

ART. XXII.—*The Home of the Derwentwater Family.* By
W. G. COLLINGWOOD.

*Read at Lord's Island, August 29th, 1902, and at Carlisle,
April 30th, 1903.*

LORD'S ISLAND, DERWENTWATER.

CAMDEN said :—" The Derwent, falling through these mountains, spreads into a spacious lake, called by Bede *Pragrande stagnum*, *i.e.*, a vast pool, wherein are three islands, one the seat of the knightly family of the Ratcliffs; another is inhabited by German miners, and a third, supposed to be that wherein Bede tells us St. Herbert led a hermit's life " (Gibson's ed., vol. ii., p. 1006, but Camden's original statement).

In 1709, Dr. Robinson (*Natural History of Cumberland and Westmorland*) spoke of the house on Lord's Island, with its gardens and orchards, as destroyed. In 1777, Nicolson and Burn (ii., p. 80) said :—" CASTLERIGG, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor of Derwentwater. But after the heiress of that family was married to the Ratcliffs, the family seat was removed into Northumberland, and the castle went to ruin, and with the stones thereof, the Ratcliffs built an house of pleasure in one of the islands of Derwentwater; and the demesne was broken into tenancies, whereof Gawen Wren's was the principal, which was also enfranchised; only the ancient park, which bends towards Derwentwater side, continues in demesne. . . ." On p. 86 of the same volume they mentioned St. Herbert's and Vicar's Islands, and speaking of *another* they continued :—" This, it is said, was inhabited by the miners, until their works were destroyed by the Civil Wars."

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The Lysons (*Cumberland*, 1816; p. 85) said:—"The Derwentwater family are said to have had a seat at Castlerigg, overlooking the fine lake from which they took their name; their successors, the Radcliffes, built a house for their residence, on the island called Lord's Island, now belonging to the Greenwich Hospital. Leland, who was in Cumberland in 1539, calls this 'the Head Place' of the Radcliffes."

Of the ruins of this house in 1796 Mr. Joseph Pocklington made an "Ichnography" (sketch of the traces), attaching names to the rooms. A copy of the original plan is now in the possession of Mr. R. D. Marshall of Castlerigg Manor; and a reproduction was given by the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*, 1874. The house had been in ruins, as we now know, for about a century at least, and Mr. Pocklington made no excavations, nor even careful measurements. His plan is by no means complete or correct, and no good purpose would be served by reproducing it once more.

Some years ago Mr. R. D. Marshall and Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite made a partial excavation of the space marked in Pocklington's plan as the Pantry, and found the footing of the walls, with old tobacco-pipes, a spur-buckle, a curtain-ring, and bones.

In 1901, Mr. R. D. Marshall proposed that the place should be thoroughly examined, and the Council of the Society deputed Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the present writer to assist. The exploration lasted from April 23rd to May 3rd, 1902, inclusive; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson undertaking a careful instrumental survey, from which our two plans are reproduced.

PLAN NO. 1, LORD'S ISLAND.—The references to the lettering of the plan opposite are as follows:—

- A—Remains of house.
 B—Ancient boat-landing.
 C.C—Path to boat-landing, paved with cobbles.
 D.D.D—Rude breastwork of large stones, much broken down in most places.
 E.E.E—A similar breastwork at the water's edge. It probably went round the island, but has been destroyed on the west and north sides by wave-action.
 F.F.F—A steep escarpment, generally 5 to 6 feet high; probably natural.
 G.G—Ditch, and g, g, g, bank of earthwork, sometimes called "Butts."
 H.H.H—Apparently the footings of a drystone wall. It is continued on the south in a semicircle, having a ditch, h, h, h, in front.
 I—A small platform of roughly-squared stones; the highest point of the island, being 19·1 feet above the level of the lake at the time of the survey, which was rather above the usual line.
 K.K—A ridge of shingle, probably natural, and due to wave-action.

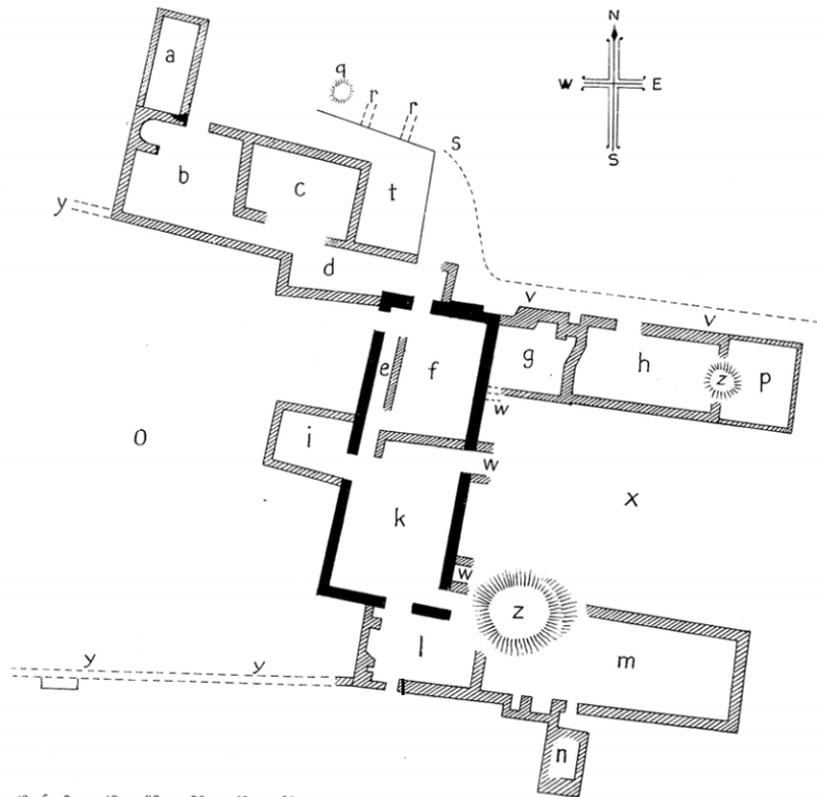
THE BOAT LANDING.—The main approach was from Stable Hills, a farm on the mainland, to east of the island. On both sides of the channel are ancient stone piers or wharves, about 2 yards broad by 10 yards long, and ending in a well-defined cross wall. Stumps of a small wooden pier on the island are modern. Local legend has it that the channel is artificial, making the island out of a peninsula; which is impossible. Another story is that there was an underground passage to the mainland; which need not be discussed. More likely is the tale which tells that there was a bridge, either from wharf to wharf, or from the island northward, where the water is wider, to Strands Hag. But by this last route the bottom is soft, and a bridge on wooden piles would be impracticable. There are some remains of stakes, apparently old, on the Stable Hills side, but the distance and depth of the channel, in which no trace of piles or piers can be seen, make the story of a bridge very doubtful.

BREAKWATERS.—All round the southern half of the island the line of normal high-water is marked by large cobbles (E.E), some measuring not less than a yard across, evidently set there to act as a breakwater. On the western side, where the waves beat the shore, the cobbles are displaced, but can be followed. On the north-west side is a V-shaped mound (K.K) of pebbles thrown up by the waves, and from this along the north and north-east is a low bank or wall of stones (D.D), apparently meant as breakwater, and reaching to the wharf (B). On the south and west sides, at a varying distance from the shore-line, is a natural escarpment (F.F), here and there built up so as to form an inner breakwater against high floods. None of these afford the least hint of any attempt at fortification.

THE BUTTS.—Along the western side of the island is a straight trench (G.G) 250 feet long, and squarely terminated at both ends. Examination showed that the soil was merely thrown up with the spade, to make a spoil bank on the lower (west) side of the trench, and that the banks were never much higher than at present. It could not have been a fortification nor part of any pre-historic earthwork; no traces of pre-historic life were found in the island. We found no continuation of this trench suggesting an enclosure. It is locally called "The Butts," and may have been used for archery practice.

GARDEN WALLS.—East of this, and curving round to the south part of the island, is the track of a low wall or bank (H.H), perhaps a division between different parts of the gardens and orchards, mentioned above by Dr. Robinson. On the wall at Stable Hills there are seventeen pieces of red freestone, each about a yard long, with holes as if for sockets or dowel holes to support uprights. These are said to have come from the island, and may have been the bases of garden railings.

From the ruins of the building, at the south-west corner, the footing of a rough, poorly-built wall runs west. The Pocklington plan shows this as turning with an acute



THE HOUSE ON LORD'S ISLAND, DERWENTWATER.

W. G. AND E.H., 1902.

TO FACE P. 261.

angle to rejoin the buildings at their north-west side, and marks the space it incloses as "Garden." We could not follow this wall throughout its length owing to the growth of trees; but on the highest point of the island we found it again, together with a little platform (I) made by increasing its thickness. This may have been the base of a summerhouse or turret. Such a feature might have been used as a look-out, but not for military purposes; the work is all too slight.

PLAN NO. 2, THE HOUSE ON LORD'S ISLAND.—The key to the lettering is as follows:—

- a—Outbuilding.
- b—Kitchen.
- c—Pantry.
- d, e—Passages.
- f, g, h, i, k, l, m—Rooms.
- n—Turret (or staircase?).
- o—Garden.
- p—Paved court with kerb and step.
- q—Tank.
- r, r—Drains.
- s—Rubbish heap.
- t—Paved court with kerb.
- v, v—Cobble path with kerb.
- w, w, w—Steps?
- x—Court.
- y, y, y—Fragments of dry-built walls.
- z, z—Trees and roots preventing excavation.

As this plan was prepared after excavation, in the course of which both the inner and outer sides of all the walls laid down were found and measured, it may be safely taken as superseding the Pocklington "Ichnography."

NORTH WING.—From the wharf on the island a cobble-paved path (v) led up to the north-east corner of the buildings, and ran along the north side to the kitchens (b, c, d). The front of the house looked eastward into a court (x) flanked by two wings. The north wing (g, h, p), though in the plan it seems larger than the south wing,

stopped short with the second cross wall, and contained only two rooms, marked by Pocklington "Study" (g) and "Brewhouse" (h). The third space (p) was not a building, but only a platform raised upon two steps.

We did not excavate the fireplace of the "Brewhouse," as it is filled with the roots of a large tree (z); but the mass and form of the rubbish, and the presence of brick, show that there was a fireplace in the east side of this room. Red brick was found near all the other fireplaces, and stray bits elsewhere in the building; there can be little doubt it was used for the chimneys. The bricks are



FIG. I.

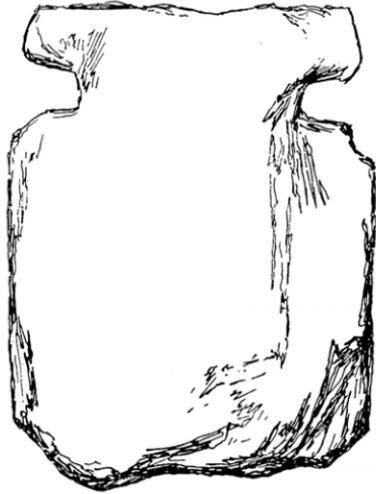


FIG. II.

narrow and thin, and of a bright orange red, rather coarse and poor. Mr. R. D. Marshall thinks they might have come from the old brickfield and kiln in the "Common" plantation near his house of Castlerigg Manor; the hill on which that house stands was formerly known as Skinners-kiln-hill, tanning being an old Keswick industry. Brick was also made beyond Threlkeld.

The door of the "Brewhouse" does not open into th

court, but into the kitchen side of the house, giving probability to the name assigned to this room. Beyond it, and opening upon the same cobble-paved path to the kitchens, is a small cobble-paved closet, on the floor of which was found a turned bone handle (of a small riding-whip?), 3 inches long and less than half an inch broad. (Fig. I.) This closet forms a niche in the outer wall of the "Study," carved out of the thickness of the fireside wall.

The "Study" had a door leading into the court, and a large fireplace with the usual cupboard beside it. The floor was laid with about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of plaster, in which some of the flagstones were left. Many pieces of slate were found here, as elsewhere in the buildings, evidently from the roof. Some of these had holes for nails and some were notched. (Fig. II.) These notched slates are often found in ancient buildings, and were called (at least at Coniston) "werslers" (wrestlers) from the way they locked into one another along the ridge of the roof; their use being to close the rigging without a cap of freestone or pottery. Most of the roofing slates on the island were of the dark purple Skiddaw stone, which is known to have been the earliest sort used hereabouts; but there were also many roofing slabs of green slate in all parts of the building. It is locally said that Borrowdale slate was not riven until 1835; but these, from whatever quarry they came, are identical with Borrowdale slate, and were certainly used in the seventeenth century.

THE SOUTH WING.—In the Pocklington "Ichnography" all the south wing is occupied with one enormous room, having a large bay on the south side, and all labelled as "Chapel." We found, however, that this wing consisted of two chambers (l, m), each with its fireplace, and the supposed bay was the débris of one fireplace together with an adjoining block (n), forming the porch of an entrance from without. A curious feature of this porch is an oblong (14 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches) of solid

masonry, which may have been the base of a staircase, or more probably of a tower—not a pele-tower, but possibly a turret in which hung the bell now in Keswick Town Hall.

This bell is discussed by the late Rev. H. Whitehead in these *Transactions* (XI., pp. 152-157). The inscription is “H D 1001 R O,” and it seems that the letters have not been tampered with, but were cast exactly as they now read. (Fig. III.) The form of the bell is consistent with

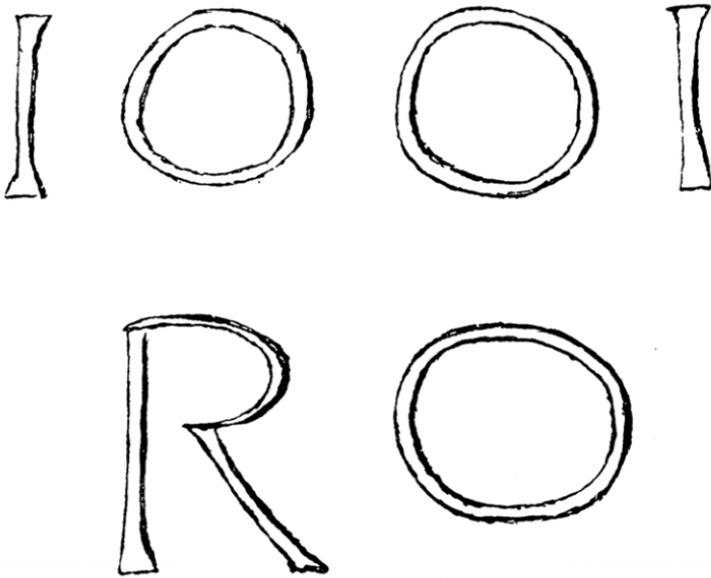


FIG. III.

the suggestion that “R O” stands for Robert Oldfield, a peripatetic bell-founder in the North of England from 1586 to 1615, and the “1001” may be simply a blunder or an accident for 1601. The “H D” is not explained, but can have nothing to do with “Derwentwater.”

Mr. R. D. Marshall tells me that the first lease granted by Sir Francis Radcliffe after Sir Edward’s death, dated at Spindleston (Northumberland) August 25th, 1664, is of

One certain house situate being and standing in the middle of the said Towne of Keswicke belonging unto the s^d Sir Francis Radcliffe commonly called or knowne by the name of Court-house or Moot-hall . . . the tenant to suffer the clock or Town bell to hang in the s^d house, the inhabitants of Keswick giving reasonable satisfaction for hanging the same.

Entering beneath this tower and through the L-shaped porch, one would have come into a large room, 57 feet long by 20 feet broad, with a great fireplace, to the left of which was the door, and to the right a cupboard. Owing to the slope of the ground the eastern end of this room must have been above a cellar; in the cellar we found bits of coal. The wall at the east end was much thicker than elsewhere in the building, as if to support a great gable and high roof; but there was nothing in the way of ecclesiastical features to indicate that this was the east end of a chapel; though, of course, a private chapel would not necessarily differ in its construction from other rooms in the house—the difference would be made in furniture and fittings. Every part of the interior was lined with plaster. About three-quarters of an inch of coarse plaster,



FIG. IV.

made with lake gravel, was dashed on the wall and covered with about half an inch of fine plaster worked perfectly smooth, and in some places (cornices?) moulded as shown in the section (Fig. 4.) No roughcast was seen anywhere on the outside of the walls.

The north-west corner of this wing was not dug out completely, because a large tree with spreading roots (z) came in the way; but no doubt there was a door through the party wall between the great room (m) and the smaller room (l), or the passage which may have intervened between the great room and the central building. The smaller room (l) has a fireplace with a little cupboard

on each side, and a window, of which one splayed jamb remains, looking south.

CENTRAL BUILDING.—The oblong with black walls in the plan No. 2 seems to be the original building, to which the wings and kitchen were added at a later date. The walls of this central building are rather better built and slightly thicker on the average than the rest; and what is more conclusive, they are not bonded into the walls of the wings, kitchen, rooms (l) and (i), and the party walls within the oblong. The suggestion of Fisher Crosthwaite was that the house was built by Sir Thomas Radcliffe soon after the middle of the fifteenth century; this rectangle would represent his original mansion, a plain rectangular building, with no fireplaces, the fires being on hearths and everything in a primitive style. Then in the Elizabethan period additions were made, and the original rectangle was cut up into two rooms (f, k), and a passage (e) leading to the kitchens, in the wall of which a fireplace was made to warm one of the new rooms, while the other remained without a fire, being perhaps the entrance hall, with front door and steps down into the court. Doors were knocked through into the little withdrawing room (l) and in the south corner towards the “chapel,” which may have been reached by a short passage. On the west side another door was made into the small bay or chamber (i), called by Pocklington the “Breakfast room,” which may possibly have been a staircase. The walls of this are very poorly built.

All these rooms and passages were plastered inside, and the floors were flagged; the chimneys were built of brick, and quoins and other important parts were of freestone. One of the legends of the place is that the freestone was brought from Penrith, and passed from hand to hand along a line of soldiers! Fisher Crosthwaite, in the pamphlet quoted (Appendix), says:—“None of the stones are squared, which shows that rubble masonry was the fashion at that day, no quarry having been opened for

building stone in this neighbourhood till within the present century," the nineteenth. There is, however, plenty of cut freestone in the building, though all available pieces must have been carried away—some, we have seen, to Stable Hill, and some to build Keswick Moot Hall, according to tradition, and smaller lots for domestic purposes. One fragment found near the north door of this central building (Fig. V.) is part of the billet carving

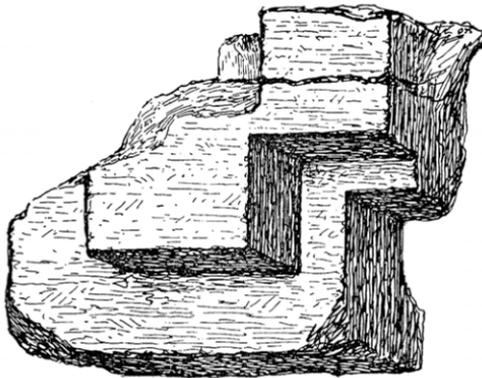


Fig. V.

of a lintel such as was in vogue about 1600. For a parallel see these *Transactions* xii., p. 156, and the door at Hornby Hall, which, though not an exterior door, is of carved freestone such as this must have been.

KITCHENS.—From this north door a passage (d), which Pocklington marks as "staircase," leads to the pantry (c) and kitchen (b), built much less solidly, and apparently not intended to carry an upper storey. In the kitchen the fireplace has only one jamb left, or perhaps occupied the whole length of the wall from that jamb to the corner of the room. To the right of it was the oven or girdle-plate, in a semicircular recess, much burnt. A few bits of pottery were found here.

A door leads from the kitchen out upon the cobble-paved path before mentioned, which broadens out along the kitchen, pantry, and passage (d) into a platform or yard with a kerb (t). North of the kitchen was a poorly-built enclosure (a), marked by Pocklington as "offices." To the right of the kitchen back door and beyond the kerb of the path is a tank (q) with sides of hard sammel. In May it appeared to be a spring, and on excavation filled with clear water, but in August it was dried up. To the east of this are two drains (r, r) in the sammel, in one of which was found an old iron muck-rake or drag. The ashes were thrown out to the east of these drains in a space (s) formed by the re-entrant angle of the cobble path, on a floor of sammel, in a corner upon which no doors opened.

The ash heap must have been cleared from time to time, for it was not very large, and, though it was all turned over, very little was found in it. There were bits of cannel coal (probably from Whitehaven, where coal was worked in 1620) and fragments of wood ashes, beef and mutton bones, cockle shells, a quantity of ancient tobacco pipes, and fragments of pottery and of straw coloured window glass, one millimetre thick. There was also found an opaque white faceted bead of glass, and the neck and bottom of an old port bottle. These last, with a cut wine glass and a bit of a teapot strainer, were not lying deep, and may have been dropped by visitors to the island at any time since the house was ruined. During the Society's visit on August 30th, 1902, the Rev. A. F. Still Hill picked up in the central building a piece of glass partly encrusted with lime, and showing brilliant iridescence after being washed—the "push" or bottom of an ancient wine bottle, perhaps of Mr. Little's type B (see plate facing p. 213 *ante*). This, with the other finds, is now in the Keswick Museum.

POTTERY.—The following is a list of the fragments of pottery found in the ash heap and kitchen :—

- A.—Three parts of handles of large jugs; very soft blackish clay, with decayed yellow glaze, of which the surface is an opaque powdery brown skin with the yellow showing beneath it. Also one bit of a side from a large wheel-turned pot, apparently of the same ware.
- B.—Two bits of handles, soft red clay, brownish yellow glaze, very iridescent. Also five bits of similar ware.
- C.—Piece of a smallish wheel-turned pot; hard light-grey clay; glaze only outside and much decayed.
- D.—Part of the neck of a small jug or pipkin; soft buff clay, with remains of white glaze both inside and out.
- E.—Bit of pot, hard, dark-red clay, purplish black glaze; and bottom of pot, perhaps the same.
- F.—Fragment of pot, lighter clay than E, but glaze similar.
- G.—Fragment of small plate; hard light-red clay, yellow glaze.
- H.—Lip of pot; buff clay, pattern indented, yellow glaze.
- I.—Bottom of black pot, yellow raised slip pattern.
- J.—Bit of red plate, white raised slip pattern.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (assistant secretary to the Society of Antiquaries), to whom these fragments were sent, kindly wrote :—

I have looked over your pottery, which seems to be all mediæval and mostly late. Your pieces (I) and (J) are very remarkable. *Re* (I) see a note by Micklethwaite in our *Proceedings*, vol. xv. You will also find a paper that will help you much in the last number (for March, 1902) of *The Archaeological Journal*.

The piece I, (Fig. VI.), though very little is remaining,



FIG. VI.

shows the knop and twig pattern in slip which is characteristic of the pottery found by Mr. Micklethwaite at Kirkstall Abbey, and dated by him from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the dissolution. But the stalks in this are not continuous lines; they are apparently worked over with a tool such as the blunt edge of a cut stick, so as to produce a succession of comma-like touches of solid white. The article by Mr. R. L. Hobson in *The Archæological Journal* calls the Kirkstall pottery "Cistercian ware," from the fact that it has been found in Cistercian abbeys chiefly in the north of England and at Valle Crucis, and remarks that it is different from the black ware of the seventeenth century in its superior hardness and thinness and in its browner glaze. This piece from Lord's Island (like another found in the old house on Castlerigg, see below under Derwentwater Castle) is certainly hard and strongly fired; its glaze is brownish yellow, which over the dark red clay makes a brownish black ground and a raw sienna coloured pattern; the bottom is not flat, but pinched or crinkled round the edge. Perhaps we may consider it to be a later imitation of the Cistercian ware.

THE DATE OF THE HOUSE.—We have seen that the house was built at two successive periods, the original central part perhaps being the work, as Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite suggested, of Sir Thomas Radcliffe (about 1460), and the rest early seventeenth century. After the rebellion of 1715, for which the last Earl of Derwentwater suffered, his estates here were given to Greenwich Hospital, from which they were bought in 1832 by John Marshall, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, whose son, Reginald Dykes Marshall, Esq., is the present Lord of the Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater, and owner of the island.

It has been popularly said that "the 1715" put an end to the Radcliffes' residence here, though Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite wrote (in the paper quoted):—"It is very probable that the house was dismantled during the Civil Wars about the year 1651."

A deed in the possession of Mr. R. D. Marshall records the sale of "all that the mannor or lordshippe of Castlerigge and Darwentwater" on August 5th, 1653, by Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, bart., and Francis Radcliffe his (son and) heir, to Thomas Keightley of Hartingfordbury Park (near Hertford). The island is described as "all that capital messuage or mansion house called the Isle, being in the great lake called Derwentwater, together with a parcell of woody pasture called the Isle, conteyning by estimation three acres." This deed was cancelled on December 22nd of the same year.

The house was therefore standing at the end of 1653, though destroyed, as Dr. Robinson said, in 1709. Old local belief held strongly to the statement that the Keswick Moot Hall was built partly of material brought from the island. Among Jonathan Otley's papers Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite found a memorandum dating the first Moot Hall 1695; the second was built in 1812. But in these *Transactions* (ii., *The Crosthwaite Parish Registers*) Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite quotes an entry of 1657, recording the burial of William Munkhouse of Keswick, and adds—"There is a tradition that a Will Munkhouse was drowned by overloading a boat containing stones which he was bringing from Lord's Island to build the first Town Hall in Keswick. The boat sank half way between Lord's Island and Friar's Crag. There is no other Munkhouse recorded till 1702, when a person of the same name was buried in the Quire. I think," continues Mr. Crosthwaite, "the former date will be the correct one. The boat was never raised, and the cairn of stones was visible in the lake for long after." Mr. R. D. Marshall finds that William Mounkhouse was witness to a lease of land by Sir E. Radcliffe of Dilston, dated July 14th, 1657, and again (in the same handwriting) on March 26th, 1662, and on August 18th, 1662. Leases were granted to W. Mounkhouse on August 26th, 1664, and in April, 1670. This may be the second of the name.

In "The Last of the Derwentwaters" Mr. J. F. Crosthwaite says that he had seen a printed account of the sale of household goods on Lord's Island, among which was the old lock now in Keswick Museum, and that the sale was made by two persons without authority, in the time of Cromwell's Parliament, when the estates were sequestrated from Sir Edward Radcliffe.

But Sir Daniel Fleming, writing in 1671, says:— "*Derwentwater* a village in a place surrounded by the Derwent where the famous family of the Ratcliffes have a fine seat"; and Edmund Sandford, writing about 1675, speaks of "the mannor house of the Ile hall" as the "mansion house and dwelling of John (*sic*) Lord of Derwenwater . . . now Lord of this Ile." Neither writer seems to know much about the place or people; and yet, if the house had been a ruin for many years, Sir Daniel and Sandford would have been aware of the fact.

At any rate Dr. Robinson tells us it was ruined in 1709, and when James, last Earl of Derwentwater, came to Keswick in the spring of 1710 (C. H. Bowden, *The Life and Death of James, Earl of Derwentwater*, 1897, p. 9) he must have put up in the town. Mr. Crosthwaite thought he would have stayed at the Queen's Head.

THE STORY OF THE TREASURE.—Guide-books (*e.g.* Baines, 1834, p. 128; Hudson, 1843, p. 63; Jenkinson, ed. of 1893, pp. 171, 178) tell the story of the Countess of Derwentwater's escape in 1715 by the Lady's Rake from the island, where, according to Whellan (p. 340), her husband, "up to the time of the mad rising in the north, had been living happily and hospitably in his fine old castle, reflected in the clear waters of one of the most beautiful of the English lakes"! The local legend is to the effect that sentries were posted on the roads, but the Countess, collecting all her plate and jewels, with which to bribe the Whigs and buy her husband's safety, fled up the Rake and so to London, not without losing many of her valuables by the way. Some tell of a chest of plate

sunk in the lake. Mr. R. D. Marshall gives a tradition that the lady lost her jewels in the lake and dropped her handkerchief on her way up Walla Crag, where until lately it could be seen. Mr. Edwin Jackson of Cocker-mouth supplies another variant,—that she escaped up the gill with her apron full of money, but the apron strings broke and the money, or most of it, was scattered.

In these stories we have echoes of common folk-lore; there is a tale of a chest of plate in Windermere at Silverholme, and the witch's bratfull occurs in various places. But, accepting a basis of truth in the legend, Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite suggested that it referred to some adventure of the family at the time of the sequestration under Cromwell's Parliament; they did not, however, live here at that period.

Pennant, however, in 1774 seems to allude to the crag as the Lady's Leap, which puts a different complexion on the case; and some facts recently come to light seem to explain the treasure story.

Between 1856 and 1862 Henry Lightfoot of Keswick found a number of silver coins near the Lady's Rake and sold them to Mr. Jackson of Keswick (father of Mr. Edwin Jackson), whose MS. note gives the following particulars of the locality. The exact spot was on the north side of Catbeck Gill, which divides Walla Crag from Falcon Crag; south of the wall of the Great Wood and at a few yards from it, a short distance above where the wall takes a sudden bend northwards. There were no fragments of an earthen pot nor vessel of any kind. The coins were scattered loose among the gravel. Lightfoot searched the gravel bed above the place where the coins were found, thinking that the detached coins might possibly have been washed down with the gravel from some place above, where the main hoard had been deposited, but nothing more was found, and these coins have since remained apparently unknown to the historians of Keswick until

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they were shown at our meeting, August 30th, 1902, by Mr. Edwin Jackson's kindness. There are 34 in all, and all silver pennies of Edward I. and Edward II. Eleven inscribed

EDW R ANGL' DNS HYB.

are of Edward I.; five from London, two from Bristol, and one each from York, Dublin, Lincoln, and Canterbury. Twenty-three inscribed

EDWA (OR EDWAR) R ANGL' DNS HYB.

are of Edward II.; of which eleven are from the London mint, seven from Canterbury, three from Durham, and one each from Bury St. Edmunds and Berwick.

Other pieces of money had very possibly been found earlier. At any rate this accounts for the "apron-string" legend as far back as 1856. But lost treasure had been known nearly a century earlier, somewhere in the neighbourhood. Mr. R. D. Marshall finds in an account-book of 1769—

Ap. 10.	Paid Matthew Brockbank for ale to treat the men that brought the old silver coin	... ..	o . 2 . 6
	Paid John Penny for one-third part of the value of the old coin		o . 5 . 6

The latter item has been crossed out. Mr. Marshall thinks it may have been objected to when the half-yearly examination took place in September, 1769, by Walton and Smeaton, the officers of Greenwich Hospital, which then owned the estate. If the silver coin was worth 16s. 6d. it must have been an unusual piece, or more likely the word "coin" is used as a plural.

Rustic imagination, struck by the fact of lost treasure, though careless of the date of the coins, and confusing some expulsion of the Radcliffes under the Commonwealth or at the Revolution of 1688 with the more tragic fate of the last Earl in 1715 and the pathetic part which the

Countess then played in the story—how she personally begged the King for her husband's life—must have attached these circumstances to the name of the Lady's Leap or Rake, and so evolved the legend.

VICAR'S ISLAND AND RAMPSHOLME.

In the deed of 1653 mentioned above there is also a reference to Vicar's Island, showing that it was owned by the Radcliffes at that time, though how they came by it remains a mystery. It is described as "all that parcell of pasture ground called Vickar Isle with a little ruinous house upon it, bounded with the great lake called Darwentwater, containing three acres and one roode." This cannot refer to St. Herbert's Island, which was never part of the Derwentwater estate; it must refer to that now known as Derwent Island (a name formerly given to Lord's Island), the most northerly of the islands of Derwentwater. In ancient times this was called Hestholm, pure Norse for "horse island"; that is to say *holm*, meaning "land rising from water, island," might be either Anglo-Saxon or Norse, but *hest* in the language of the sagas is equivalent to *hengest* in Anglo-Saxon, so that Hestholm is a distinctly Scandinavian word. It is found in the confirmation of a deed *temp.* Richard I., quoted by Dugdale, giving to Fountains Abbey "Crosthwayt cum ecclesia ejus, cum villa et cum lagiis de Wattendlane (Watendlath) de Staynethwayt (Stonethwaite in Borrowdale) et cum toto Langestrothe (Langstrath) et insula de Hestholm." The island later belonged to the church, whence its name. In 1539 Leland said:—"The third island is Vicar Isle, full of trees, like a wilderness." The grant of this in 1541 to John Williamson is mentioned by Nicolson and Burn (ii., p. 86). Camden, already quoted, refers to it as inhabited by German miners. Thomas Denton, quoted by the Lysons (*Cumberland*, p. 86), says that Vicar's Island was inhabited by the Dutch (German)

mineral men, and sold by a co-heir of Joseph Heckstetter, the great miner. But Joseph died in 1656 (*Crosthwaite Register*) and we have seen that three years earlier it was in the possession of the Radcliffes, and then contained a "little ruinous house." Perhaps Joseph Heckstetter himself had sold it to Sir Edward when it was no longer needed as a miners' refuge.

In 1777 it was owned by the Ponsonbys of Hale (Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 86). In 1786 it was inhabited by Joseph Pocklington (Hutchinson, ii., p. 165) and known as Pocklington's Island, adorned with the sham Druid's Circle seen in Peter Crosthwaite's map, an ecclesiastical boathouse, and a fort, as well as the mansion which replaced the Hind's Cottage, "with its embowering sycamores and cattle shed," lamented by Wordsworth (Guide, Section Third, *Changes, and Rules of Taste for preventing their bad Effects*). The next owner was General Peachey (or Peché, as Green spelt it), who demolished the circle and fort. From him it came to Captain Henry, and from him it was bought by Mr. H. C. Marshall.

RAMPSHOLME.—The name resembles that of Rampholme in Windermere, perhaps from *Ramp*, wild garlic. This little islet also belongs to Castlerigg Manor. Mr. R. D. Marshall told me that there was iron slag upon it; and Professor J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., of the Yorkshire College, kindly analysed samples, with this result:—

Ferrous oxide	...	...	...	63·63
Ferric oxide	...	...	...	6·20
Lime	...	...	...	'55
Silica	...	...	...	27·80
Moisture	...	...	...	'45

The slag is, therefore, of the type found in the old rude bloomeries of High Furness and elsewhere, possibly of a period earlier than the German miners. A parallel to this use of an island for iron-working is found at Peel Island on Coniston Water; and it may be that in an

unsettled state of the country the valuable products of the industry were protected in such a position better than on the mainland.

I could not find the exact site of the hearth without digging ; but under the trees and moss in the highest part there is material enough, and a blackness in the earth which betrays the smithy. Rampsholme is not mentioned by the old writers ; there is no account of iron-smelting here, nor would so tiny a work be carried on by the Germans. It may have been a private enterprise of the Radcliffes or mediæval Derwentwaters. West, writing in 1778 (*Guide to the Lakes—Keswick*), mentions the bloomery at the foot of the ascent to the Stake as not visible in his day. "No tradition relates," he says, "at what time it was last worked."

"DERWENTWATER CASTLE."—Nicolson and Burn, as quoted above, say that the Derwentwaters had a seat upon Castlerigg, before the heiress of the family married a Radcliffe, when the house on Lord's Island was built. This statement was followed by Hutchinson, the Lysons, and others, including the late J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A., who (in *The Last of the Derwentwaters*) suggested that the move was made in the middle of the fifteenth century, and he repeated the story that stone was taken from "Derwentwater Castle" to build the island house. He used, Mr. Thomas Crosthwaite of Rakefoot says, to point out a hollow tarn-basin close to Rakefoot as the probable site of the castle ; the exact spot is about the g of *Spring* in the six-inch Ordnance Map of 1867.

In continuation of our work at the island, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the present writer were directed by the Council of this Society to examine sites believed to represent the early home of the Derwentwaters ; and in April, 1903, we spent some days in digging and exploring upon the higher parts of Castlerigg.

RAKEFOOT. — The basin supposed by Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite to be the site still holds water in very wet

weather. There are many stones lying on the surface of the peat, and it seemed at first sight not impossible that a pele might have existed there, with a tarn serving as its moat. We took the most solid and likely bit of ground in its area and dug a deep trench, only to find peat at a great depth, and the stumps and roots of birch trees, showing that it had not been disturbed for ages. The stones are merely clearings from the land around, and the appearance of walling or embankment in some parts is due to draining. Mr. T. Crosthwaite says that the whole was drained not very long ago (within the nineteenth century) and that it is remembered how, in the course of the operations, one man was nearly overwhelmed by the soft sides of the deep trench falling in upon him, and rescued just as his head alone emerged. In fact, the drains are 15 feet below the surface. The whole basin appears to be filled with peat, on a bottom of blue clay. No cut stones or other relics were met with in this field to justify further search, either for "Derwentwater Castle" or for the Roman camp which some have located here. The exact site of the Roman pottery found on Castlerigg Fell, mentioned by the late Rev. J. Clifton Ward in these *Transactions* (i., pp. 220, 221), is not known to us. A tripod kettle or jug, with handle and spout, was found near Rakefoot, Canon Rawnsley tells us, and is still in the neighbourhood. The old Ambleside road is plainly visible within the north wall of this field, and the "slack" of its hollow course is easily traced hence to Causeway-foot in the Naddle valley, but there do not seem to be any positive evidences of Roman character, though it is the ancient road from Keswick southward. Of course, the point where this road crosses the ridge is the most probable spot for any defensive or dominant fort, and in the next field there are remains which seemed to promise a reward for excavation.

CAUSEWAY-HEAD.—These ruins are in the south-east corner of the field to the east of Rakefoot, now the Bull-

copy, but formerly known as Causeway-head. Before digging, it quite seemed as if one could trace a small square pele, divided by a party wall, with a stair-turret at one corner, and a hall and other buildings adjoining. Bits of old roofing-slabs of Skiddaw slate are built into the fence which runs along the south side of the ruins, and just east of the eastern fence, within easy reach, is a perennial spring coming from under a rock. The "slack" of an old path runs up from the ancient road to this site, which commands a fine prospect of Naddle, Threlkeld, Castlerigg, and the neighbourhood, such as one might suppose an early pele-builder to have chosen.

We began work on Monday morning, April 20th, 1903, by digging through the apparent stair-turret, which proved to be a peat-stack bottom, but bits of pottery were found. Then we trenched the biggest heap of stones, finding no walls, but many potsherds, ancient tobacco-pipes, and pieces of coal and freestone. Under the fence we found the footing of a wall, with parts of two walls starting out from them at right angles; and here we came upon a lump of plumbago and bits of "rud," among much coal of a poor and earthy kind. Another wall was found, also at right angles to that beneath the fence. Under this, window glass, pipes, and pottery were found, but this wall extended only for two or three yards, without coming to termination or corners at either end. All the surface indications proved to be mere rubbish-heaps, not in the least indicating foundations below them, and the little fragments of walling were so short and scanty that no plan of the house could be made out. Neither doors, windows, nor fireplace could be fixed; the very corners had disappeared. The stones had been carried away, down to the foundations, no doubt to build the fences, and perhaps also to build Rakefoot. But from the remains it was evident that the house had been a farm steading of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and certainly not "Derwentwater Castle."

Along the path leading north-east to the old road there are several turfed heaps. In one of these we found two patches of cobble paving beneath piles of Skiddaw roof-slates. The two pavements were discontinuous and at different levels, and might have been two thresholds or approaches to a hut or shed, perhaps a clay-daubing, now clean gone.

A little to the east of this, in another mound, was a quantity of iron slag, not as hard and bright as that at Rampsholme or in the Coniston bloomeries, though one fragment was vitrified. We could not find the hearth, but some experiment may have been made here to smelt the ironstone which crops out in the Brockle-beck just above Rakefoot.

The apparent enclosures, as if for gardens, were not stone-walled, but seemed to be rubbish-heaps left after the removal of all available building material.

In this site at Causeway-head we found (April 20th and 21st, 1903):—

Skiddaw slate roofing slabs, averaging half an inch thick, and bits of freestone.

Plumbago, a piece weighing 8oz., rubbed on one side (as if used for polishing?)

Rud (soft red chalk), rubbed as if used for marking sheep or ornamenting a flag floor.

Ironstone and iron slag. Three pieces of rusted iron, one a knife blade and another a part of a reaping hook.

Coal; a large piece when burnt split into rectangular forms and left a heavy ash.

Window glass, green and full of bubbles, one-eighteenth of an inch thick.

Tobacco pipes, various sizes, with flat base.

Pottery of various types:—A—Soft black clay, green glaze. B—Dark buff clay, green glaze. C—Grey clay, lined with light red, no glaze. D—Light red clay, green glaze; many different sorts, of varying age. E—Light red clay with black glaze; in one jug the glaze has been allowed to run down so as to form vertical stripes. F—Red clay, dark brown glaze over white slip pattern; the small fragment found resembled I in the list of pottery found on the island

(Fig. VI.). G—Red clay, slip pattern and light coloured glaze; resembling J in the pottery from the island. H—Buff clay, a jug handle painted with coarse horizontal black stripes, light glaze. I—Plate, faced white and elaborately hand-painted. J—Buff clay with marbled pattern and yellow glaze, resembling a fragment found in the house at the “Danish Camp,” Gosforth (see p. 197 *ante*).

I am unable to say where these various wares came from, but offer these lists as a contribution to the much-needed account of Cumberland pottery in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Causeway-head belonged to the Aglionbys of Staffield, from whom it came by marriage to the Rev. Beilby Porteous, who sold it to Mr. Waugh. There does not seem to be any available account of this ancient house, which was probably abandoned before the nineteenth century.

Having disposed of these sites we cast about for other ancient buildings on Castlerigg.

BELL INTAKE.—About 200 yards south of Rakefoot, Mr. T. Crosthwaite showed us the ruins of a little house about 12 by 7 paces in extent in a lap of the hill near the ancient Watendlath road, which leaves the old Keswick and Ambleside road at Causeway-head to climb the hill and cross the moors southward. Bell Intake is in the possession of Mrs. Barnes and in the tenancy of Mr. Wilson of Castlerigg Hall, and the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite appears to have had reason to believe that these ruins represent the place where spinning and weaving went on during the plague, some 520 or 530 years before the time when he gave this information to Mr. T. Crosthwaite. The remains are those of a rude shed, rather than a dwelling-house, and offered no inducement to dig for “Derwentwater Castle.”

CASTLERIGG HALL.—Farther down the ridge there is the old house named Castlerigg in the Ordnance Map, but now generally known as Castlerigg Hall, owned by Mrs. Barnes and tenanted by Mr. Wilson. It contains

two Jacobean staircases and a fixed oak cupboard dated 1648, no initials. In a back doorway, removed from its original position, is an interesting door of double planks, thickly studded all over with wooden nails; another door, not so thickly studded, but also with tree-nails, is in the barn. It is sometimes said that this house was inhabited by the Radcliffes, but many offshoots of the family were living around Keswick in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It came to the present owner from the Birketts. Mr. R. D. Marshall thinks it may have been tenanted by Radcliffes, but that they never owned the freehold, which belonged to John Langton of Castlerigg and Cockermouth, who inherited it from Gawen Wren; his will, in Mr. Marshall's possession, was proved at York, June 14th, 1781. There is no moat, though a row of trees to the south suggests a possible filled-up ditch; but the ground rises too steeply to the east to allow of any such defence. The name and antiquity of the place lend some colour to the guess that it might represent the original manor-house of Castlerigg; but nothing remains to prove the point.

To the south-west of this, on the bank of Brockle-beck, apparent "remains" are due to draining. In the fields between Castlerigg Hall and Brockle-beck are several old field-dykes.

CASTLE LANE, starting near the Carles (the Great Circle) and crossing the modern Ambleside road, leads up to a field, about a quarter of a mile E.N.E. of Castlerigg Hall, in which is an enclosed plantation, round which an apparently old path takes a turn to the west, while the Lane passes it to the east. The dykes which enclose the plantation are ordinary field-dykes, and though the ground within the plantation is irregular we could find no traces of earthworks or walls to justify digging. The name of "Castle Lane," if it be ancient, would suggest that the "Castle" was not far away. In that case, all traces have disappeared from the surface of the ground.

DERWENTWATER PARK.—The “Castle”—assuming that it existed—would not be far from the park. Mr. R. D. Marshall has a copy of the Greenwich Hospital estate map of 1736, from which it appears that “Derwentwater Parks” were enclosures of land west and north of what is now called Walla Crag, and called “Willy How,” “Fisher,” and “Watson” Parks. All the ground now called Castlehead Wood on the eastern side of the Borrowdale road, and that from opposite Lord’s Island on the north to “Essmess” (now Isthmus) bottom was then wooded, including the hill now called Crow Park, then “Loning Head.” Dr. Dalton (say Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 85), writing in the middle of the eighteenth century, lamented the destruction of the ancient woods in these parks, as ordered by Greenwich Hospital. Gray, in 1769, says of Crow Park, “once a glade of ancient oaks, whose large roots still remain” (quoted in West’s *Guide to the Lakes*).

Now, in the “Great Wood,” just to the north of Catbeck-gill, and near the spot where the Edwardian silver pennies were found, there are two sites showing old remains. One on a little headland in the wood, just above the 300 feet contour, is a small building shaped like a capital B with rounded corners; the smaller chamber about four by four paces and the larger one seven by six paces internal measurement. This appears to be a sheep-fold for washing in the beck. The other remains consist of ruined walls; one running for 37 paces along the 300 foot contour line, below the “lower path”; another running for 30 paces down the slope from the “upper path” at right angles to the former; and between the two, starting from the upper wall and running for about 46 paces, are two walls slightly diverging until they are 24 paces apart where they touch the “lower path.” These contain no ruins of buildings, and seem to be merely old fences, too insignificant for the remains of “Derwentwater Castle.”

RADCLIFFE ESTATES AT KESWICK.—By the kindness of Mrs. Gatey, sister to Mrs. Fisher Crosthwaite, we are enabled to print two pieces from the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite's papers. The first is from the printed "RENTAL of the Estates late Lord DERWENTWATER's, in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*. To be Sold before the Commissioners and Trustees for the Forfeited Estates, on Thursday the 11th Day of July next, 1723."

The Manor of Castlerigg and Derwentwater.

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Samuel Hodgson and Francis Fisher</i>	...	...	12	—	—
<i>William Udall</i>	...	...	13	10	—
<i>Will. Wren</i>	...	...	05	10	—
<i>Edward Stephenson*</i>	30	06	06
<i>Peter Wren</i>	...	...	02	05	—
<i>John Wren</i>	...	...	10	—	—
<i>Joseph Watson</i>	...	...	03	—	—
<i>Tho. Grave</i>	...	...	14	—	—
<i>Francis Hodson</i>	...	...	07	—	—
<i>Agnes Lowther</i>	...	...	08	10	—
<i>John Fisher</i>	...	...	20	—	—
<i>Mary Barwick</i>	...	...	04	05	—
<i>Eliz. Barwick</i>	...	...	01	15	—
<i>Will. Scott</i>	...	...	—	15	—
<i>Tho. Grave</i>	...	...	22	10	—
<i>Gawen Wren</i>	...	...	15	—	—
<i>Leonard Younghusband</i>	...	...	01	—	—
<i>John Grave</i>	...	...	01	—	—
<i>Robert Simpson</i>	...	...	18	—	—
<i>Robert Smith</i>	...	...	08	10	—
<i>Josiah Todhunter</i>	...	...	12	—	—
Customary Rents	...	...	59	19	01
			270	15	07

UNLET.

An Island of Timber cont. 2 Acres.

Caswasts† in common for Ten. 12 Acres.

* Mr. R. D. Marshall says that he has no note of this name as tenant of freehold, but he appears as a tenant of customary land and houses. The Standishes represent these Stephensons.

† Perhaps "Cass wastes." The Cass was a swampy piece of land about 10 or 12 acres, allotted in the Enclosure award to the Castlerigg estate; it was drained and planted by Mr. John Marshall.

N.B. There is 30 Acres of Timber, cont.
 near 7000 Oaks, Value 400*l.*
 Birch and Ash, Value 500*l.*

 4500*l.*

Paid to the Duke of <i>Somerset</i> a Sparrow- hawk, or	}	—	02	—
To the Lord <i>Greystock</i> , a Free Rent ...		—	03	04
To Sir <i>Will. Fleming</i> for the Mill-Dam ...		—	06	08
		—	12	—

In the Schedule of charges and annuities to which the estate was subject, after mention of sums payable to Mary Countess Dowager of Derwentwater (wife of James Rooke, Esq.), William and Arthur Radcliffe, the Ladies Catherine and Elizabeth Radcliffe, Lady Mary Tudor Radcliffe, Anna Maria Radcliffe (only daughter of James late Earl of Derwentwater), Lady Mary Radcliffe (sister to Earl Edward), and Richard Dashwood, Esq., for the manor of Wyne within Adlston* (*sic*) there are two entries relating to Cumberland :—

To a yearly Rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of *Ile Park*, payable to Sir *William Fleming*† ... 00 06 08
 The Tythe of Corn and Grain arising within the Closes, called *Ulluck Closes* and *Ground End*, Parcel of the Rectory of *Crosthwaite*, are claimed by, and allowed to *Gawen Wren*.

* In the Cumberland estates are included :—

<i>The Manor of Aldston Moor.</i>									
<i>Richard Wallis</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35	07	06	
<i>Ditto</i> , Mill and Tythes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	35	—	—	
<i>John Brown</i> , Tine Head Farm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	—	—	
<i>Henry Stevenson</i> , Gelderdale Colliery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	05	—	
Collected by the Bailiffs ancient Rents due at <i>Michaelmas</i>						55	—	03	
<i>William Errington</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	10	—	
<i>Robert Hewet</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	02	—	
<i>Tho. Errington</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	06	
<i>Tho. Vazie</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	—	01	—	
									153 07 07

N.B. A Crown Rent for the Manor and Mines *per An.* is paid, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
 † The only rent paid to the Flemings, and now to the Keswick Hotel, is 6*s.* 8*d.* for leave to set the abutment of Keswick weir against that side of the Greta.—R.D.M.

The other paper is endorsed "A Sale of Pattinson's House in Kesswicke to Sam. Hodgshon from a ffine arbitrary to ffine certaine," and dated August 10th, 1711. It sets forth that

whereas one Mansion house and Garth formerly . . . Patteson's . . . in Keswick . . . of the auncient yearly Customary Rent of 4s. and did pay two Carriage Loads yearly and one Hen and an Arbitrary ffine at the will of the Lord upon the death of the Lord of the said Mannor and upon death or alienation of Tenant and Suite of Court and Suite of Mill and other services , . . and whereas the said Mansion house many yeares since became soe Ruinous and in decay that the said patteson who was Tenant thereof refused to repaire the same or to pay any rent ffines or other services for the same but surrendered or suffered the same to fall into the Lord's hand . . . and whereas the aforesaid Samuell Hodgson being desirous to purchase of the said Earle of Darwentwater the said house and Garth into Tennancy or into a Customary Estate of Inheritance as the same was aunciently held by the said Pattesons or former Tenants thereof by the same Rents Customes dues and Services only save that when any ffine shall happen to fall due to the Lord or Lords of the said Mannor . . . the Tenant . . . shall only pay a ffine certaine of four yeares auncient Rent . . . as several other Tenants within the said Mannor some considerable tyme since did purchase their Tenements to the like ffine certaine Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said . . . Earle . . . for diverse considerations him thereunto moveinge and Especially for and in Consideration of the sume of ffour pounds . . . hath given . . . unto the said Samuell Hodgson the said house and Garth . . . for ever yeilding . . . yearly . . . four shillings at the feast dayes or tymes accustomed and two Carriage Loads and one Hen . . . or such payment or Composition in Leiu of them as hath been and now is used . . . and likewise payinge Suite of Court . . . and Suite of Mill . . . and all other auncient duties and Customes . . . save only that as aforesaid the said Samuell Hodgson his heires and Assignes are only to pay a ffour penny ffine that is four yeares auncient Rent at the death of the Lord or at the death of Tenant or Alienation of Tenant.

Signed "Darwentwater," and witnessed by Lewis Artois and Tho: Errington. The latter had been an officer in the French service and commanded the second troop of

Lord Widdrington's forces in the "Fifteen": he was taken at Preston but subsequently pardoned, and acted as business man for Lady Derwentwater, as appears from a letter written by him to her (April 5th, 1722), printed in Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite's *The Last of the Derwentwaters*.

In conclusion, we have to acknowledge our great indebtedness to Mr. R. D. Marshall for much valuable help and information, and to thank him for his invitation to explore Lord's Island and for defraying the expenses of labour in excavating the house of the Radcliffes. We have also to thank Mr. E. L. Waugh, the owner of Rakefoot, for permission to dig and for his contribution to the expense, thus leaving the Society's grant untouched; also Mr. T. Crosthwaite, the tenant, for his leave to dig at Rakefoot and Causeway-head, and for information connected with those sites; and Mr. J. W. Robinson for much kind assistance.

The history of the Derwentwaters and Radcliffes, hitherto very insufficiently known, has been worked out by Mr. W. N. Thompson and forms the subject of the next article.
