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 repackage 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 <u>Introduction</u> 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 <u>deleted</u> 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 (1) 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 <u>not</u> noted in this table

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
		TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION		SECTION FIRST. VIEW OF THE		[Reordered for 5e, beginning with
		OF THE COUNTRY OF THE LAKES		COUNTRY AS FORMED BY		"Directions and Information for
1	1	At Lucerne in Switzerland there existed		NATURE. Switzerland, is		Tourists" (¶ 121-151)]
1	2	some years ago, and perhaps does still		shewn a model of the Alpine		
	3	exist, a model of a large portion of the	a model of a large portion of the	shewi a model of the rupine		
	4	Alpine country encompassing the lake	Alpine country which encompasses the			
	5	of the four Cantons. The spectator	lake	The spectator ascends		
	6	ascended a little platform and saw		a little platform and sees mountains		
	7	Mountains, Lakes, Glaciers, Rivers,		-		
	8	Woods, Waterfalls, and Vallies, with				
	9	their Cottages and every other object	object contained			
	10	which they contained, lying at his feet;	in them, lying			
	11	all things being represented in their	represented in their			
	12 13	exact proportions and appropriate colours. It may be easily conceived that	exact proportions and appropriate colours.			
	13	this exhibition afforded an exquisite	colours.	exhibition affords an exquisite		
	15	delight to the imagination, which was	which was thus	imagination, which was thus tempted		
	16	tempted to wander from valley to	tempted to wander from valley to valley	tempting it to wander		
	17	valley, from mountain to mountain, at	at will from mountain			
	18	will through the deepest recesses of the				
	19	Alps. But it supplied also a more solid	a more solid and substantial	But it supplies a more substantial		
	20	and substantial pleasure; for the sublime	pleasure;			
	21	and beautiful region, with all its hidden				
	22 23	treasures and their relations and bearings to each other, was thereby	their bearings and relations	is thereby		
	23 24	comprehended and <i>understood</i> at once.		is thereby		
2	1	Something of this kind (as far as can be	far as it can be	kind, without touching		
2	2	performed by words, which must needs	Tai as it can be	upon minute details and		
	3	be most inadequately) will be attempted	be most inadequately) will here be	individualities which would only		
	4	in the following introductory pages,	attempted in the following introductory	confuse and embarrass, will here be		
	5	with reference to the country which has	pages, with reference to the country	attempted		
	6	furnished the subjects of the Drawings	which has furnished the subjects of the			
	7	now offered to the public, adding to a	Drawings now offered to the public,			
	8	verbal representation of its permanent	adding to a verbal representation of its			
	9 10	features such appearances as are transitory from their dependence upon	permanent features such appearances as are transitory from their dependence			
	10	accidents of season and weather.	upon accidents of season and weather			
	11	accidents of season and weather.	respect to the Lakes in the North of			
	13	Ť	England, and the values and			
	14		mountains enclosing and surrounding			
	15	This, if tolerably executed, will in some	them. The delineation if tolerably			
	16	instances communicate to the traveller,				
	17	who has already seen the objects, new	···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	18	information; and will assist him to give	will assist him in giving to			
	19 20	to his recollections a more orderly arrangement than his own opportunities				
	20 21	of observing may have permitted him to	him to make			
	21	do; while it will be still more useful to	do			
	23	the future traveller by directing his				
	24	attention at once to distinctions in				
	25	things which, without such previous aid,				
	26	a length of time only could enable him				
	27	to discover. And, as must be obvious,	And, as must be obvious,			
	28 29	this general introduction will combine with the Etchings certain notices of	this general introduction will combine with the Etchings certain notices of			
	29 30	things which, though they may not lie	things which, though they may not lie			
II	50	and s which, though they may not he	and s when, alough they may not he	1		1

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	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	\downarrow	be described.	seat of the Penningtons, and after		
	49			forming a short and narrow æstuary		
	50			enters the sea below the little town of	the small little town	
	51 52	Next, almost due west, look		Ravenglass. Next, almost due west,		
	52	down upon and into the deep Valley of Wastdale with its little chapel and half a		look down upon and into, and along		
	54	dozen neat scattered dwellings, a plain		the deep dwellings scattered upon a plain		
	55	of meadow and corn ground intersected		dwennigs seattered upon a plan		
	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 65	mountains, the long, narrow, stern, and desolate Lake of Wastdale; and beyond				
	66	this a dusky tract of level ground				
	67	conducts the eye to the Irish Sea.				
	68			The Vale of		
	69	*		Buttermere, with the lake and village		
	70			of that name, and Crummock-		
	71			water, beyond, next present		
	72			themselves. We will follow the main		
	73			stream, the Cocker, through the		
	74	The several Vales of Ennerdale and		fertile and beautiful vale of Lorton,		
	75	Buttermere, with their Lakes, next		till it is lost in the Derwent, below the		
	76 77	present themselves; and lastly the Vale		noble ruins of Cockermouth. Lastly, Borrowdale, of which the vale of		
	78	of Borrodale, of which that of Keswick		Keswick is only		
	79	is only a continuation, stretching due north, brings us to a point nearly		Reswick is only		
	80	opposite to the Vale of Winandermere				
	81	with which we began. From this it will				
	82	appear that the image of a wheel, which	of a wheel, which			
	83	I have made use of, and which is thus	I have made use of, and which is thus			
	84	far exact, is not much more than half	far exact, is little not much more than			
1	85	complete; but the deficiency on the	one half			
	86 87	eastern side may be supplied by the				
	87 88	vales of Wytheburn, Ulswater,				
	88 89	Hawswater, and the Vale of Grasmere and Rydale; none of these however run				
1	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.				
1	96	John's Vale, which are a branch of the				
	97	Vale of Keswick, upon Ulswater				
	98	stretching due east; and not far beyond				
1	99 100	to the south east, (though from this				
L	100	point not visible) lie the Vale and Lake	I			<u> </u>

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	27	dignity, and splendour, which light and		``````````````````````````````````````		· · · ·
	28	shadow can bestow upon objects so				
	29	diversified. For example, in the Vale of				
	30	Winandermere, if the spectator looks				
	31	for gentle and lovely scenes, his eye is				
	32	turned towards the south; if for the				
	33	grand, towards the north; in the Vale of				
	34	Keswick, which (as hath been said) lies				
	35	almost due north of this, it is directly				
	36	the reverse. Hence, when the sun is				
	30	setting in summer far to the north west,				
	38	it is seen by the spectator from the				
	39	shores or breast of Winandermere				
	40	resting among the summits of the				
	40	loftiest mountains, some of which will				
	41 42	perhaps be half or wholly hidden by	wholly hid hidden by			
	42		whony ma maden by			
		clouds, or by the blaze of light which the orb diffuses around it; and the				
	44 45	surface of the lake will reflect before				
	43	the eye correspondent colours through				
	40					
		every variety of beauty, and through all				
	48 49	degrees of splendour. In the Vale of				
	49 50	Keswick, at the same period, the sun sets over the humbler regions of the				
	51	landscape, and showers down upon				
	52	them the radiance which at once veils				
	53	and glorifies, sending forth, meanwhile,				
	54	broad streams of rosy, crimson, purple,				
	55	or golden, light towards the grand				
	56	mountains in the south and south east,				
	57	which, thus illuminated, with all their				
	58	projections and cavities, and with an				
	59	intermixture of solemn shadows, are				
	60	seen distinctly through a cool and clear				
	61	atmosphere. Of course there is as				
	62	marked a difference between the				
	63	noontide appearance of these two				
	64	opposite vales. The bedimming haze				
	65	that overspreads the south, and the clear				
	66	atmosphere and determined shadows of				
	67	the clouds in the north, at the same time				
	68	of the day, are each seen, in these				
	69	several vales, with a contrast as striking.				
	70	The reader perceiving in what degree	The reader will easily perceive	will easily conceive perceive		
	71	the intermediate vales will partake of	perceiving in what	5 1	partake of	
	72	the same variety.			a kindred the same variety	
6	1	I do not indeed know any tract of				
	2	country in which, within so narrow a				
	3	compass, may be found an equal variety				
	4	in the influences of light and shadow				
	5	upon the grand or gentle features of	upon the sublime or beautiful grand or			
	6	landscape; and it is owing to the	gentle features			
	7	combined circumstances to which I				to which I have directed
	8	have directed the reader's attention.				the reader's attention has been
	9	From a point between the mountains of	between the mountains of Great			directed.
	10	Great Gavel and Scawfell, a shepherd	Gavel			
	11	would not require more than an hour to				

Image Line Line 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) 1820 (Duddon) (2nd) 1822 (3rd) 1823 (4th) 1835 1 descend it not sour one of eight of the principal vales by which the would be surrounded; and all the others its (with the exception of Hawswater) but at a small distance. Yet, though thus its distance as air they had been formed in suddee contrast cach not encodentiation of others with the united pleasing differences and resemblances of a sistery rivabing. This concernation of differences and resemblances of a sistery rivabing. This concernation of differences and particularly what desolate and unimpressive tracts of so others with the united pleasing differences and particularly what desolate and unimpressive tracts of distinct and separate. So contrus dimost perpetually intervence! so that the traveller, when he reaches a spot desrverial (sinds cannot be surpassed. in berrow and in a loss to determine how much of this pleasare itself, and how much to an instantaneous recovery from an oppression ket upon his spinis by the destingt on the balantaneous recovery from an an oppression ket upon his spinis by the the traveller on which is will destingt on the spinis by the destingt on the second the second the second the second the second and unimpressive long tracts of destingt on the spinis by the destingt on the spinis print by the destingt on the spinis print by the destingt on the spinis print by the destingt on the spinis appression the thermouthan traffer for the forms are endulates are Their forms are endlessly But, to prove with our survey;	(5th)
13 principal vales by which he would be surrounded: and all the others if (with the exception of Hawswater) but at a small distance. Yet, though thus a small distance water) water of the would be surrounded: and the others if and the material is a single structure. Yet, though thus clustered at but a small distance water. Yet, hough thus a single structure of the material structure of the would be surface on the contry and structure. Yet, though thus clustered 10 sister of the material base on the contry and the scale distance. Yet, though thus clustered at but a small distance. Yet, though thus a structure distance. Yet, though thus clustered 11 But inferences structure of the contry and the scale distance. Yet, though thus clustered at but a small distance. Yet, though thus clustered 12 others with the united pleasing differences and the control and average. at another excelled surpassed. what desolate 13 But in Scoland particularly what desolate and uningressive tracts of contry almost og great cleichty, is of the relevent for the surgassed. cannot be excelled surgassed. what desolate 14 But in Scoland particularly what desolate inheres to work of a solar desolate inheres in the tandscape itself, and how material in all alloss to determine with a lass to determine with an alloss to determine with a lass to determine with an alloss to determine with an alloss to determine with an alloss to determine with a lass to determine with a surger with the routines are material with appear that their outines are medisely 7<	
14 Surrounded: and all the others ic (with the exception of Hawswere) but at a small distance. Yet, though thus clustered 16 small distance. Yet, though thus clustered 17 clustered together, every value has its distance. Yet, though thus clustered 19 instances as it they had been formed in studied contrast to each other, and in others with the united pleasing differences and resemblances of a sisterity riviability. This concentration of instructive as if they hed been frantarctive districts of Scotland and Wales are found undoubledly what desided particularly what desided and particularly what desides and particularly what desides and particularly what desides and particularly what desides and been together in the landscape itself, and how much of his pleasure is owing to excellence inherent in the landscape itself, and how much of his pleasure is owing to excellence inherent in the landscape itself, and how may an oppression left upon his spirits by the deside. But, to proceed with our survey:— and first of the Monstains I refer to the Exchings to which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endless) 7 1 4 But, to proceed with our survey:— and first of the Monstains I refer to the Exchings to which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endless) 7 1 4 But, to proceed with our survey:— and first of the Monstains I refer to the Exchings to which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are Their Mons which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are Their <td></td>	
15 the exception of Hawswater) but at a at but a small 16 small distance Ver, though thus distance A sequence Marcher Ver, though thus clustered 17 clustered together, every valley has its distance A sequence Marcher Ver, though thus clustered 19 instances as if they had been formed in distance A sequence Marcher A in the United Pleasing distance A sequence	
16 small distance. Yet, though thus distance. Yet, though thus clustered 17 clustered together, very value has its distance. Yet, though thus clustered 18 distinct and separate character; in some distance. Yet, though thus clustered 20 studied contrast to each other, and in distance. Yet, though thus clustered 21 others with the united pleasing distance. Yet, though thus clustered 22 differences and resemblances of a sisterly rivalship. This concentration of 23 sistered Tox the contry a decided 23 sistered Notal and Wales are found 26 districts of Scoland and Wales are found cannot be excelled surpassed. 29 undoubtedly individual scenes which in cannot be excelled surpassed. 31 But in Scoland particularly what celebrity, would find it difficult is 36 often at loss to determine how much often at loss to determine how much 37 often balancesuries of magnetist by the celebrity, would find it difficult is 38 spot deservedly of great celebrity, is celebrity due surgesce. 39 math mathetic autimes are solation through and unimpressive tracts of 41 barremess and	
17 clustered together, every valley has its distinct and separate character: in some instances as if they had been formed in studied contrast to each other, and in others with the united pleasing differences and resemblances of a sisterly rivaling. This concentration of sisterly rivaling. This concentration of interest gives to the country a decided get differences and wales are found undoubledly undoubledly undoubledly undoubledly undoubledly undoubledly undoubledly upday that the traveller. In several kinds cannot be surpased. cannot be excelled surpassed. 27 especially for the pedestrian traveller. In other aveller, in the landscape iters is own to a instantaneous recovery from an oppression left upon his prive to watch it will appear that their outlines are endlessly cannot be excelled surpassed. 7 1 4 7 2 5 7 1 4 7 1 4 8 5 for the forms of these mountains I refer to the Etchings to which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly 7 1 4 5 8 7 1 1 8 7 1 1 9 4 1 1 9 4 1 1 9 1 1 1 10 1 1 1 10	
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6appear that their outlines are endlessly diversified, sweeping easily or boldly inappear that their outlines are Their forms are endlessly	
7 diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in forms are endlessly	
9 or soft and elegant. In magnitude and	
10 grandeur these mountains are grandeur they these mountains are	
11 individually inferior to the most	
12 celebrated of those in some other parts	
¹³ of this island; but in the combinations	
¹⁴ which they make, towering above each	
15 other, or lifting themselves in ridges	
16 like the waves of a tumultuous sea, and	
17 in the beauty and variety of their	
18 surfaces and their colours, they are and their colours	
19 surpassed by none.	
8 1 The general surface of the mountains is	
2 turf made rich and green by the turf, rendered made rich	
3 moisture of the climate. Sometimes the	
4 turf, as in the neighbourhood of	
5 Newlands, in particular, is little broken, Newlands, in particular, is little broken	
6 the whole covering being soft and	
7 downy pasturage. In other places rocks	

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	49	though in some places they are richly			though in many some places they are	they are adorned
	50	adorned by them. We may add, that the			richly adorned by the rich hues of	by the rich hues of those plants, so
	51	mountains are of height sufficient to			those plants them.	beautiful when in flower. We
	52	have the surface towards the summits				
	53	softened by distance, and to imbibe the				
	54	finest aerial hues. In common also with				
	55	other mountains, their apparent forms				
	56	and colours are perpetually changed by				
	57	the clouds and vapours which float				
	58	round them; the effect indeed of mist	mist			
	59	and haze, in a country of this character,	or and haze			
	60	is like that of magic; I have seen six or				
	61	seven ridges rising above each other, all				
	62	created in a moment by the vapours				
	63	upon the side of a mountain, which, in				
	64	its ordinary appearance, shewed not a				
	65 66	projecting point to furnish even a hint for such an operation.				
10		I will take this opportunity of observing				
10	1	that they, who have studied the				
	2 3	appearances of nature, feel that the				
	4	superiority, in point of visual interest, of				
	5	mountainous over other countries—is				
	6	more strikingly displayed in winter than				
	7	in summer. This, as must be obvious, is				
	8	partly owing to the forms of the				
	9	mountains, which of course are not				
	10	affected by the seasons; but also, in no				
	11	small degree, to the greater variety				
	12	which exists in their winter than their				
	13	summer colouring. This variety is such				
	14	and so harmoniously preserved, that it				
	15	leaves little cause of regret when the				
	16	splendour of autumn is passed away.				
	17	The coppice woods, upon the sides of	The oak-coppices coppice woods, upon			
	18	the mountains, retain russet leaves; the				
	19	birch stands conspicuous with its silver				
	20	stem and puce-coloured twigs; the				
	21	hollies have come forth to view, with	the hollies, with green leaves and			
	22	green leaves and scarlet berries, from	scarlet berries, have come forth to view			
	23	among the deciduous trees whose	from among			
	24	summer foliage had concealed them; the				
	25	ivy is now apparent upon the stems and	ivy is now plentifully apparent	1		
	26	boughs of the trees, and among the		and upon among the		
	27 28	woody rocks. In place of the uniform summer green of the herbage and fern,		steep woody rocks. In place of the deep uniform summer green		
				uniform summer green		
	29 30	many rich colours play into each other over the surface of the mountains; turf				
	31	(whose tints are interchangeably tawny-	(the whose tints of which are			
	31	green, olive, and brown), beds of	(the whose times of which are			
	33	withered fern, and grey rocks, being				
	34	harmoniously blended together. The				
	35	mosses and lichens are never so fresh				
	36	and flourishing as in winter, if it be not				
	37	a season of frost; and their minute				
	38	beauties prodigally adorn the fore-				
	39	ground. Wherever we turn, we find				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	40	these productions of nature, to which	1620 (<i>Duduon</i>) (2nd)	1622 (514)	1625 (40)	1855 (50)
	40	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	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 book of a friend, and for its accuracy I				
	57 58		speak, having been as I myself was an			
	58 59	can speak, as I myself was an eye- witness of the appearance. "I observed,"	eyewitness			
	60	says he, "the beautiful effect of the	cycwinicss			
	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 76	the lake; this, from the summit				
	70	downward, was a rich orange-olive; then the lake a bright olive-green,	lake of a			
	78	nearly the same tint as the snow-	lake of a			
	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 01	leaves and snow-powdered twigs; these	these			
	91 02	hills all distinguishable indeed from the	hills all distinguishable indeed from the summit downward, but none seen all			
	92 03	summit downward, but none seen all the way down, so as to give the strongest	the way down, so as to give the			
	93 94	sense of number with unity; and these	strongest sense of number with unity;			
	94 95	hills so variously situated to each other	subligest sense of number with unity;	variously situated in relation to		
	95 96	and to the view in general, so variously		variously situated in relation to		
L	70	and to the view in general, so variously			L	

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

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	43	is not sufficiently rapid easily to carry				
	44	off the waters (as in the higher part of				
	45	Langdale for instance), the houses are				
	46	not sprinkled over the middle part of the			middle part of the	
	47	vales but confined to their sides, being				
	48	placed merely so far up the mountain as				
	49	to protect them from the floods. But,		to be protected protect them from		
	50	where these rocks and hills have been				
	51	scattered over the plain of the vale (as				
	52	in Grasmere, Seathwaite, Eskdale, &c.)	Grasmere, Donnerdale, Seathwaite,			
	53	the beauty which they give to the scene	Eskdale			
	54	is much heightened by a single cottage				
	55	or clustre of cottages which will be				
	56	almost always found under them or				
	57	upon their sides; dryness and shelter				
	58	having tempted the Dalesmen to fix				
12	59	their habitations there.	Labell new sey o few words and			
12	1 2	I shall now say a few words concerning the LAKES of this country. The form of	I shall now say a few words concerning speak of the LAKES			
	3	the lake is most perfect when, like	Speak of the LAKES			
	4	Derwent-water and some of the smaller				
	5	lakes, it least resembles that of a river. I				
	6	mean, when being looked at from any				
	7	given point where the whole may be				
	8	seen at once, the width of it bears such				
	9	proportion to the length that, however				
	10	the outline may be diversified by				
	11	far-shooting bays, it never assumes the		far-receding shooting bays		
	12	shape of a river, and is contemplated		a		
	13	with that placid and quiet feeling which				
	14	belongs peculiarly to the lake as a body				
	15	of still water under the influence of no				
	16	current, reflecting therefore the clouds,				
	17	the light, and all the imagery of the sky				
	18	and surrounding hills, expressing and	expressing also and			
	19	making visible the changes of the				
	20	atmosphere, and motion of the lightest				
	21	breeze, and subject to agitation only				
	22	from the winds—				
	23 24	"the visible scene Would enter unawares into his mind				
	24 25	With all its solemn imagery, its rocks,				
	26	Its wood, and that uncertain heaven receiv'd				
	27	Into the bosom of the steady lake."				
13	1	It must be noticed as a favourable				
	2	characteristic of the lakes of this				
	3	country that though several of the				
	4	largest, such as Winandermere,				
	5	Ulswater, Hawswater, &c. do, when the		Hawswater &c. do		
	6	whole length of them is commanded				
	7	from an elevated point, lose somewhat				
	8	of the peculiar form of the lake and assume the resemblance of a				
	9 10					
	10	magnificent river; yet, as their shape is winding (particularly that of Ulswater				
	11 12	and Haws-water), when the view of the				
	12	whole is obstructed by those barriers				
	15	which determine the windings, and the				
L	14	which determine the whichings, and the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	15	spectator is confined to one reach, the		(0.0)		
	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 29	formed for the reception of lakes; those of Switzerland, Scotland, and this part				
	30	of the North England, are so formed;	north of England			
	31	but in Switzerland and Scotland the	north of England			
	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 47	speedier termination of the long vista of blank water, for an interposition of	wishing for a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water would be			
	47	green meadows, trees, and cottages, and	acceptable; and without wishing for			
	48	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				
1	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 63	of watching at the outlet of a lake, the				
1	63 64	stream pushing its way among the rocks in lively contrast with the stillness from				
1	64 65	which it has escaped; and how amusing				
1	66	to compare its noisy and turbulent				
1	67	motions with the gentle playfulness of				
1	68	the breezes, which may be starting up or				
1	69	wandering here and there over the				
1	70	faintly rippled surface of the broad				
	71	water. I may add, as a general remark	remark			

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	40		area of waters, lie frequently like	1022 (014)	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 47		scarcely noticeable in a season of dry weather so faint is the dimple made			
	47		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 57		birth to ample promontories, whose sweeping line often contrasts boldly	promontories, of whose sweeping outline that line often		
	58		with the longitudinal base of the	contrasts		
	59		steeps on the opposite shore; while	- Children		
	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 66		happen to have been raised. These alluvial promontories, however,	happen to have		
	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	But the man of		
	74 75		man of taste will say, it is an impertinent calculation that leads to	taste will say, it is an impertinent calculation that leads to such		
	75		such unwelcome conclusions; — let	unwelcome conclusions; But checking		
	77		us rather be content with	these intrusive calculations, let us		
	78		appearances as they are, and pursue			
	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 84		shore is formed by gently-sloping lawns and rich woods, or by with the	formed by gently-sloping lawns and rich woods, or by flat and fertile		
	84 85		interposition of flat and fertile meadows	meadows stretching between		
	85		stretching between the margin of the	incadows successing between		
	87		lake and the mountains. Among			
	88		minuter recommendations will be		recommendations will be noticed ,	
	89		noted with pleasure the curved in		especially along bays exposed to the	
	90		many places they are beautifully edged		setting-in of strong winds, the curved	
	91		with a rim of fine blue gravel thrown		rim of fine blue gravel, thrown up in	
	92		up by the waves, especially in bays		course of time by the waves, half of it	
	93 94		exposed to the setting-in of strong winds; here and there are found,	here and there are found, and	perhaps gleaming from under the water, and the corresponding half of	
	94 95		bordering the lake, groves, if I may so	bordering	a lighter hue; and in other parts	
	96		call them, of reeds and bulrushes; or		bordering the lake	
<u> </u>		1	the second and second by of	1		1

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	18	22 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 97\\ 97\\ 98\\ 99\\ 100\\ 101\\ 102\\ 103\\ 104\\ 105\\ 106\\ 107\\ 108\\ 109\\ 110\\ 111\\ 112\\ 113\\ 114\\ 115\\ 116\\ 117\\ 118\\ 119\\ 120\\ 121\\ 122\\ 123\\ 124\\ 125\\ 126\\ 127\\ 128\\ 129\\ 130\\ 131\\ 132\\ 134\\ 135\\ 136\\ 137\\ 138\\ 139\\ 140\\ 141\\ 142\\ 143\\ 144\\ 145\\ 146\\ 147\\ 148\\ 149\\ 151\\ 151\\ 151\\ 151\\ 151\\ 151\\ 151\\ 15$		plots of water-lilies lifting up their large circular leaves to the breeze, if it be stirring, while the white flower is heaving upon the wave. [New passage in 4e] ↓	circular leaves	large target-shaped	To these may naturally be added the birds that enliven the waters. Wild- ducks in springtime hatch their young in the islands, and upon reedy shores; — the sand-piper, flitting along the stony margins, by its restless note attracts the eye to motions as restless: —upon some jutting rock, or at the edge of a smooth meadow, the stately heron may be descried with folded wings, that might seem to have caught their delicate hue from the blue waters, by the side of which she watches for her sustenance. In winter, the lakes are sometimes resorted to by wild swans; and in that season habitually by widgeons, goldings, and other aquatic fowl of the smaller species. Let me be allowed the aid of verse to describe the evolutions which these visitants sometimes perform, on a fine day towards the close of winter. Mark how the feather'd tenants of the flood, With grace of motion that might scarcely seem Inferior to angelical, prolong Their curious pastime! shaping in mid air (And sometimes with ambitious wing that soars High as the level of the mountain tops,) A circuit ampler than the lake beneath, Their own domain; — but ever, while intent On tracing and retracing that large round, Their jubilant activity evolves Hundreds of curves and circlets, to and fro, Upward and downward, progress intricate Yet unperplex'd, as if one spirit swayed Their indefatigable flight. — 'Tis done — Ten times, or more, I fancied it had ceased; But loi the vanish'd company again Ascending; — they approach — I hear their wings Faint, faint, at first, and then an eager sound Past in a moment—and as faint again! They tempt the water or the gleaming ice, To shew them a fair image; — 'tis themselves, Their own fair forms, upon the glimmering plain, Painted more soft and fair as they descend Almost to touch;—then up again aloft, Up with a sally and a flash of speed, As if they scorn'd both resting-place and rest! MS.	
15	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	As to the shores, it will be understood that those of the lakes in this country are endlessly diversified; in some places mountains, that [¶14 in 2e ff.] admit of no cultivation, descend abruptly into the water; in others the shore is formed by gently sloping lawns and rich woods, with the interposition of flat and fertile meadows between the margin of the					

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10	lake and the mountains; in many places			``````````````````````````````````````	
	11	they are beautifully edged with a rim of				
	12	blue gravel; here and there are found,				
	13	bordering the lake, groves (if I may so				
	14	call them) of reeds and bulrushes, or				
	15	water-lilies lifting up the orb of their				
	16	large leaves to the breeze, if it be				
	17 18	stirring, while the white flower is heaving upon the wave.				
16	10	The ISLANDS are neither so numerous,			The Islands, dispersed among these	
10	2	nor so beautiful, as might be expected			Lakes, are neither	
	3	from the account which I have given of		account that has been I have given of	Lunci, ale notato	
	4	the manner in which the level areas of		account that has been i have given of		
	5	the vales are so frequently diversified				
	6	by rocks, hills, and hillocks, scattered				
	7	over them; nor are they ornamented, as				
	8	are sometimes the islands of the lakes in	are several sometimes the islands		several islands of the lakes	
	9	Scotland, by the remains of castles or	remains of old castles	Scotland and Ireland, by		
	10	other places of defence, or of monastic			defence; nor with the still more	
	11	edifices. [New sentences in 3e and 4e]		[New sentence in 4th ed.]	interesting ruins of religious edifices.	
	12	\downarrow		\downarrow	Every one must regret that scarcely a	
	13				vestige is left of the Oratory,	
	14 15				consecrated to the Virgin, which	
	15				stood upon Chapel Holm in Windermere, and that the Chauntry	
	10				has disappeared, where mass used to	
	18				be sung, upon St. Herbert's Island,	
	19			Those upon	Derwent-Water. Those upon Derwent-	
	20			Derwent-water are neither	water The islands of the last	
	21			fortunately placed nor of pleasing	mentioned lake are neither	
	22			shape; but if the wood upon them		
	23			were managed with more taste, they		
	24			might become interesting features in		
	25	There is however a beautiful cluster of		the landscape. There is however a	cluster of	
	26	islands at Winandermere; a pair of	islands on Winandermere; a pair of		islands on	
	27	pleasingly contrasted at Rydale; nor	pleasingly contrasted upon at Rydal;	· 1 · 1 ·	1 1.61	
	28 29	must the solitary green Island of Grasmere be forgotten. In the bosom of	island at of Grasmere	island in at	island of in Grasmere	
	29 30	each of the lakes of Ennerdale and	Grasmere	Grasmere	Grasmere	
	31	Devock-water is a single rock which				
	32	owing to its neighbourhood to the sea,				
	33	is				
	34	"The haunt of Cormorants and Sea-mews clang;"				
	35	a music well suited to the stern and wild				
	36	character of the several scenes.			several scenes! It may be worth	
	37	[New sentences in 4e]			while here to mention (not as an	
	38	Ļ			object of beauty, but of curiosity)	
	39 40				that there occasionally appears above the surface of Derwent-water, and	
	40 41				always in the same place, a	
	41 42				considerable tract of spungy ground	
	42				covered with aquatic plants, which is	
	44				called the Floating, but with more	
	45				propriety might be named the	
	46				Buoyant, Island; and, on one of the	
	47				pools near the lake of Esthwaite, may	
	48				sometimes be seen a mossy Islet, with	
	49				trees upon it, shifting about before	
	49				trees upon it, shifting about before	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	50 51 52 53 54 55 56				the wind, a lusus naturae frequent on the great rivers of America, and not unknown in other parts of the world. 	
	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		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.		The water is also pure and of crystalline purity ; [New note] *See that admirable Idyllium, the Catillus and Salia, of Landor.	middle of the lake Erie
17	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\end{array} $	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] ↓	water which are called TARNS		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	a free course toward and also down instead of uniting, to spread ravage and deformity,

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¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	24				no such detention to spread ravage	with those which meet with no such
	25				and deformity, contribute to support,	detention, contribute to
	26				for a length of time, the vigour of	
	27				many streams without a fresh fall of	
	28 20				rain. Tarns are found in some of the	
	29 30	and are very numerous upon the mountains. A Tarn in a vale implies, for		are very numerous	vales, and are numerous upon the mountains.	
	30	the most part, that the bed of the vale is			mountains.	
	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		surrounded by an unsightly tract of		
	37	ground which has an unsightly		boggy ground which has an unsightly		
	38	appearance; but this is not always the		appearance; but this		
	39	case, and in the cultivated parts of the				
	40	country, when the shores of the tarn are				
	41	determined, it differs only from the lake				
	42	in being smaller and in belonging				
	43 44	mostly to a smaller valley or circular recess. Of this miniature class of lakes	this class of miniature lakes			
	44 45	Loughrigg Tarn near Grasmere is the	uns class of miniature lakes			
	45	most beautiful example. It has its	has a its			
	40	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 58	above the hanging enclosures; and the solemn pikes of Langdale overlook,				
	58 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 60	are accidents of things which would				
	69 70	make the meanest of them interesting. In the first place one of these pools is an	At all events, In the first place one			
	70	acceptable sight to the mountain	The are events, in the first place one			
	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	the water, where the sun is not			
	80	the foot of a steep precipice, the water	the water, where the sun is not		I	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	81	appears black and sullen; and round the	shining upon it, appears black and			
	82	margin, masses of rock are scattered.	sullen; and round the margin, huge			
	83	\downarrow	stones and masses of rock are			
	84		scattered; some defying conjecture as			
	85		to the means by which they came	came		
	86		there, and others obviously fallen	there thither , and		
	87		from on high — the contribution of			
	88		ages! The sense, also, of some	ages! A not unpleasing sadness is		
	89		repulsive power strongly put forth —	induced by this perplexity, and these		
	90		excited by the prospect of a body of	images of decay; while The sense, also,		
	91		pure water unattended with groves	of some repulsive power strongly put		
	92		and other cheerful rural images by	forth — excited by the prospect of a		
	93		which fresh water is usually			
	94		accompanied, and unable to give any		give any	
	95		furtherance to the meagre vegetation		furtherance	
	96		around it — heightens the	around it— excites a sense of some	Turtiforunce	
	97		melancholy natural to such scenes.	repulsive power strongly put forth,		
	98	The feeling of solitude is seldom more	Nor is the feeling of solitude often	and thus deepens the melancholy		
	99 99	strongly and more solemnly impressed	more forcibly or strongly and more	natural		
	100	than by the side of one of these	solemnly	inter ai		
	100	mountain pools; though desolate and	soluting			
	101	forbidding, it seems a distinct place to				
	102	repair to, yet where the visitants must				
	103	be rare, and there can be no				
	105	disturbance—Water fowl flock hither;				
	105	and the lonely angler may oftentimes			may oftentimes	
	100	here be seen; but the imagination, not			here	
	107	content with this, is tempted to attribute	with this scanty allowance of society,		liere	
	100	a voluntary power to every change	is tempted			
	110	which takes place in such a spot,	is tempted			
	111	which takes place in such a spot, whether it be the breeze that wanders				
	112	over the surface of the water, or the				
	112	splendid lights of evening that rest upon	that resting rests upon			
	113	it in the midst of the awful precipices.	midst of the awful			
	115	There sometimes doth a leaping fish	indist of the awrul			
	116	Send through the tarn a lonely chear;				
	117 118	The crags repeat the raven's croak In symphony austere:				
	118	Thither the rainbow comes, the cloud,				
	120	And mists that spread the flying shroud,				
10	121	And sunbeams, and the sounding blast,—				
18	1	Though this		It will be observed that this country is, on one side, bounded on the south		
	2	country is, on one side, bounded by the sea which combines beautifully, from		and east by the sea, which combines		
	3 4	some elevated points of view, with the		beautifully, from many some elevated		
	5	inland scenery;		points of view, with the inland scenery;		
	6	[Addition in 3e]		and, from the bay of Morcamb, the		
	7			sloping shores and back-ground of		
	8	↓ ↓		distant mountains are seen		
	9			composing pictures equally		
	10	yet no where are found the grand	yet no where are found the grand	distinguished for grandeur and	for amenity and	
	10	estuaries which are common in Scotland	aestuaries cannot pretend to vie with	amenity. But the aestuaries cannot	grandeur.	
	12	and Wales:	those of Scotland and Wales	pretend to vie with those of Scotland		
	13	[Addition in 3e]		and Wales on this coast are in a great		
	14			measure bare at low water, and there		low water* [Note added]
	15	Ť		is no instance of the sea running far		
	16			up among the mountains, and		
	17	the lakes are such in the strict and usual		mingling with the Lakes, which are		
	18	sense of the word, being all of fresh		such in the strict and usual sense of the		
	•		1		•	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	19	water; nor have the rivers themselves,	the rivers themselves,	word, being all of fresh water. Nor have		
	20	from the shortness of their course, time	from	the rivers streams, from		
	21	to acquire that body of water necessary				
	22	to confer upon them much majesty. In		In fact, the		
	23	fact, while they continue in the		most considerable of them, while they	considerable of them, while	
	24	mountain and lake country, they are		country, they are		
	25	rather large brooks than rivers. The				
	26	water is perfectly pellucid, through				
	27	which in many places are seen to a great				
	28	depth their beds of rock or of blue				
	29	gravel, which give to the water itself an				
	30	exquisitely cerulean colour: this is				
	31	particularly striking in the rivers of	rivers of			
	32	Derwent and Duddon which may				
	33	confidently be compared, such and so	confidently be compared			
	34	various are their beauties, to any two	······			
	35	rivers of equal length of course in any				
	36	country. The number of the torrents and				
	37	smaller brooks is infinite, with their				
	38	water-falls and water-breaks; and they				
	39	need not here be described. I will only				
	40	observe that, as many, even of the				
	41	smallest of these rills, have either found				smallest of these rills
	42	or made for themselves recesses in the				simulation of these finis
	43	sides of the mountains or in the vales,				
	44	they have tempted the primitive				
	45	inhabitants to settle near them for	for			
	46	household accommodation and for	household accommodation and for			
	47	shelter; and hence the retirement and	shelter	hence the retirement and		
	48	seclusion by which these cottages are		seclusion by which these, cottages so		
	49	endeared to the eye of the man of		placed, by seeming to withdraw from		
	50	sensibility.		the eye, are the more endeared to the		
	51	sensionity.		eye of the man of sensibility feelings .		
	52			- ,		[New note] * In fact there is not an
	53					instance of a harbour on the
	54					Cumberland side of the Solway frith
	55					that is not dry at low water; that of
	56					Ravenglass, at the mouth of the Esk,
	57					as a natural harbour is much the
	58					best. The Sea appears to have been
	59					retiring slowly for ages from this
	60					coast. From Whitehaven to St. Bees
	61					extends a track of level ground, about
	62					five miles in length, which formerly
	63					must have been under salt water, so
	64					as to have made an island of the high
	65					ground that stretches between it and
	66					the Sea.
19	1	The woods consist chiefly of oak, ash,				
	2	and birch, and here and there (though	there (though			
	3	very rarely) a species of elm, with	very rarely) a species			there a species of Wych- elm
	4	underwood of hazel, the white and				* *
	5	black thorn and hollies; in the moist	in the moist			
	6	places alders and willows abound; and				
	7	yews among the rocks. Formerly the				
	8	whole country must have been covered				
	9	with wood to a great height up the				
	•			•	•	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	10	mountains; and native Scotch firs (as in		mountains where and native	where native Scotch firs must have	Scotch firs* [Note added]
	11	the northern parts of Scotland to this			grown in great profusion, as they do in	
	12	day) must have grown in great			the northern part of Scotland to this	
	13	profusion. But no one of these old		But not no one of these old	day. But	
	14	inhabitants of the country remains, or		inhabitants of the country remains, or	5	
	15	perhaps has done for some hundreds of		has existed, perhaps has done for some		
	16	years: beautiful traces, however, of the		hundreds		years; the beautiful traces
	17	universal sylvan appearance, which the	appearance, which the		sylvan* [Note added]	
	18	country formerly had, are yet seen both	country	had, are yet survive seen both		
	19	in the native coppice woods which	woods that which	in the native coppice-woods that		
	20	remain, and which have been protected	remain, and which have been	remain, and that have been protected		
	21	by enclosures, and also in the forest		_		
	22	trees and hollies which, though				
	23	disappearing fast, are yet scattered over	scattered both			
	24	both the enclosed and uninclosed parts	over the			
	25	of the mountains. The same is expressed				
	26	by the beauty and intricacy with which				
	27	the fields and coppice-woods are often				
	28	intermingled: the plough of the first				
	29	settlers having followed naturally the				
	30	veins of richer, dryer, or less stony soil;				
	31	and thus it has shaped out an				
	32	intermixture of wood and lawn the	lawn with a the			
	33	grace and wildness of which it would	grace and wildness of which			
	34	have been impossible for the hand of				
	35	studied art to produce. Other trees have				
	36	been introduced within these last fifty	levelse else			
	37	years, such as beeches, larches, elms,	larches, elms,			mlantations of Sootah
	38 39	limes, &c. and plantations of Scotch firs, seldom with advantage, and often	limes, &c.			plantations of Scotch firs
	40	with great injury to the appearance of				1115
	40	the country: but the sycamore (which I				
	41	believe was brought into this island				
	43	from Germany not more than two				
	44	hundred years ago) has long been the				
	45	favourite of the cottagers; and, with the				with the
	46	Scotch fir, has been chosen to screen				Scotch fir
	47	their dwellings; and is sometimes found				
	48	in the fields whither the winds or waters				or the waters
	49	may have carried its seeds.				
	50	-				[New note] *This species of fir is in
	51					character much superior to the
	52					American which has usurped its
	53					place: Where the fir is planted for
	54					ornament, let it be by all means of the
	55					aboriginal species, which can only be
	56					procured from the Scotch nurseries.
	57				[New note] *A squirrel (so I have	
	58				heard the old people of Wytheburn	
	59				say) might have gone from their	
	60				chapel to Keswick without alighting	
20	61	The most which is most fait have	The west which is see at falt		on the ground.	
20	1	The want which is most felt, however, is that of timber trees. There are few	The want which is most felt			TI
	2 3	as that of timber trees. There are few magnificent ones to be found near any				There are a few
	3 4	of the lakes; and indeed, unless greater	And indeed, unless greater			
	4 5	care be taken, there will in a short time	And muceu, diffess greater			
	3	care de taken, mere will in a snort time	1			

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6	scarcely be left an oak that would repay	an ancient oak			
	7	the cost of felling. The neighbourhood				
	8	of Rydale, notwithstanding the havoc				
	9	which has been made, is yet nobly				
	10	distinguished; and we have reason to	and we have reason to			
	11	hope, will long continue so. In the	hope, will long continue so.			
	12	woods of Lowther also are found store	is are found an almost matchless			
	13	of the grandest trees, and all the majesty	store	store of ancient the grandest trees	and all the majesty	
	14	and wildness of the native forest.		0		
21A	1	Among the smaller vegetable ornaments				
	2	which nature has here provided, must be	provided here by nature, must	provided here by nature must be		
	3	reckoned the juniper, bilberry,	r i i i i j i i i j i i i j	reckoned the juniper, bilberry, a		
	4	[Addition in 3e]		ground plant never so beautiful as in		
	5			early spring, when it is seen under		
	6	*		bare or budding trees, that		
	7			imperfectly intercept the sun-shine,		
	8			covering the rocky knolls with a pure		
	9			mantle of fresh verdure, more lively		
	10			than the herbage of the open fields;		
	11			the broom that spreads luxuriantly		
	12			along rough pastures, and in the		
	13			month of June intervenes the steep	June interveins intervenes the	
	14			copses with its golden blossoms; and	June intervents intervenes the	
	15			the juniper, a rich evergreen, that		
	16			thrives in spite of cattle, upon the		
	10			unenclosed parts of the mountains;		
	18	and the broom plant, with which the				
	19	hills and woods abound, the Dutch		and the broom plant the Dutch myrtle diffuses fragrance in moist places, and		
	20	myrtle in moist places, and the endless		there is an endless variety		
	20			there is an endless variety		
	21	variety of brilliant flowers in the fields				
	22	and meadows; which, if the agriculture				
	23	of the country were more carefully				
		attended to, would disappear. Nor can I				
	25 26	omit again to notice the lichens and				
		mosses, which, in profusion, beauty,	mosses, which, in —their profusion			
	27 28	and variety, exceed those of any other				
01D	20	country I have seen.		1		
21B	1	[New ¶ in 3e]		It may now be proper to say a few		
	2			words respecting climate, and "skiey		
	3			influences," in which this region, as		
	4			far as the character of its landscapes		
	5			is affected by them, may, upon the		
	6			whole, be considered fortunate. The		
	7			country is, indeed, subject to much		
	8			bad weather, and it has been		
	9			ascertained that twice as much rain		
	10			falls here as in many parts of the		
	11			island; but the number of black		
	12			drizzling days, that blot out the face		
	13			of things, is by no means		
	14			proportionally great. Nor is a		
	15			continuance of thick, flagging, damp		
	16			air, so common as in the West of		
	17			England and Ireland. The rain here		
	18			comes down heartily, and is		
	19			frequently succeeded by clear, bright		
	20			weather, when every brook is vocal,		

ſ	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 25			after a drought they happen to be 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 33			grateful to the eye than finely interwoven passages of gay and sad		
	33			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 41			inaudible motion, give a visionary character to every thing around		
	41			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 49			to sympathise with others who have 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 56			sky; but how glorious are they in		
	57			nature! how pregnant with 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 64			their glittering heads from behind 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 70			storms, and make him think of the		
	70 71			blank sky of Egypt, and of the 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		
L	77			winds succeed the rain, which are apt		

1820 (Duddon) (2nd)

1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)

Line

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		inkinson) (150)	1020 (Dilution) (211d)	1022 (514)	1025 (101)	1055 (511)
	78			to produce coldness, spottiness, and		
	79			an unmeaning or repulsive detail in		
	80			the distance;—a sunless frost, under		
	81			a canopy of leaden and shapeless		
	82					
				clouds, is, as far as it allows things to		
	83			be seen, equally disagreeable.		
21C	1			[3 new ¶ in 4e]	It has been said that in human life	
	2				there are moments worth ages. In a	
	3				more subdued tone of sympathy may	
	4				we affirm, that in the climate of	
	5				England there are, for the lover of	
	6				nature, days which are worth whole	
	7				months,—I might say—even years.	
	8				One of these favoured days	
	9					
					sometimes occurs in spring-time,	
	10				when that soft air is breathing over	
	11				the blossoms and new-born verdure,	
	12				which inspired Buchanan with his	
	13				beautiful Ode to the first of May; the	
	14				air, which, in the luxuriance of his	
	15				fancy, he likens to that of the golden	
	16				age, — to that which gives motion to	
	17				the funereal cypresses on the banks	
	18				of Lethe; — to the air which is to	
	19				salute beatified spirits when	
	20				expiatory fires shall have consumed	
					the earth with all her habitations. But	
	21					
	22				it is in autumn that days of such	
	23				affecting influence most frequently	
	24				intervene;—the atmosphere seems	
	25				refined, and the sky rendered more	
	26				crystalline, as the vivifying heat of	
	27				the year abates; the lights and	
	28				shadows are more delicate; the	
	29				colouring is richer and more finely	
	30				harmonized; and, in this season of	
	31				stillness, the ear being unoccupied, or	
	32				only gently excited, the sense of vision	
	33				becomes more susceptible of its	
	34				appropriate enjoyments. A resident	
	35				in a country like this which we are	
	36				treating of, will agree with me, that	
	37				the presence of a lake is indispensable	
	38				to exhibit in perfection the beauty of	
	39				one of these days; and he must have	
	40				experienced, while looking on the	
	41				unruffled waters, that the	
	42				imagination, by their aid, is carried	
	43				into recesses of feeling otherwise	
	44				impenetrable. The reason of this is,	
	45				that the heavens are not only brought	
	46				down into the bosom of the earth, but	
	47				that the earth is mainly looked at,	
	48				and thought of, through the medium	
	48				of a purer element. The happiest time	
	50				is when the equinoxial gales are	
L	51				departed; but their fury may	

1822 (3rd)

1823 (4th)

1835 (5th)

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ 72\\ 73\\ 74\\ 75\\ 76\\ 77\\ 78\\ 79\\ 80\\ 81\\ 82\\ \end{array}$				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	$ \begin{array}{c} 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\end{array} $				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	

Γ	¶	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.	waters, such a valley and plains
	21E	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44 \end{array}$				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. "Now sunk the sun, now twilight sunk, and night Rode in her zenith; not a passing brezze 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 solenn 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 moor; 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) proclaini'd All things at rest, and imag'd the still voice Of quiet, whispering in the ear of night."* [Note] [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	was from his infancy brought up in a native of Cumberland

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

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	33	fir, the oak, the ash, and the birch, had				
	34	skirted the fells, tufted the hills, and				
	35	shaded the vallies through centuries of				
	36	silent solitude; the birds and beasts of				
	37	prey reigned over the meeker species;				
	38	and the bellum inter omnia maintained				
	39	the balance of nature in the empire of				
	40	beasts."				
24	1	Such was the state and appearance of				
	2	this region when the aboriginal				
	3	colonists of the Celtic tribes were first				
	4	driven or drawn towards it, and became				
	5	joint tenants with the wolf, the boar, the				
	6	wild bull, the red deer and the leigh, a				
	7	gigantic species of deer which has been				
	8	long extinct; while the inaccessible				
	9	crags were occupied by the falcon, the				
	10	raven, and the eagle. The inner parts				
	11	were too secluded and of too little value				
	12	to participate much of the benefit of				
	13	Roman manners; and though these				
	14	conquerors encouraged the Britons to				
	15	the improvement of their lands in the				
	16	plain country of Furness and				
	17	Cumberland, they seem to have had				
	18	little connection with the mountains	mountains, except for			
	19	which were not subservient to the profit	military purposes, or in subservience			
	20	they drew from the mines.	which were not subservient to the profit			
25	1	When the Romans retired from Great				
	2	Britain, it is well known that these				
	3	mountain fastnesses furnished a				
	4	protection to some unsubdued Britons,				
	5	long after the more accessible and more				
	6	fertile districts had been seized by the				
	7	Saxon or Danish invader. A few traces	A few though distinct traces			
	8	of Roman forts or camps, as at				
	9	Ambleside and upon Dunmallet,	Dunmallet,			
	10	(erected probably to secure a quiet transfer of the ore from the mines) and	(erected probably to secure a quiet transfer of the ore from the mines) and			
	11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	transfer of the ore from the filles) and	and a form true on three simples		
	12 13	two or three circles of rude stones attributed to the Druids, are the only	only	and a few two or three circles to the Druids,* [Note added]		
	13	visible vestiges, that remain upon the	only visible vestiges	to the Drulus, " [Note added]		
	14	surface of the country, of these ancient	151010 VESUES			
	15	occupants; and as the Saxons and				
	10	Danes, who succeeded to the possession				
	18	of the villages and hamlets which had				
	19	been established by the Britons, seem to	seem at first to			
	20	have confined themselves to the open	seem at mist to			
	20	country, —we may descend at once to				
	22	times long posterior to the conquest by				
1	23	the Normans when their feudal policy	feudal polity policy was			
1	24	was regularly established. We may	For			
	25	easily conceive that these narrow dales				
	26	and mountain sides, choaked up as they	they			
	27	would be with wood, lying out of the	must have been would be with wood			
	28	way of communication with other parts				
	29	of the Island, and upon the edge of a				
·						

¶ Line 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) 1820 (Duddon) (2	and) 1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
30 hostile kingdom, would have little kingdom, could would			
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 seignioral			
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. Hence49 these lakes and inner vallies are			
50 unadorned by any of the remains of	any of the remains		
50 ancient grandeur, castles or monastic	any of the remains		
51 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,	Skills of the this		
55 Gleaston Castle, the original residence Castle,—long ago a the orig	inal		
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 co			
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 doubtless70 adopted by other Lords, and as the			
70 adopted by other Lotits, 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	[New note] *It is not improbable that		
78	these circles were once numerous,		
79	and that many of them may yet		
80	endure in a perfect state, under no		
81	very deep covering of soil. A friend		
82	of the Author, while making a trench		
83	in a level piece of ground, not far		
84	from the banks of the Emont, but in		
85	no connection with that river, met		
86	with some stones which seemed to	1	

¶	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 90			uncovered a perfect circle of stones, from two, to three or four feet high,		
	90 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	relation to Stonehenge the Stones	
	95			of Shap, or Long Meg and her	of Shap, or, Long Meg and her	
	96			Daughters, near the banks of the	Daughters near the banks of the river	
	97 92			river Eden,	Eden, and Karl Lofts near Shap (if	
	98 99			↓	this last be not Danish), that a rural	
	100			that a rural chapel bears to our noble cathedrals. This interesting little	chapel bears to a stately church, or to one of our noble cathedrals.	
	100			monument having passed, with the	one of our noble canculars.	
	101			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	also. It is	
	107			thus described in the History of	thus described in the History of	
	108 109			Westmorland:— "Towards the south and of the	Westmorland:— "Towards the south end of the	
	110			"Towards the south end of the village of Shap, near the turnpike	village of Shap, near the turnpike	
	111			road, on the east side thereof, there is	road, on the east side thereof, there is	
	112			a remarkable monument of antiquity;	a remarkable monument of antiquity;	
	113			which is an area upwards of half a	which is an area upwards of half a mile	
	114			mile in length, and between twenty	in length, and between twenty	
	115			and thirty yards broad, encompassed	and thirty yards broad, encompassed	
	116			with large stones (with which that	with large stones (with which that	
	117 118			country abounds), many of them	country abounds), many of them three or four yards in diameter, at eight,	
	119			three or four yards in diameter, at eight, ten, or twelve yards distance,	ten, or twelve yards distance, which	
	120			which are of such immense weight	are of such immense weight that no	
	121			that no carriage now in use could	carriage now in use could support	
	122			support them. Undoubtedly this hath	them. Undoubtedly this hath been a	
	123			been a place of Druid worship, which	place of Druid worship, which they	
	124			they always performed in the open	always performed in the open air,	
	125 126			air, within this kind of enclosure,	within this kind of enclosure, shaded with wood, as this place of old time	
	120			shaded with wood, as this place of old time appears to have been, although	appears to have been, although there	
	128			there is now scarce a tree to be seen,	is now scarce a tree to be seen,	
	129			(<i>Shapthorn</i> only excepted, planted on	(Shapthorn only excepted, planted on	
	130			the top of the hill for the direction of	the top of the hill for the direction of	
	131			travellers). At the high end of this	travellers). At the high end of this	
	132			place of worship there is a circle of	place of worship there is a circle of the	
	133 134			the like stones about eighteen feet in	like stones about eighteen feet in diameter, which was their <i>sanctum</i>	
	134			diameter, which was their <i>sanctum sanctorum</i> , (as it were), and place of	sanctorum, (as it were), and place of	
	135			sacrifice. The stone is a kind of	sacrifice. The stone is a kind of	
	137			granite, and when broken appears	granite, and when broken	
	138			beautifully variegated with bright	appears beautifully variegated with	
	139			shining spots, like spar. The country	bright shining spots, like spar. The	
	140			people have blasted and carried away	country people have blasted and carried	
	141			some of these stones, for the	away some of these stones, for the	
	142 143			foundation-stones of buildings. In other places some have cut these	foundation-stones of buildings. In other places some have cut these	
	145	1	1	other places some have cut these	other places some nave out mese	1

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

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (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	1 1 1 1			
	26	edifices scattered at length almost in	length in almost	edifices, planted scattered at		
	27	every dale throughout the country. The				
	28 29	enclosures, formed by the tenantry, are for a long time confined to the home-				
	30	steads; and the arable and meadow land				
	31	of the vales is possessed in common				
	31	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> ,	Dales,			
	36	probably from the Belgic word <i>deylen</i> ,	probably from the Belgic word			
	37	(to distribute) but while the vale was	F			
	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 54	lines would every where be hidden by				
		the quantity of native wood then				
	55 56	remaining; and the lines would also be 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				

	35
1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	39	third, Threlkeld (on the edge of the vale				
	40	of Keswick) well stocked with tenants				
	41	to go with him to the wars." But, as I				
	42	have said, from the union of the two	two			
	43	kingdoms this numerous vassalage	crowns kingdoms, this			
	44	(their services not being wanted) would				
	45	rapidly diminish; various tenements				
	46	would be united in one possessor; and				
	47	the aboriginal houses, probably little				
	48	better than hovels, like the kraels of				
	49	savages or the huts of the Highlanders				
	50	of Scotland, would many of them fall		would many of them fall		
	51	into decay and wholly disappear, while		into decay, and wholly disappear, while		
	52	the place of others was supplied by		the places of many be others was		
	53	substantial and comfortable buildings, a		supplied		
	54	majority of which remain to this day				
	55	scattered over the vallies, and are in		and are often in		
	56	many the only dwellings found in them.		many the only		
30	1	From the time of the erection of these				
	2	houses, till within the last forty years,	last fifty forty years	last sixty fifty years		
	3	the state of society, though no doubt				
	4	slowly and gradually improving,				
	5	underwent no material change. Corn				
	6	was grown in these vales (through				
	7	which no carriage road had been made)				carriage-road had yet been
	8	sufficient upon each estate to furnish				- · ·
	9	bread for each family, and no more:				
	10	notwithstanding the union of several				
	11	tenements, the possessions of each				
	12	inhabitant still being small, in the same				
	13	field was seen an intermixture of				
	14	different crops; and the plough was				
	15	interrupted by little rocks, mostly				
	16	overgrown with wood, or by spungy				
	17	places which the Tillers of the soil had				
	18	neither leisure nor capital to convert				
	19	into firm land. The storms and moisture				
	20	of the climate induced them to sprinkle				
	21	their upland property with outhouses of				
	22	native stone as places of shelter for their				
	23	sheep, where in tempestuous weather				
	24	food was distributed to them. Every				
	25	family spun from its own flock the wool				
	26	with which it was clothed; a weaver was				
	27	here and there found among them; and				
	28	the rest of their wants were supplied by				
	29	the produce of the yarn, which they				
	30	carded and spun in their own houses	houses			
	31	upon the large wheel, and carried it to	upon the large wheel, and carried it to			
	32	market either under their arms, or more				
	33	frequently on pack-horses, a small train				
	34	taking their way weekly down the				
	35	valley or over the mountains to the most				
	36	commodious town. They had, as I have				
	37	said, their rural chapel, and of course				
	38	their Minister, in cloathing or in manner				
L	39	of life in no respect differing from				
Image: Constraint of the state of the sta) 1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)			
--	---------------------------------	------------	------------			
 41 this was the sole distinguished 42 individual among them; every thing 43 else, person and possession, exhibited a 44 perfect equality, a community of 						
 42 individual among them; every thing 43 else, person and possession, exhibited a 44 perfect equality, a community of 						
 43 else, person and possession, exhibited a 44 perfect equality, a community of 						
44 perfect equality, a community of						
45 Shepherds, and Agriculturalists,						
46 proprietors for the most part of the lands						
47 which they occupied and cultivated.						
31 1 While the process above detailed was						
2 going on, the native Forests must have						
3 been every where receding: but trees						
4 were planted for the sustenance of the						
5 flocks in winter, such was the then rude such was then the r	de					
6 state of agriculture; and, for the same						
7 cause, it was necessary that care should						
8 be taken of some part of the growth of						
9 the native forest. Accordingly in Queen	native wood forest. Accordingly					
10 Elizabeth's time this was so strongly						
11 felt, that a petition was made to the						
12 Crown praying "that the Blomaries in						
13 high Furness might be abolished on						
14 account of the quantity of wood which						
15 was consumed in them for the use of the						
16 Mines, to the great detriment of the						
17 cattle." But this same cause, about a						
18 hundred years after, produced effects						
19 directly contrary to those which had						
20 been deprecated. The re-establishment,						
21 at that period, of furnaces upon a large						
22 scale made it the interest of the people						
23 to convert the steepest and more stony the steeper steepest and						
24 of the enclosures, sprinkled over with	with					
25 the remains of the native forest, into the remains						
26 close woods, which, when cattle and						
27 sheep were excluded, rapidly sowed and						
28 thickened themselves. I have already	I have already directed					
29 directed the Reader's attention to the	The reader's attention has been					
30 cause by which tufts of wood,	directed					
31 pasturage, meadow and arable land with						
32 its various produce are intricately						
33 intermingled in the same field; and he						
34 will now see in like manner how						
35 enclosures entirely of wood, and those						
36 of cultivated ground, are blended all						
37 over the country under a law of similar						
38 wildness.						
32 1 An historic detail has thus been given of						
2 the manner in which the hand of man						
3 has acted upon the surface of the inner						
4 regions of the mountainous country, as of this the mountainous						
5 incorporated with and subservient to the						
6 powers and processes of nature. We will						
7 now take a view of the same agency						
8 acting within narrower bounds for the						
9 production of the few works of art and						
10 accommodations of life which in so						
11 simple a state of society, could be						

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	12	necessary. These are merely habitations				
	13	of man and coverts for beasts, roads and				
	14	bridges, and places of worship.				
33	1	And to begin with the COTTAGES.				
	2	They are scattered over the vallies, and				
	3	under the hill sides, and on the rocks;				
	4	and to this day in the more retired dales,	and even to			
	5	without any intrusion of more assuming				
	6	buildings,				
	7	Clustered like stars some few, but single most,				
	8 9	And lurking dimly in their shy retreats,				
	10	Or glancing on each other cheerful looks, Like separated stars with clouds between.				
	11	MS.		MS. S.	S. MS.	
	12	The dwelling houses, and contiguous			5.115	
	13	out-houses are in many instances of the				
	14	colour of the native rock out of which				
	15	they have been built; but frequently				
	16	the dwelling house has been			the Dwelling or Fire-house, as it is	
	17	distinguished from the barn and byre by			ordinarily called, has been	barn or and byre
	18	rough-cast, and white wash, which, as			distinguished	
	19	the inhabitants are not hasty in				
	20	renewing it, in a few years acquires, by				
	21	the influence of the weather, a tint at	of the weather			
	22	once sober and variegated. As these				
	23	houses have been from father to son				
	24	inhabited by persons engaged in the				
	25	same occupations, yet necessarily with				
	26	changes in their circumstances, they				
	27	have received additions and			received without incongruity additions	
	28	accommodations adapted to the needs				
	29	of each successive occupant, who, being				
	30	for the most part proprietor, was at				
	31	liberty to follow his own fancy; so that				
	32	these humble dwellings remind the				
	33	contemplative spectator of a production				
	34	of nature, and may (using a strong				
	35	expression) rather be said to have				
	36 37	grown than to have been erected;—to				
	37	have risen by an instinct of their own out of the native rock; so little is there				
	39	in them of formality; such is their				
	40	wildness and beauty. Among the				
	40	numerous recesses and projections in				
	42	the walls and in the different stages of				
	43	their roofs are seen the boldest and most		are seen the boldest bold and most		
	44	harmonious effects of contrasted		harmonious		
	45	sunshine and shadow. It is a favourable				
	46	circumstance that the strong winds				
	47	which sweep down the vallies induced				
	48	the inhabitants, at a time when the				
	49	materials for building were easily				
	50	procured, to furnish many of these				
	51	dwellings with substantial porches; and				
	52	such as have not this defence are				
	53	seldom unprovided with a projection of				
	54	two large slates over their threshholds.				
	55	Nor will the singular beauty of the				
	56	chimnies escape the eye of the attentive				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	57	traveller. Sometimes a low chimney,		х <i>Г</i>		``````````````````````````````````````
	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				
	65	by a tall cylinder giving to the cottage	is often surmounted			
	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 86	the processes of nature, do thus, by this	dans aladhad arith dais			
	86 87	vegetable garb with which they are	thus, clothed with this			thus slothed in next with a this
	87 88	cloathed, appear to be received into the	vegetable garb with which they are			thus, clothed in part with a this
	89	bosom of the living principle of things, as it acts and exists among the woods	cloathed, appear			vegetable garb
	89 90	and fields; and, by their colour and their				
	90 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				tall
	106	when other trees are leafless; the little				Scotch fir
	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.				

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

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

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

T	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
1	14	and full-grown timber, as the remains of	1620 (<i>Duduon</i>) (2110)	1022 (310)		1055 (501)
					and full-grown timber, as the remains	
	15	the park of the ancient family of the Ratcliffs at Derwent-water, Gowbray-			of the park of the ancient family of the Ratcliffes at Derwent-water, Gowbray-	
	16					
	17	park, and the venerable woods of			park, and the venerable woods of	
	18	Rydale. Through the more open part of	the more open parts of		Rydal. Through the open parts of the	
	19	the vales also are scattered houses of a	the vales also are scattered, with more		vales are scattered, with more spacious	
	20	middle rank between the pastoral	spacious domains attached to them,		domains attached to them, houses of a	
	21	cottage and the old hall-residences of	houses and		middle rank, between the pastoral	
	22	the more wealthy estatesman with more	wealthy Estatemen with more		cottage and the old hall-residence of the	
		spacious domains attached to them.	spacious domains attached to them.		more wealthy Estatesman.	
37B	1	[New ¶ in 4e]			As we descend towards the open	
	2				country, we meet with halls and	
	3				mansions, many of which have been	
	4				places of defence against the	
	5				incursions of the Scottish borderers;	
	6				and they not unfrequently retain	
	7				their towers and battlements. To	
	8				these houses, parks are sometimes	
1	9				attached, and to their successive	
	10				proprietors we chiefly owe whatever	
	11				ornament is still left to the country of	
	11					
					majestic timber. Through the open	
	13				parts of the vales are scattered, also,	
	14				houses of a middle rank between the	
	15				pastoral cottage and the old hall	
	16				residence of the knight or esquire.	
	17				Such houses differ much from the	
	18				rugged cottages before described,	
	19				and are generally graced with a little	
	20				court or garden in front, where may	
	21				yet be seen specimens of those	
	22				fantastic and quaint figures which	
	23				our ancestors were fond of shaping	
	24				out in yew-tree, holly, or box-wood.	
	25				The passenger will sometimes smile	
	26				at such elaborate display of petty art,	
	20				while the house does not deign to look	
	28				upon the natural beauty or the	
	20 29				sublimity which its situation almost	
1	27				unavoidably commands.	
38	1	Thus has been given a faithful			unavoluably commanus.	
50	2	description, the minuteness of which the				
	3	Reader will pardon, of the face of this				
	4	country as it was and had been through	1			
	5	centuries till within the last forty years.	last fifty forty years.	last sixty fifty years.		
	6	Towards the head of these Dales was				
	7	found a perfect Republic of Shepherds				
	8	and Agriculturists, among whom the				
	9	plough of each man was confined to the				
	10	maintenance of his own family, or to				
	11	the occasional accommodation of his				
	12	neighbour. Two or three cows furnished		neighbour.* [Note added]		
	13	each family with milk and cheese. The				
	14	Chapel was the only edifice that				
	15	presided over these dwellings, the				
	16	supreme head of this pure				
	10	Commonwealth; the members of which				
1	1/	Commonwealur, the members of which				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	18	existed in the midst of a powerful				
	19	empire, like an ideal society or an				
	20	organized community whose				
	21	constitution had been imposed and				
	22	regulated by the mountains which		XT '41 1 ' 1 1 XT 11		
	23	protected it. Neither Knight nor Squire		Neither high-born Nobleman,		
	24 25	nor high-born Nobleman was here; but		Knight, nor Esquire, was here		
	25 26	many of these humble sons of the hills				
	26	had a consciousness that the land, which				
	27 28	they walked over and tilled, had for more than five hundred years been				
	28 29	possessed by men of their name and				
	29 30	blood—and venerable was the transition				
	30	when a curious traveller, descending				
	32	from the heart of the mountains, had				
	33	come to some ancient manorial				
	34	residence in the more open part of the	open parts of the			
	35	vales, which, with the rights attached to	vales, which, through with the rights			
	36	its proprietor, connected the almost	· ······ ·····························			
	37	visionary mountain Republic which he	Republic which he			
	38	had been contemplating with the	*			
	39	substantial frame of society as existing				
	40	in the laws and constitution of a mighty				
	41	empire.				
	42			[New note] *One of the most pleasing		
	43			characteristics of manners in		
	44			secluded and thinly-peopled districts,		
	45			is a sense of the degree in which		
	46			human happiness and comfort are		
	47			dependent on the contingency of		
	48			neighbourhood. This is implied by a		
	49 50			rhyming adage common here, "Friends are far, when neighbours		
	50 51			are nar" (near). This mutual		
	52			helpfulness is not confined to out-of-		
	52			doors work; but is ready upon all		
	54			occasions. Formerly, if a person		
	55			became sick, especially the mistress of		
	56			a family, it was usual for those of the		
	57			neighbours who were more		
	58			particularly connected with the party		
	59			by amicable offices, to visit the house,		
	60			carrying a present; this practice,		
	61			which is by no means obsolete, is		
	62			called owning the family, and is		
	63			regarded as a pledge of a disposition		
	64			to be otherwise serviceable in a time		
	65			of disability and distress.		
			[New section heading in 3e]	SECTION THIRD. CHANGES, AND		
			↓ ↓	RULES OF TASTE FOR		
				PREVENTING THEIR BAD EFFECTS.		
39	1	Such, as I have said, was the appearance		Such, as hath been I have said,		
39	2	of things till within these last forty	last fifty forty years.	within the these last sixty fifty years		
	3	years. A practice which by a strange	practice which by	within the these last stary fifty years	practice, by a strange abuse of terms	
	4	abuse of terms has been denominated	terms has been denominated		denominated	
	5	ornamental gardening, was at that time,	terms has been denominated		Generalited	
L	5	statistica gardening, was at that tille,	I	1	I	

¶	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	, i			
	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	\downarrow	reader of this journal must have			
	45		been impressed with the words that			
	46	The Velo of Commune is three housiles	conclude his notice of			
	47 48	The Vale of Grasmere is thus happily discriminated at the close of his	the Vale of Grasmere is thus happily discriminated at the close of his			
	48 49	description.—"Not a single red tile,	discriminated at the close of his description.			
	49 50	no gentleman's flaring house or garden	no flaring gentleman's house or garden			
	50 51	walls, break in upon the repose of this	wall, breaks			
	52	little unsuspected paradise; but all is	wan, bicaks			
	52	peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in				
	53 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)
	9	imagination, and a genuine taste, would	upon what was not, at once the dictate		, <i>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </i>	
	10	\downarrow	of a sympathetic heart, a pure			
	11 12		imagination, and a genuine taste, would almost of themselves			
	12	almost of themselves have preserved the ancient franchises of this and other	annost of memserves			
	13	kindred mountain retirements from				
	15	trespass or intrusion, or (shall I dare to				
	16	say?) would have secured scenes so				
	17	consecrated from profanation. The				
	18	Lakes had now become celebrated; the	celebrated; the			
	19	mania of ornamental gardening and	mania of ornamental gardening and			
	20 21	prospect hunting had spread wide;	prospect hunting had spread wide; visitors parts of			
	21 22	visitors flocked hither from all parts of the Island; the fancies of some of these	England the Island			
	23	were so strongly smitten that they	smitten so deeply strongly			
	24	became settlers; and numerous	and numerous			
	25	violations soon ensued.	violations soon ensued the Islands of			
	26		Derwent-water and Winandermere,			
	27 28		as they offered the strongest temptation, were the first places			
	28 29		seized upon, and were instantly			
	30		defaced by the intrusion.			
40B	1	[New ¶ in 2e]	The venerable wood that had grown			
	2		for centuries round the small house			
	3		called St. Herbert's Hermitage, had			
	4 5		indeed some years before been felled by its native proprietor, and the			
	6		whole island had been planted anew	island had been planted		
	7		with Scotch firs left to spindle up by	istand had been planted		
	8		each other's side — a melancholy			
	9		phalanx, defying the power of the			
	10		winds, and disregarding the regret of			
	11 12		the spectator, who might otherwise have cheated himself into a belief,			
	12		that some of the decayed remains of			
	13		those oaks, the place of which is in	which was is in		
	15		this manner usurped, had been			
	16		planted by the Hermit's own hand.	hand.		
	17		Comparatively, however, this sainted	This sainted spot, however, suffered		
	18 19		spot suffered little injury. The Hind's	comparatively little. At the bidding of		
	20		Cottage upon Vicar's island, in the same lake, with its embowering	an alien improver, the Hind's Cottage, upon Vicar's island, in the same lake,		
	20		sycamores and cattle shed,	with its embowering sycamores and		
	22		disappeared, at the bidding of an	cattle-shed, disappeared from the corner		
	23		alien improver, from the corner	where they stood;		
	24		where they had stood; and right in			
	25 26		the middle, and upon the precise point of the island's highest elevation,			
	26 27		rose a tall square habitation, with			
	28		four sides exposed, like an	like an astronomer's		
	29		observatory, or a warren-house	observatory		
	30		reared upon an eminence for the	-		
	31		detection of depredators, or, like the			
	32		temple of Œolus, where all the winds			
	33 34		pay him obeisance. Round this novel structure, but at respectful distance,		at a respectful	
	34		platoons of firs were stationed, as if to		at a respectivit	
L	55		platoons of his were stationed, as it to	l	l	

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ \end{array}$	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	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. <i>[¶ break in 5e]</i> ¶But, in truth
	52 53 54 55 56	preserved.				[New note] *These are disappearing fast, under the management of the present Proprietor, and native wood is resuming its place.
42	$ \begin{array}{c} 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\end{array} $	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 gratifaction, 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			

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82ever pursue the steps of constraint or affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire or Northamptonshire would probably have built a modest dwelling like those of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons , who							
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 84 or Northamptonshire would probably 85 have built a modest dwelling like those 86 of their sensible neighbours, have been 			ever pursue the steps of constraint or				
85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been					affectation. Men Persons, who		
86 of their sensible neighbours, have been							
8/ turned out of their course; and acting a							
		87	turned out of their course; and acting a				<u> </u>

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	46	Spenser, which will shew in what				
	47	manner such a plan may be realized				
	48	without injury to the native beauty of				
	49	these scenes.				
	50	"Into that forest farre they thence him led,				
	51	Where was their dwelling in a pleasant glade				
	52	With mountains round about environed,				
	53 54	And mighty woods which did the valley shade, And like a stately theatre it made,				
	55	Spreading itself into a spacious plaine;				
	56	And in the midst a little river plaide				
	57 58	Emongst the pumy stones which seem'd to 'plaine With gentle murmure that his course they did restraine.				
	50	with genue manuale that his course they did resultance.				
	59	Beside the same a dainty place there lay,				
	60	Planted with mirtle trees and laurels green,				
	61 62	In which the birds sang many a lovely lay Of God's high praise, and of their sweet loves teene,				
	63	As it an earthly paradise had beene;				
	64	In whose enclosed shadow there was pight				
	65 66	A fair pavilion, <i>scarcely to be seen</i> , The which was all within most richly dight,				
	67	That greatest princes living it mote well delight."				
44	1	I have been treating of the erection of	I have been treating of the erection of			
	2	houses or mansions suited to a grand	Houses or mansions suited to a grand			
	3	and beautiful region; and I have laid it	and beautiful mountainous region; and			
	4	down as a position that they should be	I have laid it down as a position that			
	5	"not obvious, nor obtrusive, but	they should	"not obvious, not nor obtrusive		
	6	retired;" and the reasons for this, though	reasons for this rule , though			
	7	they have been little adverted to, are				
	8	evident. Mountainous countries more				
	9	frequently and forcibly than others,				
	10	remind us of the power of the elements				
	11	as it is exhibited in winds, snows, and	it is manifested exhibited in			
	12	torrents, and accordingly make the				
	13	notion of exposure very unpleasing;				
	14	while shelter and comfort are in				
	15	proportion necessary and acceptable.				
	16	Far-winding vallies, which are difficult	Far-winding valleys which are difficult			
	17	of access, and our feelings of simplicity	of access, and the our feelings of			
	18	which are habitually connected with	simplicity which are habitually			
	19	mountain retirements, prompt us to turn	simplicity which are increasing			
	20	from ostentation as a thing there				
	21	eminently unnatural and out of place. A				
	22	mansion amid such scenes can never				
	22	have sufficient dignity or interest to				
	23	become principal in the landscape and		and		
	25	render the mountains, lakes, or torrents,		to render		
	26	by which it may be surrounded, a				
	20	subordinate part of the view; nor are the	the view; nor are the			
	28	grand features of nature to be absorbed	grand features of nature to be absorbed			
	28 29	by the puny efforts of human art. It is, I	by the puny efforts of human art. It			
	30	grant, easy to conceive that an ancient	by the puny errorts of numan art. It			
1	31	castellated mansion hanging over a	castellated mansion building hanging			
1	31	precipice or raised upon an island or the	customated mansion bunding nangling			
1	32	peninsula of a lake, like that of Kilchurn				
1	33	Castle near Loch Awe, may not want,	Castle upon near Loch			
	34 35	whether deserted or inhabited, that	inhabited sufficient that			
		majesty which shall enable it to preside	majesty which shall enable it to preside			
1	36 37	for a moment in the spectator's thoughts	majesty which shall enable it to preside			
1	37					
1	38 39	over the high mountains among which it is embosomed; but its titles are from				
L	39	is emposonied; but its fittes are from	l	l	l	1]

4 antipulge-apport which is reading is proof which is transity 4 astimute to generation as the subsection as the subse	¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
Image: Second		40	antiquity—a power which is readily	a power which is readily	, <i>í</i>		
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56 second construction delegance appear contemptible, when, in such situations. Key are observed in rivakiby with the sublimities of Nature. But, in station such situations, they are observed in rivakiby with the verge of a district like this of wheth the verge of a district like this of wheth the verge of a district like this of wheth the verge of a district like this of mountains subside into hills of mountains control of its present/or on an capitor of his present/or on an							MS.
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59sublimities of Nature. But, towards the verge of a district like this of moderate elevation, or in an undulating or flat county, 							
60ender conspicuousfub verge of a district like this of6162which we are (reating), where the62mountains subside into hills of63These honours render it worthy of its64situation, and to which of these honours65These honours render it worthy of its66situation, and to which of these honours67ean a moder molifice pretend?68Obtruding itself in rivalry with the79presumption and caprice of its71individual founder, or the class to which72he belongs. But, in a flat or merely73undulating court, a (set set set set set set set set set set							
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75principal feature in the landscape; and, itself being a work of art, works and traces of artificial ornament may76itself being a work of art, works and traces of artificial ornament may78without censure be extended around it, a sthey will be referred to the common centre, the house; the right of which to 8180centre, the house; the right of which to to inpress within certain limits a character of obvious ornament will not be denied, 8384commanding forms of Nature to dispute causes before assigned, may chiefly be ta attributed the disfigurement which the 8988attributed the disfigurement which the 8990from persons who may have built, 9191demolished, and planted, with full 9292confidence that every change and 9393addition was or would become an		74					
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78without censure be extended around it, as they will be referred to the common80centre, the house; the right of which to impress within certain limits a character81impress within certain limits a character82of obvious ornament will not be denied, where there are no conspicuous or attributed the disfigurement which the causes before assigned, may chiefly be attributed the disfigurement which the B883attributed the disfigurement which the B990from persons who may have built, 9191demolished, and planted, with full 9293addition was or would become an			itself being a work of art, works and				
79as they will be referred to the common centre, the house; the right of which to impress within certain limits a character 82as they will be referred to the common impress within certain limits a character where there are no conspicuous or where there are no conspicuous or si to rest it aside. Now to a want of the perception of this difference, and to the erase before assigned, may chiefly be a tartibuted the disfigurement which the erase before assigned, may chiefly be demolished, and planted, with full 91where there are no considence that every change and 93addition was or would become an							
80centre, the house; the right of which to81impress within certain limits a character82of obvious ornament will not be denied,83where there are no conspicuous or84commanding forms of Nature to dispute85it or set it aside. Now to a want of the86perception of this difference, and to the87causes before assigned, may chiefly be88attributed the disfigurement which the89Country of the Lakes has undergone90from persons who may have built,91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and93addition was or would become an							
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82of obvious ornament will not be denied, 83where there are no conspicuous or commanding forms of Nature to dispute to ros et it aside. Now to a want of the 86where there are no conspicuous or commanding84commanding forms of Nature to dispute 85it or set it aside. Now to a want of the reception of this difference, and to the 86where there are no conspicuous or commanding85it or set it aside. Now to a want of the 86perception of this difference, and to the 87where there are no conspicuous or commanding86perception of this difference, and to the 88attributed the disfigurement which the 89Country of the Lakes has undergone 90from persons who may have built, 91demolished, and planted, with full 92formit full 9392confidence that every change and 93addition was or would become anformit full							
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91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and93addition was or would become an							
 92 confidence that every change and 93 addition was or would become an 							
93 addition was or would become an							
94 Improvement.		94	improvement.				
45 1 The principle which ought to determine	45	1					
2 the position, apparent size, and		2					
3 architecture of a house, viz., that it		3					

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	4	should be so constructed, and (if large)	1020 (Duudon) (2nd)	1022 (514)	1020 (101)	1000 (500)
	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	incorporated into what the			
	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	1 1			
	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	f			
	43 44	safe general direction." Nevertheless, it will often happen that the rocks may	safe general direction			
	44	bear so large a proportion to the rest of				
	43	the landscape, and may be of such a				
	40	tone of colour that the rule may not	may not			
	48	even here admit of being implicitly	may not admit even here of			
	48	followed. For instance, the chief defect	admit even here of			
	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				
1	53	of a bluish tint, which the green of the				
1	54	herbage, the fern, and the woods, does				
1	55	not sufficiently counteract. This blue	This blue			
1	56	tint proceeds from the diffused water,	tint proceeds from the diffused water,			
1	57	and still more from the rocks which the	and still more from the rocks which the			
1	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				
·			1		A	1

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

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	19	they take place of every other relating to		take place of every other relating to		
	20	such objects. But what has been already	has already been	such objects all others.		
	21	said upon the subject of cottages must				
	22	have convinced men of feeling and				
	23	imagination, that a human habitation of			human dwelling habitation of	
	24	the humblest class may be rendered			_	
	25	more deeply interesting to the				
	26	affections, and far more pleasing to the				
	27	eye, by other influences than by a	than by a			
	28	sprightly tone of colour spread over its	sprightly			
	29	outside. I do not however mean to deny				
	30	that a small white building, embowered				
	31	in trees, may in some situations be a				
	32	delightful and animating object —in no				
	33	way injurious to the landscape; but this				
	34	only where it sparkles from the midst of				
	35	a thick shade, and in rare and solitary				
	36	instances; especially if the country be in	be in			
	37	itself rich and pleasing and full of grand	itself	and abound with full of grand		
	38	forms. On the sides of bleak and				
	39	desolate moors, one is indeed thankful	moors, we are one is indeed			
	40	for the sight of white Cottages and				
	41	white houses plentifully scattered,				
	42	where without these perhaps every thing				
	43	would be chearless: this is said however				
	44	with hesitation, and in the sleep of some	hesitation, and with a wilful sacrifice			
	45	of the higher faculties of the mind. But I	in the sleep of some of the higher			
	46	have certainly seen such buildings	enjoyments faculties of the mind.			
	47	glittering at sunrise and in wandering				
	48	lights with no common pleasure. The				
	49	continental Traveller also will				
	50	remember that the Convents hanging				
	51	from the rocks of the Rhine, the Rhone,				
	52	the Danube, or among the Appenines or				
	53	the Mountains of Spain, are not looked				
	54	at with less complacency when, as is				
	55	often the case, they happen to be of a				
	56	brilliant white. But this is perhaps				
	57	owing, in no small degree, to the				
	58	contrast of that lively colour with the	the			
	59	feeling of gloom associated with	feeling of gloom associated with of			
	60	monastic life, and to the general want of	monastic life			
	61	rural residences of smiling and				
	62	attractive appearance in those countries.				
47	1	The objections to white as a colour in				
	2	large spots or masses in landscape,				
	3	especially in a mountainous country, are	T , T ,			
	4	insurmountable. In nature it is scarcely	In nature pure white is			
	5	ever found but in small objects, such as				
	6	flowers; or in those which are				
	7	transitory, as the clouds, foam of rivers,				
	8 9	and snow. Mr. Gilpin, who notices this, has also recorded the just remark of Mr.				
	10	Locke of N—— that white destroys the				
	10	gradations of distance, and therefore an				
	11	object of pure white can scarcely ever				
	12	be managed with good effect in				
	1.5	or managed with good cheet in	1	1	1	I

¶	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	are			
	42	inoffensive; and in moonshine they are	of course inoffensive			
	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	chearful. 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 57	is something between a cream and a dust colour commonly called stone-				
	58 59	colour—there are among the Lakes examples of this which need not be				
	59 60					pointed out.*
	60 61	pointed out.				[New note] *A proper colouring of
	62					houses is now becoming general. It is
	63					best that the colouring material
	64					should be mixed with the rough-cast,
1	65					and not laid on as a wash afterwards.
48	1	The principle which we have taken for	The principle which we have taken as			and not hird on us a wash arter wards.
	2	our guide, viz., that the house should be	for			
	3	so formed and of such apparent size and				
1	4	colour as to admit of its being gently				
	5	incorporated with the scenery of nature,			the works scenery of nature	
L	-	,, si incerezza (1			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (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		spread every		
	15	where, not merely with a view to profit,		where, not		
	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 26	parts of the Island which might have	moors, and in other parts of the Island			
	26 27	been had for this purpose at a far				
	27	cheaper rate. And I will also beg leave to represent to them that they ought not				
	28 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 45	exposed ground. There the plant, which is a hardy one, is of slower growth;				
	43	much less liable to the injuries which I	less liable to the injuries which I			
	40	have mentioned; and the timber is of	have mentioned injury			
	47	better quality. But there are many	nave mentioned mjuly	But there are many, whose		
	49	whose circumstances permit them, and		the circumstances of many permit		
	50	whose taste leads them, to plant with		them, and their whose taste		
	51	little regard to profit; and others less		and there are others		
	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 (1	feeling has been gratified which				
	61 62	prompts us to gather round our dwelling				
L	62	a few flowers and shrubs which, from	1			1

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	63	the circumstance of their not being				
	64	native, may, by their very looks, remind				
	65	us that they owe their existence to our				
	66	hands and their prosperity to our care,				
	67	they will see that, after this natural				
	68	desire has been provided for, the course				
	69	of all beyond has been predetermined				
	70	by the spirit of the place. Before I				
	71	proceed with this subject, I will prepare		proceed with this subject, I will prepare		
	72	my way with a remark of general		my way with a remark of general		
	73	application by reminding those, who are		application by reminding remind those		
	74	not satisfied with the restraint thus laid				
	75	upon them, that they are liable to a				
	76	charge of inconsistency when they are				
	77	so eager to change the face of that				
	78	country, the native attractions of which	country, whose the native attractions of			
	79	by the art of erecting their habitations in	which			
	80	it they have emphatically and	so emphatically and			
	81	conspicuously acknowledged. And	conspicuously acknowledged			
	82	surely there is not in this country a		not in this country a		
	83	single spot that would not have, if well				
	84	managed, sufficient dignity to support				
	85	itself unaided by the productions of				
	86	other climates or by elaborate				
	87	decorations which might be becoming				
	88	elsewhere.				
49	1	But to return; having adverted to the		But to return; Having adverted to the		
	2	considerations which justify the		feelings that considerations which		
	3	introduction of a few exotic plants,		justify		
	4	provided they be confined almost to the				
	5	doors of the house, we may add, that a				
	6	transition should be contrived without				
	7	abruptness from these foreigners to the				
	8	rest of the shrubs, which ought to be of				
	9	the kinds scattered by nature through				
	10	the woods—holly, broom, wild rose,				
	11	elder, dogberry, white and black thorn,				
	12	&c., either these only, or such as are				
	13	carefully selected in consequence of				the in heter a sector description of the sector
	14	their uniting in form, and harmonizing				their being united uniting in form
	15	in colour with them, especially, with respect to colour, when the tints are				
	16 17	most diversified, as in autumn and				
	17	spring. The various sorts of fruit and				
	18	blossom-bearing trees usually found in				
	20	orchards, to which may be added those				
	20 21	of the woods; the wilding, black cherry	woods,— namely the			
	21 22	tree, and wild cluster cherry (here called	woods, numery une			
	23	heck-berry) may be happily admitted as				
	23 24	an intermediate link between the shrubs				
	25	and the forest trees; which last ought				
	25	almost entirely to be such as are natives				
	20	of the country, oak, ash, birch,	country, oak, ash, birch,			
	28	mountain ash, &c. &c. Of the birch, one	mountain ash, &c. &c. Of			
	29	of the most beautiful of the native trees,				
	30	it may be noticed, that, in dry and rocky				
	31	situations, it outstrips even the larch				
L		,	1	1	1	·]

¶	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			Sycamore, and The Scotch fir	
	35	(which, when it has room to spread out			is less attractive during its youth than	
	36	its arms, is a noble tree) may be placed			any other plant; but, when full	
	37	with advantage near the house;			grown, if it has had room to spread out	
	38	↓			its arms, it becomes a noble tree; and,	
	39	•			by those who are disinterested	
	40				enough to plant for posterity, it may	
	41				be placed along with the sycamore	
	42	for, from their			near the house; for from their	
	43	massiveness, they unite well with			massiveness, both these trees unite	
	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 60	follows. Seeds are scattered				
	69 70	indiscriminately by winds, brought by				
	70 71	waters, and dropped by birds. They		the soil and situation		
	71	perish or produce, according as the soil upon which they fall is suited to them:		upon which they fall are is suited		
	73	and under the same dependence the		upon which mey ran are is suited		
	73	seedling or sucker, if not cropped by				
	75	animals,			animals, (which Nature is often	
	76				careful to prevent by fencing it about	
	70	*			with brambles or other prickly	
	78	thrives, and the tree grows, sometimes			shrubs) thrives	
	79	single, taking its own shape without				
	80	constraint, but for the most part being		part being		
	81	compelled to conform itself to some law		compelled		
	82	imposed upon it by its neighbours.		compened		
	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				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	89	foliage which would thus be produced	would be thus			
	90	is broken by rocks or by glades or open				
	91	places where the brouzing of animals				
	92	has prevented the growth of wood. As				
	93	vegetation ascends, the winds begin				
	94	also to bear their part in moulding the				
	95	forms of the trees; but, thus mutually				
	96	protected, trees, though not of the				
	97	hardiest kind, are enabled to climb high				
	98	up the mountains. Gradually however,				
	99	by the nature of the ground and by	the quality nature of the ground			
	100	increasing exposure, a stop is put to				
	101	their ascent; the hardy trees only are				
	102	left; these also, by little and little, give				
	103	way; and a wild and irregular boundary				
	104	is established, which, while it is	established, which, while it is			
	105	graceful in its outline, is never	graceful in its outline, and is never			
	106	contemplated without some feeling				
	107	more or less distinct of the powers of				
	108	nature by which it has been imposed.	it is has been			
50	1	Contrast the liberty and law under	Contrast the liberty that encourages,			
	2	which this is carried on, as a joint work	and the law under which that is carried			
	3	of nature and time, with the	on, as a that limits, this joint work			
	4	disheartening necessities, restrictions,				
	5	and disadvantages, under which the				
	6	artificial planter must proceed, even he				
	7	whom long observation and fine feeling				
	8	have best qualified to tread in the path	qualified to tread in the path of			
	9	of nature. In the first place his trees,	nature for his task.			
	10	however well chosen and adapted to				
	11	their several situations, must generally		4.1		must generally
	12	all start at the same time; and this		this		start all
	13	circumstance would of itself prevent		circumstance necessity would		
	14	that fine connection of parts, that				
	15 16	sympathy and organization, if I may so express myself, which pervades the				
	10	whole of a natural wood, and which	and which			
	17	appears to the eye in its single trees, its	and which			
	18	masses of foliage, and their various	appears			
	20	colours when they are held up to view				
	20 21	on the side of a mountain; or, when				
	21	spread over a valley, they are looked				
	22	down upon from an eminence. It is then			It is therefore then	
	23	impossible under any circumstances for			impossible	
	25	the artificial planter to rival the beauty			mpossion	
	26	of nature. But a moment's thought will				
	20	shew that, if ten thousand of this spiky				
	28	tree, the larch, are stuck in at once upon				
	29	the side of a hill, they can grow up into				
	30	nothing but deformity; that, while they				
	31	are suffered to stand, an absolute and	stand, an absolute and			
	32	insurmountable obstacle will prevent	insurmountable obstacle will prevent			
	33	the realization of any of those	the realization of we shall look in vain			
	34	appearances which we have described	for any of those appearances which we			
	35	as the chief cause of the beauty of a	have described as are the chief sources			
	36	natural wood.	cause of the beauty of in a natural			
	37		wood.			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
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			
	4	elegance in its form and appearance,		in its form		
	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	spring, when decorded, us it then is, by			
	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	\downarrow	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 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	58	the sense of innumerable multitude is	1020 (2 million) (200)	1022 (010)	1020 (100)	
	59	lost in, and alternates with, that of				
	60	intense unity; and to the ready				
	61	perception of this effect similarity and				
	62	almost identity of individual form and				
	63	monotony of colour contribute. But this				
	65 64	feeling is confined to the native				
	65	immeasurable forest; no artificial				
	65 66	plantation can give it.				
52						
52	1	The foregoing observations will, I hope,				
	2	(as nothing has been condemned or				
	3	recommended without a substantial				
	4	reason) have some influence upon those		T		
	5	who plant for ornament mainly. To	for ornament merely mainly. To	То		
	6	those, who plant for profit, I have		those, who such as plant		
	7	already spoken. Let me then entreat				
	8	that the native deciduous trees may be				
	9	left in complete possession of the lower				
	10	ground; and that plantations of larch, if				
	11	introduced at all, may be confined to the	the highest			
	12	higher and more barren tracts.	and most higher and more barren			
	13	Interposition of rocks would there break				
	14	the dreary uniformity of which we have				
	15	been complaining; and the winds would				
	16	take hold of the trees, and imprint upon				
	17	their shapes a wildness congenial to				
	18	their situation.				
53	1	Having determined what kinds of trees				
	2	must be wholly rejected, or at least very				
	3	sparingly used by those who are				
	4	unwilling to disfigure the country; and				
	5	having shewn what kinds ought to be				
	6 7	chosen; I should have given, if I had not		if my limits had not		
	8	already overstepped my limits, a few practical rules for the <i>manner</i> in which		already been overstepped		
	8 9	trees ought to be disposed in planting.				
	10	But to this subject I should attach little				
	10	importance, if I could succeed in				
	11	banishing such trees as introduce				
	12	deformity, and could prevail upon the				
	15	Proprietor to confine himself either to				
	14	those which form the native woods, or	those found in which form the native			
	15	to such as accord with them. This is	those found in which form the native			
	10	indeed the main point; for, much as				
	18	these scenes have been injured by what				
	10	has been taken from them —buildings,				
	20	trees and woods, either through				
	20 21	negligence, necessity, avarice, or				
	21	caprice —it is not these removals, but		not the these removals		
	22	the harsh <i>additions</i> that have been		not the these removals		
	23	made, which are the worst grievance—a				
	25	standing and unavoidable annoyance.				
	26	Often have I felt this distinction with				
	27	mingled satisfaction and regret; for if no				
	28	positive deformity or discordance be				
	29	substituted or superinduced, such is the				
	30	benignity of nature that, take away from				
1			1	1	1	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	31	her beauty after beauty and ornament	1020 (Dimmon) (200)	1022 (314)	1023 (411)	1035 (501)
	32	after ornament, her appearance cannot				
	33	be lastingly marred;—the scars, if any	be lastingly marred			
	34	be left, will gradually disappear before a				
	35	healing spirit; and what remains will				
	36	still be soothing and pleasing.—"Many	"Many			
	37	hearts;" says a living Poet speaking of a	hearts;" says a living Poet speaking of a			
	38	noble wood which had been felled in an	noble wood which had been felled in an			
	39	interesting situation;	interesting situation;			
	40	"many hearts deplored				
	41 42	The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain The traveller at this day will stop and gaze				
	42	On wrongs which nature scarcely seems to heed:				
	44	For shelter'd places, bosoms, nooks, and bays,				
	45 46	And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed, And the green silent pastures yet remain.				
54	1	There are few ancient woods left in this				
	2	part of England upon which such				
	3	indiscriminate ravage could now be	ravage as is here "deplored" could			
	4	committed. But out of the numerous				
	5	copses fine woods might in time be				
	6	raised, probably without any sacrifice of		without any sacrifice		
	7	profit, by leaving at the periodical				
	8	fellings a due proportion of the				
	9	healthiest trees to grow up into				
	10	timber.—This plan has fortunately, in				
	11	many instances, been adopted; and they,				
	12	who have set the example, are entitled				
	13	to the thanks of all persons of taste. As				
	14	to the management of planting with				
	15	reasonable attention to ornament, let the				
	16	images of nature be your guide, and the				
	17	whole secret lurks in a few words;				
	18	thickets or underwoods—single trees—				
	19	trees clustered or in groups—groves—				
	20	unbroken woods, but with varied				
	21 22	masses of foliage—glades—invisible or winding boundaries—in rocky districts				
	22	a seemly proportion of rock left wholly				
	23	bare, and other parts half hidden—				
	24	disagreeable objects concealed, and				
	26	formal lines broken—trees climbing up				
	20	to the horizon, and in some places				
	28	ascending from its sharp edge in which				
	29	they are rooted, with the whole body of				
	30	the tree appearing to stand in the clear				
	31	sky—in other parts woods surmounted				
	32	by rocks utterly bare and naked, which				
	33	add to the sense of height as if				
	34	vegetation could not thither be carried,				
	35	and impress a feeling of duration, power				
	36	of resistance, and security from change.				
55	1	I have been induced to speak thus at				The author has I have been induced
	2	length with a wish to preserve the native		length with by a wish		
	3	beauty of this delightful district,				
	4	because still farther changes in its				
	5	appearance must inevitably follow,				
	6 7	from the change of inhabitants and				
	/	owners which is rapidly taking place.—		l		

¶	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 20	pace with its increase. But, by the				
	30	invention and universal application of machinery, this second resource has				
	31 32		heen almost whally	heen whelly out off		
	32 33	been almost wholly cut off; the gains	been almost wholly	been wholly cut off		
	33 34	being so far reduced, as not to be sought after but by a few aged persons disabled				
	34	from other employment. Doubtless the				
	35	invention of machinery has not been to				
	30	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				
1	48	from making them amends; and now,				
	49	that home-manufactures are nearly done				
1	50	away, though the women and children				
1	51	might at many seasons of the year				
	52	employ themselves with advantage in				
1	53	the fields beyond what they are				
	54	accustomed to do, yet still all possible				
1	55	exertion in this way cannot be rationally				
1	56	expected from persons whose				
	57	agricultural knowledge is so confined,				
	58	and above all where there must				
	59 60	necessarily be so small a capital. The		that man-i-t		
1	60 61	consequence, then, is—that, farmers		that, proprietors and farmers		
	61 62	being no longer able to maintain		being		
1	62 63	themselves upon small farms, several				
1	63 64	are united into one, and the buildings go to decay or are destroyed; and that the				
L	04	to decay of are destroyed, and that the		I	I	I

P	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	65	lands of the estatesmen being		, <i>í</i>		``´´
	66	mortgaged and the owners constrained				
	67	to part with them, they fall into the				
	68	hands of wealthy purchasers, who in				
	69	like manner unite and consolidate; and				
	70	if they wish to become residents, erect				
	71	new mansions out of the ruins of the				
	72	ancient cottages whose little enclosures,				
	73	with all the wild graces which grew out				
	74	of them and around them, disappear.	them and around them, disappear.			
	75	The feudal tenure of these estates has	The feudal tenure under which the			
	76	indeed done something towards	estates are held has indeed			
	70	checking this influx of new settlers; but	estates are nere has indeed			
	78	so strong is the inclination that these				
	79	galling restraints are endured; and it is				
	80	probable that in a few years the country	country			
	81	of the Lakes will fall almost entirely	on the margin of the Lakes			
	82	into the possession of Gentry, either	on the margin of the Lakes			
	82 83	strangers or natives. It is then much to				
	85 84	be wished, that a better taste should				
	85	prevail among these new proprietors;				
	86 87	and, as they cannot be expected to leave				
		things to themselves, that skill and knowledge should prevent unnecessary				
	88 89					
		deviations from that path of simplicity	haanta alama in addiah			
	90 01	and beauty in which, without design and	beauty along in which			
	91	unconsciously, their humble				
	92 02	predecessors have moved. In this wish				
	93	the author will be joined by persons of				
	94	pure taste throughout the whole Island,				
	95 06	who by their visits, often repeated, to				
	96	the Lakes to the North of England,	the Lakes in to the North			
	97 00	testify that they deem the district a sort				
	98	of national property, in which every				
	99 100	man has a right and interest who has an				
5.6	100	eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy.				
56	1	The Writer may now express a hope				
	2	that the end, which was proposed in the				
	3	commencement of this Introduction, has				
	4	not been wholly unattained; and that				
	5	there is no impropriety in connecting				
	6	these latter remarks with the Etchings				
	7	now offered to the public. For it is				
	8	certain that, if the evil complained of				
	9	should continue to spread, these Vales,				
	10	notwithstanding their lakes, rivers,				
	11	torrents, and surrounding rocks and				
	12	mountains, will lose their chief				
	13	recommendation for the eye of the				
	14	painter and the man of imagination and				
	15	feeling. And, upon the present occasion,				
	16	the Artist is bound to acknowledge that,				
	17	if the fruit of his labours have any				
	18	value, it is owing entirely to the models				
	19	which he has had before him, in a				
	20	country which retained till lately an				
	21	appearance unimpaired of MAN and				

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

¶	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	, <i>í</i>	``````	, ,
	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	N7'1 TT			
	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 (7	months of September and October,				
	67 (9	(particularly October) are generally				
	68 69	attended with much finer weather; and				
	70	the scenery is then, beyond comparison, more diversified, more splendid and				
	70	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 Autumnal appearance of any of the				
	87	more retired Vallies, into which				
	88 89	discordant plantations and unsuitable buildings have not yet found				
	90	entrance.—In such spots at this season,				
	90 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	and the			
	106	the deep greens of the unfaded oak and the older and of the inv upon the node	alder rocks,			
L	107	the alder, and of the ivy upon the rocks,	10083,		I	

¶	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			June, may be pointed out as affording	
	114	the best combination of long days, fine				
	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				
	123 124	flowers of the broom and other shrubs,	2000000 000			
	124	with which many of the copses are	copses are			
	123	variegated. In those woods, also, and on those mountain-sides which have a	interveined variegated. In			
	120	northern aspect, and in the deep dells,				
	127	many of the earlier spring-flowers still	the earlier spring-flowers			
	120	linger; while the open and sunny places	the carner spring nowers			
	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				
	144 145	upon them from the near and surrounding crags, before they could				
	145	descend to their ground nests, for				
	140	protection. Neither are Nightingales	Neither are Nightingales			
	147	here to be heard; but almost all the other	here to be heard It is not often that			
	140	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	Non must a singuration - he are 'stat			
	162	country. Nor must I omit a circumstance	Nor must a circumstance be omitted			
	163 164	which here renders the close of Spring especially interesting; I mean the				
<u> </u>	104	especially interesting, I filedil the	I		1	L

	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 yean in the				
	167	Vallies and enclosed groundsThe	The herbage			
	168	springing herbage being thus cropped,	being thus cropped as it springs, that			
	169	that first tender and emerald green of	first tender and emerald green			
	170	the season, which would otherwise last	otherwise have lasted last			
	171	little more than a fortnight, is prolonged	little			
	172	in the pastures and meadows for many				
	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	1 11 1			
	180	contrast with the lawns and rocks, upon	rocks and lawns, upon and			
	181	and among which they must now begin	among which			
	182 183	to seek their food. But, what is of most	But, what is of most			
	185	consequence, the Traveller at this season would be almost sure of having	consequence, the Traveller at this season would be almost sure of having			
	184	fine weather.—The opinion which I	fine weather.—The opinion which I			
	185	have given concerning the comparative	have given concerning the comparative			
	180	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	-FF	not least, at this time the traveller will			
	193	Ť	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,		pleasant to me to		
	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	yet it often not unfrequently		
	208	happens that the weather, at this time, is				
	209	not more wet or stormy than they, who	wet and or stormy			
	210 211	are really capable of enjoying the sublime forms of Nature in their height	in their atmost height			
	211	of sublimity, would desire. For no	in their utmost height of sublimity			
	212	Traveller, provided he is in good health	he be is in good			
	213	and with any command of time, would				
	214	have a just privilege to visit such				
	215	scenes, if he could grudge the price of a				
	210	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			
L	•					•

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

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	44	and Vallies should be approached from				
	45	the foot; otherwise most things will				
	46	come upon the Spectator to great				
	47	disadvantage. This general rule applies,				
	48	though not with equal force to all the				
	49	Lakes, with the single exception of				
	50	Lowes-water, which, lying in a				
	51	direction opposite to the rest, has its				
	52	most favourable aspects determined				
	53	accordingly.				
59	1	At the head of Coniston close to the				
57	2	water side is a small and comfortable				
	3	Inn, which I would advise the Traveller,				
	4	who is not part of a large company, and				
	5					
		who does not look for a parade of accommodation, to make his head-				
	6 7					
		quarters for two days. The first of these				
	8	days, if the weather permit, may be				
	9	agreeably passed in an excursion to the				
	10	Vale of Duddon, or Donnerdale, as part				
	11	of it is called, and which name may				
	12	with propriety be given to the whole. It				
	13	lies over the high hill which bounds the				
	14	Vale of Coniston on the West. This				
	15	Valley is very rarely visited; but I				
	16	recommend it with confidence to the				
	17	notice of the Traveller of taste and				
	18	feeling. It will be best approached by a				
	19	road, ascending from near the church of				
	20	Coniston, which leads to that part of				
	21	Donnerdale called Seathwaite. The road				
	22	is so long and steep that the Traveller				
	23	will be obliged to lead his horse a				
	24	considerable part of it. The ascent and				
	25	descent cannot I think be less than five				
	26	miles; but, nothing can be found more				
	27	beautiful than the scene, into which he				
	28	will be received at the bottom of the hill				
	29	on the other side. This little circular				
	30	Valley is a collateral compartment of				
	31	the long winding Vale, through which				
	32	flows the stream of Duddon; and its				
	33	Brook finds its way to the River.				
	34	Advancing, you will come to the lowly				
	35	Chapel of Seathwaite, and a field or two				
	36	beyond, is a Farm-house, where, though				
	37	there be no sign-board, or outward mark				
	38	of an Inn, the Traveller who can content				
	39	himself with homely diet may be				
	40	accommodatedHaving satisfied				
	41	himself with strolling about Seathwaite,				
	42	he will proceed down Donnerdale to				
	43	Ulpha Kirk; and from this Churchyard				
	44	he will have as grand a combination of				
	45	mountain lines and forms as perhaps				
	46	this country furnishes. The whole scene				
	47	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				
	99 100	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				
	103 104	Villages of Sawrey, you come to the Ferry-house upon Windermere where				
L	104	reny-nouse upon windermere where				
¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
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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				
	10	Vale of Windermere, though very				
	11	interesting from this approach, is much				
	12	inferior to that which would have come				
	13	upon him had he descended by the road				
	14	from Kendal. Before the Traveller,				
	15	whom I have thus far accompanied,				
	10	enters the Peninsula, at the extremity of				
	17	which the Ferry House stands, it will be				
	18	adviseable to ascend to a Pleasure-				
	20	house belonging to J.C. Curwen, Esq.				
	20	which he will see upon the side of the				
		rocks on his left hand.—There is a gate,				
	22 23	and a person, attending at a little Lodge,				
	23	or Cot adjoining, who will conduct him.				
	24	From this point he will look down upon				
	23	the cluster of Islands in the central part				
	20	of the Lake, upon Bowness, Rayrigg,				
	28	and the Mountains of Troutbeck; and				
	28 29	will have a prospect of the lower				
	30	division of this expanse of water to its				
	30	extremity. The upper part is hidden. The				
	31	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				
L						

¶ Line 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
57 take, as is com	monly done, the road				
58 which leads di	rectly to Bowness; but				
59 that through S	avely: inasmuch as the				
60 break of prosp	ect from Orrest-head,				
	brings you to the first				
62 sight of Winde	rmere, in itself one of the				
	the Tour, is much				
	s it appears from the other				
	wo reasons; first, that				
66 you are betwee	in two and three miles				
	ime mountains and large				
	er at the head of the				
	ndly that the new houses				
	s, and the number of trim				
	bjects with which the				
72 neighbourhood	of Bowness is crouded,				
	ved from this point, as				
	idually offensive, as they				
	eneral mass of the				
	the bottom of the hill,				
77 you find a Gui	de-post; and, turning,				
78 abruptly to the	left, will immediately				
	of the same general				
80 prospect which	has been seen above,				
81 from a point, v					
	low, necessarily changes				
	f the scene. Thence on,				
84 through the clo	se woods of Rayrigg, to				
85 the bustling In	n of Bowness.				
61 1 I will not call	pon the Reader to waste				
	lescriptions of things,				
3 which every o	ne makes a point of				
4 seeing, and of	such as lie open to the				
5 notice of the n	ost inattentive Traveller.				
6 This, with resp	ect to a country now so				
7 well known, w	ould be useless in itself;				
	especially improper in a				
	this kind, the main				
	ch is, to exhibit scenes				
	from the beaten course				
	—Accordingly I shall				
	te upon those retired				
	ave furnished subjects for				
15 the majority of	these Etchings, or upon				
	me character; and when I				
	re frequent scenes, I shall				
	nore than to point out				
19 qualities by w					
	which may easily escape				
	e cursory Spectator. The				
	the neighbourhood of				
	in the last five and thirty				
	ergone many changes,				
	ese for the worse, for				
	ention to those principles				
	ose rules for planting and				
	ountry of this kind, which				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29	have been discussed at large in the				``````````````````````````````````````
	30	Introduction. The Islands of				
	31	Windermere are beautifully shaped and				
	32	intermingled. Upon the largest are a few				
	33	fine old trees; but a great part of this				
	34	delightful spot, when it first fell into the				
	35	Improver's hand, was struck over with				
	36	trees that are here out of place; and, had				
	37	the present public-spirited Proprietor				
	38	sufficient leisure amidst his important				
	39	avocations to examine the principles				
	40	which have been enforced in these				
	41	pages, he would probably be induced to				
	42	weed these foreigners out by little and				
	43	little, and introduce more appropriate				
	44	trees in their stead; such as would be				
	45	pleasing to look at in their youth, and in				
	46	maturity and old age might succeed to				
	47	those venerable natives which the axe				
	48	has spared. The embankment also,				
	49	which has been raised round this Island				
	50 51	for the sake of preserving the land, could only, it should seem, have been				
	52	necessary in a few exposed points; and				
	53	the artificial appearance which this has				
	54	given to the whole spot is much to be				
	55	regretted; not to speak of the infinite				
	56	varieties of minute beauty which it must				
	57	have destroyed. Could not the margin of				
	58	this noble Island be given back to				
	59	Nature? Winds and Waves work with a				
	60	careless and graceful hand; and any				
	61	thing which they take away would be				
	62	amply compensated by the additional				
	63	spirit, dignity and loveliness which				
	64	these agents and the other powers of				
	65	Nature would soon communicate to				
	66	what was left behind.				
62	1	Windermere ought to be seen both from				
	2	its shores and from its surface. None of				
	3	the other Lakes unfold so many fresh				
	4	beauties to him who sails upon them.				
	5	This is owing to its greater size, to its				
	6 7	Islands, and to a circumstance in which this Lake differs from all the rest, viz.				
	8	that of having two Vales at its head,				
	9					
	10	with their accompanying mountains of nearly equal dignity. Nor can the whole				
	10	grandeur of these two terminations be				
	12	seen at the same time from any one				
	12	point, except from the bosom of the				
	14	Lake. The Islands may be explored at				
	15	any time of the day; but one bright				
	16	unruffled evening at least, must, if				
	17	possible, be set apart for the splendour,				
	18	the stillness and solemnity of a three				
	19	hours voyage upon the higher division				
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ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	20	of the Lake, not omitting, towards the				
	21	end of the excursion, to quit the expanse				
	22	of water, and peep into the close and				
	23	calm River at the head; which, in its				
	24	quiet character, at such a time, appears				
	25	rather like an overflow of the peaceful				
	26	Lake itself than to have any more				
	27	immediate connection with the rough				
	28	mountains from which it has descended,				
	29	or the turbulent Torrents of which it is				
	30	composed. Many persons content				
	31	themselves with what they see of				
	32	Windermere in their progress in a boat				
	33	from Bowness to the head of the Lake,				
	34	walking thence to Ambleside; but this is				
	35	doing things by halves. The whole road				
	36	from Bowness is rich in diversity of				
	37	pleasing or grand scenery; there is				
	38	scarcely a field on the road side which,				
	39	if it were entered, would not give to the				
	40	Landscape some additional charm.				
	41	Low-wood Inn, a mile from the head of				
	42	Windermere is a pleasant halting-place;				
	43	and the fields above it, and the lane				
	44	which leads to the Troutbeck, present				
	45	beautiful views towards each extremity				
	46	of the Lake. From this place, and still				
	47	more conveniently from Ambleside,				
	48	rides on horseback or in carriages may				
	49	be taken in almost every direction, and				
(2	50	the interesting walks are inexhaustible. AMBLESIDE &c.				
63	1 2	This Town or Market-village was				
	3	formerly perhaps more rich in				
	4	picturesque beauty, arising from a				
	5	combination of rustic architecture and				
	6	natural scenery than any small Town or				
	7	Village in Great Britain. Many of the				
	8	ancient buildings with their porches,				
	9	projections, round chimnies and				
	10	galleries have been displaced to make				
	10	way for the docked, featureless, and				
	12	memberless edifices of modern				
	13	architecture; which look as if fresh				
	14	brought upon wheels from the Foundry,				
	15	where they had been cast. Yet this				
	16	Town, if carefully noticed, will still be				
	17	found to retain such store of picturesque				
	18	materials as will secure the praise of				
	19	what it once was from any suspicion of				
	20	partiality. The Brook, which divides the				
	21	Town ought to be explored along its				
	22	channel; if the state of the stream will				
	23	permit. Below the Bridge is a Mill, and				
	24	also an old Summer-house, with other				
	25	old buildings, ivied Trunks of Trees,				
	26	and mossy Stones, which have				

¶ Lin		1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
27	furnished subjects for many a picture;				
28					
29	no Buildings, every step is interesting				
30					
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					
35	found in Scandle Gill, the channel of				
36	the first Brook that comes down				
37	Scandle Fell to the North of Ambleside.				
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
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48					
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51					
52					
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53 54					
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56					
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
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					
67					
68					
69					
70					
71	1 0 5				
72					
73					
64 1	Of places at a distance from Ambleside,				
2					
3					
4	mentioned; though this Lake as I said				
5	before, will thus be approached to great				
6					
7	Langdale, a Vale which should on no				
8	account be missed by him who has a				
9					
10	composing a sublime Unity, austere but				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	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 52	Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock; 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 62	zealous enough to advance as far as				
	62 63	Dungeon-gill Force, let him enquire for 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				
L		a state and a state of the stat				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	70	Valley fail not to look back now and				
	71	then, and you will see Langdale Pikes,				
	72	from behind the rocky steeps that form				
	73	its northeastern boundary, lifting				
	74	themselves, as if on tiptoe, to pry into it.				
	75	Quitting the Valley you will descend				
	76	into little Langdale, and thence may				
	77	proceed by Colwith Force and Bridge.				
	78	Leaving Skelwith-Bridge on your left				
	79	ascend with the road to Skelwith; and				
	80	from a field on the northern side of that				
	81	small cluster of houses, you will look				
	82	down upon a grand view of the River				
	83	Brathay, Elter-water and the mountains				
	84	of Langdale, &c. Thence proceed				
	85	occasionally looking, down the Brathay				
	86	on the side of the River opposite to that				
	87	by which you had ascended in your way				
	88	to Louthrigg Tarn. The whole of this				
	89	excursion may be as much as 18 miles,				
	90	and would require a long morning to be				
	91	devoted to the accomplishment. I will				
	92	now mention only one more ride or				
	93	walk from Ambleside. Go to the Bridge				
	94	over the Rothay (of which a view is				
	95	given in the Etchings), between				
	96	Ambleside and Clappersgate. When you				
	97	have crossed the Bridge, turn to a Gate				
	98	on the right hand, and proceed with the				
	99	road up the Valley of Ambleside, till				
	100	you come opposite to the Village of				
	101	Rydale; do not cross over to Rydale, but				
	102	keep close to the Mountain on your left				
	103	hand, with the River at a little distance				
	104	on your right, till you come in view of				
	105	Rydale Lake. Advance with the Lake on				
	106	your right till you quit the Vale of				
	107	Rydale, and come in view of Grasmere.				
	108	Follow the road, which will conduct				
	109	you round along the lower extremity of				
	110	the Lake of Grasmere, till you reach the Church; thence into the main road back				
	111 112	to Ambleside, looking behind you				
	112	frequently.				
65	115	The two hours before sun-set are the				
05	2	most favourable time of the day for				
	3	seeing the lower division of				
	4	Wytheburne Lake, but it is advisable to				
	5	choose the earlier part of this time, in				
	6	order that the Traveller may be enabled				
	7	to descend into the Vale of Keswick				
	8	while the sunbeams are upon it. That				
	9	this first impression of that Vale should				
	10	be received under the most favourable				
	10	circumstances, is very desirable; and				
	12	therefore I do not recommend, as I				
	13	should otherwise have done, that the				
L	10	and and other there have done, that the				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	14	Traveller, who has been guided by my				
	15	directions thus far, should lengthen his				
	16	journey to Keswick still further, and				
	17	follow the stream that issues out of				
	18	Wytheburn Lake till it enters St. John's				
	19	Vale, which he may do if he be on foot,				
	20	keeping to the side of it almost all the				
	20	way; and, if on horseback, he may				
	21	return to it by a small circuit, after				
	22	having crossed Shoulthwaite Moss. I				
	23 24	should have directed the Traveller in				
	25	this case to proceed a mile and a half				
	26	down St. John's Vale, and then to cross				
	27	Naddle Fell, by St. John's Chapel,				
	28	which would bring him into the road				
	29	between Ambleside and Keswick,				
	30	something better than two miles short of				
	31	the latter place. This may easily be				
	32	done, taking the lower division of				
	33	Wytheburn earlier in the afternoon than				
	34	the time which I have recommended as				
	35	the best.				
66	1	We have now reached Keswick. I shall				
	2	not attempt a general description of this				
	3	celebrated Vale, because this has				
	4	already been admirably performed by				
	5	Dr. Brown, and by the Poet Gray; and				
	6	the place is at this time very generally				
	7	known. As the Views in this work have				
	8	been taken almost exclusively from				
	9	retired spots in the Ghylls, or Gills, and				
	10	smaller Vallies that branch off from the				
	11	trunk of the Vale, it will be more				
	12	appropriate to this publication, and will				
	13	better suit its narrow limits, to say a few				
	14	words upon them. And to begin with				
	15	one of the smallest, Applethwaite (for				
	16	Views of which see Nos. 22, 23, and				
	17	24). This is a hamlet of six or seven				
	18	houses, hidden in a small recess at the				
1	19	foot of Skiddaw, and adorned by a little				
1	20	Brook, which, having descended from a				
	21	great height in a silver line down the				
1	22	steep blue side of the Mountain, trickles				
1	23	past the doors of the Cottages. This				
1	24	concealed spot is very interesting as you				
1	25	approach from the bottom, with your				
1	26	face towards the green and blue mass of				
1	27	Skiddaw; and is not less pleasing when,				
	28	having advanced by a gentle slope for				
	29	some space, you turn your head and				
	30	look out from this chink or fissure,				
	31	which is sprinkled with little orchards				
	32	and trees, and behold the whole				
1	33	splendour of the upper and middle part				
1	34	of the Vale of Keswick, with its Lakes				
1	35	and Mountains spread before your eyes.				
		· · · · ·				

36 A small Spinning-mill has larely been 37 erected here, and small into decay. This 38 to reproduce a set of the old 39 to produce a set of the old 41 stapping combination of minute and 42 stapping combination of minute and 43 sequestore beauty, with splotdid and 44 stapping combination of minute and 45 tide of the Value of Keswick is the 46 trained of Value of Keswick is the 47 trained of Value of Keswick is the 48 tide of the Value of Keswick is the 49 tide of the Value of Keswick is the 41 stapping combination is a the first of the value of the Value of Keswick is the first of the Value of Keswick is the the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the value of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswick is a the first of the Value of Keswic	¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
37 creed here, and some of the old 38 Cotages, with high intro decay. This 41 treespects, the secure is a area and almost 42 singular combination of minute and 43 sequesteed heatry, with singular data 44 extensive properts. On the opposite 45 sequesteed heatry, with secure data 46 extensive properts. On the opposite 47 treative setup. With secure data 48 extensive properts. On the opposite 49 treative setup. With secure data 41 extensive properts. On the opposite 42 extensive properts. On the opposite 43 extensive properts. Form 44 extensive properts. Form 45 treative setup. Secure data 46 treative setup. Secure data 47 treative setup. Secure data 48 collected. Brainstan it forms may be 49 collected. Brainstan it forms may be 41 collected. Brainstan it do for by Use 42 collected. Brainstan it do for by Use 43 collected. Brainstan it do for by Use 44 obsected. a							
38 Cottages, with their picturesque 39 appendages, are filles into decey. This 40 is to be repeated. for, these blemistics 41 excepted. The score is a rare and aloued 42 excepted. The score is a rare and aloued 43 excepted. The score is a rare and aloued 44 exception of the opposite 45 side of the Vale of Keswick is the the 44 extensive prospects. On the opposite 45 side of the Vale of Keswick is the the 46 Valley of Newdanks. of the information 47 Betathwain: with its stream descending 48 packes the fratmes range to 49 value of the value of Keswick is a the foot of 40 Value of Keswick is a the foot of 41 extender the name on and 42 the same of the name on and 43 packes the repeater on al to Dotto and 44 the same of the name on and 45 of the same of the name on and 46 the same on and 47 the same on and 48 the same on and 49 Mountains. The Monthan at the							
39 appendages, are fallen into decay. This 40 is to be separetific for, these blenishes 41 excepted, the scare is a rare and almost 42 singular combination of minute and 43 singular combination of minute and 44 excepted, the scare is a rare and almost 45 singular combination of minute and 46 excepted, beaview, but the 47 Battivestice, while scare descending 48 from a core of the Mountain. From both 49 which as itseen descending 40 which as itseen descending 41 scare of the Mountain. From both 42 which as itseen descending 43 scare of the Mountain. From both 44 scare of the Mountain. From both 45 scare of the Mountain. From both 46 which as itseen of the core on all 47 Battivestice and to Laron and 48 scare the core or and to Laron and 49 bease the nearcor and to Laron and 40 the scare scare is do the value 41 the more scare sc							
40 is be forgerents, for, these blowingses 41 excepted, the scale is a rare and almost + 42 singular combination of minute and 43 sequesterob basery, with splendid and 44 extensive projects. On the opposite 45 sequesterob basery, with splendid and 46 store of the New Kit be the of 47 Brathwaits, with is stream descending 48 for a covo of the Nontatin. Forn both 49 these splet. Have given Views, form 40 with an idea of the for atures may be 51 colected. Brathwaite lies at the foot of 52 Whendare, in the rout o Lotton and 53 Codestroubl, and forough Newlands 54 or acch ide and the odd py craggy 55 colected. Brathwaite lies at the foot of 56 or Exact, we find the narrow and 57 refred Valley of Watenlah, ecclosed 58 machine in the store store of the Wale 59 Southins. In the Mowings 50 rescard of Lobors, This, after flowing 51 stort we withough a powerial the, a 52 Warentatin, At the poatth where the <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
41 excepted, the scene is a rare and almost 42 signal ar combination of minute and 43 sequesteed beauty, with splendid and 44 extensive prospects. On the opposite 45 side of the Vale of Keswick in the 46 Valley of Newnink, and the Village of 47 When Newning, and the Village of 48 From a cove of the Manania, From Neth 49 these sponts I have given Nives, from 40 When Newning Kies at the foor of 51 collected. Brain/wave its less at the foor of 52 When Neurish, in the road to Lorton and 53 Cockernoutri, and through Nevalands 54 of Keswick, we find the narrow and 55 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 66 files of the Almania, robusted 75 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 76 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 77 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 78 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 79 Nominias. In the Nominias at the 70 Returning to the caster side of the Vale 76 Returning to the cas			is to be regretted: for, these blemishes				
42 singular combination of minute and 43 sequerater learny, with splend dudded 44 extensive prospects. On the opposite 45 side of the Vale of Kewick le In the 46 vinley of Newlank, and the Vinlage of Newlank learner 47 Warber of Newlank, and the Vinlage of Newlank learner 48 side of the Vale of Newlank learner 49 Horna actore of the Manutain. From both 40 these sports have given Views, from 41 these sports have given Views, from 42 these sports have given Views, from 43 these sports have given Views, from 44 these sports have given Views, from 45 the Meantain. From both 46 these sports have given Views, from 47 the Meantain. From both 48 the Meantain. From both 49 the Meantain. From both 41 the Meantain. From both 42 the Meantain. From both 43 the Meantain. From both 44 the Meantain. From both 45 the Meantain. From both 46 the Meantain. Both Horna Horna							
43 sequestere beauty, with splendi 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 Braitbwatte, with its stream descending 48 from a cove of the Montian. From both 49 these special have given Views. from 40 these special have given Views. from 41 these special have given Views. from 42 Wheatlaart, in the road to Loron and 43 Cockernouvity, and through Newlands 44 threads and in thread to Loron and 45 of the stress road to Dittornee. 46 Viewalaert, in the road to Loron and 47 or each add, and it the head by craggy 48 passes the nearest road to Dittornee. 49 or each add, and it the head by craggy 40 badd, main three heads 41 cascale of Latore. This, after flowing 42 stree with the flow of the stree dittoree. 43 stree with the flow of the stree dittoree. 44 the stree with the flow of the stree dittoree. 45 Returning the elevalaer. <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
44 extensive prospects. On the opposite 45 side of the Vale of Kewsick lie the Valleg of 46 Valley of Newlands, and the Village of 47 Brailwaite, with its stream descending 48 from a cove of the Mountin. From both 49 these spots I have, signed Valley, from 40 these spots I have, signed Valley, from 51 collected. Brainwaite is at the foot of 52 reduced. Brainwaite is at the foot of 53 passes the nearest road o Buttermere. 54 reduced. Brainwaite is at the foot of 55 Returning to the castern side of the reagy. 56 of Kewsick, key find the narrow and 57 retired Valley of Walendah, neclosed 58 on each side and at the head by craggy. 59 Mountains. In the Mountains at the 60 head, the stream its, which forms the 61 Cascade of Lodon: This, after flowing 62 abort wy through apsoird track, 63 falls into a small Lake of Tam, which 64 the start and track, 65 falls into a small Lake of Tam, which 66 the start and close <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
45 side of the Value of Kaswaick, like the 46 Valley of Newlands, and the Valleg of 47 Braitbwaick, with its stream descending 48 from a cove of the Mountain, From both 49 these spots I have given Views, from 50 which a nide of their features may be 51 collected. Braitbwaite fies at the foot of 52 Whenlater, in the road to Lorto and 53 poses the nearces tradie of the Valle 54 passes the nearces tradie of the Valle 55 Returning to the essent side of the Valle 56 of their Alley of Walenath, nooedd 57 on each side and at the head by craggy 58 on each side and at the head by craggy 59 of their Alley of Walenath, nooedd 61 Cascade of Lodown, this, atter for lowing 62 a short way fromph a pastral trace, trans, which 63 filk into a small Lake or Tam, which 64 lies nidway in the logit Walenath 75 walenath. The head Kaley of the Tam, is a 76 bealtift Bridging of one ach, and close 76 bealtift Bridging of one ach, and close 77							
46 Valley of Newlands, and the Village of 47 Brindwaite, with its stream descending 48 from a cove of the Montain. From both 49 these spots 1 haves; from 50 which an idea of their features may be 51 collected. Brithwaie lies at the foot of 52 Wheallater, in the road to Lorton and 53 Collected. Brithwaie lies at the foot of 54 Collected. Brithwaie lies at the foot of 55 Returning to the castern side of the Vale 56 of Kessvick, yee find the narrow and 57 retired Valley of Watenlah, enclosed 58 or each side and the bead ty craggy 59 Monutains, In the Monutains at the 60 head, the stream rises, which forms the 61 Cascade of Ladore. This, after flowing 62 abort wy through a pastorial tract, 63 fails into a small Lake of Tan, which 64 Bis midway in the Valley and 65 bried the Bridge is a linite Hamilet, a 66 Watenlah, At the point where the 67 bried the Bridge is a linite Hamilet, a 68 beside the Bridge is a linite							
47 Brailboards, with its stream descending 48 from a cover of the Montain. From both 49 these spot. I have given Views, from 50 which an idea of their features may be 51 collected. Braithowite lies at the foot of 52 Whenlare, in the road to Lorno and 53 Oxcokermouth: and through Newlands 54 passes the neares troad to Buttermere. 55 Returning to the sastern side of the Vale 61 of Kaswick, we find the narrow and 57 retired Valley of Valendari, nuclosed 63 of Kaswick, we find the narrow and 64 stream issues on the analy rouge 65 of Kaswick, we find the narrow and 7 retired Valley of Valendari, nuclosed 80 normalise 91 brad, the stream tries, which forms the 92 short way through a pastord mark. 94 list into a small lake or Tam, which 95 stream issues out of the Tam, is a 96 braid the Bridge of one arch, and close 97 braid the Bridge of one arch, and close 98 braid the Bridge of one arch, and close							
48 from a cove of the Mountain. From both 49 these spots 1 have given Yews, from 50 which an idea of their features may be 51 collected. Brithwaie lies at the foot of 52 Whenlater, in the road to Lorton and 53 Cockermoutin, and through Newlands 54 passes the nearest road to Buttermere. 55 Returning to the eastern side of the Vale 66 Ockermoutin, and through Newlands 70 retired Valley Of Watenlah, enclosed 87 meta side and at the bead by craggy 98 Mountains. In the Mountains at the 10 Iseade of Locker. This, after Howing 21 a short way through a patoral tract. 23 a short way through a patoral tract. 24 a short way through a patoral tract. 25 Returning to the point yafter the 26 a short way through a patoral tract. 27 returning to the point yafter the 28 the stream files. 29 Mountains. In the long Yafter of 21 nore scale of Locker. This, after the 31 the stream files. 33							
49these spots I have given Views, from50witch an it de of their features may be51collected. Braithwate lies at the foot of52Whenhater, in the road to Lorton and53Cockermoult; and through Newlands54passes the nearest road to Buttermere.55Returning to the eastern side of the Vale56of Keswick, we find the narrow and57retired Valley of Watenlith, enclosed68meach side and at the head by crangy79meach side and at the head by crangy60head, the stream rises, which forms the61Casende of Lotor. This, after Howing62a short way through a pastoral tract,63falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which64file smidway in the long Valley of65Watenith. At the point where the66stream issues could the Valley of71more secluded spot thme, is a72Valley Of Catages. There are no73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a nost magnificent prospect of the75Valle of Keswick, as far a Skiddaw;76and, ungurnstificent prospect of the77Valle of Keswick, as far a Skiddaw;78the thild Valley of Jule not hill Hamlet,79bridge, and Catages, is combined with70the thild Valley of Above, short71the sec stor short, by the taken,72kase, the reserved of the one.73the bill Valley of Above, short74have a nost ma							
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82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow		80					
83 which communicate with the Vale of 84 Keswick by the Rivers which flow							
84 Keswick by the Rivers which flow							
85 through them, are Borrowdale and St.							
		85					
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	L	92	or interesting objects which are found in				

¶ Line	e 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
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					
106					
107	the eye, but unobtrusive as the rocks				
108					
109					
110					
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					
124	Seathwaite, immediately under the				
125	entrance into the Lead-mines. Nothing				
126					
127	solemn and impressive than the small				
128					
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. It unfolds on the west, near the foot of				
13 14	Bassenthwaite Lake, a scene of humble				
14	and gentle character; but deriving				
16 17	animated beauty from the Lake, and striking majesty from the Mountain of				
17	Skiddaw, which is on this side broken				
18	and rugged, and of an aspect which is				
20	forcibly contrasted with that with which				
20 21	it looks upon Derwent Lake. The view				
21 22	of the whole vista of the Vale of				
	of the whole vista of the vale of				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	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 5	Buttermere, to which there are three				
	6	roads; the one through part of 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 26	road, which leads over Whinlater, through part of the Vale of Lorton, to				
	20	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				
1	35	Traveller rejoined them by the footpath,				
1	36	which leads through the woods along				
	37	the side of Crummock. This path				
	38	presents noble scenes, looking up the				
1	39	Lake towards Buttermere. If the				
	40 41	Traveller be desirous of visiting Lowes- water, instead of proceeding directly				
1	41 42	along this path, he must cross the				
1	42	Bridge over the Cocker, near Scale Hill,				
1	43	to which he must return after a walk or				
	45	ride of three or four miles. I am not sure				
1	46	that the circuit of this Lake can be made				
1	47	on horseback; but every path and field				
1	48	in the neighbourhood would well repay				
1	49	the active exertions of the Pedestrian.				
	50	Nor will the most hasty Visitant fail to				
		*				

ſ	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 66	felt as an omnipresence, or so passively submitted to as a spirit incumbent upon				
	66 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 90	horseback, or on foot, you may return to				
69	90	Keswick by Newlands. The rest of the scenes in this part of the				
09	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 best seen				
	15	by making a considerable circuit;				
	16	namely, by retracing our steps to Scale				
	17	Hill, and thence by Lowes-water and				

ſ	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,				
	40	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	screes (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 above ridge, which it commands on the				
	120 121	one side, and of the extent of sea and				
	121	sand spreading in a level plain on the				
	122	other. The ascent of Scaw Fell is easy,				
	123	that of Great Gavel laborious. I cannot				
	124	deny myself the pleasure of adding, that				
	125	on the highest point of Great Gavel is a				
	120	small triangular receptacle of water in a				
	127	rock. It is not a spring; yet the				
	120	shepherds say that it is never dry;				
	130	certainly when I was there, during a				
	130	season of drought, it was well supplied				
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ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	132	with water. Here the Traveller may				
	133	slake his thirst plenteously with a pure				
	134	and celestial beverage; for it appears				
	135	that this cup or bason has no other				
	136	feeder than the dews of heaven, the				
	137	showers, the vapours, the hoar frost, and				
	138	the spotless snow. From Wastdale				
	139	return to Keswick by Stye-Head and				
	140	Borrowdale. Take a look backwards				
	141	upon Wastdale, from the last point				
	142	where it is visible. The long strait vista				
	143	of the Vale, and the sea beyond,				
	144	apparent between the Mountains, form a				
	145	grand whole. A few steps further bring				
	146	you to Stye-Head Tarn (for which see				
	147	No. 43). By the side of the Tarn, an				
	148	eagle (I believe of the ospray species)				
	149	was killed last spring. Though large, it				
	150	was very light, and seemed exhausted				
	151	by hunger. The stream which flows into				
	152	this Tarn comes from another, called				
	153	Sprinkling Tarn, famous among anglers				
	154	for the finest trouts in the country. In				
	155	rainy seasons there is a magnificent				
	156	waterfal formed by the stream which				
	157	issues from Stye-Head Tarn. You have				
	158	it on your left as you descend into				
	159	Seathwaite division of Rovendale.				
	160	About a mile further down upon the left				
	161	is that cluster of yew-trees				
	162	recommended to notice; thence through				
	163 164	a succession of magnificent scenes to Keswick.				
70	1	It remains that we should speak of				
	2	Ullswater. There are two roads by				
	3	which this Lake may be visited from				
	4	Keswick. That which is adapted for				
	5	Travellers on horseback, or on foot,				
	6	crosses the lower part of St. John's				
	7	Vale, and brings you down through the				
	8	Valley and scattered Village of				
	9	Matterdale into Gowbarrow Park,				
	10	unfolding at once a magnificent view of				
	11	the two higher reaches of the Lake.				
	12	Airey Force thunders down the Ghyll,				
	13	or Gill, on the left, at a small distance				
	14	from the road; but you are separated				
	15	from it by the Park-wall. In a carriage,				
	16	Ullswater is best approached from				
	17	Penrith. A mile and a half brings you to				
	18	the winding Vale of Emont, and the				
	19	prospects increase in interest till you				
	20	reach Patterdale; but the first four miles				
	21	along Ullswater by this road are				
	22	comparatively tame, and in order to see				
	23 24	the lower part of the Lake to advantage, it is absolutely necessary to go round by				
	24	it is absolutely necessary to go round by				

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	25	Poolly-Bridge, and to ride at least three				
	26	miles along the Westmoreland side of				
	27	the Water, towards Martindale. The				
	28	Views from this quarter, especially if				
	29	you ascend from the road into the fields,				
	30	are magnificent; yet I only mention this				
	31	that the transient Traveller may know				
	32	what exists; for it will be very				
	33	inconvenient for him to go in search of				
	34	them. The person who takes this course				
	35	of three or four miles, which I am now				
	36	recommending, <i>on foot</i> , should take				
	30	care to have a boat in readiness at the				
	37	end of his walk, to carry him right				
	39	across to the Cumberland side, along				
	40	which he may pursue his way upwards				
	41	to Patterdale.				
71	1	Having conducted the Traveller hither, I				
	2	shall treat no further of the body of this				
	3	celebrated Vale; but, for the same				
	4	reasons which governed me when I was				
	5	speaking of Keswick, I shall confine				
	6	myself to the Glens and Vallies which				
	7	branch off from it.				
72	1	At Dalemain, about three miles from				
	2	Penrith, a Stream is crossed, called				
	3	Dacre, which, rising in the moorish				
	4	country about Penruddock, flows down				
	5	a soft sequestered Valley, passing by				
	6	the ancient mansions of Hutton John				
	7	and Dacre Castle. The former is				
	8	pleasantly situated, though of a				
	9	character somewhat gloomy and				
	10	monastic; and from some of the fields				
	11	near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed by				
	12	the jagged summit of Saddleback, and				
	13	with the Valley and Stream in front of				
	14	it, forms a grand picture. There is no				
	15	other stream that conducts us to any				
	16	glen or valley worthy of being				
	17	mentioned, till you reach the one which				
	18	leads you up to Airey Force, and then				
	19	into Matterdale, before spoken of.				
	20	Matterdale, though a wild and				
	21	interesting spot, has no peculiar features				
	22	that would make it worth the Stranger's				
	23	while to go in search of them; but in				
	24	Gowbarrow Park the lover of Nature				
	25	might wish to linger for hours. Here is a				
	26	powerful Brook, which dashes among				
	27	rocks through a deep glen, hung on				
	28	every side with a rich and happy				
	29	intermixture of native wood; here are				
	30	beds of luxuriant fern, aged hawthorns,				
	31	and hollies decked with honeysuckles;				
	32	and fallow-deer glancing and bounding				
	33	over the lawns and through the thickets.				
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¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	34	These are the attractions of the retired				
	35	views, or constitute a fore-ground to				
	36	ever-varying pictures of the majestic				
	37	Lake, forced to take a winding course				
	38	by bold promontories, and environed by				
	39	mountains of sublime form, towering				
	40	above each other. Having passed under				
	41	a plantation of larches, we reach, at the				
	42	outlet of Gowbarrow Park, a third				
	43	Stream, which flows through a little				
	44	recess called Glencoin, in which lurks a				
	45	single house, yet visible from the road.				
	46	Let the Artist and leisurely Traveller				
	47	turn aside to it for the buildings, and the				
	48	objects around them are both romantic				
	49	and exquisitely picturesque. Having				
	50	passed under the steeps of Styebarrow				
	51	Crag, and the remains of its native				
	52	woods, you cross, at Glenridding-				
	53 54	Bridge, a fourth Stream, which, if				
	55	followed up, would lead to Red Tarn and the recesses of Helvellyn. The				
	56	opening on the side of Ullswater Vale,				
	57	down which the Stream flows, is				
	58	adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and				
	59	natural groves, which agreeably				
	60	coalesce with the transverse views of				
	61	the Lake; and the Stream, if followed up				
	62	after the enclosures are left behind, will				
	63	lead along bold water-breaks and				
	64	waterfals to a silent Tarn in the recesses				
	65	of Helvellyn. This desolate spot was				
	66	formerly haunted by eagles, that built in				
	67	the precipice which forms its western				
	68	barrier. These birds used to wheel and				
	69	hover round the head of the solitary				
	70	angler. It also now derives a melancholy				
	71	interest from the fate of a young man, a				
	72	stranger, who perished here a few years				
	73	ago, by falling down the rocks in his				
	74 75	attempt to cross over to Grasmere. His				
	75	remains were discovered by means of a faithful dog, which had lingered here				
	70	for the space of three months, self				
	78	supported, and probably retaining to the				
	79	last an attachment to the skeleton of its				
	80	dead master. But to return to the road				
	81	which we have left in the main Vale of				
	82	Ullswater.—At the head of the Lake				
	83	(being now in Patterdale) we cross a				
	84	fifth Stream, Grisdale Beck; this				
	85	conducts through a woody steep, where				
	86	may be seen some unusually large				
	87	ancient hollies, up to the level area of				
	88	the Valley of Grisdale; hence there is a				
	89	path for Foot-travellers, and along				
	90	which a horse may be led, but not				

9 without difficulty, to Grassance I. Howey 93 model and y where a more sublime 94 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 95 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 96 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 97 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 98 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 99 excellablation of Acountian Forms than 90 the impression increases with very step 91 this by all post services, and a we 92 excellablation increased with we well 93 this by all post services, and a we 94 this impression increases with very step 95 this by all post services, and a we 96 this indication well as anotal formation excellablation in the step 97 this by all post services with we model anotation in the step 98 this bit indication in the step 99 this bit indication in the step	¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
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141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased		139	you look back on the gleaming surface				
142 mountains, you will be equally pleased		140	of Brothers-water, or forward to the				
142 mountains, you will be equally pleased							
			mountains, you will be equally pleased				
		143	with the beauty, the grandeur, and the				
144 wildness of the scenery.		144					
73 1 We have thus noticed no less than seven	73						
2 Glens, or Vallies, which branch off							
3 from the western side of the long Vale		3	from the western side of the long Vale				

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (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				
	12	head-quarters at the Village of				
	13	Patterdale. No persons, but such as				
	15	come to this place merely to pass				
	16	through it, should fail to walk a mile				
	10	and a half down the side of the Lake				
	18	opposite to that on which the high-road				
	18	lies: they should proceed beyond the				
	20	point where the inclosures terminate. I				
	20	have already had too frequent reason to				
	21	lament the changes which have been				
	22	made in the face of this country; and				
	23	scarcely any where has a more grievous				
	24 25	loss been sustained than upon the Farm				
	25	of Blowick, the only enclosed land				
	20	which on this side borders the higher				
	28	part of the Lake. The axe has				
	28	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				
1	53	richness, but interesting from its				
	54	seclusion. In Vales of this character the				
1	55	general want of wood gives a peculiar				
	56	interest to the scattered cottages,				
1	57	embowered in sycamores; and few of				
1	58	the Mountain Chapels are more striking				
	59	than this of Martindale, standing as it				
	60	does in the centre of the Valley, with				

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	18 19 20 21 22	who are disguising the Vales, and the Borders of the Lakes, by an accumulation of unsightly buildings and discordant objects. THE END [<i>1e ends here</i>]				
76	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 43\\ 44\\ 43\\ 44\\ 5\\ 5\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10\\ 10$		Thus far respecting the most eligible season for visiting this country. As to the order in which objects are best seen — a Lake being composed of water flowing from higher grounds, and expanding itself till its receptacle is filled to the brim, — it follows from the nature of things, that it will appear to most advantage when approached from its outlet, especially if the Lake be in a mountainous country; for, by this way of approach, the traveller faces the grander features of the scene, and is gradually conducted into its most sublime recesses. Now, every one knows, that from amenity and beauty the transition to sublimity is easy and favourable; but the reverse is not so; for, after the faculties have been raised by communion with the sublime, they are indisposed to humbler excitement.	from the nature of things, that been elevated raised by communion with the sublime, they excitement.* [New note] *The only instances to which the foregoing observations do not apply, are Derwent-water and Loweswater. Derwent is distinguished from all the other Lakes by being surrounded with sublimity: the fantastic mountains of Borrowdale to the south, the solitary majesty of Skiddaw to the north, the bold Steeps of Wallow-crag and Lodore to the east, and to the west the clustering mountains of Newlands. Loweswater is tame at the head, but towards its outlet has a magnificent assemblage of mountains. Yet as far as respects the formation of such receptacles, the general observation holds good, neither Derwent nor Loweswater derive any supplies from the streams of those mountains that dignify the landscape towards the outlets.		Thus far concerning respecting the most eligible the respective advantages and disadvantages of the different seasons for visiting this country.
77	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		It is not likely that a mountain will be ascended without disappointment if a wide range of prospect be the object, unless either the summit be reached before sun-rise, or the visitant remains there until the time of sun- set, and afterwards. The precipitous sides of the mountain, and the			

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ \end{array} $		[New ¶ in 3e]	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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} $		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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ \end{array} $		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		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."			making most of the present
81	48 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.	See the Ode, Pass of Kirkstone.		
82	19 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		mountain imagery scenery naturally	

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	T	1010 (W'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (1.4)	$1920(D_1U_1)(2-1)$	1922 (2.1)	1922 (44)	1025 (5.1)
4	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	15		waterfalls are scarcely worth being			
	16 17		looked at except after much rain, and that, the more swollen the stream, the			
	17		more fortunate the spectator; but this		but this however	
	18		is true only of large cataracts with		is true	
	20		sublime accompaniments; and not		15 true	
	20		even of these without some			
	22		drawbacks.		drawbacks. In other instances, what	
	23		[Addition in 4e]		becomes, at such a time, of that sense	
	24		1		of refreshing coolness which can only	
	25				be felt in dry and sunny weather,	
	26				when the rocks, herbs, and flowers	
	27				glisten with moisture diffused by the	
	28				breath of the precipitous water? But,	
	29				considering these things as objects of	
	30		The		sight only, it may be observed that the	
	31		principal charm of the smaller		principal	
	32 33		waterfalls or cascades, consists in certain proportions of form and			
	33 34		affinities of colour, among the			
	35		component parts of the scene, and in			
	36		the contrast maintained between the			
	37		falling water and that which is			
	38		apparently at rest; or rather settling			
	39		gradually into quiet, in the pool			
	40		below. Peculiarly, also, is the beauty	below. Peculiarly, also, is The		
	41		of such a scene, where there is	-		
	42		naturally so much agitation,	agitation is also		
	43		heightened, here by the glimmering,	heightened, in a peculiar manner here,		
	44		and, towards the verge of the pool, by	by		
	45		the steady reflection of the			
	46		surrounding images. Now, all those			
	47		delicate distinctions are destroyed by			
	48 49		heavy floods, and the whole stream rushes along in foam and tumultuous			
	49 50		confusion. I will conclude with	confusion. I will conclude with		
	51		observing, that a happy proportion of	observing, that A happy		
	52		component parts is generally	is indeed generally		
	53		noticeable among the landscapes of	generany		
	54		the North of England; and, in this			
	55		characteristic essential to a perfect			
	56		picture, they surpass the scenes of			
	57		Scotland, and, in a still greater			
	58		degree, those of Switzerland.			
0.5	59		THE END.	THE END.		
83	1		[2e ends here]	As a resident among the Lakes, I		
	2			frequently hear the scenery of this		
	3 4			country compared with that of the Alps; and therefore a few words shall		
	4 5			be added to what has been		
	6			incidentally said upon that subject.		
84	1			If we could recall, to this region of		
	2			lakes, the native pine-forests, with		
	3			which many hundred years ago a		
	4			large portion of the heights was		
	5			covered, then, during spring and		
	6			autumn, it might frequently, with		

21 22 22 23	Lin	ne 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
8 9 Indexue would be the same of initiature. Towns, villages, churches initiature. To						
8 1 county "persenting the other products with miniture." Hores, burches, rund, sentings, which areads, sent charge rund, with the sentings of diversified foliage with a woods of diversified foliage with a woods of diversified foliage with a senting woods of diversified foliage with a senting woods of diversified hore regions of the mouthing. Would as in the woods of diversified hore regions of the mouthing would, as in the mouthing would would be still more the mouthing would would be still more the mouthing would would be still more the mouthing would be still more the mouthing would be still more the mouthing would be still more the stale would be still more the event on the imagention. But the give fram to the discuss,						
11 mininium: Villages, durchs, rard 13 seats, bridge and rooks green medows and andle grounds, with their various produce, and decidance occupy the value and loser register of the mountains, would, as in Switzerland, be divide by dark forcas form rights and loarer register of the mountains, would, as in Switzerland, be divide by dark forcas form rights and loarer register of the mountains, and form place and loary decisities 20 place and loary decisities 21 place and loary decisities 22 place and loary decisities 23 resultation of the samulatic, leave the decision of the place forests have volud (decisions, - and varunt), leavy the right decisions, - and varunt, leavy the right decisions, - and varunt, leavy the right decisions, - and varunt, leave the decision of which is necessful the right decisions, - and varunt, leave the decision of the right decisions, and feetling at hand, - and widely 75 1 Striking, then, from samulations, which is accertains, the highest of which is median decision, our received and median real model is decision, and wold are at almost as diminutive in the distance read ware at authomator prof, that, after a vertue produ, and ware are authomator read ware a	-					
12 sets, bridge and roads, green 13 medows and archie green 14 woods of directified folings which 15 their varians produce, and decidenous 16 woods of directified folings which 17 their varians produce, and decidenous 18 Withertain, by divide by dark 19 brights covered with snow, and from 10 brights covered with snow, and from 11 particle with and argue with be strenged 12 mage for an index of the brights covered with snow, and from 13 particle with and argue with be strenged 24 particle with and argue with be strenged 25 strenged strenged 26 strenged strenged 27 strenged strenged 28 cyc han on the imignation. But be strenged 29 cyc han on the imignation. But be strenged 20 particle with strenged strenged 29 strenged strenged 20 strenged strenged 21 strenged strenged 23 streng					miniature Towns , villages churches	
8 13 mectors and anale grounds, with their various produce, and deciduous wood of directified failings within occurpt the values and fourth reports of sorting failings and round report biggs and round report b					miniature. Towns, vinages, endrenes	
15 woods of diversified fusions 16 occupt the values and lower regions of the mountains, world, as in it 17 Status and Lower regions of the mountains, world, as in it 20 Status and Lower regions of the mountains, world, as in it 21 Different and the same giftering marks and there are resemblance would be still more perfect on the same giftering marks and participation and the resemblance would be still more perfect on the same giftering marks and participation and the resemblance would be still more perfect on the same giftering marks and participation and the resemblance would be still more perfect on the same giftering marks and participation and the resemblance would be still more perfect on the inseguration. Bot the pine-forest have wholly disappeareft; and only during late Synth and early Autumn is realized here that assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the pine-forest have wholly disappeareft; and during during bits Synth and early Autumn is realized here that assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the perfect on the inseguration and early Autumn is realized here that assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the perfect on the inseguration and early Autumn is realized here that assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the perfect on the inseguration. Bot the perfect on the inseguration and attribute and the state and the state and attribute and and world water arc atmost and the state and attribute and by the initiat and the state and haveland attriston the analysind and havel and by the initi						
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88 Soliterland, be divided by dark 90 Implex and round-topped highs covered with one same and from places and sharp declivities 21 imperfect of arrow of the same and the sam						
80 19 20 20 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 24 26 25 27 26 28 27 29 27 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 29 21 20 22 20 23 21 24 23 25 24 26 25 27 27 28 21 29 29 20 20 21 21 22 21						
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25 perfect on these days when vapours 27 resting upon, and flowing around the summits, less dependent upon the sequence of the summits, less dependent upon the eye than on the imagination. But the pine-forests have wholey disappeared; and only durum is raining late Spring and early Autumn is raining late Spring and the raining of the late Alge, - winter in the distance, - and wareth, ledw woods, werdure and late Spring and Certify late late Alge of vegetation which is cubited diffused. 85 2 3 9 3 9 4 4 5 6 5 7 6 7 8 8 14 10 14 11 14				0 0		
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30 jine-forests have wholly disappeared; 31 and only during late Spring and early 32 asemblage of the imagery of 34 different seasons, which is exhibited 35 through the whole summer among 36 through the whole summer among 37 and varmth, leafy woods, werdure: and varmth, leafy woods, werdure: and dertility at hand, — and widely diffused. diffused. 85 1 2 Striking, then, from among the permanent materials of the nadscape, that stage of vegetation which his occupied by pine-forests, and, above the, while 30 diffused. striking, then all stage of vegetation which his exceed 3000 feet, while som of the Alps 60 on fall short of 14 1400 or 15000, and 8000 or 10000 is not an uncommon elevation. Our 111 tracts of wood and water are almost as striking intervests, 12 adament three, it is obvious, therefore, aft are sublimity is dependent upon absolute bulk and 12 therefore, aft are submiting is dependent upon absolute bulk and striking, there, the over, ast and shoure to the striking. But a short residence amo						
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35 35 36 through the whole summer among the Alps,						
36 37 38 38 39 36 37 38 39 and the Alps,winter in the distance, and warmth, leafy woods, verdure and fertility at hand, and widely diffused. 85 1 5 2 3 5 3 4 4 5 6 5 7 8 9 9 10 14 11 400 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 16 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 11 12 12 13 13 4 14 15 15 16 16 14 17 8 18 9 19 20 11 21 12 14 13 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 9 19 20 21 21 22 23						
37 38 and warmth, leafy woods, verdure and fertility at hand, — and widely diffused. 85 1 Striking, then, from among the permanent materials of the landscape, that stage of vegetation which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the permanial snows, we have mountains, the highest of which lift exceed 3000 feet, while some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,0000 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 comection with these, it is obvious, that there can be no rivalship. But a short residence among the Sritsh Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point, and at elevation, viz. that whic compact and effect on the and restrike of upon, or sweeping over						
38 and fertility at hand, — and widely diffused. 85 1 85 1 85 2 3 andscape, that stage of vegetation which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the permial 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 rivalship. But a short residence among the British Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point, certain elevation, viz. that while compare and energy of upon, or sweepy of the upon, or sweepy of th						
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2 a 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 a 5 a b b 6 which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of which little exceed 3000 feet, while a 8 some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 a 10 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 rivalship. But a short residence among the British Mountains will furnish abundant prof, that, after a certain point, certain 20 ↓ certain point, or sweeping over upon, or sweeping over upon, or sweeping over upon, or sweeping over upon, or sweeping over upon.	39			diffused.		
3 iandscape, that stage of vegetation 4 which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of 6 which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of 7 which list ceced 3000 feet, while 8 some of the Alps do not fall short of 9 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 10 is not an uncommon elevation. Our 11 tracts of wood and wate are almost as diminutive in comparison; 13 therefore, as far as sublimity is 14 deependent upon absolute bulk and height, and atmospherical influences in connection with these, it is obvious, that there can be no rivalship. But a short residence among the British 19 Q 20 ↓ 21 ↓ 23 ↓						
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9 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000 10 is not an uncommon elevation. Our 11 tracts of wood and water are almost 12 as diminutive in comparison; 13 therefore, as far as sublimity is dependent upon absolute bulk and height, and atmospherical influences 16 in connection with these, it is obvious, 17 that there can be no rivalship. But a 18 short residence among the British 19 mountains will furnish abundant 20 ↓ 21 ↓ 22 ↓ 23 ↓	7			which little exceed 3000 feet, while		
10 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 rivalship. But a short residence among the British Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point, certain certain point, 20 ↓ certain open, or sweeping over upon, or sweeping over						
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20 proof, that, after a certain point, certain 21 ↓ elevation, viz. that which 22 ↓ compact and fleecy clos 23 ↓ upon, or sweeping over						
21 22 22 23						certain point of
22 compact and fleecy clou 23 upon, or sweeping over						elevation, viz. that which allows of
23 upon, or sweeping over				Ť		compact and fleecy clouds settling
	23	3		1		upon, or sweeping over, the summits,
24 the sense of sublimity depends more the sense of sublimity depends more	24	1		the sense of sublimity depends more		the sense of sublimity depends

¶	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		magnifying, and softening powers
	31			atmosphere; so that, on the score	atmosphere; so that. Hence, on the	
	32 33			even of sublimity, the superiority of the Alps is by no means so great as		
	33			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	do indeed	
	45			↓	agreeably unite their colour with	
	46			make a lively contrast of colour, with	that of the deciduous trees, or	
	47			the dark green pine-groves that	make a lively contrast of colour, with	
	48			define them, and among which, they		
	49 50			run in endless variety of shapes—but		
	50 51			this is most pleasing at first sight; the		
	52			permanent gratification of the eye		
	53			requires finer gradations of tone, and		
	54			a more delicate blending of hues into		
	55			each other. Besides, it is only in		
	56			Spring and late Autumn that cattle		
	57			animate by their presence the Swiss		
	58			lawns; and, though the pastures of		
	59			the higher regions where they feed		
	60			during the Summer are left in their		
	61			natural state of flowery herbage,		
	62 62			those pastures are so remote, that		
	63 64			their texture and colour are of no consequence in the composition of		
	64 65			any picture in which a lake of the		
	65 66			Vales is a feature. Yet in those lofty		
	67			regions, how vegetation is invigorated		
	68			by the genial climate of that country!		
	69			Among the luxuriant flowers there		
	70			met with, groves, or forests, if I may		
	71			so call them, of Monks-hood are		
	72			frequently seen; the plant of deep,		
	73			rich blue, and as tall as in our		
	74			gardens; and this at an elevation		
	75			where, in Cumberland, Icelandic		
	76			moss would only be found, or the		
07	77			stony summits be utterly bare.		
86	1			We have, then, for the colouring of		
	2			Switzerland, principally a vivid green herbage, black woods, and dazzling		
	3 4			snows, presented in masses with a		
L	4			snows, presented in masses with a		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	5			grandeur to which no one can be	· · · ·	`````
	6			insensible; but not often graduated		
	7			by Nature into soothing harmony,		
	8			and so ill suited to the pencil, that		
	9			though abundance of good subjects		
	10			may be there found, they are not such		
	11			as can be deemed characteristic of the		
	12			country; nor is this unfitness confined		
	13			to colour: the forms of the mountains,		
	14			though many of them in some points		
	15			of view the noblest that can be		
	16			conceived, are apt to run into spikes		
	17			and needles, and present a jagged		
	18			outline which has a mean effect,		
	19			transferred to canvas. This must have		
	20			been felt by the ancient masters; for,		
	21			if I am not mistaken, they have not		
	22			left a single landscape, the materials		
	23			of which are taken from the peculiar		
	24			features of the Alps; yet Titian passed		
	25			his life almost in their		
	26			neighbourhood; the Poussins and		
	27			Claude must have been well		
	28			acquainted with their aspects; and		
	29			several admirable painters, as Tibaldi		
	30			and Luino, were born among the		
	31			Italian Alps. A few experiments have		
	32			lately been made by Englishmen, but		
	33			they only prove that courage, skill,		
	34			and judgment, may surmount any		
	35			obstacles; and it may be safely		
	36			affirmed, that they who have done		
	37			best in this bold adventure, will be		
	38			the least likely to repeat the attempt.		
	39			But, though our scenes are better		
	40			suited to painting than those of the		
	41			Alps, I should be sorry to		
	42			contemplate either country in		
	43			reference to that art, further than as		
	44			its fitness or unfitness for the pencil		
	45			renders it more or less pleasing to the		
	46 47			eye of the spectator, who has learned to observe and feel, chiefly from		
	47			Nature herself.		
87	40			Deeming the points in which Alpine		
07	2			imagery is superior to British too		
	3			obvious to be insisted upon, I will		
	4			observe that the deciduous woods,		
	5			though in many places		
	6			unapproachable by the axe, and		
	7			triumphing in the pomp and		
	8			prodigality of Nature, have, in		
	9			general,* [Note 1] neither the variety		
	10			nor beauty which would exist in those		
	10			of the Mountains of Britain, if left to		
	11 12			themselves. Magnificent walnut-trees		
	12			grow upon the plains of Switzerland;		
L	15			grow upon the plans of Switzerland;		

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

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
9	Line 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 99 99	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd) [Note 1] *The greatest variety of trees is found in the Valais.	1823 (4th) 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.	1835 (5th)
88	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 101\\ 102\\ 103\\ 104\\ 105\\ \end{array}$			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	Collibus et campis ut haberent, afque olearum Caerula distinguens inter plaga eurrere 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." winds.* [Note added]	

¶	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; Hine miracula multa navitarum Audis, nec placido refellis ore, Sed nova usque paras, Noto vel Euro Aestivas quatientibus 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			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	added that in Switzerland , the perpetual obstruct in some degree each	
90	15 1 2 3 4			is a part. Recurring to the reflexions from still water, I will describe a singular phenomenon of this kind of which I was an eye-witness.		
91	$ \begin{array}{c} 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\\1\end{array} $			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. An appearance of this kind, acting		
92	$\frac{1}{2}$			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	1010 (Wilkinson) (13t)	1020 (<i>Dutation</i>) (21d)	have given birth to the stories of	given birth to, and favoured the	1055 (50)
	4			subaqueous palaces, gardens, and	belief in, stories	
	5			pleasure-grounds — the brilliant	bener m, stories	
02	6			ornaments of Romance.		
93	1			With this inverted scene I will couple		
	2			a much more extraordinary		
	3			phenomenon, which may shew how	which will may shew	
	4			other elegant fancies may have had		
	5			their origin, less in invention than in		
	6			the actual processes of Nature.		
94	1			About eleven o'clock on the forenoon		
	2			of a winter's day, coming suddenly, in		
	3			company of a friend, into view of the		
	4			Lake of Grasmere, we were alarmed		
	5			by the sight of a newly-created		
	6			Island; the transitory thought of the		
	7					
	-			moment was, that it had been		
	8			produced by an earthquake or some		
	9			other convulsion of nature.		
	10			Recovering from the alarm, which		
	11			was greater than the reader can		
	12			possibly sympathize with, but which		
	13			was shared to its full extent by my		
	14			companion, we proceeded to examine		
	15			the object before us. The elevation of		
	16			this new island exceeded considerably		
	17			that of the old one, its neighbour; it		
	18			was likewise larger in circumference,		
	19			comprehending a space of about five		
	20			acres; its surface rocky, speckled with		
	20			snow, and sprinkled over with birch-		
	21			trees; it was divided towards the		
	23			south from the other island by a		
	24			narrow frith, and in like manner		
	25			from the northern shore of the lake:		
	26			on the east and west it was separated		
	27			from the shore by a much larger		
	28			space of smooth water.		
95	1			Marvellous was the illusion!		
	2			Comparing the new with the old		
	3			Island, the surface of which is soft,		
	4			green, and unvaried, I do not scruple		
	5			to say that, as an object of sight, it		
	6			was much the more distinct. "How		
	7			little faith," we exclaimed, "is due to		
	8			one sense, unless its evidence be		
	9			confirmed by some of its fellows.		
	10			What Stranger could possibly be		
	10			persuaded that this, which we know		
	11			to be an unsubstantial mockery, is		
	13			really so; and that there exists only a		
	14			single Island on this beautiful Lake?"		
	15			At length the appearance underwent		
	16			a gradual transmutation; it lost its		
	17			prominence and passed into a		
	18			glimmering and dim inversion, and		
	19			then totally disappeared;—leaving		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	20			behind it a clear open area of ice of		
	21			the same dimensions. We now		
	22			perceived that this bed of ice, which		
	23			was thinly suffused with water, had		
	23			produced the illusion, by reflecting		
	25			and refracting (as persons skilled in		
	25			optics would no doubt easily explain)		
	27			a rocky and woody section of the		
	28			opposite mountain named Silver		
0.6	29			How.		
96	1			Having dwelt so much upon the		
	2			beauty of pure and still water, and		
	3			pointed out the advantage which the		
	4			Lakes of the North of England have		
	5			in this particular over those of the		
	6			Alps, it would be injustice not to		
	7			advert to the sublimity that must		
	8			often be given to Alpine scenes, by the		
	9			agitations to which these vast bodies		
	10			of diffused water are there subject. I		
	11			have witnessed many tremendous		
	12			thunder-storms among the Alps, and		
	13			the most glorious effects of light and		
	14			shadow; but I never happened to be		
	15			present when any Lake was agitated		
	16			by those hurricanes which I imagine		
	17			must often torment them. If the		
	18			commotions be at all proportionable		
	19			to the expanse and depth of the		
	20			waters and the height of the		
	21			surrounding mountains, then, if I		
	22			may judge from what is frequently		
	23			seen here, the exhibition must be		
	24			awful and astonishing.—On this day,		
	25			March 30, 1822, the winds have been		
	26			acting upon the small Lake of Rydal,		
	27			as if they had received command to		
	28			carry its waters from their bed into		
	20			the sky; the white billows in different		
	30			quarters disappeared under clouds,		
	31			or rather drifts, of spray, that were		
	31			whirled along and up into the air by		
	32			scouring winds, charging each other		
	34			in squadrons in every direction, upon		
	35			the Lake. The spray, having been		
	36			hurried aloft till it lost its consistency		
	37			and whiteness, was driven along the		
	38			mountain-tops like flying showers		
	39			that vanish in the distance.		
	40			Frequently an eddying wind scooped		
	41			the waters out of the basin, and		
	42			forced them upwards in the very		
	43			shape of an Icelandic Geyser, or		
	44			boiling fountain, to the height of 800	height of	
	45			or 900 feet.	several hundred 800 or 900 feet.	
97	1			This small Mere of Rydal, from its		
	2			position, is subject in a peculiar		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	3			degree to these commotions. The		
	4			present season, however, is unusually		
	5			stormy;—great numbers of fish, two		
	6			of them not less than 12 pounds		
	7			weight, were a few days ago cast on		
	8			the shores of Derwent-water by the		
0.0	9			force of the waves.		
98	1			Lest, in the foregoing comparative		
	2 3			estimate, I should be suspected of partiality to my native mountains, I		
	4			will support my general opinion by		
	5			the authority of Mr. West, whose		
	6			Guide to the Lakes has been		
	7			eminently serviceable to the Tourist		
	8			for nearly 50 years. The Author, a		
	9			Roman Catholic Clergyman, had		
	10			passed much time abroad, and was		
	11			well acquainted with the scenery of		
	12			the Continent. He thus expresses		
	13			himself: "They who intend to make		
	14			the Continental tour should begin		
	15			here; as it will give, in miniature, an		
	16			idea of what they are to meet with		
	17			there, in traversing the Alps and		
	18			Appenines; to which our northern		
	19			mountains are not inferior in beauty		
	20 21			of line, or variety of summit, number of lakes, and transparency of water;		
	21			not in colouring of rock, or softness of		
	23			turf; but in height and extent only.		
	23			The mountains here are all accessible		
	25			to the summit, and furnish prospects		
	26			no less surprizing, and with more		
	27			variety, than the Alps themselves.		
	28			The tops of the highest Alps are		
	29			inaccessible, being covered with		
	30			everlasting snow, which commencing		
	31			at regular heights above the		
	32			cultivated tracts, or wooded and		
	33			verdant sides, form indeed the		
	34			highest contrast in nature. For there may be seen all the variety of climate		
	35 36			in one view. To this, however, we		
	30 37			oppose the sight of the ocean, from		
	38			the summits of all the higher		
	39			mountains, as it appears intersected		
	40			with promontories, decorated with		
	40			islands, and animated with		
	42			navigation."—West's Guide, p. 5.		
				[Section break + heading added in 4e]	EXCURSIONS TO THE TOP OF	
					SCAWFELL AND ON THE BANKS	
					OF ULSWATER.	
99	1			It was my intention, several years		
	2			ago, to describe a regular tour		
	3			through this country, taking the		
	4			different scenes in the most		
	5			favourable order; but after some		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	6			progress had been made in the work		
	7			it was abandoned from a conviction,		
	8 9			that, if well executed, it would lessen the pleasure of the Traveller by		
	10			anticipation, and, if the contrary, it		
	10			would only mislead him. The Reader	would only mislead him	
	12			may not however be displeased with	would only mislead min	
	13			the following extract from a letter to		
	14			a Friend, giving an account of a visit		
	15			to a summit of one of the highest of		
	16			these mountains; of which I am		
	17			reminded by the observations of Mr.		
	18 19			West, and by reviewing what has been said of this district in		
	20			comparison with the Alps.		
100	1			Having left Rossthwaite in		
	2			Borrowdale, on a bright morning in		
	3			the first week of October, we		
	4			ascended from Seathwaite to the top		
	5			of the ridge, called Ash-course, and		
	6			thence beheld three distinct views. On		
	7 8			one side, the continuous Vale of Borrowdale, Keswick, and		
	9			Bassenthwaite,—with Skiddaw,		
	10			Helvellyn, Saddleback, and numerous		
	11			other mountains,—and, in the		
	12			distance, the Solway Frith and the		
	13			Mountains of Scotland. On the other		
	14			side, and below us, the Langdale		
	15			Pikes—their own vale below them; —		
	16 17			Windermere, — and, far beyond Windermere, Ingleborough in		
	18			Yorkshire. But how shall I speak of		
	19			the deliciousness of the third		
	20			prospect! At this time, that was most		
	21			favoured by sunshine and shade. The		
	22			green Vale of Esk—deep and green,		
	23			with its glittering serpent stream, was	stream, lay was	
	24 25			below us; and, on we looked to the Mountains near the Sea —Black	below	
	23 26			Comb pre-eminent,—and, still		
	20			beyond, to the Sea itself in dazzling		
	28			brightness. Turning round we saw		
	29			the Mountains of Wastdale in tumult;		
	30			to our right, Great Gavel, the loftiest,		
	31			a distinct, and huge form, though the		
	32 33			middle of the mountain was, to our		
101	35			eyes, as its base. We had attained the object of this		
101	2			journey; but our ambition now		
	3			mounted higher. We saw the summit		
	4			of Scaw-fell, apparently very near to		
	5			us; and we shaped our course		
	6			towards it; but, discovering that it		
	7			could not be reached without first		
	8 9			making a considerable descent, we		
	9			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 12			the Pikes, which I have since found has been estimated as higher than the		
	12			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 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 10			as they lay spread out upon a rock. The stillness seemed to be not of this		
	10			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 17			which we had seen from Ash-course 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 23			not to be conceived. We now beheld the whole mass of Great Gavel from		
	23			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	the Casherrow di Wasset	
	28 29			mountains; and the Sea beyond! Gladly would we have tempered our	the Sea beyond! We sat down to our repast, and gladly would	
	30			beverage (for there was no spring or	down to our repuse, and gladiy would	
	31			well near us) with such a supply of		
	32			delicious water as we might have		
	33 34			procured, had we been on the rival		
	34 35			summit of Great Gavel; for on its 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 40			thirst plenteously with a pure and celestial beverage, for the cup or	celestial liquid beverage, for the cup	
	40			basin, it appears, has no other feeder	celesitai nquiu beverage, ibi me cup	
	42			than the dews of heaven, the showers,		
	43			the vapours, the hoar frost, and the		
	44			spotless snow. While we were gazing		
	45 46			around, "Look," I exclaimed, "at yon ship upon the glittering sea!" "Is it a		
	40			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 52			appearance of Ships at sea." The Guide dropped the argument; but,		
L	32			Guide dropped the argument; but,	1	
¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
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	53			before a minute was gone, he quietly		
	54			said, "Now look at your Ship; it is		
	55			changed into a Horse." So indeed it		
	56			was,—a horse with a gallant neck and		
	57			head. We laughed heartily; and, I		
	58			hope, when again inclined to be		
	59			positive, I may remember the Ship		
	60			and the Horse upon the glittering		
	61			Sea; and the calm confidence, yet		
	62			submissiveness, of our wise Man of		
	63			the Mountains, who certainly had		
	64			more knowledge of clouds than we,		
	65			whatever might be our knowledge of		
	66			ships.		
103	1			I know not how long we might have		
	2			remained on the summit of the Pike,		
	3			without a thought of moving, had not		
	4			our guide warned us that we must not		
	5			linger; for a storm was coming. We		
	6			looked in vain to espy the signs of it.		
	7			Mountains, vales, and sea were		
	8			touched with the clear light of the		
	9			sun. "It is there," he said, pointing to	there," said he, pointing	
	10			the sea beyond Whitehaven, and		
	11			there we perceived a light vapour		
	12			unnoticeable but by a Shepherd		
	13			accustomed to watch all mountain		
	14			bodings. We gazed around again, and		
	15			yet again, unwilling to lose the		
	16			remembrance of what lay before us in		
	17			that lofty solitude; and then prepared		
	18			to depart. Meanwhile the air changed		
	19			to cold, and we saw that tiny vapour		
	20			swelled into mighty masses of cloud		
	21			which came boiling over the		
	22			mountains. Great Gavel, Helvellyn,		
	23			and Skiddaw, were wrapped in		
	24			storm; yet Langdale, and the		
	25			mountains in that quarter, remained		
	26			all bright in sunshine. Soon the storm		
	27			reached us; we sheltered under a		
	28			crag; and almost as rapidly as it had		
	29			come it passed away, and left us free		
	30			to observe the struggles of gloom and		
	31			sunshine in other quarters. Langdale		
1	32			now had its share, and the Pikes of		
	33			Langdale were decorated by two		
	34			splendid Rainbows; Skiddaw also had	had	
	35			its own Rainbows. Before we again	his its own Rainbows	
1	36			reached Ash-course every cloud had		
104	37			vanished from every summit.		
104	1			I ought to have mentioned that round		
	2			the top of Scawfell Pike not a blade of	anon A farr Cratient	
	3			grass is to be seen. A few cushions or	seen. A few Cushions	
	4			tufts of moss, parched and brown,		
	5			appear between the huge blocks and		
	6			stones that lie in heaps on all sides to		

ſ	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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ \end{array} $			[¶ 108-120 added in 4e; ¶107, 121-130 added in 5e. 3e resumes at 131.]	[New ¶ and poem added in 5e]	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

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

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
1	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ \end{array}$	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	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	1835 (5th)
110	70 71 1 2 3				upon our hair or clothes larger than the smallest pearls upon a lady's ring. The following morning, incessant rain till 11 o'clock, when the sky began to clear, and we walked along	
	4 5				the eastern shore of Ulswater towards the farm of Blowick. The	

ſ	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 12				the edge of, the flying mists,—four or five goats were bounding among the	
	12				rocks;—the sheep moved about more	
	13				quietly, or cowered 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 28				overlooks the woods and bush- besprinkled fields of Blowick, the	
	28				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 42				returned, lamenting to see a decaying	
	42				and uncomfortable dwelling in a 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 56				yellow foliage, which, gleaming 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 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
111	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ \end{array}$				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."	
112	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\end{array} $				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	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ \end{array}$				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.	
113	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ \end{array} $				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	

ſ	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 25				at the annual chace of red deer in his forests at the head of these dales. The	
	25				room is fitted up in the sportman's	
	20				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 36				with oaten cake, new and crisp; and after this welcome refreshment and	
	30				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 47				scattered cottages embowered in sycamore. Towards its head, this	
	48				valley splits into two parts; and in	
	40				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 57				were entertained, and beyond the 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 67				which heightened the resemblance 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	
L	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 86				being resplendent with sunshine, and others partly shrouded by clouds.	
	80				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	
	101 102				would be sheltered almost like shrubs	
	102				in a green-house.—After having walked some way along the top of the	
	103				hill, came in view of Glenriddin and	
	104				the mountains at the head of	
	105				Grisdale. — Before we began to	
	100				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	
	118 119				building having been oblong, its remains differ from those of a	
	119				common sheepfold; and it has stood	
	120				east and west. Scarcely did the	
	121				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 the eva in grand simplicity elypsoned	
	133				the eye in grand simplicity, skreened	
L	134				by mountains, and proceeding from	l

1

¶	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	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ \end{array}$				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)
	28				the French revolution, having	
	29				acquired much of his information	
	30				from adventurers impelled by	
	31				curiosity alone.	
116	1				The morning was clear and cheerful	
	2				after a night of sharp frost. At 10	
	3				o'clock we took our way on foot	
	4				towards Pooley Bridge, on the same	
	5				side of the lake we had coasted in a	
	6				boat the day before.—Looked	
	7				backwards to the south from our	
	8				favourite station above Blowick. The	
	9				dazzling sunbeams striking upon the	
	10				church and village, while the earth	
	11				was steaming with exhalations not	
	12				traceable in other quarters, rendered	
	13				their forms even more indistinct than	
	14				the partial and flitting veil of	
	15				unillumined vapour had done two	
	16				days before. The grass on which we	
	17				trod, and the trees in every thicket	
	18				were dripping with melted hoar-	
	19				frost. We observed the lemon-	
	20				coloured leaves of the birches, as the	
	21				breeze turned them to the sun,	
	22				sparkle, or rather flash, like	
	23				diamonds, and the leafless purple	
	24				twigs were tipped with globes of	
117	25				shining crystal.	
117	1				The day continued delightful, and	
	2 3				unclouded to the end. I will not	
	5 4				describe the country which we slowly travelled through, nor relate our	
	5				adventures; and will only add, that	
	6				on the afternoon of the 13th we	
	7				returned along the banks of Ulswater	
	8				by the usual road. The lake was in	The lake lay was in
	9				deep repose after the agitations of a	The face my was in
	10				wet and stormy morning. The trees in	
	11				Gowbarrow park were in that state	
	12				when what is gained by the disclosure	
	13				of their bark and branches	
	14				compensates, almost, for the loss of	
	15				foliage, exhibiting the variety which	
	16				characterises the point of time	
	17				between autumn and winter. The	
	18				hawthorns were leafless; their round	
	19				heads covered with rich red berries,	rich green red berries
	20				and adorned with arches of green	
	21				brambles, and eglantines hung with	
	22				glossy hips; and the grey trunks of	
	23				some of the ancient oaks, which in the	
	24				summer season might have been	
	25				regarded only for their venerable	
	26				majesty, now attracted notice by a	
	27				pretty embellishment of green mosses	
	28				and ferns intermixed with russet	

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29				leaves retained by those slender	
	30				outstarting twigs which the veteran	
	31				tree would not have tolerated in his	
	32				strength. The smooth silver branches	
	33				of the ashes were bare; most of the	
	34				alders as green as the Devonshire	
	35				cottage myrtle that weathers the	
	36				snows of Christmas.— Will you	
	37				accept it as some apology for my	
	38				having dwelt so long on the woodland	
	39				ornaments of these scenes—that	
	40				artists speak of the trees on the banks	
	41				of Ulswater, and especially along the	
	42				bays of Stybarrow crags, as having a	
	43				peculiar character of picturesque	
	44				intricacy in their stems and branches,	
	45				which their rocky stations and the	
	46				mountain winds have combined to	
	47				give them?	
118	1				At the end of Gowbarrow park a	
	2				large herd of deer were either moving	
	3				slowly or standing still among the	
	4				fern. I was sorry when a chance	
	5				companion, who had joined us by the	
	6				way, startled them with a whistle,	
	7				disturbing an image of grave	
	8				simplicity and thoughtful enjoyment;	
	9				for I could have fancied that those	
	10				natives of this wild and beautiful	
	11				region were partaking with us a	
	12				sensation of the solemnity of the	
	13				closing day. The sun had been set	
	14				some time; and we could perceive	
	15				that the light was fading away from	
	16				the coves of Helvellyn, but the lake,	
	17				under a luminous sky, was more	
	18				brilliant than before.	
119	1				After tea at Patterdale, set out	
	2				again:—a fine evening; the seven	
1	3				stars close to the mountain-top; all	
	4				the stars seemed brighter than usual.	
	5				The steeps were reflected in	
	6				Brotherswater, and, above the lake,	
	7				appeared like enormous black	
	8				perpendicular walls. The Kirkstone	
1	9				torrents had been swoln by the rains,	
	10				and now filled the mountain pass	
1	10				with their roaring, which added	
	12				greatly to the solemnity of our walk.	
1	12				Behind us, when we had climbed to a	
	13				great height, we saw one light, very	VAPU
	14				distant, in the vale, like a large red	very
	15				star—a solitary one in the gloomy	distinct distant, in
1	10				region. The cheerfulness of the scene	
	17					
100					was in the sky above us.	
120	1				Reached home a little before	
	2				midnight.	midnight. The following verses (from

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	3 4 5 6 7				[Kirkstone Pass Ode added in 5e] ↓	the Author's Miscellaneous Poems,) after what has just been read may be acceptable to the reader, by way of conclusion to this little Volume.
	8					ODE. THE PASS OF KIRKSTONE. 1.
	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29					Within the mind strong fancies work, A deep delight the bosom thrills, Oft as I pass along the fork Of these fraternal hills: Where, save the rugged road, we find No appendage of human kind; Nor hint of man, if stone or rock Seem not his handy-work to mock By something cognizably shaped; Mockery—or model roughly hewn, And left as if by earthquake strewn, Or from the Flood escaped: Altars for Druid service fit; (But where no fire was ever lit, Unless the glow-worm to the skies Thence offer nightly sacrifice;) Wrinkled Egyptian monument; Green moss-grown tower; or hoary tent; Tents of a camp that never shall be raised; On which four thousand years have gazed!
	30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49					2. Ye plough-shares sparkling on the slopes! Ye snow-white lambs that trip Imprisoned 'mid the formal props Of restless ownership! Ye trees, that may to-morrow fall To feed the insatiate Prodigal! Lawns, houses, chattels, groves, and fields, All that the fertile valley shields; Wages of folly—baits of crime,— Of life's uneasy game the stake, Playthings that keep the eyes awake Of drowsy, dotard Time; O care! O guilt!—O vales and plains, Here, 'mid his own unvexed domains, A Genius dwells, that can subdue At once all memory of You,— Most potent when mists veil the sky, Mists that distort and magnify; While the course rushes, to the sweeping breeze, Sigh forth their ancient melodies!
	50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69					3. List to those shriller notes!—that march Perchance was on the blast, When through this Height's inverted arch, Rome's earliest legion passed! —They saw, adventurously impelled, And older eyes than theirs beheld, This block—and yon, whose Church-like frame Gives to the savage Pass its name. Aspiring Road! that lov'st to hide Thy daring in a vapoury bourn, Not seldom may the hour return When thou shalt be my Guide: And I (as often we find cause, When life is at a weary pause, And we have panted up the hill Of duty with reluctant will) Be thankful, even though tired and faint, For the rich bounties of Constraint; Whence of invigorating transports flow That Choice lacked courage to bestow!

10

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 88 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!"
	93			DIRECTIONS AND INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST.		[Ten ¶s (121-130) added in 5e; full section moved to beginning of Guide]
121	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\end{array} $			[Section begins at ¶131 in 3e/4e]		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					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

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 (<i>Duddon</i>) (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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 1 \end{array} $					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. Travellers from the North would do

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ \end{array}$					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	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ \end{array} $			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,

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$\begin{array}{c} 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66\\ 66$	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	Mountains, about sunset, make a splendid landscape. The view from the Pleasure-house of the Station near the Ferry has suffered much from Larch plantations, and from other causes. 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 the islands,* [Note 1] and its having two vales at the head, with their accompanying mountains of nearly equal dignity. Nor can the 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, must, if possible, be set apart for the splendour, the stillness, and solemnity of a three hours' voyage upon the higher division 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 whence it has descended, or the turbulent torrents by which it is supplied. Many persons content themselves with what they see of Windermere during their progress in a boat from Bowness to the head of the Lake, walking thence to Ambleside. But 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 entered, would not give to the landscape some additional charm.	the islands [Note deleted], and to its seen at once the same time from any one point	lass (5th) plantations, and from other causes; this mischief, however, is gradually disappearing, and the Larches, under the management of the proprietor, Mr. Curwen, are giving way to native wood. Windermere ought
	64 65			scarcely a field on the road side, which, if entered, would not give to		halting- place; no inn in the whole district is s agreeably situated for water views and excursions ; and the fields above it, and the lane

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

ſ	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 a
	136			a little beyond the mile-stone, the		little beyond the mile-stone, the
	137 138			sixth short of Keswick, whence there		sixth short of Keswick, whence there
	138			is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with Blencathara (commonly called		is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with 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
	150 151			deviations lengthen the journey something less than three miles.		deviations lengthen the journey something less than three miles.
	151			Helvellyn may be ascended from		Helvellyn may be ascended from
	152			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			[Additions in 5e]		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
	162 163					the Brathay River, Langdale Pikes, &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
	171 172					elevated sides. "Behold!
	172					Beneath our feet, a little lowly Vale,
	174 175					A lowly Vale, and yet uplifted high
	175					Among the mountains; even as if the spot Had been, from eldest time by wish of theirs,
	177					So placed, to be shut out from all the world!
	178 179					Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an Urn; With rocks encompassed, save that to the South
	180					Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge
	181 182					Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close; A quiet treeless nook,*[Note] with 2 green fields,
	183					A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
	184 185					And one bare Dwelling; one Abode, no more! It seemed the home of poverty and toil,
	186					Though not of want: the little fields, made green
	187 188					By husbandry of many thrifty years, Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland House.
	189					-There crows the Cock, single in his domain:
	190 191					The small birds find in spring no thicket there To shroud them; only from the neighbouring Vales
	191					The Cuckoo, straggling up to the hill tops,
	193					Shouteth faint tidings of some gladder place."

ſ	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			[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. [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.	[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.	From this little Vale return towards Ambleside by Great Langdale, stopping, if there be time, to see Dungeon-ghyll waterfall.
133	221 222			CONISTON.		applicable, on account of recent plantations. The Lake of CONISTON
155	$ \begin{array}{c} 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\end{array} $			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		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 the south. From Coniston it is best to pass by Hawkshead to the Ferry of Windermere, instead of going direct
	27 28			to Ambleside, which would bring the		to Ambleside, which would bring the

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	29			Traveller upon the head of the Lake,		Traveller upon the head of the Lake,
	30			and consequently with much injury		and consequently with much injury
	31 32			to its effect. If the Lake of Coniston be visited from the upper end, it is		to its effect. If the Lake of Coniston be visited from the upper end, it is
	32			scarcely worth while to proceed		scarcely worth while to proceed
	34			further than about a mile and a half		further than about a mile and a half
	35			down its eastern shore, for the sake of		down its eastern shore, for the sake of
	36			the views on returning.		the views on returning. At the head of
	37			[New sentence in 5e]		Coniston Water there is an agreeable
	38					Inn, from which an enterprising
	39 40					Tourist might go to the Vale of the Duddon. <i>[No ¶ break in 5e]</i>
134	40			DONNERDALE, or the Vale of the		DONNERDALE, or the Vale of the
134	2			Duddon (<i>er</i> signifies <i>upon</i>) and the		Duddon (<i>er</i> signifies <i>upon</i>) and the
	3			adjoining Vale of the Esk, are rarely		adjoining Vale of the Esk, are rarely
	4			visited by Travellers.—Donnerdale is		visited by Travellers.—Donnerdale is
	5			best approached by Coniston over		best approached by Coniston over
	6			Walna Scar, down to Seathwaite,		
	7 8			New-field, and to the rocks where the river issues from a narrow pass into		
	0 9			the broad Vale. The Stream is very		
	10			interesting for the space of a mile		
	11			above this point, and below, by Ulpha		
	12			Kirk, till it enters the Sands, where it		
	13			is overlooked by the solitary		
	14			Mountain Black Comb, the summit of		
	15			which, as that experienced surveyor, the late Colonel Mudge, declared,		surveyor,
	16 17			commands a more extensive view		the late Colonel
	18			than any point in Britain. Ireland he		
	19			saw from it more than once, but not		saw from it more
	20			when the sun was above the horizon.		
	21 22			"Close by the Sea, lone sentinel, Black-Comb his forward station keeps;		
	23			He breaks the sea's tumultuous swell, —		
	24			And ponders o'er the level deeps.		
	25			He listens to the bugle horn,		
	26 27			Where Eskdale's lovely valley bends; Eyes Walney's early fields of corn;		
	28			Sea-birds to Holker's woods he sends.		
	29			Beneath his feet the sunk ship rests,		
	30			In Duddon Sands, its mast all bare:"		
	31			The Minstrels of Windermere, by Chas. Farish, B. D.		
135	1			[New sentence in 5e]		ULPHA KIRK
	2			\downarrow		Over Birker moor, to Birker-force, at
	3 4					the head of the finest ravine in the country; and thence up the Vale of
	4 5					the Esk, by Hardknot and Wrynose,
	6			Details of this Vale, are		back to Ambleside. Details of this
	7			to be found in the Author's Poem		Vale, are to be found in the Author's
	8			"The River Duddon."		Poem "The River Duddon."
136	11			In the Vale of Esk is an interesting		In the Vale of Esk is an interesting
1	12			Waterfall, called Birker Force, that		Waterfall, called Birker Force, that lies
1	13			lies apart; and, from the chasm, a fine		apart; and, from the chasm, a fine
1	14 15			mountain view of Scawfell. At the head of the Vale are conspicuous		mountain view of Scawfell. At the head of the Vale Near the road, in
	15			Remains of a Roman Fortress.		ascending from Eskdale, are
	10			[New sentences in 5e]		conspicuous Remains of a Roman
L	1/			[110 m Sometices in Sej		conspicuous remains of a romail

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 33 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 36 \\ 37 \\ 38 \\ 39 \\ 40 \\ 41 \\ \end{array} $					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	$\begin{array}{c} 41\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array}$			[¶137-140 added in 5e]		Langdale Pikes in the distance. 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

13 Rydal Mount and under Nob Sear Grasmere, is very flow rubbe to the search of the searce of th	•	Lin	ne 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
12 private. A for rand passing behing 13 private. A for rand passing behing 14 private. A for rand passing behing 15 private. A for rand passing behing 17 private. A for rand passing behing 18 private. A for rand passing behing 19							
14 Grammer, is very favourable to it of the Lake, and the Vak, looking back (towards Ambiestic, The hors nod aso, along the wasten add). 16 10 17 10 18 10 21 10 21 10 21 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 10 11 11 11 12 11 13 11 14 11 15 11 16 11 17 11 18 11 19 11 10 11 11 11 12 11 13 11 14 11 15 11 16 11 17 11 18 11 19							private. A foot road passing behind
15 of the Lake and the Vale, forchery 16 16 17 back towark Andheskie. The charge of the lake and the Vale, forchery 18 16 19 1 10 1 119 1 119 1 119 1 119 1 119 1 119 1 120 1 131 1 140 1 141 1 142 1 143 1 144 1 145 1 146 1 147 1 148 1							Rydal Mount and under Nab Scar to
16 beck towards Ambised: The hings 17 1 18 comparing Eq. 3 19 1 21 comparing Eq. 3 10 1 22 comparing Eq. 3 10 1 11 comparing Eq. 3 12 comparing Eq. 3 13 comparing Eq. 3 14 comparing Eq. 3 15 comparing Eq. 3 16 comparing Eq. 3 17 comparing Eq. 3 18 comparing Eq. 3 19 comparing Eq. 3 10 comparing Eq. 3 11 comparing Eq. 3 12 comparing Eq. 3 13 comparing Eq. 3 14 comparing Eq. 3 15 comparing Eq. 3 16 comparing Eq. 3 16 comparing Eq. 3 16 comparing Eq. 3 17 comparing Eq. 3 18 comparing Eq. 3 19 comparing Eq. 3 10 comparing Eq. 3 11 comparing Eq. 3 12 comparing Eq. 3 13 comparing Eq. 3 14 comparing Eq. 3 14 comparing Eq.							
17 ind also, along the western side of the Lake, with of the source of the shall western side of the Lake, and the source of the shall western side of the shall western s							, 8
19 before mentioned, does justice to it because of this sum are, of which its out all aware. 130 1 130 1 130 1 130 1 131 1 132 1 133 1 143 1 154 1 155 1 156 1 157 1 158 1 151 1 152 1 153 1 164 1 175 1 176 1 177 1 178 1 179 1 170 1 171 1 172 1 173 1 174 1 175 1 176 1 177 1 178 1 179 1 180 1 191 1 192							road also, along the western side of
20 beamties of this small mere, of whith 139 1 read is not at all avare. 139 1 CRASMERE 2 0 CRASMERE 2 0 CRASMERE 3 0 CRASMERE 3 0 CRASMERE 4 3 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 10 1 0 11 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 140 1 0 15 0 0 16 0 0 17 0 0 18 0 0 19 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 0 140 1 0 140 1 0 15 0 0 16 0 0 17 0 0 18 0 0 19 0 0 10 0 0 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>							
21 and is not at at a large and is not at at a large and is not at at at a ware. 139 1 14 2 15 1 16 1 17 1 18 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 19 1 10 1 110 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 111 1 112 1 113 1 114 1 115 1 114 1 115 1 116 1 117 1 118 1							
22 road is not at all avant, we were available of the second of the se							
139 1 139 1 3 4 4 6 5 6 6 7 8 7 9 10 110 10 111 10 112 10 113 11 114 11 115 11 116 11 117 11 118 11 119 11 110 11 111 11 112 11 113 11 114 11 115 11 114 11 115 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 11 1140 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
3 of Grasmere, one near the Church, from which it may be conveniently explored in every direction, and a direction, and	13						
4 Image: Constraint of the constraint							There are two small Inns in the Vale
5 explored in every direction, and a momtain walk taken up Ease-date Tarm, one of the finest tar in the country, there to Stickle 9 10 in the country, there to Stickle Tarm, and to the top of Langdale Picks. See also the Vale of Grasmatin and taken top and the site of the selemity of a fine even intervent to the selemity of a fine event in the selemity of a fine event intervent to the selemity of a fine event intervent of the selemity of a fine event intervent of the selemity of a fine event of the selemity of the selemit in the selemity of the selemit of the selemit event of the selemit event of the selemit event event event a fine event event of the selemit event event event of the selemit event even							
6 mountain waki faken up Ease-of the first far in the country, there to Stickle 7 Standard Tarm, or of the first far in the country, there to Stickle 10 Tarm, and to the top of Langdale 11 The mountain waki faken up Ease-Stickle 12 Tarm, and to the top of Langdale 13 Tarm, and to the top of Langdale 14 The fake, the second strength of the fake, and inpression that with the scaredy ever effaced. 140 1 16 The direct road from Grasmere to Keswick does not (as has been observed of Rydal Mero) show to advantage Thirlmers, or Wythburn Lake, with its surrounding mountains. By a Traveller proceeding at least, and key the main road avantage thirl beyond the sixth mile-stone show the sixth mile-stone to the being the main road upon Show the lake and mile stone to the being the main road upon Show them the show and the mile stone the being the main road upon Show them Kewick; or any third mile stone to the being the Lake and mile stone to the being the Lake and mile stone the being the main road upon Show them and the show and the show and the mile stone the being the show the sh							
8 in the country, thence to Stickle 10 10 11 and to the top 11 changhale 12 and the country, thence to Stickle 13 and the country, thence to Stickle 14 and the country, thence to Stickle 15 and the country, thence to Stickle 16 and the country, thence to Stickle 14 and the country,							mountain walk taken up Ease-dale to
9 0 Tarn, and to the top of Langdale 11 12 Picks. See also the Vale of Grassmee From Butterijh How. A boat is kered in the solennity of a fine evening, will make, from the boson of the Lake, an impression that will be scaredly ever effaced. 130 1 140 1 15 1 140 1 15 1 16 1 170 1 18 1 19 1 10 1 110 1 12 1 130 1 140 1 15 1 16 1 170 1 180 1 190 1 110 1 120 1 131 1 142 1 15 1 16 1 17 1 18 1 19 1 10 1 111 1 12							Easedale Tarn, one of the finest tarns
10 Pikes. See also the Vale of Carsame from Butteriji Hov. A box is key circular Vale, in the solemnity of a fine evening, will make, roum the toxic of the Lake, an impression that will be scarcely ever of fraced. 140 1 16 The direct road from Grasmer to Keywick does not (as has been observed of Rydal Mere) shew to advantage Thirlmere, or Wythour Cargo and the sit surrounding mountains. By a Traveller proceeding at leisure, a deviation or ogget to be made from the main or advantage Thirlmere, or Wythour Cargo at leisure, a deviation ought to be made from the main or advantage Thirlmere or Wythour Cargo at leisure, a deviation ought to be made from the main or advantage Thirlmere or Wythour Cargo at leisure, a deviation ought to be made from the main or advantage to a little beyond the sixth mile-stone shot on the sixt		-					
11 Image: Construction of the second of		-					
12 by the innke-oper, and this circular Vale, in the solution of the Lake, an impression that will evening, will make, from the boson of the Lake, an impression that will be scaredy every effaced. 140 1 15 1 140 2 15 1 16 1 140 2 15 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 17 1 18 2 19 1 10 1 11 2 11 1 12 1 13 1 14 2 15 1 16 1 17 2 18 2 19 2 11 2 12 2 13 2 14 2 15 2 16 2 17 2 18 2 19 2							
14 creating, will make, from the book 16 16 140 1 140 2 140 2 15 16 16 16 170 1 18 16 19 2 10 1 110 1 111 1 112 1 113 </td <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>by the innkeeper, and this circular</td>		12	2				by the innkeeper, and this circular
15 of the Lake, an impression that will be scarcely ever fixed. 140 1 The direct road from Grasmer to 2 3 The direct road from Grasmer to 2 Keswick does not (as has been observed of Rydh hare) shew to advantage Thismer, or Wythburt Lake, with infiritore, and the infiritore of the material state of the material state. 6 6 mountains. By a Traveller proceeding in the will be motion ought to be made from the main or ought to be made from the main road, when he has advanced a little beyond the sixth mile-stone short on Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of 1 Legbretword the Vale of 2 Legbretword the Sixth mile-stone to the back in fromt. Having previously enquired, the Inn near Wythburr Chapel, the best way from the miles the Lake, or the store of the Lake, best way from the miles the Lake, be or the right, to the hamket a little by ond its termination, and rejoin the main road up of Shouthwate Mos advanced to the store of 2 advanced to the store of the store of 2 advanced to the store of the Lake, be or the right, to the hamket a little by ond its termination, and rejoin the main road up of Shouthwate Mos advanced to a store of the Lake, be or the right of the store of the store of 2 advanced to the store of 3 advanced to regulate the store of 3 advanced to a store of 3 advanced to the store of 3 advanced to regulate advanced to 3 advanced to a root of 3 advanced to a root store of 3 advanced to a root store of 3 advanced to a							
16be scarcely ever effaced.1401The direct and from Grasmer to to Kewick does not (as has been observed of Rydal Mere) shew to advantag of Rydal Mere) shew to to advantag of Rydal Mere) shew to <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
140 1 2 3 3 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 11 10 12 11 13 11 141 12 15 13 16 14 17 15 18 16 19 11 10 12 11 14 12 13 13 14 140 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 19 20 20 21 21 22 23							
3 observed of Rydal Mere) shew to advantage Thirtmere, or Wythburn 5 advantage Thirtmere, or Wythourn 6 nountains. By a Traveller 7 mountains. By a Traveller 9 proceeding at leisure, a deviation 9 nountains. By a Traveller 10 nountains. By a Traveller 11 nountains. By a Traveller 12 nountains. By a Traveller 13 nountains. By a Traveller 14 noble view of the Vale of 15 Legberthwaite, with Blencathra 16 noble view of the Vale of 18 noble view of the Vale of 19 noble view of the Lake, he mu 19 not the Jake 20 not the right, to the hamlet a little b 21 not the right, to the hamlet a little b 22 about four miles from Keswick; or	14						
4 advantage Thirlmere, or Wythburn 5 mountains. By a Traveller 7 mountains. By a Traveller 7 proceeding at leisure, a deviation 8 mountains. By a Traveller 9 mountains. By a Traveller 10 be made from the main 11 road, when he has advanced a little 12 beyond the sixth mile-stone short on 13 commonly called Saddle-back) in 14 commonly called Saddle-back) in 15 front. Having previously enquired, 16 front. Having previously enquired, 17 besit way from this mile-stone to th 18 bridge that divides the Lake, he mile 19 cost of the late of the lat							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5 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 sixt mile-stone short on Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of Legberthwaite, with Blencathra (commonly called Saddle- back) in front. Having previously enquired, 16 14 Example 1 15 Font. Having previously enquired, 16 16 Font. Having previously enquired, 16 19 Cross it, and proceed with the Lake, he miles and road upon Shoulthwaite Mos about four miles from Keswick; or about four miles from Keswick; or so about four miles fr							
6mountains. By a Traveller7proceeding at leisure, a deviation8ought to be made from the main9road, when he has advanced a little10Keswick, from white-stone short of11Keswick, from white-stone short of12Legberthwaite, with Blencathra13Legberthwaite, with Blencathra14Keswick, from white-stone short of15From He main16From He main19Keswick, from white-stone to the21Keswick22Keswick, from white Hake23Keswick, from white Most23Keswick, from white Most							
7 proceeding at leisure, a deviation ought to be made from the main orad, when he has advanced a little beyond the sixth mile-stone short on Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of Legberthwaite, with Blencathra (commony called Saddle- back) in front. Having previously enquired, 16 16 6 17 6 18 7 19 7 19 7 20 7 21 7 22 7 23 8		-					
9road, when he has advanced a little beyond the sixth mile-stone short o Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of 							proceeding at leisure, a deviation
10 beyond the sixth mile-stone short of Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of Legberthwaite, with Blencathra (commonly called Saddle- back) in front. Having previously enquired, the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, th best way from this mile-stone to th bridge that divides the Lake, he mu cross it, and proceed with the Lake, he mu cross it, and proceed with the Lake on the right, to the hamlet a little b 21 20 23							
11 Keswick, from which point there is noble view of the Vale of 12 13 13 Legberthwaite, with Blencathra 14 Commonly called Saddle- back) in 15 front. Having previousle penquired, 16 front. Having previousle penquired, 17 front. Having previousle penquired, 18 provide the Lake, he mut cross it, and proceed with the Lake, he mut cross it, and proceed with the Lake, he mut cross it, and proceed with the Lake, on the right, to the hamlet a little b 20 you dis termination, and rejoin the main road upon Shoulthwaite Most about four miles from Keswick; or 22 23							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12noble view of the Vale of13Legberthwaite, with Blencathra14(commonly called Saddle- back) in15front. Having previously enquired,16the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, the18best way from this mile-stone to the19cross it, and proceed with the Lake,2021212223about four miles from Keswick; or							
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15front. Having previously enquired, the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, the best way from this mile-stone to the best way from this mile-stone to the bridge that divides the Lake, he mu cross it, and proceed with the Lake on the right, to the hamlet a little b yond its termination, and rejoin the main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss about four miles from Keswick; or							
16the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, the17best way from this mile-stone to the18bridge that divides the Lake, he mu19cross it, and proceed with the Lake20on the right, to the hamlet a little b21yond its termination, and rejoin the22about four miles from Keswick; or							
17best way from this mile-stone to the bridge that divides the Lake, he mu cross it, and proceed with the Lake on the right, to the hamlet a little b yond its termination, and rejoin the main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss about four miles from Keswick; or about four miles from Keswick; or							
19 cross it, and proceed with the Lake 20 on the right, to the hamlet a little b 21 yond its termination, and rejoin the 22 main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss 23 about four miles from Keswick; or							best way from this mile-stone to the
20 on the right, to the hamlet a little b 21 yond its termination, and rejoin the 22 main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss 23 about four miles from Keswick; or							bridge that divides the Lake, he must
21 yond its termination, and rejoin the 22 main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss 23 about four miles from Keswick; or							
22 main road upon Shoulthwaite Most 23 about four miles from Keswick; or							
23 about four miles from Keswick; or							main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss,
		23	3				about four miles from Keswick; or, if
							on foot, the Tourist may follow the
25 stream that issues from Thirlmere 26 down the romantic Vale of St. John							down the romantic Vale of St. John's,
27 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					little more than a mile. A more
	30					interesting tract of country is
	31					scarcely any where to be seen, than
	32					the road between Ambleside and
	33					Keswick, with the deviations that
	34					have been pointed out. Helvellyn may
	35					be conveniently ascended from the
	36					Inn at Wythburn.
141	1			[¶141-144 revised, expanded, and		THE VALE OF KESWICK [¶144 in
	2			reordered for 5e. Color-coding signals		<i>3e/4e]</i> Which place is the head-quarters
	3			corresponding passages.]		of Tourists. This Vale stretches,
	4			WASTDALE. [¶144 in 5e]		without winding, nearly North and
	5			Into this Dale are three horse-roads,		South, from the head of Derwent Water to the foot of Bassenthwaite
	6 7			viz. over the Stye from Borrowdale; a short cut over a ridge of Scawfell, by		Lake. It communicates with
	8			Burnmoor Tarn, which road		Borrowdale on the South; with the
1	0 9			descends upon the head of the Lake;		river Greta, and Thirlmere, on the
	10			and the principal entrance from the		East, with which the Traveller has
	10			open country at its foot: this is much		become acquainted on his way from
	12			the best approach. Wastdale is well		Ambleside; and with the Vale of
1	13			worth the notice of the Traveller who		Newlands on the West—which last
	14			is not afraid of fatigue; no part of the		Vale he may pass through, in going
	15			country is more distinguished by		to, or returning from, Buttermere.
	16			sublimity.		The best views of Keswick Lake are
	17					from Crow Park; Frier's Crag; the
	18					Stable field, close by; the Vicarage, and
	19					by taking the circuit of the Lake. More
	20					distant views, and perhaps full as
	21					interesting, are from the side of Latrigg;
	22					from Ormathwaite, and Applethwaite;
	23					and thence along the road at the foot of
	24					Skiddaw towards Bassenthwaite, for
	25					about a quarter of a mile. There are fine
	26					bird's-eye views from the Castle hill;
	27 28					from Ashness, on the road to Watenlath, and by following the
	28 29					Watenlath Stream downwards to the
	29 30					Cataract of Lodore. This Lake also, if
	30					the weather be fine, ought to be
	31					circumnavigated. There are good views
1	33					along the western side of Bassenthwaite
	34					Lake, and from Armathwaite at its foot;
	35					but the eastern side from the high road
	36					has little to recommend it. The
	37					Traveller from Carlisle approaching by
	38					way of Ireby has, from the old road on
	39					the top of Bassenthwaite-hawse, much
	40					the most striking view of the Plain and
	41					Lake of Bassenthwaite, flanked by
1	42					Skiddaw, and terminated by Wallow
	43					crag on the south-east of Derwent Lake;
	44					the same point commands an extensive
	45					view of Solway Frith and the Scotch
	46					Mountains. They who take the circuit of
	47					Derwent Lake, may at the same time
	48					include Borrowdale, going as far as
L	49					Bowder-Stone, or Rossthwaite;

2 3

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
142	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ 54\\ 55\\ 56\\ 57\\ 58\\ 59\\ 60\\ 61\\ 62\\ 63\\ 64\\ 65\\ 66\\ 67\\ 68\\ 69\\ 70\\ 71\\ 72\\ 73\\ 74\\ 75\\ 76\\ 77\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	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. [New sentences in 5e]	1823 (4th)	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 Whinlater 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. 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,
	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23					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	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\end{array}$			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			THE VALE OF KESWICK,	Which place is one of the head questers	LOWESWATER.

Which place is the head-quarters of

Tourists. The best views of Keswick

But this small Lake is only

approached to advantage from the

Which place is **one of** the head-quarters

ſ	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
9	Line 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd) 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 top 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; Borrowdale is also conveniently seen on the way to Wastdale; or to Buttermere, by Seatoller and Honister-Crag; or, over the Stye to Langdale, and Ambleside. Buttermere may be visited by a shorter way, through Newlands, but the best approach is from Scale-hill:	1823 (4th) and from various points in by taking	1835 (5th) other end; therefore any Traveller going by this road to Wasdale, must look back upon it. This road to Wast- dale, after passing the village of Lamplugh Cross, presents suddenly a fine view of the Lake of Ennerdale, with its Mountains; and, six or seven miles beyond, leads down upon Calder Abbey. Little of this ruin is left, but that little is well worthy of notice. At Calder Bridge are two comfortable Inns, and, a few miles beyond, accommodations may be had at the Strands, at the foot of Wastdale. Into WASTDALE. Into this Dale are three horse-roads, viz. over the Stye from Borrowdale; a short cut from Eskdale 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 by the Strands at its foot. This last 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. Wastdale may also be visited from Ambleside; by going up Langdale, over Hardknot and Wrynose—down Eskdale and by Irton Hall to the Strands; but this road can only be taken on foot, or on horseback, or in a cart.
	46 47 48 49 50			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.		
145	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10			ULLSWATER ↓		We will conclude with ULLSWATER, As being, perhaps, upon the whole, the happiest combination of beauty and grandeur, which any of the Lakes affords. It lies not more than ten miles from Ambleside, and the Pass of Kirkstone and the descent from it are very impressive; but, notwithstanding, this Vale, like the

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	Line 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 62 63	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (<i>Duddon</i>) (2nd)	Is finely approached from Keswick* [Note] by Matterdale and Lyulph's Tower into Gowbarrow Park; —a magnificent view is unfolded of the two higher reaches of the Lake. Airey Force thunders down the Ghyll on the left, at a small distance from the road. If Ullswater be 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 necessary to go round by Pooly-bridge, and to ride at least three miles along the Westmorland side of the water, towards Martindale. The views, especially if you ascend from the road into the fields, are magnificent; yet this is only mentioned that the transient Visitant may know what exists; for it would be inconvenient to go in search of them. They who take this course of three or four miles on foot, should have a boat in readiness at the end of the walk, to carry them across to the Cumberland side of the Lake, near Old Church, thence to pursue the road upwards to Patterdale. The Church-yard Yew-tree survives at Old Church, but there are no remains of a Place of Worship, a New Chapel having been erected in a more central situation, which Chapel was consecrated by the then Bishop of Carlisle, when on his way to crown Queen Elizabeth, he being the only Prelate who would undertake the office. It may be here mentioned that Bassenthwaite Chapel, yet stands in a bay as sequestered, as the Site of Old Church; such situations having been chosen in disturbed times to elude marauders. [Note] Pedestrians and Travellers on horseback cross the lower part of St. John's Vale, but a carriage must go a	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th) others, loses much of its effect by being entered from the head: so that it is better to go Is finely approached from Keswick [Note deleted] through by Matterdale and Lyulph's Tower, and descend upon Gowbarrow Park; you are thus brought at once upon a magnificent view is unfolded of the two Yew tree still survives Yew tree still survives
146	65 1			few miles along Hutton Moor before it turns off.The Trunk, or Body of the Vale of		few miles along Hutton Moor before it turns off.
	2			Ullswater need not be further		

¶	Line	1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)	1820 (Duddon) (2nd)	1822 (3rd)	1823 (4th)	1835 (5th)
	3			noticed, as its beauties shew		
	4			themselves: but the curious Traveller		
	5			may wish to know something of its 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		
	7			enter the Lake, but joins the Emont a 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 16			near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed 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 24			into Matterdale, before spoken of. Matterdale, though a wild and		
	24			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 32			which dashes among rocks through a 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 39			lawns and through the thickets. These 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 47			outlet of Gowbarrow Park, we reach a third stream, which flows through a		
	47 48			little recess called Glencoin, where		
	48			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		
L	53			are romantic and picturesque.		

3adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably unite 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 Helvelyn. 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 derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished some 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 that had lingered here for the space of three months, self- support of its mater. But to return to the of its mater. But to return to the me and it he main Vale of Ullswater.—	1835 (5th)
56 its native woods, ar Glenridding 148 1 2 The opening on the side of Ullswater Vale, down which the Stream flows, is adorned with fertile fields, cottages, 4 adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably 0 0 unite with the transverse views of the 188 1 Lake; and the Stream, if followed up 6 after the enclosures are left behind, 7 waterfails to a silent Tarn in the 7 recess of Helvellyn. This desolate 9 spot was formerly haunted by cagles, 11 forms its western harrier. These birds 12 that built in the precipice which 13 forms its western harrier. These birds 14 tace of the solitary angler. It also 16 derives a melancholy interest from 17 the fact of a yoom gman, a stranger, who perished some years ago, by falling down the rocks in his attempt 20 corso over to Grasmere. His 21 remains were discovered by means of 22 afaithul dog that had hingered here 23 for the space of three months, s	
57 Bridge, a fourth Stream is crossed. 148 1 148 2 148 1 2 The opening on the side of Ullswater Vale, down which the Stream flows, is d 3 4 3 adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably unite 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 derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished some years ago, by failing down the rocks in his attempt to cross over to Grasmere. His remains were discovered by means of a faithfuid dog that had lingered here for the space of three months, self- supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. But to return to the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
148 1 2 3 3 adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably 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 form its western barrier. These birds used to wheel and hover round the head of the solitary angler. It also derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished some years ago, by falling down the rocks in his atternpt to cross over to Grasmere. His remains were discovered by means of a faithful dog that had lingered here for the space of three months, self- supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. But to return to the road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
2 Vale, down which the Stream flows, is adorned with fertile fields, cottages, adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably unite 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 water-fails to a sheat Tarn in the recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate Image: Content of the second se	
3adorned with fertile fields, cottages, and natural groves, that agreeably unite 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 Helvelyn. This desolate9after the enclosures are left behind, will lead along bold water-breaks and waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate11recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate12that built in the precipice which forms its western barrier. These birds used to wheel and hover round the had of the solitary angler. It also derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished some 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 that had lingered here for the space of three months, self- support the last an attachment to the skeleton of its mater. But to return to the of its mater. But to return to the	down which this the Stream
4and natural groves, that agreeably unite 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 derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young man, a stranger, who perished some His remains were discovered by means of a faithful dog that had lingred here for the space of there months, self- supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. But to return to the seleton of its master. But to return to the seleton of its master. But to return to the read in the main Vale of Ulswater.—	down which this the Stream
6Lake; 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 derives a melancholy interest from the fate of a young ma, a stranger, who perished some 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 that had lingered here for the space of three months, self- supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. But to return to the road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
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24 25 26 27supported, and probably retaining to the last an attachment to the skeleton of its master. But to return to the road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
25the last an attachment to the skeleton26of its master. But to return to the27road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
26 of its master. But to return to the 27 road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—	
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 41	
41 path leads almost immediately under 42 the projecting masses of Helvellyn.	
42 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	
50 51 51	
52 vith 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			driven into it, by the west wind, from		
	55			the summit of Fairfield. Lastly,		
	56			having gone along the western side of		
	57 58			Brother's-water and passed Hartsop Hall, a Stream soon after issues from		
	59			a cove richly decorated with native		
	60			wood. This spot is, I believe, never		
	61			explored by Travellers; but, from		
	62			these sylvan and rocky recesses		
	63			whoever looks back on the gleaming		
	64			surface of Brother's-water, or		
	65			forward to the precipitous sides and		
	66 67			lofty ridges of Dove Crag, &c. will be equally pleased with the beauty, the		
	68			grandeur, and the wildness of the		
	69			scenery.		
149	1			Seven Glens or Vallies have been		
	2			noticed, which branch off from the		
	3			Cumberland side of the Vale. The		
	4			opposite side has only two Streams of		
	5			any importance, one of which would		
	6 7			lead up from the point where it crosses the Kirkstone-road, near the		
	8			foot of Brother's-water, to the		
	9			decaying hamlet of Hartsop,		
	10			remarkable for its cottage		
	11			architecture, and thence to		
	12			Hayswater, much frequented by		
	13			anglers. The other, coming down		
	14			Martindale, enters Ullswater at		
	15 16			Sandwike, opposite to Gowbarrow Park. No persons but such as come to		
	10			Patterdale, merely to pass through it,		
	18			should fail to walk as far as Blowick,		
	19			the only enclosed land which on this		
	20			side borders the higher part of the		
	21			Lake. The axe has here		
	22 23			indiscriminately levelled a rich wood		
	23 24			of birches and oaks, that divided this favoured spot into a hundred		
	25			pictures. It has yet its land-locked		
	26			bays, and rocky promontories; but		
	27			those beautiful woods are gone, which		
	28			perfected its seclusion; and scenes,		
	29			that might formerly have been		
	30			compared to an inexhaustible		
	31 32			volume, are now spread before the eye in a single sheet, magnificent		
	32			indeed, but seemingly perused in a		
	34			moment! From Blowick a narrow		
	35			track conducts along the craggy side		
1	36			of Place-fell, richly adorned with		
	37			juniper, and sprinkled over with		
	38			birches, to the Village of Sandwyke; a		
	39 40			few straggling houses, that with the small estates attached to them,		
	40 41			occupy an opening opposite to		
L	71			secupy an opening opposite to	l	

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

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