

XII.—MUSEUM NOTES

J. D. Cowen

1. A STEATITE VESSEL FROM ORKNEY

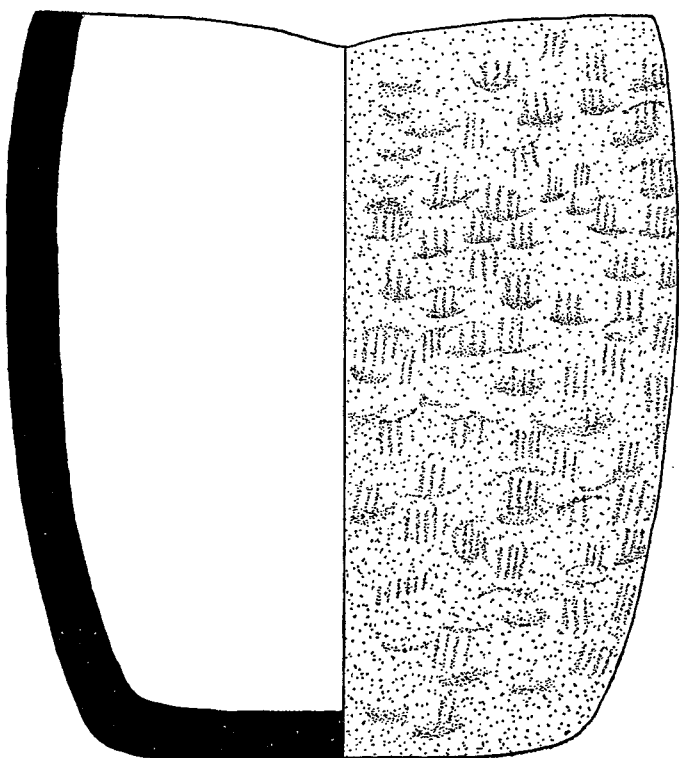
An early and little known accession to the Society's collections is of interest on more than one count. This is a jar of steatite or potstone, from Orkney, given by A. M. de Cardonnell Lawson, 1 July 1829 (pl. XVI, 1).¹ It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter at the lip by about 5 at the base; the thickness of the stone at the lip is about $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and lower is much more. The exterior is very faintly tooled in an irregular all-over scale pattern, as observed by Miss Hurrell, and shown in her admirable drawing (fig. 1). It contains a handful of calcined bones, and when found was wrapped in a hide, supposed to be that of a deer, of which some fragments are still preserved. An old note on a packet containing the hairs reads: "Part of the Hide of a Deer in which this Urn was wrapped when found in Orkney Anno . . . as particularly mentioned in *Gough's Camden* page . . .".

Gough's *Camden*² reads: "In another hillock [*close by Stromness*] opened at a small distance [*from other tumuli*] was a small stone chest about a foot square, containing a small quantity of the inclosed earth. Near the centre was a large coffin, in which was an urn wrapped up in leather with a small stone cover, and containing ashes and bones". And the authority quoted for this statement is: "a MS account of Orkney by Mr. Geo. Lowe, minister of Birsá and Hara".

The note on the packet is on the face of it evidence

¹ No. 1829.6. *Arch. Ael.*, 1, II, Dóns, p. 18.

² Ed. 1 (1789), vol. III, p. 724; ed. 2 (1806), vol. IV, p. 530.

FIG. 1. STEATITE VESSEL FROM ORKNEY ($\frac{1}{2}$)

enough for the identification of our vessel with that more fully recorded by Low (*not* Lowe). He, indeed, *might* have been referring to a similar find, quoted in the note (if somewhat imprecisely) only by way of a parallel. But what clinches the matter is the fact that no other example of the practice of wrapping a cinerary vessel in a hide has ever been recorded from Scotland.³ That *two* such occurrences should have come to light among the few finds made before

³ Letter dated 14 January 1932, from the late J. G. Callander. Kindly confirmed as still valid by Miss A. S. Henshall.

1829, and none in all the research and casual discovery of the succeeding 138 years, is surely inconceivable.

The date of the discovery is not given by Gough, as the note on the packet would lead one to expect. Nor have I found any reference to it in those of Low's works, published or in MS, which I have been able to trace.⁴ But by an examination of some of Low's letters we may perhaps arrive at an approximation. Writing in June 1773 of a number of cists he had opened, and of prehistoric burials generally, he says: "Whether there were ever any real urns found in Orkney I much doubt, rather believe not, because our people call these urns (sc. cists), than which nothing can be more different. Wallace, indeed, pictures a sort of urn, but his description does not agree with the Roman urns; and I have never heard of any, even of the kind described by him, being again found."⁵ So categorical a statement seems to make a date prior to 1773 out of the question. On the other hand the MS of Low's second Tour (of 1778), which was to cover Mainland and the northern isles, and which must surely have been Gough's source, was sent to Pennant for publication on 16th September 1779, so that we have a limiting date at the other end.⁶ Thus the actual date of the discovery should fall within the bracket 1773-1779.

This date is, however, enough to give our piece the distinction of being the earliest discovery of its type to have survived. In 1700 the Rev. James Wallace recorded the finding at Rousholm on Stronsay [before 1695] of what seems to have been the first example known to archaeology,⁷ but it

⁴ This is no place to tell over again the tale of poor George Low (1747-1795) and his ill-fated MSS. The best authority on Low is still Joseph Anderson's edition (1879) of his *Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Schetland* in 1774; but more MSS have turned up since then, and one at least (for us the crucial one) is still missing.

⁵ Anderson, *loc. cit.*, Introduction, xxxviii.

⁶ Anderson, *ibid.*, lxx. The MS copy of the Tour of 1788 which is now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is only an outline, and is incomplete. It can, therefore, hardly be that sent to Pennant.

⁷ *An Account of the Islands of Orkney*, by James Wallace, M.D., F.R.S., (London, 1700), 56-57, fig.

"was broken in pieces, as they were taking it from its seat".⁸ Low's letter of 1773, quoted above, makes it extremely unlikely that any other had turned up meantime, so that our own should have the longest pedigree of all surviving examples.

Steatite vessels of various shapes are common enough in Shetland and Orkney, with a few outliers in Caithness, but on present evidence the majority are impossible to date except by their archaeological context. "It is evident," says the latest authority to review the material, "that cremation burials in cists with steatite vessels have a long history in Orkney and Shetland."⁹ At Jarlshof (Shetland) small square examples, like a number found in the cist burials, came from a Bronze Age house; while at the same site others were dated to the Norse period in the eleventh to thirteenth centuries, though the latter do show features distinctive enough to date comparable pieces to that period on form alone. Other vessels are credibly believed to belong to the Early Iron Age. There can therefore, on the evidence available in the present case, be no question of offering any closer date for our vessel than "prehistoric" in the most general sense.

2. AN ANGLO-SAXON URN FROM NORTH ELMHAM, NORFOLK

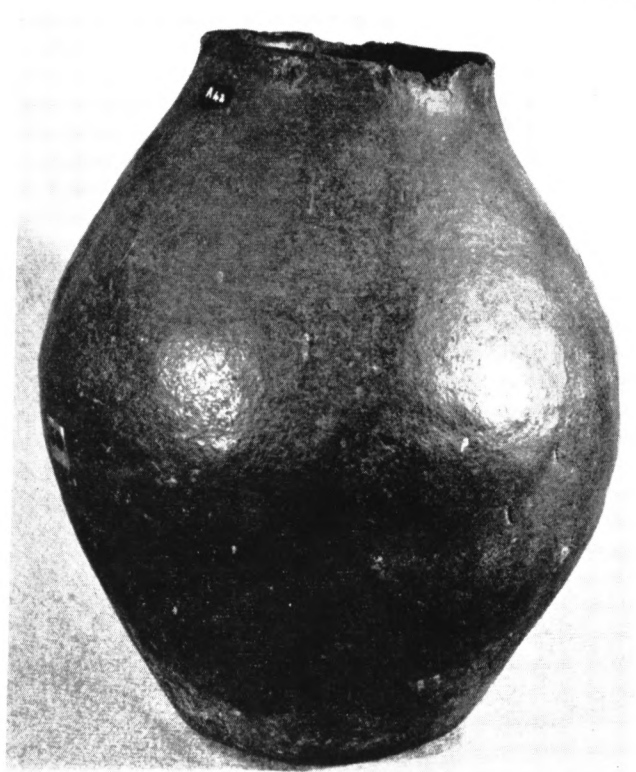
In a survey of Norfolk in the Dark Ages, published in 1940, the late Rainbird Clarke listed a number of urns derived from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, or cemeteries, at North Elmham. The author showed how widely the material from this source had been scattered, and noted that one of the urns was in the collection of our Society

⁸ As noted by Gibson in his first edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695), col. 1086 (repeated in later editions), where he was clearly using Wallace's own words from notes on which Wallace later based his published work. It follows that Wallace's figure, which shows a whole vessel, must be a reconstruction, and should not be relied upon for details.

⁹ A. S. Henshall, *The Chambered Tombs of Scotland*, I (1963), 150; cf. also 152-53.



1. Steatite vessel from Orkney (under $\frac{1}{2}$)



2. Anglo-Saxon urn from North Elmham ($\frac{1}{8}$)

(plate XVI, 2).¹ As, however, the attribution of the urn then in the Black Gate to North Elmham does not rest on direct evidence, but is a matter of inference, it may be useful to set down what is believed to be its history. For a good case can be made, and—if the identification is correct—the pedigree is a long one.

On the completion of the reorganisation of the Society's museum, some years before the war, there remained a single urn of the Anglo-Saxon period which could not be allocated either to a donor or a provenance (no. 1956.242A). It is a plain urn of a simple, if unusual, type, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the greatest girth. It is of Anglian fabric and form, but undecorated (fig. 2). For the fabric the closest parallels I have noted are one or two pieces from Barton Seagrave (Northants.) in the British Museum, but I have not seen anything quite to match the form.

It had no label, and there was no unidentified entry in our Donation Lists which could on any grounds be supposed to represent a Saxon Urn. There remained only the slender possibilities of the Allan Museum, the "antiquities" from which devolved to this Society at some time between 1827 and 1834; slender, because all the antiquities from that source sufficiently described to be identifiable were already known, while the descriptions of the rest seemed too slight to be of service. Nevertheless, of the urns listed in Fox's *Synopsis*, and there are very few, one only could possibly be interpreted as of Saxon origin.² Under the heading "Antiquities—Roman" the entry runs: "No. 18. Urn of coarse brown Earth, with Human Bones, found at North-Elmham, in Norfolk—*Ex Mus. Boulton*. See Cat. of do. p. 39." There follows a quotation, inserted by Fox, from Grose's *Beauties of England & Wales*, Vol XI (1810), p. 325: "In a piece of ground called Broomclose, about

¹ *Proc. Norf. and Norwich Arch. Soc.*, XXVII (1940), 221-2, with full bibliography; see also J. N. L. Myres, *ibid.*, 197-200, and *Ant. Journ.*, XXVII (1947), 47-50.

² G. T. Fox, *Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum* (1827), 179-180.

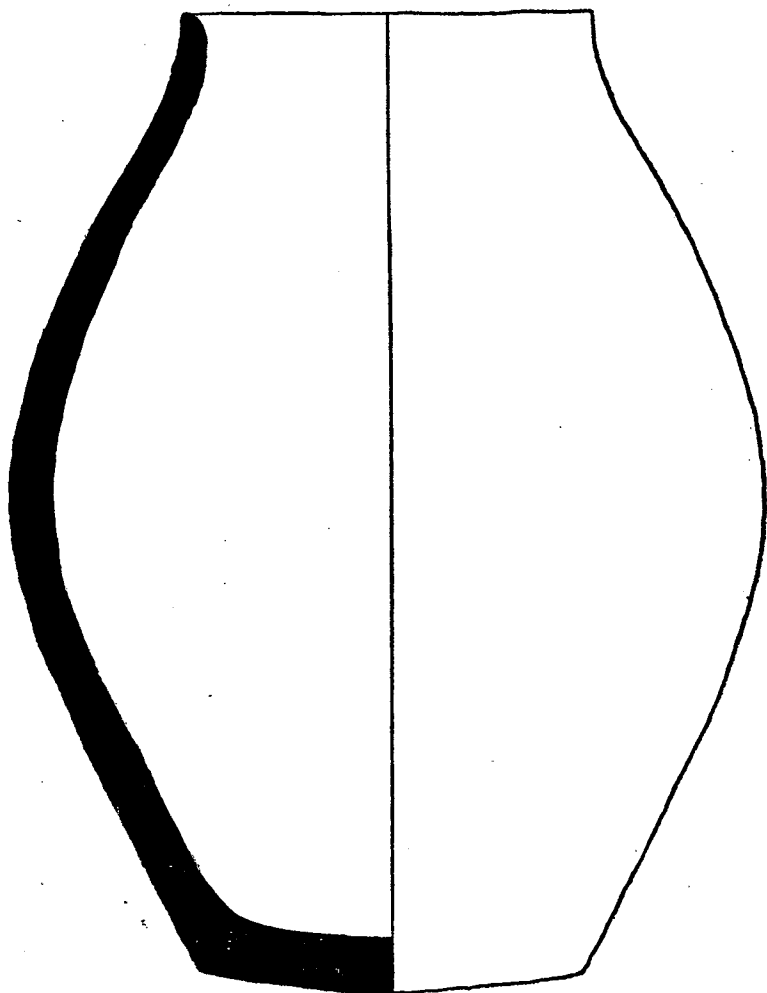


FIG. 2. ANGLO-SAXON URN FROM NORTH ELMHAM ($\frac{1}{2}$)

half a mile from the village of North Elmham, a variety of urns, without covers, have been dug.—A great number of urns and coins were also discovered in a field about a furlong south of the village. These circumstances have induced the opinion that at this place was a Roman town, the residence of a *Flamen*.”

When, however, Haverfield was working over the Roman antiquities of Norfolk for the Victoria County History he was able to trace only Roman coins to this site.³ All the urns were attributed by Reginald Smith, no doubt correctly, to the Anglo-Saxon period.⁴ It is certain that throughout the first half of the eighteenth century North Elmham was indeed a great source of ancient urns. Finds were made there in 1711 (30 urns), in about 1743 (120 urns), and again in 1750. Of these about a dozen survive in various collections; and although most of them are decorated, the records show that plain examples also were discovered.

There can thus be little doubt that No. 18 in Fox's *Synopsis*, from North Elmham, was an Anglo-Saxon urn; and it is certain that it was in the Allan collection as received at Newcastle in 1822. It had been acquired by George Allan from Daniel Boulter of Yarmouth, described by Fox as “a dealer in natural and artificial curiosities”, who included it in a priced catalogue.⁵

But Daniel Boulter was rather more than that.⁶ He was, on the one hand, a general dealer in manufactured goods, which may well have been his main business; and at the same time he offered to buy, sell, or exchange “Natural Curiosities, Antiquities, Coins, Medals, Curious Books, etc.”. Alongside the latter activity he formed, during a period of over twenty years, a private museum of such things, for admission to which he was, by 1793, charging the substantial

³ *VCH Norfolk*, I (1901), 312.

⁴ *Loc. cit.*, 331-3, with references. See also the references in Note 1.

⁵ *Synopsis*, p. 179.

⁶ David Murray, in *Museums, their History and their Use*, II (Glasgow, 1904), 134, described him as Naturalist, Collector and Dealer—in that order.

price of one shilling. This, then, was more than a dealer's stock; though he was probably ready enough to turn over most of the items in it. In 1793, however, perhaps finding himself (like many another collector) overbought, he published what purports to be a complete catalogue of the collection, with a price against every item.⁷

This is the catalogue to which Fox refers. And in it we find our urn (on page 39), under the heading "Roman, British, and Egyptian Antiquities, chiefly Earthen-Ware", in the following terms:

1. Roman Urn of coarse brown earth, found at North-Elmham in Norfolk, containing human Bones, 12s.
 2. Another, with Impressions, 18s.
 3. Another, different, with curious Impressions, 11. 1s.
- The above three Urns were formerly in the Possession of the late John Ives, Esq."

And in a "List of the Donors of Boulter's Museum" at the end of the catalogue (page 167) we find:

"John Ives, Esq., F.R.S. Yarmouth."

As our urn is quite plain it must be no. 1 of these three; so it cost Allan twelve shillings. And in Ives we have a still earlier owner, who can easily be identified.

John Ives, F.S.A. 1771, F.R.S. 1772, *Suffolk Herald Extraordinary* 1774, was born at Great Yarmouth, the son of a rich merchant of that town. He went to school in Norwich, and for a short while was an undergraduate of Caius College, Cambridge, returning to live in Yarmouth. His interests lay chiefly in the heraldry and genealogy of Norfolk and Suffolk, in which field he published a number of studies between 1772 and 1775. On 9 June 1776 he died of consumption in his 25th year.⁸ His ownership of the three

⁷ The catalogue is undated, but bibliographers have dated it 1793, or 1794; the first alternative seems the better supported. I have been unable to trace it in the British Museum Library; but a copy exists in the library of the British Museum (Natural History).

⁸ DNB—with fuller particulars.

North Elmham urns, and their dispersal by Boulter, is all too characteristic a story of the fate of the material obtained there in the first half of the century.

Of the antiquities from the Allan Museum some forty to fifty objects, many of trifling interest, could plainly be identified in the Society's collection before the war.⁹ Boulter's urn *ought* therefore to be in our museum, and it seems a fair inference to make the equation and identify it with the only unallocated Saxon urn in the collection. It is an identification by elimination only, and therefore cannot be final. But the chain of evidence appears sound enough, and may well be thought to justify acceptance.

3. MORE ABOUT THE VIKING GRAVE AT EAGLESFIELD

Some years ago, in concluding an account of the sword from a Viking burial at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth (fig. 3), I appealed for further information on this old find, or others like it in the neighbourhood.¹ Within a fortnight the appeal was answered; and in astonishing detail.

The perspicuity and prompt action of our member Mr. W. A. Cocks, of Ryton, put me in touch with a neighbour of his, the late Major J. P. Dalton, whose family had roots not merely in Cumberland, but in Eaglesfield itself. Moreover Major Dalton possessed notes of local historical and topographical interest made by his grandfather, Henry Dalton of Eaglesfield. With his first letter he was actually able to send a contemporary account of the discovery and contents of the Eaglesfield burial.² This was published in Ware's *Cumberland Pacquet* of 18th October 1814, from

⁹ The two bronze axes from Reepham (Norfolk) in the Allan Museum (still identifiable in the Society's collection) were also in Boulter's sale, though Fox does not say so. *Boulter Cat.*, p. 43, no. 35—offered together at 3/6 each.

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 4, XXVI (1948), 61, pl. I, 1.

² A first draft of the present note was accordingly prepared at that time, but was held over for verification of details; and later was thrust aside by other pressures. Meanwhile welcome particulars of the Benson family have become available.

which an extract had been copied out by Henry Dalton in 1841.³ It reads as follows:

"Lately at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in a field belonging to Mr. Joseph Kendal, was dug up, (upon a limestone quarry, the most elevated situation near the village) a human skeleton. The bones being disjointed and broken by taking them up, there was no opportunity of measuring its length. The bones were hard at the time, but afterwards mouldered, and amongst them was found a broad sword, two feet four inches in length, the guard ornamented with inlaid silver; also a halberd eleven inches in length, (both much rusted) and a bronze fibula, (broach, or breast pin) five inches in length, and used undoubtedly for fastening loose raiment. The ring at the top, is carved; the figures are, two serpents with their tongues hanging down upon the upper part of the ring;—their tails forming the lower. It is supposed that the person interred here has been a man of considerable rank; but nothing is handed down by tradition relative to the time or circumstances of the interment."⁴

To the above Dalton had added: "I believe these articles are in the possession of old Robert Benson of Papcastle. The skull is in the possession of Jonathan Harris of the Goat Mills."⁵ This seems conclusive evidence that the Viking sword from Eaglesfield in the Society's collection, which there is every reason to believe was given to John Adamson by a Mr. Benson,⁶ is indeed the sword from the burial found at Eaglesfield in 1814.

Having now the direct evidence provided by Henry Dalton we no longer need to follow up the clue offered by the name of Benson. The facts, however, fit well together. Robert Benson of Papcastle can be identified with the Robert

³ The transcription which follows was made recently by myself, restoring the punctuation of the original. Between this and Henry Dalton's version the only verbal difference worth noting is in the first sentence, where between the words *field* and *belonging* Dalton has inserted "called Tendley". That may well have been due to personal knowledge; and there is other evidence that Dalton was interested in this place-name as such. In any case the situation described can only be Tendley Hill.

⁴ *The Cumberland Pacquet and Ware's Whitehaven Advertiser*, No. 2088: Tuesday, 18 October, 1814. Printed by John Ware, Whitehaven.

⁵ Papcastle is 2½ miles as the crow flies from Eaglesfield.

⁶ *Arch. Ael.*, *ibid.*, 60.

Benson who figures in the pedigree of the Richmonds of Highhead Castle, and who died 2 February 1843, at the age of 67.⁷ In 1841 he would have been 65, and might well (at that time) have been described by a neighbour as "old Robert Benson". Nor is there any difficulty in supposing that he had in fact, unknown to Dalton, given away the last surviving piece from the burial not later than 1834, seven or more years before Dalton wrote his note. Finally, the Robert Benson in whom we are interested was attorney to the Egremont estate, and therefore a professional colleague of John Adamson, with whom a link would have been easy and natural.⁸

That the burial of 1814 was indeed a Viking grave thus seems certain. The conjunction, in an inhumation grave, of a sword with a "guard ornamented with inlaid silver", a "halberd" (whether spear- or axe-head), and a "bronze fibula" of which the ring is ornamented in relief with a pair of open-mouthed "serpents", can hardly bear any other interpretation. And the evidence of the unquestionably Viking sword at Newcastle, with its identity now (surely) established, is final.

The sword has in the course of time lost eight inches of its length; and probably been broken into the bargain. That is not surprising; nor, considering its condition and its exposure to the air without preservative treatment for over 150 years, can we be surprised that all trace of the inlaid silver on the guard has also disappeared.⁹ Such decoration was common on Petersen's types H and I, and is indeed indicated on the example figured with my earlier note.¹⁰

The "halberd eleven inches in length" must represent either an axe- or a spear-head. To modern ears a halberd

⁷ *TCW* 1, II (1876), at p. 144—the second sheet.

⁸ Another line of the Benson family lived in the immediate neighbourhood, at St. Helen's, about a mile east of Cockermouth—John (died 1831), and his son Robert (respectively brother and nephew of our Robert). But neither of these concern us here. I am indebted for assistance over this family to the kindness of Prof. Eric Birley, with a contribution by Mr. Roy Hudleston.

⁹ It might, however, still be detected under examination by X-ray.

¹⁰ *Arch. Ael.*, *ibid.*, pl. I, fig. 2.

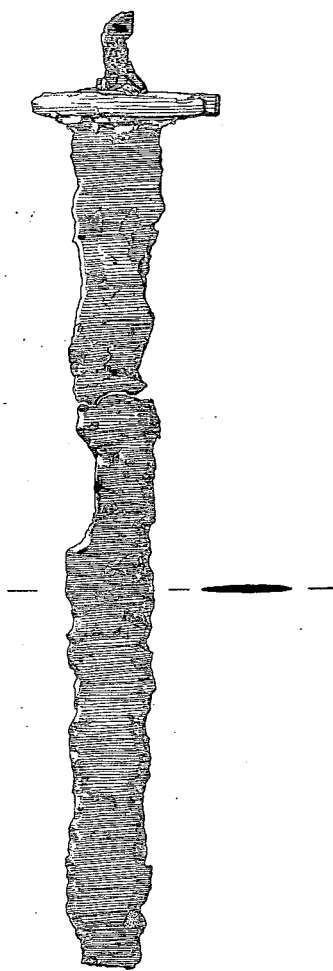


FIG. 3. VIKING SWORD FROM
EAGLESFIELD ($\frac{1}{4}$)

sounds more like a battle-axe; but eleven inches would be a prodigious measurement, even for a Viking war-axe.¹¹ It may be that in the early nineteenth century the term might just as easily have signified a heavy spear-head (especially if of the winged type), and the mention of its "length" may be thought to support this view. But certainty is impossible.

The description of the bronze fibula is tantalising. It seems certainly to be intended for a ring-headed pin, or a penannular brooch. Either type would be equally acceptable in a Viking grave. To attempt any reconstruction of details is hopeless; but if the observation "with their *tongues hanging down* upon the upper part of the ring" was a correct interpretation of what the reporter was really looking at, we are in the presence of a rare phenomenon. In consulting a pretty wide range of illustrations I have found only one other example to which the words could apply. It is an unusually elaborate ring-headed pin (at first sight, indeed, more like a penannular brooch) on the ring of which two gaping beasts' heads confront each other. Within each of the open mouths are seen, first (under the nostrils) a large triangular tooth; and behind that a great tongue, hanging out over the lower jaw, beyond the lower edge of which it distinctly protrudes. It is an isolated find from Skot, Øvre Eiker, Buskerud (N.W. of Oslo); and is dated to the tenth century.¹²

To date the grave more closely than within the limits of the Viking Period at large (say 800-1050, or even later) we have only the sword to guide us. When it was first published the conclusion was "that the dates A.D. 850-950 would best suit such remains of this sword as are still preserved". Nothing has happened since to call for a revision of that.

¹¹ But just possible. The "longest" axe-head in the comprehensive series in the London Museum is just 10 inches long (no. 23345, of Wheeler's type VI—eleventh century). R. E. M. Wheeler, *London and the Vikings*, London: Museum Catalogues, no. 1 (1927), fig. 4.

¹² Oslo Mus., C 21730. Jan Petersen, *Vikingetidens Smykker i Norge* (1955), 26, fig. 86; *idem*, *Vikingetidens Smykker* (1928), fig. 215. In view of the Borre-style elements in the design I should not myself care to date it much later than c. 950.

On the contrary this is precisely the time-span recently suggested for the three Viking burials excavated in the Isle of Man in 1944-46 by the late Gerhard Bersu.¹³ Closer than that we can hardly now hope to get.

There remains the question of a possible Viking *cemetery* on Tendley Hill. The idea was suggested by references in some of the Cumberland topographies to a number of burials having been found here. We are told of "several human bones, teeth, and instruments of war"; and again "where six skeletons and a sword have been found".¹⁴ The earliest of such references known to me was published in 1847.¹⁵

And here Major Dalton has again come to the rescue, this time with a first-hand account of the finds *by the excavator himself*. Henry Dalton, still writing in 1841, has the following note, which from the context must refer to Tendley:

"A great many bones have been found in the last year or two. I went frequently and took much pains to remove the soil off them. I think none were buried deeper than 16 inches, most of them 5 to 6 feet long. I found one only about 3 feet. I found one with good teeth and mouth wide open and filled with dirt. I found one skull laying over the right side, the eye holes towards Eaglesfield. Will this say anything that it was before the Christian era? I have got a number of teeth and bones etc. . . .

"It is very evident no coffins have been used, for the graves are not level at the bottom as the scull is a little higher or more properly not quite so deep. The graves were at a little distance off one another, about 8 or 10 inches of soil and the rest picked out of the rock which is very mushy."

That was in 1840-41, and the description, perhaps conflated with a local tradition of the finding of the weapons in the Viking burial, is quite sufficient to account for all that

¹³ D. M. Wilson in *Three Viking Graves in the Isle of Man* (1966), 85-87.

¹⁴ More fully, with references, in *Arch. Ael.*, *loc. cit.*, 61. The variations Endlaw, Tendlay, and Tendley of the topographers are clearly interchangeable. Endlaw is a suggestive name; but none of these forms are noticed in *The Place-names of Cumberland*, ed. Armstrong and others, Pts. I-III, 1950-52. The hill is a conspicuous knob half a mile north-west of Eaglesfield, much quarried for the limestone of which it is composed.

¹⁵ Mannix and Whellan, *Directory of Cumberland* (1847), 527.

the topographers, from 1847 onwards, had to say about the discoveries here. The newspaper account of the find in 1814 seems never to have been picked up.

But the burials uncovered by Henry Dalton cannot have been Viking graves; every detail in his story speaks to the contrary. What these other burials may have been we do not need to enquire; they appear to be much later than the Viking period, perhaps relatively modern. But now we do know something of the circumstances under which they were found, and that Viking grave-goods were not found with them. I am afraid the idea of an unrecognised Viking cemetery on Tendley will have to be given up.

4. THE ALLAN CROSIER AGAIN

Thirty-five years ago I gave an account of the medieval ivory crosier-head known as the Allan crosier.¹ The continuous history of this interesting piece goes back no further than the lifetime of George Allan, of Blackwell Grange, Darlington, who died in 1800. With the rest of the Allan Museum it was bought by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle in 1822; and on the division (at some date between 1827 and 1834) of the collection between the three learned societies of Newcastle, passed into the possession of our own Society.² An isolated earlier reference to it has, however, been traced in a Sale Catalogue which shows that it was sold in London in May, 1774, with "the furniture of the Hon. Mr. Bateman, removed after his death from Old Windsor", as noted in the above mentioned article.

This sale was conducted by Christie on behalf of the executors of the Hon. Richard Bateman, 3rd-9th May 1774; and the contents, of which furniture accounted for only ten lots, represented rather a collection of books, porcelain, and

¹ *Arch. Ael.*, 4, IX (1932), 246-254.

² Since 1956 on loan to the British Museum, where it is labelled "Italian? Twelfth century". Cf. *Arch. Ael.*, *loc. cit.*, 251-253.

objets d'art. The Sale Catalogue is not in the British Museum Library; and the only copy in this country noted in Lugt, *Dictionnaire des Ventes Publiques* (1938), is that still in the possession of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods Limited, to whom I am grateful for information readily supplied. Although the lot in question (no. 73, The Allan Crosier-head and Abbot Seabrook's Crosier) is there noted as fetching £1-17-0, the purchaser's name is not recorded. The most likely purchaser would perhaps have been Marmaduke Tunstall, then living in London; but that is no more than a surmise. It could equally well have been George Allan, or some third party.

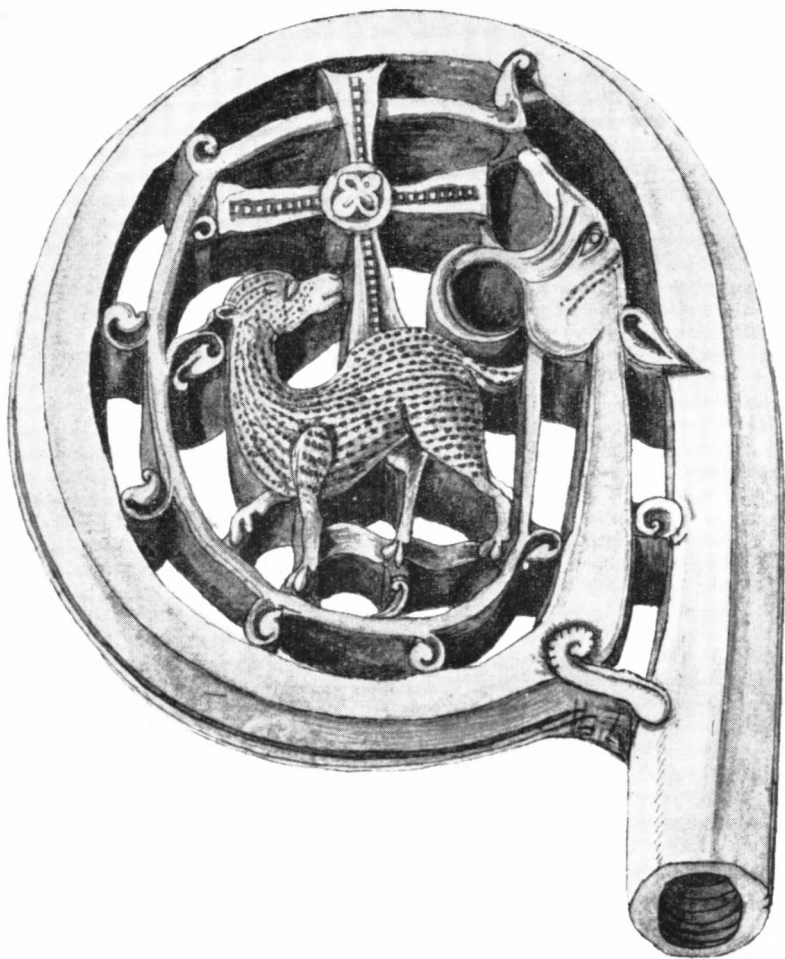
Another turn of good fortune now enables us to carry back the history of the Allan Crosier by a further sixty-seven years. A water-colour by John Talman (1677-1726) in the collections of the Society of Antiquaries of London has recently been recognised as a drawing of our crosier-head (pl. XVII). Over it Talman himself has written: "The Head of a Pastoral Staff"; and below "The Original is exactly of ye same bigness | w: this; it is of Ivory, and was formerly | gilded. it is in ye Possession of Mr. Oldsworth | Stationer in London. || taken May. 16: 1707. Jn. T."³

John Talman was the first Director of the Society of Antiquaries (1717-1726), and a great collector of drawings, mainly in the field of architecture and classical sculpture. He was also himself an amateur artist of some talent, and the Society owns a number of his admirable drawings.⁴

Shortly before his death in 1966 the late Rowland Pierce was working on Talman's drawings at Burlington House, and was interested to find among them a representation of an ivory crosier-head which he happened to have seen only a

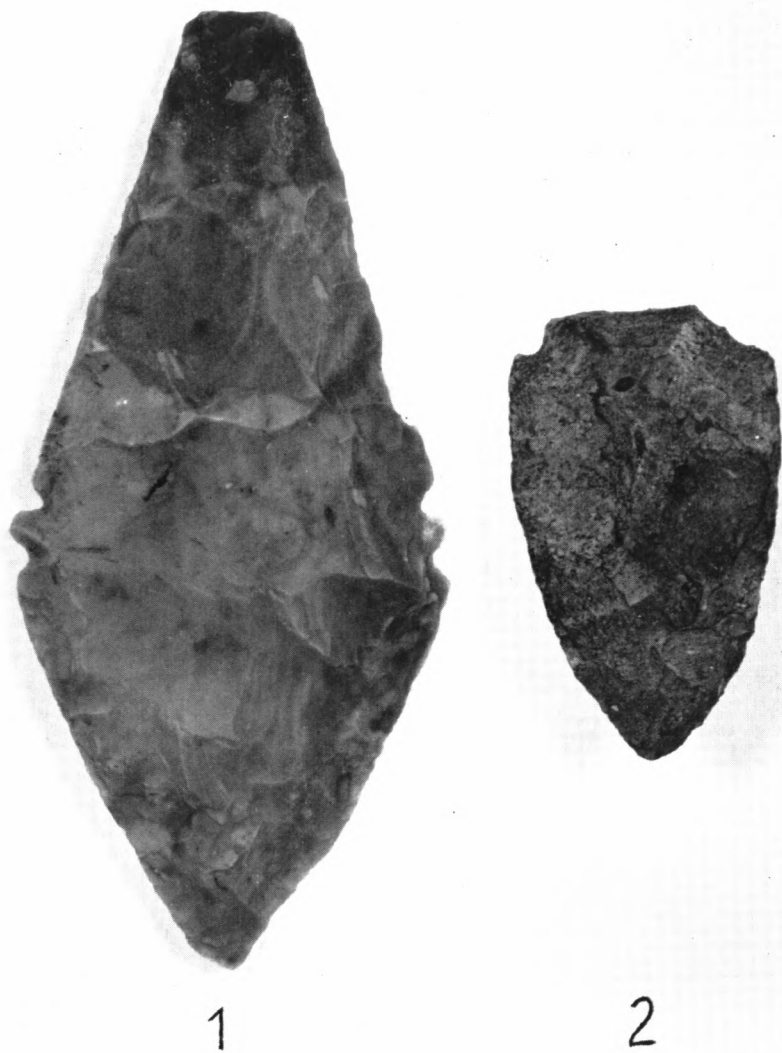
³ The drawing is preserved in a series of folio albums of miscellaneous prints and drawings, which came from the Harleian collections; and is mounted on folio 29 of Vol. 2—entitled "Monuments, English Antiquities, etc." It is here reproduced by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

⁴ H. M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects, 1660-1840* (1954), 589-591.



The Original is exactly of y^e same figure
wth this; it is of Ivory, & was formerly
gilded. it is in y^e possession of M^r Old-worth
Stationer in London.

seen May. 10. 1707. Jⁿ.



Daggers (1 : 1); 1. Highfield, 2. Kielder

few days earlier in the British Museum; and about which he knew no more than that it was on loan from Newcastle. He turned for help to the Society's Librarian (Mr. John Hopkins); and he—well knowing the Newcastle connection—to myself, at that moment present in the Library. Fate, and Mr. Hopkins, could not have been kinder.

