.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Leppäaho 1937, 140–143.



### 31. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 567.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 746 mm, of the bezel 23.15 mm. The inner d. 20.47 x 20.28 mm, the outer 23.57 x 22.96 mm.

**Weight:** 6.9 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

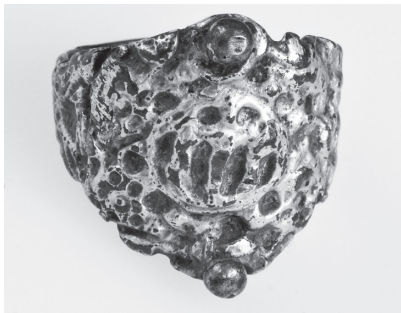
**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts Christ on the Cross with the Virgin Mary on his heraldic right and St. John on the left. The scene is framed with highly ambiguous and unidentifiable motifs (a crown of thorns, a garland?). Four knobs are placed symmetrically around the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 32. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 39017:2.

**Provenance:** The ring was bought from antiques dealer Hjerpe in 1939.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 3 mm, of the bezel 23 mm. The inner d. 20.5 x 21.5 mm, the outer 24 x 25 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts Christ on the cross with the Virgin Mary on his heraldic right and St. John on the left. The scene is framed with highly ambiguous and unidentifiable motifs (a garland?). A knob is placed above and below the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 160.

### ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: MADONNA AND CHILD

### 33. Aurajoki River, Turku Castle, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 679.

**Provenance:** The ring was found during the dredging of the Aurajoki River near Turku Castle, Turku, in 1860.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6.5 mm, of the bezel 17.5 mm. Inner d. of the hoop 20 x 20 mm, outer 24.5 x 23 mm.

**Weight:** 14.767 g.

**Materials:** Gold.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child with rays of light. A belt of clouds surrounds the scene. Two angels holding hearts have been placed around the central motif as caryatids. Both of them appear from a flower and carry two cinquefoils above their heads. The hoop has a small rope-like ornament encircling it near the two edges.

**Dating:** Early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance, c. 1500 (SHM 7930); Lindahl 2003, 128 no. 212.

**Literature:** Aspelin 1883; Fagerström 1989, 160; Immonen & Hiekkänen 2008, 617–618 Fig. 8.

### 34. Heikkilä farm, Kaloila, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52039.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the field of Heikkilä farm in the village of Kaloila in Hämeenlinna in the summer of 1951, when foundations for a house were dug. The site is about two kilometres from Hauho Church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop in the back 6 mm. Inner d. of the hoop 22 x 20.5 mm, outer 26 x 27 mm. H of the bezel 20.5 mm.

**Weight:** 11.520 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child on a crescent moon and surrounded by rays of light. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. An angel as a caryatid has been placed on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance, c. 1500 (SHM 7930); Lindahl 2003, 128 no. 212.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 35. Nuoliala, Pirkkala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2946.

**Provenance:** A farmer named Perttula found the ring while ploughing his field near Lake Pyhäjärvi in Nuoliala village in Pirkkala in the summer of 1892.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 8 mm. H. of the bezel 20 mm. The inner d. 22 x 20.8 mm, the outer 26 x 28 mm.

**Weight:** 12.325 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts the Virgin Mary and the Christ Child on a crescent moon and surrounded by rays of light. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. An angels as a caryatid has been placed on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance, c. 1500 (SHM 7930); Lindahl 2003, 128 no. 212.

**Literature:** N/A.

### ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: ST. ANNE SELBDRITT

#### 36. Ostrobothnia?

Inv. no. KH 566.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 741 mm, of the bezel 23.71 mm. The inner d. 19.52 x 19.82 mm, the outer 25.96 x 24.92 mm.

**Weight:** 11.2 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts three figures and



can be identified as St. Anne *selbdritt* (instead of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child as stated in Pylkkänen 1956, 304). The crown of thorns with four cinquefoils surrounds the scene. Two spheres are placed below and above the crown, and three or four spiralling rings flank them on both sides. Vegetative motifs have been placed around the bezel, and they are connected to each other with three ridges encircling the hoop.

**Dating:** Early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Sörbäck, Norrby, Uppland, dated from the mid-15th to the beginning of the 16th century (SHM 51); Skara, Västergötland (SHM 7491); Lindahl 2003, 125 no. 198, 126 no. 204, 127 no. 206.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 304; Hiekkanen 2006b, 35.

### ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: SEAT OF MERCY

#### 37. Malmiluoto, Alakylä, Nousiainen



Inv. no. PMSWF 14144.

**Provenance:** The item was found in a garden at Malmiluoto, Alakylä in Nousiainen on 23 July 1948.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4.49 mm, of the bezel 20.15 mm. The inner d. 19.98 x 20.16 mm, the outer 22.84 x 23.73 mm.

**Weight:** 7.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver with gilt outer surface.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The highly eroded central motif depicts the Seat of Grace, God behind Christ holding him on the cross. The scene has a six-lobed frame. There are two hemispheres above and below the scene. Symmetrical decorations with three parts resembling the letter B are placed on both sides of the central scene. Two grooves follow the edges and encircle the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 15th or early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Gäddebjörn, Grythyttan, Örebro (SHM 27067); Helger 1945, 26, 29; Lindahl 2003, nos. 157–158.

**Literature:** N/A.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: HUMAN FIGURES

### 38. Pyömi, Lappi, Rauma

Inv. no. RM 1598:32.

**Provenance:** The ring was discovered as a stray find in the potato field of Pyömi or Björn farm near the main building. Aarne Europaeus took the ring to the museum collections in 1911. The ring was stolen later along with other silver artefacts from Rauma Museum.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 30.7 mm. The inner d. 19.6–22.6 mm. D. of the disc with the human bust.

**Weight:** 14.95 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a human bust, which is too eroded to be identified, but the person might a saint. The figure is placed on a disc with a garland and a pointed edge. The disc had broken off the main body, but it had been attached inside a crown of thorns with five flowers. A vegetative decoration with curling branches is placed on both sides of the central scene. The motifs are connected to each other with three ridges encircling the hoop. The inner jacket of the ring seems to have been missing.

**Dating:** Sjölund dates the ring on the basis of comparisons with the Hammerhus hoard in Denmark. The hoard contained 22 coins, the youngest of which were from the reign of Frederick II (1508–1525), and four finger rings. Three of the rings had a similar crown of thorns with five roses like in the Lappi ring. The coins provide a dating for the three rings and the Lappi ring to the early 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 163–168.

### 39. Kiikoinen



Inv. no. SatM 6659.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in Kiikoinen and donated to the museum collection.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4.45 mm, of the bezel 21.73 mm. The inner d. 19.36 x 18.73 mm, the outer 21.56 x 21.33 mm.

**Weight:** 5.2 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The highly eroded central motif depicts a standing human figure inside a quatrefoil. There are two eroded hemispheres above and below the scene. A group of three pits has been placed on both sides of the central scene. Two grooves follow the edges and encircle the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Kjersgaard 1967, 174–175; Lindahl 2003, 131 no. 222.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 40. Ikaalinen

Inv. no. NM Ethn. 2041:18.

**Provenance:** The object was found in Ikaalinen and donated to the museum collection. The item is currently missing from the museum collection.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. 20 x 19 mm, the outer 23 x 23 mm. H. of the hoop 5 mm, of the bezel 23 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The highly eroded central motif depicts a standing human figure inside a quatrefoil. A group of three pits is placed on both sides of the central scene. Two grooves follow the edges and circle around the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Kjersgaard 1967, 174–175; Lindahl 2003, 131 no. 222.

**Literature:** Sirelius 1915, 278–279 Fig. 418; Sjölund 1980, 164–166.

### 41. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 568A.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 5.71 mm, of the bezel 17.83. The inner d. 19.53 x 19.62 mm, the outer d. 21.59 x 21.55 mm.

**Weight:** 4.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The highly eroded central motif depicts a standing human figure inside a quatrefoil. There are two eroded hemispheres above and below the scene. A group of three pits has been placed on



both sides of the central scene. Two grooves follow the edges and circle around the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Kjersgaard 1967, 174–175; Lindahl 2003, 131 no. 222.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 42. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. NM Hist. 41001:388.

**Provenance:** The ring is a part of the Karl Bergman Collection without further provenance information. The object is currently missing from the museum collection, but photographic documentation of it survives.

**Dimensions:** H. of the bezel 18 mm. D. 21 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a standing human figure with outspread arms. There are three hemispheres around the scene. The fourth one was in the lower corner of the bezel, which has broken off. Three ridges follow the edges and encircle the hoop and the bezel. The hoop is broken.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Kjersgaard 1967, 174–175; Lindahl 2003, 131 no. 222.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 43. Alastaro, Loimaa



Inv. no. PMSWF 2989.

**Provenance:** The ring is a stray find from Alastaro, Loimaa, and bought from Anna Falcken for the museum collections.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 3.73 mm, of the bezel 18.73 mm. The inner d. 20.23 x 20.17 mm, the outer 21.90 x 23.84 mm.

**Weight:** 4.8 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a bearded male face. The scene is framed with a row of small hemispheres and four larger hemispheres set in the four corners of the bezel. There are further decorations around the bezel but they have eroded and remain unidentifiable. The bezel has a hemispherical hollow in the inner surface of the ring. Two grooves follow the edges and circle around the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Immonen 2004.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: FOUR-LEGGED ANIMALS

### 44. Laihia



Inv. no. SHM 375:C.

**Provenance:** The item was found as part of a hoard in Laihia. In addition to the ring and an 'old-fashioned' silver spoon, the hoard contained 26 coins minted by Gustavus Vasa and John III and five coins of Russian origin. Except for the spoon, the items of the hoard were purchased for the museum collection in 1803.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 25.48 x 26.23 mm, inner d. 21.19 x 22.70 mm. H. of the hoop 18.10 mm in the front, 2.26 mm in the back. W. of the bezel 17.80 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a red deer. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. Symmetrical vegetative decorations (an acorn surrounded by oak leaves?) are placed on both sides of the central scene, and separately cast balls above and below the scene.

**Dating:** Middle or the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 132 no. 225.

**Literature:** Lagus 1900, no. 40.

### 45. Uusikaupunki?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2451:3.

**Provenance:** Johan Anton Cederberg, vicar of Uusikaupunki Church, donated the ring to the Finnish Antiquarian Society in 1886.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 7.9 mm. H. of the bezel 22 mm. The inner d. 21 x 21 mm, the outer d. 25 x 27 mm.

**Weight:** 10.939 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a red deer. The scene is framed by the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. Symmetrical vegetative decorations (an acorn surrounded by oak leaves?) have been placed on both sides of the central scene, and separately cast balls above and below the scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 132 no. 225.

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 46. Koukkuniemi, Tampere



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 3005:13.

**Provenance:** The ring is part of Salmon Wilsman's deposition of 6 October 1894, and it was found in a field at Koukkuniemi, Tampere.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 24.3 x 23.3 mm, the inner d. 20.1 x 20.1 mm. H. of the bezel 22.7 mm.

**Weight:** 8.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver gilt.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a red deer. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. Symmetrical vegetative decorations (an acorn surrounded by oak leaves?) have been placed on both sides of the central scene, and separately cast balls above and below the scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 132 no. 225.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 276, 278; (1921) 1989b, 425 fig. 559c.

#### 47. Törmäsenlahti, Kuusamo



Inv. no. NM CC 387.

**Provenance:** In 1881, a farmer found a hoard while digging a ditch in a bog at Törmäsenlahti in Kuusamo. The hoard was deposited at the depth of half a metre. In addition to 34 coins

dated to the reign of Gustavus Vasa and his closest successors, the hoard revealed a spoon and the finger ring.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 28.3 x 25.5 mm, the inner d. 20.1 x 19.9 mm. H. of the bezel 27.9 mm. H. of the hoop 7.1 mm.

**Weight:** 12.84 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a unicorn. A crown of thorns with six cinquefoils surrounds the scene. There are four hemispheres around the scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Lagus 1888, 130–131; 1900, 13; Sarvas 1986, 238–243.

#### 48. Kaskinen

Inv. no. NM Hist. 55058:4.

**Provenance:** The ring is a part of a hoard found during the clearing of a shore stone field (Fi. *pirunpelto* or 'field of the devil'), an ancient shoreline formation, in the town of Kaskinen. In addition the finger ring, the hoard contained coins from the 17th and 18th centuries, two 17th-century candelabra of brass (NM Hist. 55058:1–2; cf. Erixon 1943, Fig. 169), a beaker of pewter, another finger ring (NM Hist. 55058:5), and two ring brooches of brass (NM Hist. 55058:6–7).

**Dimensions:** H. 5 mm. D. 21 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a unicorn. The scene is surrounded by a garland with six cinquefoils. Two angels have been placed around the bezel as caryatids. Two ridges follow the edges and circle around the hoop and the bezel.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Anttila 2002, 94–95.

#### 49. Sysmä



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2402.

**Provenance:** The ring was donated by accountant Fredric Hellén, and according to archive records, it was found in Sysmä.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6 mm, of the bezel 18 mm. The inner d. 19.5 x 22 mm, the outer 25 x 28 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a goat with spiral-grooved horns placed on the

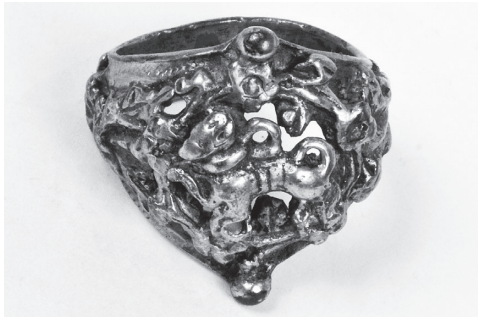
same axis as the hoop. The scene is framed with a garland of five five-petalled flowers. Vegetative decoration comprising three leaves above two or three small circles have been placed on both sides of the central scene. The motifs are connected to each other with a ridge circling around the hoop.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 50. Iisalmi parsonage, Iisalmi



Inv. no. PMSWF 12905.

**Provenance:** Farmer Kalle Tossavainen found the ring in the field of the parsonage of Iisalmi, and it was bought for the museum collections on 20 January 1937.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 7.63 mm, of the bezel 27.26 mm. The inner d. 22.07 x 21.83 mm, the outer 28.35 x 27.55 mm.

**Weight:** 14.9 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a lion raising its paw. The scene is framed with a garland of five/six five-petalled flowers. Symmetrical vegetative decorations with three parts (an acorn surrounded by oak leaves?) are located on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 164–165.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: EAGLES

### 51. Talala, Punkalaidun



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2610:462.

**Provenance:** The ring was found when ploughing the field of Juha farm in Talala village at Punkalaidun.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 9 mm. H. of the bezel 23 mm. The inner d. 19.5 x 20 mm, the outer 26 x 32.9 mm.

**Weight:** 17.144 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts an eagle with spread wings. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. An angels as a caryatid has been placed on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Yttra Skällby, Munktorp, Västmanland (SHM 54).

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 160.

### 52. Turku?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2973.

**Provenance:** The ring was bought from engineer Karl Broberg, living in Turku, for the museum collection in 1894.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6 mm. The inner d. 21 x 20 mm, the outer 24 x 24.5 mm.

**Weight:** 12.638 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts an eagle with outspread wings. The scene is framed with vaguely visible cinquefoils and four hemispheres placed symmetrically. Two-leafed vegetative motifs are placed on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Yttra Skällby, Munktorp, Västmanland (SHM 54).

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 160.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: GEOMETRICAL AND FLORAL MOTIFS

### 53. Linnamäki, Kivennapa



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2119.

**Provenance:** The ring was found on the northeast side of the church at Linnamäki in Kivennapa, and engineer Hertz donated it to the Finnish Antiquarian Society in 1882.



**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 5.5 mm, of the bezel 16 mm. The inner d. 20 x 19.5 mm, the outer 25 x 25 mm.

**Weight:** 9.672 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a heart with a sphere in the centre. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns or garland with cinquefoils. An angel as a caryatid has been placed on both sides of the central scene. A fragment of the heart as well as the inner jacket of the ring are missing.

**Dating:** Earlier part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** SHM 1985:1847:79; af Ugglas 1951, 193 Fig. 86a; Mårtensson & Wahlöö 1970, 63 Fig. 87; Lindahl 2003, 135 no. 237.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 276, 278–279; (1921) 1989b, 425 Fig. 559a; Sjölund 1980, 164–165; Uino 1997, 372; Hiekkänen 2003c, 475, 492.

## 54. Jussila farm, Ähtäri



Inv. no. NM Hist. 73122.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a field of Jussila farm in Ähtäri around 1930, but was purchased from the artist Karl Gustav Nywael in Kokkola in 1973.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 7 mm. H. of the bezel 20 mm. The inner d. 19 x 20 mm, the outer 23 x 27.5 mm.

**Weight:** 11.288 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a hemisphere surrounded by a belt of 17 small knobs. The scene is framed with a garland with five five-petaled flowers. Three-branched vegetative motifs have been placed on both sides of the central scene. A ridge circling around the hoop connects the motifs to each other.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 55. Perniö Church, Perniö

Inv. no. NM Hist. 62106:3.

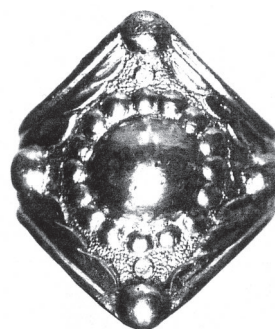
**Provenance:** The ring was found during the excavations of Perniö Church.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 6 mm. H. of the bezel 21 mm. The inner d. 20 x 20 mm, the outer 23 x 26 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a large hemisphere surrounded by a



row of 16 small knobs. Four larger knobs on the four corners of the bezel surround the central motif. The backs of these four knobs as well as the back of the central motif are made hollow.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 56. Pori?



Inv. no. SatM 3046.

**Provenance:** The ring was received from J. Savonlahti who lived at the time in Pori.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 5 mm. H. of the bezel 22 mm. The inner d. 19 x 19 mm, the outer 21 x 26 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a rectangle surrounded by eight small lozenge-shaped pits. The lozenge-shaped bezel has a ridge following its outer contours and the remains of four spheres in the corners. The hoop is undecorated.

**Dating:** Late 16th century or early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 57. Joutsa

Inv. no. NM Hist. 1398:1.

**Provenance:** Councillor of State and farm owner Otto R. von Gerdte donated the ring to the Finnish Antiquarian Society in 1873. It is probably a stray find from Joutsa.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 8 mm, of the bezel 20.5 mm. The inner d. 21 x 20 mm, the outer 25 x 23 mm.

**Weight:** 7.439 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a sexfoil with a sphere in the centre. The scene



is framed with the crown of thorns with five cinquefoils. Symmetrical vegetative decorations (an acorn surrounded by oak leaves?) have been placed on both sides of the central scene, and spheres above and below the scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 160.

## 58. Tupaisela, Hyrkkilä, Koski, Hämeenkoski



Inv. no. NM Hist. 36023.

**Provenance:** A farmer found the ring in a potato field of Tupaisela farm in the village of Hyrkkilä in Koski, Hämeenkoski, in 1929, and it was bought for the museum collections on 10 March 1936.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 8 mm (2 mm in the broken part), of the bezel 20.5 mm. The outer d. 25 x 25 mm.

**Weight:** 10.402 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a sexfoil. The scene is framed with a garland with five cinquefoils. A human figure with raised arms is placed on both sides of the central scene. The hoop is missing some pieces in the back.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 59. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. NM Hist. 61065:1.

**Provenance:** The ring was acquired from a goldsmith's shop in Turku, but it was a part of the jewellery collections of engineer Eino Hiltula who lived in Pori. A private person bought the main body of the collection, but the remains of it were purchased by the museum in 1961.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 9 mm, of the bezel 21 mm. The inner d. 20 x 20 mm, the outer 25.5 x 24.5 mm.



**Weight:** 11.758 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a cinquefoil. The centre of the flower is a small spike. The scene is framed with the crown of thorns with four roses and two hemispheres. A human figure with raised arms is on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 60. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 3054.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 7.96 mm, of the bezel 26.29 mm. The inner d. 18.40 x 19.40 mm, the outer 25.69 x 24.80 mm.

**Weight:** 11.3 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front and is badly eroded. The central motif depicts a cinquefoil. The scene is framed probably with the crown of thorns. Also two spheres have been placed below and above the motifs. A human figure with raised arms has been placed on both sides of the central scene.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 61. Saltvik Church, Saltvik

Inv. no. ÅM 302:218.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in excavations conducted inside Saltvik Church in 1956.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 23.60 x 22.21 mm, inner d. 20.63 x 20.03 mm. H. of the bezel 9.14 mm, of the hoop in the back 3.09 mm.



**Weight:** 3.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif depicts a rose-like motif surrounded by a garland.

**Dating:** Late 16th century or the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 6819:625); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:25).

**Literature:** N/A.

## 62. Ostrobothnia?



Inv. no. KH 568.

**Provenance:** The object is part of the Karl Hedman Collection in the Museum of Ostrobothnia and lacks further provenance information, but the majority of objects in the collection were acquired from the region of Ostrobothnia.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 4.61 mm, of the bezel 19.86 mm. The inner d. 19.21 x 19.80 mm, the outer 22.45 x 22.41 mm.

**Weight:** 6.3 g.

**Materials:** Copper alloy with remains of gilt.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motifs comprise six oval pits forming a sexfoil. A groove follows the upper edge and a pair of grooves the lower one on the bezel and its shoulders.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Parallels:** Vånga, Skåne (SHM 10294:4); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:28); Skäggälösa, Skatelöv, Småland (SHM 21139:52); Nylén 1952, 144 no. 185.

**Literature:** N/A.

## ICONOGRAPHIC RINGS: LETTERS

### 63. Iso Villilä farm, Uusikaupunki

Inv. no. NM Hist. 68033.

**Provenance:** Architect Leevi Nurmi's mother found the ring while raking the garden of Iso Villilä farm in Kalanti, Uusikaupunki in the 1930s. The ring was bought from Leevi Nurmi in 1968.



**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 23 mm, of the bezel 23. The inner d. 20 x 21 mm, outer 25 x 25 mm.

**Weight:** 7.775 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The central motif made in openwork depicts the Gothic letter S surrounded on both sides by a pair of oak leaves and an acorn, and behind them, hearts.

**Dating:** Early 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

## DECORATIVE FINGER RINGS WITH STONES OF THE LATTER PART OF THE 16TH CENTURY

### 64. Lavors, Sunnavik, Siuntio



Inv. no. NM CC 871a.

**Provenance:** Farmer Arvid Lindholm found a hoard in the land of Lavors farm in the village of Sunnavik in Siuntio. It consisted of 26 silver coins, a piece of silver and two finger rings. The hoard was purchased for the collections of the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum in 1910. The youngest coin in the assemblage was minted in 1705.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 25.12 x 27.94 mm, the inner d. 20.80 x 20.72. H. of the bezel 18.53 mm, of the hoop 6.69 mm.

**Weight:** 10.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver, the stone set in the ring is missing.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. The bezel has a circular, four-nailed mount for a stone. A rope-like band circles around the mount. The mount and the band are set on eight pedals. A vegetative motif with three leaves is placed on both sides of the bezel. The hoop and the bezel have a pair of ridges encircling both edges.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Hammervold 1997, no. 10; Kirme 2000, 57 Fig. 52.

**Literature:** N/A.



## 65. The von Haartman family

Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The item is currently in private ownership. It has belonged to the von Haartman family. According to Lars Gabriel von Haartman's (1789–1859) notes, Carolin Gregorius Jacobsson Haartman (1684–1760) was taken prisoner of war by the Russians and forced to labour on the construction of the Maritime Saint Nicholas Cathedral in St. Petersburg. As memorabilia of his hardships, he took with him the ring. The ring was then passed on to the oldest son of each generation in the von Haartman family.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 20 mm, height of the bezel 7 mm, the hoop 5 mm.

**Materials:** Gilt silver, a red garnet.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Description:** The hoop widens from back to front. A mounted, circular red garnet is mounted on the centre of the bezel. The collet is surrounded by a garland with five flowers. The garland is held by two hands on both sides.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Dalton 1912, nos. 1002, 1820, 1826, 1844, 1852; Debo 1923, Pl. IV:33; Oman 1930, no. 757; Battke 1953, no. 65; Steingraber 1956, Figs. 30, 31, 89.

**Literature:** von Bonsdorff 1946, 7–8.

## FINGER RINGS WITH KNOTS

### 66. Jutikka Manor, Sääksmäki, Valkeakoski



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The ring was discovered as a stray find in Ankurimäki at Jutikkala Manor in Valkeakoski around the mid 1850s. It is privately owned by the Blåfield family, though documented in the archives of the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 21.51 x 21.10 mm, the inner d. 20.51 x 20.60 mm, height of the hoop 9.50 mm.

**Weight:** 14.855 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The main motif of the ring depicts two entwined hoops or chains. The outer surface of the hoop has an engraved frieze of triangles, while the inner surface has an engraved inscription set in Gothic minuscules: *maria hilf mir daz ich kann*, 'Mary, help me, [so] that I can'.

**Dating:** Based on the style characteristics as well as Scandinavian parallels, the ring can be dated to around 1500.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance, c. 1500 (SHM 471); af Ugglas 1935, 318 note 2; Kirme 2000, 57 Fig. 54.

**Literature:** Rosberg 1899, 60; *Borgåbladet* 12.11.1976; Nordenstreng 2001, 83; Immonen 2009a.

## LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN FINGER RINGS WITH THE CLASPED HANDS MOTIF

### 67. Kökar Convent, Kökar



Inv. no. ÅM 579:226.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the excavations of the refectory of Kökar Convent directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1985. No excavation report is available on the fieldworks.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 23.6 x 23.6, the inner d. 20.2 x 20.1 mm. H. of the bezel 4.7 mm, of the hoop 2.0 mm.

**Weight:** 1.9 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The bezel depicts two hands holding a heart. The shoulders have ornamental fillets.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 16th century on the basis of parallels and the ornamental fillets.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 140 no. 257.

**Literature:** Gustavsson 1997, 21.

### 68. Rettig Plot, Turku



Inv. no. PMSWF 21163:2.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations carried out in the area of the present-day Rettig Palace, Turku.

**Dimensions:** D. 26 mm. H. of the hoop 10 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The bezel depicts two hands holding a heart. The shoulders have ornamental fillets.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 16th century on the basis of parallels and the ornamental fillets.

**Parallels:** Lindahl 2003, 140–141 nos. 258–261.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 69. Kuninkaanoja, Raisio



Inv. no. NM Hist. 54081.

**Provenance:** The ring was acquired in 1954 from Kerttu Kyrki, who in turn had received it from a goldsmith named Terä. The ring was said to be a stray find from Kuninkaanoja in Raisio.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 2 mm, the bezel 7 mm. The inner d. 17 x 17 mm, the outer 20 x 21 mm.

**Weight:** 3.595 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The bezel depicts two hands holding a heart. The ornamentation on both shoulders comprises Renaissance volutes and fillets. An inscription has been engraved to the back of the bezel with Roman majuscules: \*KH\*L\*M\*D [-dotter?].

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 142 no. 177.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 305; Fagerström 1989, 162.

## 70. Mynämäki Church, Mynämäki

Inv. no. NM Hist. 81107:1.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in excavations carried out at Mynämäki Church in 1959, but recovered for the Coin Cabinet of the National Museum in 1981.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver, the outer surface gilt.

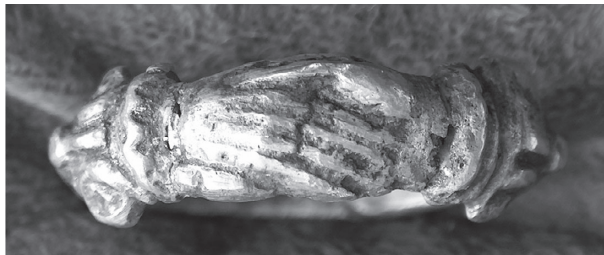
**Description:** The bezel depicts two clasping hands.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 142 no. 177.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 71. Lappa farm, Sarkalahti, Luumäki



Inv. no. NM Hist. 41011.

**Provenance:** The ring was discovered near some ruins in a field belonging to Lappa farm in the village of Sarkalahti in Luumäki in 1939.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 8 mm. The inner d. 21 mm, the outer 27 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The bezel depicts clasped hands. The shoulders have a symmetrical pair of volutes. The hoop is broken.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 142 no. 177.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 305; Fagerström 1989, 162.

## 72. Saltvik Church, Saltvik



Inv. no. ÅM 302:219.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in excavations conducted inside Saltvik Church in 1956.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 23.60 x 22.21 mm, inner d. 20.63 x 20.03 mm. H. of the bezel 9.14 mm, of the hoop in the back 3.09 mm.

**Weight:** 1.2 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The bezel depicts clasped hands.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 142 no. 177.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 73. Lemland Church, Lemland



Inv. no. ÅM 305:285.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations of Lemland Church in 1957.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 22.4 x 22.6 mm, the inner d. 17.9 x 17.9 mm. H. of the bezel 7.1 mm, of the hoop 4.2 mm.

**Weight:** 3.3 g.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Description:** The badly worn finger ring has faint remains of two clasping hands.

**Dating:** Late 16th century?

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.



## 74. Åland Islands



Inv. no. ÅM K1200.

**Provenance:** The finger ring has no further provenance information.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 25.5 x 25.1 mm, the inner d. 19.7 x 19.6 mm. H. of the bezel 14.7 mm, of the hoop 10.0 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The bezel depicts clasped hands. The shoulders have a symmetrically placed pair of volutes. The hoop is broken.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 142 no. 177.

**Literature:** N/A.

## SIMPLE 16TH-CENTURY FINGER RINGS WITH INSCRIPTIONS

### 75. Tenhola farm, Hattula



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3432:4.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the field of Tenhola farm in Hattula, and bought for the museum collections in 1897.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 8 mm. D. 22 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** A pair of ridges circle around the hoop on its edges. The central area has an engraved inscription set with Roman majuscules and stating \* O \* HELFH \* IHESU \* CHRISTUS, 'O Help, Jesus Christ'. The hoop is broken.

**Dating:** Based on the use of Roman majuscules and the parallel ridges in ornamentation, the item has its closest parallels in finger rings dated to the latter part of the 16th century.

**Parallels:** Unknown provenance (SHM 48); vicarage of Stenbro, Hålgona, Södermanland (SHM 58).

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 160.

## LATE-16TH-CENTURY FINGER RINGS WITH SPIRALLING HOOPS

### 76. Kökar Convent, Kökar



Inv. no. ÅM 563:45.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the excavations of the refectory of Kökar Convent directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1989. No excavation report is available on the fieldworks.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 22.5 mm, the inner 18.2 mm. H. 7.94 mm.

**Weight:** 4.0 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The hoop spirals counter-clockwise twice. Most of the hoop is flat and plain in cross-section, but the middle coil has been twisted.

**Dating:** Similar rings are frequent in 16th-century hoards and rural cemeteries in Southern Estonia.

**Parallels:** Haak 2007, 72 Fig. 6; Valk & Jonuks 2007.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 77. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. NM Hist. 28067.

**Provenance:** The ring was bought from a private person in Helsinki, but otherwise the provenance is unknown.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 20.39 mm, inner d. 18.18 mm. H. of the hoop 8.18 mm.

**Weight:** 6.408 g.

**Materials:** Gold.

**Description:** A hoop spirals 2.5 times counter-clockwise. An inscription is engraved inside the ring reading \* I \* I \* S [-son?] \* M \* M \* D [-dotter?] \*.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Parallels:** Nylén 1952, 143 no. 182; Lindahl 2003, 161 no. 340, 158 no. 325, 162 no. 341, 163 no. 346.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 306; Fagerström 1989, 165–166.



## 78. Hämeenlinna Castle, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The ring was found during the renovations of Hämeenlinna Castle.

**Dimensions:** H. of the hoop 2 mm. D. 20 mm.

**Weight:** 3.2 g.

**Materials:** Gold with traces of enamel.

**Description:** A hoop with one end made into the head of a snake and the other into its tail. The hoop is engraved with diagonal lines resembling scales. The rhomboid scales have pits, which have some remains of enamel.

**Dating:** The snake ring made in the Renaissance style can be dated to the early 17th century.

**Parallels:** Debo 1923, Pl. X:74; Lindahl 2003, 169 no. 329, 332.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 79. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 1302a–b.

**Provenance:** The rings were found in the coffin of Märta Oxenstierna (1646–1677) in the Kankainen Choir during the restorations of Turku Cathedral in the 1920s. Juhani Rinne interpreted them as ear rings.

**Dimensions:** D. 18 mm. H. of the hoop 2 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gold with traces of green and white enamel.

**Description:** A hoop with one end made into the head of a snake and the other into its tail. The hoop is engraved with diagonal lines resembling scales. The rhomboid scales have pits, which have some remains of enamel.

**Dating:** The snake ring made in the Renaissance style can be dated to the earlier part of the 17th century.

**Parallels:** Debo 1923, Pl. X:74; Lindahl 2003, 169 no. 329, 332.

**Literature:** Immonen 2006f, 69 Fig. 1.

## 24 Signet Finger Rings

### 1. Parish village of Lempäälä



Inv. no. NM Hist. 2907:25.

**Provenance:** The item was found in a field near the centre of the municipality of Lempäälä.

**Dimensions:** D. 23 mm. Size of the bezel 13 x 11 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The shoulders around the oval bezel are decorated with a pair of engraved rhombi while rest of the hoop is plain. The bezel has an engraved mirror image of the yhs monogram.

**Dating:** The monogram and the form of the ring suggest that the object was made in the late 15th or early 16th century.

**Parallels:** Lake Kaamasjärvi, Jukkasjärvi, Lapland (SHM 2121:7); unknown provenance (SHM 21139:22); Dalton 1912, 107 no. 708.

**Literature:** Immonen 2007a; 2007f.

### 2. Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 6474:11.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the Hämeenlinna region and was bought for the Antell Collection.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 30.53 x 29.69 mm, inner d. 21.32 x 19.86 mm. Size of the bezel 18.74 x 12.85 mm. H. of the hoop 5.26 mm.

**Weight:** 22.337 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The undecorated hoop widens into an oval bezel, which has an engraved targe shield tierced bendwise and set with three four-pointed stars. Above the shield, the initials CL have been engraved. The shoulders have three mountings with some lines in the last one.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Battke 1953, 61 Tafel XIV 76.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 307; Fagerström 1989, 168.

### 3. Unknown provenance



Inv. no. NM Hist. 36015.

**Provenance:** The ring was moved from the Ethnographic Collection of the National Museum to the Historical Collection in 1936. There is no further provenance information available.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 29.42 x 30.26 mm, inner d. 21.60 x 23.07 mm. Size of the bezel 15.83 x 13.26 mm. H. of the hoop 3.12 mm.

**Weight:** 15.931 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The undecorated hoop widens into an oval bezel, which has an engraved Renaissance shield with a mark and initials IO above.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** Battke 1953, 61 Tafel XIV 76.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 307; Fagerström 1989, 168.

### 4. Old parish village of Urjala



Inv. no. NM Hist. 3059:18 (instead of NM Hist. 3059:10 as stated in Pylkkänen 1956, 307).

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a field in the old parish village of Urjala, and Salomon Wilskman sent it to the museum collections in 1895.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 27.35 x 28.57 mm, inner d. 19.74 x 22.55 mm. Size of the bezel 18.88 x 11.75 mm. H. of the hoop 4.22 mm.

**Weight:** 13.609 g.

**Materials:** Gilt copper alloy.

**Description:** The undecorated hoop widens into an oval bezel, which has an engraved Renaissance shield with a mark and initials HF above. The shoulders have a pit resembling the letter U succeeded by some horizontal lines.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 307; Fagerström 1989, 168.

### 5. Unknown provenance

Inv. no. NM Hist. 87045.

**Provenance:** A schoolboy found the ring in the soil of a flower bed. The soil at the plot had been brought to the site from another, unknown place.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 25.2 x 24.0 mm, inner d. 18.4 x 18.3 mm. Size of the bezel 14.0 x 10.5 mm. H. of the hoop 3.5 mm.



**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The object is plain except for the octagonal bezel with the engraved initials IBS and a Renaissance shield with an identification mark.

**Dating:** 16th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 6. Porvoo



Inv. no. PM 49015.

**Provenance:** The ring was probably found or previously owned in Porvoo. It was sent in 1949 to the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** The inner d. of the hoop 22.97 x 19.91 mm, outer d. 28.83 x 28.69 mm. The size of the bezel 13.63 x 15.04 mm.

**Weight:** 13.1 g.

**Materials:** Silver with traces of gilt.

**Description:** The bezel comprises an oval plaque with the engraved letters ·I·I· above a Renaissance shield with the letters D C. The plaque is set in an oval mount on the same axis as the hoop. The mount has engraved volutes, and also the two caryatids on the shoulders have been engraved.

**Dating:** The Renaissance motifs and the type suggest a dating to the late 16th century.

**Parallels:** A similar ring, dated to the late 16th century, with two fauns on the shoulders (SHM 19168); Oman 1930, 487, 528, 557; Lindahl 2003, nos. 386–389.

**Literature:** Pylkkänen 1956, 307.

### 7. Perniö Church, Perniö



Inv. no. NM Hist. 62106:1.

**Provenance:** The ring was found during the excavations of Perniö Church.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 29.57 x 28.86 mm, inner d. 20.14 x 22.42 mm. Size of the bezel 14.68 x 12.67 mm. H. of the hoop 2.92 mm.

**Weight:** 19.342 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The bezel is an oval plaque with an engraved coat of arms of Knut Eriksson Sabelstierna. The shoulders have engraved volutes.

**Dating:** Early 17th century.

**Parallels:** N/A.

**Literature:** Fagerström 1989, 168.

## 8. Sällvik, Pohja, Raasepori



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The item was discovered in Sällvik, Pohja, Raasepori in 1910 and is in private ownership, but a photograph of the ring is available in the archives of the National Museum.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The ring has Renaissance volutes on the shoulders. The oval bezel bears the initials *IL* and a shield of the Renaissance type.

**Dating:** 16th century?

**Parallels:** A similar ring was found in Ulricehamn in Västergötland, and is dated to the second quarter of the 16th century (SHM 12174); Holmqvist 1952, Fig. 9.

**Literature:** N/A.

## 9. Myrskylä Manor, Myrskylä



Inv. no. NM Hist. 36145:1.

**Provenance:** A worker found the ring while lifting potatoes in a field 300 metres from the main building of Myrskylä Manor in 1935.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 22.01 x 21.61 mm, inner d. 18.42 x 16.48 mm. Size of the bezel 14.02 x 13.33 mm. H. of the hoop 2.71 mm.

**Weight:** 7.192 g.

**Materials:** Gold, a jet.

**Description:** The bezel is an octagon mount for an engraved jet. The seal depicts a Wildman holding a club. The initials *HH* and *NM* have been engraved above the man. The hoop is without decorations.

**Dating:** On a stylistic basis, the seal ring was made around 1600.

**Parallels:** Dalton 1912, nos. 324, 348, 637, 648.

**Literature:** N/A.

# 25 Finger Rings of the Sarvas Type

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH DEPICTIONS OF HUMANS

### 1. Leppäsyvä, Huiskuniemi, Hiitola



Inv. no. NM Arch. 2298:187.

**Provenance:** The object was found in a field in the vicinity of a silver coin minted during the reign of Charles XI of Sweden in Leppäsyvä, Huiskuniemi, Hiitola.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the hoop 25.2 x 25.8 mm, inner d. 21.6 x 20.4 mm. Size of the bezel 15.1 x 12.9 mm. H. of the hoop 2.9 mm.

**Weight:** 3.6 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel depicts a standing human figure with holding an S-shaped artefact in his right hand and a staff in his left hand. A serrated line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 277 Fig. 400; (1921) 1989b, 425 Fig. 558b; Sarvas 1973, 41 Fig. 1, 56 no. 1; Hiekkanen 2003c, 492.

### 2. Perniö Church, Perniö

Inv. no. NM Hist. 62106:56.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the excavations of Perniö Church in 1962.

**Dimensions:** D. 20 mm. D. of the bezel 10 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts a standing human figure holding an S-shaped artefact in his right hand and an indefinite object in his left hand. A line encircles around the bezel.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 41 Fig. 1, 56 no. 2.

### 3. Kurkijoki

Inv. no. NM Ethn. 4484.

**Provenance:** The object was found in Kurkijoki.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 23.0 x 21.9 mm, inner d. 18.7 x 20.2 mm. Size of the bezel 12.3 x 14.1 mm. H. of the hoop 3.2 mm.

**Weight:** 3.5 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel depicts a standing human figure with outstretched arms. A curved object is depicted on





his right side and a straight staff on his left. A serrated line encircle the bezel.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 277 Fig. 401; (1921) 1989b, 425 Fig. 558c; Sarvas 1973, 42 Fig. 2, 56 no. 3.

#### 4. Grave no. 1931, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 5125:30.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 1931 in excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala at Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592. Photo: Sarvas 1973, 43 Fig. 3.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm. D. of the bezel 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts a standing human (?) figure without hands. A lance with a point is depicted on both sides of the figure. A serrated line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Leppäaho 1937, 140–143; Sarvas 1973, 43 Fig. 3, 56 no. 4.

#### 5. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:6.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with items including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) in a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo.

**Dimensions:** D. 23 mm. D. of the bezel 13 x 15 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel depicts a standing human figure without hands. A number of unidentifiable motifs are depicted around the central figure. The shoulders have ornament made with diagonal lines.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 56 no. 5.

#### 6. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:5.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the above-mentioned grave with items including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654).

**Dimensions:** D. 23 mm. D. of the bezel 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts two standing human figures holding hands(?). A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 57 no. 6.

#### 7. Rasvaniemi, Parikkala



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 2426:5.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in an ancient stone cairn in the village of Rasvaniemi. An East-Karelian peddler obtained the ring and sold it to the museum collection.

**Dimensions:** The outer d. 24.6 x 25.2 mm, the inner d. 20.9 x 19.7 mm. Size of the bezel 13.0 x 12.1 mm. H. of the hoop 2.9 mm.

**Weight:** 5.7 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts a standing human figure holding a S-shaped artefact in his right hand along with two birds and seven dots (stars?) above him. A serrated line encircles the bezel. The shoulders have been ornamented with a leaf motif.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 277 Fig. 402; (1921) 1989b, Fig. 558d; Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 7, 57 no. 7.

#### 8. Hiitola

Inv. no. NM Ethn. A 7826.

**Provenance:** The ring was found by Olli Kiuru in a field in Hiitola.

**Dimensions:** D. 25 mm. D. of the bezel 14 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts two standing human figures around a tree. The person on the right has a curving object on his or her right side while the person on left is holding an S-shaped artefact.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 7, 57 no. 8.

## 9. Läskelänsuu School, Läskelänsuu, Harlu



Inv. no. NM Hist. 31014.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a potato field at Läskelänsuu School in Harlu in a depth of 30 cm. The site of the find is approximately 200 m from Lake Ladoga.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. of the ring 24.71 x 25.06 mm, inner d. 20.25 x 21.02 mm. Size of the bezel 15.54 x 15.05 mm. H. of the hoop 3.56 mm.

**Weight:** 7.745 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The octagonal bezel depicts two persons in profile. Both are holding a lance attached with banners and both have a bow behind their backs. A line follows the contours of the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with triangular engravings.

**Dating:** The turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 7, 57 no. 8.

## 10. Hattula?

Inv. no. NM Hist. 81014.

**Provenance:** The ring was bought from a person according to whom it was possibly found in Hattula.

**Dimensions:** D. 20 mm. D. of the bezel 9 x 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel depicts a person standing with a curved object in his right hand and a lance in his left. The shoulders are decorated with a six-pointed star.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH DEPICTIONS OF LIONS

### 11. Huoppola, Kokkari, Korpiselkä



Inv. no. NM CC 35021.

**Provenance:** The ring belonged to a silver hoard found in a pile of stones left by the clearing of forest in Huoppola, Kokkari, Korpiselkä. The hoard consisted of a German silver coin, some 500 Russian coins, 255 of which were obtained for the museum collection. The youngest coins in the hoard were minted during the reign of Michael I of Russia

(1613–1645).

**Dimensions:** D. 27 mm. D. of the bezel 18 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion along with a small bird in flight and four Cyrillic letters. A serrated line encircles the bezel and a pearl band encircles the edge of the bezel. The shoulder have engraved leaf motifs around rhomboids.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 47 Fig. 7, 57 no. 10.

### 12. Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5125:28.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. V, attributed to a shaman, in the excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592.

**Dimensions:** D. 20 mm. D. of the bezel 9 x 10 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a crowned lion. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Leppäaho 1937, 140–143; Sarvas 1973, 47 Fig. 8, 57 no. 11.

### 13. Uukuniemi



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 278.

**Provenance:** The ring was found during an excavation work at Uukuniemi.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 22.4 x 21.6 mm, inner d. 19.8 x 19.4 mm. Size of the bezel 14.0 x 11.6 mm. H. of the hoop 2.4 mm.

**Weight:** 2.5 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion. A serrated line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 47 Fig. 8, 58 no. 13.

## 14. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:10.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with items including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) in a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo. Photo: Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm. D. of the bezel 12 x 14 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion. A serrated line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with triangular lines.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig 4, 58 no. 14.

## 15. Vanha Finni, Petruma, Laukaa



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 10260.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a garden at the depth of 25 cm at the Vanha Finni property in Petruma, Laukaa. The site is approximately 75 m from the shore of Lake Peuranka.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 22.04 x 21.06, inner d. 18.85 x 17.38 mm. Size of the bezel 11.37 x 9.06 mm. H. of the hoop 3.03 mm.

**Weight:** 3.1 g.

**Materials:** Gilt bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion. A serrated line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 8, 58 no. 15.

## 16. Mikli, Jaakkima



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 3389:27.

**Provenance:** The ring was found on land belonging to Antti Veijalainen in Mikli, Jaakkima.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 18.3 x 16.9 mm, inner d. 14.4 x 13.8 mm. Size of the bezel 8.0 x 7.8 mm. H. of the hoop 3.3 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 277 Fig. 409; (1921) 1989b, Fig. 558e; Sarvas 1973, 58 no. 16.

## 17. Turku Cathedral, Turku



Inv. no. TCM 1307.

**Provenance:** The item was found in coffin no. 92 in 1923–1924, but the body in the coffin is unknown.

**Dimensions:** D. 19 mm. The size of the bezel 11.5 x 4 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel depicts a lion. A pearl band encircles the bezel. The hoop has no ornaments.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Literature:** Immonen 2006f.

## 18. Finström parsonage, Finström



Inv. no. ÅM K1201.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the soil at the parsonage of Finström parish.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 24.82 x 25.81 mm, inner d. 21.52 x 21.49 mm. Size of the bezel 14.38 x 13.40 mm. H. of the hoop 3.50 mm.

**Weight:** 6.5 g.

**Materials:** Brass.

**Description:** The octagonal bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with a series of vertical ridges.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** N/A.



## 19. Hakala, Hahkiala, Hauho, Hämeenlinna

Inv. no. NM Hist. 30075.

**Provenance:** Children found the ring in a field at Hakala in Hahkiala, Hämeenlinna around 1910.

**Dimensions:** D. 20 mm. D. of the bezel 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Copper alloy.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion. A serrated line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with engraved triangular motifs.

**Dating:** Late 16th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 47 Fig. 8, 57–58 no. 12.

## 20. Kurkijoki



Inv. no. NM Ethn. A 4485.

**Provenance:** The finger ring was found in Kurkijoki.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 22.67 x 23.50 mm, inner d. 19.00 x 19.12 mm. Size of the bezel 12.49 x 12.55 mm. H. of the hoop 5.21 mm.

**Weight:** 74 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion or a bird. A line encircles the bezel. The hoop is without decorations.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

## 21. Port of Old Vaasa, Vaasa

Inv. no. NM Hist. 85079:1.

**Provenance:** The ring was found among other artefacts using a metal detector in the port of the historical centre of Vaasa in 1983.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 22 mm, inner d. 20 mm. D. of the bezel 15 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird or lion with a sword. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulder have no ornamentations.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

## 22. Ylöstalo farm, Ahvio, Anjalankoski, Kouvola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 80083.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the field of the Ylöstalo farm in Ahvio, Anjalankoski, Kouvola in the autumn of 1973.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Iron.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a lion or a horse. A dotted line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH DEPICTIONS OF HORSEMEN

### 23. Vilppola, Suojärvi, Rautavaara

Inv. no. NM Hist. 83001.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in a potato field of the Vilppola (Korhola) farm in Suojärvi, Rautavaara in September 1981 (the inventory no. 2308 of the Kuopio Museum).

**Dimensions:** D. 21 mm. D. of the bezel 11 x 13 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a man riding a horse. The hoop is unornamented.

**Dating:** Late 16th century?

**Literature:** N/A.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH DEPICTIONS OF CENTAURS

### 24. Hittola, Toksova, Ingermanland



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 3056:7.

**Provenance:** The ring was obtained for the museum collections from Hittola, Toksova in Ingermanland.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 20.2 x 19.1 mm, inner d. 17.8 x 16.5 mm. Size of the bezel 8.4 x 9.9 mm. H. of the hoop 2.5 mm.

**Weight:** 2.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The octagonal bezel has an engraved depiction of a centaur holding a sable in his right and an unidentifiable object on the left. A row of dots encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1921) 1989b, 425 Fig. 558a; Sarvas 1973, 49 Fig. 11, 58 no. 18.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH DEPICTIONS OF BIRDS

### 25. Lohja



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 7411.

**Provenance:** The ring was discovered as a stray find in Lohja.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 24.1 x 24.0 mm, inner d. 20.8 x 20.7 mm. Size of the bezel 13.4 x 13.9 mm. H. of the hoop 3.2 mm.

**Weight:** 4.2 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are profiled with vertical ridges.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 48 Fig. 10, 58 no. 19.

### 26. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:8.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with objects including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) in a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm. D. of the bezel 14 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are profiled with a vertical ridge.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 58–59 no. 21.

### 27. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:7.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with objects including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm. D. of the bezel 14 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with engraved triangular lines.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 59 no. 22.

### 28. Kurkijoki



Inv. no. NM Ethn. A 6129.

**Provenance:** The ring was obtained from Kurkijoki and lacks further provenance information.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 22.7 x 23.5 mm, inner d. 19.0 x 19.1 mm. Size of the bezel 12.5 x 12.6 mm. H. of the hoop 5.3 mm.

**Weight:** 6.6 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. A line encircles the bezel. The shoulders are ornamented with engraved triangular lines.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 48 Fig. 10, 59 no. 23.

### 29. Grave no 5, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5187:21.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. V attributed to a shaman in the excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592. Photo: Sarvas 1973, 45 Fig. 5.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm. D. of the bezel 13 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. A serrated line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 45 Fig. 5, 59 no. 24.

### 30. Kymijoki River, Pyhtää parsonage, Pyhtää

Inv. no. PMSWF 17651:15.

**Provenance:** The ring was found on the shore of the Kymijoki River at the parsonage of Pyhtää parish.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 20.9 x 22.6 mm, inner d. 17.9 x 19.9 mm. D. of the bezel 11.2 x 11.0 mm. H. of the hoop 2.9 mm.

**Weight:** 2.9 g.



**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a bird. The shoulders have ridges as ornamentation.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Literature:** N/A.

### 31. Jaakkima

Inv. no. NM Hist. 3071:43.

**Provenance:** The ring was obtained from Jaakkima and lacks further provenance information.

**Dimensions:** D. c. 21 mm. D. of the bezel 9 x 10 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved depiction of a two-headed eagle. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 277 Fig. 403; (1921) 1989b, Fig. 558e; Sarvas 1973, 48 Fig. 10, 59 no. 26.

### 32. Haukka Plot, Rauma



Inv. no. RM 1425.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the Haukka plot at the southwestern corner of Market Square in 1907, when the foundations of a new building were dug. Some copper coins were also found, but they were not deposited in the museum. The ring was later stolen along with other silver artefacts from

Rauma Museum. Picture: Sjölund 1980, 172.

**Dimensions:** Size of the bezel 20 x 17.3 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Possibly bronze or silver mixed with pewter.

**Description:** A line following its edges frames the oval bezel. It has a depiction of an animal with a square-shaped head and raised hands or wings. Sjölund interprets it as a heraldic eagle. The hoop is without decorations.

**Dating:** Sjölund dates the ring to the late 16th century or the 17th century with reference to other rings of the Sarvas type, although the ring for Rauma has no exact parallels among them. The archaeological finds in the Market Square area and the earliest written sources on Haukka House from the mid-16th century support the dating.

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 172–176.

### 33. Espoo Church, Espoo

Inv. no. NM Hist. 84061:9.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations of Espoo Church in 1981–1982.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has a depiction of a bird. The hoop is without decorations. The hoop has ridges on its shoulders.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Hiekkanen 1988, 48.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH A NET PATTERN

### 34. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:9.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with items including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) in a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo. Photo: Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4.

**Dimensions:** D. c. 23 mm. D. of the bezel 11 x 12 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an

engraved net pattern. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Early 17th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 59 no. 27.

### 35. Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5031:25.

**Provenance:** The ring was found with items including six other rings of the Sarvas type and a coin minted during the reign of Queen Christina (1632–1654) in a grave in Pöyliönlampi, Kuusamo.

**Dimensions:** D. c. 23 mm. D. of the bezel 12 x 13 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved net pattern. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Early 17th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 44 Fig. 4, 59 no. 28.

### 36. Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 3577:11.

**Provenance:** The ring was found along with two other rings of the Sarvas type, six other rings, a knife, an arrowhead, some buttons and belt equipment in a grave at Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 24.9 x 23.3 mm, inner d. 21.2 x 19.8 mm. Size of the bezel 14.1 x 14.3 mm. H. of the hoop 3.1 mm.





**Weight:** 4.9 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved net pattern. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Early 17th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 6, 59 no. 28.

### 37. Grave no. 5, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5187:22.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. V attributed to a shaman in the excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592. Photo: Sarvas 1973, 45 Fig. 5.

**Dimensions:** D. 26 mm. D. of the bezel 15 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved net pattern. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 45 Fig. 5, 59–60 no. 30.

### 38. Lempäälä Church, Lempäälä

Inv. no. NM Hist. 86040:10.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the excavations of Lempäälä Church in 1983.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm. D. of the bezel 10 x 9 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The ring is cast in one piece, but a fragment of the hoop has broken off. The oval bezel has an engraved net pattern. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Hiekkanen 1986, 94 Fig. 4.

## FINGER RINGS OF THE SARVAS TYPE WITH OTHER MOTIFS

### 39. Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 3577:9.

**Provenance:** The ring was found along with two other rings of the Sarvas type, six other rings, a knife, an arrowhead, some buttons and belt equipment in a grave in Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 19.2 x 18.2 mm, inner d. 16.1 x 15.0 mm. Size of the bezel 12.2 x 10.2 mm. H. of the hoop 3.0 mm.

**Weight:** 2.3 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved swastika. A curving double zigzag line has been engraved on shoulders.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 6, 60 no. 32.

### 40. Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla



Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 3577:12.

**Provenance:** The ring was found along with two other rings of the Sarvas type, six other rings, a knife, an arrowhead, some buttons and belt equipment in a grave in Kaakkurilampi, Sallansuu, Salla.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 23.4 x 22.3 mm, inner d. 20.4 x 19.9 mm. Size of the bezel 11.5 x 9.2 mm. H. of the hoop 3.6 mm.

**Weight:** 2.8 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has two engraved triangles. A serrated line encircles the bezel. A curving double zigzag line has been engraved on the shoulders.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 46 Fig. 6, 60 no. 33.

#### 41. Grave no. 1931, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5125:32.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 1931 in excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592.

**Dimensions:** D. 19 mm. D. of the bezel 10 x 13 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has two circular holes and another two circular holes surrounded by circles.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 43 Fig. 3, 60 no. 34.

#### 42. Grave no. 1931, Mukkala, Tanhua, Savukoski

Inv. no. NM Ethn. FU 5125:31.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in grave no. 1931 in excavations carried out at the cemetery of Mukkala in Tanhua, Savukoski. The youngest coin in the assemblage of the grave was minted in 1592.

**Dimensions:** D. 19 mm. D. of the bezel 10 x 13 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel is undecorated.

**Dating:** Late 16th century.

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 43 Fig. 3, 60 no. 35.

#### 43. Pohjalainen farm, Montrua, Pyhäjärvi

Inv. no. NM Hist. 6063.

**Provenance:** The finger ring was found in the fields of the Pohjalainen farm in Montrua, Pyhäjärvi.

**Dimensions:** D. 22 mm. D. of the bezel 16 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt brass.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved depiction of a lozenge with four holes surrounded by circles. The hoop is undecorated.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 44. Kytölampi, Valkeala, Kouvola

Inv. no. NM Hist. 87064.

**Provenance:** The finger ring was found in 1987 with a metal detector on the shore of Kytölampi which is part of Lake Lappalanjärvi in Valkeala, Kouvola.

**Dimensions:** D. 22–23 mm. D. of the bezel 15 x 14 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has four punched circles and other marks. The shoulders have a set of small horizontal lines.

**Dating:** Turn of the 16th and 17th centuries?

**Literature:** N/A.

#### 45. Aitto-oja, Pudasjärvi



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 3638:3.

**Provenance:** The ring was found in the foundation of an old mill in Aitto-oja, Pudasjärvi. The bowl of a clay pipe marked with three crowns was also discovered in the same place (NM Ethn. 3638:2). The objects were obtained for the museum collections in 1898.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 24.1 x 22.0 mm, inner 19.2 x 16.8 mm. Size of the bezel 15.1 x 13.1 mm. H. of the hoop 4.8 mm.

**Weight:** 6.1 g.

**Materials:** Pewter.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved cross. A row of lines encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Late 16th century or early 17th century.

**Literature:** Sirelius (1915) 1990, 278 Fig. 414.

#### FINGER RINGS POSSIBLY OF THE SARVAS TYPE

#### 46. Tohmajärvi Lake, Tohmajärvi



Inv. no. NM Ethn. 2667.

**Provenance:** The ring was found as part of a hoard which also included another ring of the Sarvas type, 50 Swedish and Russian silver coins and 200 Swedish copper coins. The youngest coin in the hoard was minted in 1675.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 21.80 x 21.38 mm, inner d. 18.53 x 17.96 mm. Size of the bezel 11.77 x 13.19 mm. H. of the hoop 4.28 mm.

**Weight:** 5.4 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The circular bezel has an engraved figure possibly depicting a bird encircled by dots and lines. The shoulders are decorated with dots and a cross.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 60 no. 36.

## 47. Tohmajärvi Lake, Tohmajärvi

Inv. no. NM Ethn. 2667.

**Provenance:** The ring was found as part of a hoard which included another ring of the Sarvas type, 50 Swedish and Russian silver coins and 200 Swedish copper coins. The youngest coin in the hoard was minted in 1675.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 21.46 x 20.40 mm, inner d. 18.84 x 18.07 mm. Size of the bezel 10.43 x 9.16 mm. H. of the hoop 3.91 mm.

**Weight:** 2.9 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved figure possibly depicting a boat or a crown. The shoulders have triangular ornaments.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 60 no. 37.

## 48. Jaakkima



Inv. no. NM Ethn. A 4483.

**Provenance:** The ring was found as part of a hoard which included another ring of the Sarvas type, 50 Swedish and Russian silver coins and 200 Swedish copper coins. The youngest coin in the hoard was minted in 1675.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 21.03 x 19.59 mm. Size of the bezel 9.88 x 10.79 mm. H. of the hoop 3.92 mm.

**Weight:** 2.9 + 0.8 g.

**Materials:** Silver.

**Description:** The oval bezel has an engraved figure possibly depicting a boat or a crown. A line encircles the bezel.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sarvas 1973, 60 no. 37.

## 49. Sundby, Eurajoki



Inv. no. PMSWF 3191.

**Provenance:** The ring was found on the lands of the Tott family in Sundby, Eurajoki and was donated by the ironworks owner Axel Björkenheim.

**Dimensions:** Outer d. 20.7 x 22.8 mm, inner d. 18.6 x 20.9 mm. D. of the bezel 11.8 x 9.1 mm. H. of the hoop 2.5 mm.

**Weight:** 2.2 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The oval bezel has engraved marks which could be letters, though illegible. The shoulders are decorated with vertical ridges.

**Dating:** Early 17th century?

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 174.

## 50. Multakota, Luonnonmaa Island, Naantali

Inv. no. PMSWF 14456:10.

**Provenance:** Anna Augusta Granberg (1827–1905) donated the ring to the museum collections. The ring was discovered at the Multakota site on Luonnonmaa Island in Naantali. The item is nowadays missing from the museum collections, but a rough drawing of it survives.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

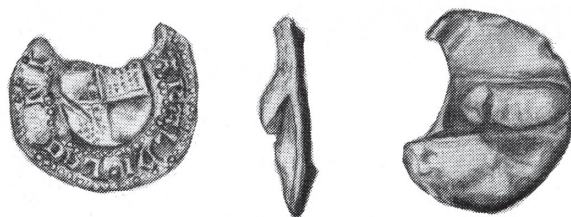
**Description:** The oval bezel has engraved marks which could be an identification mark surrounded by a serrated line. The shoulders are apparently undecorated.

**Dating:** 16th or 17th century?

**Literature:** Sjölund 1980, 174.

# 26 Seal Matrices

## 1. Koroinen, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:234.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Koroinen in 1898–1902. The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Picture: Taavitsainen 1981, 216.

**Dimensions:** D. 24 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular, flat matrix has a small, eroded handle on the back.

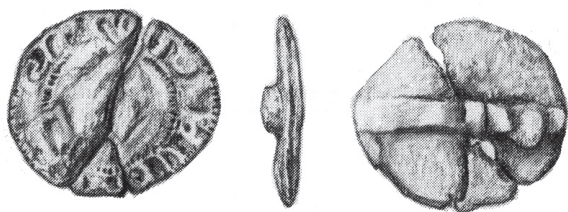
The seal is circular in form and depicts a shield round in base, quarterly sectioned. The seal bears the text *ARALDI: LE* (or *C*) *C* (or *E*) *NI*, which according to Taavitsainen could refer to Nils Kyrning or Lekr Ofradsson or his son.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1981, 215–216; Talvio 2002b, 21.



## 2. Koroinen, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:712.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Koroinen in 1898–1902. The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Picture: Taavitsainen 1981, 216.

**Dimensions:** D. 25 mm.

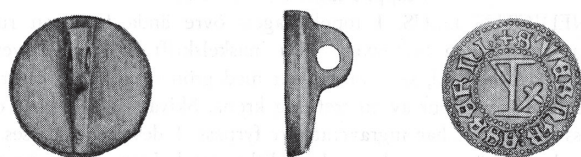
**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The stamp has broken into three fragments. The circular flat matrix has a small eroded handle on the back. The matrix has the contours of an engraved heraldic shield, but it remains unidentifiable. The inscription accompanying the seal reads *S'M ... NI : OLHWS*, which can mean that the stamp belonged to one Magnus Olofsson.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1981, 216; Talvio 2002b, 21.

## 3. Högholmen, Kyrksundet, Kemiönsaari



Inv. no. N/A.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations directed by Pirkko Höysniemi at Högholmen in Kyrksundet, Kemiönsaari, in the late 1970s. It is presently missing from the museum collections. Picture: Edgren 1977, 419.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

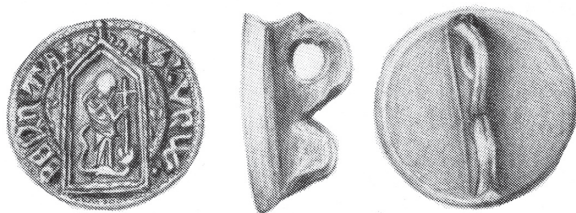
**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The matrix depicts an identification mark and bears the inscription *S' WERNER ESBERNI* referring to the German name Werner and the Danish name Esbern.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Literature:** Edgren 1977, 419–420; Talvio 2002b, 22.

## 4. Hämeenlinna Castle, Hämeenlinna



Inv. no. NM Hist. 95057:976.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the floor fill of room no. 25 during the restorations of Hämeenlinna Castle in the 1950s. The item is presently missing from the collections.

**Picture:** Taavitsainen 1981, 218.

**Dimensions:** D. 23 mm.

**Materials:** Silver.

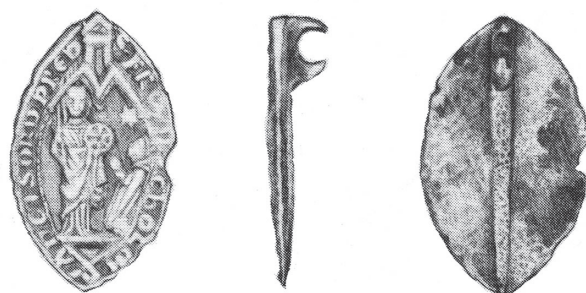
**Description:** The circular flat matrix has a handle with a B-shaped profile. The handle has a hole.

The stamp is circular in form and has a depiction of St. Margaret standing and trembling before a dragon and the inscription *S'VRW BEGNTA*. Knut Drake has identified the name as Bengta Bengtsdotter, the wife of Magnus Kase. He was stationed at the castle in the years 1370–1386.

**Dating:** Latter part of the 14th century.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1981, 218; Drake 1997; Lahtinen 2001, 8–9; Talvio 2002b, 22; Mikkola 2005, 35.

## 5. Naantali?



Inv. no. PMSWF 5006?

**Provenance:** Taavitsainen associates this item without a catalogue number in the collection of the Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland with the museum's inventory number 5006. The number refers to a 'medieval seal from Naantali' deposited in the museum collections in the late 19th century, but more likely the entry refers to a matrix found in 1889 on the southern slope of the hill on which the ruins of the Naantali Nunnery are located. The finds, however, are no longer present in the museum collection. Picture: Taavitsainen 1983, 35.

**Dimensions:** H. of the matrix 33 mm, w. of the matrix 19 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

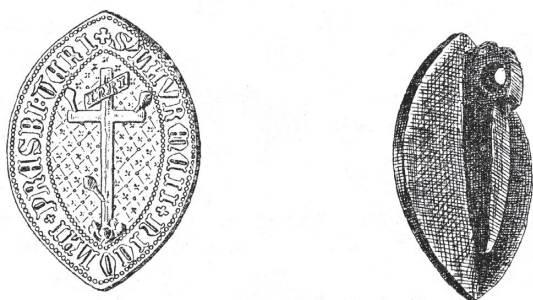
**Description:** The oval matrix is a disc with a broken suspension loop attached to upper part of its back.

The matrix depicts St. Catharine of Alexandria and a man kneeling in prayer. Taavitsainen has interpreted the majuscule inscription as *S FR---CHOLM SANCIS ORD[o] PRED[icatorum]*, or the seal of the Dominican brothers of Stockholm. Talvio has supplemented Taavitsainen's reading with the interpretation that the beginning of the inscription should be read as *S[igillum] FR[atr]is [Ni]CHOLAI*, or the signet of the confraternity of Nicholas.

**Dating:** Taavitsainen considers the period of production of the seal to be the 14th century on the basis of its majuscule lettering.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1983; Talvio 2002b, 22–23; cf. Leinberg 1890, 438 note 1.

## 6. Hattula



Inv. no. NM Hist. 680.

**Provenance:** The item has been deposited from Hattula. The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Picture: Aspelin 1900, 65.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

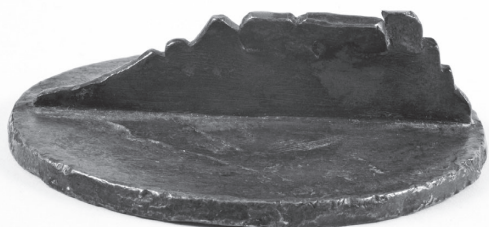
**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The object is oval in shape and depicts a *crux nuda* with the accompanying inscription *S' LAVRENCII NICOLAI PRESBITERI*. Based on its inscription as well as the place of discovery, the seal stamp's most likely owner was Laurens Fincke, vicar of Hattula Church, who died in 1426.

**Dating:** First quarter of the 15th century.

**Literature:** Aspelin 1900; Neovius 1901, 14; Knapas 1997, 23; Talvio 2002b, 20–21.

## 7. Finland?



Inv. no. SHM 166.

**Provenance:** The item was found in an unknown location in Finland in the 1670s. It was acquired for the collection of the Antiquities Collegiate before 1693, and is currently in the Museum of National Antiquities in Stockholm.

**Dimensions:** D. 75.4 mm. H. 21.4 mm. Thickness of the plate 4.0 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular stamp bears the coat of arms of the province of Dalecarlia, i.e. an axe and a bow. The disc-shaped matrix has a triangular handle on the back.

**Dating:** The inscription around the central motif states that the stamp was made in 1435.

**Literature:** Svärdström 1951, 113–114; Tegnér 1997b.

## 8. Southwest Finland?



Inv. no. NM Hist. 760.

**Provenance:** The item was possibly found in the archipelago of southwest Finland and bought for the museum collections in 1862. The item is currently missing from the museum collection. Picture: Aspelin 1900, 65.

**Dimensions:** N/A.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The inscription *s'andree elai presbiteri* has been attributed to Andris Elifson, who was representative of St. Anne's altar in Turku Cathedral in 1438.

**Dating:** 1438.

**Literature:** Bomansson 1863; Aspelin 1900, 65; Neovius 1901, 14; Talvio 2002b, 19–20.

## 9. Perniö Church, Perniö



Inv. no. NM Hist. 62106:2.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Perniö Church in 1962.

**Dimensions:** H. 25.9 mm. D. 22.5 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular stamp narrows into a conical base for the knop of the handle. There is a hole in the knop.

The seal depicts the face of St. John the Baptist and has the inscription *S JOHES TORGILLI*. The name of Johannes Torkilsson cannot be attributed with certainty to any person known from written sources.



**Dating:** Based on stylistic characteristics, the object was made before the 15th century.

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1981, 217–218; Talvio 2002b, 21–22.

## 10. Perniö Church, Perniö



Inv. no. NM Hist. 62106:127.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Perniö Church in 1962.

**Dimensions:** H. 8.7 mm. Size 14.5 x 17.8 mm.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** Only a small fragment of the whole seal stamp has survived. The circular, flat matrix has a loop for suspension on the back.

**Dating:** 15th century?

**Literature:** Taavitsainen 1981, 217–218; Talvio 2002b, 21–22.

## 11. Sweden or Finland



Inv. no. NM Hist. 5974:596.

**Provenance:** The item is part of Antell's seal stamp collection and is thus without any further provenance information.

**Dimensions:** H. 12.94 mm. D. 26.60 mm. Thickness of the plate 3.23 mm.

**Weight:** 16.667 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The circular flat seal has a triangular handle. The stamp matrix depicts a shield with a sword and a cartwheel, the attributes of St. Catherine of Alexandria, and bears the inscription 'S' SVENONIS OLFS'.

**Dating:** 15th century?

**Literature:** N/A.

## 12. Kökar Convent, Kökar



Inv. no. ÅM 674:489.

**Provenance:** The object was found in the excavations carried out at the site directed by Kenneth Gustavsson in 1995. It was discovered in the eastern part of the convent area. No report is available on the excavations.

**Dimensions:** H. 26.7 mm. The size of the bezel 14.5 x 16.0 mm.

**Weight:** 10.4 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The seal stamp is octagonal in shape and depicts a chalice inside an oval panel surmounted with a twisting crest. The initials 'CE' accompany the coat of arms. The handle of the stamp is in the shape of an arching dolphin, a typical Renaissance motif.

**Dating:** The use of dolphin on the handle and the crest on the matrix are Renaissance characteristics, dating the stamp to the latter part of the 16th century.

**Literature:** N/A.



## 27 Heraldic Pendants

### 1. Koroinen, Turku



Inv. no. NM Hist. 52100:667.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Koroinen in Turku from the brick-walled grave no. 3 along with six coins dated to the 13th and 14th centuries.

**Dimensions:** The size of the larger fragment 21.1 x 15.0 mm, of the smaller fragment 20.2 x 14.7 mm. The thickness of the sheet is 1.3 mm. The size of the peg 5.2 x 20.5 mm.

**Weight:** 1.8 g + 2.3 g.

**Materials:** Gilt silver.

**Description:** The find comprises two sheets of silver both cut into octagons. They originally were soldered together and a fragment of an unidentified coin was found between them. The first sheet is without decorations, but has a peg for suspension, while the other one has an engraved and gilt heraldic shield. The shield of the 14th century type is partitioned per fess and its lower part is filled with a lozenge pattern.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** Rose 1929–1931.

**Literature:** Koivunen 1979, 103; Taavitsainen 1981, 216–217.

### 2. 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku

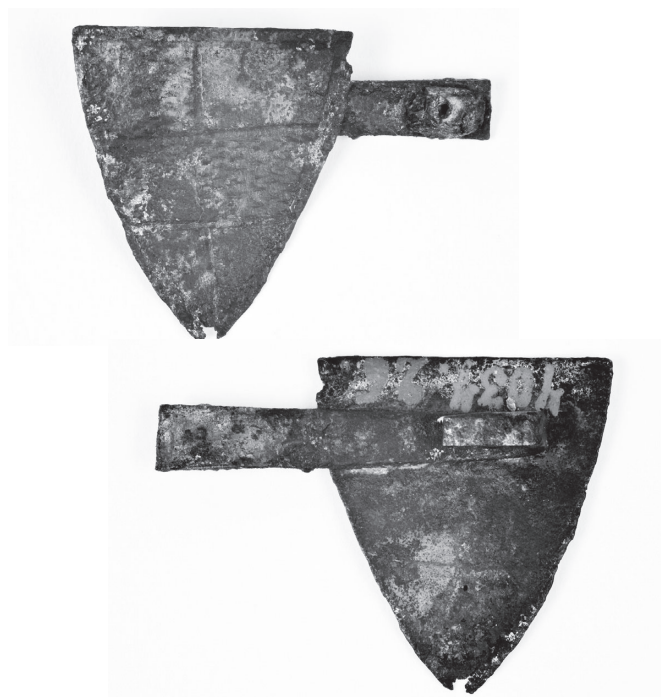
Inv. no. NM Hist. 4034:26.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of the Rettig plot at 17 Hämeenkatu Street, Turku, in 1901.

**Dimensions:** H. 30.1 mm, w. 26.7 mm. L. of the pin 34.8 mm.

**Weight:** N/A.

**Materials:** Gilt bronze.



**Description:** The mount of gilt bronze is shaped like a shield of the end of the 13th century. The shield is divided into six parts or burely per pale counterchanged.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** The Dune hoard, Dalhem, Gotland (SHM 6849:92).

**Literature:** N/A.

### 3. Raisio Church, Raisio



Inv. no. NM Hist. 68051:164.

**Provenance:** The item was found in the excavations of Raisio Church.

**Dimensions:** H. 24.4 mm, w. 19.6 mm. Thickness 0.8 mm.

**Weight:** 1.6 g.

**Materials:** Bronze.

**Description:** The mount of bronze is shaped like a shield of the 14th century with an engraved chevronny pattern. The reverse of the shield has remains of soldering, perhaps for a pin.

**Dating:** 14th century.

**Parallels:** The Amunde hoard, Burs, Gotland (SHM 2485:22B); the Dune hoard, Dalhem, Gotland (SHM 6849:91).

**Literature:** N/A.



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## ABBREVIATIONS OF MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

DNM	National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen
HUM	Helsinki University Museum Arppeanum, Helsinki
NM Arch.	National Museum of Finland, Unit of Archaeology, Helsinki
NM CC	National Museum of Finland, Coin Cabinet, Helsinki
NM Ethn.	National Museum of Finland, Unit of Ethology, Helsinki
NM Hist.	National Museum of Finland, Unit of History, Helsinki
NOM	Northern Ostrobothnia museum, Oulu
KH	Karl Hedman Collection, Ostrobothnian Museum, Vaasa
PM	Porvoo Museum, Porvoo
RM	Rauma Museum, Rauma
SatM	Satakunta Museum, Pori
SHM	Museum of National Antiquities of Sweden, Stockholm [ <a href="http://mis.historiska.se/mis/sok/">http://mis.historiska.se/mis/sok/</a> ]
PMSWF	Provincial Museum of Southwest Finland, Turku
UOA	Department of Archaeology, University of Oulu, Oulu
ÅM	Ålands Museum, Mariehamn



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***Golden moments*** is a study of the consumption of gold and silver artefacts in Finland during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period. It presents the corpus of surviving artefacts and discusses their techniques of production, appearance, and survival. Above all, the study approaches gold and silver artefacts as a window on the consumption of luxuries, and places the objects in their contexts of use, discard and cultural significance.

The present work offers a synthesis of existing museum collections and recent archaeological material with the aid of documentary research methods and the theoretical insights of material culture studies. The results are presented in two volumes. The first part analyses the material and its contribution to the understanding of luxury consumption, while the second part is a catalogue of all the artefacts with descriptions, measurements and photographs.

