

PARALLEL-TEXT TABLE

OF WORDSWORTH'S REVISIONS TO THE *GUIDE TO THE LAKES*

COMPILED BY NICHOLAS MASON (ORIGINAL 2015; UPDATED 2020)

About This Table

The following table tracks sequential changes to the *Guide to the Lakes* across the five distinct editions Wordsworth published between 1810 and 1835. Even a cursory scroll through its pages will provide a general sense of the nature, frequency, and extent of the obsessive revisions Wordsworth made over a quarter century. Those wishing to study the *Guide* in more depth will find this a valuable tool for discerning which of its core ideas were concerns of a moment and which remained fundamental to the aging poet's worldview.

Over the course of the 1810s, Wordsworth pared the roughly 27,000-word [Select Views letterpress](#) (1e) into the 20,000-word "Topographical Description" (2e) he appended to his *River Duddon* collection of 1820. Upon deciding to repackaging his essay as a stand-alone guidebook, he subsequently drafted a series of new sections which brought its length to 30,000 words in 1822 (3e), 35,000 in 1823 (4e), and 38,000 in 1835 (5e). As this chart illustrates, the largest structural changes came in 2e and 5e. In the former, Wordsworth rearranged key sections of the 1810 original, cut its final eighteen paragraphs (§§ 58-75), and penned several new passages. Then, for the tourist-oriented [1835 edition](#), he drafted ten new paragraphs (§§ 121-30) for his "Directions and Information for Tourists" and moved this entire section to the head of the volume.

For further details on the *Guide's* origins, composition, revision, and influences, see the [Introduction](#) to this *Romantic Circles* edition.

Using the Parallel-Text Tool

- Cells contain individual paragraphs from the printed versions
- A separate column is dedicated to each edition of the *Guide*
- Words/phrases **added** since previous edition appear **in bold**
- Words/sentences ~~deleted~~ since previous edition are crossed out
- Simple rewordings appear in standard script
- Explanations for major revisions are in *blue italics*
- Wordsworth's original footnotes appear **in red**
- Deleted paragraphs are shown as grey blocked-out cells
- Down-arrows (↓) are used to preserve line-level parallelism in paragraphs Wordsworth expanded over time
- Paragraph numbers for §§ 1-75 correspond with those in this edition's transcription of the *Select Views* letterpress
- Minor changes in punctuation, capitalization, or spelling are not noted in this table

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
		TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY OF THE LAKES		SECTION FIRST. VIEW OF THE COUNTRY AS FORMED BY NATURE.		[Reordered for 5e, beginning with "Directions and Information for Tourists" (¶ 121-151)]
1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	At Lucerne in Switzerland there existed some years ago, and perhaps does still exist, a model of a large portion of the Alpine country encompassing the lake of the four Cantons. The spectator ascended a little platform and saw Mountains, Lakes, Glaciers, Rivers, Woods, Waterfalls, and Vallies, with their Cottages and every other object which they contained, lying at his feet; all things being represented in their exact proportions and appropriate colours. It may be easily conceived that this exhibition afforded an exquisite delight to the imagination, which was tempted to wander from valley to valley, from mountain to mountain, at will through the deepest recesses of the Alps. But it supplied also a more solid and substantial pleasure; for the sublime and beautiful region, with all its hidden treasures and their relations and bearings to each other, was thereby comprehended and <i>understood</i> at once.	a model of a large portion of the Alpine country which encompasses the lake object contained in them, lying represented in their exact proportions and appropriate colours. which was thus tempted to wander from valley to valley at will from mountain a more solid and substantial pleasure; their bearings and relations	Switzerland, is shewn a model of the Alpine The spectator ascends a little platform and sees mountains exhibition affords an exquisite imagination, which was thus tempted tempting it to wander But it supplies a more substantial is thereby		
2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Something of this kind (as far as can be performed by words, which must needs be most inadequately) will be attempted in the following introductory pages, with reference to the country which has furnished the subjects of the Drawings now offered to the public, adding to a verbal representation of its permanent features such appearances as are transitory from their dependence upon accidents of season and weather. ↓ This, if tolerably executed, will in some instances communicate to the traveller, who has already seen the objects, new information; and will assist him to give to his recollections a more orderly arrangement than his own opportunities of observing may have permitted him to do; while it will be still more useful to the future traveller by directing his attention at once to distinctions in things which, without such previous aid, a length of time only could enable him to discover. And, as must be obvious, this general introduction will combine with the Etchings certain notices of things which, though they may not lie	far as it can be be most inadequately) will here be attempted in the following introductory pages, with reference to the country which has furnished the subjects of the Drawings now offered to the public, adding to a verbal representation of its permanent features such appearances as are transitory from their dependence upon accidents of season and weather respect to the Lakes in the North of England, and the values and mountains enclosing and surrounding them. The delineation if tolerably will assist him in giving to him to make do And, as must be obvious, this general introduction will combine with the Etchings certain notices of things which, though they may not lie	kind, without touching upon minute details and individualities which would only confuse and embarrass , will here be attempted		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	within the province of the pencil, cannot but tend to render its productions more interesting; especially in a case like the present, where a work wishes to recommend itself by a twofold claim, viz. by furnishing pleasing Sketches, and at the same time accurate Portraits of those scenes from which they are taken.	within the province of the pencil, cannot but tend to render its productions more interesting; especially in a case like the present, where a work wishes to recommend itself by a twofold claim, viz. by furnishing pleasing Sketches, and at the same time accurate Portraits of those scenes from which they are taken. It is hoped, also, that this Essay may become generally serviceable by leading to habits of more exact and considerate observation than, as far as the writer knows, have hitherto been applied to local scenery.			
3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	To begin then with the main demarkation of the Country, I know not how I can give the reader a more distinct image of this than by requesting him to place himself in imagination upon some given point; let it be the top of either of the mountains of Great Gavel or Scawfell; or rather let him suppose his station to be a cloud hanging midway between the two mountains, at not more than half a mile's distance from the summit of each, and but a few yards above their highest elevation, he will then see stretched at his feet a number of Vallies, not fewer than nine, diverging from the point, on which he is supposed to stand, like spokes from the nave of a wheel. First he will note, lying to the south east, the Vale of Langdale which will conduct his eye to the long Lake of Winandermere stretching, as appears, nearly to the sea, or rather to the sands of the vast Bay of Morecamb, which here serves for the rim of this imaginary wheel, trace it in a direction from the south east towards the south, and he will next fix his eyes upon the Vale of Coniston running up likewise from the sea, but not (as all the other vallies do) to the station which I have considered as the nave of the wheel; and therefore it may not be inaptly represented as a broken spoke sticking in the rim. Looking forth again, with an inclination towards the west, immediately at our feet lies the Vale of Duddon, in which is no Lake but a copious river winding among fields, rocks, and mountains, and terminating its course in the Sands of Duddon. The fourth valley which we shall next observe, viz. that of Eskdale, is of the same general character as the	the main outlines demarkation of the country. I know not how to I can give image of these more readily than by himself with me in imagination mountains of, Great let us him suppose our his station midway between these the two and not many but a few yards we shall he will then see stretched at our his feet on which we are he is supposed First, we he will note conduct the his eye Winandermere stretched , as appears, nearly Morcamb, servng here for the rim of this imaginary wheel;— let us trace and we shall he will next fix our his eyes to the station which I have considered as the nave copious stream river valley next to be observed , viz.	not fewer than eight nine, diverging Langdale* [Note added] west, we see immediately at our feet lies the vale that of the Esk Eskdale,		

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	44	last, yet beautifully discriminated from				
	45	it by features which, in the more minute	by peculiar features which, in the	by peculiar features. Its stream passes		
	46	details attached to the several parts of	more minute details attached to the	under the woody steep upon which		
	47	this work, will hereafter be described.	several parts of this work, will hereafter	stands Muncaster Castle, the ancient		
	48	↓	be described.	seat of the Penningtons, and after	the small little town	
	49			forming a short and narrow æstuary		
	50			enters the sea below the little town of		
	51	Next, almost due west, look		Ravenglass. Next, almost due west,		
	52	down upon and into the deep Valley of		look down upon and into, and along		
	53	Wastdale with its little chapel and half a		the deep		
	54	dozen neat scattered dwellings, a plain		dwellings scattered upon a plain		
	55	of meadow and corn ground intersected				
	56	with stone walls apparently				
	57	innumerable, like a large piece of				
	58	lawless patch-work, or an array of				
	59	mathematical figures, such as in the				
	60	ancient schools of geometry might have				
	61	been sportively and fantastically traced				
	62	out upon sand. Beyond this little fertile				
	63	plain lies, within its bed of steep				within a its bed
	64	mountains, the long, narrow, stern, and				
	65	desolate Lake of Wastdale; and beyond				
	66	this a dusky tract of level ground				
	67	conducts the eye to the Irish Sea.				
	68	↓				
	69					
	70					
	71					
	72					
	73					
	74	The several Vales of Ennerdale and		The Vale of		
	75	Buttermere, with their Lakes, next		Buttermere, with the lake and village		
	76	present themselves; and lastly the Vale		of that name, and Crummock-		
	77	of Borrodale, of which that of Keswick		water, beyond, next present		
	78	is only a continuation, stretching due		themselves. We will follow the main		
	79	north, brings us to a point nearly		stream, the Cocker, through the		
	80	opposite to the Vale of Winandermere		fertile and beautiful vale of Lorton,		
	81	with which we began. From this it will		till it is lost in the Derwent, below the		
	82	appear that the image of a wheel, which		noble ruins of Cockermouth. Lastly,		
	83	I have made use of, and which is thus	of a wheel, which	Borrowdale, of which the vale of		
	84	far exact, is not much more than half	I have made use of, and which is thus	Keswick is only		
	85	complete; but the deficiency on the	far exact, is little not much more than			
	86	eastern side may be supplied by the	one half			
	87	vales of Wytheburn, Ulswater,				
	88	Hawswater, and the Vale of Grasmere				
	89	and Rydale; none of these however run				
	90	up to the central point between Great				
	91	Gavel and Scawfell. From this, hitherto				
	92	our central point, take a flight of not				
	93	more than three or four miles eastward				than four or five three or four miles
	94	to the ridge of Helvellyn and you will				
	95	look down upon Wytheburn and St.				
	96	John's Vale, which are a branch of the				
	97	Vale of Keswick, upon Ulswater				
	98	stretching due east; and not far beyond				
	99	to the south east, (though from this				
	100	point not visible) lie the Vale and Lake				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	of Hawswater; and lastly the winding Vale of Grasmere, Rydale, and Ambleside, brings you back to Winandermere, thus completing, though on the eastern side in an irregular manner, the representative figure of the wheel.	Vale the winding a somewhat irregular			
				[New note] *Anciently spelt Langden, and so called by the old inhabitants to this day— <i>dean</i> , from which the latter part of the word is derived, being in many parts of England a name for a valley.		
4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Such, concisely given, is the general topographical view of the country of the Lakes in the North of England. But it must be observed that the visits of travellers are for the most part confined to the Vales of Coniston, Winandermere with the intermediate country between Ambleside and Keswick, the Vale of Keswick itself, Buttermere, and Ulswater, which are the most easy of access, and indeed from their several characters most likely to repay general curiosity; though each of the other more retired vales, as will appear when we enter into detail in the several numbers of this publication, has its own appropriate beauties—all exquisite in their kind.	[¶] 4 and 5 of 1e combined in later eds. North of England; . But it must be observed that the visits of travellers are for the most part confined to the Vales of Coniston, Winandermere with the intermediate country between Ambleside and Keswick, the Vale of Keswick itself, Buttermere, and Ulswater, which are the most easy of access, and indeed from their several characters most likely to repay general curiosity; though each of the other more retired vales, as will appear when we enter into detail in the several numbers of this publication, has its own appropriate beauties—all exquisite in their kind.			
5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	This Introduction will be confined as much as possible to general remarks. And first, returning to the illustrative figure which has been employed, it may be observed that from the circumference to the centre, that is from the sea or plain country, to the mountains of Great Gavel and Scawfell, there is in the several ridges that enclose these vales, and divide them from each other, I mean in the forms and surfaces, first of the swelling grounds, next of the hills and rocks, and lastly of the mountains, an ascent by almost regular gradation from elegance and richness to the highest point of grandeur. It follows therefore from this, first, that these rocks, hills, and mountains, must present themselves to the view in stages rising above each other, the mountains clustering together towards the central point; and, next, that an observer familiar with the several vales, must, from their various position in relation to the sun, have had before his eyes every possible embellishment of beauty,	[¶] This Introduction will be confined as much as possible to general remarks. And first, returning to the illustrative figure which has been employed ; and it may the mountain stations specified mountains of Great Gavel and Scawfell ascent of by almost to the view	of grandeur and sublimity. It	to their highest point of grandeur	

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	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	dignity, and splendour, which light and shadow can bestow upon objects so diversified. For example, in the Vale of Winandermere, if the spectator looks for gentle and lovely scenes, his eye is turned towards the south; if for the grand, towards the north; in the Vale of Keswick, which (as hath been said) lies almost due north of this, it is directly the reverse. Hence, when the sun is setting in summer far to the north west, it is seen by the spectator from the shores or breast of Winandermere resting among the summits of the loftiest mountains, some of which will perhaps be half or wholly hidden by clouds, or by the blaze of light which the orb diffuses around it; and the surface of the lake will reflect before the eye correspondent colours through every variety of beauty, and through all degrees of splendour. In the Vale of Keswick, at the same period, the sun sets over the humbler regions of the landscape, and showers down upon them the radiance which at once veils and glorifies, sending forth, meanwhile, broad streams of rosy, crimson, purple, or golden, light towards the grand mountains in the south and south east, which, thus illuminated, with all their projections and cavities, and with an intermixture of solemn shadows, are seen distinctly through a cool and clear atmosphere. Of course there is as marked a difference between the noontide appearance of these two opposite vales. The bedimming haze that overspreads the south, and the clear atmosphere and determined shadows of the clouds in the north, at the same time of the day, are each seen, in these several vales, with a contrast as striking. The reader perceiving in what degree the intermediate vales will partake of the same variety.	wholly hid hidden by				
			The reader will easily perceive perceiving in what	will easily conceive perceive	partake of a kindred the same variety		
6	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	I do not indeed know any tract of country in which, within so narrow a compass, may be found an equal variety in the influences of light and shadow upon the grand or gentle features of landscape; and it is owing to the combined circumstances to which I have directed the reader's attention. From a point between the mountains of Great Gavel and Scawfell, a shepherd would not require more than an hour to	upon the sublime or beautiful grand or gentle features between the mountains of Great Gavel			to which I have directed the reader's attention has been directed .	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	predominate; the soil is laid bare by torrents and burstings of water from the sides of the mountains in heavy rains; and occasionally their perpendicular sides are seamed by ravines formed also by rains and torrents, which, meeting in angular points, entrench and scar over the surface with numerous figures like the letters W and Y.		and not unfrequently occasionally their scar over the surface		
9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	↓ The Mountains are composed of the stone by mineralogists termed schist, which, as you approach the plain country, gives way to lime-stone; but, schist being the substance of the mountains, the predominant colour of their rocky parts is bluish or of hoary grey—the general tint of the lichens with which the bare stone is encrusted. With this blue and grey colour is frequently intermixed a red tinge proceeding from the iron with which the stone is interveined and the soil in many places impregnated. The iron is the principle of decomposition in these rocks; and hence, when they become pulverized, the elementary particles crumbling down overspread in many places the steep and almost precipitous sides of the mountains with an intermixture of colours like the compound hues of a dove's neck. When, in the heat of advancing summer, the freshness of the green tint of the herbage has somewhat faded, it is again revived by the appearance of the fern profusely spread every where; and upon this plant more than upon any thing else do the changes, which the seasons make in the colouring of the mountains depend. By the first week in October, the rich green which was preserved through the whole summer by the herbage and by this plant, has usually passed away; its brilliant and various colours of light yellow, orange, and brown, are then in harmony with the autumnal woods; bright yellow or lemon colour, at the base of the mountains, melting gradually through orange to a dark russet brown towards the summits, where the plant being more exposed to the weather, is in a more advanced state of decay. Neither heath nor furze are generally found upon the sides of these mountains,	gives place way to lime-stone and free-stone ; but schist or of hoary blue or and grey the iron that interveins the stone, and impregnates the soil fresh freshness of the green tint	spread over the same ground every where; and, upon depend. About By which prevailed was preserved through the whole summer by the herbage and by this plant, is has usually passed away. The its brilliant and various colours of light yellow, orange, and brown the fern are then	In the ridge that divides Eskdale from Wasdale, granite is found; but the Mountains are for the most part composed	

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	40	these productions of nature, to which				
	41	winter is rather favourable than				
	42	unkindly, scattered over the walls,				
	43	banks of earth, rocks, and stones, and				
	44	upon the trunks of trees, with the				
	45	intermixture of several species of small				
	46	fern, now green and fresh; and to the				
	47	observing passenger their forms and				
	48	colours are a source of inexhaustible				
	49	admiration. Add to this the hoar frost				
	50	and snow with all the varieties which				
	51	they create, and which volumes would	they			
	52	not be sufficient to describe. I will				
	53	content myself with one instance of the				
	54	colouring produced by snow, which				
	55	may not be uninteresting to Painters. It				
	56	is extracted from the memorandum				
	57	book of a friend, and for its accuracy I				
	58	can speak, as I myself was an eye-	they			
	59	witness of the appearance. "I observed,"	speaking, having been as I myself was an			
	60	says he, "the beautiful effect of the	eyewitness			
	61	drifted snow upon the mountains, and				
	62	the perfect tone of colour. From the top				
	63	of the mountains downward a rich olive				
	64	was produced by the powdery snow and				
	65	the grass, which olive was warmed with				
	66	a little brown, and in this way				
	67	harmoniously combined, by insensible				
	68	gradations, with the white. The drifting				
	69	took away all the monotony of snow;	away all the monotony			
	70	and the whole vale of Grasmere, seen				
	71	from the terrace walk in Easedale, was				
	72	as varied, perhaps more so, than even in				
	73	the pomp of autumn. In the distance				
	74	was Loughrigg Fell, the basin wall of				
	75	the lake; this, from the summit				
	76	downward, was a rich orange-olive;				
	77	then the lake a bright olive-green,	lake of a			
	78	nearly the same tint as the snow-				
	79	powdered mountain tops and high				
	80	slopes in Easedale; and lastly the church				
	81	with its firs, forming the centre of the				
	82	view. The firs looked magnificent, and	The firs looked magnificent, and			
	83	carried the eye back to some firs in	carried the eye back to some firs in			
	84	Brother's Wood on the left side of the	Brother's Wood on the left side of the			
	85	lake (we looking towards Loughrigg).	lake (we looking towards Loughrigg).			
	86	Next to the church with its firs came			the church with its firs came	
	87	nine distinguishable hills, six of them				
	88	with woody sides turned towards us, all				
	89	of them oak-copses with their bright red				
	90	leaves and snow-powdered twigs; these	these			
	91	hills all distinguishable indeed from the	hills all distinguishable indeed from the			
	92	summit downward, but none seen all	summit downward, but none seen all			
	93	the way down, so as to give the strongest	the way down, so as to give the			
	94	sense of number with unity; and these	strongest sense of number with unity;			
	95	hills so variously situated to each other			variously situated in relation to	
	96	and to the view in general, so variously				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111	powdered, some only enough to give the herbage a rich brown tint, one intensely white and lighting up all the others, and yet so placed as in the most inobtrusive manner to harmonize by contrast with a perfect naked, snowless bleak summit in the far distance in the left—the variety of site, of colour, of woodiness, of the situation of the woods, &c. &c. made it not merely number with unity, but intricacy combined that activity of feeling, which intricacy awakens, with the complacency and repose of perfect unity.”	others, were and yet distance, in the left— the variety of site, of colour, of woodiness, of the situation of the woods, &c. &c. made it not merely number with unity, but intricacy combined that activity of feeling, which intricacy awakens, with the complacency and repose of perfect unity.”			
11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	Having spoken of the forms, surface, and colour of the mountains, let us descend into the VALLIES. Though these have been represented under the general image of the spokes of a wheel, they are for the most part winding; the windings of many being abrupt and intricate. And it may be observed that in one circumstance, the general shape of them all has been determined by that primitive conformation through which so many became receptacles of lakes. For they are not formed, as are most of the celebrated Welch Vallies, by an approximation of the sloping bases of the opposite mountains towards each other, leaving little more between than a channel for the passage of a hasty river; but the bottom of these vallies is, for the most part, a spacious and gently declining area apparently level as the floor of a temple, or the surface of a lake, and beautifully broken in many cases by rocks and hills which rise up like islands from the plain. As the vallies make many windings, these level areas open upon the traveller in succession, divided from each other sometimes by a mutual approximation of the hills leaving only a passage for a river; sometimes by correspondent windings without such approximation; and sometimes by a bold advance of one mountain towards that which is opposite to it. It may here be observed, with propriety, that the several rocks and hills, which I have described as rising up like islands from the level area of the vale, have regulated the choice of the inhabitants in the situation of their dwellings. Where none of these are found and the inclination of the ground	In such of the valleys as As the vallies make only a passage which I have been described		vallies is mostly for the most part a and beautifully broken	opposite to it.

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	15	spectator is confined to one reach, the				
	16	appropriate feeling is revived; and one				
	17	lake may thus in succession present the	present to the eye the			
	18	essential characteristic of many. Hence	Hence I am			
	19	I am led to remark that, while the forms	led to remark that, while But, though			
	20	of the large lakes have this advantage, it	the forms			
	21	is a circumstance still more favourable	is nevertheless a circumstance still		is nevertheless a circumstance more	
	22	to the beauty of the country that the	more favourable		favourable	
	23	largest of them are small; and that the	are comparatively small			
	24	same valley generally furnishes a				
	25	succession of lakes, instead of being				
	26	filled by one. The vallies in North	filled with by one.			
	27	Wales, as hath been observed, are not				
	28	formed for the reception of lakes; those				
	29	of Switzerland, Scotland, and this part				
	30	of the North England, are so formed;	north of England			
	31	but in Switzerland and Scotland the				
	32	proportion of diffused water is often too				
	33	great, as at the lake of Geneva for				
	34	instance, and most of the Scotch lakes.	and in most			
	35	No doubt it sounds magnificent and				
	36	flatters the imagination to hear at a				
	37	distance of such expanses of water so	of such expanses			
	38	many leagues in length and miles in				
	39	width; and such ample room may be				
	40	delightful to the fresh water sailor				
	41	scudding with a lively breeze amid the				
	42	rapidly shifting scenery. But who ever				
	43	travelled along the banks of Loch				
	44	Lomond variegated as the lower part is	part is			
	45	with islands, without wishing for a	by with islands, without feeling that			
	46	speedier termination of the long vista of	wishing for a speedier termination of			
	47	blank water, for an interposition of	the long vista of blank water would be			
	48	green meadows, trees, and cottages, and	acceptable; and without wishing for			
	49	a sparkling stream to run by his side? in	an interposition			
	50	fact, a notion of grandeur, as connected				
	51	with magnitude, has seduced persons of				
	52	taste into a general mistake upon this				
	53	subject. It is much more desirable for				
	54	the purposes of pleasure that lakes				
	55	should be numerous, and small or				
	56	middle sized than large, not only for				
	57	communication by walks and rides, but				
	58	for variety and recurrence of similar	and for recurrence			
	59	appearances. To illustrate this only by	this only by			
	60	one instance:—how pleasing is it to				
	61	have a ready and frequent opportunity				
	62	of watching at the outlet of a lake, the				
	63	stream pushing its way among the rocks				
	64	in lively contrast with the stillness from				
	65	which it has escaped; and how amusing				
	66	to compare its noisy and turbulent				
	67	motions with the gentle playfulness of				
	68	the breezes, which may be starting up or				
	69	wandering here and there over the				
	70	faintly rippled surface of the broad				
	71	water. I may add, as a general remark	remark			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83	upon this subject, that in lakes of great width, the shores cannot be distinctly seen at the same time, and therefore contribute little to mutual illustration and ornament; and if, like the American and Asiatic lakes, the opposite shores are out of sight of each other, then unfortunately the traveller is reminded of a nobler object; he has the blankness of a sea prospect without the same grandeur and accompanying sense of power.	upon this subject that, in lakes	and, if, the opposite shores are out of sight of each other, like those of the American and Asiatic lakes, then		
		<i>[¶14–21 was the most heavily reorganized and revised section of the Guide between 1810 and 1823. ¶14–17 of 1e were reordered in 2e. Corresponding passages appear below in the same color.]</i>				
14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	So much for the form and size of lakes in general as illustrative of these in particular.—Their size and forms being thus in general terms described, I may add <i>[moved to ¶16 from 2e ff.]</i> that, from the multitude of brooks and torrents which fall into them, and of internal springs by which they are fed, and which circulate through them like veins, they are truly living lakes, “vivi lacus,” and are thus discriminated from the stagnant and sullen pools frequent among mountains that have been formed by volcanos, and from the shallow meres which are found in flat and fenny countries. The water is also pure and chrySTALLINE; so that, if it were not for the reflections of the incumbent mountains by which it is darkened, a delusion might be felt by a person resting quietly in a boat on the bosom of Winandermere or Derwent-water similar to that which Carver so beautifully describes when he was floating alone in the middle of the lake Erie or Ontario, and could almost have imagined that his boat was suspended in an element as pure as air, or rather that the air and water were one.	As the comparatively small size of the lakes in the North of England is favourable to the production of variegated landscape, their boundary-line also is for the most part gracefully or boldly indented. That uniformity which prevails in the primitive frame of the lower grounds among all chains or clusters of mountains where large bodies of still water are bedded, is broken by the secondary agents of nature, ever at work to supply the deficiencies of the mould in which things were originally cast. It need scarcely be observed that using the word, deficiencies, I do not speak with reference to those stronger emotions which a region of mountains is peculiarly fitted to excite. The bases of those huge barriers may run for a long space in straight lines, and these parallel to each other; the opposite sides of a profound vale may ascend as exact counterparts or in mutual reflection like the billows of a troubled sea; and the impression be, from its very simplicity, more awful and sublime. Sublimity is the result of Nature’s first great dealings with the superficies of the earth; but the general tendency of her subsequent operations, is towards the production of beauty, by a multiplicity of symmetrical parts uniting in a consistent whole. This is every where exemplified along the margin of these lakes. Masses of rock, that have been precipitated from the heights into the	cast. It need scarcely be observed that Using		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	40		area of waters, lie frequently like		lie in some places frequently like	
	41		stranded ships; or have acquired the			
	42		compact structure of jutting piers; or			
	43		project in little peninsulas crested			
	44		with native wood. The smallest			
	45		rivulet — one whose silent influx is			
	46		scarcely noticeable in a season of dry			
	47		weather so faint is the dimple made			
	48		by it on the surface of the smooth			
	49		lake — will be found to have been not			
	50		useless in shaping, by its deposits of			
	51		gravel and soil in time of flood, a			
	52		curve that would not otherwise have			
	53		existed. But the more powerful			
	54		brooks, encroaching upon the level of			
	55		the lake, have in course of time given			
	56		birth to ample promontories, whose	promontories, of whose		
	57		sweeping line often contrasts boldly	sweeping outline that line often		
	58		with the longitudinal base of the	contrasts		
	59		steeps on the opposite shore; while			
	60		their flat or gently-sloping surface		surfaces	
	61		never fails to introduce, into the	never fail		
	62		midst of desolation and barrenness,			
	63		the elements of fertility, even where			
	64		the habitations of men may not		not	
	65		happen to have been raised. These	happen to have		
	66		alluvial promontories, however,			
	67		threaten in some places to bisect the			
	68		waters which they have long			
	69		adorned; and, in course of ages, they			
	70		will cause some of the lakes to			
	71		dwindle into numerous and			
	72		insignificant pools; which, in their			
	73		turn, will finally be filled up. But the			
	74		man of taste will say, it is an	But the man of		
	75		impertinent calculation that leads to	taste will say, it is an impertinent		
	76		such unwelcome conclusions; — let	calculation that leads to such		
	77		us rather be content with	unwelcome conclusions; But checking		
	78		appearances as they are, and pursue	these intrusive calculations, let us		
	79		in imagination the meandering			
	80		shores, whether rugged steeps,			
	81		admitting of no cultivation, descend			
	82		abruptly into the water; or in others the		or the shore is	
	83		shore is formed by gently-sloping lawns	formed by gently-sloping lawns and		
	84		and rich woods, or by with the	rich woods, or by flat and fertile		
	85		interposition of flat and fertile meadows	meadows stretching between		
	86		stretching between the margin of the			
	87		lake and the mountains. Among			
	88		minuter recommendations will be			
	89		noted with pleasure the curved in		recommendations will be noticed,	
	90		many places they are beautifully edged		especially along bays exposed to the	
	91		with a rim of fine blue gravel thrown		setting-in of strong winds, the curved	
	92		up by the waves, especially in bays		rim of fine blue gravel, thrown up in	
	93		exposed to the setting-in of strong		course of time by the waves, half of it	
	94		winds; here and there are found,		perhaps gleaming from under the	
	95		bordering the lake, groves, if I may so	here and there are found, and	water, and the corresponding half of	
	96		call them, of reeds and bulrushes; or	bordering	a lighter hue; and in other parts	
					bordering the lake	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	97		plots of water-lilies lifting up their large	large target-shaped		
	98		circular leaves to the breeze, if it be	circular leaves		
	99		stirring, while the white flower is			
	100		heaving upon the wave.			
	101		[New passage in 4e]			
	102		↓			
	103					
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15	1	As to the shores, it will be understood				
	2	that those of the lakes in this country				
	3	are endlessly diversified; in some places				
	4	mountains, that [¶14 in 2e ff.] admit of				
	5	no cultivation, descend abruptly into the				
	6	water; in others the shore is formed by				
	7	gently sloping lawns and rich woods,				
	8	with the interposition of flat and fertile				
	9	meadows between the margin of the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	lake and the mountains; in many places they are beautifully edged with a rim of blue gravel; here and there are found, bordering the lake, groves (if I may so call them) of reeds and bulrushes, or water-lilies lifting up the orb of their large leaves to the breeze, if it be stirring, while the white flower is heaving upon the wave.				
16	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	<p>The ISLANDS are neither so numerous, nor so beautiful, as might be expected from the account which I have given of the manner in which the level areas of the vales are so frequently diversified by rocks, hills, and hillocks, scattered over them; nor are they ornamented, as are sometimes the islands of the lakes in Scotland, by the remains of castles or other places of defence, or of monastic edifices. <i>[New sentences in 3e and 4e]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>There is however a beautiful cluster of islands at Winandermere; a pair of pleasingly contrasted at Rydale; nor must the solitary green Island of Grasmere be forgotten. In the bosom of each of the lakes of Ennerdale and Devock-water is a single rock which owing to its neighbourhood to the sea, is</p> <p>“The haunt of Cormorants and Sea-mews clang;” a music well suited to the stern and wild character of the several scenes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[New sentences in 4e]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>are several sometimes the islands remains of old castles</p> <p>islands on Winandermere; a pair of pleasingly contrasted upon at Rydal; island at of Grasmere</p>	<p>account that has been I have given of Scotland and Ireland, by</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[New sentence in 4th ed.]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>Those upon Derwent-water are neither fortunately placed nor of pleasing shape; but if the wood upon them were managed with more taste, they might become interesting features in the landscape. There is however a island in at Grasmere</p>	<p>The Islands, dispersed among these Lakes, are neither</p> <p>several islands of the lakes</p> <p>defence; nor with the still more interesting ruins of religious edifices. Every one must regret that scarcely a vestige is left of the Oratory, consecrated to the Virgin, which stood upon Chapel Holm in Windermere, and that the Chantry has disappeared, where mass used to be sung, upon St. Herbert's Island, Derwent-Water. Those upon Derwent-water The islands of the last mentioned lake are neither</p> <p>islands on cluster of</p> <p>Grasmere island of in</p> <p>several scenes! It may be worth while here to mention (not as an object of beauty, but of curiosity) that there occasionally appears above the surface of Derwent-water, and always in the same place, a considerable tract of spongy ground covered with aquatic plants, which is called the Floating, but with more propriety might be named the Buoyant, Island; and, on one of the pools near the lake of Esthwaite, may sometimes be seen a mossy Islet, with trees upon it, shifting about before</p>	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84		<p>This part of the subject may be concluded with observing — that, from the multitude of brooks and torrents that fall into these lakes them, and of internal springs by which they are fed, and which circulate through them like veins, they are truly living lakes, "vivi lacus;" and are thus discriminated from the stagnant and sullen pools frequent among mountains that have been formed by volcanoes, and from the shallow meres found in flat and fenny countries. The water is also pure and crystalline; so that, if it were not for the reflections of the incumbent mountains by which it is darkened, a delusion might be felt, by a person resting quietly in a boat on the bosom of Winandermere or Derwentwater, similar to that which Carver so beautifully describes when he was floating alone in the middle of the lake Erie or Ontario, and could almost have imagined that his boat was suspended in an element as pure as air, or rather that the air and water were one.</p>		<p>the wind, a lusus naturae frequent on the great rivers of America, and not unknown in other parts of the world. -----"fas habeas invisere Tiburis arva, Albunaeque lacum, atque umbras terrasque natantes."[Note added]</p> <p>The water is also pure and of crystalline purity;</p> <p>[New note] *See that admirable Idyllium, the Catillus and Salia, of Landor.</p>	<p>lake Erie</p> <p>middle of the</p>
17	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<p>Having spoken of lakes I must not omit to mention, as a kindred feature of this country, those bodies of still water which are called TARNs. These are found in some of the vallies, [Additions in 4e] ↓</p>	<p>which are called TARNs</p> <p>water</p>		<p>called Tarns. These are found in some of the vallies In the economy of nature these are useful, as auxiliars to Lakes; for if the whole quantity of water which falls upon the mountains in time of storm were poured down upon the plains without intervention, in some quarters, of such receptacles, the habitable grounds would be much more subject than they are to inundation. But, as some of the collateral brooks spend their fury, finding a free course down the channel of the main stream of the vale before those that have to pass through the higher tarns and lakes have filled their several basins, a gradual distribution is effected; and the waters thus reserved, instead of uniting with those which meet with</p>	<p>a free course toward and also down</p> <p>instead of uniting, to spread ravage and deformity,</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	24					
	25					
	26					
	27					
	28					
	29	and are very numerous upon the		are very numerous		
	30	mountains. A Tarn in a vale implies, for				
	31	the most part, that the bed of the vale is				
	32	not happily formed; that the water of the				
	33	brooks can neither wholly escape, nor				
	34	diffuse itself over a large area.				
	35	Accordingly, in such situations, tarns				
	36	are often surrounded by a tract of boggy				
	37	ground which has an unsightly				
	38	appearance; but this is not always the		surrounded by an unsightly tract of		
	39	case, and in the cultivated parts of the		boggy ground which has an unsightly		
	40	country, when the shores of the tarn are		appearance; but this		
	41	determined, it differs only from the lake				
	42	in being smaller and in belonging				
	43	mostly to a smaller valley or circular				
	44	recess. Of this miniature class of lakes	this class of miniature lakes			
	45	Loughrigg Tarn near Grasmere is the				
	46	most beautiful example. It has its	has a its			
	47	margin of green firm meadows, of rocks	margin			
	48	and rocky woods, a few reeds here, a				
	49	little company of water lilies there, with				
	50	beds of gravel or stone beyond; a tiny				
	51	stream issuing neither briskly nor				
	52	sluggishly out of it; but its feeding rills,				
	53	from the shortness of their course, so				
	54	small as to be scarcely visible. Five or				
	55	six cottages are reflected in its peaceful				
	56	bosom; rocky and barren steeps rise up				
	57	above the hanging enclosures; and the				
	58	solemn pikes of Langdale overlook,				
	59	from a distance, the low cultivated ridge				
	60	of land that forms the northern				
	61	boundary of this small, quiet, and fertile				
	62	domain. The mountain tarns can only be				
	63	recommended to the notice of the				
	64	inquisitive traveller who has time to				
	65	spare. They are difficult of access and				
	66	naked; yet some of them are, in their				
	67	permanent forms, very grand; and there				
	68	are accidents of things which would				
	69	make the meanest of them interesting.				
	70	In the first place one of these pools is an	At all events , In the first place one			
	71	acceptable sight to the mountain				
	72	wanderer, not merely as an incident that				
	73	diversifies the prospect, but as forming				
	74	in his mind a spot or conspicuous point	a centre spot or			
	75	to which objects, otherwise				
	76	disconnected or unsubordinated, may be				
	77	referred. Some few have a varied				
	78	outline, with bold heath-clad				
	79	promontories; and, as they mostly lie at				
	80	the foot of a steep precipice, the water	the water, where the sun is not			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61	mountains; and native Scotch firs (as in the northern parts of Scotland to this day) must have grown in great profusion. But no one of these old inhabitants of the country remains, or perhaps has done for some hundreds of years: beautiful traces, however, of the universal sylvan appearance, which the country formerly had, are yet seen both in the native coppice woods which remain, and which have been protected by enclosures, and also in the forest trees and hollies which, though disappearing fast, are yet scattered over both the enclosed and unenclosed parts of the mountains. The same is expressed by the beauty and intricacy with which the fields and coppice-woods are often intermingled: the plough of the first settlers having followed naturally the veins of richer, dryer, or less stony soil; and thus it has shaped out an intermixture of wood and lawn the grace and wildness of which it would have been impossible for the hand of studied art to produce. Other trees have been introduced within these last fifty years, such as beeches, larches, elms, limes, &c. and plantations of Scotch firs, seldom with advantage, and often with great injury to the appearance of the country: but the sycamore (which I believe was brought into this island from Germany not more than two hundred years ago) has long been the favourite of the cottagers; and, with the Scotch fir, has been chosen to screen their dwellings; and is sometimes found in the fields whither the winds or waters may have carried its seeds.	appearance, which the country woods that which remain, and which have been scattered both over the lawn with a the grace and wildness of which larches, elms, limes, &c.	mountains where and native inhabitants of the country remains, or has existed , perhaps has done for some hundreds had, are yet survive seen both in the native coppice-woods that remain, and that have been protected	where native Scotch firs must have grown in great profusion, as they do in the northern part of Scotland to this day. But sylvan* [Note added]	Scotch firs* [Note added] years; the beautiful traces plantations of Scotch firs with the Scotch fir or the waters [New note] *This species of fir is in character much superior to the American which has usurped its place: Where the fir is planted for ornament, let it be by all means of the aboriginal species, which can only be procured from the Scotch nurseries. [New note] *A squirrel (so I have heard the old people of Wytheburn say) might have gone from their chapel to Keswick without alighting on the ground.
20	1 2 3 4 5	The want which is most felt, however, is that of timber trees. There are few magnificent ones to be found near any of the lakes; and indeed, unless greater care be taken, there will in a short time	The want which is most felt And indeed, unless greater			There are a few

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	21			and every torrent sonorous; brooks		
	22			and torrents, which are never muddy,		
	23			even in the heaviest floods, except		
	24			after a drought they happen to be		
	25			defiled for a short time by waters that		
	26			have swept along dusty roads, or		roads, or
	27			broken out into ploughed fields. Days		have broken
	28			of unsettled weather, with partial		
	29			showers, are very frequent; but the		
	30			showers, darkening or brightening as		
	31			they fly from hill to hill, are not less		
	32			grateful to the eye than finely		
	33			interwoven passages of gay and sad		
	34			music are touching to the ear.		
	35			Vapours exhaling from the lakes and		
	36			meadows after sun-rise, in a hot		
	37			season, or, in moist weather,		
	38			brooding upon the heights, or		
	39			descending towards the vallies with		
	40			inaudible motion, give a visionary		
	41			character to every thing around		
	42			them; and are in themselves so		
	43			beautiful, as to dispose us to enter		
	44			into the feelings of those simple		
	45			nations (such as the Laplanders of		
	46			this day) by whom they are taken for		
	47			guardian deities of the mountains; or		
	48			to sympathise with others who have		
	49			fancied these delicate apparitions to		
	50			be the spirits of their departed		
	51			ancestors. Akin to these are fleecy		
	52			clouds resting upon the hill tops; they		
	53			are not easily managed in picture,		
	54			with their accompaniments of blue		
	55			sky; but how glorious are they in		
	56			nature! how pregnant with		
	57			imagination for the poet! and the		
	58			height of the Cumbrian mountains is		
	59			sufficient to exhibit daily and hourly		
	60			instances of those mysterious		
	61			attachments. Such clouds, cleaving to		
	62			their stations, or lifting up suddenly		
	63			their glittering heads from behind		
	64			rocky barriers, or hurrying out of		
	65			sight with speed of the sharpest edge,		
	66			will often tempt an inhabitant to		
	67			congratulate himself on belonging to		
	68			a country of mists, and clouds, and		
	69			storms, and make him think of the		
	70			blank sky of Egypt, and of the		
	71			cerulean vacancy of Italy, as an		
	72			unanimated and even a sad spectacle.		
	73			The atmosphere, however, as in every		every
	74			other country subject to much rain, is	other country	
	75			frequently unfavourable to		
	76			landscape, especially when keen		
	77			winds succeed the rain, which are apt		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	78 79 80 81 82 83			to produce coldness, spottiness, and an unmeaning or repulsive detail in the distance;—a sunless frost, under a canopy of leaden and shapeless clouds, is, as far as it allows things to be seen, equally disagreeable.		
21C	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51			[3 new ¶ in 4e]	It has been said that in human life there are moments worth ages. In a more subdued tone of sympathy may we affirm, that in the climate of England there are, for the lover of nature, days which are worth whole months,—I might say—even years. One of these favoured days sometimes occurs in spring-time, when that soft air is breathing over the blossoms and new-born verdure, which inspired Buchanan with his beautiful Ode to the first of May; the air, which, in the luxuriance of his fancy, he likens to that of the golden age, — to that which gives motion to the funereal cypresses on the banks of Lethe; — to the air which is to salute beatified spirits when expiatory fires shall have consumed the earth with all her habitations. But it is in autumn that days of such affecting influence most frequently intervene;—the atmosphere seems refined, and the sky rendered more crystalline, as the vivifying heat of the year abates; the lights and shadows are more delicate; the colouring is richer and more finely harmonized; and, in this season of stillness, the ear being unoccupied, or only gently excited, the sense of vision becomes more susceptible of its appropriate enjoyments. A resident in a country like this which we are treating of, will agree with me, that the presence of a lake is indispensable to exhibit in perfection the beauty of one of these days; and he must have experienced, while looking on the unruffled waters, that the imagination, by their aid, is carried into recesses of feeling otherwise impenetrable. The reason of this is, that the heavens are not only brought down into the bosom of the earth, but that the earth is mainly looked at, and thought of, through the medium of a purer element. The happiest time is when the equinoxial gales are departed; but their fury may	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82				probably be called to mind by the sight of a few shattered boughs, whose leaves do not differ in colour from the faded foliage of the stately oaks from which these relics of the storm depend:—all else speaks of tranquillity;—not a breath of air, no restlessness of insects, and not a moving object perceptible—except the clouds gliding in the depths of the lake, or the traveller passing along, an inverted image, whose motion seems governed by the quiet of a time, to which its archetype, the living person, is, perhaps, insensible:—or it may happen, that the figure of one of the larger birds, a raven or a heron, is crossing silently among the reflected clouds, while the voice of the real bird, from the element aloft, gently awakens in the spectator the recollection of appetites and instincts, pursuits and occupations, that deform and agitate the world,— yet have no power to prevent nature from putting on an aspect capable of satisfying the most intense cravings for the tranquil, the lovely, and the perfect, to which man, the noblest of her creatures, is subject.	
21D	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26				Thus far of climate, as influencing the feelings through its effect on the objects of sense. We may add, that whatever has been said upon the advantages derived to these scenes from a changeable atmosphere, would apply, perhaps still more forcibly, to their appearance under the varied solemnities of night. Milton, it will be remembered, has given a clouded moon to Paradise itself. In the night-season also, the narrowness of the vales, and comparative smallness of the lakes, are especially adapted to bring surrounding objects home to the eye and to the heart. The stars, taking their stations above the hill-tops, are contemplated from a spot like the Abyssinian recess of Rasselas, with much more touching interest than they are likely to excite when looked at from an open country with ordinary undulations: and it must be obvious, that it is the bays only of large lakes that can present such	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44				contrasts of light and shadow as those of smaller dimensions display from every quarter. A deep contracted valley, with diffused waters, and plains level and wide as those of Chaldea, are the two extremes in which the beauty of the heavens and their connexion with the earth are most sensibly felt. Nor do the advantages I have been speaking of imply here an exclusion of the aerial effects of distance. These are insured by the height of the mountains, and are found, even in the narrowest vales, where they lengthen in perspective, or act (if the expression may be used) as telescopes for the open country.	plains waters, such a valley and
21E	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44				<p>The subject would bear to be enlarged upon; but I will conclude this section with a night-scene suggested by the Vale of Keswick. The Fragment is well known; but it gratifies me to insert it, as the Writer was one of the first who led the way to a worthy admiration of this country.</p> <p>“Now sunk the sun, now twilight sunk, and night Rode in her zenith; not a passing breeze Sigh'd to the grove, which in the midnight air Stood motionless, and in the peaceful floods Inverted hung: for now the billows slept Along the shore, nor heav'd the deep; but spread A shining mirror to the moon's pale orb, Which, dim and waning, o'er the shadowy cliffs, The solemn woods, and spiry mountain tops, Her glimmering faintness threw: now every eye, Oppress'd with toil, was drown'd in deep repose, Save that the unseen Shepherd in his watch, Propp'd on his crook, stood listening by the fold, And gaz'd the starry vault, and pendant moon; Nor voice, nor sound, broke on the deep serene; But the soft murmur of soft-gushing rills, Forth issuing from the mountain's distant steep, (Unheard till now, and now scarce heard) proclaim'd All things at rest, and imag'd the still voice Of quiet, whispering in the ear of night.” [Note]</p> <p>[New note] *Dr. Brown, the author of this fragment, was a native of Cumberland, and should have remembered that the practice of folding sheep by night is unknown among these mountains, and that the image of the Shepherd upon the watch is out of its place, and belongs only to countries, with a warmer climate, that are subject to ravages from beasts of prey. It is pleasing to notice a dawn of imaginative feeling in these verses. Tickel, a man of no common genius, chose, for the subject of a Poem, Kensington</p>	was from his infancy brought up in a native of Cumberland

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53				Gardens, in preference to the Banks of the Derwent, within a mile or two of which he was born. But this was in the reign of Queen Anne, or George the first. Progress must have been made in the interval; though the traces of it, except in the works of Thomson and Dyer, are not very obvious.	
		<i>[New section heading in 3e]</i>		SECTION SECOND. ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY AS AFFECTED BY ITS INHABITANTS.		
22	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Thus far I have chiefly spoken of the features by which Nature has discriminated this country from others. I will now describe in general terms, in what manner it is indebted to the hand of man. What I have to notice on this subject will emanate most easily and perspicuously from a description of the ancient and present inhabitants, their occupations, their condition of life, the distribution of landed property among them, and the tenure by which it is holden.			Thus far Hitherto I	
23	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	The reader will here suffer me to recall to his mind the description which I have given of the substance and form of these mountains, the shape of the vallies and their position with respect to each other. He will people the vallies with lakes and rivers, the sides and coves of the mountains with pools and torrents; and will bound half of the circle which we have contemplated by the sands of the sea, or by the sea itself. He will conceive that, from the point upon which he before stood he looks down upon this scene before the country had been penetrated by any inhabitants; to vary his sensations and to break in upon their stillness, he will form to himself an image of the tides visiting and revisiting the Friths, the main sea dashing against the bolder shore, the rivers pursuing their course to be lost in the mighty mass of waters. He may see or hear in fancy the winds sweeping over the lakes, or piping with a loud noise among the mountain peaks; and lastly may think of the primaeval woods shedding and renewing their leaves with no human eye to notice, or human heart to regret or welcome the change. "When the first settlers entered this region, (says an animated writer) they found it overspread with wood; forest trees, the	The reader will suffer me here to recall to his mind the shapes of the valleys and their position with respect to each other, and the forms and substance of the intervening mountains. the coves and sides	he before stood		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	fir, the oak, the ash, and the birch, had skirted the fells, tufted the hills, and shaded the vallies through centuries of silent solitude; the birds and beasts of prey reigned over the meeke species; and the bellum inter omnia maintained the balance of nature in the empire of beasts.”				
24	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Such was the state and appearance of this region when the aboriginal colonists of the Celtic tribes were first driven or drawn towards it, and became joint tenants with the wolf, the boar, the wild bull, the red deer and the leigh, a gigantic species of deer which has been long extinct; while the inaccessible crags were occupied by the falcon, the raven, and the eagle. The inner parts were too secluded and of too little value to participate much of the benefit of Roman manners; and though these conquerors encouraged the Britons to the improvement of their lands in the plain country of Furness and Cumberland, they seem to have had little connection with the mountains which were not subservient to the profit they drew from the mines.	mountains, except for military purposes, or in subservience which were not subservient to the profit			
25	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	When the Romans retired from Great Britain, it is well known that these mountain fastnesses furnished a protection to some unsubdued Britons, long after the more accessible and more fertile districts had been seized by the Saxon or Danish invader. A few traces of Roman forts or camps, as at Ambleside and upon Dunmallet, (erected probably to secure a quiet transfer of the ore from the mines) and two or three circles of rude stones attributed to the Druids, are the only visible vestiges, that remain upon the surface of the country, of these ancient occupants; and as the Saxons and Danes, who succeeded to the possession of the villages and hamlets which had been established by the Britons, seem to have confined themselves to the open country, —we may descend at once to times long posterior to the conquest by the Normans when their feudal policy was regularly established. We may easily conceive that these narrow dales and mountain sides, choaked up as they would be with wood, lying out of the way of communication with other parts of the Island, and upon the edge of a	A few though distinct traces Dunmallet, (erected probably to secure a quiet transfer of the ore from the mines) and only visible vestiges seem at first to feudal polity policy was they must have been would be with wood	and a few two or three circles to the Druids,* [Note added]		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	30	hostile kingdom, would have little	kingdom, could would have			
	31	attraction for the high-born and				
	32	powerful; especially as the more open				
	33	parts of the country furnished positions				
	34	for castles and houses of defence				
	35	sufficient to repel any of those sudden				
	36	attacks, which in the then rude state of				
	37	military knowledge, could be made				
	38	upon them. Accordingly the more				
	39	retired regions (and observe it is to		and observe it is to these		
	40	these I am now confining myself) must		to such I		
	41	have been neglected or shunned even by				
	42	the persons whose baronial or seigniorial				
	43	rights extended over them, and left				
	44	doubtless partly as a place of refuge for				
	45	outlaws and robbers, and partly granted				
	46	out for the more settled habitation of a				
	47	few vassals following the employment				
	48	of shepherds or woodlanders. Hence				
	49	these lakes and inner vallies are				
	50	unadorned by any of the remains of		any of the remains		
	51	ancient grandeur, castles or monastic				
	52	edifices, which are only found upon the				
	53	skirts of this country, as Furness Abbey,		skirts of the this		
	54	Calder Abbey, the Priory of Lanercost,				
	55	Gleaston Castle, the original residence	Castle,— long ago a the original			
	56	of the Flemings, and the numerous	residence			
	57	ancient Castles of the Cliffords and the		Cliffords, the Lucys , and the		
	58	Dacres. On the southern side of these		Dacres		
	59	mountains, (especially in that part				
	60	known by the name of Furness Fells,				
	61	which is more remote from the borders)				
	62	the state of society would necessarily be				
	63	more settled; though it was fashioned		though it also was fashioned		
	64	not a little, with the rest of this country,	rest of the this country	not a little, with the rest of the country,		
	65	by its neighbourhood to a hostile		by		
	66	kingdom. We will therefore give a				
	67	sketch of the oeconomy of the Abbots				
	68	in the distribution of lands among their				
	69	tenants, as similar plans were doubtless				
	70	adopted by other Lords, and as the				
	71	consequences have affected the face of				
	72	the country materially to the present				
	73	day, being in fact one of the principal				
	74	causes which give it such a striking				
	75	superiority, in beauty and interest over				
	76	all other parts of the Island.				
	77					
	78					
	79					
	80					
	81					
	82					
	83					
	84					
	85					
	86					

[New note] *It is not improbable that these circles were once numerous, and that many of them may yet endure in a perfect state, under no very deep covering of soil. A friend of the Author, while making a trench in a level piece of ground, not far from the banks of the Emont, but in no connection with that river, met with some stones which seemed to

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	87			him formally arranged; this excited		
	88			his curiosity, and proceeding, he		
	89			uncovered a perfect circle of stones,		
	90			from two, to three or four feet high,		
	91			with a <i>sanctum sanctorum</i>,—the		
	92			whole a complete place of Druidical		
	93			worship of small dimensions, having		
	94			the same sort of relation to the Stones		
	95			of Shap, or Long Meg and her		
	96			Daughters, near the banks of the		
	97			river Eden,		
	98			↓		
	99			that a rural chapel bears to our noble		
	100			cathedrals. This interesting little		
	101			monument having passed, with the		
	102			field in which it was found, into other		
	103			hands, has been destroyed. It is much		
	104			to be regretted, that the striking relic		
	105			of antiquity at Shap has been in a		
	106			great measure destroyed also. It is		
	107			thus described in the History of		
	108			Westmorland:—		
	109			“Towards the south end of the		
	110			village of Shap, near the turnpike		
	111			road, on the east side thereof, there is		
	112			a remarkable monument of antiquity;		
	113			which is an area upwards of half a		
	114			mile in length, and between twenty		
	115			and thirty yards broad, encompassed		
	116			with large stones (with which that		
	117			country abounds), many of them		
	118			three or four yards in diameter, at		
	119			eight, ten, or twelve yards distance,		
	120			which are of such immense weight		
	121			that no carriage now in use could		
	122			support them. Undoubtedly this hath		
	123			been a place of Druid worship, which		
	124			they always performed in the open		
	125			air, within this kind of enclosure,		
	126			shaded with wood, as this place of old		
	127			time appears to have been, although		
	128			there is now scarce a tree to be seen,		
	129			(<i>Shapthorn</i> only excepted, planted on		
	130			the top of the hill for the direction of		
	131			travellers). At the high end of this		
	132			place of worship there is a circle of		
	133			the like stones about eighteen feet in		
	134			diameter, which was their <i>sanctum</i>		
	135			<i>sanctorum</i>, (as it were), and place of		
	136			sacrifice. The stone is a kind of		
	137			granite, and when broken appears		
	138			beautifully variegated with bright		
	139			shining spots, like spar. The country		
	140			people have blasted and carried away		
	141			some of these stones, for the		
	142			foundation-stones of buildings. In		
	143			other places some have cut these		
					relation to Stonehenge the Stones of Shap, or, Long Meg and her Daughters near the banks of the river Eden, and Karl Lofts near Shap (if this last be not Danish) , that a rural chapel bears to a stately church, or to one of our noble cathedrals.	
					also. It is thus described in the History of Westmorland:— “Towards the south end of the village of Shap, near the turnpike road, on the east side thereof, there is a remarkable monument of antiquity; which is an area upwards of half a mile in length, and between twenty and thirty yards broad, encompassed with large stones (with which that country abounds), many of them three or four yards in diameter, at eight, ten, or twelve yards distance, which are of such immense weight that no carriage now in use could support them. Undoubtedly this hath been a place of Druid worship, which they always performed in the open air, within this kind of enclosure, shaded with wood, as this place of old time appears to have been, although there is now scarce a tree to be seen, (<i>Shapthorn</i> only excepted, planted on the top of the hill for the direction of travellers). At the high end of this place of worship there is a circle of the like stones about eighteen feet in diameter, which was their <i>sanctum sanctorum</i> , (as it were), and place of sacrifice. The stone is a kind of granite, and when broken appears beautifully variegated with bright shining spots, like spar. The country people have blasted and carried away some of these stones, for the foundation-stones of buildings. In other places some have cut these	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181			<p>stones (but with difficulty) for mill-stones. When polished they would make beautiful chimney-pieces.” Some contend that this is a Danish monument.</p> <p>The Daughters of Long Meg are placed not in an oblong, as the Stones of Shap, but in a perfect circle, eighty yards in diameter, and seventy-two in number, and from above three yards high, to less than so many feet: a little way out of the circle stands Long Meg herself—a single stone eighteen feet high.</p> <p>When the Author first saw this monument he came upon it by surprize, therefore might over-rate its importance as an object; but he must say, that though it is not to be compared with Stonehenge, he has not seen any other remains of those dark ages, which can pretend to rival it in singularity and dignity of appearance.</p> <p>A weight of awe not easy to be borne Fell suddenly upon my spirit, cast From the dread bosom of the unknown past, When first I saw that sisterhood forlorn;— And her, whose strength and stature seem to scorn The power of years—pre-eminent, and placed Apart, to overlook the circle vast. Speak, Giant-mother! tell it to the Morn, While she dispels the cumbrous shades of night; Let the Moon hear, emerging from a cloud, When, how, and wherefore, rose on British ground That wond’rous Monument, whose mystic round Forth shadows, some have deem’d, to mortal sight The inviolable God that tames the proud.</p>	<p>stones (but with difficulty) for mill-stones. When polished they would make beautiful chimney-pieces.” Some contend that this is a Danish monument.</p> <p>The Daughters</p>	
26	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<p>“When the Abbots of Furness,” says an author before cited, “enfranchised their villains, and raised them to the dignity of customary tenants, the lands, which they had cultivated for their lord were divided into whole tenements; each of which, besides the customary annual rent, was charged with the obligation of having in readiness a man completely armed for the king’s service on the borders or elsewhere; each of these whole tenements was again subdivided into four equal parts; each villain had one; and the party tenant contributed his share to the support of the man at arms, and of other burthens. These divisions were not properly distinguished; the land remained mixed; each tenant had a share through all the arable and meadow land, and common of pasture over all the wastes. These sub-tenements were judged sufficient for the support of so many families; and no</p>				<p>man of at arms</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	further division was permitted. These divisions and sub-divisions were convenient at the time for which they were calculated; the land, so parcelled out, was of necessity more attended to; and the industry greater, when more persons were to be supported by the produce of it. The frontier of the kingdom, within which Furness was considered, was in a constant state of attack and defence; more hands therefore were necessary to guard the coast, to repel an invasion from Scotland, or make reprisals on the hostile neighbour. The dividing the lands in such manner as has been shewn, increased the number of inhabitants, and kept them at home till called for; and, the land being mixed, and the several tenants united in equipping the plough, the absence of the fourth man was no prejudice to the cultivation of his land, which was committed to the care of three.				
27	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	While the villains of Low Furness were thus distributed over the land, and employed in agriculture; those of High Furness were charged with the care of flocks and herds, to protect them from the wolves which lurked in the thickets, and in winter to brouze them with the tender sprouts of hollies and ash. This custom was not till lately discontinued in High Furness; and holly trees were carefully preserved for that purpose, when all other wood was cleared off; large tracts of common being so covered with these trees as to have the appearance of a forest of hollies. At the Shepherd's call the flocks surrounded the holly bush, and received the croppings at his hand which they greedily nibbled up, bleating for more. The Abbots of Furness enfranchised these pastoral vassals, and permitted them to enclose quilletts to their houses for which they paid encroachment rent."—WEST'S <i>Antiquities of Furness</i> .				
28	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	However desirable for the purposes of defence a numerous population might be, it was not possible to make at once the same numerous allotments among the untilled vallies and upon the sides of the mountains as had been made in the cultivated plains. The enfranchised shepherd or woodlander, having chosen there his place of residence, builds it of				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10	sods or of the mountain stone, and with				
	11	the permission of his lord, encloses, like				
	12	Robinson Crusoe, a small croft or two				
	13	immediately at his door for such				
	14	animals chiefly as he wishes to protect.		animals chiefly as		
	15	Others are happy to imitate his example,				
	16	and avail themselves of the same				
	17	privileges; and thus population creeps	thus a population, mainly of Danish			
	18	on towards the more secluded parts of	or Norse origin, as the dialect			
	19	the vallies. Chapels, daughters of some	indicates, crept creeps on towards			
	20	distant mother church, are first erected				
	21	in the more open and fertile vales, as				
	22	those of Bowness and Grasmere, offsets				
	23	of Kendal; which again after a period,				
	24	as the settled population increases,				
	25	become mother churches to smaller				
	26	edifices scattered at length almost in	length in almost	edifices, planted scattered at		
	27	every dale throughout the country. The				
	28	enclosures, formed by the tenantry, are				
	29	for a long time confined to the home-				
	30	steads; and the arable and meadow land				
	31	of the vales is possessed in common				
	32	field; the several portions being marked				
	33	out by stones, bushes, or trees; which				
	34	portions, where the custom has				
	35	survived, to this day are called <i>Dales</i> ,	<i>Dales</i> ,			
	36	probably from the Belgic word <i>deylen</i> ,	probably from the Belgic word			
	37	(to distribute) but while the vale was				
	38	thus lying open, enclosures seem to				
	39	have taken place, upon the sides of the				
	40	mountains; because the land there was				
	41	not intermixed, and was of little				
	42	comparative value; and therefore small				
	43	opposition would be made to its being				
	44	appropriated by those to whose				
	45	habitations it was contiguous. Hence the				
	46	singular appearance which the sides of				
	47	many of these mountains exhibit,				
	48	intersected as they are almost to their		almost to the their		
	49	summit, with stone walls, of which the		summit	walls, of which the	
	50	fences are always formed. When first			fences are always formed. When first	
	51	erected, they must have little disfigured			erected, these stone fences they must	
	52	the face of the country; as part of the				
	53	lines would every where be hidden by				
	54	the quantity of native wood then				
	55	remaining; and the lines would also be				
	56	broken (as they still are) by the rocks				
	57	which interrupt and vary their course. In				
	58	the meadows, and in those parts of the				
	59	lower grounds where the soil has not				
	60	been sufficiently drained and could not				
	61	afford a stable foundation, there, when				
	62	the encreasing value of land and the				
	63	inconvenience suffered from intermixed				
	64	plots of ground in common field had				
	65	induced each inhabitant to enclose his				
	66	own, they were compelled to make the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85	fences of alders, willows, and other trees. These where the native wood had disappeared, have frequently enriched the vallies with a sylvan appearance; while the intricate intermixture of property has given to the fences a graceful irregularity, which, where large properties are prevalent and large capitals employed in agriculture, is unknown. This sylvan appearance is still further heightened by the number of ash trees which have been planted in rows along the quick fences, and along the walls, for the purpose of brouzing cattle at the approach of winter. The branches are lopped off and strewed upon the pastures; and, when the cattle have stripped them of the leaves, they are used for repairing hedges or for fuel.		trees which have been planted	still further heightened is	browsing the cattle repairing the hedges
29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	We have thus seen a numerous body of dalesmen creeping into possession of their home-steads, their little crofts, their mountain enclosures; and finally, the whole vale is visibly divided; except perhaps here and there some marshy ground, which till fully drained, would not repay the trouble of enclosing. But these last partitions do not seem to have been general till long after the pacification of the Borders, by the union of the two crowns; when the cause, which had first determined the distribution of land into such small parcels, had not only ceased,—but likewise a general improvement had taken place in the country, with a correspondent rise in the value of its produce. From the time of the union of the two kingdoms, it is certain that this species of feudal population would rapidly diminish. That it was formerly much more numerous than it is at present, is evident from the multitude of tenements (I do not mean houses, but small divisions of land) which belonged formerly each to its several proprietor, and for which separate fines are paid to the manorial lord at this day. These are often in the proportion of four to one, of the present occupants. “Sir Launcelot Threlkeld who lived in the reign of Henry VII, was wont to say, he had three noble houses, one for pleasure, Crosby in Westmoreland, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, namely, Yanwith nigh Penrith; and the	parcels, had have not the two kingdoms, it union of	population must would rapidly have diminished		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	12 13 14	necessary. These are merely habitations of man and coverts for beasts, roads and bridges, and places of worship.				
33	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	<p>And to begin with the COTTAGES. They are scattered over the vallies, and under the hill sides, and on the rocks; and to this day in the more retired dales, without any intrusion of more assuming buildings,</p> <p>Clustered like stars some few, but single most, And lurking dimly in their shy retreats, Or glancing on each other cheerful looks, Like separated stars with clouds between.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MS.</p> <p>The dwelling houses, and contiguous out-houses are in many instances of the colour of the native rock out of which they have been built; but frequently the dwelling house has been distinguished from the barn and byre by rough-cast, and white wash, which, as the inhabitants are not hasty in renewing it, in a few years acquires, by the influence of the weather, a tint at once sober and variegated. As these houses have been from father to son inhabited by persons engaged in the same occupations, yet necessarily with changes in their circumstances, they have received additions and accommodations adapted to the needs of each successive occupant, who, being for the most part proprietor, was at liberty to follow his own fancy; so that these humble dwellings remind the contemplative spectator of a production of nature, and may (using a strong expression) rather be said to have grown than to have been erected;—to have risen by an instinct of their own out of the native rock; so little is there in them of formality; such is their wildness and beauty. Among the numerous recesses and projections in the walls and in the different stages of their roofs are seen the boldest and most harmonious effects of contrasted sunshine and shadow. It is a favourable circumstance that the strong winds which sweep down the vallies induced the inhabitants, at a time when the materials for building were easily procured, to furnish many of these dwellings with substantial porches; and such as have not this defence are seldom unprovided with a projection of two large slates over their thresholds. Nor will the singular beauty of the chimnies escape the eye of the attentive</p>	<p>and even to</p> <p>of the weather</p>	<p>MS. S.</p> <p>are seen the boldest bold and most harmonious</p>	<p>S. MS.</p> <p>the Dwelling or Fire-house, as it is ordinarily called, has been distinguished</p> <p>received without incongruity additions</p>	<p>barn or and byre</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	57	traveller. Sometimes a low chimney,				
	58	almost upon a level with the roof, is				
	59	overlaid with a slate, supported upon				
	60	four slender pillars, to prevent the wind				
	61	from driving the smoke down the				
	62	chimney. Others are of a quadrangular				
	63	shape rising one or two feet above the				
	64	roof; which low square is surmounted	is often surmounted			
	65	by a tall cylinder giving to the cottage				
	66	chimney the most beautiful shape in				
	67	which it is ever seen. Nor will it be too				
	68	fanciful or refined to remark, as a				
	69	general principle, that there is a pleasing	remark, as a			
	70	harmony between a tall chimney of this	general principle, that			
	71	circular form and the living column of				
	72	smoke through the still air ascending				
	73	from it. These dwellings, as has been		These dwellings, mostly built , as has	ascending from it through the still air.	
	74	said, are built of rough unhewn stone;				
	75	and they are roofed with slates which				
	76	were rudely taken from the quarry,				
	77	before the present art of splitting them				
	78	was understood, and the slates are				
	79	therefore rough and uneven in their	and the slates are			
	80	surfaces. Both the coverings and sides				
	81	of the houses have furnished places of	surfaces so that both the coverings			
	82	rest for the seeds of lichens, mosses,				
	83	fern, and flowers. Hence buildings,				
	84	which in their very form call to mind				
	85	the processes of nature, do thus, by this				
	86	vegetable garb with which they are	thus, clothed with this			
	87	cloathed, appear to be received into the	vegetable garb with which they are			
	88	bosom of the living principle of things,	cloathed, appear			thus, clothed in part with a this
	89	as it acts and exists among the woods				vegetable garb
	90	and fields; and, by their colour and their				
	91	shape, affectingly direct the thoughts to				
	92	that tranquil course of nature and				
	93	simplicity along which the humble-				
	94	minded inhabitants have through so				
	95	many generations been led. Add the				
	96	little garden with its shed for bee-hives,				
	97	its small beds of pot-herbs, and its				
	98	border and patches of flowers for				
	99	Sunday posies, with sometimes a choice				
	100	few too much prized to be plucked; an				
	101	orchard of proportioned size; a cheese-				
	102	press often supported by some tree near				
	103	the door; a cluster of embowering				
	104	sycamores for summer shade, with a tall				
	105	Scotch fir through which the winds sing				
	106	when other trees are leafless; the little				
	107	rill or household spout murmuring in all				
	108	seasons—combine these incidents and				
	109	images together, and you have the				
	110	representative idea of a mountain				
	111	cottage in this country, so beautifully				
	112	formed in itself and so richly adorned				
	113	by the hand of nature.				Scotch fir tall

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
34	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Till within the last forty years there was no communication between any of these vales by carriage roads; all bulky articles were transported on pack-horses. But, owing to the population not being concentrated in villages but scattered, the vallies themselves were intersected as now by innumerable lanes and pathways leading from house to house and from field to field. These lanes where they are fenced by stone walls are mostly bordered with ashes, hazels, wild roses, and beds of tall fern, at their base; while the walls themselves if old, are overspread with mosses, small ferns, wild strawberries, the geranium, and lichens; and, if the wall happens to rest against a bank of earth, it is sometimes almost wholly concealed by a rich facing of stone-fern. It is a great advantage to a traveller or resident, that these numerous lanes and paths, if he be a zealous admirer of nature, will introduce him, nay, will lead him on into all the recesses of the country, so that the hidden treasures of its landscapes will by an ever ready guide be laid open to his eyes.	last fifty forty years horses. But, Owing, however , to the population	last sixty fifty years will introduce him, nay, will lead landscapes may will by		
35	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	Likewise to the smallness of the several properties is owing the great number of bridges over the brooks and torrents, and the daring and graceful neglect of danger or accommodation with which so many of them are constructed, the rudeness of the forms of some, and their endless variety. But, when I speak of this rudeness, I must at the same time add that many of these structures are in themselves models of elegance, as if they had been formed upon principles of the most thoughtful architecture. It is to be regretted that these monuments of the skill of our ancestors, and of that happiness of instinct by which consummate beauty was produced, are disappearing fast; but sufficient specimens remain to give a high gratification to the man of genuine taste. Such travellers as may not be accustomed to pay attention to these things will excuse me if I point out the proportion between the span and elevation of the arch, the lightness of the parapet, and the graceful manner in which its curve follows faithfully that of the arch.	that happy happiness of instinct	Such Travellers as who may not have been accustomed to pay attention to these things so inobtrusive , will	specimens remain* [Note added]	
					[New note] *Written some time ago.	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49				The injury done since, is more than could have been calculated upon. <i>Singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes.</i> This is in the course of things; but why should the genius that directed the ancient architecture of these vales have deserted them? For the bridges, churches, mansions, cottages, and their richly fringed and flat-roofed outhouses, venerable as the grange of some old abbey, have been substituted structures, in which baldness only seems to have been studied, on plans of the most vulgar utility. But some improvement may be looked for in future; the gentry recently have copied the old models, and successful instances might be pointed out, if I could take the liberty.	
36	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	<p>Upon this subject I have nothing further to notice, except the places of worship, which have mostly a little school-house adjoining. The lowliness of simple elegance of these churches and chapels, [Additions in 2e] ↓</p> <p>a well proportioned oblong with a porch, in some instances a steeple tower, and in others nothing more than a small belfry in which one or two bells hang visibly,—these are objects which, though pleasing in their forms, must necessarily, more than any others in rural scenery, derive their interest from the feelings of piety and reverence for the modest virtues and simple manners of humble life with which they may be contemplated. A man must be very insensible who would not be touched with pleasure at the sight of the Chapel of Buttermere, which by its diminutive size, so strikingly expresses how small must be the congregation there assembled, as it were like one family, and proclaims at the same time to the passenger, in connection with the surrounding mountains, the depth of that seclusion in which the people live</p>	<p>The architecture lowliness of simple elegance of these churches and chapels, where they have not been recently rebuilt or modernised, is of a style not less appropriate and admirable than that of the dwelling-houses and other structures. How sacred the spirit by which our forefathers were directed! The religio loci is no where outraged by these unstinted, yet unpretending, works of human hands. They exhibit generally a well-proportioned oblong with a suitable porch,</p> <p>visibly. But these are objects which, though than any others</p> <p>the sentiments feelings of piety</p> <p>Buttermere, so strikingly expressing by its diminutive size, how small</p> <p>and proclaiming proclaims at</p>	<p>adjoining.* [Note added]</p> <p>no where violated outraged by</p>		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	which has rendered necessary the building of a separate place of worship for so few. A Patriot, calling to mind the image of the stately fabrics of Canterbury, York, or Westminster, will find a heartfelt satisfaction in presence of this lowly pile, as a monument of the wise institutions of our country, and as evidence of the all-pervading and paternal care of that venerable Establishment of which it is perhaps the humblest daughter.—The edifice is scarcely larger than many of the single stones or fragments of rock which are scattered near it.		[New note] *In some places scholars were formerly taught in the church, and at others the school-house was a sort of anti-chapel to the place of worship, being under the same roof; an arrangement which was abandoned as irreverent. It continues, however, to this day in Borrowdale. In the parish register of that chapelry is a notice, that a Youth who had quitted the valley, and died in one of the towns on the coast of Cumberland, had requested that his body should be brought and interred at the foot of the pillar by which he had been accustomed to sit while a schoolboy. One cannot but regret that parish registers so seldom contain any thing but bare names; in a few of this country, especially in that of Loweswater, I have found interesting notices of unusual natural occurrences—characters of the deceased, and particulars of their lives. There is no good reason why such memorials should not be frequent; these short and simple annals would in future ages become precious.		
37A	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	We have thus far confined our observations on this division of the subject to that part of these Dales which runs far up into the mountains. In addition to such objects as have been hitherto described, it may be mentioned that, as we descend towards the open part of the Vales, we meet with the remains of ancient Parks, and with old mansions of more stately architecture; and it may be observed that to these circumstances the country owes whatever ornament it retains of majestic	runs up far		In addition to such objects as have been hitherto described, it may be mentioned that, as we descend towards the open part of the Vales, we meet with the remains of ancient Parks, and with old Mansions of more stately architecture; and it may be observed, that to these circumstances the country owes whatever ornament it retains of majestic	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	and full-grown timber, as the remains of the park of the ancient family of the Ratcliffs at Derwent-water, Gowbray-park, and the venerable woods of Rydale. Through the more open part of the vales also are scattered houses of a middle rank between the pastoral cottage and the old hall-residences of the more wealthy <i>estatesman</i> with more spacious domains attached to them.	the more open parts of the vales also are scattered, with more spacious domains attached to them , houses and wealthy Estatemen with more spacious domains attached to them.		and full-grown timber, as the remains of the park of the ancient family of the Ratcliffes at Derwent-water, Gowbray-park, and the venerable woods of Rydal. Through the open parts of the vales are scattered, with more spacious domains attached to them, houses of a middle rank, between the pastoral cottage and the old hall-residence of the more wealthy Estatesman.	
37B	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	<i>[New ¶ in 4e]</i>			As we descend towards the open country, we meet with halls and mansions, many of which have been places of defence against the incursions of the Scottish borderers; and they not unfrequently retain their towers and battlements. To these houses, parks are sometimes attached, and to their successive proprietors we chiefly owe whatever ornament is still left to the country of majestic timber. Through the open parts of the vales are scattered, also, houses of a middle rank between the pastoral cottage and the old hall residence of the knight or esquire. Such houses differ much from the rugged cottages before described, and are generally graced with a little court or garden in front, where may yet be seen specimens of those fantastic and quaint figures which our ancestors were fond of shaping out in yew-tree, holly, or box-wood. The passenger will sometimes smile at such elaborate display of petty art, while the house does not deign to look upon the natural beauty or the sublimity which its situation almost unavoidably commands.	
38	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Thus has been given a faithful description, the minuteness of which the Reader will pardon, of the face of this country as it was and had been through centuries till within the last forty years. Towards the head of these Dales was found a perfect Republic of Shepherds and Agriculturists, among whom the plough of each man was confined to the maintenance of his own family, or to the occasional accommodation of his neighbour. Two or three cows furnished each family with milk and cheese. The Chapel was the only edifice that presided over these dwellings, the supreme head of this pure Commonwealth; the members of which	last fifty forty years.	last sixty fifty years.		
				neighbour.* [Note added]		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	<p>existed in the midst of a powerful empire, like an ideal society or an organized community whose constitution had been imposed and regulated by the mountains which protected it. Neither Knight nor Squire nor high-born Nobleman was here; but many of these humble sons of the hills had a consciousness that the land, which they walked over and tilled, had for more than five hundred years been possessed by men of their name and blood—and venerable was the transition when a curious traveller, descending from the heart of the mountains, had come to some ancient manorial residence in the more open part of the vales, which, with the rights attached to its proprietor, connected the almost visionary mountain Republic which he had been contemplating with the substantial frame of society as existing in the laws and constitution of a mighty empire.</p>	<p>open parts of the vales, which, through with the rights</p> <p>Republic which he</p>	<p>Neither high-born Nobleman, Knight, nor Esquire, was here</p> <p>[New note] *One of the most pleasing characteristics of manners in secluded and thinly-peopled districts, is a sense of the degree in which human happiness and comfort are dependent on the contingency of neighbourhood. This is implied by a rhyming adage common here, "Friends are far, when neighbours are nar" (near). This mutual helpfulness is not confined to out-of-doors work; but is ready upon all occasions. Formerly, if a person became sick, especially the mistress of a family, it was usual for those of the neighbours who were more particularly connected with the party by amicable offices, to visit the house, carrying a present; this practice, which is by no means obsolete, is called owning the family, and is regarded as a pledge of a disposition to be otherwise serviceable in a time of disability and distress.</p>		
			[New section heading in 3e] ↓	SECTION THIRD. CHANGES, AND RULES OF TASTE FOR PREVENTING THEIR BAD EFFECTS.		
39	1 2 3 4 5	Such, as I have said, was the appearance of things till within these last forty years. A practice which by a strange abuse of terms has been denominated ornamental gardening, was at that time,	last fifty forty years. practice which by terms has been denominated	Such, as hath been I have said, within the these last sixty fifty years	practice, by a strange abuse of terms denominated	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6	becoming generally prevalent over	generally prevalent			
	7	England. In union with an admiration of				
	8	this art, and in some instances in				
	9	opposition to it, had been generated a				
	10	relish for select parts of natural scenery;				
	11	and Travellers, instead of confining				
	12	their observations to Towns,				
	13	Manufactures, or Mines, began (a thing	Manufactories Manufactures, or Mines			
	14	till then unheard of) to wander over				
	15	the Island in search of sequestered				
	16	spots which they might have	spots distinguished, as they might			
	17	accidentally learnt were distinguished	accidentally have learned, for the			
	18	for the sublimity and beauty of the	sublimity or and beauty			
	19	forms of nature there to be seen. Dr.				
	20	Brown the celebrated author of the				
	21	"Estimate of the Manners and Principles				
	22	of the Times," &c. published a letter to	Times," &c. published			
	23	a friend in which the attractions of the				
	24	Vale of Keswick were delineated with a				
	25	powerful pencil and the feeling of a				
	26	genuine enthusiast. Gray, the Poet				
	27	followed; and the report, which he gave,	and the report, which he gave,			
	28	was circulated among his friends. He	was circulated among his friends.			
	29	died soon after his forlorn and				
	30	melancholy pilgrimage to the Vale of				
	31	Keswick; and the record which he left	record which he left			
	32	behind him of what he had seen and felt				
	33	in this journey excited that pensive				
	34	interest with which the human mind is				
	35	ever disposed to listen to the farewell				
	36	words of a man of genius. The journal				
	37	of Gray feelingly recorded the manner	feelingly showed recorded how the			
	38	in which the gloom of ill health and low	manner in which the gloom			
	39	spirits had been irradiated by objects	objects			
	40	most beautiful and sublime which the	most beautiful and sublime which			
	41	Author's powers of mind enabled him				
	42	to describe with distinctness and				
	43	unaffected simplicity.	simplicity. Every			
	44	↓	reader of this journal must have			
	45		been impressed with the words that			
	46		conclude his notice of			
	47	The Vale of Grasmere is thus happily	the Vale of Grasmere is thus happily			
	48	discriminated at the close of his	discriminated at the close of his			
	49	description.—"Not a single red tile,	description.			
	50	no gentleman's flaring house or garden	no flaring gentleman's house or garden			
	51	walls, break in upon the repose of this	wall, breaks			
	52	little unsuspected paradise; but all is				
	53	peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in				
	54	its neatest and most becoming attire."				
40A	1	What is here so justly said of Grasmere				
	2	applied almost equally to all its sister				
	3	vales. It was well for the undisturbed				
	4	pleasure of the Poet's mind that he had	pleasure of the Poet's mind that			
	5	no forebodings of what was so soon	of the change which what was soon			
	6	after to take place; and it might have				
	7	been hoped that these words, at once the	words, indicating how much			
	8	dictate of a sympathetic heart, a pure	the charm of what was, depended			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63		protect their commander when weather and time should somewhat have shattered his strength. Within the narrow limits of this island were typified also the state and strength of a kingdom, and its religion as it had been and was, — for neither was the druidical circle uncreated, nor the church of the present establishment; nor the stately pier, emblem of commerce and navigation; nor the fort, to deal out thunder upon the approaching invader. The taste of a succeeding proprietor rectified the mistakes as far as was practicable, and has ridded the spot of all its puerilities. The church, after having been docked of its steeple, is applied, both ostensibly and really, to the purpose for which the body of the pile was actually erected, namely, a boathouse; the fort is demolished, and, without indignation on the part of the spirits of the ancient Druids who officiated at the circle upon the opposite hill, the mimic arrangement of stones, with its sanctum sanctorum, has been swept away.		puerilities. of all its	
41	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This beautiful country has, in a great variety of instances, suffered from the spirit of tasteless and capricious innovation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Additions in 2e]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	The present instance has been singled out, extravagant as it is, because, unquestionably, this beautiful country has, in numerous other places a great variety of instances, suffered from the same spirit of tasteless and capricious innovation, though not clothed exactly in the same form, nor active in an equal degree. It will be sufficient here to utter a regret for the changes that have been made upon the principal Island at Winandermere, and in its neighbourhood. What could be more unfortunate than the taste that suggested the paring of the shores, and surrounding with an embankment this spot of ground, the natural shape of which was so beautiful! An artificial appearance has thus been given to the whole, while infinite varieties of minute beauty have been destroyed. Could not the margin of this noble island be given back to nature? Winds and waves work with a careless and graceful hand; and, should they in some places carry away a portion of the soil, the trifling loss would be amply compensated by the additional			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56	No one can now travel through the more frequented tracts, without finding at almost every turn the venerable and pure simplicity of nature vitiated by some act of inconsiderate and impertinent art; without being offended by an introduction of discordant objects, disturbing every where that peaceful harmony of form and colour which had been through a long lapse of ages most happily preserved.	spirit, dignity, and loveliness, which these agents and the other powers of nature would soon communicate to what was left behind. As to the larch-plantations upon the main shore, — they who remember the original appearance of the rocky steeps scattered over with native hollies and ash-trees, will be prepared to agree with what I shall have to say hereafter upon plantations in general. But, in truth, no one without being offended finding at almost every turn by the venerable and pure simplicity of nature vitiated by some act of inconsiderate and impertinent art; without being offended an introduction of discordant objects disturbing every where that peaceful			upon plantations* [New note] in general. [¶ break in 5e] ¶But, in truth [New note] *These are disappearing fast, under the management of the present Proprietor, and native wood is resuming its place.
42	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	All gross transgressions of this kind in matters of taste originate in a feeling natural and honourable to the human mind, viz., the pleasure which we receive from distinct ideas and from the perception of order, regularity, and contrivance. Now unpractised minds receive these impressions only from objects between which there exists eternally a strong demarkation; hence the pleasure with which such minds are smitten by formality and harsh contrast. But I would beg of those who, under the control of this craving for distinct ideas, are hastily setting about the production of food by which it may be gratified, to temper their impatience, to look carefully about them, to observe and to watch; and they will find gradually growing within them a sense by which they will be enabled to perceive ↓ in a country so lavishly gifted by nature an ever-renewing variety of forms which will be marked out with a precision that will satisfy their desires. Moreover, a new habit of pleasure will be forming in the mind the	kind in matters of taste originate, doubtless , in a feeling pleasure which it we receives objects that are divided from each other by between which there exists eternally a strong lines of demarcation; hence the delight pleasure with But I would beg of those who, under the control of this craving for distinct ideas, are hastily setting about the production of food by which it may be gratified, to temper their impatience, to look carefully about them, to observe and to watch; and they will find gradually growing within them a sense by which they will be enabled to perceive are eager to create the means of gratification, first carefully to study what already exists; and they will find in a country so lavishly gifted by nature an abundant ever-renewing variety of forms which will be marked be formed forming in the mind			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	31	opposite of this, viz., a habit arising out	opposite to this, viz., a habit arising			
	32	of the perception of the fine gradations				
	33	by which in nature one thing passes				
	34	away into another, and the boundaries				
	35	that constitute individuality disappear in				
	36	one instance only to be renewed in	be revived elsewhere renewed in			
	37	another under a more alluring form. My	another under a more alluring form. My			
	38	meaning will at once be obvious to	meaning will at once be obvious to			
	39	those who remember the hill of	those who remember The hill			
	40	Dunmallet at the foot of Ulswater	Ulswater,			
	41	divided into different portions, as it	was once divided into different portions			
	42	once was by avenues of fir trees with a	by avenues			
	43	green and almost perpendicular lane				
	44	descending down the steep hill through				
	45	each avenue; who can recall to mind the	avenue; who can recall to mind the			
	46	delight with which they might as	delight with which they might as			
	47	children have looked at this quaint	children have looked at contrast this			
	48	appearance; and are enabled to contrast	quaint appearance; and are enabled to			
	49	that remembrance with the pleasure	contrast that remembrance with the			
	50	which the more practiced eye of mature	pleasure which the more practiced eye			
	51	age would create for itself from the	of mature age would create for itself			
	52	image of the same hill overgrown with	with the image			
	53	self-planted wood, each tree springing				
	54	up in the situation best suited to its kind,				
	55	and with that shape which the same	the same			
	56	situation constrained or suffered it to	situation			
	57	take. What endless melting and playing				
	58	into each other of forms and colours				
	59	does the one offer to a mind at once				
	60	attentive and active; and how insipid				
	61	and lifeless, compared with it, appear				
	62	those parts of its former exhibition with	of the its former			
	63	which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a				
	64	citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,				
	65	would have been most delighted!				
	66	I cannot however omit observing that	<i>[¶ break in 2e]</i> ¶I cannot	I cannot, however, omit observing that		
	67	the disfigurement, which this country		The disfigurement		
	68	has undergone has not proceeded		not, however , proceeded		
	69	wholly from those common feelings of		from the those common		
	70	human nature which have been referred				
	71	to as the primary sources of bad taste in				
	72	rural scenery; another cause must be			rural imagery scenery; another	
	73	added, which has chiefly shewn itself in				
	74	its effect upon buildings. I mean a	I mean a			
	75	constraint or warping of the natural	constraint or warping of the natural			
	76	mind arising out of a sense that, this	mind arising out of a sense occasioned			
	77	country being an object of general	by a consciousness that			
	78	admiration, every new house would be				
	79	looked at and commented upon either				
	80	for approbation or censure. Hence all				
	81	the deformity and ungracefulness which				
	82	ever pursue the steps of constraint or				
	83	affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire		affectation. Men Persons , who		
	84	or Northamptonshire would probably				
	85	have built a modest dwelling like those				
	86	of their sensible neighbours, have been				
	87	turned out of their course; and acting a				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99	part, no wonder if, having had little experience, they act it ill. Moreover, the craving for prospect which is immoderate, particularly in new settlers, has rendered it impossible that buildings, whatever might have been their architecture, should in most instances be ornamental to the landscape; starting, as they do on the summits of naked hills in staring contrast to the snugness and privacy of the ancient houses.	Moreover, The craving for prospect also , which landscape; rising starting as they do from on			
43	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	I do not condemn in any man a desire that his residence and possessions should draw upon them the approbation of the judicious; nor do I censure attempts to decorate them for that purpose. I rather applaud both the one and the other; and would shew in what manner the end may be best attained. ↓ The rule is simple; with respect to grounds,—work, where you can, in the spirit of nature with an invisible hand of art. Planting, and a removal of wood, may thus and thus only be carried on with good effect; and the like may be said of building, if antiquity which may be stiled the copartner and sister of nature, be not denied the respect to which she is entitled. I have already spoken of the beautiful forms of the ancient mansions of this country, and of the happy manner in which they harmonize with the forms of nature. Why cannot these be taken as a model and modern internal convenience be confined within their external grace and dignity? But, should expense to be avoided or difficulties to be overcome prevent a close adherence to this model, still it might be followed to a certain degree in the style of architecture and in the choice of situation, if the craving for prospect were mitigated by those considerations of comfort, shelter, and convenience, which used to be chiefly sought after. But should an aversion to old fashions unfortunately exist accompanied with a desire to transplant into the cold and stormy North, the elegancies of a villa formed upon a model taken from countries with a milder climate, I will adduce a passage from an English Poet, the divine	No man is to be condemned for I do not condemn in any man a desire to decorate his residence and possessions should draw upon them the approbation of the judicious; nor do I censure attempts to decorate them for that purpose; feeling a disposition to I rather applaud both the one and the other; and such an endeavor, I would shew how in what manner the end may be best attained. if Antiquity, who which may be stiled the partner copartner and sister cannot such these be dignity? But, should Expense to overcome may prevent still, however , it might the thirst craving for			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	40	antiquity—a power which is readily	a power which is readily			
	41	submitted to upon occasions as the				
	42	vicegerent of Nature; it is respected as				
	43	having owed its existence to the				
	44	necessity of things—as a monument of				
	45	security in times of disturbance and				
	46	danger long passed away—as a record				
	47	of the pomp and violence of passion,				
	48	and a symbol of the wisdom of law—it				
	49	bears a countenance of authority which				
	50	is not impaired by decay.				
	51	↓				
	52		"Child of loud-throated war, the mountain-stream			
	53		Roars in thy hearing; but thy hour of rest			
	54		is come, and thou art silent in thy age!" MS.			
	55		To such honours a modern edifice			
	56		can lay no claim; and the puny efforts			
	57		of elegance appear contemptible,			
	58		when, in such situations, they are			
	59		obtruded in rivalry with the			
	60		sublimities of Nature. But, towards			
	61		the verge of a district like this of			
	62		which we are treating, where the			
	63		mountains subside into hills of			
	64		moderate elevation, or in an			
	65		undulating or flat country,			
	66	These honours render it worthy of its	These honours render it worthy of its			
	67	situation; and to which of these honours	situation; and to which of these honours			
	68	can a modern edifice pretend?	can a modern edifice pretend?			
	69	Obtruding itself in rivalry with the	Obtruding itself in rivalry with the			
	70	grandeur of Nature, it only displays the	grandeur of Nature, it only displays the			
	71	presumption and caprice of its	presumption and caprice of its			
	72	individual founder, or the class to which	individual founder, or the class to which			
	73	he belongs. But, in a flat or merely	he belongs. But, in a flat or merely			
	74	undulating country, a Gentleman's	undulating country, a gentleman's			
	75	Mansion may with propriety become a	mansion			
	76	principal feature in the landscape; and,				
	77	itself being a work of art, works and				
	78	traces of artificial ornament may				
	79	without censure be extended around it,				
	80	as they will be referred to the common				
	81	centre, the house; the right of which to				
	82	impress within certain limits a character				
	83	of obvious ornament will not be denied,				
	84	where there are no conspicuous or	where there are no conspicuous or			
	85	commanding forms of Nature to dispute	commanding			
	86	it or set it aside. Now to a want of the				
	87	perception of this difference, and to the				
	88	causes before assigned, may chiefly be				
	89	attributed the disfigurement which the				
	90	Country of the Lakes has undergone				
	91	from persons who may have built,				
	92	demolished, and planted, with full				
	93	confidence that every change and				
	94	addition was or would become an				
		improvement.				
45	1	The principle which ought to determine				
	2	the position, apparent size, and				
	3	architecture of a house, viz., that it				

MS.

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	4	should be so constructed, and (if large)				
	5	so much of it hidden, as to admit of its				
	6	being gently incorporated with the	incorporated into with the			
	7	scenery of Nature —should also				
	8	determine its colour. Sir Joshua				
	9	Reynolds used to say “if you would fix				
	10	upon the best colour for your house,				
	11	turn up a stone, or pluck up a handful of				
	12	grass by the roots, and see what is the				
	13	colour of the soil where the house is to				
	14	stand, and let that be your choice.” Of				
	15	course the precept, given in	course this the precept			
	16	conversation, could not have been				
	17	meant to be taken literally. For example				
	18	in Low Furness, where the soil from its				
	19	strong impregnation with iron is				
	20	universally of a deep red, if this rule				
	21	were strictly followed, the house also				
	22	must be of a glaring red; in other places				
	23	it must be of a sullen black; which				
	24	would only be adding annoyance to				
	25	annoyance. The rule however, as a				
	26	general guide, is good; and in				
	27	agricultural districts where large tracts				
	28	of soil are laid bare by the plough,				
	29	particularly if (the face of the country				
	30	being undulating) they are held up to				
	31	view, this rule, though not to be				
	32	implicitly adhered to, should never be				
	33	lost sight of, that is, the colour of the	sight of, that is;—the colour			
	34	house ought, if possible, to have a cast				
	35	or shade of the colour of the soil. The				
	36	principle is that the house must				
	37	harmonize with the surrounding				
	38	landscape; accordingly, in mountainous				
	39	countries, with still more confidence				
	40	may it be said, “look at the rocks and				
	41	those parts of the mountains where the				
	42	soil is visible, and they will furnish a				
	43	safe general direction.” Nevertheless, it	safe general direction			
	44	will often happen that the rocks may				
	45	bear so large a proportion to the rest of				
	46	the landscape, and may be of such a				
	47	tone of colour that the rule may not		may not		
	48	even here admit of being implicitly	admit even here of			
	49	followed. For instance, the chief defect				
	50	in the colouring of the Country of the				
	51	Lakes (which is most strongly felt in the				
	52	summer season) is an over-prevalence				
	53	of a bluish tint, which the green of the				
	54	herbage, the fern, and the woods, does				
	55	not sufficiently counteract. This blue		This blue		
	56	tint proceeds from the diffused water,	tint proceeds from the diffused water,			
	57	and still more from the rocks which the	and still more from the rocks which the			
	58	reader will remember are generally of	reader will remember are generally of			
	59	this colour. If a house therefore should	this colour.			
	60	stand where this defect prevails, I have				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99	no hesitation in saying that the colour of the neighbouring rocks would not be the best that could be chosen. A tint ought to be introduced approaching nearer to those which, in the technical language of painters, are called <i>warm</i> : this, if happily selected, would not disturb, but would animate the landscape. How often do we see this exemplified upon a small scale by the native cottages, in cases where the glare of white wash has been subdued by time and enriched by weather-stains. No harshness is then seen; but one of these cottages thus coloured, will often form a central point to a landscape by which the whole shall be connected, and the influence of pleasure diffused over all the objects of which the picture is composed. Where however the cold blue tint of the rocks is animated by hues of the iron tinge, the colour cannot be too closely imitated; and it will be produced of itself by the stones hewn from the adjoining quarry, and by the mortar which may be tempered with the most gravelly part of the soil. But, should the mason object to this, as they will do, and insist upon the mortar being tempered by blue gravel from the bed of the river, and say that the house must be rough-cast, otherwise it ↓ cannot be kept dry, then the builder of taste will set about contriving such means as may enable him to come the nearest to the effect aimed at.	and an the influence the objects that compose the picture. But where however the is enriched animated by the hues of the iron tinge But, should the mason object to this, as they will do, and insist upon the mortar being tempered by The pure blue gravel, from the bed of the river, and say that the is, however, more suitable to the mason's purpose, who will probably insist also that the house must be covered with rough-cast, otherwise it cannot be kept dry, if this advice be taken , then the builder			
46	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	The supposed necessity of rough-cast to keep out rain in houses not built of hewn stone or brick, has tended greatly to injure English landscape, and the neighbourhood of these Lakes especially, by furnishing such an apt occasion for whitening buildings. I will therefore say a few words upon this subject; because many persons, not deficient in taste, are admirers of this colour for rural residences. The reasons are manifold; first, as is obvious, the air of cleanliness and neatness which is thus given not only to an individual house, but, where the practice is general, to the whole face of the country; which moral associations are so powerful that, in the minds of many,	I will therefore say a few words upon this subject; because many persons, not deficient in taste, are admirers of this That white should be a favourite colour for rural residences is natural for many reasons. The mere aspect The reasons are manifold; first, as is obvious, the air of cleanliness and neatness which is thus country, produces which moral associations are so			that, in many minds, they

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	14	landscape painting. Five or six white				
	15	houses, scattered over a valley, by their				
	16	obtrusiveness dot the surface and divide				
	17	it into triangles or other mathematical				
	18	figures which haunt the eye and disturb	figures haunting the eye, and disturbing			
	19	that repose which might otherwise be	that			
	20	perfect. I have seen a single white house				
	21	materially impair the majesty of a				
	22	mountain, cutting away by a harsh				
	23	separation the whole of the base below	whole of it's the base			
	24	the point on which the house stood.				
	25	Thus was the apparent size of the				
	26	mountain reduced not by the				
	27	interposition of another object in a				
	28	manner to call forth the imagination,				
	29	which will give more than the eye loses;				
	30	but what had been abstracted in this				
	31	case was left visible; and the mountain				
	32	appeared to take its beginning or to rise				
	33	from the line of the house instead of its				
	34	own natural base. But, if I may express				
	35	my own individual feeling, it is after				
	36	sunset at the coming on of twilight that				
	37	white objects are most to be complained				
	38	of. The solemnity and quietness of				
	39	nature at that time is always marred and	time are is always			
	40	often destroyed by them. When the				
	41	ground is covered with snow, they are				
	42	inoffensive; and in moonshine they are	of course inoffensive	are		
	43	always pleasing—it is a tone of light				
	44	with which they accord; and the				
	45	dimness of the scene is enlivened by an				
	46	object at once conspicuous and				
	47	cheerful. I will conclude this subject				
	48	with noticing that the cold slaty colour,				
	49	which many persons who have heard				
	50	the white condemned have adopted in				
	51	its stead, must be disapproved of for the				
	52	reason already given. The flaring				
	53	yellow runs into the opposite extreme,				
	54	and is still more censurable. Upon the				
	55	whole, the safest colour for general use				
	56	is something between a cream and a				
	57	dust colour commonly called stone-				
	58	colour—there are among the Lakes				
	59	examples of this which need not be				
	60	pointed out.				
	61					
	62					
	63					
	64					
	65					
48	1	The principle which we have taken for	The principle which we have taken as			
	2	our guide, viz., that the house should be	for			
	3	so formed and of such apparent size and				
	4	colour as to admit of its being gently				
	5	incorporated with the scenery of nature,				
					the works scenery of nature	
						pointed out.* [New note] *A proper colouring of houses is now becoming general. It is best that the colouring material should be mixed with the rough-cast, and not laid on as a wash afterwards.

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6	should also be applied to the				
	7	management of the grounds and				
	8	plantations, and is here more urgently				
	9	needed; for it is from abuses in this				
	10	department, far more even than from the				
	11	introduction of <i>exotics</i> in architecture,				
	12	(if the phrase may be used) that this				
	13	country has suffered. Larch and fir				
	14	plantations have been spread every				
	15	where, not merely with a view to profit,		where, not	spread every	
	16	but in many instances for the sake of				
	17	ornament. To those who plant for profit,				
	18	and are thrusting every other tree out of				
	19	the way to make room for their				
	20	favourite the Larch, I would utter first a				
	21	regret that they should have selected				
	22	these lovely vales for their vegetable				
	23	manufactory, when there is so much				
	24	barren and irreclaimable land in other	land in the neighbouring			
	25	parts of the Island which might have	moors, and in other parts of the Island			
	26	been had for this purpose at a far				
	27	cheaper rate. And I will also beg leave				
	28	to represent to them that they ought not				
	29	to be carried away by flattering				
	30	promises from the speedy growth of this				
	31	tree; because, in rich soils and sheltered				
	32	situations, the wood, though it thrives				
	33	fast, is full of sap, and of little value,				
	34	and is likewise very subject to ravage				
	35	from the attacks of insects and from				
	36	blight. Accordingly in Scotland, where				
	37	planting is much better understood, and				
	38	carried on upon an incomparably larger				
	39	scale than among us, good soil and				
	40	sheltered situations are appropriated to				
	41	the oak, the ash, and other native	other native			
	42	deciduous trees; and the larch is now	deciduous trees			
	43	generally confined to barren and				
	44	exposed ground. There the plant, which				
	45	is a hardy one, is of slower growth;				
	46	much less liable to the injuries which I	less liable to the injuries which I			
	47	have mentioned; and the timber is of	have mentioned injury			
	48	better quality. But there are many				
	49	whose circumstances permit them, and				
	50	whose taste leads them, to plant with				
	51	little regard to profit; and others less				
	52	wealthy who have such a lively feeling				
	53	of the native beauty of these scenes, that				
	54	they are laudably not unwilling to make				
	55	some sacrifices to heighten it. Both				
	56	these classes of persons I would entreat				
	57	to enquire of themselves wherein that				
	58	beauty which they admire consists.				
	59	They would then see that, after the				
	60	feeling has been gratified which				
	61	prompts us to gather round our dwelling				
	62	a few flowers and shrubs which, from				
					But there are many, whose the circumstances of many permit them, and their whose taste and there are others	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	32	which many persons are tempted to				
	33	plant merely on account of the speed of				
	34	its growth. Sycamore, and the Scotch fir				
	35	(which, when it has room to spread out				
	36	its arms, is a noble tree) may be placed				
	37	with advantage near the house;				
	38	↓				
	39					
	40					
	41					
	42	for, from their				
	43	massiveness, they unite well with				
	44	buildings, and in some situations with				
	45	rocks also; having in their forms and				
	46	apparent substances, the effect of				
	47	something intermediate betwixt the				
	48	immovableness and solidity of stone				
	49	and the sprays and foliage of the lighter				
	50	trees. If these general rules be just, what				
	51	shall we say to whole acres of artificial				
	52	shrubbery and exotic trees among rocks				
	53	and dashing torrents with their own				
	54	wild wood in sight—where we have the				
	55	whole contents of the nursery-man's				
	56	catalogue jumbled together—colour at				
	57	war with colour, and form with form—				
	58	among the most peaceful subjects of				
	59	nature's kingdom every where discord,				
	60	distraction, and bewilderment! But this				
	61	deformity, bad as it is, is not so				
	62	obtrusive as the small patches and large				
	63	tracts of larch plantations which are				
	64	over-running the hill-sides. To justify				
	65	our condemnation of these, let us again				
	66	recur to nature. The process by which				
	67	she forms woods and forests, is as				
	68	follows. Seeds are scattered				
	69	indiscriminately by winds, brought by				
	70	waters, and dropped by birds. They				
	71	perish or produce, according as the soil				
	72	upon which they fall is suited to them:				
	73	and under the same dependence the				
	74	seedling or sucker, if not cropped by				
	75	animals,				
	76	↓				
	77					
	78	thrives, and the tree grows, sometimes				
	79	single, taking its own shape without				
	80	constraint, but for the most part being				
	81	compelled to conform itself to some law				
	82	imposed upon it by its neighbours.				
	83	From low and sheltered places				
	84	vegetation travels upwards to the more				
	85	exposed; and the young plants are				
	86	protected, and to a certain degree				
	87	fashioned, by those which have				
	88	preceded them. The continuous mass of				
				the soil and situation upon which they fall are is suited	Sycamore, and The Scotch fir is less attractive during its youth than any other plant; but, when full grown, if it has had room to spread out its arms, it becomes a noble tree; and, by those who are disinterested enough to plant for posterity, it may be placed along with the sycamore near the house; for from their massiveness, both these trees unite	
				compelled	animals, (which Nature is often careful to prevent by fencing it about with brambles or other prickly shrubs) thrives	
				part being		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108	foliage which would thus be produced is broken by rocks or by glades or open places where the brouzing of animals has prevented the growth of wood. As vegetation ascends, the winds begin also to bear their part in moulding the forms of the trees; but, thus mutually protected, trees, though not of the hardiest kind, are enabled to climb high up the mountains. Gradually however, by the nature of the ground and by increasing exposure, a stop is put to their ascent; the hardy trees only are left; these also, by little and little, give way; and a wild and irregular boundary is established, which, while it is graceful in its outline, is never contemplated without some feeling more or less distinct of the powers of nature by which it has been imposed.	would be thus the quality nature of the ground established, which, while it is graceful in its outline, and is never it is has been			
50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Contrast the liberty and law under which this is carried on, as a joint work of nature and time, with the disheartening necessities, restrictions, and disadvantages, under which the artificial planter must proceed, even he whom long observation and fine feeling have best qualified to tread in the path of nature. In the first place his trees, however well chosen and adapted to their several situations, must generally all start at the same time; and this circumstance would of itself prevent that fine connection of parts, that sympathy and organization, if I may so express myself, which pervades the whole of a natural wood, and which appears to the eye in its single trees, its masses of foliage, and their various colours when they are held up to view on the side of a mountain; or, when spread over a valley, they are looked down upon from an eminence. It is then impossible under any circumstances for the artificial planter to rival the beauty of nature. But a moment's thought will shew that, if ten thousand of this spiky tree, the larch, are stuck in at once upon the side of a hill, they can grow up into nothing but deformity; that, while they are suffered to stand, an absolute and insurmountable obstacle will prevent the realization of any of those appearances which we have described as the chief cause of the beauty of a natural wood.	Contrast the liberty that encourages , and the law under which that is carried on, as a that limits, this joint work qualified to tread in the path of nature for his task . and which appears stand, an absolute and insurmountable obstacle will prevent the realization of we shall look in vain for any of those appearances which we have described as are the chief sources cause of the beauty of in a natural wood.	this circumstance necessity would	impossible It is therefore then	start all must generally

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51	1	It must be acknowledged that the larch,				
	2	till it has outgrown the size of a shrub,	a shrub,			
	3	has, when looked at singly, some	shows has, when	in its form		
	4	elegance in its form and appearance,				
	5	especially in spring when decorated by	spring, when decorated, as it then is , by			
	6	the pink tassels of its blossoms; but as a				
	7	tree, it is less than any other pleasing;				
	8	its branches (for <i>boughs</i> it has none)				
	9	have no variety in the youth of the tree,				
	10	and little dignity even when it attains its				
	11	full growth; <i>leaves</i> it cannot be said to				
	12	have; consequently neither affords				
	13	shade, nor shelter. In spring it becomes		spring it the larch becomes		
	14	green long before the native trees; and				
	15	its green is so peculiar and vivid, that,	it, wherever it comes forth , a			
	16	finding nothing to harmonize with it, it	disagreeable speck and deformity in			
	17	makes a speck and deformity in the	the landscape is produced . In summer			
	18	landscape. In summer when all other	when all other trees are in their pride, it			
	19	trees are in their pride, it is of a dingy	is of a dingy lifeless hue; in autumn of			
	20	lifeless hue, and in winter appears	a spiritless unvaried yellow , and in			
	21	absolutely dead. In this respect it is	winter it appears absolutely dead. In			
	22	lamentably distinguished from every	this respect it is still more lamentably			
	23	other tree of the forest.	distinguished from every other			
	24	↓	deciduous tree of the forest, for they			
	25		seem only to sleep, but the larch			
	26		appears absolutely dead.			
	27	If an attempt be made to mingle	If an attempt			
	28	thickets, or a certain proportion of other				
	29	forest trees, with the larch, — its				
	30	horizontal branches intolerantly cut				
	31	them down as with a scythe or force				
	32	them to spindle up to keep pace with it.				
	33	The spike, in which it terminates,		The terminating spike, in which it		
	34	renders it impossible, when it is planted		terminates, renders it impossible, that		
	35	in numbers, that the several trees should		the several trees, where planted in		
	36	ever blend together so as to form a mass		numbers, should ever blend		
	37	or masses of wood. Add thousands to				
	38	tens of thousands, and the appearance is				
	39	still the same—a collection of separate				
	40	individual trees which obstinately	trees, obstinately			
	41	present themselves as such; and, from	presenting themselves as such; and			
	42	whatever point they are looked at, if but	which , from			
	43	seen, may be counted upon the fingers.				
	44	Sunshine or shadow has little power to				
	45	adorn the surface of such a wood; and				
	46	the trees not carrying up their heads, the				
	47	wind produces among them no majestic	wind raises produces among			
	48	undulations. It is indeed, true that, in				
	49	countries where the larch is a native,				
	50	and where without interruption it may				
	51	sweep from valley to valley and from				
	52	hill to hill, a sublime image may be				
	53	produced by such a forest in the same				
	54	manner as by one composed of any				
	55	other single tree to the spreading of				
	56	which no limits can be assigned. For				
	57	sublimity will never be wanting, where				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	her beauty after beauty and ornament after ornament, her appearance cannot be lastingly marred;—the scars, if any be left, will gradually disappear before a healing spirit; and what remains will still be soothing and pleasing.—“Many hearts;” says a living Poet speaking of a noble wood which had been felled in an interesting situation; “many hearts deplored The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain The traveller at this day will stop and gaze On wrongs which nature scarcely seems to heed: For shelter'd places, bosoms, nooks, and bays, And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed, And the green silent pastures yet remain.	be lastingly marred “Many hearts;” says a living Poet speaking of a noble wood which had been felled in an interesting situation;			
54	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	There are few ancient woods left in this part of England upon which such indiscriminate ravage could now be committed. But out of the numerous copses fine woods might in time be raised, probably without any sacrifice of profit, by leaving at the periodical fellings a due proportion of the healthiest trees to grow up into timber.—This plan has fortunately, in many instances, been adopted; and they, who have set the example, are entitled to the thanks of all persons of taste. As to the management of planting with reasonable attention to ornament, let the images of nature be your guide, and the whole secret lurks in a few words; thickets or underwoods—single trees— trees clustered or in groups—groves— unbroken woods, but with varied masses of foliage—glades—invisible or winding boundaries—in rocky districts a seemly proportion of rock left wholly bare, and other parts half hidden— disagreeable objects concealed, and formal lines broken—trees climbing up to the horizon, and in some places ascending from its sharp edge in which they are rooted, with the whole body of the tree appearing to stand in the clear sky—in other parts woods surmounted by rocks utterly bare and naked, which add to the sense of height as if vegetation could not thither be carried, and impress a feeling of duration, power of resistance, and security from change.	ravage as is here “deplored” could	without any sacrifice		
55	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	I have been induced to speak thus at length with a wish to preserve the native beauty of this delightful district, because still farther changes in its appearance must inevitably follow, from the change of inhabitants and owners which is rapidly taking place.—		length with by a wish		The author has I have been induced

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	8	About the same time that strangers				
	9	began to be attracted to the country, and				
	10	to feel a wish to settle in it, the		a desire wish to		
	11	difficulty, which would have stood in				
	12	the way of their procuring situations,				
	13	was lessened by an unfortunate				
	14	alteration in the circumstances of the				
	15	native Peasantry, proceeding from a				
	16	cause which then began to operate, and				
	17	is now felt in every house. The family				
	18	of each man, whether estatesman or				
	19	farmer, formerly had a twofold support;				
	20	first, the produce of his lands and				
	21	flocks; and secondly the profit which	profit which			
	22	was drawn from the employment of the	was drawn			
	23	women and children, as manufacturers;				
	24	spinning their own wool in their own				
	25	houses (which was done chiefly in the	houses (work which was chiefly done			
	26	winter season) and carrying it to market	in			
	27	for sale. Hence, however numerous the				
	28	children, the income of the family kept				
	29	pace with its increase. But, by the				
	30	invention and universal application of				
	31	machinery, this second resource has				
	32	been almost wholly cut off; the gains	been almost wholly	been wholly cut off		
	33	being so far reduced, as not to be sought				
	34	after but by a few aged persons disabled				
	35	from other employment. Doubtless the				
	36	invention of machinery has not been to				
	37	these people a pure loss; for the profits				
	38	arising from home-manufactures				
	39	operated as a strong temptation to				
	40	choose that mode of labour in neglect of				
	41	husbandry. They also participate in the				
	42	general benefit which the Island has				
	43	derived from the increased value of the				
	44	produce of land, brought about by the				
	45	establishment of manufactories, and in				
	46	the consequent quickening of				
	47	agricultural industry. But this is far				
	48	from making them amends; and now,				
	49	that home-manufactures are nearly done				
	50	away, though the women and children				
	51	might at many seasons of the year				
	52	employ themselves with advantage in				
	53	the fields beyond what they are				
	54	accustomed to do, yet still all possible				
	55	exertion in this way cannot be rationally				
	56	expected from persons whose				
	57	agricultural knowledge is so confined,				
	58	and above all where there must				
	59	necessarily be so small a capital. The				
	60	consequence, then, is—that, farmers		that, proprietors and farmers		
	61	being no longer able to maintain		being		
	62	themselves upon small farms, several				
	63	are united into one, and the buildings go				
	64	to decay or are destroyed; and that the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	lands of the estatesmen being mortgaged and the owners constrained to part with them, they fall into the hands of wealthy purchasers, who in like manner unite and consolidate; and if they wish to become residents, erect new mansions out of the ruins of the ancient cottages whose little enclosures, with all the wild graces which grew out of them and around them, disappear. The feudal tenure of these estates has indeed done something towards checking this influx of new settlers; but so strong is the inclination that these galling restraints are endured; and it is probable that in a few years the country of the Lakes will fall almost entirely into the possession of Gentry, either strangers or natives. It is then much to be wished, that a better taste should prevail among these new proprietors; and, as they cannot be expected to leave things to themselves, that skill and knowledge should prevent unnecessary deviations from that path of simplicity and beauty in which, without design and unconsciously, their humble predecessors have moved. In this wish the author will be joined by persons of pure taste throughout the whole Island, who by their visits, often repeated, to the Lakes to the North of England, testify that they deem the district a sort of national property, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy.	<p>them and around them, disappear. The feudal tenure under which the estates are held has indeed</p> <p>country on the margin of the Lakes</p> <p>beauty along in which</p> <p>the Lakes in to the North</p>			
56	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	The Writer may now express a hope that the end, which was proposed in the commencement of this Introduction, has not been wholly unattained; and that there is no impropriety in connecting these latter remarks with the Etchings now offered to the public. For it is certain that, if the evil complained of should continue to spread, these Vales, notwithstanding their lakes, rivers, torrents, and surrounding rocks and mountains, will lose their chief recommendation for the eye of the painter and the man of imagination and feeling. And, upon the present occasion, the Artist is bound to acknowledge that, if the fruit of his labours have any value, it is owing entirely to the models which he has had before him, in a country which retained till lately an appearance unimpaired of MAN and				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	22 23 24 26	NATURE animated, as it were, by one spirit for the production of beauty, grace, and grandeur. THE END				
		SECTION I. OF THE BEST TIME FOR VISITING THE LAKES.	SECTION I. OF THE BEST TIME FOR VISITING THE LAKES. <i>[New section but untitled in 2e]</i>	MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.		
57	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	↓ In the Introduction to this Work a survey has been given of the face of the country, in which our English Lakes are situated which will not perhaps prove unserviceable even to Natives and Residents, however well acquainted with its appearance; as it will probably direct their attention to some objects which they have overlooked, and will exhibit others under relations of which they have been unconscious. I will now address myself more particularly to the Stranger and the Traveller; and, without attempting to give a formal Tour through the country, and without binding myself servilely to accompany the Etchings, I will attach to the Work such directions, descriptions, and remarks, as I hope will confer an additional interest upon the Views, and will also be of use to a person preparing for a first visit to these scenes, and during his progress through them.—To begin then with the time which he ought to choose:—Mr. West recommends the interval from the beginning of June to the end of August; and the two latter months, being a season of vacation and leisure, are those which are generally selected; but they are by no means the best; for the disadvantages belonging to them are many and great. The principal are, the monotonous green of the Mountains and of the Woods, and the embrowned colour of the grass in the Vallies. ↓ This however is variegated and enlivened after hay-making begins,	A few words may not improperly be annexed, with an especial view to promote the enjoyment of the Tourist. And first, in respect to the Time when this Country can be seen to most advantage. In the Introduction to this Work a survey has been given of the face of the country, in which our English Lakes are situated which will not perhaps prove unserviceable even to Natives and Residents, however well acquainted with its appearance; as it will probably direct their attention to some objects which they have overlooked, and will exhibit others under relations of which they have been unconscious. I will now address myself more particularly to the Stranger and the Traveller; and, without attempting to give a formal Tour through the country, and without binding myself servilely to accompany the Etchings, I will attach to the Work such directions, descriptions, and remarks, as I hope will confer an additional interest upon the Views, and will also be of use to a person preparing for a first visit to these scenes, and during his progress through them.—To begin then with the time which he ought to choose:—Mr. West, in his well-known Guide to the Lakes, recommends the interval leisure, it is almost exclusively in these that strangers visit the Country. But that season is by no means the best; for the disadvantages belonging to them are many and great. The principal are, the monotonous green of the Mountains and of the Woods, and the embrowned colour of the grass in the Vallies. there is a want of variety in the colouring of the mountains and woods; which, unless where they are diversified by rocks, are of a monotonous green; and, as a large portion of the Valleys is allotted to hay-grass, a want of variety is found there also. This however is variegated and The meadows, however, are sufficiently	A few words may not improperly be annexed, with an especial view to promote the enjoyment of the Tourist. And first, in respect to the Time when this Country can be seen to most advantage. <i>[Section begins here 3e ff.]</i> Mr. West, in his well-known Guide to the Lakes, recommends, as the best season for visiting this country, the interval But that season time of vacation and leisure, it is almost exclusively in these that strangers resort hither visit the Country. there is a want of variety in the colouring woods; which, unless rocks, is are of a monotonous too unvaried a green hay-grass, a some want		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	51	which is much later than in the southern	enlivened after hay-making			
	52	parts of the Island. An objection which	southern part parts of the Island.			
	53	will be more strongly felt, is rainy	A stronger objection is rainy weather,			
	54	weather, which often sets in at this	setting in often at this period with a	setting in sometimes often at		
	55	period with a vigour, and continues with	vigour, and continuing			
	56	a perseverance, that may remind the				
	57	disappointed and dejected Traveller of	traveller of			
	58	the wet season between the Tropics; or	the wet season between the Tropics; or			
	59	of those deluges of rain which fall	of those deluges			
	60	among the Abyssinian Mountains for				
	61	the annual supply of the Nile. Hence, as	Nile. Hence, as			
	62	a very large majority of strangers visit	a very large majority of strangers visit			
	63	the Lakes at this season, the country	the Lakes at this season, the country			
	64	labours under the ill repute of being	labours under the ill repute of being			
	65	scarcely ever free from rain.—The	scarcely ever free from rain.—The			
	66	months of September and October,				
	67	(particularly October) are generally				
	68	attended with much finer weather; and				
	69	the scenery is then, beyond comparison,				
	70	more diversified, more splendid and				
	71	beautiful; but, on the other hand, short				
	72	days prevent long excursions, and sharp				
	73	and chill gales are unfavorable to				
	74	parties of pleasure out of doors.				
	75	Nevertheless the beauty of this country	Nevertheless, the beauty of this country			
	76	in Autumn so far surpasses that of	in Autumn so far surpasses that of			
	77	Midsummer, that to the sincere admirer	Midsummer, that to the sincere			
	78	of Nature, who is in good health and				
	79	spirits and at liberty to make a choice,				
	80	the six weeks following the first of				
	81	September may be recommended in				
	82	preference to July and August.—For				
	83	there is no inconvenience arising from				
	84	the Season which to such a person				
	85	would not be amply recompensed by			amply compensated recompensed by	
	86	the <i>Autumnal</i> appearance of any of the				
	87	more retired Vallies, into which				
	88	discordant plantations and unsuitable				
	89	buildings have not yet found				
	90	entrance.—In such spots at this season,				
	91	there is an admirable and affecting	admirable and affecting compass			
	92	compass and proportion of natural				
	93	harmony in form and colour, through		harmony in form and colour		
	94	the whole scale of objects; in the tender				
	95	green of the after-grass upon the				
	96	meadows interspersed with islands of				
	97	grey or mossy rocks crowned by shrubs				
	98	and trees; in the irregular inclosures of				
	99	standing corn or stubble-fields in like				
	100	manner broken; in the mountain-sides				
	101	glowing with fern of divers colours; in				
	102	the calm blue Lakes or River-pools; and	Lakes and or River-pools			
	103	in the foliage of the trees through all the				
	104	tints of Autumn, from the pale and				
	105	brilliant yellow of the birch and ash to				
	106	the deep greens of the unfaded oak and				
	107	the alder, and of the ivy upon the rocks,	alder	and the rocks,		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	108	the trees, and the cottages. Yet as most	upon the trees			
	109	travellers are either stinted or stint				
	110	themselves for time, I would			for time, I would	
	111	recommend the space between the			recommend the space	
	112	middle or last week in May and the				
	113	middle or last week of June as affording				
	114	the best combination of long days, fine			June, may be pointed out as affording	
	115	weather, and variety of impressions.				
	116	Few of the native trees are indeed then	trees are indeed then			
	117	in full leaf, but for whatever may be				
	118	wanting in depth of shade, far more		shade, far more		
	119	than an equivalent will be found in the				
	120	diversity of foliage, in the blossoms of				
	121	the fruit- and berry-bearing Trees which				
	122	abound in the woods, and in the golden				
	123	flowers of the broom and other shrubs,				
	124	with which many of the copses are	copses are			
	125	variegated. In those woods, also, and on	intervened variegated. In			
	126	those mountain-sides which have a				
	127	northern aspect, and in the deep dells,				
	128	many of the earlier spring-flowers still	the earlier spring-flowers			
	129	linger; while the open and sunny places				
	130	are stocked with the flowers of				
	131	approaching summer. And, besides, is				
	132	not an exquisite pleasure still untasted				
	133	by him who has not heard the choir of				
	134	Linnets and Thrushes chaunting their				
	135	love-songs in the copses, woods, and				
	136	hedge-rows, of a mountainous country;				
	137	safe from the birds of prey, which build				
	138	in the inaccessible crags, and are at all				
	139	hours seen or heard wheeling about in				
	140	the air? The number of those formidable				
	141	Creatures is the cause why in the	is probably the cause			
	142	narrow vallies there are no sky-larks; as				
	143	the Destroyer would be enabled to dart				
	144	upon them from the near and				
	145	surrounding crags, before they could				
	146	descend to their ground nests, for				
	147	protection. Neither are Nightingales	Neither are Nightingales			
	148	here to be heard; but almost all the other	here to be heard It is not often that			
	149	tribes of our English warblers are	Nightingales resort to these Vales; but			
	150	numerous; and their notes, when	almost			
	151	listened to by the side of broad still				
	152	waters, or when heard in unison with				
	153	the murmuring of mountain brooks,	mountain-brooks, have			
	154	have much more power over the heart,	much more power over the heart, and			
	155	and the imagination than in other	the imagination than in other places.—			
	156	places.—There is also an imaginative	the compass of their power enlarged			
	157	influence in the voice of the Cuckoo,	accordingly. There is			
	158	when that voice has taken possession of				
	159	a deep mountain Valley, which is very	valley, which is very			
	160	different from any thing which can be				
	161	excited by the same sound in a flat				
	162	country. Nor must I omit a circumstance	Nor must a circumstance be omitted			
	163	which here renders the close of Spring				
	164	especially interesting; I mean the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	165	practice of bringing down the Ewes				
	166	from the Mountains, to ye an in the				
	167	Vallies and enclosed grounds.—The				
	168	springing herbage being thus cropped,	The herbage			
	169	that first tender and emerald green of	being thus cropped as it springs, that			
	170	the season, which would otherwise last	first tender and emerald green			
	171	little more than a fortnight, is prolonged	otherwise have lasted last			
	172	in the pastures and meadows for many	little			
	173	weeks; while they are farther enlivened				
	174	by the multitude of lambs bleating and				
	175	skipping about; which, as they gather	about; which. These sportive			
	176	strength, are turned out upon the open	creatures , as they			
	177	mountains, and with their slender limbs,				
	178	their snow white colour, and their wild				
	179	and light motions, beautifully accord or				
	180	contrast with the lawns and rocks, upon	rocks and lawns, upon and			
	181	and among which they must now begin	among which			
	182	to seek their food. But, what is of most	But, what is of most			
	183	consequence, the Traveller at this	consequence, the Traveller at this			
	184	season would be almost sure of having	season would be almost sure of having			
	185	fine weather.—The opinion which I	fine weather.—The opinion which I			
	186	have given concerning the comparative	have given concerning the comparative			
	187	advantages of the different times for	advantages of the different times for			
	188	visiting these Lakes, is founded upon a	visiting these Lakes, is founded upon a			
	189	long acquaintance with the Country,	long acquaintance with the Country,			
	190	and an intimate knowledge of its	and an intimate knowledge of its			
	191	appearance at all seasons.	appearance at all seasons. And last, but			
	192	↓	not least, at this time the traveller will			
	193		be sure of room and comfortable			
	194		accommodation, even in the smaller			
	195	But, I am aware that	inns . But, I am aware that few of those,			
	196	few of those, who may be satisfied with	who may be inclined to profit by this			
	197	the reasons, by which this opinion is	recommendation satisfied with the			
	198	supported, will be able to profit from	reasons, by which this opinion is			
	199	what has been said; as the time and	supported, will be able to do so , profit			
	200	manner of an excursion of this	from what has been said; as the time			
	201	kind are mostly regulated by	kind is are mostly			
	202	circumstances which prevent an entire				
	203	freedom of choice. It will therefore be				
	204	more pleasant to me to observe that,				
	205	though the months of July and August				
	206	are liable to the objections which have	to many the objections which			
	207	been mentioned, yet it not unfrequently	have been mentioned, yet			
	208	happens that the weather, at this time, is				
	209	not more wet or stormy than they, who	wet and or stormy			
	210	are really capable of enjoying the				
	211	sublime forms of Nature in their height	in their utmost height			
	212	of sublimity, would desire. For no	of sublimity			
	213	Traveller, provided he is in good health	he be is in good			
	214	and with any command of time, would				
	215	have a just privilege to visit such				
	216	scenes, if he could grudge the price of a				
	217	little confinement among them or				
	218	interruption in his journey from the	journey for from the			
	219	sight or sound of a storm coming-on or	sight			
	220	clearing-away; and he would	clearing-away: and he would.			
	221	congratulate himself upon the bold	Insensible must he be who would not			
				pleasant to me to		
					yet it often not unfrequently	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232	bursts of sunshine, the descending vapours, and wandering lights and shadows, the invigorated torrents and water-falls, with which broken weather, in a mountainous region, is accompanied.—At such a time the monotony of midsummer colouring, and the want of variety caused by this, and by the glaring atmosphere of long, cloudless and hot days, is wholly removed.	congratulate vapours, and wandering lights and shadows, and the At such a time there is no cause to complain, either of the monotony of midsummer colouring, and the want of variety caused by this, and by or the glaring atmosphere of long, cloudless, and hot days. is wholly removed.			
		SECTION II.	<i>[¶s 58-75 deleted in 2e; 2e-5e resume at ¶76]</i>			
58	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	It is obvious that the point, from which a Stranger should begin this Tour, and the order in which it will be convenient to him to see the different Vales will depend upon this circumstance; viz: from what quarter of the Island he comes. If from Scotland, or by the way of Stainmoor, it will suit him to start from Penrith, taking the scenery of Lowther in his way to Hawes-water. He will next visit Ullswater, &c. reversing the order which I shall point out as being in itself the best. Mr. West has judiciously directed those to whom it is convenient to proceed from Lancaster over the sands to take Furness Abbey in their way, if so inclined; and then to advance by the Lake of Coniston. This is unquestionably the most favourable approach. The beautiful Lake of Coniston will thus be traced upwards from its outlet, the only way in which it can be seen, for the first time, without an entire yielding up of its most delightful appearances. And further, the Stranger, from the moment he sets his foot upon the Sands, seems to leave the turmoil and the traffic of the world behind him; and crossing the majestic Plain from which the Sea has retired, he beholds, rising apparently from its base, that cluster of Mountains, among the recesses of which he is going to wander, and into which, by the Vale of Coniston, he is gradually and peacefully introduced. The Lake and Vale of Coniston, approached in this manner, improve in appearance with every step. And I may here make this general remark, which, indeed the Reader may have deduced from the representation of the Country, given in the Introduction, that, wherever it is possible, these Lakes				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53	and Vallies should be approached from the foot; otherwise most things will come upon the Spectator to great disadvantage. This general rule applies, though not with equal force to all the Lakes, with the single exception of Lowes-water, which, lying in a direction opposite to the rest, has its most favourable aspects determined accordingly.				
59	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	At the head of Coniston close to the water side is a small and comfortable Inn, which I would advise the Traveller, who is not part of a large company, and who does not look for a parade of accommodation, to make his headquarters for two days. The first of these days, if the weather permit, may be agreeably passed in an excursion to the Vale of Duddon, or Donnerdale, as part of it is called, and which name may with propriety be given to the whole. It lies over the high hill which bounds the Vale of Coniston on the West. This Valley is very rarely visited; but I recommend it with confidence to the notice of the Traveller of taste and feeling. It will be best approached by a road, ascending from near the church of Coniston, which leads to that part of Donnerdale called Seathwaite. The road is so long and steep that the Traveller will be obliged to lead his horse a considerable part of it. The ascent and descent cannot I think be less than five miles; but, nothing can be found more beautiful than the scene, into which he will be received at the bottom of the hill on the other side. This little circular Valley is a collateral compartment of the long winding Vale, through which flows the stream of Duddon; and its Brook finds its way to the River. Advancing, you will come to the lowly Chapel of Seathwaite, and a field or two beyond, is a Farm-house, where, though there be no sign-board, or outward mark of an Inn, the Traveller who can content himself with homely diet may be accommodated.—Having satisfied himself with strolling about Seathwaite, he will proceed down Donnerdale to Ulpha Kirk; and from this Churchyard he will have as grand a combination of mountain lines and forms as perhaps this country furnishes. The whole scene is inspirited by the sound and sight of				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	48	the River rolling immediately below the				
	49	steep ground upon the top of which the				
	50	Church stands. From Ulpha Kirk				
	51	proceed down the Vale towards				
	52	Broughton. The same character of				
	53	mingled wildness and cultivation is still				
	54	preserved. Rocky grounds, which must				
	55	for ever forbid the entrance of the				
	56	plough, here and there, interrupt the				
	57	cultivation; and in part or wholly fill up				
	58	the bottom or sides of the Vale.—This				
	59	beautiful Vale does not gradually				
	60	disappear in a flat Plain, but terminates				
	61	abruptly in a prospect of the Sands of				
	62	Duddon, and of the Irish Sea. These are				
	63	seen in conjunction with its River, and				
	64	deep recesses of wood. On this account,				
	65	and for the sake of descending upon				
	66	Seathwaite so advantageously, I have				
	67	recommended in opposition to the				
	68	general rule, that it should be				
	69	approached from the upper part, rather				
	70	than from its outlet. From Broughton				
	71	return to Coniston by the nearest road.				
	72	The morning of the next day may be				
	73	employed in sailing upon, and looking				
	74	about the higher part of the Lake, and in				
	75	strolling upon its Banks; and the other				
	76	half in an excursion to the Valley of				
	77	Yewdale (a branch of the Vale of				
	78	Coniston) and round the sequestered				
	79	Valley of Tilberthwaite, which may be				
	80	considered as a remoter apartment of				
	81	the Valley of Yewdale. This excursion				
	82	may be about five miles, and may be				
	83	taken either on foot or horse-back; but				
	84	not in a carriage. From the Valley of				
	85	Yewdale having mounted to that of				
	86	Tilberthwaite, with the Brook upon the				
	87	right hand, pursue the road till it leads				
	88	to the furthest of two Cottages; there,				
	89	ask the way through the fields to an				
	90	house called Holm-ground. If, on horse-				
	91	back, alight there; and from a rocky and				
	92	woody hill, behind the house you will				
	93	look down upon this wild, beautiful,				
	94	and singularly secluded Valley. From				
	95	Holm-ground return to the Inn at				
	96	Coniston. Next day proceed to				
	97	Hawkshead; and thence by the side of				
	98	Estwaite looking back a little while				
	99	after the road has left the Lake side				
	100	upon a fine view (which will be found				
	101	among these Etchings) of the Lake of				
	102	Estwaite. Thence, through the two				
	103	Villages of Sawrey, you come to the				
	104	Ferry-house upon Windermere where				

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	105	are good accommodations for the night.				
60	1	The Tourist has now reached				
	2	Windermere, and has been introduced				
	3	in his road to some sequestered spots				
	4	not exemplified in these Etchings, but,				
	5	which, if he wishes to have a complete				
	6	knowledge of the various features of				
	7	this Country, he will be glad to have				
	8	visited. Every thing that is of				
	9	consequence has been taken in its best				
	10	order, except that the first burst of the				
	11	Vale of Windermere, though very				
	12	interesting from this approach, is much				
	13	inferior to that which would have come				
	14	upon him had he descended by the road				
	15	from Kendal. Before the Traveller,				
	16	whom I have thus far accompanied,				
	17	enters the Peninsula, at the extremity of				
	18	which the Ferry House stands, it will be				
	19	adviseable to ascend to a Pleasure-				
	20	house belonging to J.C. Curwen, Esq.				
	21	which he will see upon the side of the				
	22	rocks on his left hand.—There is a gate,				
	23	and a person, attending at a little Lodge,				
	24	or Cot adjoining, who will conduct him.				
	25	From this point he will look down upon				
	26	the cluster of Islands in the central part				
	27	of the Lake, upon Bowness, Rayrigg,				
	28	and the Mountains of Troutbeck; and				
	29	will have a prospect of the lower				
	30	division of this expanse of water to its				
	31	extremity. The upper part is hidden. The				
	32	Pleasure house is happily situated, and				
	33	is well in its kind, but, without				
	34	intending any harsh reflections on the				
	35	contriver, from whom it was purchased				
	36	by its present Proprietor, it may be said				
	37	that he, who remembers the spot on				
	38	which this building stands, and the				
	39	immediate surrounding grounds as they				
	40	were less than thirty years ago, will sigh				
	41	for the coming of that day when Art,				
	42	through every rank of society, shall be				
	43	taught to have more reverence for				
	44	Nature. This scene is, in its natural				
	45	constitution, far too beautiful to require				
	46	any exotic or obtrusive embellishments,				
	47	either of planting or architecture. With				
	48	Winandermere a large majority of				
	49	Visitants begin this Tour. The ordinary				
	50	course is from Kendal, by the nearest				
	51	road to Bowness; but I would				
	52	recommend it to all persons, whatever				
	53	may be their mode of conveyance, or				
	54	however large their party, when they				
	55	shall have reached the Turnpike-house,				
	56	about a mile beyond Kendal, not to				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85	take, as is commonly done, the road which leads directly to Bowness; but that through Stavely: inasmuch as the break of prospect from Orrest-head, where the road brings you to the first sight of Windermere, in itself one of the finest things in the Tour, is much grander than as it appears from the other road. This for two reasons; first, that you are between two and three miles nearer the sublime mountains and large expanse of water at the head of the Lake; and secondly that the new houses and plantations, and the number of trim and artificial objects with which the neighbourhood of Bowness is crowded, are so far removed from this point, as not to be individually offensive, as they melt into the general mass of the Landscape. At the bottom of the hill, you find a Guide-post; and, turning, abruptly to the left, will immediately come in sight of the same general prospect which has been seen above, from a point, which, as it is comparatively low, necessarily changes the character of the scene. Thence on, through the close woods of Rayrigg, to the bustling Inn of Bowness.				
61	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	I will not call upon the Reader to waste his time upon descriptions of things, which every one makes a point of seeing, and of such as lie open to the notice of the most inattentive Traveller. This, with respect to a country now so well known, would be useless in itself; and would be especially improper in a publication of this kind, the main purport of which is, to exhibit scenes which lie apart from the beaten course of observation.—Accordingly I shall chiefly expatiate upon those retired spots, which have furnished subjects for the majority of these Etchings, or upon others of the same character; and when I treat of the more frequent scenes, I shall attempt little more than to point out qualities by which they are characterized, which may easily escape the notice of the cursory Spectator. The appearance of the neighbourhood of Bowness, within the last five and thirty years, has undergone many changes, and most of these for the worse, for want of due attention to those principles of taste, and those rules for planting and building in a country of this kind, which				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66	<p>have been discussed at large in the Introduction. The Islands of Windermere are beautifully shaped and intermingled. Upon the largest are a few fine old trees; but a great part of this delightful spot, when it first fell into the Improver's hand, was struck over with trees that are here out of place; and, had the present public-spirited Proprietor sufficient leisure amidst his important avocations to examine the principles which have been enforced in these pages, he would probably be induced to weed these foreigners out by little and little, and introduce more appropriate trees in their stead; such as would be pleasing to look at in their youth, and in maturity and old age might succeed to those venerable natives which the axe has spared. The embankment also, which has been raised round this Island for the sake of preserving the land, could only, it should seem, have been necessary in a few exposed points; and the artificial appearance which this has given to the whole spot is much to be regretted; not to speak of the infinite varieties of minute beauty which it must have destroyed. Could not the margin of this noble Island be given back to Nature? Winds and Waves work with a careless and graceful hand; and any thing which they take away would be amply compensated by the additional spirit, dignity and loveliness which these agents and the other powers of Nature would soon communicate to what was left behind.</p>				
62	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	<p>Windermere ought to be seen both from its shores and from its surface. None of the other Lakes unfold so many fresh beauties to him who sails upon them. This is owing to its greater size, to its Islands, and to a circumstance in which this Lake differs from all the rest, viz. that of having two Vales at its head, with their accompanying mountains of nearly equal dignity. Nor can the whole grandeur of these two terminations be seen at the same time from any one point, except from the bosom of the Lake. The Islands may be explored at any time of the day; but one bright unruffled evening at least, must, if possible, be set apart for the splendour, the stillness and solemnity of a three hours voyage upon the higher division</p>				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	of the Lake, not omitting, towards the end of the excursion, to quit the expanse of water, and peep into the close and calm River at the head; which, in its quiet character, at such a time, appears rather like an overflow of the peaceful Lake itself than to have any more immediate connection with the rough mountains from which it has descended, or the turbulent Torrents of which it is composed. Many persons content themselves with what they see of Windermere in their progress in a boat from Bowness to the head of the Lake, walking thence to Ambleside; but this is doing things by halves. The whole road from Bowness is rich in diversity of pleasing or grand scenery; there is scarcely a field on the road side which, if it were entered, would not give to the Landscape some additional charm. Low-wood Inn, a mile from the head of Windermere is a pleasant halting-place; and the fields above it, and the lane which leads to the Troutbeck, present beautiful views towards each extremity of the Lake. From this place, and still more conveniently from Ambleside, rides on horseback or in carriages may be taken in almost every direction, and the interesting walks are inexhaustible.				
63	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	AMBLESIDE &c. This Town or Market-village was formerly perhaps more rich in picturesque beauty, arising from a combination of rustic architecture and natural scenery than any small Town or Village in Great Britain. Many of the ancient buildings with their porches, projections, round chimnies and galleries have been displaced to make way for the docked, featureless, and memberless edifices of modern architecture; which look as if fresh brought upon wheels from the Foundry, where they had been cast. Yet this Town, if carefully noticed, will still be found to retain such store of picturesque materials as will secure the praise of what it once was from any suspicion of partiality. The Brook, which divides the Town ought to be explored along its channel; if the state of the stream will permit. Below the Bridge is a Mill, and also an old Summer-house, with other old buildings, ivied Trunks of Trees, and mossy Stones, which have				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	27	furnished subjects for many a picture;				
	28	and above the Bridge, though there are				
	29	no Buildings, every step is interesting				
	30	till the curious Traveller is stopped by				
	31	the huge breastwork of Stock-gill Force.				
	32	Within a quarter of a mile of Ambleside				
	33	is a scene called the Nook, which				
	34	deserves to be explored. It is to be				
	35	found in Scandle Gill, the channel of				
	36	the first Brook that comes down				
	37	Scandle Fell to the North of Ambleside.				
	38	I need not describe the scene; its				
	39	principal feature is a Bridge thrown				
	40	over the Torrent. From this Bridge I				
	41	wish it were in my power to re-				
	42	commend it to the Traveller to proceed				
	43	northwards, along the slope of the hill-				
	44	side, till he reaches the Park of Rydale;				
	45	but this would be a trespass; for there is				
	46	no path, and high and envious stone				
	47	walls interpose. We must therefore give				
	48	up the best approach to some of the				
	49	most glorious scenes in the world; this				
	50	may be yet said, though not without				
	51	painful regret for the havoc which has				
	52	been made among them. Some				
	53	hundreds of oaks are gone,				
	53	"Whose boughs were mossed with age,				
	54	"And high tops bald with dry antiquity,"				
	55	a majestic Forest covering a mountain				
	56	side! into the recesses of which				
	57	penetrated like a vision, Landscapes of				
	58	ivers, broad waters, vallies, rocks and				
	59	mountains:—The Lake of Rydale on the				
	60	Northwest, with its Islands and rocky				
	61	steeps, circular and deeply embosomed;				
	62	and to the South the long Valley of				
	63	Ambleside and the gleaming Lake of				
	64	Windermere. The noblest of these trees				
	65	have been sacrificed; but the side of the				
	66	hill, though thinned, is not wholly laid				
	67	bare; and the Herons and Rooks that				
	68	hover round this choice retreat have yet				
	69	a remnant of their ancient roosting-				
	70	place. The unfrequented spots, of which				
	71	I have been speaking may be visited,				
	72	with permission from the Mansion, after				
	73	the Waterfall has been seen.				
64	1	Of places at a distance from Ambleside,				
	2	but commodiously visited from that				
	3	Village, Coniston may be first				
	4	mentioned; though this Lake as I said				
	5	before, will thus be approached to great				
	6	disadvantage.—Next comes Great				
	7	Langdale, a Vale which should on no				
	8	account be missed by him who has a				
	9	true enjoyment of grand separate Forms				
	10	composing a sublime Unity, austere but				

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	11	reconciled and rendered attractive to the				
	12	affections by the deep serenity that is				
	13	spread over every thing. There is no				
	14	good carriage road through this Vale;				
	15	nor ought that to be regretted; for it				
	16	would impair its solemnity: but the road				
	17	is tolerable for about the distance of				
	18	three miles from Ambleside, namely				
	19	along the Vale of Brathay, and above				
	20	the western banks of Loughrigg Tarn,				
	21	and still further, to the entrance of				
	22	Langdale itself; but the small and				
	23	peaceful Valley of Louthrigg is seen to				
	24	much greater advantage from the				
	25	eastern side. When therefore you have				
	26	quitted the River Brathay enquire at the				
	27	first house for the foot road, which will				
	28	conduct you round the lower extremity				
	29	of the Tarn, and so on to its head,				
	30	where, at a little distance from the Tarn				
	31	the path again leads to the publick road				
	32	and about a mile further conducts you to				
	33	Langdale Chapel.—A little way beyond				
	34	this sequestered and simple place of				
	35	worship is a narrow passage on the right				
	36	leading into a slate-quarry which has				
	37	been finely excavated. Pursuing this				
	38	road a few hundred yards further, you				
	39	come in view of the noblest reach of				
	40	this Vale, which I shall not attempt to				
	41	describe. Under the Precipice adjoining				
	42	to the Pikes lies invisibly Stickle Tarn,				
	43	and thence descends a conspicuous				
	44	Torrent down the breast of the				
	45	Mountain. Near this Torrent is Dungeon				
	46	Gill Force, which cannot be found				
	47	without a Guide, who may be taken up				
	48	at one of the Cottages at the foot of the				
	49	Mountain.				
	50	"Into the chasm a mighty block				
	51	Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock;				
	52	The gulph is deep below,				
	53	And in a bason black and small				
	54	Receives a lofty Waterfall."				
	55	At the head of Langdale is a passage				
	56	over to the Borrowdale; but this ought				
	57	on no account to be taken by a person				
	58	who has not seen the main features of				
	59	the country from their best				
	60	approaches.—If the Traveller has been				
	61	zealous enough to advance as far as				
	62	Dungeon-gill Force, let him enquire for				
	63	Blea Tarn; he may return by that circuit				
	64	to Ambleside. Blea Tarn is not an object				
	65	of any beauty in itself, but it is situated				
	66	in a small, deep circular Valley of				
	67	peculiar character; for it contains only				
	68	one Dwelling-house and two or three				
	69	cultivated fields. Passing down this				

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	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113	Valley fail not to look back now and then, and you will see Langdale Pikes, from behind the rocky steeps that form its northeastern boundary, lifting themselves, as if on tiptoe, to pry into it. Quitting the Valley you will descend into little Langdale, and thence may proceed by Colwith Force and Bridge. Leaving Skelwith-Bridge on your left ascend with the road to Skelwith; and from a field on the northern side of that small cluster of houses, you will look down upon a grand view of the River Brathay, Elter-water and the mountains of Langdale, &c. Thence proceed occasionally looking, down the Brathay on the side of the River opposite to that by which you had ascended in your way to Louthrigg Tarn. The whole of this excursion may be as much as 18 miles, and would require a long morning to be devoted to the accomplishment. I will now mention only one more ride or walk from Ambleside. Go to the Bridge over the Rothay (of which a view is given in the Etchings), between Ambleside and Clappersgate. When you have crossed the Bridge, turn to a Gate on the right hand, and proceed with the road up the Valley of Ambleside, till you come opposite to the Village of Rydale; do not cross over to Rydale, but keep close to the Mountain on your left hand, with the River at a little distance on your right, till you come in view of Rydale Lake. Advance with the Lake on your right till you quit the Vale of Rydale, and come in view of Grasmere. Follow the road, which will conduct you round along the lower extremity of the Lake of Grasmere, till you reach the Church; thence into the main road back to Ambleside, looking behind you frequently.				
65	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	The two hours before sun-set are the most favourable time of the day for seeing the lower division of Wytheburne Lake, but it is advisable to choose the earlier part of this time, in order that the Traveller may be enabled to descend into the Vale of Keswick while the sunbeams are upon it. That this first impression of that Vale should be received under the most favourable circumstances, is very desirable; and therefore I do not recommend, as I should otherwise have done, that the				

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	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	Traveller, who has been guided by my directions thus far, should lengthen his journey to Keswick still further, and follow the stream that issues out of Wytheburn Lake till it enters St. John's Vale, which he may do if he be on foot, keeping to the side of it almost all the way; and, if on horseback, he may return to it by a small circuit, after having crossed Shoulthwaite Moss. I should have directed the Traveller in this case to proceed a mile and a half down St. John's Vale, and then to cross Naddle Fell, by St. John's Chapel, which would bring him into the road between Ambleside and Keswick, something better than two miles short of the latter place. This may easily be done, taking the lower division of Wytheburn earlier in the afternoon than the time which I have recommended as the best.				
66	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	We have now reached Keswick. I shall not attempt a general description of this celebrated Vale, because this has already been admirably performed by Dr. Brown, and by the Poet Gray; and the place is at this time very generally known. As the Views in this work have been taken almost exclusively from retired spots in the <i>Ghylls</i> , or Gills, and smaller Vallies that branch off from the trunk of the Vale, it will be more appropriate to this publication, and will better suit its narrow limits, to say a few words upon them. And to begin with one of the smallest, Applethwaite (for Views of which see Nos. 22, 23, and 24). This is a hamlet of six or seven houses, hidden in a small recess at the foot of Skiddaw, and adorned by a little Brook, which, having descended from a great height in a silver line down the steep blue side of the Mountain, trickles past the doors of the Cottages. This concealed spot is very interesting as you approach from the bottom, with your face towards the green and blue mass of Skiddaw; and is not less pleasing when, having advanced by a gentle slope for some space, you turn your head and look out from this chink or fissure, which is sprinkled with little orchards and trees, and behold the whole splendour of the upper and middle part of the Vale of Keswick, with its Lakes and Mountains spread before your eyes.				

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	36	A small Spinning-mill has lately been				
	37	erected here, and some of the old				
	38	Cottages, with their picturesque				
	39	appendages, are fallen into decay. This				
	40	is to be regretted; for, these blemishes				
	41	excepted, the scene is a rare and almost				
	42	singular combination of minute and				
	43	sequestered beauty, with splendid and				
	44	extensive prospects. On the opposite				
	45	side of the Vale of Keswick lie the				
	46	Valley of Newlands, and the Village of				
	47	Braithwaite, with its stream descending				
	48	from a cove of the Mountain. From both				
	49	these spots I have given Views, from				
	50	which an idea of their features may be				
	51	collected. Braithwaite lies at the foot of				
	52	Whenlater, in the road to Lorton and				
	53	Cockermouth; and through Newlands				
	54	passes the nearest road to Buttermere.				
	55	Returning to the eastern side of the Vale				
	56	of Keswick, we find the narrow and				
	57	retired Valley of Watenlath, enclosed				
	58	on each side and at the head by craggy				
	59	Mountains. In the Mountains at the				
	60	head, the stream rises, which forms the				
	61	Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing				
	62	a short way through a pastoral tract,				
	63	falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which				
	64	lies midway in the long Valley of				
	65	Watenlath. At the point where the				
	66	stream issues out of the Tarn, is a				
	67	beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close				
	68	beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a				
	69	cluster of grey Cottages. There are no				
	70	other dwellings in the Valley; and a				
	71	more secluded spot than this Hamlet				
	72	cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a				
	73	very little up the hill above it, and you				
	74	have a most magnificent prospect of the				
	75	Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;				
	76	and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath				
	77	to its head, if you look back, the view of				
	78	the little Valley itself, with its Lake,				
	79	Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with				
	80	that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that				
	81	each seems to be a part of the other. But				
	82	the most considerable of the Dales				
	83	which communicate with the Vale of				
	84	Keswick by the Rivers which flow				
	85	through them, are Borrowdale and St.				
	86	John's. Of St. John's we have already				
	87	spoken; and Borrowdale is in fact the				
	88	head of the Vale of Keswick. It would				
	89	be an endless task to attempt, by verbal				
	90	descriptions, to guide the traveller				
	91	among the infinite variety of beautiful				
	92	or interesting objects which are found in				

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	93	the different reaches of the broad Valley				
	94	itself, nor less so to attempt to lead him				
	95	through its little recesses, its nooks, and				
	96	tributary glens. I must content myself				
	97	with saying, that this Valley surpasses				
	98	all the others in variety. Rocks and				
	99	Woods are intermingled on the hill-				
	100	sides with profuse wildness; and on the				
	101	plain below (for the area of the Valley,				
	102	through all its windings is generally a				
	103	level plain, out of which the Mountains				
	104	rise as from their base,) the single				
	105	Cottages and clusters of Houses are				
	106	numerous; not glaringly spread before				
	107	the eye, but unobtrusive as the rocks				
	108	themselves, and mostly coloured like				
	109	them. There is scarcely a Cottage that				
	110	has not its own tuft of trees. The Yew-				
	112	tree has been a favourite with the				
	113	former Inhabitants of Borrowdale; for				
	114	many fine old Yew-trees yet remain				
	115	near the Cottages, probably first planted				
	116	for an ornament to their gardens, and				
	117	now preserved as a shelter, and for the				
	118	sake of their venerable appearance. But				
	119	the noblest Yew-trees to be found here,				
	120	are a cluster of three, with a fourth a				
	121	little detached, which do not stand in				
	122	connection with any houses; they are in				
	123	that part of Borrowdale which is called				
	124	Seathwaite, immediately under the				
	125	entrance into the Lead-mines. Nothing				
	126	of the kind can be conceived more				
	127	solemn and impressive than the small				
	128	gloomy grove formed by these trees.				
67	1	The lower part of the Vale of Keswick				
	2	is occupied by the Lake of				
	3	Bassenthwaite; and he who coasts its				
	4	western shore, will be well and				
	5	variously recompensed; and in				
	6	particular by the appearance of				
	7	Skiddaw, rising immediately from the				
	8	opposite side of the Lake. Following				
	9	this road, we cross the lower extremity				
	10	of Embleton Vale. Embleton may be				
	11	mentioned as the last of the Vallies				
	12	collateral to the main Vale of Keswick.				
	13	It unfolds on the west, near the foot of				
	14	Bassenthwaite Lake, a scene of humble				
	15	and gentle character; but deriving				
	16	animated beauty from the Lake, and				
	17	striking majesty from the Mountain of				
	18	Skiddaw, which is on this side broken				
	19	and rugged, and of an aspect which is				
	20	forcibly contrasted with that with which				
	21	it looks upon Derwent Lake. The view				
	22	of the whole vista of the Vale of				

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	23	Keswick from Armathwaite and Ouze				
	24	Bridge is magnificent; and the scenes				
	25	upon the River Derwent, as far as the				
	26	grand ruins of Cockermouth Castle, are				
	27	soft and varied, and well worthy of the				
	28	notice of the Pedestrian, who has leisure				
	29	to go in search of them.				
68	1	From the Vale of Keswick, of which				
	2	there is no need to say any thing more,				
	3	the Tourist usually proceeds to				
	4	Buttermere, to which there are three				
	5	roads; the one through part of				
	6	Borrowdale, which brings him down				
	7	into the Vale of Buttermere, at its head:				
	8	but Borrowdale I suppose to have been				
	9	already explored, a strong reason				
	10	against choosing this approach. Yet in				
	11	justice to this road I must add, that the				
	12	descent into Gatesgarth, immediately				
	13	under Honister Crag, causes one of the				
	14	sublimest impressions which this				
	15	country can produce. The second road				
	16	leads through Newlands. The descent				
	17	into Buttermere by this way is solitary				
	18	and grand; but the Vale of Newlands				
	19	itself I suppose also to have been visited				
	20	in the Tour round the Lake of Keswick				
	21	(which no person of taste ought to				
	22	omit), or in other rambles. It follows,				
	23	then, that the third is the road which I				
	24	would recommend, namely, the carriage				
	25	road, which leads over Whinlater,				
	26	through part of the Vale of Lorton, to				
	27	the outlet of Crummock-water. Here				
	28	was formerly an inn, kept at a house				
	29	called Scale Hill, an accommodation				
	30	which I believe no longer exists. It				
	31	would, however, be ill-judged not to				
	32	turn aside to Scale Hill; the carriage or				
	33	horses might be sent forward by the				
	34	high-road, and ordered to wait till the				
	35	Traveller rejoined them by the footpath,				
	36	which leads through the woods along				
	37	the side of Crummock. This path				
	38	presents noble scenes, looking up the				
	39	Lake towards Buttermere. If the				
	40	Traveller be desirous of visiting Lowes-				
	41	water, instead of proceeding directly				
	42	along this path, he must cross the				
	43	Bridge over the Cocker, near Scale Hill,				
	44	to which he must return after a walk or				
	45	ride of three or four miles. I am not sure				
	46	that the circuit of this Lake can be made				
	47	on horseback; but every path and field				
	48	in the neighbourhood would well repay				
	49	the active exertions of the Pedestrian.				
	50	Nor will the most hasty Visitant fail to				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	51	notice with pleasure, that community of				
	52	attractive and substantial houses which				
	53	are dispersed over the fertile inclosures				
	54	at the foot of those rugged Mountains,				
	55	and form a most impressive contrast				
	56	with the humble and rude dwellings				
	57	which are usually found at the head of				
	58	these far-winding Dales. It must be				
	59	mentioned also, that there is scarcely				
	60	any thing finer than the view from a				
	61	boat in the centre of Crummock-water.				
	62	The scene is deep, and solemn, and				
	63	lonely; and in no other spot is the				
	64	majesty of the Mountains so irresistibly				
	65	felt as an omnipresence, or so passively				
	66	submitted to as a spirit incumbent upon				
	67	the imagination. Near the head of				
	68	Crummock-water, on the right, is Scale				
	69	Force, a Waterfall worthy of being				
	70	visited, both for its own sake, and for				
	71	the sublime View across the Lake,				
	72	looking back in your ascent towards the				
	73	Chasm. The Fall is perpendicular from				
	74	an immense height, a slender stream				
	75	faintly illuminating a gloomy fissure.				
	76	This spot is never seen to a more				
	77	advantage than when it happens, that,				
	78	while you are looking up through the				
	79	Chasm towards the summit of the lofty				
	80	Waterfall, large fleecy clouds, of				
	81	dazzling brightness, suddenly ascend				
	82	into view, and disappear silently upon				
	83	the wind. The Village of Buttermere lies				
	84	a mile and a half higher up the Vale,				
	85	and of the intermediate country I have				
	86	nothing to say. It would be advisable, if				
	87	time permit, that you should go as far				
	88	up the Vale as Honister Crag; and if in				
	89	horseback, or on foot, you may return to				
	90	Keswick by Newlands.				
69	1	The rest of the scenes in this part of the				
	2	country of which I have given views,				
	3	namely, those of Ennerdale and				
	4	Westdale, cannot, without a good deal				
	5	of trouble, be approached in a carriage.				
	6	For Foot-travellers, and for those who				
	7	are not afraid of leading their horses				
	8	through difficult ways, there is a road				
	9	from Buttermere directly over the				
	10	mountains to Ennerdale; there is also				
	11	another road from the head of				
	12	Buttermere to the head of Westdale,				
	13	without going into Borrowdale: but both				
	14	Ennerdale and Westdale are <i>best</i> seen				
	15	by making a considerable circuit;				
	16	namely, by retracing our steps to Scale				
	17	Hill, and thence by Lowes-water and				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	18	Lamplugh to Ennerdale. The first burst				
	19	of Ennerdale from an eminence is very				
	20	noble, and the mind is more alive to the				
	21	impression, because we have quitted for				
	22	a while the heart of the mountains, and				
	23	been led through a tamer country.				
	24	Ennerdale is bold and savage in its				
	25	general aspect, though not destitute,				
	26	towards the higher part of the Lake, of				
	27	fertile and beautiful spots. From				
	28	Ennerdale-Bridge to Calder-Bridge, the				
	29	road leads over Cold Fell. The distance				
	30	is six miles, a desolate tract, with the				
	31	exception of the last half mile, through				
	32	a narrow and well-wooded Valley, in				
	33	which is a small, but beautiful fragment				
	34	of Calder Abbey. The village lying				
	35	close to Calder-Bridge has good inns,				
	36	and the bed of the River about the				
	37	Bridge is rocky and spirited. We are				
	38	here in a plain country near to the sea,				
	39	and therefore better prepared to enjoy				
	40	the mountain sublimities of Westdale,				
	41	which soon begin to shew themselves,				
	42	and grow upon us at every step, till we				
	43	reach the margin of the Lake. This				
	44	Water (for the Lakes are generally				
	45	called <i>Waters</i> by the country people) is				
	46	not so much as four miles in length, and				
	47	becomes very narrow for the space of				
	48	half a mile towards its outlet. On one				
	49	side it is bordered by a continued				
	50	straight line of high and almost				
	51	perpendicular steeps, rising				
	52	immediately from the Lake, without any				
	53	bays or indentings. This is a very				
	54	striking feature: for these steeps, or				
	55	<i>screes</i> (as places of this kind are				
	56	named), are not more distinguished by				
	57	their height and extent, than by the				
	58	beautiful colours with which the				
	59	pulverized rock, for ever crumbling				
	60	down their sides, overspreads them. The				
	61	surface has the apparent softness of the				
	62	dove's neck, and (as was before				
	63	mentioned, in reference to spots of this				
	64	kind,) resembles a dove's neck strongly				
	65	in its hues, and in the manner in which				
	66	they are intermingled. On the other side,				
	67	Wast water is bordered by knotty and				
	68	projecting rocky mountains, which,				
	69	retiring in one place, admit the				
	70	interposition of a few green fields				
	71	between them and the Lake, with a				
	72	solitary farm-house. From the				
	73	termination of the Screes rises Scaw				
	74	Fell, deemed higher than Skiddaw, or				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	75	Helvellyn, or any of the Mountains. The				
	76	summit, as seen from Westdale, is bold				
	77	and abrupt, and if you should quit the				
	78	Valley and ascend towards it, it appears,				
	79	from the Cove beneath, like the				
	80	shattered walls or towers of an				
	81	enormous edifice. Upon the summit of				
	82	one of those towers is a fragment of				
	83	rock that looks like an eagle, or a large				
	84	owl, on that commanding eminence,				
	85	stationary through all seasons. The				
	86	Views which I have given are from the				
	87	shore about the middle of Wast-water,				
	88	from a point where the Vale appears to				
	89	be terminated by three large conical				
	90	Mountains, Yewbarrow on the left,				
	91	Great Gavel in the centre, and				
	92	Lingmoor on the right. About two miles				
	93	further is the Division of Westdale				
	94	Head, with its lowly Chapel. This place				
	95	formerly consisted of twenty tenements.				
	96	It is now reduced to six. This Valley has				
	97	been described in the Introduction, as				
	98	seen from the summit of Great Gavel;				
	99	but the Traveller will be pleased with a				
	100	nearer view of these pastoral dwellings,				
	101	which in the inside are as comfortable				
	102	as their outside is beautiful and				
	103	picturesque. A hospitable people live				
	104	here, and do not repine at the distance				
	105	and the barriers which separate them				
	106	from the noisy world. Give them more				
	107	sunshine and a richer soil, and they				
	108	would have little to complain of. The				
	109	Stranger will observe here and				
	110	elsewhere large heaps of stones, like				
	111	Sepulchral Barrows, which have been				
	112	collected from the fields and thrown				
	113	together by the labours of many				
	114	generations. From the summits either of				
	115	Great Gavel, or Scaw Fell, there are				
	116	sublime prospects. Great Gavel may be				
	117	proud of the Vallies which it looks				
	118	down into, and Scaw Fell of the dark				
	119	multitudinous Mountains, rising ridge				
	120	above ridge, which it commands on the				
	121	one side, and of the extent of sea and				
	122	sand spreading in a level plain on the				
	123	other. The ascent of Scaw Fell is easy,				
	124	that of Great Gavel laborious. I cannot				
	125	deny myself the pleasure of adding, that				
	126	on the highest point of Great Gavel is a				
	127	small triangular receptacle of water in a				
	128	rock. It is not a spring; yet the				
	129	shepherds say that it is never dry;				
	130	certainly when I was there, during a				
	131	season of drought, it was well supplied				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164	with water. Here the Traveller may slake his thirst plenteously with a pure and celestial beverage; for it appears that this cup or bason has no other feeder than the dews of heaven, the showers, the vapours, the hoar frost, and the spotless snow. From Wastdale return to Keswick by Styeh-Head and Borrowdale. Take a look backwards upon Wastdale, from the last point where it is visible. The long strait vista of the Vale, and the sea beyond, apparent between the Mountains, form a grand whole. A few steps further bring you to Styeh-Head Tarn (for which see No. 43). By the side of the Tarn, an eagle (I believe of the ospray species) was killed last spring. Though large, it was very light, and seemed exhausted by hunger. The stream which flows into this Tarn comes from another, called Sprinkling Tarn, famous among anglers for the finest trouts in the country. In rainy seasons there is a magnificent waterfall formed by the stream which issues from Styeh-Head Tarn. You have it on your left as you descend into Seathwaite division of Rovendale. About a mile further down upon the left is that cluster of yew-trees recommended to notice; thence through a succession of magnificent scenes to Keswick.				
70	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	It remains that we should speak of Ullswater. There are two roads by which this Lake may be visited from Keswick. That which is adapted for Travellers on horseback, or on foot, crosses the lower part of St. John's Vale, and brings you down through the Valley and scattered Village of Matterdale into Gowbarrow Park, unfolding at once a magnificent view of the two higher reaches of the Lake. Airey Force thunders down the <i>Ghyll</i> , or Gill, on the left, at a small distance from the road; but you are separated from it by the Park-wall. In a carriage, Ullswater is best approached from Penrith. A mile and a half brings you to the winding Vale of Emont, and the prospects increase in interest till you reach Patterdale; but the first four miles along Ullswater by this road are comparatively tame, and in order to see the lower part of the Lake to advantage, it is absolutely necessary to go round by				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Pooly-Bridge, and to ride at least three miles along the Westmoreland side of the Water, towards Martindale. The Views from this quarter, especially if you ascend from the road into the fields, are magnificent; yet I only mention this that the transient Traveller may know what exists; for it will be very inconvenient for him to go in search of them. The person who takes this course of three or four miles, which I am now recommending, <i>on foot</i> , should take care to have a boat in readiness at the end of his walk, to carry him right across to the Cumberland side, along which he may pursue his way upwards to Patterdale.				
71	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Having conducted the Traveller hither, I shall treat no further of the body of this celebrated Vale; but, for the same reasons which governed me when I was speaking of Keswick, I shall confine myself to the Glens and Vallies which branch off from it.				
72	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	At Dalemain, about three miles from Penrith, a Stream is crossed, called Dacre, which, rising in the moorish country about Penruddock, flows down a soft sequestered Valley, passing by the ancient mansions of Hutton John and Dacre Castle. The former is pleasantly situated, though of a character somewhat gloomy and monastic; and from some of the fields near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed by the jagged summit of Saddleback, and with the Valley and Stream in front of it, forms a grand picture. There is no other stream that conducts us to any glen or valley worthy of being mentioned, till you reach the one which leads you up to Airey Force, and then into Matterdale, before spoken of. Matterdale, though a wild and interesting spot, has no peculiar features that would make it worth the Stranger's while to go in search of them; but in Gowbarrow Park the lover of Nature might wish to linger for hours. Here is a powerful Brook, which dashes among rocks through a deep glen, hung on every side with a rich and happy intermixture of native wood; here are beds of luxuriant fern, aged hawthorns, and hollies decked with honeysuckles; and fallow-deer glancing and bounding over the lawns and through the thickets.				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	34	<p>These are the attractions of the retired views, or constitute a fore-ground to ever-varying pictures of the majestic Lake, forced to take a winding course by bold promontories, and environed by mountains of sublime form, towering above each other. Having passed under a plantation of larches, we reach, at the outlet of Gowbarrow Park, a third Stream, which flows through a little recess called Glencoin, in which lurks a single house, yet visible from the road. Let the Artist and leisurely Traveller turn aside to it for the buildings, and the objects around them are both romantic and exquisitely picturesque. Having passed under the steeps of Styebarrow Crag, and the remains of its native woods, you cross, at Glenridding-Bridge, a fourth Stream, which, if followed up, would lead to Red Tarn and the recesses of Helvellyn. The opening on the side of Ullswater Vale, down which the Stream flows, is adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, which agreeably coalesce with the transverse views of the Lake; and the Stream, if followed up after the enclosures are left behind, will lead along bold water-breaks and waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate spot was formerly haunted by eagles, that built in the precipice which forms its western barrier. These birds used to wheel and hover round the head of the solitary angler. It also now derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished here a few years ago, by falling down the rocks in his attempt to cross over to Grasmere. His remains were discovered by means of a faithful dog, which had lingered here for the space of three months, self supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its dead master. But to return to the road which we have left in the main Vale of Ullswater.—At the head of the Lake (being now in Patterdale) we cross a fifth Stream, Grisdale Beck; this conducts through a woody steep, where may be seen some unusually large ancient hollies, up to the level area of the Valley of Grisdale; hence there is a path for Foot-travellers, and along which a horse may be led, but not</p>				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	91	without difficulty, to Grasmere. I know				
	92	not any where a more sublime				
	93	combination of mountain forms than				
	94	those which appear in front, as we				
	95	ascend along the bed of this Valley; and				
	96	the impression increases with every step				
	97	till the path grows steep; and as we				
	98	climb almost immediately under the				
	99	projecting masses of Helvellyn, the				
	100	mind is overcome with a sensation,				
	101	which in some would amount to				
	102	personal fear, and cannot but be awful				
	103	even to those who are most familiar				
	104	with the images of duration, and power,				
	105	and other kindred influences, by which				
	106	mountainous countries controul or exalt				
	107	the imaginations of men. It is not				
	108	uninteresting to know, that in the last				
	109	house but one of this Valley, separated,				
	110	as it might seem, from all the ambition				
	111	and troubles of the world, from its wars				
	112	and commotions, was born the youth,				
	113	who, in Spain, took prisoner the				
	114	Colonel of the Imperial Guard of				
	115	Buonaparte. This favourite of the tyrant				
	116	fled from the assault of our British				
	117	mountaineer with his two attend ants,				
	118	who escaped; but he himself was not so				
	119	fortunate. Having retraced the banks of				
	120	this stream to Patterdale, and pursued				
	121	our way up the main Dale, the next				
	122	considerable stream which we cross,				
	123	would, if ascended in the same manner,				
	124	conduct us into Deepdale, the character				
	125	of which Valley may be conjectured by				
	126	its name. It is terminated by a cove, a				
	127	craggy and gloomy abyss, with				
	128	precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle				
	129	of the snows, which are carried into it,				
	130	by the west wind, from the summit of				
	131	Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the				
	132	western side of Brothers-water and				
	133	passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought				
	134	soon after to a stream which issues from				
	135	a cove richly decorated with native				
	136	wood. This spot is, I believe, never				
	137	explored by Travellers; but whether				
	138	from these sylvan and rocky recesses				
	139	you look back on the gleaming surface				
	140	of Brothers-water, or forward to the				
	141	precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the				
	142	mountains, you will be equally pleased				
	143	with the beauty, the grandeur, and the				
	144	wildness of the scenery.				
73	1	We have thus noticed no less than seven				
	2	Glens, or Vallies, which branch off				
	3	from the western side of the long Vale				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	4	which we have been ascending. The				
	5	opposite side has only two streams of				
	6	any importance, one of which flows by				
	7	the Village of Hartsop, near the foot of				
	8	Brothers-water, and the other, coming				
	9	down Martindale, enters Ullswater at				
	10	Sandwyke, opposite to Gowbarrow				
	11	Park. Of Martindale I shall say a few				
	12	words, but I must first return to our				
	13	head-quarters at the Village of				
	14	Patterdale. No persons, but such as				
	15	come to this place merely to pass				
	16	through it, should fail to walk a mile				
	17	and a half down the side of the Lake				
	18	opposite to that on which the high-road				
	19	lies: they should proceed beyond the				
	20	point where the inclosures terminate. I				
	21	have already had too frequent reason to				
	22	lament the changes which have been				
	23	made in the face of this country; and				
	24	scarcely any where has a more grievous				
	25	loss been sustained than upon the Farm				
	26	of Blowick, the only enclosed land				
	27	which on this side borders the higher				
	28	part of the Lake. The axe has				
	29	indiscriminately levelled a rich wood of				
	30	birches and oaks, which, two or three				
	31	years ago, varied this favoured spot into				
	32	a thousand pictures. It has yet its land-				
	33	locked bays and promontories; but now				
	34	those beautiful woods are gone, which				
	35	clothed its lawns and <i>perfected</i> its				
	36	seclusion. Who, then, will not regret				
	37	that those scenes, which might formerly				
	38	have been compared to an inexhaustible				
	39	volume, are now spread before the eye				
	40	in a single sheet, magnificent indeed,				
	41	but seemingly perused in a moment?				
	42	From Blowick, a narrow tract, by which				
	43	a horse may be led, but with difficulty,				
	44	conducts along the cragged side of				
	45	Place Fell, richly adorned with juniper,				
	46	and sprinkled over with birches, to the				
	47	Village of Sandwyke; a few straggling				
	48	houses, which, with the small estates				
	49	attached to them, occupy an opening				
	50	opposite to Lyulph's Tower and				
	51	Gowbarrow Park. This stream flows				
	52	down Martindale, a Valley deficient in				
	53	richness, but interesting from its				
	54	seclusion. In Vales of this character the				
	55	general want of wood gives a peculiar				
	56	interest to the scattered cottages,				
	57	embowered in sycamores; and few of				
	58	the Mountain Chapels are more striking				
	59	than this of Martindale, standing as it				
	60	does in the centre of the Valley, with				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92	one dark yew-tree, and enclosed by "a bare ring of mossy wall." The name of Boardale, a bare, deep, and houseless Valley, which communicates with Martindale, shews that the wild swine were once numerous in that nook; and Martindale Forest is yet one of the few spots in England ranged over by red deer. These are the descendants of the aboriginal herds. In Martindale, the road loses sight of the Lake, and leads over a steep hill, bringing you again into view of Ullswater. Its lowest reach, four miles in length, is before you; and the View is terminated by the long ridge of Cross Fell at a distance. Immediately under the eye is a deep-indented bay, with a plot of fertile land by the side of it, traversed by a small brook, and rendered cheerful by two or three substantial houses of a more ornamental and shewy appearance than is usual in these wild spots. Poolly-Bridge, at the foot of the Lake, to which we have again returned, has a good inn; and from this place Hawes-water, which has furnished me with the subject of an Etching, may be conveniently visited. Of Hawes-water I shall only say, that it is a lesser Ullswater, with this advantage, that it remains undefiled by the intrusion of bad taste.				
74	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Lowther Castle is about four miles from Poolly-Bridge, and if during this Tour the Stranger has complained, as he will have reason to do, of a want of majestic trees, he may be abundantly recompensed for his loss in the far-spreading woods which surround that mansion.				
75	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I must now express my hope, that the Reader of the foregoing pages will not blame me for having led him through unfrequented paths so much out of the common road. In this I have acted in conformity to the spirit of the Etchings, which are chiefly taken from sequestered scenes; and these must become every day more attractive in the eyes of the man of taste, unless juster notions and more appropriate feelings should find their way into the minds of those who, either from vanity, want of judgment, or some other cause, are rapidly taking away the native beauties of such parts of this Country as are most frequented, or most easy of access; and				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18		neighbouring summits, may be seen with effect under any atmosphere which allows them to be seen at all; but he is the most fortunate adventurer who chances to be involved in vapours which open and let in an extent of country partially, or, dispersing suddenly, reveal the whole region from centre to circumference.			
78	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18		<i>[New ¶ in 3e]</i>	A stranger to a mountainous country may not be aware that his walk in the early morning, ought to be taken on the eastern side of the vale, otherwise he will lose the morning light, first touching the tops, and thence creeping down the sides of the opposite hills, as the sun ascends, or he may go to some central eminence, commanding both the shadows from the eastern, and the lights upon the western, mountains. But, if the horizon line in the east be low, the western side may be taken for the sake of the reflections, upon the water, of light from the rising sun. In the evening, for like reasons, the contrary course should be taken.		
79	1 2 3 4 5 6		After all, it is upon the mind which a Traveller brings along with him that his acquisitions, whether of pleasure or profit, must principally depend. — May I be allowed a concluding word upon this subject?	allowed a few words concluding word		
80	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23		Nothing is more injurious to genuine feeling than the practice of hastily and ungraciously depreciating the face of one country by comparing it with that of another. True it is, Qui bene distinguit bene docet; yet fastidiousness is a wretched travelling companion; and the best guide to which in matters of taste we can entrust ourselves, is a disposition to be pleased. For example, if a Traveller be among the Alps, let him surrender up his mind to the fury of the gigantic torrents, and take delight in the contemplation of their almost irresistible violence, without complaining of the monotony of their foaming course, or being disgusted with the muddiness of the water — apparent wherever it is unagitated. In Cumberland and Westmorland let not the comparative weakness of the streams prevent him from	apparent even where wherever it is violently agitated unagitated		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48		sympathising with such impetuosity as they possess; and, making the most of present objects, let him, as he justly may do, observe with admiration the unrivalled brilliancy of the Water, and that variety of motion, mood, and character, that arises out of the want of those resources by which the power of the streams in the Alps is supported. — Again, with respect to the mountains; though these are comparatively of diminutive size, though there is little of perpetual snow, and no voice of summer-avalanches is heard among them; and though traces left by the ravage of the elements are here comparatively rare and unimpressive, yet out of this very deficiency proceeds a sense of stability and permanence that is, to many minds, more grateful — “While the coarse rushes to the sweeping breeze Sigh forth their ancient melodies.” <i>See the Ode, Pass of Kirkstone.</i>			of the present making most
81	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		Among the Alps are few places that do not preclude this feeling of tranquil sublimity. Havoc, and ruin, and desolation, and encroachment, are every where more or less obtruded; and it is difficult, notwithstanding the naked loftiness of the Pikes, and the snow-capped summits of the Mounts, to escape from the depressing sensation that the whole are in a rapid process of dissolution, and, were it not that the destructive agency must abate as the heights diminish, would, in time to come, be levelled with the plains. Nevertheless I would relish to the utmost the demonstrations of every species of power at work to effect such changes.	<i>See the Ode, Pass of Kirkstone.</i>		
82	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14		From these general views let us descend a moment to detail. A stranger to mountain scenery naturally on his first arrival looks out for sublimity in every object that admits of it; and is almost always disappointed. For this disappointment there exists, I believe, no general preventive; nor is it desirable that there should. But, with regard to one class of objects, there is a point in which injurious expectations may be easily corrected. It is generally supposed that		naturally mountain imagery scenery	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59		<p>waterfalls are scarcely worth being looked at except after much rain, and that, the more swollen the stream, the more fortunate the spectator; but this is true only of large cataracts with sublime accompaniments; and not even of these without some drawbacks.</p> <p>[Addition in 4e] ↓</p> <p>The principal charm of the smaller waterfalls or cascades, consists in certain proportions of form and affinities of colour, among the component parts of the scene, and in the contrast maintained between the falling water and that which is apparently at rest; or rather settling gradually into quiet, in the pool below. Peculiarly, also, is the beauty of such a scene, where there is naturally so much agitation, heightened, here by the glimmering, and, towards the verge of the pool, by the steady reflection of the surrounding images. Now, all those delicate distinctions are destroyed by heavy floods, and the whole stream rushes along in foam and tumultuous confusion. I will conclude with observing, that a happy proportion of component parts is generally noticeable among the landscapes of the North of England; and, in this characteristic essential to a perfect picture, they surpass the scenes of Scotland, and, in a still greater degree, those of Switzerland.</p> <p>THE END.</p>	<p>below. Peculiarly, also, is The agitation is also heightened, in a peculiar manner here, by</p> <p>confusion. I will conclude with observing, that A happy is indeed generally</p> <p>THE END.</p>	<p>is true but this however</p> <p>drawbacks. In other instances, what becomes, at such a time, of that sense of refreshing coolness which can only be felt in dry and sunny weather, when the rocks, herbs, and flowers glisten with moisture diffused by the breath of the precipitous water? But, considering these things as objects of sight only, it may be observed that the principal</p>	
83	1 2 3 4 5 6		[2e ends here]	As a resident among the Lakes, I frequently hear the scenery of this country compared with that of the Alps; and therefore a few words shall be added to what has been incidentally said upon that subject.		
84	1 2 3 4 5 6			If we could recall, to this region of lakes, the native pine-forests, with which many hundred years ago a large portion of the heights was covered, then, during spring and autumn, it might frequently, with		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39			<p>much propriety, be compared to Switzerland,—the elements of the landscape would be the same—one country representing the other in miniature. Villages, churches, rural seats, bridges and roads; green meadows and arable grounds, with their various produce, and deciduous woods of diversified foliage which occupy the vales and lower regions of the mountains, would, as in Switzerland, be divided by dark forests from ridges and round-topped heights covered with snow, and from pikes and sharp declivities imperfectly arrayed in the same glittering mantle: and the resemblance would be still more perfect on those days when vapours resting upon, and floating around the summits, leave the elevation of the mountains less dependent upon the eye than on the imagination. But the pine-forests have wholly disappeared; and only during late Spring and early Autumn is realized here that assemblage of the imagery of different seasons, which is exhibited through the whole summer among the Alps, — winter in the distance, — and warmth, leafy woods, verdure and fertility at hand, — and widely diffused.</p>	miniature. Towns , villages, churches	
85	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24			<p>Striking, then, from among the permanent materials of the landscape, that stage of vegetation which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of which little exceed 3000 feet, while some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 is not an uncommon elevation. Our tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison; therefore, as far as sublimity is dependent upon absolute bulk and height, and atmospherical influences in connection with these, it is obvious, that there can be no rivalry. But a short residence among the British Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>the sense of sublimity depends more</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">certain point of elevation, viz. that which allows of compact and fleecy clouds settling upon, or sweeping over, the summits, the sense of sublimity depends</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	25			upon form and relation of objects to		
	26			each other than upon their actual		
	27			magnitude; and, that an elevation of		
	28			3000 feet is sufficient to call forth in a		
	29			most impressive degree the creative		
	30			and magnifying powers of the		
	31			atmosphere; so that, on the score	atmosphere; so that. Hence , on the	magnifying, and softening powers
	32			even of sublimity, the superiority of		
	33			the Alps is by no means so great as		
	34			might hastily be inferred; — and, as		
	35			to the beauty of the lower regions of		
	36			the Swiss Mountains, it is		
	37			noticeable—that, as they are all		
	38			regularly mown, their surface has		
	39			nothing of that mellow tone and		
	40			variety of hues by which mountain		
	41			turf, that is never touched by the		
	42			scythe, is distinguished. On the		
	43			smooth and steep slopes of the Swiss		
	44			hills, these plots of verdure do indeed		
	45			↓	do indeed	
	46			make a lively contrast of colour, with	agreeably unite their colour with	
	47			the dark green pine-groves that	that of the deciduous trees, or	
	48			define them, and among which, they	make a lively contrast of colour, with	
	49			run in endless variety of shapes—but		
	50			this is most pleasing at first sight; the		
	51			permanent gratification of the eye		
	52			requires finer gradations of tone, and		
	53			a more delicate blending of hues into		
	54			each other. Besides, it is only in		
	55			Spring and late Autumn that cattle		
	56			animate by their presence the Swiss		
	57			lawns; and, though the pastures of		
	58			the higher regions where they feed		
	59			during the Summer are left in their		
	60			natural state of flowery herbage,		
	61			those pastures are so remote, that		
	62			their texture and colour are of no		
	63			consequence in the composition of		
	64			any picture in which a lake of the		
	65			Vales is a feature. Yet in those lofty		
	66			regions, how vegetation is invigorated		
	67			by the genial climate of that country!		
	68			Among the luxuriant flowers there		
	69			met with, groves, or forests, if I may		
	70			so call them, of Monks-hood are		
	71			frequently seen; the plant of deep,		
	72			rich blue, and as tall as in our		
	73			gardens; and this at an elevation		
	74			where, in Cumberland, Icelandic		
	75			moss would only be found, or the		
	76			stony summits be utterly bare.		
	77					
86	1			We have, then, for the colouring of		
	2			Switzerland, principally a vivid green		
	3			herbage, black woods, and dazzling		
	4			snows, presented in masses with a		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48			<p>grandeur to which no one can be insensible; but not often graduated by Nature into soothing harmony, and so ill suited to the pencil, that though abundance of good subjects may be there found, they are not such as can be deemed characteristic of the country; nor is this unfitness confined to colour: the forms of the mountains, though many of them in some points of view the noblest that can be conceived, are apt to run into spikes and needles, and present a jagged outline which has a mean effect, transferred to canvas. This must have been felt by the ancient masters; for, if I am not mistaken, they have not left a single landscape, the materials of which are taken from the peculiar features of the Alps; yet Titian passed his life almost in their neighbourhood; the Poussins and Claude must have been well acquainted with their aspects; and several admirable painters, as Tibaldi and Luino, were born among the Italian Alps. A few experiments have lately been made by Englishmen, but they only prove that courage, skill, and judgment, may surmount any obstacles; and it may be safely affirmed, that they who have done best in this bold adventure, will be the least likely to repeat the attempt. But, though our scenes are better suited to painting than those of the Alps, I should be sorry to contemplate either country in reference to that art, further than as its fitness or unfitness for the pencil renders it more or less pleasing to the eye of the spectator, who has learned to observe and feel, chiefly from Nature herself.</p>		
87	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13			<p>Deeming the points in which Alpine imagery is superior to British too obvious to be insisted upon, I will observe that the deciduous woods, though in many places unapproachable by the axe, and triumphing in the pomp and prodigality of Nature, have, in general,* [Note 1] neither the variety nor beauty which would exist in those of the Mountains of Britain, if left to themselves. Magnificent walnut-trees grow upon the plains of Switzerland;</p>		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	14			and fine trees, of that species, are		
	15			found scattered over the hill-sides:		
	16			birches also grow here and there, in		
	17			luxuriant beauty; but neither these,		
	18			nor oaks, are ever a prevailing tree,		
	19			nor can even be said to be common;		
	20			and the oaks, as far as I had an		
	21			opportunity of observing, are greatly		
	22			inferior to those of Britain. Among		
	23			the interior vallies, the proportion of		
	24			beeches and pines is so great that		
	25			other trees are scarcely noticeable;		
	26			and surely such woods are at all		
	27			seasons much less agreeable than that		
	28			rich and harmonious distribution of		
	29			oak, ash, elm, birch, and alder, that		
	30			formerly clothed the sides of		
	31			Snowdon and Helvellyn; and of		
	32			which no mean remains still survive		
	33			at the head of Ullswater. On the		
	34			Italian side of the Alps, chesnut and		
	35			walnut-trees grow to a considerable		
	36			height on the mountains; but, even		
	37			there, the foliage is not equal in		
	38			beauty to the natural product of this		
	39			climate. <i>[Additions in 4e]</i>		
	40			↓		
	41				climate. In fact the sunshine of the	
	42				South of Europe, so envied when	
	43				heard of at a distance, is in many	
	44				respects injurious to rural beauty,	
	45				particularly as it incites to the	
	46				cultivation of spots of ground which	
	47				in colder climates would be left in the	
	48				hands of nature, favouring at the	
	49				same time the culture of plants that	
	50				are more valuable on account of the	
	51				fruit they produce to gratify the	
	52				palate, than for affording pleasure to	
	53				the eye, as materials of landscape.	
	54				Take, for instance, the Promontory of	
	55				Bellagio, so fortunate in its command	
	56				of the three branches of the Lake of	
	57				Como, yet the ridge of the	
	58				Promontory itself, being for the most	
	59				part covered with vines interspersed	
	60				with olive trees, accords but ill with	
	61				the vastness of the green	
	62				unappropriated mountains, and	
	63				derogates not a little from the	
	64				sublimity of those finely contrasted	
	65				pictures to which it is a foreground.	
	66				The vine, when cultivated upon a	
	67				large scale, notwithstanding all that	
	68				may be said of it in poetry,* [Note 2]	
	69				makes but a dull formal appearance	
	70				in landscape; and the olive tree	
					(though one is loth to say so) is not	
					more grateful to the eye than our	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105				<p>common willow, which it much resembles; but the hoariness of hue, common to both, has in the aquatic plant an appropriate delicacy, harmonising with the situation in which it most delights. The same may no doubt be said of the olive among the dry rocks of Attica, but I am speaking of it as found in gardens and vineyards in the North of Italy. At Bellagio, what Englishman can resist the temptation of substituting, in his fancy, for these formal treasures of cultivation, the natural variety of one of our parks—its pastured lawns, coverts of hawthorn, of wild rose, and honeysuckle, and the majesty of forest trees?— such wild graces as the banks of Derwent-water shewed in the time of the Ratcliffes; and Gowbarrow Park, Lowther, and Rydal do at this day.</p> <p>[Note 1] *The greatest variety of trees is found in the Valais.</p> <p>[Note 2] *Lucretius has charmingly described a scene of this kind. "Inque dies magis in montem succedere sylvas Cogebant, infraque locum concedere cultis: Prata, lacus, rivos, segetes, vinetaque laeta Collibus et campis ut haberent, atque olearum Caerula distinguens inter plaga currere posset Per tumulus, et convalleis, camposque profusa: Ut nunc esse vides vario distincta lepore Omnia, quae pomis intersita dulcibus ornant, Arbustique tenent felicibus obsita circum."</p>	
88	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25			<p>As my object is to reconcile a Briton to the scenery of his own country, though not at the expence of truth, I am not afraid of asserting that in many points of view, our Lakes also are much more interesting than those of the Alps; first, as is implied above, from being more happily proportioned to the other features of the landscape, and next, both as being infinitely more pellucid, and less subject to agitation from the winds. Como (which may perhaps be styled the King of Lakes, as Lugano is certainly the Queen) is disturbed by a periodical wind blowing from the head in the morning, and towards it in the afternoon. The magnificent Lake of the four Cantons, especially its noblest division, called the Lake of Uri, is not only much agitated by winds, but in the night time is disturbed from the bottom, as I was told, and indeed as I witnessed, without any apparent commotion in</p>	<p>winds.* [Note added]</p>	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	26			the air; and, when at rest, the water is		
	27			not pure to the eye, but of a heavy		
	28			green hue,—as is that of all the other		
	29			lakes apparently, according to the		
	30			degree in which they are fed by		
	31			melted snaws. If the Lake of Geneva		
	32			furnishes an exception, this is		
	33			probably owing to its vast extent		
	34			which allows the water to deposit its		
	35			impurities. The water of the English		
	36			Lakes, on the contrary, being of a		
	37			crystalline clearness, the reflections of		
	38			the surrounding hills are frequently		
	39			so lively, that it is scarcely possible		
	40			to distinguish the point where the real		
	41			object terminates, and its		
	42			unsubstantial duplicate begins. The		
	43			lower part of the Lake of Geneva,		
	44			from its narrowness, must be much		
	45			less subject to agitation than the		
	46			higher divisions, and, as the water is		
	47			clearer than that of the other Swiss		
	48			Lakes, it may exhibit this	Lakes, it will frequently may exhibit	
	49			appearance, though it is not possible	though it is scarcely not possible	
	50			in an equal degree. During two		
	51			comprehensive Tours among the		
	52			Alps, I did not observe, except on one		
	53			of the smaller Lakes, between Lugano		
	54			and Ponte Tresa, a single instance of		
	55			those beautiful repetitions of the	repetitions of the surrounding	
	56			surrounding scenery on the bosom of	objects scenery on the bosom	
	57			the water, which are so frequently		
	58			seen here: not to speak of the fine		
	59			dazzling trembling net-work, breezy		
	60			motions, and streaks and circles of		
	61			intermingled smooth and rippled		
	62			water, which make the surface of our		
	63			Lakes a field of endless variety. But		
	64			among the Alps where every thing		
	65			tends to the grand and the sublime, in		
	66			surfaces as well as in forms, if the		
	67			Lakes do not court the placid		
	68			reflections of land objects, those of		
	69			first-rate magnitude make		
	70			compensation, in some degree, by		
	71			exhibiting those ever-changing fields		
	72			of green, blue, and purple shadows or		
	73			lights, (one scarcely knows which to		
	74			name them) that call to mind a sea-		
	75			prospect contemplated from a lofty		
	76			cliff.		
	77					
	78					
	79					
	80					
	81					
	82					
	83					
					[New note] *It is remarkable that Como (as is probably the case with other Italian Lakes) is more troubled by storms in summer than in winter. Hence the propriety of the following verses.	
					*Lari! margine ubique confragoso	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92				Nulli coelicolum negas sacellum Picto pariete saxeoque tecto; Hinc miracula multa navitarum Audis, nec placido refellis ore, Sed nova usque paras, Noto vel Euro Aestivas quatentibus cavernas, Vel surgentis ab Adduae cubili Caeco grandinis imbre provoluto.” Landor.	
89	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15			The subject of torrents and water falls has already been touched upon; but it may be added that the perpetual accompaniment of snow upon the higher regions, takes much from the effect of foaming white streams; while, from their frequency, they obstruct in some degree each other's influence upon the mind of the spectator; and, in all cases, the effect of an individual cataract, excepting the great Fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, is diminished by the general fury of the stream of which it is a part.	added that in Switzerland, the perpetual obstruct in some degree each	
90	1 2 3 4			Recurring to the reflexions from still water, I will describe a singular phenomenon of this kind of which I was an eye-witness.		
91	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29			Walking by the side of Ullswater upon a calm September morning, I saw, deep within the bosom of the lake, a magnificent Castle, with towers and battlements; nothing could be more distinct than the whole edifice; — after gazing with delight upon it for some time, as upon a work of enchantment, I could not but regret that my previous knowledge of the place enabled me to account for the appearance. It was in fact the reflexion of a pleasure-house called Lyulph's Tower—the towers and battlements magnified and so much changed in shape as not to be immediately recognized. In the meanwhile, the pleasure-house itself was altogether hidden from my view by a body of vapour stretching over it and along the hill-side on which it stands, but not so as to have intercepted its communication with the lake; and hence this novel and most impressive object, which if I had been a stranger to the spot, would, from its being inexplicable, have long detained the mind in a state of pleasing astonishment.		
92	1 2			An appearance of this kind, acting upon the credulity of early ages, may	An appearance Appearances of this kind.	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	3 4 5 6			have given birth to the stories of subaqueous palaces, gardens, and pleasure-grounds — the brilliant ornaments of Romance.	given birth to, and favoured the belief in, stories	
93	1 2 3 4 5 6			With this inverted scene I will couple a much more extraordinary phenomenon, which may shew how other elegant fancies may have had their origin, less in invention than in the actual processes of Nature.	which will may shew	
94	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28			About eleven o'clock on the forenoon of a winter's day, coming suddenly, in company of a friend, into view of the Lake of Grasmere, we were alarmed by the sight of a newly-created Island; the transitory thought of the moment was, that it had been produced by an earthquake or some other convulsion of nature. Recovering from the alarm, which was greater than the reader can possibly sympathize with, but which was shared to its full extent by my companion, we proceeded to examine the object before us. The elevation of this new island exceeded considerably that of the old one, its neighbour; it was likewise larger in circumference, comprehending a space of about five acres; its surface rocky, speckled with snow, and sprinkled over with birch-trees; it was divided towards the south from the other island by a narrow frith, and in like manner from the northern shore of the lake: on the east and west it was separated from the shore by a much larger space of smooth water.		
95	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19			Marvellous was the illusion! Comparing the new with the old Island, the surface of which is soft, green, and unvaried, I do not scruple to say that, as an object of sight, it was much the more distinct. "How little faith," we exclaimed, "is due to one sense, unless its evidence be confirmed by some of its fellows. What Stranger could possibly be persuaded that this, which we know to be an unsubstantial mockery, is really so; and that there exists only a single Island on this beautiful Lake?" At length the appearance underwent a gradual transmutation; it lost its prominence and passed into a glimmering and dim inversion, and then totally disappeared;—leaving		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29			behind it a clear open area of ice of the same dimensions. We now perceived that this bed of ice, which was thinly suffused with water, had produced the illusion, by reflecting and refracting (as persons skilled in optics would no doubt easily explain) a rocky and woody section of the opposite mountain named Silver How.		
96	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45			Having dwelt so much upon the beauty of pure and still water, and pointed out the advantage which the Lakes of the North of England have in this particular over those of the Alps, it would be injustice not to advert to the sublimity that must often be given to Alpine scenes, by the agitations to which these vast bodies of diffused water are there subject. I have witnessed many tremendous thunder-storms among the Alps, and the most glorious effects of light and shadow; but I never happened to be present when any Lake was agitated by those hurricanes which I imagine must often torment them. If the commotions be at all proportionable to the expanse and depth of the waters and the height of the surrounding mountains, then, if I may judge from what is frequently seen here, the exhibition must be awful and astonishing.—On this day, March 30, 1822, the winds have been acting upon the small Lake of Rydal, as if they had received command to carry its waters from their bed into the sky; the white billows in different quarters disappeared under clouds, or rather drifts, of spray, that were whirled along and up into the air by scouring winds, charging each other in squadrons in every direction, upon the Lake. The spray, having been hurried aloft till it lost its consistency and whiteness, was driven along the mountain-tops like flying showers that vanish in the distance. Frequently an eddy wind scooped the waters out of the basin, and forced them upwards in the very shape of an Icelandic Geyser, or boiling fountain, to the height of 800 or 900 feet.		
97	1 2			This small Mere of Rydal, from its position, is subject in a peculiar	height of several hundred 800 or 900 feet.	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	3 4 5 6 7 8 9			degree to these commotions. The present season, however, is unusually stormy;—great numbers of fish, two of them not less than 12 pounds weight, were a few days ago cast on the shores of Derwent-water by the force of the waves.		
98	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42			Lest, in the foregoing comparative estimate, I should be suspected of partiality to my native mountains, I will support my general opinion by the authority of Mr. West, whose Guide to the Lakes has been eminently serviceable to the Tourist for nearly 50 years. The Author, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, had passed much time abroad, and was well acquainted with the scenery of the Continent. He thus expresses himself: "They who intend to make the Continental tour should begin here; as it will give, in miniature, an idea of what they are to meet with there, in traversing the Alps and Appenines; to which our northern mountains are not inferior in beauty of line, or variety of summit, number of lakes, and transparency of water; not in colouring of rock, or softness of turf; but in height and extent only. The mountains here are all accessible to the summit, and furnish prospects no less surprizing, and with more variety, than the Alps themselves. The tops of the highest Alps are inaccessible, being covered with everlasting snow, which commencing at regular heights above the cultivated tracts, or wooded and verdant sides, form indeed the highest contrast in nature. For there may be seen all the variety of climate in one view. To this, however, we oppose the sight of the ocean, from the summits of all the higher mountains, as it appears intersected with promontories, decorated with islands, and animated with navigation."—West's Guide, p. 5.		
				<i>[Section break + heading added in 4e]</i>	EXCURSIONS TO THE TOP OF SCAWFELL AND ON THE BANKS OF ULSWATER.	
99	1 2 3 4 5			It was my intention, several years ago, to describe a regular tour through this country, taking the different scenes in the most favourable order; but after some		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20			progress had been made in the work it was abandoned from a conviction, that, if well executed, it would lessen the pleasure of the Traveller by anticipation, and, if the contrary, it would only mislead him. The Reader may not however be displeased with the following extract from a letter to a Friend, giving an account of a visit to a summit of one of the highest of these mountains; of which I am reminded by the observations of Mr. West, and by reviewing what has been said of this district in comparison with the Alps.	would only mislead him	
100	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33			Having left Rossthwaite in Borrowdale, on a bright morning in the first week of October, we ascended from Seathwaite to the top of the ridge, called Ash-course, and thence beheld three distinct views. On one side, the continuous Vale of Borrowdale, Keswick, and Bassenthwaite,—with Skiddaw, Helvellyn, Saddleback, and numerous other mountains,—and, in the distance, the Solway Frith and the Mountains of Scotland. On the other side, and below us, the Langdale Pikes—their own vale below them; — Windermere, — and, far beyond Windermere, Ingleborough in Yorkshire. But how shall I speak of the deliciousness of the third prospect! At this time, that was most favoured by sunshine and shade. The green Vale of Esk—deep and green, with its glittering serpent stream, was below us; and, on we looked to the Mountains near the Sea —Black Comb pre-eminent,—and, still beyond, to the Sea itself in dazzling brightness. Turning round we saw the Mountains of Wastdale in tumult; to our right, Great Gavel, the loftiest, a distinct, and huge form, though the middle of the mountain was, to our eyes, as its base.	below stream, lay was	
101	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9			We had attained the object of this journey; but our ambition now mounted higher. We saw the summit of Scaw-fell, apparently very near to us; and we shaped our course towards it; but, discovering that it could not be reached without first making a considerable descent, we resolved, instead, to aim at another		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10			point of the same mountain, called		
	11			the Pikes, which I have since found		
	12			has been estimated as higher than the		
	13			summit bearing the name of Scawfell		
	14			Head, where the Stone Man is built.		
102	1			The sun had never once been		
	2			overshadowed by a cloud during the		
	3			whole of our progress from the centre		
	4			of Borrowdale: — on the summit of		
	5			the Pike, which we gained after much		
	6			toil though without difficulty, there		
	7			was not a breath of air to stir even the		
	8			papers containing our refreshment,		
	9			as they lay spread out upon a rock.		
	10			The stillness seemed to be not of this		
	11			world: — we paused, and kept silence		
	12			to listen; and no sound could be		
	13			heard: the Scawfell Cataracts were		
	14			voiceless to us; and there was not an		
	15			insect to hum in the air. The vales		
	16			which we had seen from Ash-course		
	17			lay yet in view; and, side by side with		
	18			Eskdale, we now saw the sister Vale		
	19			of Donnerdale terminated by the		
	20			Duddon Sands. But the majesty of the		
	21			mountains below, and close to us, is		
	22			not to be conceived. We now beheld		
	23			the whole mass of Great Gavel from		
	24			its base,—the Den of Wastdale at our		
	25			feet— a gulph immeasurable:		
	26			Grasmire and the other mountains of		
	27			Crummock.— Ennerdale and its		
	28			mountains; and the Sea beyond!	the Sea beyond! We sat	
	29			Gladly would we have tempered our	down to our repast, and gladly would	
	30			beverage (for there was no spring or		
	31			well near us) with such a supply of		
	32			delicious water as we might have		
	33			procured, had we been on the rival		
	34			summit of Great Gavel; for on its		
	35			highest point is a small triangular		
	36			receptacle of water in the native rock,	receptacle of water in the native rock	
	37			which, the shepherds say, is never		
	38			dry. There, we might have slaked our		
	39			thirst plenteously with a pure and		
	40			celestial beverage, for the cup or	celestial liquid beverage, for the cup	
	41			basin, it appears, has no other feeder		
	42			than the dews of heaven, the showers,		
	43			the vapours, the hoar frost, and the		
	44			spotless snow. While we were gazing		
	45			around, "Look," I exclaimed, "at yon		
	46			ship upon the glittering sea!" "Is it a		
	47			Ship?" replied our Shepherd-guide.		
	48			"It can be nothing else," interposed		
	49			my companion; "I cannot be		
	50			mistaken, I am so accustomed to the		
	51			appearance of Ships at sea." The		
	52			Guide dropped the argument; but,		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66			before a minute was gone, he quietly said, "Now look at your Ship; it is changed into a Horse." So indeed it was,—a horse with a gallant neck and head. We laughed heartily; and, I hope, when again inclined to be positive, I may remember the Ship and the Horse upon the glittering Sea; and the calm confidence, yet submissiveness, of our wise Man of the Mountains, who certainly had more knowledge of clouds than we, whatever might be our knowledge of ships.		
103	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37			I know not how long we might have remained on the summit of the Pike, without a thought of moving, had not our guide warned us that we must not linger; for a storm was coming. We looked in vain to espy the signs of it. Mountains, vales, and sea were touched with the clear light of the sun. "It is there," he said, pointing to the sea beyond Whitehaven, and there we perceived a light vapour unnoticeable but by a Shepherd accustomed to watch all mountain bodings. We gazed around again, and yet again, unwilling to lose the remembrance of what lay before us in that lofty solitude; and then prepared to depart. Meanwhile the air changed to cold, and we saw that tiny vapour swelled into mighty masses of cloud which came boiling over the mountains. Great Gavel, Helvellyn, and Skiddaw, were wrapped in storm; yet Langdale, and the mountains in that quarter, remained all bright in sunshine. Soon the storm reached us; we sheltered under a crag; and almost as rapidly as it had come it passed away, and left us free to observe the struggles of gloom and sunshine in other quarters. Langdale now had its share, and the Pikes of Langdale were decorated by two splendid Rainbows; Skiddaw also had its own Rainbows. Before we again reached Ash-course every cloud had vanished from every summit.	there," said he, pointing	had his its own Rainbows
104	1 2 3 4 5 6			I ought to have mentioned that round the top of Scawfell Pike not a blade of grass is to be seen. A few cushions or tufts of moss, parched and brown, appear between the huge blocks and stones that lie in heaps on all sides to	seen. A few Cushions	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25			a great distance, like skeletons or bones of the earth not needed at the creation, and there left to be covered with never-dying lichens, which the clouds and dews nourish; and adorn with colours of vivid and exquisite beauty. Flowers, the most brilliant feathers, and even gems, scarcely surpass in colouring some of those masses of stone, which no human eye beholds, except the Shepherd or Traveller be led thither by curiosity: and how seldom must this happen! For the other Eminence is the one visited by the adventurous Traveller; and the Shepherd has no inducement to ascend the Pike in quest of his Sheep; for no food is there to tempt them.	the adventurous Stranger Traveller; and Sheep; for no food being is there	
105	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15			We certainly were singularly favoured in the weather; for when we were seated on the summit, our Conductor, turning his eyes thoughtfully round, said, "I do not know that in my whole life, I was ever, at any season of the year, so high upon the mountains on so calm a day." (It was the 7th of October.) Afterwards we had the storm, which exhibited the grandeur of the earth and heavens commingled; yet without terror. We knew that it would pass away; — for so our prophetic Guide had assured us.	Afterwards we had a spectacle of the storm, which exhibited the grandeur of the earth and heaven commingled	
106	1 2 3 4 5			Before we reached Seathwaite in Borrowdale, a few stars had appeared, and we pursued our way down the Vale, to Rossthwaite, by moonlight.		
107	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20			<i>[¶ 108-120 added in 4e; ¶107, 121-130 added in 5e. 3e resumes at 131.]</i>	<i>[New ¶ and poem added in 5e]</i>	Scawfell and Helvellyn being the two Mountains of this region which will best repay the fatigue of ascending them, the following Verses may be here introduced with propriety. They are from the Author's Miscellaneous Poems. To ————, ON HER FIRST ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF HELVELLYN. INMATE of a Mountain Dwelling, Thou hast clomb aloft, and gazed, From the watch-towers of Helvellyn; Awed, delighted, and amazed! Potent was the spell that bound thee Not unwilling to obey; For blue Ether's arms, flung round thee, Stilled the pantings of dismay. Lo! the dwindled woods and meadows! What a vast abyss is there!

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46					<p>Lo! the clouds, the solemn shadows, And the glistenings—heavenly fair!</p> <p>And a record of commotion Which a thousand ridges yield; Ridge, and gulf, and distant ocean Gleaming like a silver shield!</p> <p>—Take thy flight;—possess, inherit Alps or Andes—they are thine! With the morning's roseate Spirit, Sweep their length of snowy line;</p> <p>Or survey the bright dominions In the gorgeous colours drest Flung from off the purple pinions, Evening spreads throughout the west!</p> <p>Thine are all the coral fountains Warbling in each sparry vault Of the untrodden lunar mountains; Listen to their songs!—or halt,</p> <p>To Niphate's top invited, Whither spiteful Satan steered; Or descend where the ark alighted, When the green earth re-appeared:</p> <p>For the power of hills is on thee, As was witnessed through thine eye Then, when old Helvellyn won thee To confess their majesty!</p>
108	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14				<p>Having said so much of a point of view to which few are likely to ascend, I am induced to subjoin an account of a short excursion through more accessible parts of the country, made at a time when it is seldom seen but by the inhabitants. As the journal was written for one acquainted with the general features of the country, only those effects and appearances are dwelt upon, which are produced by the changeableness of the atmosphere, or belong to the season when the excursion was made.</p>	<p>of points a point of</p>
109	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19				<p>A. D. 1805.— On the 7th of November, on a damp and gloomy morning, we left Grasmere Vale, intending to pass a few days on the banks of Ulswater. A mild and dry autumn had been unusually favourable to the preservation and beauty of foliage; and, far advanced as the season was, the trees on the larger Island of Rydal-mere retained a splendour which did not need the heightening of sunshine. We noticed, as we passed, that the line of the grey rocky shore of that island, shaggy with variegated bushes and shrubs, and spotted and striped with purplish brown heath, indistinguishably blending with its image reflected in the still water, produced a curious</p>	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	20				resemblance, both in form and colour, to a richly-coated caterpillar, as it might appear through a magnifying glass of extraordinary power. The mists gathered as we went along: but, when we reached the top of Kirkstone, we were glad we had not been discouraged by the apprehension of bad weather. Though not able to see a hundred yards before us, we were more than contented. At such a time, and in such a place, every scattered stone the size of one's head becomes a companion. Near the top of the pass is the remnant of an old wall, which, (magnified, though obscured, by the vapour) might have been taken for a fragment of some monument of ancient grandeur,—yet that same pile of stones we had never before even observed. This situation, it must be allowed, is not favourable to gaiety; but a pleasing hurry of spirits accompanies the surprize occasioned by objects transformed, dilated, or distorted, as they are when seen through such a medium. Many of the fragments of rock on the top and slopes of Kirkstone, and of similar places are fantastic enough in themselves; but the full effect of such impressions can only be had in a state of weather when they are not likely to be sought for. It was not till we had descended considerably that the fields of Hartshope were seen, like a lake tinged by the reflection of sunny clouds: I mistook them for Brotherswater, but, soon after, we saw that Lake gleaming faintly with a steelly brightness,—then, as we continued to descend, appeared the brown oaks, and the birches of lively yellow—and the cottages—and the lowly flail of Hartshope, with its long roof and ancient chimneys. During great part of our way to Patterdale, we had rain, or rather drizzling vapour; for there was never a drop upon our hair or clothes larger than the smallest pearls upon a lady's ring.	
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110	1				The following morning, incessant rain till 11 o'clock, when the sky began to clear, and we walked along the eastern shore of Ulswater towards the farm of Blowick. The	
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¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6				wind blew strong, and drove the	
	7				clouds forward, on the side of the	
	8				mountain above our heads;—two	
	9				storm-stiffened black yew-trees fixed	
	10				our notice, seen through, or under	
	11				the edge of, the flying mists,—four or	
	12				five goats were bounding among the	
	13				rocks;—the sheep moved about more	
	14				quietly, or covered beneath their	
	15				sheltering places. This is the only	
	16				part of the country where goats are	
	17				now found;* [Note] but this morning,	
	18				before we had seen these, I was	
	19				reminded of that picturesque animal	
	20				by two rams of mountain breed, both	
	21				with Ammonian horns, and with	
	22				beards majestic as that which	
	23				Michael Angelo has given to his	
	24				statue of Moses. But to return;—	
	25				when our path had brought us to that	
	26				part of the naked common which	
	27				overlooks the woods and bush-	
	28				besprinkled fields of Blowick, the	
	29				lake, clouds, and mists were all in	
	30				motion to the sound of sweeping	
	31				winds;— the church and cottages of	
	32				Patterdale scarcely visible, or seen	
	33				only by fits between the shifting	
	34				vapours. To the northward the scene	
	35				was less visionary;— Place Fell	
	36				steady and bold;—the whole lake	
	37				driving onward like a great river —	
	38				waves dancing round the small	
	39				islands. The house at Blowick was the	
	40				boundary of our walk; and we	
	41				returned, lamenting to see a decaying	
	42				and uncomfortable dwelling in a	
	43				place where sublimity and beauty	
	44				seemed to contend with each other.	
	45				But these regrets were dispelled by a	
	46				glance on the woods that clothe the	
	47				opposite steeps of the lake. How	
	48				exquisite was the mixture of sober	
	49				and splendid hues! The general	
	50				colouring of the trees was brown—	
	51				rather that of ripe hazel nuts; but	
	52				towards the water, there were yet	
	53				beds of green, and in the highest	
	54				parts of the wood, was abundance of	
	55				yellow foliage, which, gleaming	
	56				through a vapoury lustre, reminded	
	57				us of masses of clouds, as you see	
	58				them gathered together in the west,	
	59				and touched with the golden light of	
	60				the setting sun.	
	61				[Note] *A.D. 1805. These also have	
	62				disappeared.	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
111	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37				<p>After dinner we walked up the Vale: I had never had an idea of its extent and width in passing along the public road on the other side. We followed the path that leads from house to house;—two or three times it took us through some of those copses or groves that cover the little hillocks in the middle of the vale, making an intricate and pleasing intermixture of lawn and wood. Our fancies could not resist the temptation; and we fixed upon a spot for a cottage, which we began to build; and finished as easily as castles are raised in the air.—Visited the same spot in the evening. I shall say nothing of the moonlight aspect of the situation which had charmed us so much in the afternoon; but I wish you had been with us when, in returning to our friend's house, we espied his lady's large white dog, lying in the moonshine upon the round knoll under the old yew-tree in the garden, a romantic image—the dark tree and its dark shadow—and the elegant creature, as fair as a spirit! The torrents murmured softly: the mountains down which they were falling did not, to my sight, furnish a back-ground for this Ossianic picture; but I had a consciousness of the depth of the seclusion, and that mountains were embracing us on all sides; “I saw not, but I felt that they were there.”</p>	
112	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20				<p>Friday, November 9th.—Rain, as yesterday, till 10 o'clock when we took a boat to row down the lake. The day improved,—clouds and sunny gleams on the mountains. In the large bay under Place Fell, three fishermen were dragging a net, a picturesque group beneath the high and bare crags! A raven was seen aloft; not hovering like the kite, for that is not the habit of the bird; but passing on with a straightforward perseverance, and timing the motion of its wings to its own croaking. The waters were agitated; and the iron tone of the raven's voice, which strikes upon the ear at all times as the more dolorous from its regularity, was in fine keeping with the wild scene before our eyes. This</p>	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	21				carnivorous fowl is a great enemy to the lambs of these solitudes; I recollect frequently seeing, when a boy, bunches of unfledged ravens suspended from the churchyard gates of H----- for which a reward of so much a head was given to the adventurous destroyer.—The fishermen drew their net ashore, and hundreds of fish were leaping in their prison. They were all of the kind called skellies, a sort of freshwater herring, shoals of which may sometimes be seen dimpling or rippling the surface of the lake in calm weather. This species is not found, I believe, in any other of these lakes; nor, as far as I know, is the chevin, that spiritless fish, (though I am loth to call it so, for it was a prime favourite with Isaac Walton,) which must frequent Ulswater, as I have seen a large shoal passing into the lake from the river Emont. Here are no pike, and the char are smaller than those of the other lakes, and of inferior quality; but the grey trout attains a very large size, sometimes weighing above twenty pounds. This lordly creature seems to know that “retiredness is a piece of majesty;” for it is scarcely ever caught, or even seen, except when it quits the depths of the lake in the spawning season, and runs up into the streams, where it is too often destroyed in disregard of the law of the land and of nature.	
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113	1				Quitted the boat in the bay of Sandwyke, and pursued our way towards Martindale along a pleasant path—at first through a coppice, bordering the lake, then through green fields—and came to the village, (if village it may be called, for the houses are few, and separated from each other,) a sequestered spot, shut out from the view of the lake. Crossed the one-arched bridge, below the chapel, with its “bare ring of mossy wall,” and single yew-tree. At the last house in the dale we were greeted by the master, who was sitting at his door, with a flock of sheep collected round him, for the purpose of smearing them with tar (according to the custom of the season) for protection against the	
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¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	21				winter's cold. He invited us to enter,	
	22				and view a room built by Mr. Hasell	
	23				for the accommodation of his friends	
	24				at the annual chace of red deer in his	
	25				forests at the head of these dales. The	
	26				room is fitted up in the sportman's	
	27				style, with a cupboard for bottles and	
	28				glasses, with strong chairs, and a	
	29				dining-table; and ornamented with	
	30				the horns of the stags caught at these	
	31				hunts for a succession of years—the	
	32				length of the last race each had run	
	33				being recorded under his spreading	
	34				antlers. The good woman treated us	
	35				with oaten cake, new and crisp; and	
	36				after this welcome refreshment and	
	37				rest, we proceeded on our return to	
	38				Patterdale by a short cut over the	
	39				mountains. On leaving the fields of	
	40				Sandwyke, while ascending by a	
	41				gentle slope along the valley of	
	42				Martindale, we had occasion to	
	43				observe that in thinly-peopled glens	
	44				of this character the general want of	
	45				wood gives a peculiar interest to the	
	46				scattered cottages embowered in	
	47				sycamore. Towards its head, this	
	48				valley splits into two parts; and in	
	49				one of these (that to the left) there is	
	50				no house, nor any building to be seen	
	51				but a cattle-shed on the side of a hill,	
	52				which is sprinkled over with trees,	
	53				evidently the remains of an extensive	
	54				forest. Near the entrance of the other	
	55				division stands the house where we	
	56				were entertained, and beyond the	
	57				enclosures of that farm there are no	
	58				other. A few old trees remain, relics	
	59				of the forest, a little stream hastens,	
	60				though with serpentine windings,	
	61				through the uncultivated hollow,	
	62				where many cattle were pasturing.	
	63				The cattle of this country are	
	64				generally white, or light coloured;	
	65				but these were dark brown, or black,	
	66				which heightened the resemblance	
	67				this scene bears to many parts of the	
	68				Highlands of Scotland.—While we	
	69				paused to rest upon the hillside,	
	70				though well contented with the quiet	
	71				everyday sounds—the lowing of	
	72				cattle, bleating of sheep, and the very	
	73				gentle murmuring of the valley	
	74				stream, we could not but think what	
	75				a grand effect the music of the bugle-	
	76				horn would have among these	
	77				mountains. It is still heard once every	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	78				year, at the chace I have spoken of; a	
	79				day of festivity for the inhabitants of	
	80				this district except the poor deer, the	
	81				most ancient of them all. Our ascent	
	82				even to the top was very easy; when it	
	83				was accomplished we had exceedingly	
	84				fine views, some of the lofty Fells	
	85				being resplendent with sunshine, and	
	86				others partly shrouded by clouds.	
	87				Ulswater, bordered by black steeps,	
	88				was of dazzling brightness: the plain	
	89				beyond Penrith smooth and bright,	
	90				or rather gleamy, as the sea or sea	
	91				sands, Looked down into Boardale,	
	92				which, like Stybarrow, has been	
	93				named from the wild swine that	
	94				formerly abounded here; but it has	
	95				now no sylvan covert, being smooth	
	96				and bare, a long, narrow, deep,	
	97				cradle-shaped glen, lying so sheltered	
	98				that one would be pleased to see it	
	99				planted by human hands, there being	
	100				a sufficiency of soil; and the trees	
	101				would be sheltered almost like shrubs	
	102				in a green-house.—After having	
	103				walked some way along the top of the	
	104				hill, came in view of Glenriddin and	
	105				the mountains at the head of	
	106				Grisdale. — Before we began to	
	107				descend, turned aside to a small ruin,	
	108				called at this day the chapel, where it	
	109				is said the inhabitants of Martindale	
	110				and Patterdale were accustomed to	
	111				assemble for worship. There are now	
	112				no traces from which you could infer	
	113				for what use the building had been	
	114				erected; the loose stones and the few	
	115				which yet continue piled up resemble	
	116				those which lie elsewhere on the	
	117				mountain; but the shape of the	
	118				building having been oblong, its	
	119				remains differ from those of a	
	120				common sheepfold; and it has stood	
	121				east and west. Scarcely did the	
	122				Druids, when they fled to these	
	123				fastnesses, perform their rites in any	
	124				situation more exposed to	
	125				disturbance from the elements. One	
	126				cannot pass by without being	
	127				reminded that the rustic psalmody	
	128				must have had the accompaniment of	
	129				many a wildly-whistling blast; and	
	130				what dismal storms must have often	
	131				drowned the voice of the preacher!	
	132				As we descend Patterdale opens upon	
	133				the eye in grand simplicity, skreened	
	134				by mountains, and proceeding from	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149				two heads, Deepdale and Hartshope, where lies the little lake of Brotherswater, named in old maps Broaderwater, and probably rightly so; for Bassenthwaite Mere, at this day, is familiarly called Broadwater; but the change in the appellation of this small lake or pool (if it be a corruption) may have been assisted by some melancholy accident similar to what happened about twenty years ago, when two brothers were drowned there, having gone out to take their holiday pleasure upon the ice on a new-year's day.	
114	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15				A rough and precipitous peat track brought us down to our friend's house.—Another fine moonlight night; but a thick fog rising from the neighbouring river, enveloped the rocky and wood-crested knoll on which our fancy-cottage had been erected; and, under the damp cast upon my feelings, I consoled myself with moralising on the folly of hasty decisions in matters of importance, and the necessity of having at least one year's knowledge of a place before you realise airy suggestions in solid stone.	
115	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27				Saturday, November 10th. At the breakfast-table tidings reached us of the death of Lord Nelson, and of the victory at Trafalgar. Sequestered as we were from the sympathy of a crowd, we were shocked to hear that the bells had been ringing joyously at Penrith to celebrate the triumph. In the rebellion of the year 1745, people fled with their valuables from the open country to Patterdale, as a place of refuge secure from the incursions of strangers. At that time, news such as we had heard might have been long in penetrating so far into the recesses of the mountains; but now, as you know, the approach is easy, and the communication, in summer time, almost hourly: nor is this strange, for travellers after pleasure are become not less active, and more numerous than those who formerly left their homes for purposes of gain. The priest on the banks of the remotest stream of Lapland will talk familiarly of Buonaparte's last conquests, and discuss the progress of	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95					My Soul was grateful for delight That wore a threatening brow; A veil is lifted—can she slight The scene that opens now? Though habitation none appear, The greenness tells, man must be there; The shelter—that the perspective Is of the clime in which we live; Where Toil pursues his daily round; Where Pity sheds sweet tears, and Love, In woodbine bower or birchen grove, Inflicts his tender wound. —Who comes not hither ne'er shall know How beautiful the world below; Nor can he guess how lightly leaps The brook adown the rocky steeps. Farewell, thou desolate Domain! Hope, pointing to the cultured Plain, Carols like a shepherd boy; And who is she?—Can that be Joy! Who, with a sun-beam for her guide, Smoothly skims the meadows wide; While Faith, from yonder opening cloud, To hill and vale proclaims aloud, “Whate'er the weak may dread, the wicked dare, Thy lot, O man, is good, thy portion fair!”
				DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST. <i>[Section begins at ¶131 in 3e/4e]</i>		<i>[Ten ¶s (121-130) added in 5e; full section moved to beginning of Guide]</i>
121	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24					In preparing this Manual, it was the Author's principal wish to furnish a Guide or Companion for the Minds of Persons of taste, and feeling for Landscape, who might be inclined to explore the District of the Lakes with that degree of attention to which its beauty may fairly lay claim. For the more sure attainment, however, of this primary object, he will begin by undertaking the humble and tedious task of supplying the Tourist with directions how to approach the several scenes in their best, or most convenient, order. But first, supposing the approach to be made from the south, and through Yorkshire, there are certain interesting spots which may be confidently recommended to his notice, if time can be spared before entering upon the Lake District; and the route may be changed in returning.
122	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					There are three approaches to the Lakes through Yorkshire; the least adviseable is the great north road by Catterick and Greta Bridge, and onwards to Penrith. The Traveller, however, taking this route, might halt at Greta Bridge, and be well recompenced if he can afford to give an hour or two to the banks of the Greta, and of the Tees, at Rokeby.

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24					Barnard Castle also, about two miles up the Tees, is a striking object, and the main North Road might be rejoined at Bowes. Every one has heard of the great fall of the Tees above Middleham, interesting for its grandeur, as the avenue of rocks that leads to it, is to the geologist. But this place lies so far out of the way as scarcely to be within the compass of our notice. It might, however, be visited by a Traveller on foot, or on horseback, who could rejoin the main road upon Stanemoor.
123	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13					The second road leads through a more interesting tract of country, beginning at Ripon, from which place see Fountain's Abbey, and thence by Hackfall, and Masham, to Jervaux Abbey, and up the vale of Wensley; turning aside before Askrigg is reached, to see Aysgarth-force, upon the Ure; and again, near Hawes, to Hardraw Scar, of which, with its waterfall, Turner has a fine drawing. Thence over the fells to Sedbergh, and Kendal.
124	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13					The third approach from Yorkshire is through Leeds. Four miles beyond that town are the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, should that road to Skipton be chosen; but the other by Otley may be made much more interesting by turning off at Addington to Bolton Bridge, for the sake of visiting the Abbey and grounds. It would be well, however, for a party previously to secure beds, if wanted, at the inn, as there is but one, and it is much resorted to in summer.
125	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					The Traveller on foot, or horseback, would do well to follow the banks of the Wharf upwards, to Burnsall, and thence cross over the hills to Gordale—a noble scene, beautifully described in Gray's Tour, and with which no one can be disappointed. Thence to Malham, where there is a respectable village inn, and so on, by Malham Cove, to Settle.
126	1 2 3 4 5 6 7					Travellers in carriages must go from Bolton Bridge to Skipton, where they rejoin the main road; and should they be inclined to visit Gordale, a tolerable road turns off beyond Skipton. Beyond Settle, under Giggleswick Scar, the road passes an

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18					ebbing and flowing well, worthy the notice of the Naturalist. Four miles to the right of Ingleton, is Weathercote Cave, a fine object, but whoever diverges for this, must return to Ingleton. Near Kirkby Lonsdale observe the view from the bridge over the Lune, and descend to the channel of the river, and by no means omit looking at the Vale of Lune from the Church-yard.
127	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10					The journey towards the lake country through Lancashire, is, with the exception of the Vale of the Ribble, at Preston, uninteresting; till you come near Lancaster, and obtain a view of the fells and mountains of Lancashire and Westmorland; with Lancaster Castle, and the Tower of the Church seeming to make part of the Castle, in the foreground.
128	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19					They who wish to see the celebrated ruins of Furness Abbey, and are not afraid of crossing the Sands, may go from Lancaster to Ulverston; from which place take the direct road to Dalton; but by all means return through Urswick, for the sake of the view from the top of the hill, before descending into the grounds of Conishead Priory. From this quarter the Lakes would be advantageously approached by Coniston; thence to Hawkshead, and by the Ferry over Windermere, to Bowness: a much better introduction than by going direct from Coniston to Ambleside, which ought not to be done, as that would greatly take off from the effect of Windermere.
129	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16					Let us now go back to Lancaster. The direct road thence to Kendal is 22 miles, but by making a circuit of eight miles, the Vale of the Lune to Kirkby Lonsdale will be included. The whole tract is pleasing; there is one view mentioned by Gray and Mason especially so. In West's Guide it is thus pointed out:—"About a quarter of a mile beyond the third mile-stone, where the road makes a turn to the right, there is a gate on the left which leads into a field where the station meant, will be found." Thus far for those who approach the Lakes from the South.
130	1					Travellers from the North would do

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31					well to go from Carlisle by Wigton, and proceed along the Lake of Bassenthwaite to Keswick; or, if convenience should take them first to Penrith, it would still be better to cross the country to Keswick, and begin with that vale, rather than with Ulswater. It is worth while to mention, in this place, that the banks of the river Eden, about Corby, are well worthy of notice, both on account of their natural beauty, and the viaducts which have recently been carried over the bed of the river, and over a neighbouring ravine. In the Church of Wetherby, close by, is a fine piece of monumental sculpture by Nollekins. The scenes of Nunnery, upon the Eden, or rather that part of them which is upon Croglin, a mountain stream there falling into the Eden, are, in their way, unrivalled. But the nearest road thither, from Corby, is so bad, that no one can be advised to take it in a carriage. Nunnery may be reached from Corby by making a circuit and crossing the Eden at Armathwaite bridge. A portion of this road, however, is bad enough.
131	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11			A Brief notice shall here be given of particulars in the several Vales of which the Country is composed. We will begin, as before, with ↓		A Brief notice shall here be given of particulars in the several Vales of which the Country is composed. We will begin, as before, with As much the greatest number of Lake Tourists begin by passing from Kendal to Bowness, upon Windermere, our notices shall commence with that Lake. Bowness is situated upon its eastern side, and at equal distance from each extremity of the Lake of
132	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16			WINDERMERE. This Lake is approached, by Travellers from the South, about the middle of its eastern side, at Bowness or by Orrest-head. The lower part is rarely visited, but has many interesting points of view, especially at Storr's Hall and at Fellfort, where the Coniston Mountains peer nobly over the western barrier, which elsewhere along the whole Lake is comparatively tame. To one also who has ascended the hill from Grathwaite on the western side, the promontory called Rawlinson's Nab, Storr's Hall, and the Troutbeck		WINDERMERE. This Lake is approached, by Travellers from the South, about the middle of its eastern side, at Bowness or by Orrest-head. The lower part of this Lake is rarely visited,

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	74			extremity of the Lake. From this		from <i>[line break added]</i> AMBLESIDE
	75			place and from Ambleside, rides may		
	76			be taken in numerous directions, and		
	77			the interesting walks are		
	78			inexhaustible;* [Note 2] a few out of		
	79			the main road may be particularized;		
	80			— the lane that leads towards		lane that leads from Ambleside to
	81			Skelgill; the ride, or walk by Rothay		towards Skelgill
	82			Bridge, and up the stream under		
	83			Loughrigg Fell, continued on the		
	84			western side of Rydal Lake, and		
	85			along the fell to the foot of Grasmere		
	86			Lake, and thence round by the		
	87			church of Grasmere: or, turning		
	88			round Loughrigg Fell by Loughrigg		
	89			Tarn and the River Brathay, back to		
	90			Ambleside. From Ambleside is a		
	91			charming excursion, by Skelwith-fold		From Ambleside is another a
	92			and Colwith-force up Little		charming excursion by Skelwith-fold
	93			Langdale, Blea Tarn, Dungeon-ghyll		and Colwith-force up Little
	94			waterfall (if there be time) and down		Langdale, Blea Tarn, Dungeon-ghyll
	95			Great Langdale. Stockghyll-force and		waterfall (if there be time) and down
	96			Rydal waterfalls, every one hears of.		Great Langdale. Stockghyll-force and
	97			In addition to the two Streams at its		Rydal waterfalls, every one hears of.
	98			head with their Vales, Windermere		In addition to the two Streams at its
	99			communicates with two lateral		head with their Vales, Windermere
	100			Vallies, that of Troutbeck,		communicates with two lateral
	101			distinguished by the mountains at its		Vallies, that of Troutbeck,
	102			head, by picturesque remains of		distinguished by the mountains at its
	103			cottage architecture, and by fine fore-		head, by picturesque remains of
	104			grounds formed by the steep and		cottage architecture, and by fine fore-
	105			winding banks of the river. The		grounds formed by the steep and
	106			other, the vale of Hawkshead, is seen		winding banks of the river. The
	107			to most advantage by the approach		other, the vale of Hawkshead, is seen
	108			from the ferry over Windermere—		to most advantage by the approach
	109			the Lake of Esthwaite, Hawkshead		from the ferry over Windermere —
	110			Church, and the cone of Langdale		the Lake of Esthwaite, Hawkshead
	111			Pike in the distance. There are		Church, and the cone of Langdale
	112			delightful walks in that part of		Pike in the distance. There are
	113			Grasmere, called Easedale; and the		delightful walks in that part of
	114			Vale is advantageously seen from		Grasmere, called Easedale; and the
	115			Butterlip How. As this point is four		Vale is advantageously seen from
	116			miles on the way to Keswick, it may		Butterlip How. As this point is four
	117			here be mentioned, that, from the		miles on the way to Keswick, it may
	118			high road between Keswick and		here be mentioned, that, from the
	119			Ambleside, which passes along the		high road between Keswick and
	120			eastern side of the several Lakes of		Ambleside, which passes along the
	121			Rydal, Grasmere, and part of		eastern side of the several Lakes of
	122			Wythburn, these lakes are not seen to		Rydal, Grasmere, and part of
	123			the best advantage, particularly		Wythburn, these lakes are not seen to
	124			Rydal, and Wythburn—the lower		the best advantage, particularly
	125			half of which is entirely lost. If,		Rydal, and Wythburn—the lower
	126			therefore, the excursion from		half of which is entirely lost. If,
	127			Ambleside has not been taken, a		therefore, the excursion from
	128			traveller on foot or on horseback		Ambleside has not been taken,
	129			would be well recompensed by		a traveller on foot or on horseback
	130			quitting the high road at Rydal over		would be well recompensed by
					Streams at its head with their Vales, Windermere	quitting the high road at Rydal over
					two vales	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	131			Pelter Bridge, — proceeding on the		Pelter Bridge, — proceeding on the
	132			western side of the two lakes to		western side of the two lakes to
	133			Grasmere Church; and, thence to		Grasmere Church; and, thence to
	134			Butterlip How. A second deviation		Butterlip How. A second deviation
	135			may be made when he has advanced		may be made when he has advanced
	136			a little beyond the mile-stone, the		a little beyond the mile-stone, the
	137			sixth short of Keswick, whence there		sixth short of Keswick, whence there
	138			is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with		is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with
	139			Blencathara (commonly called		Blencathara (commonly called
	140			Saddleback) in front. Having		Saddleback) in front. Having
	141			previously enquired, at the inn near		previously enquired, at the inn near
	142			Wythburn Chapel, the best way from		Wythburn Chapel, the best way from
	143			this mile-stone to the bridge that		this mile-stone to the bridge that
	144			divides the Lake, he must cross it,		divides the Lake, he must cross it,
	145			and proceed, with the Lake on the		and proceed, with the Lake on the
	146			right, to the Hamlet near its		right, to the Hamlet near its
	147			termination, and rejoin the main		termination, and rejoin the main
	148			road upon Shoulthwaite Moss, about		road upon Shoulthwaite Moss, about
	149			four miles from Keswick. These two		four miles from Keswick. These two
	150			deviations lengthen the journey		deviations lengthen the journey
	151			something less than three miles.		something less than three miles.
	152			Helvellyn may be ascended from		Helvellyn may be ascended from
	153			Dunmail-raise by a foot Traveller, or		Dunmail-raise by a foot Traveller, or
	154			from the Inn at Wythburn.		from the Inn at Wythburn.
	155			<i>[Additions in 5e]</i>		Clappersgate, where cross the
	156			↓		Brathay, and proceed with the river
	157					on the right to the hamlet of
	158					Skelwith-fold; when the houses are
	159					passed, turn, before you descend the
	160					hill, through a gate on the right, and
	161					from a rocky point is a fine view of
	162					the Brathay River, Langdale Pikes,
	163					&c.; then proceed to Colwith-force,
	164					and up Little Langdale to Blea Tarn.
	165					The scene in which this small piece of
	166					water lies, suggested to the Author
	167					the following description, (given in
	168					his Poem of the Excursion) supposing
	169					the spectator to look down upon it,
	170					not from the road, but from one of its
	171					elevated sides.
	172					“Behold!
	173					Beneath our feet, a little lowly Vale,
	174					A lowly Vale, and yet uplifted high
	175					Among the mountains; even as if the spot
	176					Had been, from eldest time by wish of theirs,
	177					So placed, to be shut out from all the world!
	178					Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an Urn;
	179					With rocks encompassed, save that to the South
	180					Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
	181					Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close;
	182					A quiet treeless nook, * [Note] with 2 green fields,
	183					A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
	184					And one bare Dwelling; one Abode, no more!
	185					It seemed the home of poverty and toil,
	186					Though not of want: the little fields, made green
	187					By husbandry of many thrifty years,
	188					Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland House.
	189					—There crows the Cock, single in his domain:
	190					The small birds find in spring no thicket there
	191					To shroud them; only from the neighbouring Vales
	192					The Cuckoo, straggling up to the hill tops,
	193					Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder place.”

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222			<p>[Note 1] *This Lake has seventeen Islands. Among those that lie near the largest, formerly called "Great Holm," may be noticed "Lady Holm," so called from the Virgin who had formerly a Chapel or Oratory there. On the road from Kendal to the Great-boat, might lately, and perhaps may still be seen, the ruins of the Holy Cross; a place where the Pilgrims to this beautifully situated shrine, must have been in the habit of offering up their devotions. — Two other of these Islands are named from the lily of the valley, which grows there in profusion.</p> <p>[Note 2] *Mr. Green's Guide to the Lakes in two vols. contains a complete Magazine of minute and accurate information of this kind, with the names of mountains, streams, &c.</p>	<p>[Note 1] *This Lake has seventeen Islands. Among those that lie near the largest, formerly called "Great Holm," may be noticed "Lady Holm," so called from the Virgin who had formerly a Chapel or Oratory there. On the road from Kendal to the Great-boat, might lately, and perhaps may still be seen, the ruins of the Holy Cross; a place where the Pilgrims to this beautifully situated shrine, must have been in the habit of offering up their devotions. — Two other of these Islands are named from the lily of the valley, which grows there in profusion.</p>	<p>From this little Vale return towards Ambleside by Great Langdale, stopping, if there be time, to see Dungeon-ghyll waterfall.</p> <p>[New note] *No longer strictly applicable, on account of recent plantations.</p>
133	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28			<p>CONISTON. The next principal Vale, that of Coniston, is best seen by entering the Country over the Sands of Lancaster. The Stranger, from the moment he sets his foot on those Sands, seems to leave the turmoil and traffic of the world behind him; and, crossing the majestic plain whence the Sea has retired, he beholds, rising apparently from its base, the cluster of mountains among which he is going to wander, and towards whose recesses, by the Vale of Coniston he is gradually and peacefully led. From the Inn at the head of Coniston Lake, a leisurely Traveller might have much pleasure in looking into Yewdale and Tilberthwaite, returning to his Inn from the head of Yewdale by a mountain track which has the farm of Tarn Hows, a little on the right;—by this road is seen much the best view of Coniston Lake from the South. From Coniston it is best to pass by Hawkshead to the Ferry of Windermere, instead of going direct to Ambleside, which would bring the</p>		<p>The Lake of CONISTON The next principal Vale, that of Coniston, May be conveniently visited from Ambleside, but is best seen to the most advantage by entering the country</p> <p>the south. From Coniston it is best to pass by Hawkshead to the Ferry of Windermere, instead of going direct to Ambleside, which would bring the</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40			Traveller upon the head of the Lake, and consequently with much injury to its effect. If the Lake of Coniston be visited from the upper end, it is scarcely worth while to proceed further than about a mile and a half down its eastern shore, for the sake of the views on returning. <i>[New sentence in 5e]</i>		Traveller upon the head of the Lake, and consequently with much injury to its effect. If the Lake of Coniston be visited from the upper end, it is scarcely worth while to proceed further than about a mile and a half down its eastern shore, for the sake of the views on returning. At the head of Coniston Water there is an agreeable Inn, from which an enterprising Tourist might go to the Vale of the Duddon. <i>[No ¶ break in 5e]</i>
134	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			DONNERDALE , or the Vale of the Duddon (<i>er</i> signifies <i>upon</i>) and the adjoining Vale of the Esk, are rarely visited by Travellers.—Donnerdale is best approached by Coniston over Walna Scar, down to Seathwaite, New-field, and to the rocks where the river issues from a narrow pass into the broad Vale. The Stream is very interesting for the space of a mile above this point, and below, by Ulpha Kirk, till it enters the Sands, where it is overlooked by the solitary Mountain Black Comb, the summit of which, as that experienced surveyor, the late Colonel Mudge, declared, commands a more extensive view than any point in Britain. Ireland he saw from it more than once, but not when the sun was above the horizon. "Close by the Sea, lone sentinel, Black-Comb his forward station keeps; He breaks the sea's tumultuous swell, — And ponders o'er the level deeps. He listens to the bugle horn. Where Eskdale's lovely valley bends; Eyes Walney's early fields of corn; Sea-birds to Holker's woods he sends. Beneath his feet the sunk ship rests, In Duddon Sands, its mast all bare:" <i>The Minstrels of Windermere, by Chas. Farish, B. D.</i>		the late Colonel surveyor, saw from it more
135	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			<i>[New sentence in 5e]</i> ↓ Details of this Vale, are to be found in the Author's Poem "The River Duddon."		ULPHA KIRK Over Birker moor, to Birker-force, at the head of the finest ravine in the country; and thence up the Vale of the Esk, by Hardknot and Wrynose, back to Ambleside. Details of this Vale, are to be found in the Author's Poem "The River Duddon."
136	11 12 13 14 15 16 17			In the Vale of Esk is an interesting Waterfall, called Birker Force, that lies apart; and, from the chasm, a fine mountain view of Scawfell. At the head of the Vale are conspicuous Remains of a Roman Fortress. <i>[New sentences in 5e]</i>		In the Vale of Esk is an interesting Waterfall, called Birker Force, that lies apart; and, from the chasm, a fine mountain view of Scawfell. At the head of the Vale Near the road, in ascending from Eskdale, are conspicuous Remains of a Roman

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41			↓		Fortress. Details of the Duddon and Donnerdale are given in the Author's series of Sonnets upon the Duddon and in the accompanying Notes. In addition to its two Vales at its head, Windermere communicates with two lateral Vallies; that of Troutbeck, distinguished by the mountains at its head—by picturesque remains of cottage architecture; and, towards the lower part, by bold foregrounds formed by the steep and winding banks of the river. This Vale, as before mentioned, may be most conveniently seen from Low Wood. The other lateral Valley, that of Hawkshead, is visited to most advantage, and most conveniently, from Bowness; crossing the Lake by the Ferry—then pass the two villages of Sawrey, and on quitting the latter, you have a fine view of the Lake of Esthwaite, and the cone of one of the Langdale Pikes in the distance.
137	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24			<i>[¶137-140 added in 5e]</i>		Before you leave Ambleside give three minutes to looking at a passage of the brook which runs through the town; it is to be seen from a garden on the right bank of the stream, a few steps above the bridge—the garden at present is rented by Mrs. Airey.—Stockgill-force, upon the same stream, will have been mentioned to you as one of the sights of the neighbourhood. And by a Tourist halting a few days in Ambleside, the Nook also might be visited; a spot where there is a bridge over Scandale-beck, which makes a pretty subject for the pencil. Lastly, for residents of a week or so at Ambleside, there are delightful rambles over every part of Loughrigg Fell and among the enclosures on its sides; particularly about Loughrigg Tarn, and on its eastern side about Fox How and the properties adjoining to the northwards.
138	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9					ROAD FROM AMBLESIDE TO KESWICK. The Waterfalls of Rydal are pointed out to every one. But it ought to be observed here, that Rydal-mere is no where seen to advantage from the main road. Fine views of it may be had from Rydal Park; but these grounds, as well as those of Rydal

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22					Mount and Ivy Cottage, from which also it is viewed to advantage, are private. A foot road passing behind Rydal Mount and under Nab Scar to Grasmere, is very favourable to views of the Lake and the Vale, looking back towards Ambleside. The horse road also, along the western side of the Lake, under Loughrigg fell, as before mentioned, does justice to the beauties of this small mere, of which the Traveller who keeps the high road is not at all aware.
139	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16					GRASMERE There are two small Inns in the Vale of Grasmere, one near the Church, from which it may be conveniently explored in every direction, and a mountain walk taken up Ease-dale to Easedale Tarn, one of the finest tarns in the country, thence to Stickle Tarn, and to the top of Langdale Pikes. See also the Vale of Grasmere from Butterlip How. A boat is kept by the innkeeper, and this circular Vale, in the solemnity of a fine evening, will make, from the bosom of the Lake, an impression that will be scarcely ever effaced.
140	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28					The direct road from Grasmere to Keswick does not (as has been observed of Rydal Mere) shew to advantage Thirlmere, or Wythburn Lake, with its surrounding mountains. By a Traveller proceeding at leisure, a deviation ought to be made from the main road, when he has advanced a little beyond the sixth mile-stone short of Keswick, from which point there is a noble view of the Vale of Legberthwaite, with Blencathra (commonly called Saddle- back) in front. Having previously enquired, at the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, the best way from this mile-stone to the bridge that divides the Lake, he must cross it, and proceed with the Lake on the right, to the hamlet a little beyond its termination, and rejoin the main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss, about four miles from Keswick; or, if on foot, the Tourist may follow the stream that issues from Thirlmere down the romantic Vale of St. John's, and so (enquiring the way at some cottage) to Keswick, by a circuit of

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36					little more than a mile. A more interesting tract of country is scarcely any where to be seen, than the road between Ambleside and Keswick, with the deviations that have been pointed out. Helvellyn may be conveniently ascended from the Inn at Wythburn.
141	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49			<p><i>[¶141-144 revised, expanded, and reordered for 5e. Color-coding signals corresponding passages.]</i></p> <p>WASTDALE. <i>[¶144 in 5e]</i> Into this Dale are three horse-roads, viz. over the Styne from Borrowdale; a short cut over a ridge of Scawfell, by Burnmoor Tarn, which road descends upon the head of the Lake; and the principal entrance from the open country at its foot: this is much the best approach. Wastdale is well worth the notice of the Traveller who is not afraid of fatigue; no part of the country is more distinguished by sublimity.</p>		<p>THE VALE OF KESWICK <i>[¶144 in 3e/4e]</i> Which place is the head-quarters of Tourists. This Vale stretches, without winding, nearly North and South, from the head of Derwent Water to the foot of Bassenthwaite Lake. It communicates with Borrowdale on the South; with the river Greta, and Thirlmere, on the East, with which the Traveller has become acquainted on his way from Ambleside; and with the Vale of Newlands on the West—which last Vale he may pass through, in going to, or returning from, Buttermere. The best views of Keswick Lake are from Crow Park; Frier's Crag; the Stable field, close by; the Vicarage, and by taking the circuit of the Lake. More distant views, and perhaps full as interesting, are from the side of Latrigg; from Ormathwaite, and Applethwaite; and thence along the road at the foot of Skiddaw towards Bassenthwaite, for about a quarter of a mile. There are fine bird's-eye views from the Castle hill; from Ashness, on the road to Watenlath, and by following the Watenlath Stream downwards to the Cataract of Lodore. This Lake also, if the weather be fine, ought to be circumnavigated. There are good views along the western side of Bassenthwaite Lake, and from Armathwaite at its foot; but the eastern side from the high road has little to recommend it. The Traveller from Carlisle approaching by way of Ireby has, from the old road on the top of Bassenthwaite-hawse, much the most striking view of the Plain and Lake of Bassenthwaite, flanked by Skiddaw, and terminated by Wallow crag on the south-east of Derwent Lake; the same point commands an extensive view of Solway Frith and the Scotch Mountains. They who take the circuit of Derwent Lake, may at the same time include Borrowdale, going as far as Bowder-Stone, or Rossthwaite;</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77					Borrowdale is also conveniently seen on the way to Wastdale over Styhead ; or to Buttermere, by Seatoller and Honister Crag; or, going over the Stake, through Stye to Langdale, to and Ambleside. Buttermere may be visited by a shorter way, through Newlands, but the best approach is from Scale-hill: the Mountains of this vale are nowhere so impressive as from the bosom of Crummock Lake. Scale-force is a fine Waterfall. though the descent upon the Vale of Buttermere, by this approach, is very striking, as it also is to one entering by the head of the Vale, under Honister Crag, yet, after all, the best entrance from Keswick is from the lower part of the Vale, having gone over Whinlatter to Scale Hill, where there is a roomy Inn, with very good accommodations. The Mountains of the Vale of BUTTERMERE AND CRUMMOCK Are nowhere so impressive as from the bosom of Crummock Water. Scale-force, near it, is a fine chasm, with a lofty, though but slender, fall of water.
142	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23			ENNERDALE. This Vale and Lake, though presenting some bold features, are only to be taken as leading to something else; — the Vale may be approached by Pedestrians, at its head, from Wastdale; and also over the mountains from Buttermere; and, by an indifferent Carriage-road, either from Calder Bridge, or Loweswater. <i>[New sentences in 5e]</i> ↓		ENNERDALE. This Vale and Lake, though presenting some bold features, are only to be taken as leading to something else; the Vale may be approached by Pedestrians, at its head, from Wastdale; and also over the mountains from Buttermere; and, by an indifferent Carriage-road, either from Calder Bridge, or Loweswater. From Scale Hill a pleasant walk may be taken to an eminence in Mr. Marshall's woods, and another by crossing the bridge at the foot of the hill, upon which the Inn stands, and turning to the right, after the opposite hill has been ascended a little way, then follow the road for half a mile or so that leads towards Lorton, looking back upon Crummock Water, &c., between the openings of the fences. Turn back and make your way to
143	1 2 3			THE VALE OF BUTTERMERE, &c. We are again in the beaten track of the Lakes, I will therefore pass to		THE VALE OF BUTTERMERE, &c. We are again in the beaten track of the Lakes, I will therefore pass to
144	1 2 3			THE VALE OF KESWICK, Which place is the head-quarters of Tourists. The best views of Keswick	Which place is one of the head-quarters	LOWESWATER. But this small Lake is only approached to advantage from the

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	4			Lake are from Crow Park; Frier's		other end; therefore any Traveller
	5			Crag; the Stable field, close by; the		going by this road to Wasdale, must
	6			Vicarage, and by taking the circuit of	and from various points in by taking	look back upon it. This road to West-
	7			the Lake. More distant views, and		dale, after passing the village of
	8			perhaps full as interesting, are from		Lamplugh Cross, presents suddenly a
	9			the side of Latrigg; from		fine view of the Lake of Ennerdale,
	10			Ormathwaite, and Applethwaite; and		with its Mountains; and, six or seven
	11			thence along the road at the foot of		miles beyond, leads down upon
	12			Skiddaw towards Bassenthwaite, for		Calder Abbey. Little of this ruin is
	13			about a quarter of a mile. There are		left, but that little is well worthy of
	14			fine bird's-eye views from the Castle		notice. At Calder Bridge are two
	15			hill; from Ashness, on the road to		comfortable Inns, and, a few miles
	16			Watenlath, and by following the		beyond, accommodations may be had
	17			Watenlath Stream downwards to the		at the Strands, at the foot of
	18			Cataract of Lodore. This Lake also, if		Wastdale. Into
	19			the weather be fine, ought to be		WASTDALE.
	20			circumnavigated. There are good		Into this Dale are three horse-roads, viz.
	21			views along the western side of		over the Stye from Borrowdale; a short
	22			Bassenthwaite Lake, and from		cut from Eskdale over a ridge of
	23			Armathwaite at its foot; but the		Scawfell, by Burnmoor Tarn, which
	24			eastern side from the high road has		road descends upon the head of the
	25			little to recommend it. The Traveller		Lake; and the principal entrance from
	26			from Carlisle approaching by way of		the open country by the Strands at its
	27			Ireby has, from the top of		foot. This last is much the best
	28			Bassenthwaite-hawse, much the most		approach. Wastdale is well worth the
	29			striking view of the Plain and Lake of		notice of the Traveller who is not afraid
	30			Bassenthwaite, flanked by Skiddaw,		of fatigue; no part of the country is
	31			and terminated by Wallow crag on		more distinguished by sublimity.
	32			the south-east of Derwent Lake; the		Wastdale may also be visited from
	33			same point commands an extensive		Ambleside; by going up Langdale,
	34			view of Solway Frith and the Scotch		over Hardknot and Wrynose—down
	35			Mountains. They who take the circuit		Eskdale and by Irton Hall to the
	36			of Derwent Lake, may at the same		Strands; but this road can only be
	37			time include Borrowdale, going as far		taken on foot, or on horseback, or in
	38			as Bowder-Stone, or Rossthwaite;		a cart.
	39			Borrowdale is also conveniently seen		
	40			on the way to Wastdale; or to		
	41			Buttermere, by Seatoller and		
	42			Honister-Crag; or, over the Stye to		
	43			Langdale, and Ambleside.		
	44			Buttermere may be visited by a		
	45			shorter way, through Newlands, but		
	46			the best approach is from Scale-hill:		
	47			the Mountains of this vale are		
	48			nowhere so impressive as from the		
	49			bosom of Crummock Lake. Scale-		
	50			force is a fine Waterfall.		
145	1			ULLSWATER		We will conclude with
	2			↓		ULLSWATER,
	3					As being, perhaps, upon the whole,
	4					the happiest combination of beauty
	5					and grandeur, which any of the
	6					Lakes affords. It lies not more than
	7					ten miles from Ambleside, and the
	8					Pass of Kirkstone and the descent
	9					from it are very impressive; but,
	10					notwithstanding, this Vale, like the

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	3			noticed, as its beauties shew		
	4			themselves: but the curious Traveller		
	5			may wish to know something of its		
	6			tributary Streams.		
147	1			At Dalemain, about three miles from		
	2			Penrith, a Stream is crossed called		
	3			the Dacre, or Dacor, which name it		
	4			bore as early as the time of the		
	5			Venerable Bede. This stream does not		
	6			enter the Lake, but joins the Emont a		
	7			mile below; it rises in the moorish		
	8			Country about Penruddock, flows		
	9			down a soft sequestered Valley,		
	10			passing by the ancient mansions of		
	11			Hutton John and Dacre Castle. The		
	12			former is pleasantly situated, though		
	13			of a character somewhat gloomy and		
	14			monastic, and from some of the fields		
	15			near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed		
	16			by the jagged summit of Saddle Back,		
	17			with the Valley and Stream in front,		
	18			forms a grand picture. There is no		
	19			other stream that conducts to any		
	20			glen or valley worthy of being		
	21			mentioned, till we reach that which		
	22			leads up to Airey Force, and thence		
	23			into Matterdale, before spoken of.		
	24			Matterdale, though a wild and		
	25			interesting spot, has no peculiar		
	26			features that would make it worth the		
	27			Stranger's while to go in search of		
	28			them; but in Gowbarrow Park, the		
	29			lover of Nature might linger for		
	30			hours. Here is a powerful Brook,		
	31			which dashes among rocks through a		
	32			deep glen, hung on every side with a		
	33			rich and happy intermixture of native		
	34			wood; here are beds of luxuriant fern,		
	35			aged hawthorns, and hollies decked		
	36			with honeysuckles; and fallow-deer		
	37			glancing and bounding over the		
	38			lawns and through the thickets. These		
	39			are the attractions of the retired		
	40			views, or constitute a foreground for		
	41			ever-varying pictures of the majestic		
	42			Lake, forced to take a winding course		
	43			by bold promontories, and environed		
	44			by mountains of sublime form,		
	45			towering above each other. At the		
	46			outlet of Gowbarrow Park, we reach		
	47			a third stream, which flows through a		
	48			little recess called Glencoin, where		
	49			lurks a single house, yet visible from		
	50			the road. Let the Artist or leisurely		
	51			Traveller turn aside to it, for the		
	52			buildings and objects around them		
	53			are romantic and picturesque.		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	54			Having passed under the steep of		
	55			Styebarrow Crag, and the remains of		
	56			its native woods, at Glenridding		
	57			Bridge, a fourth Stream is crossed.		
148	1			The opening on the side of Ullswater		down which this the Stream
	2			Vale, down which the Stream flows, is		
	3			adorned with fertile fields, cottages,		
	4			and natural groves, that agreeably		
	5			unite with the transverse views of the		
	6			Lake; and the Stream, if followed up		
	7			after the enclosures are left behind,		
	8			will lead along bold water-breaks and		
	9			waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the		
	10			recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate		
	11			spot was formerly haunted by eagles,		
	12			that built in the precipice which		
	13			forms its western barrier. These birds		
	14			used to wheel and hover round the		
	15			head of the solitary angler. It also		
	16			derives a melancholy interest from		
	17			the fate of a young man, a stranger,		
	18			who perished some years ago, by		
	19			falling down the rocks in his attempt		
	20			to cross over to Grasmere. His		
	21			remains were discovered by means of		
	22			a faithful dog that had lingered here		
	23			for the space of three months, self-		
	24			supported, and probably retaining to		
	25			the last an attachment to the skeleton		
	26			of its master. But to return to the		
	27			road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—		
	28			At the head of the Lake (being now in		
	29			Patterdale) we cross a fifth Stream,		
	30			Grisdale Beck; this would conduct		
	31			through a woody steep, where may be		
	32			seen some unusually large ancient		
	33			hollies, up to the level area of the		
	34			Valley of Grisdale; hence there is a		
	35			path for foottravellers, and along		
	36			which a horse may be led, to		
	37			Grasmere. A sublime combination of		
	38			mountain forms appears in front		
	39			while ascending the bed of this valley,		
	40			and the impression increases till the		
	41			path leads almost immediately under		
	42			the projecting masses of Helvellyn.		
	43			Having retraced the banks of the		
	44			Stream to Patterdale, and pursued		
	45			the road up the main Dale, the next		
	46			considerable Stream would, if		
	47			ascended in the same manner,		
	48			conduct to Deep-dale, the character		
	49			of which Valley may be conjectured		
	50			from its name. It is terminated by a		
	51			cove, a craggy and gloomy abyss,		
	52			with precipitous sides; a faithful		
	53			receptacle of the snows that are		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69			driven into it, by the west wind, from the summit of Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the western side of Brother's-water and passed Hartsop Hall, a Stream soon after issues from a cove richly decorated with native wood. This spot is, I believe, never explored by Travellers; but, from these sylvan and rocky recesses whoever looks back on the gleaming surface of Brother's-water, or forward to the precipitous sides and lofty ridges of Dove Crag, &c. will be equally pleased with the beauty, the grandeur, and the wildness of the scenery.		
149	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41			Seven Glens or Vallies have been noticed, which branch off from the Cumberland side of the Vale. The opposite side has only two Streams of any importance, one of which would lead up from the point where it crosses the Kirkstone-road, near the foot of Brother's-water, to the decaying hamlet of Hartsop, remarkable for its cottage architecture, and thence to Hayswater, much frequented by anglers. The other, coming down Martindale, enters Ullswater at Sandwike, opposite to Gowbarrow Park. No persons but such as come to Patterdale, merely to pass through it, should fail to walk as far as Blowick, the only enclosed land which on this side borders the higher part of the Lake. The axe has here indiscriminately levelled a rich wood of birches and oaks, that divided this favoured spot into a hundred pictures. It has yet its land-locked bays, and rocky promontories; but those beautiful woods are gone, which perfected its seclusion; and scenes, that might formerly have been compared to an inexhaustible volume, are now spread before the eye in a single sheet, magnificent indeed, but seemingly perused in a moment! From Blowick a narrow track conducts along the craggy side of Place-fell, richly adorned with juniper, and sprinkled over with birches, to the Village of Sandwyke; a few straggling houses, that with the small estates attached to them, occupy an opening opposite to		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78			<p>Lyulph's Tower and Gowbarrow Park. This stream flows down Martindale, a valley deficient in richness, but interesting from its seclusion. In Vales of this character the general want of wood gives a peculiar interest to the scattered cottages, embowered in sycamores; and few of the Mountain Chapels are more striking than this of Martindale, standing as it does in the centre of the Valley, with one dark yew-tree, and enclosed by "a bare ring of mossy wall." The name of Boardale, a deep, bare, and houseless Valley, which communicates with Martindale, shews that the wild Swine were once numerous in that nook; and Martindale Forest is yet one of the few spots in England ranged over by red deer. These are the descendants of the aboriginal herds. In Martindale, the road loses sight of the Lake, and leads over a steep hill, bringing you again into view of Ullswater. Its lowest reach, four miles in length is before you; and the view terminated by the long ridge of Cross Fell in the distance. Immediately under the eye is a deep-indented bay, with a plot of fertile land, traversed by a small brook, and rendered cheerful by two or three substantial houses of a more ornamented and showy appearance than usual in these wild spots.</p>	<p>Park. This stream flows down Martindale, a valley deficient in richness, but interesting from its seclusion. In Vales of this character the general want of wood gives a peculiar interest to the scattered cottages, embowered in sycamores; and few of the Mountain Chapels are more striking than this of Martindale, standing as it does in the centre of the Valley, with one dark yew-tree, and enclosed by "a bare ring of mossy wall." The name of Boardale, a deep, bare, and houseless Valley, which communicates with Martindale, shews that the wild Swine were once numerous in that nook; and Martindale Forest is yet one of the few spots in England ranged over by red deer. These are the descendants of the aboriginal herds. In Martindale* [Note added]</p> <p>[New note] *See Page 122.</p>	<p>than is usual in those these wild spots. *See Page 122 125.</p>
150	1 2 3 4 5 6			<p>From Poolly Bridge, at the foot of the Lake, Hawes-water may be conveniently visited. Hawes-water is a lesser Ullswater, with this advantage, that it remains undefiled by the intrusion of bad taste.</p>		
151	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14			<p>Lowther Castle is about four miles from Poolly Bridge, and, if during this Tour the Stranger has complained, as he will have had reason to do, of a want of majestic trees, he may be abundantly recompensed for his loss in the far-spreading woods which surround that mansion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE END</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">THE END Visitants, for the most part, see little of the beauty of these magnificent grounds, being content with the view from the Terrace; but the whole</p>

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	15					<p>course of the Lowther, from Askham to the bridge under Brougham Hall, presents almost at every step some new feature of river, woodland, and rocky landscape. A portion of this tract has, from its beauty, acquired the name of the Elysian Fields; —but the course of the stream can only be followed by the pedestrian. [New note without in-text footnote marker]</p> <p>NOTE.—Vide p. xii.—About 200 yards beyond the last house on the Keswick side of Rydal village the road is cut through a low wooded rock, called Thrang Crag. The top of it, which is only a few steps on the south side, affords the best view of the Vale which is to be had by a Traveller who confines himself to the public road.</p>
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