# PARALLEL-TEXT TABLE

OF WORDSWORTH'S REVISIONS TO THE GUIDE TO THE LAKES

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### 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.<br>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 <b>which encompasses</b> the                                    |   |            |                                   |
|    | 5        | of the four Cantons. The spectator   | lake   | The spectator <b>ascends</b>              |            |                                   |
|    | 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<br>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 <b>thus</b>  | 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 <b>supplies</b> a more substantial |            |                                   |
|    | 20       | and substantial pleasure; for the sublime                                      | pleasure;  |   |            |                                   |
|    | 21       | and beautiful region, with all its hidden                                      |  |   |            |                                   |
|    | 22<br>23 | treasures and their relations and<br>bearings to each other, was thereby       | their bearings and relations   | is thereby                                |            |                                   |
|    | 23<br>24 | comprehended and <i>understood</i> at once.                                    |  | is thereby                                |            |                                   |
| 2  | 1        | Something of this kind (as far as can be                                       | far as <b>it</b> 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<br>10  | features such appearances as are<br>transitory from their dependence upon      | permanent features such appearances as<br>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<br>20 | to his recollections a more orderly<br>arrangement than his own opportunities  |  |   |            |                                   |
|    | 20 21    | of observing may have permitted him to   | him to <b>make</b>   |   |            |                                   |
|    | 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<br>29 | this general introduction will combine<br>with the Etchings certain notices of | this general introduction will combine<br>with the Etchings certain notices of |   |            |                                   |
|    | 29<br>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 <b>outlines</b>                                    |   |                             |            |
|   | 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 <b>to</b> 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 <b>us</b> 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 <b>not many</b> 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 <b>our</b> his feet                            |   |                             |            |
|   | 16       | not fewer than nine, diverging from the  |   | not fewer than <b>eight</b> 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 <b>the</b> his eye                                  |   |                             |            |
|   | 22       | Winandermere stretching, as appears,   | Winandermere <b>stretched</b> , as appears,                 |   |                             |            |
|   | 23       | nearly to the sea, or rather to the sands  | nearly  |   |                             |            |
|   | 24       | of the vast Bay of Morecamb, which   | Morcamb, <b>serving here</b> for                            |   |                             |            |
|   | 25<br>26 | here serves for the rim of this imaginary<br>wheel, trace it in a direction from the | the rim of this imaginary wheel;—let us                     |   |                             |            |
|   | 20<br>27 | south east towards the south, and he   | trace   |   |                             |            |
|   | 27 28    | will next fix his eyes upon the Vale of  | and <b>we shall</b> he<br>will next fix <b>our</b> his eyes |   |                             |            |
|   | 28<br>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 <b>next to be</b>                                    |   |                             |            |
|   | 42       | shall next observe, viz. that of Eskdale,  | observed, viz.  | that of <b>the Esk</b> 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 <b>peculiar</b> 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 <b>small</b> little town          |            |
|   | 51<br>52  | Next, almost due west, look   |  | Ravenglass. Next, almost due west,                                      |                                       |            |
|   | 52        | down upon and into the deep Valley of<br>Wastdale with its little chapel and half a |  | look down upon and <b>into, and along</b>                               |                                       |            |
|   | 54        | dozen neat scattered dwellings, a plain   |  | the deep<br>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 <b>a</b> its bed               |            |
|   | 64<br>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<br>77  | present themselves; and lastly the Vale   |  | noble ruins of Cockermouth. Lastly,<br>Borrowdale, of which the vale of |                                       |            |
|   | 78        | of Borrodale, of which that of Keswick  |  | Keswick is only   |                                       |            |
|   | 79        | is only a continuation, stretching due<br>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 <b>little</b> not much more than |   |                                       |            |
| 1 | 85        | complete; but the deficiency on the   | one half                                       |   |                                       |            |
|   | 86<br>87  | eastern side may be supplied by the   |  |   |                                       |            |
|   | 87<br>88  | vales of Wytheburn, Ulswater,   |  |   |                                       |            |
|   | 88<br>89  | Hawswater, and the Vale of Grasmere<br>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<br>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 <b>somewhat</b> 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<br>7   | to the Vales of Coniston, Winandermere  | to the Vales of Coniston, Winandermere  |   |   |            |
|   | 8        | with the intermediate country between<br>Ambleside and Keswick, the Vale of     | with the intermediate country between<br>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<br>8   | plain country, to the mountains of Great<br>Gavel and Scawfell, there is in the | the <b>mountain stations specified</b><br>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 <b>and sublimity</b> . It   | to the <b>their</b> 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<br>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 <b>hid</b> hidden by            |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 42       |   | whony <b>ma</b> maden by               |  |                            |                                 |
|   |          | clouds, or by the blaze of light which<br>the orb diffuses around it; and the |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 44<br>45 | surface of the lake will reflect before                                       |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 43       | the eye correspondent colours through   |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 40       |   |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   |          | every variety of beauty, and through all                                      |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 48<br>49 | degrees of splendour. In the Vale of  |  |  |                            |                                 |
|   | 49<br>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<br>principal vales by which the would be<br>surrounded; and all the others its (with<br>the exception of Hawswater) but at a<br>small distance. Yet, though thus its<br>distance as air they had been formed in<br>suddee contrast cach not encodentiation of<br>others with the united pleasing<br>differences and resemblances of a<br>sistery rivabing. This concernation of<br>differences and resemblances of a<br>sistery rivabing. This concernation of<br>differences and particularly what<br>desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>so others with the united pleasing<br>differences and particularly what<br>desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>distinct and separate.<br>So contrus dimost perpetually intervence! so<br>that the traveller, when he reaches a<br>spot desrverial (sinds cannot be surpassed.<br>in berrow and in a loss to determine how much<br>of this pleasare itself, and how<br>much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression ket upon his spinis by the<br>destingt on the balantaneous recovery from<br>an an oppression ket upon his spinis by the<br>the traveller on which is will<br>destingt on the spinis by the<br>destingt on the second the second the second the second the second<br>and unimpressive long tracts of<br>destingt on the spinis by the<br>destingt on the spinis print by the<br>destingt on the spinis print by the<br>destingt on the spinis print by the<br>destingt on the spinis appression the thermouthan traffer<br>for the forms are endulates are Their<br>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   |       |
| 18       distinct and separate character; in some instances as if they had been formed in stances as if they had been formed in 20       stitution the united pleasing         21       others with the united pleasing       differences and resemblances of a sistery invaluable. This concentration of 24       interest gives to the country a decided superiority over the most attractive distributed to Scoland and Wales are found uninpressive to the suprased.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         27       especially for the pedestrian traveller. In Scoland particularly what desolate distributed in Stochard particularly what desolate distributed is the surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         30       their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         31       But in Scotland particularly what desolate distributes of surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         33       country almost perpetually intervene! so that the traveller, when be reaches a soft deservelly of grat celebrity, would find it difficult is often at a loss to determine often up in synths by the soft deservelly of grat celebrity, would find it difficult is often at a loss to determine often up in synths by the bar spassed.         7       1       4         8       For the forms of these mountains 1 refer to the Etchings to which these pages are a na Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly       For the forms of these mountains 1 refer to the Etchings to which these pages are a na Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly       For the forms of these  |       |
| 19       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 rivalship. This concentration of differences and resemblances of a superiority over the most attractive differences which in a special by order the post attractive distribution of the pedsetrian traveller. In what desolate and unimpressive tracts of country almost perpetually individual scenes which in a special by individual scenes which in a oppressive tracts of of other at a loss to determine of the landscape its pirits by the by much to an instantaneous recovery from an oppression left upon his pirits by the buse set.       celebrity, would find it difficult is offen at a loss to determine         7       1       4       but, to proceed with our survey;— and first of the Mountains. For the forms of these neountains I refer to the Etchings to which these pages ar a matrox or bother mouth is trained for the full means or the full means and the solution, and from which these means a matrox which these pages ar a matrox which these pages are a matrox which which weight and which weight and which we |       |
| 20       studied contrast to each other, and in<br>others with the united pleasing<br>differences and resemblances of a<br>sistery rivalship. This concentration of<br>interest gives to the country a decided<br>superiority over the most attractive<br>districts of Scotland and Wales,<br>especially for the pedestrian traveller. In<br>Scotland and Wales,<br>especially for the pedestrian traveller. In<br>Scotland and Wales,<br>especially for the pedestrian traveller. In<br>Scotland and Wales,<br>especially individual scenes which in<br>30       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate<br>and unimpressive long tracts of<br>desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>of top leaver is owing to excellends in<br>35       what desolate<br>and unimpressive long tracts of<br>desolate country almost perpetually<br>intervene!         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.<br>For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.<br>For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly  |       |
| 21       others with the united pleasing         22       differences and resemblances of a sisterly rivalship. This concentration of interest gives to the country a decided         23       sisterly rivalship. This concentration of interest gives to the country a decided         24       interest gives to the country a decided         25       especially for the pdestrian traveller. In source stratcive desolate and unimpressive tracts of desolate and unimpressive tracts of of the predestrike tracts of of the reaches a 35       cannot be excelled surpassed.         31       But in Social and numipressive tracts of of the reaches is soft and unimpressive tracts of of the reaches a 35       celebrity, would find it difficult is often at a loss to determine         33       often at a loss to determine how much an oppression left upon his spirits by the barrenness and desolation through which he has passed.       But, to proceed with our survey;— and first of the Mountains. For the forms of these mountains I refer to the Etchings to which these pages are a first an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly         7       1       1       But, to proceed with our survey;— and Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly   |       |
| 22       differences and resemblances of a sisted yrivalship. This concentration of interest gives to the country a decided supprivation of districts of Scotland and Wales, expecially for the pedestrian traveller. In Scotland and Wales, expecially for the pedestrian traveller, in their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         26       districts of Scotland and Wales, expecially for the pedestrian traveller. In their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate         31       But in Scotland particularly what desolate and unimpressive tracts of country almost perpetually intervented so fram at loss to determine how much of his pleasure is owing to excellence at spot deservedly of grat celebrity; would find it difficult is often at a loss to determine how much of his haspassed.       what desolate and unimpressive long tracts of desolate country almost perpetually intervented by the excelled surpassed.         7       1       4       barrenness and desolation through which he has passed.       But, to proceed with our survey;— and first of the Mountains.         7       1       2       For the forms of these mountains 1 refer to the Etchings to which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly       But, to proceed with our survey;— an an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly         7       1       4       barrenness and elsolation through which hese pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly       barren endlessly   |       |
| 23       sistedy rivalship. This concentration of<br>interest gives to the country a decided<br>superiority over the most attractive<br>districts of Scotland and Wales,<br>especially for the pedestrian traveller. In<br>Scotland and Wales are found<br>undoubtedly individual scenes which in<br>their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         31       But in Scotland particularly what<br>desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>of his pleasure is owing to excellence<br>intervent?       cannot be excelled surpassed.         33       country almost perpetually intervent?so<br>that the traveller, when he reaches a<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>of his pleasure is owing to excellence<br>intervent?       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine         7       1       ↓         7       2       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>to the Etchings to which these pages at<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>if wersified, sweeping easily or boldly in<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly   |       |
| 24       interest gives to the country a decided         25       suppriority over the most attractive         26       districts of Scotland and Wales,         27       especially for the pedestrian traveller. In         28       Scotland and Wales are found         29       undoubtedly individual scenes which in         30       their several kinds cannot be surpassed.         31       But in Scotland particularly what         32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of         33       country almost perpetually intervent so         34       that the traveller, when he reaches a         35       spot descrvedly of great celebrity, is         often at a loss to determine       celebrity. would find it difficult is         often at a loss to determine       often at a loss to determine         42       which he has passed.       elebrity of the semuntains.         7       1       ↓         42       which hes passed.       For the forms of these mountains.         7       1       ↓         33       For the forms of these mountains.       For the forms of these mountains.         7       1       ↓       and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       anot introwen enendlessly in their outlines   |       |
| 25       superiority over the most attractive<br>districts of Scotland and Wales,<br>especially for the gedestrian traveller. In<br>28       scotland and Wales are found<br>undoubtedly individual scenes which in<br>their several kinds cannot be surpassed.         31       But in Scotland particularly what<br>desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>33       cannot be excelled surpassed.         33       country almost perpetually intervene! so<br>that the traveller, when he reaches a<br>spot descredly of great celebrity, is<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>36       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine how<br>40       celebrity. would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine how<br>40         7       1       ↓         7       2       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>to the Exchaps to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>forms are endlessly   |       |
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| 27       especially for the pedestrian traveller. In       28       Scotland and Wales are found         29       undoubtedly individual scenes which in       individual scenes which in         30       their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.         31       But in Scotland particularly what       cannot be excelled surpassed.         32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of         33       country almost perpetually intervenels on         34       that the traveller, when he reaches a         35       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is         of the at a loss to determine how much       often at a loss to determine         36       often at a loss to determine how much         37       often at a loss to determine         41       barrenness and desolation through       which he has passed.         42       which he has passed.       For the forms of these mountains I refer         4       to the Etchings to which these pages are       an Introduction, and from which it will         4       appear that their outlines are endlessly       For the forms or endlessly   |       |
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| 29       undoubtedly individual scenes which in<br>30       their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate         31       But in Scotland particularly what<br>32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>33       country almost perpetually intervene! so<br>34       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate<br>and unimpressive long tracts of<br>desolate country almost perpetually<br>intervene!         35       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>of no fin spleasure is owing to excellence<br>inherent in the landscape itself, and how<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>41       celebrity, mould find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.<br>For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>to the Etchings to which the sep ages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>to the Etchings to which the will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly       For mas are endlessly  |       |
| 30       their several kinds cannot be surpassed.       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate         31       But in Scotland particularly what       cannot be excelled surpassed.       what desolate         32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of       desolate       and unimpressive tracts of         33       country almost perpetually intervene! so       celebrity, would find it difficult is       desolate         34       that the traveller, when he reaches a       celebrity, would find it difficult is       often at a loss to determine how much         37       of his pleasure is owing to excellence       celebrity, would find it difficult is       often at a loss to determine         41       barreness and desolation through       which he has passed.       But, to proceed with our survey;—         41       to the Etchings to which these pages are       an Introduction, and from which it will       an Introduction, and from which it will         4       to the Etchings to which these pages are       an Introduction, and from which it will       an Introduction, and from which it will         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly       appear that their outlines are endlessly       an Introduction, and from which it will   |       |
| 31       But in Scotland particularly what       what desolate         32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of       and unimpressive long tracts of         33       country almost perpetually intervene! so       that the traveller, when he reaches a         35       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is       celebrity, would find it difficult is         36       often at a loss to determine how much       often at a loss to determine how much         37       often at a loss to determine how much       often at a loss to determine         38       inherent in the landscape itself, and how       often at a loss to determine         40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the       bart, to proceed with our survey;—         41       but checkings to which these pages are       and first of the Mountains.         7       1  |       |
| 32       desolate and unimpressive tracts of<br>country almost perpetually intervene! so<br>34       and unimpressive long tracts of<br>desolate country almost perpetually<br>intervene!         33       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>37       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine       and unimpressive long tracts of<br>desolate country almost perpetually<br>intervene!         36       often at a loss to determine how much<br>37       often at a loss to determine       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine         39       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>42       but, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         7       1  |       |
| 33       country almost perpetually intervene! so that the traveller, when he reaches a spot deservedly of great celebrity, is often at a loss to determine how much 37       desolate country almost perpetually intervene!         36       often at a loss to determine how much 37       of his pleasure is owing to excellence inherent in the landscape itself, and how 39       celebrity, would find it difficult is often at a loss to determine         41       barrenness and desolation through 42       which he has passed.       but, to proceed with our survey;—         7       1   |       |
| 34       that the traveller, when he reaches a         35       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is         36       often at a loss to determine how much         37       of his pleasure is owing to excellence         38       inherent in the landscape itself, and how         39       much to an instantaneous recovery from         40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the         41       barrenness and desolation through         42       which he has passed.         7       1         2  |       |
| 35       spot deservedly of great celebrity, is<br>often at a loss to determine how much<br>of his pleasure is owing to excellence<br>as<br>inherent in the landscape itself, and how<br>much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>40       celebrity, would find it difficult is<br>often at a loss to determine         39       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>41       barrenness and desolation through<br>42       which he has passed.         7       1  |       |
| 36       often at a loss to determine how much       of this pleasure is owing to excellence         37       of his pleasure is owing to excellence       inherent in the landscape itself, and how         38       much to an instantaneous recovery from       often at a loss to determine         40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the       barrenness and desolation through         41       barrenness and desolation through       and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓         2       bart, to proceed with our survey;—         and first of the Mountains.       For the forms of these mountains I refer         4       to the Etchings to which these pages are       an Introduction, and from which it will         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly       an Introduction, and from which it will         7       1       ↓         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly       forms are endlessly  |       |
| 37       of his pleasure is owing to excellence<br>inherent in the landscape itself, and how<br>much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>41       barrenness and desolation through<br>42       which he has passed.         7       1       ↓       Autor proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>4       to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>5       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>4       to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>5       an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7       But their outlines are endlessly         7       1       ↓       forms are endlessly       forms are endlessly  |       |
| 38       inherent in the landscape itself, and how much to an instantaneous recovery from an oppression left upon his spirits by the barrenness and desolation through 42       which he has passed.         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;— and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer to the Etchings to which these pages are an Introduction, and from which it will appear that their outlines are endlessly diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in       But, to proceed with our survey;— and first of the in outlines are endlessly   |       |
| 39       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       much to an instantaneous recovery from<br>and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       An opprese from oppression of these mountains.       For the forms of these mountains.         3       For the forms of thom which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7       Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly       in Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly  |       |
| 40       an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       an oppression left upon his spirits by the<br>barrenness and desolation through<br>42       but to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>4       to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7       forms are endlessly  |       |
| 41       barrenness and desolation through<br>which he has passed.         7       1         2       J         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer<br>4       to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>5       But, to proceed with our survey;—<br>and first of the Mountains.         5       an Introduction, and from which it will<br>6       appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>7       For the forms of bally in   |       |
| 42       which he has passed.         7       1       ↓         2       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer       and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these pages are       For the forms of these pages are         4       to the Etchings to which these pages are       an Introduction, and from which it will         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly       appear that their outlines are endlessly         7       diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in       forms are endlessly  |       |
| 7       1       ↓       But, to proceed with our survey;—         2       and first of the Mountains.         3       For the forms of these mountains I refer         4       to the Etchings to which these pages are         5       an Introduction, and from which it will         6       appear that their outlines are endlessly         7       diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in   |       |
| 2and first of the Mountains.3For the forms of these mountains I refer4to the Etchings to which these pages are5an Introduction, and from which it will6appear that their outlines are endlessly7diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in  |       |
| 4to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>diversified, sweeping easily or boldly into the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly4to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly6appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>diversified, sweeping easily or boldly in   |       |
| 4to the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it willto the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will5appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>diversified, sweeping easily or boldly into the Etchings to which these pages are<br>an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly7diversified, sweeping easily or boldly informs are endlessly  |       |
| 5an Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>diversified, sweeping easily or boldly inan Introduction, and from which it will<br>appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>forms are endlessly  |       |
| 6appear that their outlines are endlessly<br>diversified, sweeping easily or boldly inappear that their outlines are Their<br>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 <b>they</b> these mountains are   |       |
| 11 individually inferior to the most   |       |
| 12 celebrated of those in some other parts   |       |
| <sup>13</sup> of this island; but in the combinations  |       |
| <sup>14</sup> 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, <b>rendered</b> 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 <b>not unfrequently</b> 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 <b>or</b> and grey                       |  |                                     |            |
|   | 13   | frequently intermixed a red tinge         | 8,  |  |                                     |            |
|   | 14   | proceeding from the iron with which the   | the iron <b>that</b>                          |  |                                     |            |
|   | 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   | <b>fresh</b> 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 <b>prevailed</b> 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, <b>is</b> has  |  |                                     |            |
|   | 37   | usually passed away; its brilliant and    | usually passed away. <b>The</b> 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 <b>the fern</b> 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<br>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<br>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 <b>plentifully</b> apparent   | 1  |                                     |                                      |
|    | 26       | boughs of the trees, and among the   |  | and <b>upon</b> among the  |                                     |                                      |
|    | 27<br>28 | woody rocks. In place of the uniform<br>summer green of the herbage and fern,  |  | <b>steep</b> woody rocks. In place of the <b>deep</b> uniform summer green |                                     |                                      |
|    |          |  |  | uniform summer green   |                                     |                                      |
|    | 29<br>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<br>book of a friend, and for its accuracy I   |  |                                   |            |            |
|   | 57<br>58 |  | speak, having been as I myself was an  |                                   |            |            |
|   | 58<br>59 | can speak, as I myself was an eye-<br>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<br>76 | the lake; this, from the summit  |  |                                   |            |            |
|   | 70       | downward, was a rich orange-olive;<br>then the lake a bright olive-green,      | lake <b>of</b> 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<br>01 | leaves and snow-powdered twigs; these  | these  |                                   |            |            |
|   | 91<br>02 | hills all distinguishable indeed from the                                      | hills all distinguishable indeed from the summit downward, but none seen all |                                   |            |            |
|   | 92<br>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<br>94 | sense of number with unity; and these  | strongest sense of number with unity;  |                                   |            |            |
|   | 94<br>95 | hills so variously situated to each other                                      | subligest sense of number with unity;  | variously situated in relation to |            |            |
|   | 95<br>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<br>4   | descend into the VALLIES. Though these have been represented under the general |  |            |                                  |                 |
|    | 4<br>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 <b>mostly</b> 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<br>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<br>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 <b>be protected</b> 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<br>2   | I shall now say a few words concerning<br>the LAKES of this country. The form of    | I shall now say a few words concerning <b>speak of</b> 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<br>24 | "the visible scene<br>Would enter unawares into his mind                            |  |  |                    |            |
|    | 24<br>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<br>10  |   |  |  |                    |            |
|    | 10       | magnificent river; yet, as their shape is<br>winding (particularly that of Ulswater |  |  |                    |            |
|    | 11<br>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 <b>nevertheless</b> 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 <b>comparatively</b> small   |            |                                     |            |
|   | 24       | same valley generally furnishes a  |  |            |                                     |            |
|   | 25       | succession of lakes, instead of being  |  |            |                                     |            |
|   | 26       | filled by one. The vallies in North  | filled <b>with</b> by one.   |            |                                     |            |
|   | 27       | Wales, as hath been observed, are not  |  |            |                                     |            |
|   | 28<br>29 | formed for the reception of lakes; those of Switzerland, Scotland, and this part     |  |            |                                     |            |
|   | 30       | of the North England, are so formed;   | north <b>of</b> 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 <b>in</b> 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<br>47 | speedier termination of the long vista of<br>blank water, for an interposition of    | wishing for a speedier termination of<br>the long vista of blank water <b>would be</b> |            |                                     |            |
|   | 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 <b>for</b> 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<br>63 | of watching at the outlet of a lake, the   |  |            |                                     |            |
| 1 | 63<br>64 | stream pushing its way among the rocks<br>in lively contrast with the stillness from |  |            |                                     |            |
| 1 | 64<br>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<br>76 | contribute little to mutual illustration                                      |   |  |            |            |
|    | 76<br>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<br>favourable to the production of             |  |            |            |
|    | 3<br>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<br>14 | among mountains that have been formed by volcanos, and from the               | work to supply the deficiencies of the<br>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<br>24 | similar to that which Carver so<br>beautifully describes when he was          | each other; the opposite sides of a<br>profound vale may ascend as exact        |  |            |            |
|    | 24<br>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<br>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 <b>in some places</b> 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<br>47 |                        | scarcely noticeable in a season of dry<br>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<br>57 |                        | birth to ample promontories, whose<br>sweeping line often contrasts boldly       | promontories, <b>of</b> whose<br>sweeping <b>outline that</b> 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<br>66 |                        | happen to have been raised. These<br>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<br>75 |                        | man of taste will say, it is an<br>impertinent calculation that leads to         | taste will say, it is an impertinent<br>calculation that leads to such   |  |            |
|          | 75       |                        | such unwelcome conclusions; — let  | unwelcome conclusions; <b>But checking</b>                               |  |            |
|          | 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; <b>or</b> in others the                                 | or the shore is  |  |            |
|          | 83<br>84 |                        | shore is formed by gently-sloping lawns<br>and rich woods, <b>or by</b> with the | formed by gently-sloping lawns and<br>rich woods, or by flat and fertile |  |            |
|          | 84<br>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. <b>Among</b>   |  |  |            |
|          | 88       |                        | minuter recommendations will be  |  | recommendations will be <b>noticed</b> ,                             |            |
|          | 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 <b>thrown</b>                                     |  | 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<br>94 |                        | exposed to the setting-in of strong<br>winds; here and there are found,          | here and there are found, <b>and</b>                                     | perhaps gleaming from under the water, and the corresponding half of |            |
|          | 94<br>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<br>circular leaves to the breeze, if it be<br>stirring, while the white flower is<br>heaving upon the wave.<br>[New passage in 4e]<br>↓ | circular leaves | large target-shaped | To these may naturally be added the<br>birds that enliven the waters. Wild-<br>ducks in springtime hatch their<br>young in the islands, and upon reedy<br>shores; — the sand-piper, flitting<br>along the stony margins, by its<br>restless note attracts the eye to<br>motions as restless: —upon some<br>jutting rock, or at the edge of a<br>smooth meadow, the stately heron<br>may be descried with folded wings,<br>that might seem to have caught their<br>delicate hue from the blue waters, by<br>the side of which she watches for her<br>sustenance. In winter, the lakes are<br>sometimes resorted to by wild swans;<br>and in that season habitually by<br>widgeons, goldings, and other aquatic<br>fowl of the smaller species. Let me be<br>allowed the aid of verse to describe<br>the evolutions which these visitants<br>sometimes perform, on a fine day<br>towards the close of winter.<br>Mark how the feather'd tenants of the flood,<br>With grace of motion that might scarcely seem<br>Inferior to angelical, prolong<br>Their curious pastime! shaping in mid air<br>(And sometimes with ambitious wing that soars<br>High as the level of the mountain tops,)<br>A circuit ampler than the lake beneath,<br>Their own domain; — but ever, while intent<br>On tracing and retracing that large round,<br>Their jubilant activity evolves<br>Hundreds of curves and circlets, to and fro,<br>Upward and downward, progress intricate<br>Yet unperplex'd, as if one spirit swayed<br>Their indefatigable flight. — 'Tis done —<br>Ten times, or more, I fancied it had ceased;<br>But loi the vanish'd company again<br>Ascending; — they approach — I hear their wings<br>Faint, faint, at first, and then an eager sound<br>Past in a moment—and as faint again!<br>They tempt the water or the gleaming ice,<br>To shew them a fair image; — 'tis themselves,<br>Their own fair forms, upon the glimmering plain,<br>Painted more soft and fair as they descend<br>Almost to touch;—then up again aloft,<br>Up with a sally and a flash of speed,<br>As if they scorn'd both resting-place and rest!<br>MS. |            |
| 15 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9   | As to the shores, it will be understood<br>that those of the lakes in this country<br>are endlessly diversified; in some places<br>mountains, that [¶14 in 2e ff.] admit of<br>no cultivation, descend abruptly into the<br>water; in others the shore is formed by<br>gently sloping lawns and rich woods,<br>with the interposition of flat and fertile<br>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<br>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 <b>old</b> 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<br>15 |   |   |                                       | consecrated to the Virgin, which   |            |
|    | 15       |   |   |                                       | stood upon Chapel Holm in<br>Windermere, and that the Chauntry             |            |
|    | 10       |   |   |                                       | has disappeared, where mass used to  |            |
|    | 18       |   |   |                                       | be sung, upon St. Herbert's Island,  |            |
|    | 19       |   |   | Those upon                            | <b>Derwent-Water.</b> 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 <b>on</b> Winandermere; a pair of   |                                       | islands on   |            |
|    | 27       | pleasingly contrasted at Rydale; nor  | pleasingly contrasted <b>upon</b> at Rydal; | · 1 · 1 ·                             | 1 1.61   |            |
|    | 28<br>29 | must the solitary green Island of<br>Grasmere be forgotten. In the bosom of | island <b>at</b> of Grasmere                | island <b>in</b> at                   | island <b>of</b> in<br>Grasmere  |            |
|    | 29<br>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<br>40 |   |   |                                       | that there occasionally appears above<br>the surface of Derwent-water, and |            |
|    | 40<br>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<br>51<br>52<br>53<br>54<br>55<br>56   |  |  |            | the wind, a lusus naturae frequent on<br>the great rivers of America, and not<br>unknown in other parts of the world.<br>  |   |
|    | 57<br>58<br>59<br>60<br>61<br>62<br>63<br>64<br>65<br>66<br>67<br>68<br>69<br>70<br>71<br>72<br>73<br>74<br>75<br>76<br>77<br>78<br>79<br>80<br>81<br>82<br>83<br>84 |  | This part of the subject may be<br>concluded with observing — that, from<br>the multitude of brooks and torrents<br><b>that</b> fall into <b>these lakes</b> them, and of<br>internal springs by which they are fed,<br>and which circulate through them like<br>veins, they are truly living lakes, "vivi<br>lacus;" and are thus discriminated from<br>the stagnant and sullen pools frequent<br>among mountains that have been<br>formed by volcanoes, and from the<br>shallow meres found in flat and fenny<br>countries. The water is also pure and<br>crystalline; so that, if it were not for the<br>reflections of the incumbent mountains<br>by which it is darkened, a delusion<br>might be felt, by a person resting<br>quietly in a boat on the bosom of<br>Winandermere or Derwentwater,<br>similar to that which Carver so<br>beautifully describes when he was<br>floating alone in the middle of the lake<br>Erie or Ontario, and could almost have<br>imagined that his boat was suspended in<br>an element as pure as air, or rather that<br>the air and water were one. |            | The water is also pure and of<br>crystalline <b>purity</b> ;<br>[New note] *See that admirable<br>Idyllium, the Catillus and Salia, of<br>Landor.  | middle of the<br>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<br>to mention, as a kindred feature of this<br>country, those bodies of still water<br>which are called TARNS. These are<br>found in some of the vallies,<br>[Additions in 4e]<br>↓ | water<br>which are called TARNS  |            | called Tarns. These are<br>found in some of the vallies In the<br>economy of nature these are useful,<br>as auxiliars to Lakes; for if the whole<br>quantity of water which falls upon<br>the mountains in time of storm were<br>poured down upon the plains without<br>intervention, in some quarters, of<br>such receptacles, the habitable<br>grounds would be much more subject<br>than they are to inundation. But, as<br>some of the collateral brooks spend<br>their fury, finding a free course down<br>the channel of the main stream of the<br>vale before those that have to pass<br>through the higher tarns and lakes<br>have filled their several basins, a<br>gradual distribution is effected; and<br>the waters thus reserved, instead of<br>uniting with those which meet with | a free course <b>toward and also</b> down<br>instead of<br>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<br>20 |  |  |  | rain. Tarns are found in some of the        |                                    |
|   | 29<br>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 <b>an unsightly</b> 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<br>44 | mostly to a smaller valley or circular recess. Of this miniature class of lakes      | this class of miniature lakes          |  |   |                                    |
|   | 44<br>45 | Loughrigg Tarn near Grasmere is the  | uns class of miniature lakes           |  |   |                                    |
|   | 45       | most beautiful example. It has its   | has <b>a</b> 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<br>58 | above the hanging enclosures; and the solemn pikes of Langdale overlook,             |  |  |   |                                    |
|   | 58<br>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<br>60 | are accidents of things which would  |  |  |   |                                    |
|   | 69<br>70 | make the meanest of them interesting.<br>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 <b>centre</b> 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 <b>thither</b> , 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— <b>excites a sense of some</b>                                   | 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<br>99   | strongly and more solemnly impressed   | more <b>forcibly or</b> 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,<br>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 <b>resting</b> 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<br>118 | The crags repeat the raven's croak<br>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<br>4     | some elevated points of view, with the                                       |   | beautifully, from <b>many</b> 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          | ↓<br>↓   |   | 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, <b>the</b>                             |                             |  |
|    | 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 <b>feelings</b> . |                             |  |
|    | 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 <b>Wych-</b> 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 <b>not</b> 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 <b>survive</b> 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 <b>with a</b> 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<br>39 | limes, &c. and plantations of Scotch<br>firs, seldom with advantage, and often  | limes, &c.                    |  |   | plantations of Scotch<br>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 <b>the</b> 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,<br>is that of timber trees. There are few | The want which is most felt   |  |   | TI                                      |
|    | 2<br>3   | as that of timber trees. There are few magnificent ones to be found near any    |                               |  |   | There are <b>a</b> few                  |
|    | 3<br>4   | of the lakes; and indeed, unless greater  | And indeed, unless greater    |  |   |   |
|    | 4<br>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 <b>ancient</b> 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 <b>ancient</b> 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 <b>diffuses fragrance</b> 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<br>26 | omit again to notice the lichens and       |                                    |   |                                |            |
|     |          | mosses, which, in profusion, beauty,       | mosses, which, in —their profusion |   |                                |            |
|     | 27<br>28 | and variety, exceed those of any other     |                                    |   |                                |            |
| 01D | 20       | country I have seen.                       |                                    | <b>1</b>  |                                |            |
| 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<br>25 |                        |                     | after a drought they happen to be<br>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<br>33 |                        |                     | grateful to the eye than finely<br>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<br>41 |                        |                     | inaudible motion, give a visionary<br>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<br>49 |                        |                     | to sympathise with others who have<br>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<br>56 |                        |                     | sky; but how glorious are they in  |               |             |
|   | 57       |                        |                     | nature! how pregnant with<br>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<br>64 |                        |                     | their glittering heads from behind<br>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<br>70 |                        |                     | storms, and make him think of the  |               |             |
|   | 70<br>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

¶

|     |    | 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<br>sight of a few shattered boughs,<br>whose leaves do not differ in colour<br>from the faded foliage of the stately<br>oaks from which these relics of the<br>storm depend:—all else speaks of<br>tranquillity;—not a breath of air, no<br>restlessness of insects, and not a<br>moving object perceptible—except<br>the clouds gliding in the depths of the<br>lake, or the traveller passing along,<br>an inverted image, whose motion<br>seems governed by the quiet of a<br>time, to which its archetype, the<br>living person, is, perhaps,<br>insensible:—or it may happen, that<br>the figure of one of the larger birds, a<br>raven or a heron, is crossing silently<br>among the reflected clouds, while the<br>voice of the real bird, from the<br>element aloft, gently awakens in the<br>spectator the recollection of appetites<br>and instincts, pursuits and<br>occupations, that deform and agitate<br>the world,— yet have no power to<br>prevent nature from putting on an<br>aspect capable of satisfying the most<br>intense cravings for the tranquil, the<br>lovely, and the perfect, to which man,<br>the noblest of her creatures, is<br>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<br>the feelings through its effect on the<br>objects of sense. We may add, that<br>whatever has been said upon the<br>advantages derived to these scenes<br>from a changeable atmosphere,<br>would apply, perhaps still more<br>forcibly, to their appearance under<br>the varied solemnities of night.<br>Milton, it will be remembered, has<br>given a clouded moon to Paradise<br>itself. In the night-season also, the<br>narrowness of the vales, and<br>comparative smallness of the lakes,<br>are especially adapted to bring<br>surrounding objects home to the eye<br>and to the heart. The stars, taking<br>their stations above the hill-tops, are<br>contemplated from a spot like the<br>Abyssinian recess of Rasselas, with<br>much more touching interest than<br>they are likely to excite when looked<br>at from an open country with<br>ordinary undulations: and it must be<br>obvious, that it is the bays only of<br>large lakes that can present such  |            |

| Γ | ¶   | Line  | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd) | 1823 (4th)  | 1835 (5th)   |
|---|-----|---|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---|--|
|   |     | 27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44  |                        |                     |            | contrasts of light and shadow as those<br>of smaller dimensions display from<br>every quarter. A deep contracted<br>valley, with diffused waters, and<br>plains level and wide as those of<br>Chaldea, are the two extremes in<br>which the beauty of the heavens and<br>their connexion with the earth are<br>most sensibly felt. Nor do the<br>advantages I have been speaking of<br>imply here an exclusion of the aerial<br>effects of distance. These are insured<br>by the height of the mountains, and<br>are found, even in the narrowest<br>vales, where they lengthen in<br>perspective, or act (if the expression<br>may be used) as telescopes for the<br>open country.   | waters, <b>such a valley</b> 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<br>enlarged upon; but I will conclude<br>this section with a night-scene<br>suggested by the Vale of Keswick.<br>The Fragment is well known; but it<br>gratifies me to insert it, as the Writer<br>was one of the first who led the way<br>to a worthy admiration of this<br>country.<br>"Now sunk the sun, now twilight sunk, and night<br>Rode in her zenith; not a passing brezze<br>Sigh'd to the grove, which in the midnight air<br>Stood motionless, and in the peaceful floods<br>Inverted hung; for now the billows slept<br>Along the shore, nor heav'd the deep; but spread<br>A shining mirror to the moon's pale orb,<br>Which, dim and waning, o'er the shadowy cliffs,<br>The solenn woods, and spiry mountain tops,<br>Her glimmering faintness threw: now every eye,<br>Oppress'd with toil, was drown'd in deep repose.<br>Save that the unseen Shepherd in his watch,<br>Propp'd on his crook, stood listening by the fold,<br>And gaz'd the starry vault, and pendant moor;<br>Nor voice, nor sound, broke on the deep serene;<br>But the soft murmur of soft-gushing rills,<br>Forth issuing from the mountain's distant steep,<br>(Unheard till now, and now scarce heard) proclaini'd<br>All things at rest, and imag'd the still voice<br>Of quiet, whispering in the ear of night."* [Note]<br>[New note] *Dr. Brown, the author of<br>this fragment, was a native of<br>Cumberland, and should have<br>remembered that the practice of<br>folding sheep by night is unknown<br>among these mountains, and that the<br>image of the Shepherd upon the<br>watch is out of its place, and belongs<br>only to countries, with a warmer<br>climate, that are subject to ravages<br>from beasts of prey. It is pleasing to<br>notice a dawn of imaginative feeling<br>in these verses. Tickel, a man of no<br>common genius, chose, for the<br>subject of a Poem, Kensington | was <b>from his infancy brought</b><br><b>up in</b> 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<br>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 <b>Hitherto</b> I  |            |
|    | 2        | features by which Nature has  |   |                           |   |            |
|    | 3        | discriminated this country from others. I   |   |                           |   |            |
|    | 4        | will now describe in general terms, in<br>what manner it is indebted to the hand    |   |                           |   |            |
|    | 5<br>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<br>4   | given of the substance and form of these<br>mountains, the shape of the vallies and | and their position with respect to each other, and the forms and substance of |                           |   |            |
|    | 4<br>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<br>14 | which he before stood he looks down   |   | he before stood           |   |            |
|    | 14       | upon this scene before the country had<br>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<br>25 | over the lakes, or piping with a loud noise among the mountain peaks; and           | loud voice noise among  |                           |   |            |
|    | 23<br>26 | lastly may think of the primaeval woods   | voice noise among   |                           |   |            |
|    | 20<br>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 <b>though distinct</b> traces   |   |            |            |
|    | 8        | of Roman forts or camps, as at   |   |   |            |            |
|    | 9        | Ambleside and upon Dunmallet,  | Dunmallet,  |   |            |            |
|    | 10       | (erected probably to secure a quiet<br>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<br>13 | two or three circles of rude stones<br>attributed to the Druids, are the only  | only  | and <b>a few</b> two or three circles<br>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 <b>at first</b> 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 <b>polity</b> 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, <b>could</b> 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   |                                       |            |            |
| <ul><li>48 of shepherds or woodlanders. Hence</li><li>49 these lakes and inner vallies are</li></ul>        |                                       |            |            |
| 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 <b>the</b> 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 <b>also</b> was fashioned   |            |            |
| 64 not a little, with the rest of this country, rest of <b>the</b> 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   |                                       |            |            |
| <ul><li>69 tenants, as similar plans were doubtless</li><li>70 adopted by other Lords, and as the</li></ul> |                                       |            |            |
| 70 adopted by other Lotits, and as the<br>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<br>90   |                        |                     | uncovered a perfect circle of stones,<br>from two, to three or four feet high,  |   |            |
|   | 90<br>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<br>92   |                        |                     | river Eden,   | Eden, and Karl Lofts near Shap (if  |            |
|   | 98<br>99   |                        |                     | ↓   | this last be not Danish), that a rural  |            |
|   | 100        |                        |                     | that a rural chapel bears to our noble<br>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<br>109 |                        |                     | Westmorland:—<br>"Towards the south and of the                                  | Westmorland:—<br>"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<br>118 |                        |                     | country abounds), many of them  | country abounds), many of them three<br>or four yards in diameter, at eight,  |            |
|   | 119        |                        |                     | three or four yards in diameter, at<br>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<br>126 |                        |                     | air, within this kind of enclosure,   | within this kind of enclosure, shaded<br>with wood, as this place of old time |            |
|   | 120        |                        |                     | shaded with wood, as this place of old<br>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<br>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<br>143 |                        |                     | foundation-stones of buildings. In<br>other places some have cut these          | foundation-stones of buildings. In<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>158 |  |                     | high.<br>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<br>163 |  |                     | say, that though it is not to be  |  |                       |
|    | 163        |  |                     | compared with Stonehenge, he has<br>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<br>169 |  |                     | A weight of awe not easy to be borne<br>Fell suddenly upon my spirit, cast                      |  |                       |
|    | 170<br>171 |  |                     | From the dread bosom of the unknown past,<br>When first I saw that sisterhood forlorn;—         |  |                       |
|    | 172        |  |                     | And her, whose strength and stature seem to scorn   |  |                       |
|    | 173<br>174 |  |                     | The power of years—pre-eminent, and placed<br>Apart, to overlook the circle vast.               |  |                       |
|    | 175        |  |                     | Speak, Giant-mother! tell it to the Morn,   |  |                       |
|    | 176<br>177 |  |                     | While she dispels the cumbrous shades of night;<br>Let the Moon hear, emerging from a cloud,    |  |                       |
|    | 178<br>179 |  |                     | When, how, and wherefore, rose on British ground<br>That wond'rous Monument, whose mystic round |  |                       |
|    | 180<br>181 |  |                     | Forth shadows, some have deem'd, to mortal sight<br>The inviolable God that tames the proud.    |  |                       |
| 26 | 1          | "When the Abbots of Furness," says an  |                     |   |  |                       |
|    | 2          | author before cited, "enfranchised their   |                     |   |  |                       |
|    | 3<br>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<br>10    | having in readiness a man completely<br>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<br>16   | share to the support of the man at arms,<br>and of other burthens. These divisions |                     |   |  | man <b>of</b> 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<br>22   | over all the wastes. These sub-<br>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, <b>planted</b> scattered at |                                       |            |
|   | 27       | every dale throughout the country. The  |                                     |                                       |                                       |            |
|   | 28<br>29 | enclosures, formed by the tenantry, are<br>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 <b>the</b> 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<br>54 | lines would every where be hidden by  |                                     |                                       |                                       |            |
|   |          | the quantity of native wood then  |                                     |                                       |                                       |            |
|   | 55<br>56 | remaining; and the lines would also be<br>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 <b>the</b> 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 <b>must</b> 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<br>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 <b>fifty</b> forty years           | last <b>sixty</b> 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) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <ul> <li>41 this was the sole distinguished</li> <li>42 individual among them; every thing</li> <li>43 else, person and possession, exhibited a</li> <li>44 perfect equality, a community of</li> </ul>  |                                 |            |            |
| <ul> <li>42 individual among them; every thing</li> <li>43 else, person and possession, exhibited a</li> <li>44 perfect equality, a community of</li> </ul>  |                                 |            |            |
| <ul> <li>43 else, person and possession, exhibited a</li> <li>44 perfect equality, a community of</li> </ul>   |                                 |            |            |
| 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 <b>steeper</b> 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 <b>this</b> 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<br>9   | And lurking dimly in their shy retreats,   |                     |   |  |                         |
|    | 10       | Or glancing on each other cheerful looks,<br>Like separated stars with clouds between. |                     |   |  |                         |
|    | 11       | MS.  |                     | MS. S.                                    | S. <b>MS.</b>                          |                         |
|    | 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 <b>or</b> 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<br>37 | grown than to have been erected;—to  |                     |   |  |                         |
|    | 37       | have risen by an instinct of their own<br>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 <b>bold</b> 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, <b>mostly built</b> , 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<br>86 | the processes of nature, do thus, by this   | dans aladhad arith dais             |   |  |   |
|   | 86<br>87 | vegetable garb with which they are  | thus, <b>clothed with</b> this      |   |  | thus slothed in next with a this                |
|   | 87<br>88 | cloathed, appear to be received into the  | vegetable garb with which they are  |   |  | thus, clothed <b>in part</b> with <b>a</b> this |
|   | 89       | bosom of the living principle of things,<br>as it acts and exists among the woods | cloathed, appear                    |   |  | vegetable garb                                  |
|   | 89<br>90 | and fields; and, by their colour and their  |                                     |   |  |   |
|   | 90<br>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 <b>fifty</b> forty years       | last <b>sixty</b> 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<br>19 | happens to rest against a bank of earth,<br>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<br>9   | endless variety. But, when I speak of   |                                     |                                     |                                    |            |
|    | 10       | this rudeness, I must at the same time<br>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<br>26 | elevation of the arch, the lightness of<br>the parapet, and the graceful manner in  |                                     |                                     |                                    |            |
|    | 26<br>27 | which its curve follows faithfully that of  |                                     |                                     |                                    |            |
|    | 28       | the arch.   |                                     |                                     |                                    |            |
|    | 20<br>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<br>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<br>36 |  |  |                               | directed the ancient architecture of<br>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<br>baldness only seems to have been   |            |
|    | 42<br>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<br>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<br>5   | adjoining. The lowliness of simple elegance of these churches and chapels,   | The <b>architecture</b> 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<br>11 |  | houses and other structures. How<br>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<br>17 | a well proportioned oblong with a porch, in some instances a steeple         | a well-proportioned oblong with a <b>suitable</b> 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<br>22 | though pleasing in their forms, must<br>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<br>28 | contemplated. A man must be very insensible who would not be touched         |  |                               |   |            |
|    | 28<br>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<br>35 | and proclaims at the same time to the passenger, in connection with the      | and <b>proclaiming</b> 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<br>43 | Canterbury, York, or Westminster, will  |                              |   |  |            |
|     | 43<br>44 | find a heartfelt satisfaction in presence<br>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<br>64 |   |                              | who had quitted the valley, and died<br>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<br>79 |   |                              | lives. There is no good reason why  |  |            |
|     | 78<br>79 |   |                              | such memorials should not be<br>frequent; these short and simple            |  |            |
|     | 79<br>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<br>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 <b>parts</b> 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<br>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 <b>fifty</b> forty years.          | last <b>sixty</b> 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<br>25 | nor high-born Nobleman was here; but                                      |  | Knight, nor Esquire, was here                                   |                                       |            |
|    | 25<br>26 | many of these humble sons of the hills                                    |  |   |                                       |            |
|    | 26       | had a consciousness that the land, which                                  |  |   |                                       |            |
|    | 27<br>28 | they walked over and tilled, had for<br>more than five hundred years been |  |   |                                       |            |
|    | 28<br>29 | possessed by men of their name and  |  |   |                                       |            |
|    | 29<br>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 <b>parts</b> of the                     |   |                                       |            |
|    | 35       | vales, which, with the rights attached to                                 | vales, which, <b>through</b> 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<br>50 |   |  | rhyming adage common here,<br>"Friends are far, when neighbours |                                       |            |
|    | 50<br>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                                     |                                       |            |
|    |          |   | ↓<br>↓                                       | RULES OF TASTE FOR  |                                       |            |
|    |          |   |  | PREVENTING THEIR BAD<br>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 <b>fifty</b> forty years.               | within <b>the</b> these last <b>sixty</b> 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 <b>or</b> 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                               | , <b>i</b>   |            |            |            |
|     | 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. <b>Every</b>   |            |            |            |
|     | 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<br>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<br>49 | description.—"Not a single red tile,                                   | discriminated at the close of his description.                         |            |            |            |
|     | 49<br>50 | no gentleman's flaring house or garden                                 | no flaring gentleman's house or garden                                 |            |            |            |
|     | 50<br>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<br>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 <b>the change which</b> 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<br>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<br>21 | prospect hunting had spread wide;   | prospect hunting had spread wide;<br>visitors parts of                       |  |   |            |
|     | 21 22    | visitors flocked hither from all parts of<br>the Island; the fancies of some of these | England the Island   |  |   |            |
|     | 23       | were so strongly smitten that they  | smitten so <b>deeply</b> strongly  |  |   |            |
|     | 24       | became settlers; and numerous   | and numerous   |  |   |            |
|     | 25       | violations soon ensued.   | violations soon ensued the Islands of  |  |   |            |
|     | 26       |   | Derwent-water and Winandermere,  |  |   |            |
|     | 27<br>28 |   | as they offered the strongest<br>temptation, were the first places           |  |   |            |
|     | 28<br>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<br>5   |   | indeed some years before been felled<br>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<br>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 <b>was</b> 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<br>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,<br>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<br>26 |   | the middle, and upon the precise<br>point of the island's highest elevation, |  |   |            |
|     | 26<br>27 |   | rose a tall square habitation, with  |  |   |            |
|     | 28       |   | four sides exposed, like an  | like an <b>astronomer's</b>  |   |            |
|     | 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<br>34 |   | pay him obeisance. Round this novel structure, but at respectful distance,   |  | at <b>a</b> 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<br>37 |   | protect their commander when<br>weather and time should somewhat                        |            |              |            |
|    | 38<br>39 |   | have shattered his strength. Within<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>54 |   | been docked of its steeple, is applied,<br>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<br>59 |   | and, without indignation on the part<br>of the spirits of the ancient Druids            |            |              |            |
|    | 60       |   | who officiated at the circle upon the   |            |              |            |
|    | 61       |   | opposite hill, the mimic arrangement  |            |              |            |
|    | 62<br>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<br>5   | country has, in a great variety of  | has, in <b>numerous other places</b> a great<br>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<br>9   | $\downarrow$  | in the same form, nor active in an  |            |              |            |
|    | 10       |   | equal degree. It will be sufficient here<br>to utter a regret for the changes that      |            |              |            |
|    | 11       |   | have been made upon the principal   |            |              |            |
|    | 12       |   | Island at Winandermere, and in its  |            |              |            |
|    | 13<br>14 |   | neighbourhood. What could be more   |            |              |            |
|    | 15       |   | unfortunate than the taste that<br>suggested the paring of the shores,                  |            |              |            |
|    | 16       |   | and surrounding with an   |            |              |            |
|    | 17       |   | embankment this spot of ground, the   |            |              |            |
|    | 18<br>19 |   | natural shape of which was so<br>beautiful! An artificial appearance                    |            |              |            |
|    | 20       |   | has thus been given to the whole,   |            |              |            |
|    | 21       |   | while infinite varieties of minute  |            |              |            |
|    | 22<br>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<br>28 |   | some places carry away a portion of   |            |              |            |
|    | 28       |   | the soil, the trifling loss would be<br>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<br>through the more frequented tracts,<br>without finding at almost every turn the<br>venerable and pure simplicity of nature<br>vitiated by some act of inconsiderate<br>and impertinent art; without being<br>offended by an introduction of<br>discordant objects, disturbing every<br>where that peaceful harmony of form<br>and colour which had been through a<br>long lapse of ages most happily   | spirit, dignity, and loveliness, which<br>these agents and the other powers of<br>nature would soon communicate to<br>what was left behind. As to the larch-<br>plantations upon the main shore, —<br>they who remember the original<br>appearance of the rocky steeps<br>scattered over with native hollies and<br>ash-trees, will be prepared to agree<br>with what I shall have to say<br>hereafter upon plantations in general.<br>But, in truth, no one without being<br>offended finding at almost every turn<br>by the venerable and pure simplicity of<br>nature vitiated by some act of<br>inconsiderate and impertinent art;<br>without being offended an introduction<br>of discordant objects disturbing every<br>where that peaceful   |            |            | upon plantations* <b>[New note]</b> in<br>general. <i>[¶ break in 5e]</i><br>¶But, in truth  |
|    | 52<br>53<br>54<br>55<br>56  | preserved.  |   |            |            | [New note] *These are disappearing<br>fast, under the management of the<br>present Proprietor, and native wood<br>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<br>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<br>matters of taste originate, <b>doubtless</b> , in<br>a feeling<br>pleasure which <b>it</b> we<br>receives<br>objects <b>that are divided from each</b><br><b>other by</b> between which there exists<br>eternally a strong <b>lines of</b> demarcation;<br>hence the <b>delight</b> pleasure with<br>But I would beg of those who, under the<br>control of this craving for distinct ideas,<br>are hastily setting about the production<br>of food by which it may be gratified, to<br>temper their impatience, to look<br>carefully about them, to observe and to<br>watch; and they will find gradually<br>growing within them a sense by which<br>they will be enabled to perceive <b>are</b><br><b>eager to create the means of</b><br><b>gratifaction, first carefully to study</b><br><b>what already exists; and they will<br/>find</b> in a country so lavishly gifted by<br>nature an <b>abundant</b> ever-renewing<br>variety of forms which will be marked<br>be formed forming in the mind |            |            |  |

| 3       opposite of this vuz. a habit arising         31       opposite of this vuz. a habit arising         32       opposite of this vuz. a habit arising         33       this preview of this vuz. a habit arising         34       this construct and vulnaming frame. My         35       this construct and vulnaming frame. My         36       this vuz. a habit arising         37       this construct and vulnaming frame. My         38       this vuz. a habit arising         39       this vuz. a habit arising         40       this vuz. a habit arising         41       this vuz. a habit arising         41       this vuz. a habit arising         42       this vuz. a habit arising         43       this vuz. a habit arising         44       this vuz. a habit arising         45       this vuz. a habit arising         45       this vuz. a habit arising         45       this vuz. a habit arising   | ¶ | Line | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st)                      | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd)                    | 1822 (3rd)                             | 1823 (4th)                     | 1835 (5th) |
|--|---|------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| <ul> <li>a) of the perception of the fing points of the point of the p</li></ul>   |   | 31   | opposite of this, viz., a habit arising out |  |  |                                |            |
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| 50       one instance only to be reaved in more under a more solution form. More under a more under a more solution form. More under a more under more under a more under a more under a more u   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
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| I divided into different portions, at increase that increase of irrees with ence webs y-encerese of irrees with encerese of irrees webs encerese of irrees webs encerese web can need to what the explaint increase of irrees with the explaint increase of irrees with the explaint increase web can need to what the explaint is what the the explaint is what the encertaint is uppermany; and are embled to contrast the encentrance with the pressure which the more practiced eye of nature age would create for its afform the inage of the same hild recentrance with the pressure which the more practiced eye of nature age would create for its afform the plasme which the inage which the single remembrance with the inage which the single remembrance with the inage which the inage which the single remembrance with the inage which the single remembrance with the inage which the inag  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 42once was by secures of fir trees with a<br>descending down the step hill through<br>descending down three step hill through<br>descending down three step hill three three methance with the<br>pleasew which the more practiced eye<br>of nature age would create for itself from the<br>initiat age would create for itself from the<br>   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 43       green and invost prependicultar hare<br>descruding down kreeps hill trong my and<br>o hilden haves in whet an this gen hill<br>the dight with which they might a<br>childen haves in whet an this gen hill<br>the dight with which they might a<br>childen haves in whet an this gen hill<br>the dight with which they might a<br>childen have in whet an this gen hill<br>the ance whet are which as prime booked of merental do<br>courses hill are encohances with the pleasaure<br>invige of the same hill overgrow with<br>of the invite and affect on the same<br>might of the same hill overgrow with<br>of the invite and affect on the same<br>might of the same hill overgrow with<br>of the invite and affect on the same<br>invite and affect with which the more<br>of matter age would create for itself<br>to make whet a diffet a general model<br>and lifetees, compared with it, spread<br>the diffet merental mane<br>which a child are possed trends the prime<br>that have all do same<br>the diffet merental mane<br>wheth a child are possed trends the<br>trends the diffet merental mane<br>wheth a child are possed trends the<br>trends that have been stelfing and<br>the diffet merental mane<br>wheth a child are possed trends the<br>trends that have been stelfing and<br>the diffet merental mane<br>wheth a child are possed trends the<br>trends the diffet merental mane<br>trends the same<br>trends the diffet merental the same<br>trends the same<br>t |   |      |   | 1                                      |  |                                |            |
| 4       descenting down in steps hill through         45       each avenue; who are reall on midh they might as         47       children have looked at this squain         47       children have looked at this squain         48       appearance: and are mabled to contrast         49       shild the more protected by evo         41       shild the more protected by evo         42       safe planted wood, each rote springing         43       appearance: and are mabled to contrast         44       safe planted wood, each rote springing         45       as the home protected by evo         45       and with the same springing         45       and with the same springing         45       the same springing         46       attentive and actives, and how insight         46       attentive and actives, and how insight         47       the disfigurement, which this source         48       attentive and actives, and how insight         49       the disfigurement, which this source         41       the disfigurement, which this source         42       the disfigurement which all his appearance source diagond         44       the disfigurement which all his appearance and the same         45       addet, whoh his chile; source   |   |      |   | by avenues                             |  |                                |            |
| 45       each avenue, who can realt to mind the       servence, who can realt to mind the         46       delight with which hery might as       thildren have looked at this quaint         47       children have looked at this quaint       avenue, who can realt to commin the         48       appenance, and are enabled to commark, the more practiced eyed of minut age would create for itself from the       bildren have looked at this quaint         51       abs/1-fluit commark, the more practiced eyed of minut age would create for itself       finance age would create for itself         52       abs/1-fluit commark, the more practiced eyed of minut age       with the image         53       abs/1-fluit commark, the more practiced eyed of minut age       with the image         54       up in the situation constrained or suffered its tak, the commer practiced eyed of minut age       with the image         53       abs/1-fluit commark       for the its former       filters former         55       attentive and active, and how inspid       filters in former       filters in former         64       transmit which the source practiced eyed of minut age       filters in former       filters in former         76       transmit the which have been most delighted?       filters in former       filters in former         76       transmit transmit transmit which the more practicon transmit transmit transmit transmit transmit transmi   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 46       delight with which they might as       delight with which they might as         47       of hidten have looked at hits quait       delight with which they might as         48       appearance; and are enabled to contrat       ehidten have looked at hits quait       ehidten have looked at hits quait         49       that remembrance with the pleasure with the       ehidten have looked at the square       ehidten have looked at the square         13       age wold create for itself from the       ehidten have looked at the square       ehidten have looked at the square         14       the same hill overgrown with a fleasure which the more practiced eye of matrue age wold create for itself       instanton constrained or suffered it         15       age wold create for itself       the same       simation         15       ades den one offer to a mind at once       simation         16       and lifeless, compared with it, appear       of the its former         16       the base parts of its offered it       the its former         17       teanot towere or most delighted!       ff creak in 2e/ §f cannot       ff creak in 2e/ §f cannot         18       tis effect upon buildings. I mean a       constraint or waysing of the natural mater with able of sign of the same is the its offect upon buildings. I mean a       constraint or waysing of the natural materian base withe base beer reproceffect is stoff of same dall, this constraint or  |   |      |   | avenue: who can recall to mind the     |  |                                |            |
| 47       children have looked at this quaint         48       apperance; and are enabled to contrast this         50       which the more practiced yed or matter         51       apperance; and are enabled to contrast this         52       image of the same link oregroon with the pleasure with the pleasure with the pleasure with the more practiced yed         53       still or first of the same         54       up in the situation of still or the same         55       and with that shape which the same         56       situation constrained or saffred if in the image         51       the same shift or forms and colours         55       and with that shape which the same         56       situation constrained or saffred if in the image         51       the same shift or forms and colours         52       indiren compared with in apperance, and registration with which same         51       the same shift or same colours         52       indiren compared with in apperance, and playing         63       those parts or iss former which in apperance, and we shift or the iss former         64       citizen unfamiliar with hatrant imagery, would have been referred         65       the singurement, which this counting, the same shift or warping of the nataral         76       the foringray vectors of that same, the same shift or   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| <ul> <li>48 appearance: and are enabled to contrast</li> <li>49 that memorp markiced ye of mature</li> <li>50 which he more practiced ye of mature</li> <li>51 age voold create for itself rout he tomeorp markiced eye of mature age voold create for itself</li> <li>52 image of the same hill overgrows which</li> <li>53 soft-forms and colours</li> <li>54 up on the statutine best satied to its kind</li> <li>55 us diverse of forms and colours</li> <li>56 us diverse of forms and colours</li> <li>57 take. What endless melling and playing</li> <li>58 into each other of forms and colours</li> <li>59 does not of its former exhibition with</li> <li>61 and lifess, compared with it, appear</li> <li>62 those parts of its former exhibition with</li> <li>64 criate unfamily with the its former</li> <li>65 woold have been not delighted!</li> <li>66 Leanon towerse not its delighted!</li> <li>67 to a ship with the common for the its former</li> <li>68 wohly from those controls forms and colours</li> <li>69 the observes of its color with be or appeared.</li> <li>60 the same with the lasses in this compary</li> <li>61 a differse, compared with its compary</li> <li>62 those parts of its control with the compary</li> <li>63 wohly from those controls form gat be appeared.</li> <li>74 take. When the common feeling of the its former</li> <li>75 constrait or way insignt of a same shith, its papear</li> <li>76 to a the primary vortees of the data is 12 of scannot</li> <li>77 to a dodd, which has controls of the its former</li> <li>78 adodd, which has chiefly sew insignt in a large scance; and the same shith appear</li> <li>76 to a ship formary vision its former and the scance of the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its que the atural mini arising out of a same shith, its qu</li></ul>   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 4940that remembrance with the pleasure<br>which the more practiced ye or<br>of matter age would create for itself<br>pleasure which the some<br>set of matter age would create for itself<br>of matter age would create for itself<br>with the some<br>situation constrained or suffered it is kind,<br>a and with that shape which the some<br>situation constrained or suffered it is kind,<br>no each other of forms and colouse<br>situation constrained or suffered it is kind,<br>the same<br>situation constrained or suffered it is play<br>the situation constrained or suffered it is play<br>to the its former<br>the situation constrained its play<br>to the its former<br>the disfigurement which the situation is play<br>to a shelf prime yoursers of bla tange, which the situation of the its former<br>the disfigurement is flay<br>the disfigurement is play<br>the disfigurement is play<br>t  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 90which the more practiced eye of mature<br>image of the same bill overgroom with<br>33pleasure which the more practiced eye<br>with the image51age would cracked for iself form<br>with the imageof mature age would cracked for iself53adi with at shuation best suited to its kind,<br>and with at shuate which the same<br>situation constrained or suffreed it to<br>57isituation constrained or suffreed it to<br>isituation constrained or suffreed it to<br>the same<br>situation constrained or suffreed it to<br>attentive and active; and how in spid<br>all fields: compared with it, appear<br>the pleasure the plays or<br>attentive and active; and how in spid<br>all fields: compared with it, appeard<br>the plays or<br>the same situationof the its former61attentive and active; and how in spid<br>all fields: compared with it, appeard<br>the situation with<br>the disfigurement<br>would have been most delighted;<br>the situation is not proceeded<br>from the those common(f break in 2e) fl cannotI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those common72in a set perimary sources of bal tate in<br>runal acception of a sense th, this<br>addot, which has chiefly shown itself in<br>to a step error with objective<br>the subdify of general<br>addot, which has chiefly shown itself in<br>to a step error wendow would be<br>to courty being an object of general<br>addify the source and error<br>to a step error wendow would be<br>to courty being an object of general<br>addify the best of general<br>the disfogurement or commonI runa a<br>the to acceleration or warging of the natural<br>mid arising out of a sense carchined<br>to a sense th, this<br>addimition, ever sets of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men Persons, whorural imagery scenery; anot   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 1age would create for itself from the<br>S2of mature age would create for itself<br>with the image5self-planed wood, each tree springing<br>up in the situation best suited to its kick<br>statiation constrained or suffered it to<br>statiation constrained or suffered it t   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| <ul> <li>S2 image of the same hill overgrown with self-planed work, each tree springer with the image</li> <li>S4 up in the stuation best suited to its kind,</li> <li>S5 and with that share which the same is ituation constrained or suffered it to the same is ituation constrained or suffered it to and with that shares which and the spread to very server which server and the very server which server and server and the same server and the same server and the very server which server and the very server which server and the server and the same server and the same server and the server and the very server which server and the very server which server and the very server the server and the server an</li></ul>   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| <ul> <li>self-planed wood, each tree springing<br/>up in the situation best sailed to its knd,<br/>and with that shape which the same<br/>situation canstrained or suffered it to<br/>take. What endess melting and playing<br/>tho each other of forms and colours<br/>does the one offer to a mind at once<br/>and lifeless, compared with it, appear<br/>those parts of its former exhibition with<br/>othes parts of its former exhibition with<br/>the disfigurement, which this country<br/>the sundergoot of a sense that natural<br/>mind arising out of a sense that this<br/>constraint or warping of the natural<br/>mind arising out of a sense that<br/>addivide, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br/>the disfigurement<br/>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br/>the disfigurement<br/>added and commented upon either<br/>for approbability. Hence all<br/>the deformity and urgarefulness which<br/>affectation. Men Persons, who</li> <li>affectation. Men Persons, who</li> <li>affectation. Men Persons, who</li> </ul>   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 54       up in the situation best suided to its kind,       the same         55       and with that shape which the same       situation         56       situation constrained or suffered it to       situation         57       take. What endess melting and playing       into each other of forms and colours         60       acter offer to a mind at once       attentive and active; and how inspid         61       and lifeless, compared with it, appear,       of the its former         62       hose most delighted!       of the its former         63       wold have been most delighted!       of the its former         64       citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,       of the its former         65       wold have been most delighted!       of the acting proceeded         66       Leamot however onti observing that       The disfigurement         76       has undergone has not proceeded       form the those common         77       to st the primary sources of bad tase in       21 g1 cannot         78       added, which has chaffy shewn itself in       I mean a         77       constraint or warping of the natural       india arising out of a sense that, this         77       rand sciency, nother case must be       sostraint or warping of the natural         78       added, mich has b   |   |      |   | with the image                         |  |                                |            |
| 55and with that shape which the same<br>situation constrained or suffred i to<br>situation constrained or suffred i to<br>take. What endless melting and playing<br>take. What endless melting and playing<br>des the one offer to a mind at once<br>attentive and sative; and how insipid<br>and lifeless, compared with in, appear<br>the situationis used on other<br>situation60astentive and sative; and how insipid<br>and lifeless, compared with in, appear<br>this is former exhibition with<br>would have been most delighted!<br>the disfluerement, which this country<br>to as the primer, which is country<br>has undergone has not proceeded<br>wholly from these common feings of<br>human nature which have been referred<br>to as the primer while have been referred<br>to as the primer while have been referred<br>mod arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>distored the sets of constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>dis   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| <ul> <li>situation constrained or suffered it to take. What endess metting and playing into each other of forms and colours does the one offer to a mind at one attentive and active: and how insipid attention and indices. Compared with it, appear the store would have been most delighted!</li> <li>the disfigurement which this contrust of the its former of the disfigurement not. however, proceeded from the those common feelings of human nature which have been referred to as the primary sources of bat laste in a divergence to a site of the stars by addid, which has chiefly shewn itself in individing another case must be added, which has chiefly shewn itself in individing an object of general adminition, every new house would be fooked at and commented upon either of compositive would probably have been wold be fooked at and commented upon either of rot approximation or ensure. Hence all the deformity and ungrarefulness which have been affectation. Men Persons, who</li> <li>affectation. Men, who in Licestershin or affectation. Men Persons, who</li> </ul>  |   |      |   | the same                               |  |                                |            |
| 57       take. What endless melting and playing<br>into each other of forms and colours<br>does the one offer to a mind at once<br>those parts of its former exhibition with<br>which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a<br>citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!       of the its former         61       and lifeless, compared with it, appear<br>those parts of its former exhibition with<br>which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a<br>citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!       of the its former         62       the disfluerment, which this contry<br>has undergone has not proceeded<br>wholly from those common feelings of<br>human nature which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>to as the primary sources of boat taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which aschiefly shewn itself<br>rund arising out of a sense that, this<br>ro constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>ro constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>ro for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>ratio a shee prima object of general<br>all the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>ratio af affectation. Men, who in Leicesterstrift<br>ratio accounts being robably<br>have built a modes dwelling like those       I mean a<br>affectation. Men Persons, who         8       6       of their sinship nave been       affectation. Men Persons, who   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 58       into each other of forms and colours         58       into each other of fart a mind an once         60       atterive and active; and how insipid         61       and lifeless, compared with it, apparate         62       those parts of its former exhibition with         63       which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a         64       citize unfamiliar with natural imagery,         65       would have been most delighted!         66       1 cannot bowever onti observing that         67       the disfigurement, which this country         68       wholy from those common feelings of         70       human nature which have been referred         71       to as the primary sources of bad taste in         72       rural scenery; another cause must be         73       added, which us chiefly shown itself in         74       its effect upon builtings. I mean a         75       constraint or warping of the natural         76       mind arising out of a sense bat, this         77       admiration, every new houses would be         78       admiration, every new houses would be         79       looked at and commented up on either         70       mind arising out of a sense bat, this         76       genorehance of c   |   |      |   | Situation                              |  |                                |            |
| 59does the one offer to a mind at once<br>attentive and backive: and how insigid<br>and lifeless, compared with it, appear<br>these parts of its former exhibition with<br>of the its formerof the its former61which a child, a peasat perhaps, or a<br>citize unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!of the its former62the disfigurement, which this country<br>68I cannot, however omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country<br>68I cannot, however, proceeded<br>from these commonI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however; nother observing that<br>the disfigurement, which have been referred<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those common72trusts be primary sources of bad tasts in<br>rural scenery; another cause musts be<br>a dded, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>tis effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>mis admiration, every new house would be<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>R2I mean a<br>constraint or<br>sanse occasioned<br>by a consciousness that86or Northamptonshire would probably<br>R3have built a modest dwelling like those<br>of or harmant or<br>safetation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>R4affectation. Men Persons, who  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 60atterive and bacive; and how insight<br>and lifeles; compared with it, appear62howe parts of its former exhibition with<br>and lifeles; compared with it, appear63which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a<br>citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!64icanot however omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country<br>0865would have been most delighted!66icanot however omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country<br>0870human nature which have been referred<br>red71to as the primary sources of bad tase in<br>radded, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>radded,   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
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| 62hose parts of its former exhibition with<br>63of the its former63which a child, a peasant pehaps, or a<br>64citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!64citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>65would have been most delighted!661 cannot however onit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country[f] break in 2e/ fl cannotI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those common feelings of<br>a added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>rise free tupon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>a difficit in country being an object of general<br>a difficit in country being an object of general<br>rayI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>e ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>saffectation. Men, who in Licestersthire<br>Re<br>e ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>saffectation. Men, who in Licestersthire<br>Re<br>so or Northamptonshire would probably<br>Re<br>so or worthamptonshire would probablyaffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 63which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a<br>citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted!I cannot however omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which his country<br>for most common feelings of<br>human nature which have been referred<br>to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>its effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arbiting out of a sense that, this<br>damination, every new house would be<br>looked at and commented upon either<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the defsort dupon takes there all<br>serve pursue the steps of constraint or<br>affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>or Northamptonshire would probably<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>serveI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those commonrural imagery scenery; another71to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>looked at a docommented upon either<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>or Northamptonshire would probably<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>enderaffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who   |   |      |   | of <b>the</b> its former               |  |                                |            |
| 64citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery,<br>would have been most delighted![f] break in 2e] ¶ cannotI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement, which this country<br>has undergone has not proceeded<br>from the topse common feelings of<br>human nature which have been referredI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those commonI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those common70human nature which have been referred<br>a daded, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>is effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>e constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>a dimiration, every new house would be<br>to as the primary anotice of general<br>a dimiration, every new house would be<br>to agree the note call<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>e ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a ffectation. Men Weolus, fave been shich<br>e ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a ffectation. Men Weolus, have been<br>e or Northamptonshire would probably<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>BI mean a<br>the disfigurement house house be<br>a disting out of a sense been effect<br>by a consciousness thataffectation. Men Persons, who   |   |      | which a child, a peasant perhaps, or a      |  |  |                                |            |
| 65would have been most delighted![f break in 2e] ¶ cannotI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country<br>has undergone has not proceeded<br>69[f break in 2e] ¶ cannotI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the dose common[f break in 2e] ¶ cannot71to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>a dedet, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>its effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>contraint or warping of general<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>looked at and commented upon either<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>a diffectation. Men, who in Lecicetsrikire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men, who in Liccetsrikire<br>a for working an object of general<br>affectation. Men, who in Liccetsrikire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men, who has been which<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwelling like those<br>how how be would be<br>looked at an domershipe be<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a field the modes dwell  |   |      | citizen unfamiliar with natural imagery.    |  |  |                                |            |
| 66I cannot however omit observing that<br>the disfigurement, which this country<br>has undergone has not proceeded<br>69I cannot proceeded<br>mothowever, proceeded<br>from the those common<br>however, proceeded<br>from the those commonI cannot, however, omit observing that<br>The disfigurement<br>not, however, proceeded<br>from the those common70human nature which have been referred<br>to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>raral scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>its effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>from the disform the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>tast effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thataffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who81the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>tast a modest dwelling like those<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the disfectution. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>e ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>staff the insensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 67the disfigurement, which this country<br>68has undergone has not proceeded<br>for mthose common feelings of<br>human nature which have been referred<br>to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>radded, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>tis effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint, every new house would be<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>81I mean a<br>constraint or<br>warping of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>a affectation. Men who in Leicestershire<br>were pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men who in Leicestershire<br>were missible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who81have built a modest dwelling like those<br>have built a modest dwelling like thosenot<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>hor sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, whoaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   |      |   | [¶ break in 2e] ¶ cannot               | I cannot, however, omit observing that |                                |            |
| 68has undergone has not proceedednot, however, proceeded69wholly from those common feelings ofnot, however, proceeded69human nature which have been referred71to as the primary sources of bad taste in72rural scenery; another cause must be73added, which has chiefly shewn itself in74its effect upon buildings. I mean a75constraint or warping of the natural76mind arising out of a sense that, this77country being an object of general78admiration, every new house would be79looked at and commented upon either78affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 69wholly from those common feelings of<br>human nature which have been referred<br>to as the primary sources of bad taste in<br>rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>tis effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>a dimination, every new house would be<br>looked at and commented upon either<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>as a ffectation. Men who in Leicestershire<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>ever pursue the steps of  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 70human nature which have been referred71to as the primary sources of bad taste in72rural scenery; another cause must be73added, which has chiefly shewn itself in74its effect upon buildings. I mean a75constraint or warping of the natural76mind arising out of a sense that, this77country being an object of general78admiration, every new house would be79looked at and commented upon either80for approbation or censure. Hence all81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85har built in modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 72rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>its effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>75I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>77I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness that78admiration, every new house would be<br>ro<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>at the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>82<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>do or Northamptonshire would probably<br>84<br>by have built a modest dwelling like those<br>86<br>of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   | 70   |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 72rural scenery; another cause must be<br>added, which has chiefly shewn itself in<br>its effect upon buildings. I mean a<br>75I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>77I mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness thatI mean a<br>constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness that78admiration, every new house would be<br>ro<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>at the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>82<br>ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>a affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>do or Northamptonshire would probably<br>84<br>by have built a modest dwelling like those<br>86<br>of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   | 71   | to as the primary sources of bad taste in   |  |  |                                |            |
| 74its effect upon buildings. I mean aI mean a75constraint or warping of the naturalinind arising out of a sense that, thisconstraint or warping of the natural76mind arising out of a sense that, thisconstraint or warping of the natural77country being an object of generalmind arising out of a sense occasioned78admiration, every new house would be79looked at and commented upon either70for approbation or censure. Hence all81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been  |   | 72   | rural scenery; another cause must be        |  |  | rural imagery scenery; another |            |
| 75constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>country being an object of general<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>70constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness that78admiration, every new house would be<br>70looked at and commented upon either<br>for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>81constraint or warping of the natural<br>mind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness that82ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>84<br>or Northamptonshire would probably<br>85affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>86affectation. Men persons, who  |   | 73   | added, which has chiefly shewn itself in    |  |  |                                |            |
| 76mind arising out of a sense that, this<br>country being an object of general<br>admiration, every new house would bemind arising out of a sense occasioned<br>by a consciousness that78admiration, every new house would beby a consciousness that79looked at and commented upon either<br>80for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>82ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>84affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>86affectation. Men eighbours, have been   |   | 74   | its effect upon buildings. I mean a         | I mean a                               |  |                                |            |
| 77country being an object of general<br>admiration, every new house would be<br>78by a consciousness that78admiration, every new house would be<br>19looked at and commented upon either<br>80for approbation or censure. Hence all<br>81the deformity and ungracefulness which<br>82ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>84or Northamptonshire would probably<br>85have built a modest dwelling like those<br>86of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   | 75   | constraint or warping of the natural        | constraint or warping of the natural   |  |                                |            |
| 78admiration, every new house would be79looked at and commented upon either80for approbation or censure. Hence all81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been  |   | 76   | mind arising out of a sense that, this      | mind arising out of a sense occasioned |  |                                |            |
| 79looked at and commented upon either80for approbation or censure. Hence all81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been  |   |      |   | by a consciousness that                |  |                                |            |
| 80for approbation or censure. Hence all81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 81the deformity and ungracefulness which82ever pursue the steps of constraint or83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire84or Northamptonshire would probably85have built a modest dwelling like those86of their sensible neighbours, have been  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 82ever pursue the steps of constraint or<br>affectation. Men, who in Leicestershire<br>or Northamptonshire would probably<br>have built a modest dwelling like those<br>of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men <b>Persons</b> , who   |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| 83affectation. Men, who in Leicestershireaffectation. Men Persons, who84or Northamptonshire would probablyaffectation. Men Persons, who85have built a modest dwelling like thoseaffectation. Men Persons, who86of their sensible neighbours, have beenaffectation. Men Persons, who  |   |      |   |  |  |                                |            |
| <ul> <li>84 or Northamptonshire would probably</li> <li>85 have built a modest dwelling like those</li> <li>86 of their sensible neighbours, have been</li> </ul>  |   |      | 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<br>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<br>4   | should draw upon them the approbation  | <b>decorate</b> his residence and possessions                            |                             |            |            |
|           | 4<br>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; <b>feeling a disposition to</b> 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 <b>how</b> 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 <b>partner</b> copartner and sister                           |                             |            |            |
|           | 20       | nature, be not denied the respect to   |  |                             |            |            |
|           | 21       | which she is entitled. I have already  |  |                             |            |            |
|           | 22<br>23 | spoken of the beautiful forms of the   |  |                             |            |            |
|           | 23<br>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 <b>such</b> 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 <b>may</b>  |                             |            |            |
|           | 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 <b>thirst</b> 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<br>40 | old fashions unfortunately exist   |  |                             |            |            |
|           | 40<br>41 | accompanied with a desire to transplant<br>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<br>54 | And mighty woods which did the valley shade,<br>And like a stately theatre it made,                        |   |  |            |            |
|    | 55       | Spreading itself into a spacious plaine;   |   |  |            |            |
|    | 56       | And in the midst a little river plaide   |   |  |            |            |
|    | 57<br>58 | Emongst the pumy stones which seem'd to 'plaine<br>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<br>62 | In which the birds sang many a lovely lay<br>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<br>66 | A fair pavilion, <i>scarcely to be seen</i> ,<br>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, <b>not</b> nor obtrusive |            |            |
|    | 6        | retired;" and the reasons for this, though   | reasons for this <b>rule</b> , 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 <b>the</b> 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<br>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 <b>building</b> 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 <b>upon</b> near Loch                |  |            |            |
|    | 34<br>35 | whether deserted or inhabited, that  | inhabited <b>sufficient</b> that            |  |            |            |
|    |          | majesty which shall enable it to preside   | majesty which shall enable it to preside    |  |            |            |
| 1  | 36<br>37 | for a moment in the spectator's thoughts   | majesty which shall enable it to preside    |  |            |            |
| 1  | 37       |  |   |  |            |            |
| 1  | 38<br>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> |            |            |
| Image: set of the set of |    | 41       | submitted to upon occasions as the       | · · ·                             |            |            |            |
| Image: Interpretent in interms of distances and under the point and violations are and in a point of a distance of passion.       Image: Interpretent in interms of distances and under the point and violations in the point and violation violation and violation in the point and violation violation and violation in the point and violation of the pretent?       Image: Im                   |    | 42       | vicegerent of Nature; it is respected as |                                   |            |            |            |
| Image: Security in trues of disturbance and disturbance and disturbance and possible of the system of low-of-system of-system of-syst |    |          | having owed its existence to the         |                                   |            |            |            |
| a dage the pare part object of passis are processed are proces proces |    |          | necessity of things-as a monument of     |                                   |            |            |            |
| a       of the point and volucies of passion,       a       a symbol of the solution of law-it         b  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| Image: Section of the solution of theorem is a construction of authority which is not impaired by decay.       Image: Section of Sectin of Sectin of Section of Section of Section of Sectin of          |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| Image: section of authority which is not intravied by decay       Call of underbased way, the monutation each by a per 1998       State is not intravied by decay       State is no   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| So       is not impaired by decay.       "Calid fluid thread war, the anomating stream become, and buo ari deni to by cell "MS.       "So       "Calid fluid thread war, the anomating stream become, and buo ari deni to by cell "MS.       "Monther mathematication"       "Monther mathematication"       "Monther mathematication"       Monther mathematication       Monther mathematication"       Monther mathematication       Monthematication       Monther mathematication       Monther mathemati  |    |          | and a symbol of the wisdom of law-it     |                                   |            |            |            |
| 1         |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| Image: Section of Sectio |    |          | is not impaired by decay.                |                                   |            |            |            |
| Image: Signal of Signal Sig |    | 51<br>52 | $\downarrow$                             |                                   |            |            |            |
| 33       I > Sign indicine antice provides         35       cm is yn oddim ym die provides         35       cm is yn oddim ym die provides         36       when, in arcs islaudion, she yr ar         37       when, in arcs islaudion, she yr ar         38       when, in arcs islaudion, she yr ar         39       arcs islaudin, and the yr ar         40       when, in arcs islaudion, she yr ar         41       moderate elevation, or in an         42       moderate elevation, or in an         44       moderate elevation, or the arcs islaudion, and to which of thes bonours render it worthy of is         51       These bonours render it worthy of is         52       grandeur of Nature, i only displays the         54       presumption and caprice of is         57       principal feature in the landscape; and,         58       taff brid is worth or the scalar down in         79       maxison may with propriety become a         71       individual founder, or the class to which         72       be bolongs. But, in a flat or merely         73       uddating contry, a Gentleman's         74       Maxison may with propriety become a         75       principal feature in the landscape; and,         76       taff brid ar vances an   |    | 53       |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 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.        |
| 97 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 8898 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 59sublimities of Nature. But, towards<br>the verge of a district like this of<br>moderate elevation, or in an<br>undulating or flat county,<br>   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 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   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 61which we are treating, where the<br>moderate elvation, or in an<br>undulating or flat country.63These honours render it worthy of its<br>situation: and to which of these honours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?64These honours render it worthy of its<br>situation: and to which of these honours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?66Ohrrudng itself in rivalry with the<br>grandeur of Nature, it only displays the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Genileman's<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Genileman's<br>without censure be extended around it,<br>is aff being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament multipation of the sentence<br>so of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>to rave struction of this<br>difference, and to the<br>denied being<br>so there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding78Without censure be extended around it,<br>a sub wyill be control, the disfigurement which the<br>so commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>to rave to artificial ornament multipation<br>to rave to artificial ornament multipation<br>to rave to artificiant to disput<br>to rave to artificia  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 62mountains subside into hills of<br>moderate devation, or in an<br>undulating or flat country,<br>transe honours render it worthy of its<br>situation; and to which of these honours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?mountains subside into hills of<br>undulating or flat country,<br>situation; and to which of these honours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?mountains subside into hills of<br>undulating country, and to which of these honours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?78Obrarding isself in rivaly with the<br>grandeur of Nature, it only displays the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>hPresumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>inself being awork of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament will not be devided.Presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>individual founder, or the class to which <br< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></br<>                     |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 63moderate devation, or in an<br>unduiting or flat country.64These honours render it worthy of its65These honours render it worthy of its66an odeen edifice pretend?67can a modern edifice pretend?68Obrruding itself in rivalry with the70presumption and caprice of its71individual founder, or the class to which72individual founder, or the class to which73mudulating of ant arch or merely74mudulating of ant arch or merely75minor in a flat or merely76minor in the mudacape: and77traces of artificial or anner morely78without censure be extended around it,79as they will be refrered to the chanse76of obvious ornament will not be demided.77where there are no conspicuous or78commanding forms of Nature to disput79as they will be edifference, and to the71individual founder, or the disse of the preterend?72where there are no conspicuous or73where there are no conspicuous or74commanding forms of Nature to disput75preterent of the disfigurement which the76preterent of the disfigurement which the78confidence that ewergone79as they will be demidered.70construct the disfigurement which the71construct the disfigurement which the72construct the disfigurement which the73pretensor the disf   |    |          |  | 6,                                |            |            |            |
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| 65These honours render it worthy of its<br>situation; and to which of these honours<br>ean a modern edifice pretend?67cna a modern edifice pretend?68Obtruding itself in rivalry with the<br>grandeur of Nature, it only displays the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>the belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>massion73undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>massion74Mansion may with propriety become a<br>principal feature in the lankscape; and,<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>the belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>massion76itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may<br>without censure be extended around it,<br>a sthey will be referred to the common<br>6081impress within certain limits a character<br>of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>83<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding froms of Nature to disput<br>ti to rest it aside. Now to a want of the<br>B6<br>perception of this difference, and to the<br>B7<br>county of the Lakes has undergone<br>from persons who may have built,<br>demolished, and planted, with full<br>g90from presons who may have built,<br>demolished, and planted, with full<br>g91confidence that every change and<br>addition was ow oudl become an92confidence that every change and<br>g93addition was ow oudl become an   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 66situation: and to which of these bonours<br>can a modern edifice pretend?76can a modern edifice pretend?00bruding iself in rivalry with the<br>grandeur of Nature; it only displays the<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belogs. But, in aflat or merely<br>undulating country. a Gentleman's<br>mrispial feature in the landscape; and,<br>itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may<br>with toor centre, the house; the right of which to<br>sit in orse it aside. Now to a want of the<br>set or satification and the disfigurement which the<br>country of the Lakes has undergone<br>from persons who may have built,<br>demolished, and planced, which full<br>set or sub or swith full<br>get commanding or swith which which<br>met<br>set or sub consequences and the<br>set or sub consequences and the disfigurement which the<br>set or sub consequences and the set or sub consequences and the<br>set or sub consequences and the<br>set or sub consequences and the set or sub consequences and the set or sub consequences and the<br>set or sub consequences and the set or sub  |    |          | These honours render it worthy of its    |                                   |            |            |            |
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| 68Obtruding itself in rivalry with the<br>grandeur of Nature, it only displays the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>mansionObtruding itself in rivalry with the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>mansionObtruding itself in rivalry with the<br>presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>mansion74Mansion may with propriety become a<br>principal feature in the landscape; and,<br>itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may<br>withou censure be extended around it,<br>as they with the refare to the common<br>80<br>centre, the house; the right of which to<br>81<br>in press within centain limits a character<br>of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding<br>form servit aside. Now to a want of the<br>Be<br>perception of this difference, and to the<br>served counts of this difference, and to the<br>denies attributed the disfigurement which the<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>denies attributed the disfigurement which the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>denies attributed the disfigurement which the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>denies attributed the disfigurement which the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>denies attributed the disfigurement which the<br>served counts of the difference, and to the<br>served counts of this differ   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
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| 70presumption and caprice of its<br>individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>may with propriety become a<br>principal feature in the landscape; and,<br>itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may<br>without censure be extended around it,<br>as they will be referred to the common<br>centre, the house; the right of which to<br>impress within certain limits a character<br>of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>ti or set it aide. Now to awant of the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>to a stirbuted the disfigurement which the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>to any chiefly become a<br>difficult ornama with full<br>constructed the disfigurement which the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>a attributed the disfigurement which the<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>ti or set it aide. Now to want of the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>ti or set it aide. Now to want of the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>ti or set it aide. Now to want of the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>ti or set it aide. Now to any chiefly be<br>attribute the disfigurement which the<br>commanding forms of Nature to disput<br>time commanding form propos who may have built,<br>demolished, and planted, with full  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 71individual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>mansionindividual founder, or the class to which<br>he belongs. But, in a flat or merely<br>undulating country, a Gentleman's<br>mansion73Mansion may with propriety become a<br>principal feature in the landscape: and<br>traces of artificial ornament may<br>without censure be extended around it,<br>as they will be referred to the common<br>to centre, the house; the right of which to<br>enter the theores; the right of which to<br>of boild founder, or the class to extended<br>around it,<br>as they will be referred to the common<br>terta in impress within certain limits a character<br>of obvious ormanent will not be denied,<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>to a want of the<br>genception of this difference, and to the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>88where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding<br>form prosons who may have built,<br>for momersons who may have built,<br>form prosons who may have built,<br>for momersons who may have built,<br>form way or would become anwhere there are no<br>conspicule and<br>form prosons who may have built,<br>form way or would become an93addition way or would become anconfidence that every change and<br>addition way or would become anconfidence that every change and<br>addition way or would become an  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
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| 75principal feature in the landscape; and,<br>itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may76itself being a work of art, works and<br>traces of artificial ornament may78without censure be extended around it,<br>a sthey will be referred to the common<br>centre, the house; the right of which to<br>8180centre, the house; the right of which to<br>to inpress within certain limits a character<br>of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>8384commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>ta attributed the disfigurement which the<br>8988attributed the disfigurement which the<br>8990from persons who may have built,<br>9191demolished, and planted, with full<br>9292confidence that every change and<br>9393addition was or would become an  |    | 74       |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 77traces of artificial ornament may<br>without censure be extended around it,<br>a subey will be referred to the common<br>80centre, the house; the right of which to<br>impress within certain limits a character<br>of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>83where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>it or set it aside. Now to a want of the<br>86where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding84commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>87where there are no the<br>couses before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>89where the disfigurement which the<br>couses before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>89where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding90from persons who may have built,<br>91demolished, and planted, with full<br>92demolished, and planted, with full<br>9292confidence that every change and<br>93addition was or would become andemolished<br>and   |    | 75       |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 78without censure be extended around it,<br>as they will be referred to the common80centre, the house; the right of which to<br>impress within certain limits a character81impress within certain limits a character82of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>B883attributed the disfigurement which the<br>B990from persons who may have built,<br>9191demolished, and planted, with full<br>9293addition was or would become an   |    |          | itself being a work of art, works and    |                                   |            |            |            |
| 79as they will be referred to the common<br>centre, the house; the right of which to<br>impress within certain limits a character<br>82as they will be referred to the common<br>impress within certain limits a character<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>where there are no conspicuous or<br>si to rest it aside. Now to a want of the<br>perception of this difference, and to the<br>erase before assigned, may chiefly be<br>a tartibuted the disfigurement which the<br>erase before assigned, may chiefly be<br>demolished, and planted, with full<br>91where there are no<br>considence that every change and<br>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  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 81impress 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  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 82of obvious ornament will not be denied,<br>83where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>to ros et it aside. Now to a want of the<br>86where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding84commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>85it or set it aside. Now to a want of the<br>reception of this difference, and to the<br>86where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding85it or set it aside. Now to a want of the<br>86perception of this difference, and to the<br>87where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding86perception of this difference, and to the<br>88attributed the disfigurement which the<br>89Country of the Lakes has undergone<br>90from persons who may have built,<br>91demolished, and planted, with full<br>92formit full<br>9392confidence that every change and<br>93addition was or would become anformit full  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 83where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>it or set it aside. Now to a want of the<br>perception of this difference, and to the<br>causes before assigned, may chiefly be<br>attributed the disfigurement which the<br>89where there are no conspicuous or<br>commanding84contray of the Lakes has undergone<br>90from persons who may have built,<br>91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and<br>93addition was or would become anitem of the second  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 84commanding forms of Nature to dispute<br>it or set it aside. Now to a want of the85it 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   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 85it 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  |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 86perception 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  |    |          |  | commanding                        |            |            |            |
| 87causes 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   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 88attributed 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   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 89Country of the Lakes has undergone90from persons who may have built,91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and93addition was or would become an   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 90from persons who may have built,91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and93addition was or would become an   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 91demolished, and planted, with full92confidence that every change and93addition was or would become an   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| <ul> <li>92 confidence that every change and</li> <li>93 addition was or would become an</li> </ul>   |    |          |  |                                   |            |            |            |
| 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 <b>this</b> 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<br>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 <b>an</b> 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 <b>enriched</b> 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<br>86 | adjoining quarry, and by the mortar  |  |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 86<br>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 <b>The pure</b>   |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 90<br>91 | tempered by blue gravel from the bed of<br>the river, and say that the house must be | blue gravel, from the bed of the river,<br>and say that the <b>is, however, more</b> |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 91<br>92 | rough-cast, otherwise it   | suitable to the mason's purpose, who   |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 92<br>93 | Tough-cast, otherwise it   | will probably insist also that the house   |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 94       | $\downarrow$   | must be <b>covered with</b> rough-cast,  |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 95       |  | otherwise it cannot be kept dry, <b>if this</b>                                      |                                  |                                       |  |
|    | 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 <b>many</b> 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 <b>abound with</b> 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 <b>pure white</b> 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<br>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 <b>it's</b> 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<br>57 | is something between a cream and a dust colour commonly called stone-  |   |            |                             |  |
|    |          |  |   |            |                             |  |
|    | 58<br>59 | colour—there are among the Lakes<br>examples of this which need not be |   |            |                             |  |
|    | 59<br>60 |  |   |            |                             | pointed out.*                          |
|    | 60<br>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 <b>as</b> |            |                             | 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 <b>the neighbouring</b>         |                                    |            |            |
|   | 25<br>26 | parts of the Island which might have  | moors, and in other parts of the Island |                                    |            |            |
|   | 26<br>27 | been had for this purpose at a far  |   |                                    |            |            |
|   | 27       | cheaper rate. And I will also beg leave<br>to represent to them that they ought not |   |                                    |            |            |
|   | 28<br>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<br>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 <b>injury</b>            |                                    |            |            |
|   | 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 <b>their</b> whose taste |            |            |
|   | 51       | little regard to profit; and others less  |   | and <b>there are</b> 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<br>(1 | feeling has been gratified which  |   |                                    |            |            |
|   | 61<br>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 <b>being united</b> uniting in form       |
|    | 15       | in colour with them, especially, with respect to colour, when the tints are |  |   |            |   |
|    | 16<br>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,— <b>namely</b> the                |   |            |   |
|    | 21 22    | tree, and wild cluster cherry (here called                                  | woods, numery une                        |   |            |   |
|    | 23       | heck-berry) may be happily admitted as                                      |  |   |            |   |
|    | 23<br>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<br>60 | follows. Seeds are scattered  |                     |   |  |            |
|   | 69<br>70 | indiscriminately by winds, brought by   |                     |   |  |            |
|   | 70<br>71 | waters, and dropped by birds. They  |                     | the soil <b>and situation</b>             |  |            |
|   | 71       | perish or produce, according as the soil<br>upon which they fall is suited to them: |                     | upon which they fall <b>are</b> 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 <b>is</b> 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 <b>that limits, this</b> 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 <b>for his task.</b>                  |                                     |                             |                |
|    | 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 <b>necessity</b> would |                             |                |
|    | 14       | that fine connection of parts, that                                       |  |                                     |                             |                |
|    | 15<br>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 <b>therefore</b> 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 <b>the larch</b> 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<br>64 | feeling is confined to the native   |   |                               |            |            |
|    | 65       | immeasurable forest; no artificial  |   |                               |            |            |
|    | 65<br>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 <b>merely</b> 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 <b>highest</b>                          |                               |            |            |
|    | 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<br>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<br>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 <b>found in</b> 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 <b>the</b> 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<br>42 | The fate of those old trees; and oft with pain<br>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<br>46 | And the pure mountains, and the gentle Tweed,<br>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<br>22 | masses of foliage—glades—invisible or<br>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 <b>by</b> a wish |            |                                    |
|    | 3        | beauty of this delightful district,  |   |                              |            |                                    |
|    | 4        | because still farther changes in its   |   |                              |            |                                    |
|    | 5        | appearance must inevitably follow,   |   |                              |            |                                    |
|    | 6<br>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 <b>desire</b> 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<br>20 | pace with its increase. But, by the   |                                     |                                      |            |            |
|   | 30       | invention and universal application of machinery, this second resource has            |                                     |                                      |            |            |
|   | 31<br>32 |   | heen almost whally                  | heen whelly out off                  |            |            |
|   | 32<br>33 | been almost wholly cut off; the gains   | been almost wholly                  | been wholly cut off                  |            |            |
|   | 33<br>34 | being so far reduced, as not to be sought<br>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<br>60 | necessarily be so small a capital. The  |                                     | that man-i-t                         |            |            |
| 1 | 60<br>61 | consequence, then, is—that, farmers   |                                     | that, <b>proprietors and</b> farmers |            |            |
|   | 61<br>62 | being no longer able to maintain  |                                     | being                                |            |            |
| 1 | 62<br>63 | themselves upon small farms, several  |                                     |                                      |            |            |
| 1 | 63<br>64 | are united into one, and the buildings go<br>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 <b>under which the</b> |            |            |            |
|     | 76        | indeed done something towards   | estates <b>are held</b> 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<br>83  | strangers or natives. It is then much to                                  |  |            |            |            |
|     | 85<br>84  | be wished, that a better taste should                                     |  |            |            |            |
|     | 85        | prevail among these new proprietors;                                      |  |            |            |            |
|     |           |   |  |            |            |            |
|     | 86<br>87  | and, as they cannot be expected to leave                                  |  |            |            |            |
|     |           | things to themselves, that skill and knowledge should prevent unnecessary |  |            |            |            |
|     | 88<br>89  |   |  |            |            |            |
|     |           | deviations from that path of simplicity                                   | haanta alama in addiah                   |            |            |            |
|     | 90<br>01  | and beauty in which, without design and                                   | beauty <b>along</b> in which             |            |            |            |
|     | 91        | unconsciously, their humble   |  |            |            |            |
|     | 92<br>02  | predecessors have moved. In this wish                                     |  |            |            |            |
|     | 93        | the author will be joined by persons of                                   |  |            |            |            |
|     | 94        | pure taste throughout the whole Island,                                   |  |            |            |            |
|     | 95<br>06  | who by their visits, often repeated, to                                   |  |            |            |            |
|     | 96        | the Lakes to the North of England,  | the Lakes <b>in</b> to the North         |            |            |            |
|     | 97<br>00  | testify that they deem the district a sort                                |  |            |            |            |
|     | 98        | of national property, in which every                                      |  |            |            |            |
|     | 99<br>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<br>3   |   | annexed, with an especial view to   | annexed, with an especial view to   |            |            |
|    | 4        |   | promote the enjoyment of the<br>Tourist. And first, in respect to the                 | promote the enjoyment of the Tourist.<br>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<br>17 | under relations of which they have been   | under relations of which they have been   |   |            |            |
|    | 17       | unconscious. I will now address myself<br>more particularly to the Stranger and | unconscious. I will now address myself<br>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<br>30 | them.—To begin then with the time   | them.—To begin then with the time<br>which he ought to choose:—Mr. West,              | [Section begins here 3e ff.]<br>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, <b>as the best</b>                                       |            |            |
|    | 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 <b>time</b> 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<br>40 | monotonous green of the Mountains and   | monotonous green of the Mountains   |   |            |            |
|    | 40<br>41 | of the Woods, and the embrowned   | and of the Woods, and the embrowned   |   |            |            |
|    | 41<br>42 | colour of the grass in the Vallies.   | colour of the grass in the Vallies. there<br>is a want of variety in the colouring of | there   |            |            |
|    | 42<br>43 | ↓<br>↓  | 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, <b>is</b> are of a monotonous <b>too</b>                                 |            |            |
|    | 46       |   | and, as a large portion of the Valleys  | unvaried a green  |            |            |
|    | 47       |   | is allotted to hay-grass, a want of   | hay-grass, a <b>some</b> 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<br>(7 | months of September and October,   |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 67<br>(9 | (particularly October) are generally   |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 68<br>69 | attended with much finer weather; and  |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 70       | the scenery is then, beyond comparison,<br>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 <b>compensated</b> recompensed by |            |
|   | 86       | the Autumnal appearance of any of the  |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 87       | more retired Vallies, into which   |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 88<br>89 | discordant plantations and unsuitable<br>buildings have not yet found            |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 90       | entrance.—In such spots at this season,  |  |                               |   |            |
|   | 90<br>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<br>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<br>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 <b>probably</b> the cause                 |                 |                                       |            |
|          | 142        | narrow vallies there are no sky-larks; as                                  |  |                 |                                       |            |
|          | 143        | the Destroyer would be enabled to dart                                     |  |                 |                                       |            |
|          | 144<br>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 <b>It is not often that</b> |                 |                                       |            |
|          | 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<br>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<br>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 <b>do so,</b> 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 <b>many</b> the objections which                                      |                                      |            |            |
|   | 207        | been mentioned, yet it not unfrequently                                    | have been mentioned, yet   | yet it <b>often</b> not unfrequently |            |            |
|   | 208        | happens that the weather, at this time, is                                 |  |                                      |            |            |
|   | 209        | not more wet or stormy than they, who                                      | wet <b>and</b> or stormy   |                                      |            |            |
|   | 210<br>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 <b>utmost</b> height of sublimity                               |                                      |            |            |
|   | 212        | Traveller, provided he is in good health                                   | he <b>be</b> 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 <b>for</b> 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 <b>there is no cause to</b>  |            |            |            |
|    | 228        | monotony of midsummer colouring, and  | <b>complain, either of</b> the monotony of  |            |            |            |
|    | 229<br>230 | the want of variety caused by this, and<br>by the glaring atmosphere of long,     | midsummer colouring, and the want of variety caused by this, and by <b>or</b> 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;<br>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<br>8     | comes. If from Scotland, or by the way<br>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<br>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<br>32   | beholds, rising apparently from its base,<br>that cluster of Mountains, among the |   |            |            |            |
|    | 32<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>104 | Villages of Sawrey, you come to the<br>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) |
|----|----------|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|    | 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<br>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<br>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<br>51 | for the sake of preserving the land,<br>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<br>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   |                     |            |            |  |
| _  |          |   |                     |            |            |  |

| 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.<br>AMBLESIDE &c. |                     |            |            |            |
| 63 | 1<br>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       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 44       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 45       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 46       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 47       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 48       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 49       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 50       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 51       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 52       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 53       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 53<br>54 |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 55       |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 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<br>52 | Hath fallen, and made a bridge of rock;<br>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<br>62 | zealous enough to advance as far as  |                              |            |            |            |
|   | 62<br>63 | Dungeon-gill Force, let him enquire for<br>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<br>Church; thence into the main road back |                     |            |            |            |
|    | 111<br>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<br>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   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 50which in idea of their features may be<br>collected. Brithwaie lies at the food to<br>United with the food to Lorton and<br>Cockermouth: and through Newhanks<br>passes the nearest road to Buttermere.53Betruming to the eastern side of the Vale<br>of Keswick, we find the marcow and<br>errited Valley Of Watenlah, enclosed<br>on each side and at the head by graggy54Ontaxis, The Monathias at the<br>Monathias. The Monathias at the<br>lies midway in the long Valley of<br>distribution of the stream isse, which forms the<br>cockertowich, we find the matrix at the<br>lies midway in the long Valley of<br>distribution of the stream isse, which forms the<br>cockertowich was stream isse.<br>Watenlah, At the point where the<br>distribution of the stream isse, which forms the<br>distribution of the stream isse, which forms the<br>distribution of the stream isse.<br>Watenlah, At the point where the<br>distribution of the stream isse.<br>distribution of the stream isse, which forms the<br>distribution of the stream isse.64Ites midway in the long Valley of<br>distribution of the stream isse.<br>distribution of the stream isse.<br>distribution of the stream isse.75Return ites of the Valley of<br>distribution of the stream isse.86Beadt the form is a<br>distribution of the stream isse.87Return ites of the Valley of Watenlah, at the point where the<br>stream isses out of the Tam, is a<br>more scillade store ites of the Valley of<br>the store is a little little with the little Valley and a<br>the store is a little little valley of the<br>the valley of the v  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 51       colected. Braithwate lies at the foot of         52       Whenlater, in the road to Lordon and         53       Cockermouth; and through Newlands         54       pases the nearest road to Buttermere.         55       Returning to the eastern side of the Vale         56       of Keswick, we find the narrow and         71       retired Valley of Watenlath, enclosed         60       head, the stream rises, which forms the         61       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         62       a bort way frough a pastoral tract,         63       falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which         64       lise midway in the long Valley of         75       beaid the theort and Losoe         76       the long Valley of         77       more scilded spot than Lise.         78       the long Valley of         79       beak dub stream issues out of the main, is a         70       other dwellings in the Valley yis at all talkenet.         71       more scilded spot than this Hamlet.         72       canot well be conceived: yet ascend a         74       have a nort magnificent prospect of the         75       Vale of Keswick, as far a Skiddaw;         76       and, purusing the Valley Watenlath.   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| S2Whenlaer, in the road to Lorton andS3Cockermouth, and through Newlandspasses the nearest road to Buttermere.Returning to the exatern side of the Valeof Keswick, we find the narrow andretired Valley Of Watenlah, nenlosedon each side and at the head by craggyMomtains. In the Monatains at thebead, the stream rises, which forms theCascade of Lodore. This, after flowinga abort way through a pastoral tract.fdls into a small Lake or Tarm, whichfdls into a small Lake or Tarm, whichfiles midway in the long Valley ofWatenalish, At the point where thestream isses. Stream is a little way through a pastoral tract.fdls into a small Lake or Tarm, whichfdls into a small Lake or Tarm   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 53       Cockermouth; and through Newlands         54       passes the nearest road to Buttermere.         55       Returning to the eastern side of the Vale         66       of Keswick, we find the narrow and         77       reited Valley of Watenluth, enclosed         68       on each side and at the head by cragy         99       Mountains. In the Mountains at the         61       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         62       a short way through a pastoral tract,         63       fills into a small Lake or Tam, which         64       less mill Lake or Tam, which         65       Watenluth, At the point where the         66       stream issues out of the Tam, is a         67       beautiful Bridge or on arch, add close         68       beautiful Bridge or on arch, add close         70       other dwellings in the Valley; and a         71       more sochedde spot than this Hamlet         72       camot well be conceived; yet ascend a         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         75       ratic which flow         76       Bridge; and Ottages; is combined with  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 54       passes the nearest road to Buttermere.         55       Returning to the eastern side of the Vale         66       of Keswick, we find the narrow and         77       retired Valley of Watenlath, encload         88       on each side and at the head by craggy         99       Mountains. In the Mountains at the         100       head, the stream rises, which forms the         101       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         102       a short way through a pastroil tract,         103       falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which         104       lies midway in the long Valley of         105       watenlath. At the point where the         106       beside the Bridge of one arch, and close         107       beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a         108       closer of groy Cottages. There are no         109       other way three day that in Hamlet         110       cranor well be conceived: yet ascend a         111       way listle up the hill above; it, and yon         112       cranort well be conceived: yet ascend a         113       have a most magnificent prospect of the         114       water Kasewish, be visited with that later ache sto be a part of the other. But         116       that of the majesti: Vale beycond, so that<  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 55Returning to the eastern side of the Vale56of Keswick, we find the narrow and57retired Valley of Watenlath, enclosed58on each side and at the head by craggy59Monttains. In the Mountains at the60head, the stream rises, which forms the61Cascade of Lobor: This, after Howing62a short way through a pastoral tract,63falls into a small Lake of Tarm, which64lies midway in the long Valley of65Watenlah. At the point where the66stream issues out of the Tarn, is a67beautiful Bridge of on arch, and close68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secled spot than the stack72cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a73very little up the hill above; it and you74have a most magnificent prospet of the75and pursning the Valley of Watenlah76and pursning the Valley of Watenlah77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley of Watenlah79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the magnistic Valle beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick the filter Watenlah  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 56       of Keswick, we find the narrow and         77       rritrod Valley of Watenlah, enclosed         88       on each side and at the bead by craggy         99       Mountains. In the Mountains at the         60       head, the stream rises, which forms the         61       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         a short way through a pastoral tract,       falls into a small Lake or Tam, which         63       falls into a small Lake or Tam, which         64       lies midway in the long Valley of         65       Watenlath. At the point where the         66       stream issues out of the Tam, is a         67       beaidt the Madig is a little Hamlet, a         68       beside the Ending is a little Hamlet, a         69       cluster of grey Cottages. There are no         70       other dwellings in the Valley; and a         71       more seclade spot than this Hamlet         72       cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         75       Vale of Keswick, as far a Skiddaw;         76       and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath         77       be hidt be cottages, the view of         78       the little Valley isseff, with its Lake,         79 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 57       retired Valley of Watenlath, enclosed         58       on each side and at the bead by eraggy         59       Mountains. In the Mountains at the         60       head, the stream rises, which forms the         61       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         62       a short way through a pastoral tract,         63       falls into a small Lake or Tam, which         64       lies midway in the long Valley of         65       Watenlath, At the point where the         66       stream issues out of the Tam, is a         67       beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close         68       beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a         69       cluster of grey Cottages. There are no         70       other dwellings in the Valley; and a         71       more secluded spot than this Hamlet         72       camot well be conceived; yet ascend a         73       very little up the hill above it, and you         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         75       Vale of Keswick, as far a Skiddaw;         76       ad, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath         77       to is head, if you look back, the view of         78       the little Valley issent, do that         80       that of the majestic Va   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 58       on each side and at the head by craggy         59       Mountains in the Mountains at the         60       head, the stream rises, which forms the         61       Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing         62       a short way through a pastoral tract,         63       falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which         11       lies midway in the long Valley of         65       Watenlath. At the point where the         66       stream rises out of the Tarn, is a         67       beatufful Bridge is a little Hamlet, a         68       beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a         69       cluster of gray. Cottages. There are no         70       other dwellings in the Valley; and a         71       more secluded spot that his Hamlet         72       cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a         73       very little up the hill above it, and you         74       have a most magnificent prospect of the         75       valle of Kewick, as frar as Skiddaw;         76       and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath         77       to is head; if you look hack, the view of         78       the lifte Valley fiest, with is Lake,         79       Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with         80       that of the mag   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 59Mountains a the<br>head, the stream rises, which forms the<br>head, the stream rises, which forms the<br>flats into a small Lake or Tarn, which<br>flats into a small Lake or Tarn, a small Lake |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 60head, the stream rises, which forms the61Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing62a short way through a pastoral tract,63falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which64lies midway in the long Valley of65Watenlath. At the point where the66stream itsues out of the Tarn, is a67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of gray Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived; yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76hale dottage, is combined with77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottage, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81the ost considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Niver switch flow   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 61Cascade of Lodore. This, after flowing<br>a short way through a pastoral tract,<br>falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which<br>lies midway in the long Valley of63falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which<br>lies midway in the long Valley of64lies midway in the long Valley of65Watenlah. At the point where the<br>stream issues out of the Tarn, is a66stream issues out of the Tarn, is a77beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a78chuster of grey Cottages. There are no<br>other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet<br>cannot well be conceived; yet a seend a<br>very little up the hill above it, and you<br>have a most magnificent prospect of the<br>Val of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;<br>rad, jursuing the Valley of Watenlah<br>to<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the little Valley justf, with its Lake,<br>P78the most considerable of the Dales<br>which communicate with the Vale of<br>R81dex second a<br>weight with its lake,<br>P79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that<br>each second of the Dales<br>which communicate with the Vale of<br>R82the most considerable of the Dales<br>which communicate with the Vale of<br>R83which communicate with the Vale of<br>R84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 62a short way through a pastoral tract,63falls into a small Lake or Tarn, which64lies midway in the long Valley of65Watenlath, At the point where the66stream issues out of the Tarn, is a67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived; yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76the little Valley iself, with its Lake,77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley iself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81which communicate with the Vale of82which communicate with the Vale of83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 63falls into a small Lake or Tam, which<br>lies midway in the long Valley of64lies midway in the long Valley of65Watenlath. At the point where the<br>stream issues out of the Tam, is a66stream issues out of the Tam, is a67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close<br>beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no<br>other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet<br>cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a<br>very little up the hill above it, and you<br>have a most magnificent prospect of the<br>T4 have a most magnificent prospect of the<br>the Valley of Watenlath<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the Hirtle Valley; since the valley, and<br>the strict Valley of Watenlath<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the Hirtle Valley is not of the dualey.79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>th at of the majestic Vale beyond, so that<br>each seems to be a part of the other. But<br>te ach seems to be a part of the dualey.83which communicate with the Vale of<br>With the Vale of<br>Keswick by the Rivers which flow84Keswick by the Rivers which How   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 64lies midway in the long Valley of<br>Watenlath. At the point where the<br>stream issues out of the Tarn, is a65Watenlath. At the point where the<br>stream issues out of the Tarn, is a67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close<br>beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no<br>other dwellings in the Valley; and a70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet<br>cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a<br>very little up the hill above it, and you<br>have a most magnificent prospect of the<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the little Valley iseff, with its Lake,76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath<br>the thill valley liseff, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>8081each sems to be a part of the other. But<br>the not considerable of the Dales<br>8382which communicate with the Valle of<br>Keswick ky the Rivers which flow   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 65Watenlah. At the point where the<br>stream issues out of the Tarn, is a<br>stream issues out of the Tarn, is a<br>beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close<br>beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a<br>cluster of grey Cottages. There are no<br>other dwellings in the Valley; and a<br>more secluded spot than this Hamlet<br>cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a<br>very little up the hill above it, and you<br>have a most magnificent prospect of the<br>Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;<br>red  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 66stream issues out of the Tarn, is a67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a70more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived; yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 67beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to is head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      | stream issues out of the Tarn. is a        |                     |            |            |            |
| 68beside the Bridge is a little Hamlet, a69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived; yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      | beautiful Bridge of one arch, and close    |                     |            |            |            |
| 69cluster of grey Cottages. There are no<br>other dwellings in the Valley; and a70other dwellings in the Valley; and a71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived; yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Valle of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 70other dwellings in the Valley; and a<br>more secluded spot than this Hamlet71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   | 69   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 71more secluded spot than this Hamlet72cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   | 70   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 72cannot well be conceived: yet ascend a73very little up the hill above it, and you74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   | 71   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 74have a most magnificent prospect of the75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 75Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;<br>and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the little Valley itself, with its Lake,<br>7979Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>8081each seems to be a part of the other. But<br>the most considerable of the Dales<br>8383which communicate with the Vale of<br>8484Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   | 73   | very little up the hill above it, and you  |                     |            |            |            |
| 76and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath<br>to its head, if you look back, the view of<br>the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that<br>each seems to be a part of the other. But<br>the most considerable of the Dales<br>8381which communicate with the Vale of<br>8482Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   | 74   | have a most magnificent prospect of the    |                     |            |            |            |
| 77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   | 75   | Vale of Keswick, as far as Skiddaw;        |                     |            |            |            |
| 77to its head, if you look back, the view of78the little Valley itself, with its Lake,79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      | and, pursuing the Valley of Watenlath      |                     |            |            |            |
| 79Bridge, and Cottages, is combined with<br>that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that<br>each seems to be a part of the other. But<br>the most considerable of the Dales<br>which communicate with the Vale of<br>8483which communicate with the Vale of<br>Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   |      | to its head, if you look back, the view of |                     |            |            |            |
| 80that of the majestic Vale beyond, so that81each seems to be a part of the other. But82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow   |   |      | the little Valley itself, with its Lake,   |                     |            |            |            |
| 81each seems to be a part of the other. But<br>the most considerable of the Dales82the most considerable of the Dales83which communicate with the Vale of84Keswick by the Rivers which flow  |   | 79   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 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.<br>It unfolds on the west, near the foot of |                     |            |            |            |
| 13<br>14 | Bassenthwaite Lake, a scene of humble   |                     |            |            |            |
| 14       | and gentle character; but deriving  |                     |            |            |            |
|          |   |                     |            |            |            |
| 16<br>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<br>5   | Buttermere, to which there are three  |                     |            |            |            |
|    | 6        | roads; the one through part of<br>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<br>26 | road, which leads over Whinlater,<br>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<br>41 | Traveller be desirous of visiting Lowes-<br>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<br>66 | felt as an omnipresence, or so passively submitted to as a spirit incumbent upon |                     |            |            |            |
|    | 66<br>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<br>90 | horseback, or on foot, you may return to   |                     |            |            |            |
| 69 | 90       | Keswick by Newlands.<br>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<br>above ridge, which it commands on the |                     |            |            |            |
|   | 120<br>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  |                     |            |            |            |
| L |            |  |                     |            |            |            |

| 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<br>164 | a succession of magnificent scenes to<br>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<br>24   | the lower part of the Lake to advantage,<br>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.   |                     |            |            |            |
| L  |      | 0  |                     |            |            |            |

| ¶ | 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<br>54 | Bridge, a fourth Stream, which, if  |                              |            |            |            |
|   | 55       | followed up, would lead to Red Tarn<br>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<br>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) |
|--|----|------|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 94conditional forms that95consistent of means in forms, the96accord along the bod of fully Support97accord along the bod of fully Support98time along the bod of fully Support99consistent in forms, as well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete well92time along time discrete well93time along time discrete well94time along time discrete well95time along time discrete well96proteing masses of field black97time along time discrete well98time along time discrete well99time along time discrete well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete well92time along time discrete well93time along time discrete well94time along time discrete well95time along time discrete well96time along time discrete well97time along time discrete well98time along time discrete well99time along time discrete well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete wel  |    | 91   | without difficulty, to Grasmere. I know  |                     |            |            |            |
| 94conditional forms that95consistent of means in forms, the96accord along the bod of fully Support97accord along the bod of fully Support98time along the bod of fully Support99consistent in forms, as well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete well92time along time discrete well93time along time discrete well94time along time discrete well95time along time discrete well96proteing masses of field black97time along time discrete well98time along time discrete well99time along time discrete well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete well92time along time discrete well93time along time discrete well94time along time discrete well95time along time discrete well96time along time discrete well97time along time discrete well98time along time discrete well99time along time discrete well90time along time discrete well91time along time discrete wel  |    | 92   | not any where a more sublime             |                     |            |            |            |
| 99       second storp the hard of this' valtay; and         99       the impression increases with every storp         90       the impression increases with every storp         91       the impression increases with every storp         92       this about immunoid with the impression increases with every storp         91       this about immunoid with the impression increases with every storp         92       this in some would as mount to         93       this is none would as mount to         94       this is none would as mount to         95       personal form, and cannot to the avafuit         96       the immage of duration, and power.         97       the immage of duration, and power.         98       the immage of duration, and power.         99       the immage of duration, and power.         90       the immage of duration, and power.         91       the immage of duration.         91       the immage of duratis and power.         92 <th></th> <th>93</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>   |    | 93   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| <ul> <li>de impression increases with every step</li> <li>the harperssion increases with every step</li> <li>the harperssion increases with every step</li> <li>the public public</li></ul> |    | 94   | those which appear in front, as we       |                     |            |            |            |
| 97       dill the judit grows step; and a wei         98       dill the judit grows step; and a wei         99       projecting masses of Helvelyn, the         10       minit a scenarios with a senation.         10       minit a scenarios weith a senation.         11       monitorial convertions which a monitorial         120       even those who are most familiar         131       weith the imagisations of moleces. by which         135       and other kinded influences. by which         136       monitorial line arbitroin         137       the imagisations of mell base         138       monitorial line arbitroin         139       the imagisations of mol line arbitroin         131       and trahls of the world, from its was         132       and commotines was born the youth.         131       and commotines was born the youth.         131       and commotines was born the youth.         132       the imagisations of the yrant         133       the imagisations of the yrant         134       the imagisations of the yrant         135       Bromapart. This faroaries of the yrant         136       filt of the world, so my yrant world with weight of the yrant         137       the weight was not so of the imagis word wor   |    | 95   | ascend along the bed of this Valley; and |                     |            |            |            |
| 98       clinb almost Transfigurely used to the level part to the projecting masses of level part to the provide anomation of the level part to the provide anomation of the level part to the provide anomation of the level part to the provide part of the level part of  |    | 96   | the impression increases with every step |                     |            |            |            |
| 9projecting masses of Helvellyn, the<br>mid is overcrone with a sensition,<br>with its insour would amount to<br>perconal face, and consort but its earbit<br>with the images of duration, and power.<br>and other knoted informers, by which<br>montainous countries control of earlit<br>he images informers, by which<br>montainees of the world, from its ware<br>and composition, which with which is the state of the state<br>montainees of the world, from its ware<br>and composition, which with the state of the state<br>montainees with his two information.112<br>12<br>13<br>14He images in the state of the state<br>montainees with his two information.He images in the state of the state<br>montainees with his two information.131<br>14<br>14He images in the state of the state<br>montainees with his two information.He images in the state of the state<br>montainees with his two information.132<br>133<br>144<br>144He images information.He images information.144<br>145<br>145<br>145<br>145<br>145<br>145He imag   |    | 97   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 100       mind is overcome with a sensition,         101       which is now contained amount to be wild         102       personal for, and cannot but be wild         103       even to how which are most familiar         104       with the images of duration, and power.         105       with the images of duration, and power.         106       monanions control or evalt         107       the imaginations of men. It is not         108       minterssing to know, then in the last         109       is might seem. from all the ambition         110       as it might seem. from all the ambition         111       and combioins wash born by youth.         112       and combioins wash born by youth.         113       and combioins wash born by youth.         114       boxes but once if the yam.         115       boxes but once if the yam.         116       fleaf from the assant of our Brithh         117       monaniner with his two atted ants,         118       who escaped, but he binself was not so         119       formunde. Having reacted the bask of         110       it servenice in the same transcert         112       of which kulls may be conjecured by         113       ore andet with modes andet so      <   |    | 98   | climb almost immediately under the       |                     |            |            |            |
| 101which is some wold amout to102perconal fact, and cannob the avdid103even to those who are most familiar104with be image of duration, and power,105and other kindred influences, by which106montainous control to e auth107the image influences, by which108montainous control to e auth109montainous control to e auth101and robbes of the world, from its wars101and robbes of the world, from its wars101the strem in Platendia, and pursued101the strem in Platendia, and pursued101the strem in Platendia, and pursued102to moral, and which we cross,103wold, if accended in the same manner,104to marker with he interact105to moral, and pursued106the same manner,107transparid algomy abys, with <th></th> <th>99</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>   |    | 99   |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 1012personal face, and cannot but be avial1031even to bose who are most families1041with the images of duration, and power,1051and other kinded infences. by which1061molutationso counties control or exial1071the imagistations of the images of duration, and power,1081and other kinded infences. by which1081molutationso counties control or exial1081molutationso counties control or exial1081molutationso counties control or exial1081mole but one of this Valley, segnated,1081mole but one of the state of the state1181mole control of the state of th  |    | 100  | mind is overcome with a sensation,       |                     |            |            |            |
| 103       even to how who are most familiar         104       with the images of duration, and power,         105       and other kindred influences, by which         106       monthions.commotifies control of each         107       the imaginations of new. It is not         108       minitrecting to know, that in the last         109       minitrecting to know, that in the last         101       ned transbox, after the last         102       and transbox of the world, from in wars         111       and transbox of the known by nown the youth.         112       and transbox of the known by in Spain. the youth.         113       who, in Spain. the youth.         114       Colorel of the Imperial Guard of         115       Boongardt. This fix to attend atten.         116       flef from the assault of our British         117       mountineew with bit was not and         118       boongardt. This is two attend atten.         119       considerable stream which we cross.         120       our way up the main.         131       who escaped, furthe himself was not add         132       would, if accended in the same manner.         133       to consderable stream which we cross.         134       to Stream to Flatenated by   |    | 101  | which in some would amount to            |                     |            |            |            |
| 104with the images of duration, and power,<br>and other kinder influences, by which<br>mountinous countries control or exalt<br>the imagination of nem. It is not<br>uninteresting to know, that in the lat107the imaginations of nem. It is not<br>uninteresting to know, that in the lat108uninteresting to know, that in the lat109houses but one of this Valley, separated,<br>as it might seem. From all the ambition111and troubles of the world. From its wars<br>and troubles of the world. From its wars<br>the world. From its wars<br>the world. From its wars113and troubles of the world. From its wars<br>the world.<br>the wor  |    | 102  | personal fear, and cannot but be awful   |                     |            |            |            |
| and other kindred influences, by which         106         107       the imaginations of meal, its not         108       uninterscript to know, that in the last         109       house but one of this Valley, separated,         111       and controllos, was born the youth,         112       and accomposition, was born the youth,         113       and controllos, was born the youth,         114       and controllos, was born the youth,         115       Buompant: This favourite of the yrant         116       field from the seasant of our firsth         117       Informations, granter the babals of         118       Buompant: This favourite of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         119       method wash, of the world, if an write of the yrant         110       method wash, of the world, if an write wash, of the world, i   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 106       mountainous countries control or exait         107       the imaginations of men. It is not         108       uninteresting to know, that in the last         109       blows but cost of thy Valley, separatel,         101       as it might seem, from all the ambition         111       and tronkles of the world, from its wars         112       and commotions, was born the youth.         113       who, in Spain, took prisoner the         114       Colonel of the Imperial Caural of         115       Biooapart: This favorite of the tyrant         116       It for the assault of our British         117       mountaineer with his two attend ants,         118       who excapel: but he himself was not so         119       fortunat. Harring retraced the banks of         120       on way up the main Dale, the next         121       considerable stream which we cross,         122       considerable stream which we cross,         123       which Valley approxes         124       conducting with we cross,         125       this kursting by the conjectured by         126       which Valley approxes, at a faithfull receptuals         127       cragy and gloomy abors, with         128       which Valley approxes, and thy a  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 107the imaginations of men. It is not<br>minteresting to know, that in the last<br>house but one of this Valley, separated,<br>as in might seem. From all the ambition<br>and troubles of the world, from its wars<br>and combions, was born the youth,<br>the set of the world, from its wars<br>and combines, was born the youth,<br>the set of the world of the world of<br>Boongare. This favourite of the tyrant<br>[16] for the assault of our British<br>mountaineer with his two attend ants,<br>two escaped, but he himself was not so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Pateraba.118who is a for the world,<br>the set of the world, the next<br>considerable attended and the same manner,<br>considerable attended and pursued<br>or and the same manner,<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>the same final the epticable attended and pursued<br>of the same, the view, a<br>terage attended and pursued<br>the yestenside of Brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of Brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of Brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of Brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of brohers-were and<br>pased Hartsoy Hall, we are bough<br>the yesten side of brohers-were and<br>precipitous sides and forly ridges of the<br>term his the view of the<br>term has the first of the<br>term has the place of the<br>term has the place of the<br>term has the first of the<br>term has the first of the<br>term has the first of the<br>term has the place of the strest of the<br>term has the str   |    | 105  |  |                     |            |            |            |
| Initial control100house but one of this Valley, separated,<br>as it might seen, from all the ambition<br>as it might seen, from all the ambition<br>as it might seen, from all the ambition<br>and troubles of the world, from its wars<br>and commotions, was born the youth,<br>they, in Spain, took prisoner the<br>Colonel of the Imperial Guard of<br>Buomapare. This favoritie of the tyrant<br>fled from the assault of our British<br>mountaineer with its ix worated ants,<br>who excepted, but he himself was not so<br>fortune. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream with its worated ants,<br>who are spain, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, if accential the enst<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>to which wight may be conjucted by a cross,<br>to which wight may be conjucted by a cross,<br>to which wight from yabys, with<br>the stream difficult regulated<br>the stream which we cross,<br>to which wight from yabys, with<br>the stream with the werk of<br>the stream which we cross,<br>to which wight from yabys, with wight from the first from yabys, with we cross,<br>  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| lows but one of this Valley, separated,<br>and troubles of the world, from its wars<br>and combinions, was born the youth,<br>who, in Spain, took prisoner the<br>Colonel of the Imperial Gaurd of<br>Buongarte. This favourie of the yrant<br>[164 from the assault of our Etritish<br>mountaineer with his two attend ans,<br>who escaped, but the himself was no so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Paterdale, and pursued<br>our wy up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable transmitter<br>would, if accended in the same manner,<br>considerable transmitter of the sore, a<br>retractive to pursued<br>to yet would, if accended in the same manner,<br>considerable transmitter of the sore, a<br>transmitter<br>the sore, a curved the banks of<br>this stream to Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cowe, a<br>transmitter<br>the sore, a bus on the sore, sore, a bus ont, bus ont, bus to a sore, a bus ont, bus ont, bus to a sore, a bus ont, bus ont, bus to a sore, a bus ont, bus ont, bus to a sore, a bus onthe sore, a bus ont, bus ont, bus to a sore, a bu   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| as it might seem, from all the ambition         111         and troubles of the world, from its wars         112       and troubles of the world, from the synth.         113       who, in Spain, took prisoner the         114       Colorel of the Imperial Guard of         115       Buonapare: This favourie of the tynan         116       Hef from the assault of our British         117       mountainer with his two attend ants.         118       who escaped; but he hinsof of         119       formate, Harving retraced the hanks of         120       this stream to Patterdale, and pursued         121       considerable stream Walch we cross.         122       considerable stream Walch we cross.         123       conduct is in tho Deepdale, the heartet         124       of which Valley may be conjectured by         125       of which Valley may be conjectured by         126       is anne. It is terminated by a conve, a         127       cragg and gloomy abys, with         128       proviptions sides; a faithful receptacle         129       of the stream witch is we cross,         120       of the stream witch is we cross,         121       corve right gloomy abys, with         122       for bouthey-water ad   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 111       and cromotions, was born the youth,         112       and commotions, was born the youth,         113       who, in Spain, took prisoner the         114       Colonel of the Imperial Guard of         115       Buonaparte. This favoarite of the tyrant         116       fled from the assault of our British         117       mountaineer with his two attend ants,         118       who escaped; but he himsel' was not so         119       fortunate. Harry pratrace the banks of         120       this stream to Patterdale, and parsued         121       considerable stream which we cross,         would, if ascended in the same manner,         122       condiderable, the character         123       of which Valley may be conjectured by         124       its name. It is terminated by a cove, a         125       of which valley, hwing one along the         126       by the west wind, from the summit of         131       Fairtield. Lastly, hwing you can along the         132       wood. This super along the         133       a conce richly decorated with maive         134       pased Hartson Hall. we the brought         135       pased Hartson Hall. We there         136       by the werat and         13  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 112       and commotions, was born the youth,         113       Who, in Spain, node prisoner the         114       Colonel of the Imperial Guard of         Buonapare. This favourie of the tyrant         116       fled from the assault of our British         117       mountainers with his two attern of the tyrant         118       who escaped; but he himself was not so         119       fortunat. Hwing tertraced the banks of         110       this stream to Patterbale, and pursued         111       orar way up the main Dale, the next         112       considerable stream which we cross.         113       considerable stream which we cross.         114       considerable stream which we cross.         115       is name. It is terminated by a cove, a         116       raggy and gloomy abys, with         117       preciptions sides: a faithful receptade         118       by the west wind, from the summit of         119       by the west wind, from the summit of         111       Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the         woed. This yout and coxy recesses       yout long and yout and and yout recesses         119       by the west wind for the stream the         1118       a cove richly decorated with nataive         119       <  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 113who, in Spain, took prisoner the<br>Colonel of the Imperial Carad of<br>Buonaparte. This favourite of the tyrant<br>fled from the sassult of our British<br>mountaineer with his two attend ans,<br>who escaped; but he himself was not so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>torus way the main Dale, the next<br>cost way the main Dale, the next<br>cost way the main Dale, the next<br>cost way the the main Dale, the next<br>cost way the the main Dale, the next<br>cost way the length of the same manner,<br>cost way the same the same manner,<br>does the same manner,<br>cost way the same the same manner,<br>cost way the same the same manner,<br>cost way the same   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 114Colorel of the Imperial Guard of115Baonaparte. This favourie of the tyramt116fled from the assault of our British117mountaineer with his two atend ants.118who escaped; but he himself was not so119fortunate. Having retraced the banks of119fortunate. Having retraced the banks of110this stream to Patterdale, and pursued121our way up the main Dale, the next122considerable stream which we cross,123would, if ascended in the same manner,124conduct us in the Depdale, the character125of which Valley may be conjectured by126is name. Its terminated by a cove, a127craggy and gloomy abyss, with128precipitous sides; a faithful receptale129of the sums, which are carried into it.130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132westen side of Brothers-water and133gased Hartop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135sourder to a stream which the atter136wood, This stop it, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138you look back on the gleaming surface139you look back on the gleaming surface130hy travellers; but whether131precipitous sides all ofly ridges of the134soon after to a stream which issues from135or Brother-water, to forwa  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 115Buonaparte. This favourite of the tyrant<br>fled form the assault of our British<br>mountaineer with his two attend ants,<br>who escaped; but he himself was not so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>tist steam to Patterdale, and pursued<br>our way up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, if ascended in the same manner,<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, it ascended in the same manner,<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, it is terminated by a cove, a<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>sit is name. Its its terminated by a cove, a<br>considerable stream which are carried into it,<br>by the west wind, from the summit of<br>Has mount its terminated by a cove, a<br>cragy and gloomy abyss, with<br>precipitous sides: a faithful receptade<br>to a stream which have to summit of<br>Has now, which are carried into it,<br>by the west mod. If as the brought<br>stream which we the summit of<br>Has now, which are arried into it,<br>by the west mod. Has now and the summit of<br>Has now, this issues from<br>a cove richly decorated with native<br>western side of Brothers-water and<br>so and fer to a stream which issues from<br>Has cove richly decorated with native<br>wester side of Brothers-water, of roward to the<br>precipitous sides and holy in decorated with analy<br>so and fer to a stream which has the stream<br>so and ret to a stream which has the stream<br>so and ret to a stream which has the stream<br>so and ret to a stream which whether<br>Has from these sylvan and rocky recesses<br>you look back on the gleaming surface<br>do Brothers-water, of forward to the<br>precipitous sides and holy ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be called up to be precipitons sides and holy ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be called up to be precipitons sides and holy ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be called up to be precipitons sides and holy ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 116fled from the assault of our British<br>mountaineer with his two attend ants,<br>who escaped; but he himself was not so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Patterdiale, and pursued<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>considerable stream which the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its nament, its terminated by a cove, a<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of the stream which suce stream of the suce and<br>tis target at the stream in the suce and<br>tis target at the stream which suce stream of the suce at<br>target at the stream which is suce at<br>target at the stream which is suce at the suce at<br>target at the suce at the suce at<br>target at the suce at the suce at<br>target at the suce at <b< th=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></b<>                       |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 117mountaineer with his two attend ants.<br>who escaped; but he himself was nots of<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Patterdale, and pursued120this stream to Patterdale, and pursued121our way up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,122considerable stream which we cross,123would, if ascended in the stame manner,<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character124conduct us into Deepdale, the character125of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a126reragy and gloomy abyss, with<br>precipitous sides, a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,<br>by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the<br>western side of bhortes-water and<br>passed Hardsp Hall, we are brought133soon after to a stream which issues from<br>as cove richly decorated with native<br>word, This spot is, I believe, never136wood, This spot is, I believe, never137reague and forth recesses<br>y you look back on the gleaming surface<br>of of Brothers-water and<br>to precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H141precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H142product with ridges of the<br>H143wood, This spot is, I believe, never144precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H144precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H145precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H146precipitous sides and hofty ridges of the<br>H147precipitous si  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 118who escaped: but he himself was not so<br>fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Patterdale, and pursued<br>our way up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, if ascended in the same manner,<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>cragy and gloomy abys, with<br>precipitous sides; a faithful receptale.129of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>of the shows, which are carried into it,<br>by the west wind, from the summit of<br>Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the<br>western side of Brothers-water and<br>pased Hartsop Hall, we are brought<br>a cove richly decorated with native<br>wood. This spot is, I believe, never<br>explored by Travellers; but whether<br>from these sylvan and rocky recesses<br>you look back on the gleaming surface<br>of Brothers-water, or forward to the<br>precipitous sides; and lofty ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be equally pleasedHerein the side and<br>the summit of<br>precipitous sides; and lofty ridges of the<br>precipitous sides; and lofty ridges of the<br>precipitous sides and lofty   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 119fortunate. Having retraced the banks of<br>this stream to Patterdale, and pursued<br>our way up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,121our way up the main Dale, the next<br>considerable stream which we cross,122considerable stream which we cross,123conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>cragy and gloomy abyss, with<br>precipious sides; a faithful receptedle<br>of the shows, which are carried into it,<br>by the west wind, from the summit of<br>lassed Hartsop Hall, we are brought<br>soon after to a stream which issues from<br>a cove right y decorated with native<br>wood. This spot is, 1 believe, never<br>explored by Travellers, but whether<br>lassed Hartsop Hall, we are brought<br>you look back on the gleaming surface<br>you look back on the gleaming surface<br>lood of Brothers-water, or forward to the<br>precipious sides and lofy ridges of the<br>mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 120this stream to Patterdale, and pursued121our way up the main Dale, the next122considerable stream which we cross,123would, if accended in the same manner,124conduct us into Deepdale, the character125of which Valley may be conjectured by126its name. It is terminated by a cove, a127cragy and gloomy abyss, with128precipitous sides; a faithful receptade129of the snow, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132soon after to a stream which is user from133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134cove richly decorated with native135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137represitous sides; and through the138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface141precipitous sides of thy ray legs of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 121our way up the main Dale, the next122considerable stream which we cross,123would, if ascended in the same manner,124conduct us into Deepdale, the character125of which Valley may be conjectured by126its name. It is terminated by a cove, a127craggy and gloony abyss, with128precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,129by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133pased Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wod. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaning surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and hofly ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      | this stream to Dettended and surgers d   |                     |            |            |            |
| 122considerable stream which we cross,<br>would, if ascended in the same manner,<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>craggy and gloomy abys, with<br>precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle<br>of the snows, which are carried into it,<br>by the west wind, from the summit of<br>Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the<br>western side of Brothers-water and<br>passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought<br>a cove richly decorated with native<br>a cove richly decorated with native<br>from these sylvan and rocky recesses<br>for the synthese sylvan and rocky recesses<br>for the rock synthese sylvan and rocky recesses<br>for the rock synthese sylvan and rocky recesses<br><th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>              |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 123would, if ascended in the same manner,<br>conduct us into Deepdale, the character<br>of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 124conduct us into Deepdale, the character125of which Valley may be conjectured by126its name. It is terminated by a cove, a127craggy and gloomy abyss, with128precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 125of which Valley may be conjectured by<br>its name. It is terminated by a cove, a126its name. It is terminated by a cove, a127craggy and gloomy abyss, with<br>precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from<br>a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 126its name. It is terminated by a cove, a<br>craggy and gloomy abyss, with127craggy and gloomy abyss, with128precipitous sides: a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 127craggy and gloomy abyss, with<br>precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle128precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 128precipitous sides; a faithful receptacle129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 129of the snows, which are carried into it,130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 130by the west wind, from the summit of131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 131Fairfield. Lastly, having gone along the<br>western side of Brothers-water and<br>passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 132western side of Brothers-water and133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 133passed Hartsop Hall, we are brought134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 134soon after to a stream which issues from135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 135a cove richly decorated with native136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    |      |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 136wood. This spot is, I believe, never137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    | 135  | a cove richly decorated with native      |                     |            |            |            |
| 137explored by Travellers; but whether138from these sylvan and rocky recesses139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased  |    | 136  |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 139you look back on the gleaming surface140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    | 137  |  |                     |            |            |            |
| 140of Brothers-water, or forward to the141precipitous sides and lofty ridges of the142mountains, you will be equally pleased   |    | 138  | from these sylvan and rocky recesses     |                     |            |            |            |
| 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<br>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<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22  | who are disguising the Vales, and the<br>Borders of the Lakes, by an<br>accumulation of unsightly buildings and<br>discordant objects.<br>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<br>season for visiting this country. As to<br>the order in which objects are best<br>seen — a Lake being composed of<br>water flowing from higher grounds,<br>and expanding itself till its receptacle<br>is filled to the brim, — it follows<br>from the nature of things, that it will<br>appear to most advantage when<br>approached from its outlet, especially<br>if the Lake be in a mountainous<br>country; for, by this way of approach,<br>the traveller faces the grander<br>features of the scene, and is gradually<br>conducted into its most sublime<br>recesses. Now, every one knows, that<br>from amenity and beauty the<br>transition to sublimity is easy and<br>favourable; but the reverse is not so;<br>for, after the faculties have been<br>raised by communion with the<br>sublime, they are indisposed to<br>humbler excitement. | from the nature of things, that<br>been elevated<br>raised by communion with the sublime,<br>they<br>excitement.* [New note]<br>*The only instances to which the<br>foregoing observations do not apply,<br>are Derwent-water and Loweswater.<br>Derwent is distinguished from all the<br>other Lakes by being surrounded<br>with sublimity: the fantastic<br>mountains of Borrowdale to the<br>south, the solitary majesty of<br>Skiddaw to the north, the bold Steeps<br>of Wallow-crag and Lodore to the<br>east, and to the west the clustering<br>mountains of Newlands. Loweswater<br>is tame at the head, but towards its<br>outlet has a magnificent assemblage<br>of mountains. Yet as far as respects<br>the formation of such receptacles, the<br>general observation holds good,<br>neither Derwent nor Loweswater<br>derive any supplies from the streams<br>of those mountains that dignify the<br>landscape towards the outlets. |            | Thus far <b>concerning</b> respecting the<br>most eligible <b>the respective</b><br><b>advantages and disadvantages of the</b><br><b>different seasons</b> for visiting this<br>country. |
| 77 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8  |   | It is not likely that a mountain will be<br>ascended without disappointment if a<br>wide range of prospect be the object,<br>unless either the summit be reached<br>before sun-rise, or the visitant<br>remains there until the time of sun-<br>set, and afterwards. The precipitous<br>sides of the mountain, and the  |   |            |  |

| ¶  | Line   | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 ( <i>Duddon</i> ) (2nd)  | 1822 (3rd)  | 1823 (4th) | 1835 (5th) |
|----|--|------------------------|---|---|------------|------------|
|    | 9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18  |                        | neighbouring summits, may be seen<br>with effect under any atmosphere<br>which allows them to be seen at all;<br>but he is the most fortunate<br>adventurer who chances to be<br>involved in vapours which open and<br>let in an extent of country partially,<br>or, dispersing suddenly, reveal the<br>whole region from centre to<br>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<br>may not be aware that his walk in the<br>early morning, ought to be taken on<br>the eastern side of the vale, otherwise<br>he will lose the morning light, first<br>touching the tops, and thence<br>creeping down the sides of the<br>opposite hills, as the sun ascends, or<br>he may go to some central eminence,<br>commanding both the shadows from<br>the eastern, and the lights upon the<br>western, mountains. But, if the<br>horizon line in the east be low, the<br>western side may be taken for the<br>sake of the reflections, upon the<br>water, of light from the rising sun. In<br>the evening, for like reasons, the<br>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<br>Traveller brings along with him that<br>his acquisitions, whether of pleasure<br>or profit, must principally depend. —<br>May I be allowed a concluding word<br>upon this subject?  | allowed a <b>few words</b> 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<br>feeling than the practice of hastily<br>and ungraciously depreciating the<br>face of one country by comparing it<br>with that of another. True it is, Qui<br>bene distinguit bene docet; yet<br>fastidiousness is a wretched travelling<br>companion; and the best guide to<br>which in matters of taste we can<br>entrust ourselves, is a disposition to<br>be pleased. For example, if a<br>Traveller be among the Alps, let him<br>surrender up his mind to the fury of<br>the gigantic torrents, and take delight<br>in the contemplation of their almost<br>irresistible violence, without<br>complaining of the monotony of their<br>foaming course, or being disgusted<br>with the muddiness of the water —<br>apparent wherever it is unagitated. In<br>Cumberland and Westmorland let<br>not the comparative weakness of the<br>streams prevent him from | apparent <b>even where</b> wherever it is<br><b>violently agitated</b> unagitated   |            |            |

| ¶  | Line   | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd)   | 1822 (3rd)                      | 1823 (4th)                                   | 1835 (5th)                    |
|----|--|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|    | 24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47   |                        | sympathising with such impetuosity<br>as they possess; and, making the most<br>of present objects, let him, as he<br>justly may do, observe with<br>admiration the unrivalled brilliancy<br>of the Water, and that variety of<br>motion, mood, and character, that<br>arises out of the want of those<br>resources by which the power of the<br>streams in the Alps is supported. —<br>Again, with respect to the mountains;<br>though these are comparatively of<br>diminutive size, though there is little<br>of perpetual snow, and no voice of<br>summer-avalanches is heard among<br>them; and though traces left by the<br>ravage of the elements are here<br>comparatively rare and<br>unimpressive, yet out of this very<br>deficiency proceeds a sense of<br>stability and permanence that is, to<br>many minds, more grateful —<br>"While the coarse rushes to the sweeping breeze<br>Sigh forth their ancient melodies." |                                 |  | making most<br>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<br>do not preclude this feeling of<br>tranquil sublimity. Havoc, and ruin,<br>and desolation, and encroachment,<br>are every where more or less<br>obtruded; and it is difficult,<br>notwithstanding the naked loftiness<br>of the Pikes, and the snow-capped<br>summits of the Mounts, to escape<br>from the depressing sensation that<br>the whole are in a rapid process of<br>dissolution, and, were it not that the<br>destructive agency must abate as the<br>heights diminish, would, in time to<br>come, be levelled with the plains.<br>Nevertheless I would relish to the<br>utmost the demonstrations of every<br>species of power at work to effect<br>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<br>descend a moment to detail. A<br>stranger to mountain scenery<br>naturally on his first arrival looks out<br>for sublimity in every object that<br>admits of it; and is almost always<br>disappointed. For this<br>disappointment there exists, I believe,<br>no general preventive; nor is it<br>desirable that there should. But, with<br>regard to one class of objects, there is<br>a point in which injurious<br>expectations may be easily corrected.<br>It is generally supposed that   |                                 | mountain <b>imagery</b> scenery<br>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<br>17 |                                  | looked at except after much rain, and that, the more swollen the stream, the |  |   |            |
|     | 17       |                                  | more fortunate the spectator; but this                                       |  | but this <b>however</b>                 |            |
|     | 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<br>33 |                                  | waterfalls or cascades, consists in<br>certain proportions of form and       |  |   |            |
|     | 33<br>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<br>49 |                                  | heavy floods, and the whole stream<br>rushes along in foam and tumultuous    |  |   |            |
|     | 49<br>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 <b>indeed</b> 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<br>4   |                                  |  | country compared with that of the<br>Alps; and therefore a few words shall |   |            |
|     | 4<br>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<br>medows and andle grounds, with<br>their various produce, and decidance<br>occupy the value and loser register of<br>the mountains, would, as in<br>Switzerland, be divide by dark<br>forcas form rights and loarer register of<br>the mountains, would, as in<br>Switzerland, be divide by dark<br>forcas form rights and loarer register of<br>the mountains, and form<br>place and loary decisities       20     place and loary decisities       21     place and loary decisities       22     place and loary decisities       23     resultation of the<br>samulatic, leave the decision of the<br>place forests have volud (decisions, -<br>and varunt), leavy the right decisions, -<br>and varunt, leavy the right decisions, -<br>and varunt, leavy the right decisions, -<br>and varunt, leave the decision of<br>which is necessful the right decisions, -<br>and varunt, leave the decision of<br>the right decisions, and feetling at hand, - and widely       75     1     Striking, then, from samulations,<br>which is accertains, the highest of<br>which is median decision, our<br>received and median real model<br>is decision, and wold are at almost<br>as diminutive in the distance<br>read ware at authomator<br>prof, that, after a vertue produ,<br>and ware are authomator<br>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 <b>Towns</b> , villages churches |                                      |
| 8     13     mectors and anale grounds, with<br>their various produce, and deciduous<br>wood of directified failings within<br>occurpt the values and fourth reports of<br>sorting failings and round report<br>biggs and round report<br>b |     |                           |                     |                                      | miniature. Towns, vinages, endrenes        |                                      |
| 15       woods of diversified fusions         16       occupt the values and lower regions of<br>the mountains, world, as in it         17       Status and Lower regions of<br>the mountains, world, as in it         20       Status and Lower regions of<br>the mountains, world, as in it         21       Different and the same<br>giftering marks and there are<br>resemblance would be still more<br>perfect on the same<br>giftering marks and participation and the<br>resemblance would be still more<br>perfect on the same<br>giftering marks and participation and the<br>resemblance would be still more<br>perfect on the same<br>giftering marks and participation and the<br>resemblance would be still more<br>perfect on the same<br>giftering marks and participation and the<br>resemblance would be still more<br>perfect on the inseguration. Bot the<br>pine-forest have wholly disappeareft;<br>and only during late Synth and early<br>Autumn is realized here that<br>assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the<br>pine-forest have wholly disappeareft;<br>and during during bits Synth and early<br>Autumn is realized here that<br>assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the<br>perfect on the inseguration and early<br>Autumn is realized here that<br>assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the<br>perfect on the inseguration and early<br>Autumn is realized here that<br>assemblage of the inseguration. Bot the<br>perfect on the inseguration. Bot the<br>perfect on the inseguration and<br>attribute and the state and the state and<br>attribute and and world water arc atmost<br>and the state and attribute and<br>by the initiat and the state and haveland<br>attriston the analysind and havel and<br>by the initi   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 85       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       1         89       1         10       1         11       1         12       1         13       1         14       1         15       1         16       1         17       1         18       1         19       1         10       1         11       1         12       1         13       1         14       1         15       1         16       1         17       1         18       1         19       1         10       1         11       1         12       1         13       1         14       1         15       1         16       1         17       1         18       1         19       1         10       1         11 <td< td=""><td>14</td><td>4</td><td></td><td>their various produce, and deciduous</td><td></td><td></td></td<>  | 14  | 4                         |                     | their various produce, and deciduous |  |                                      |
| 87       17         18       88         19       19         20       19         21       19         22       10         23       10         24       10         25       10         26       10         27       10         28       10         29       10         20       10         21       10         22       10         23       10         24       10         25       10         26       10         27       10         28       10         29       10         29       10         20       10         21       10         22       10         23       10         24       10         25       10         26       10         27       10         28       10         29       10         20       10         21       10         22       10   |     |                           |                     | <u> </u>                             |  |                                      |
| 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   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 80       20       heights covered velt is usow, and from pikes and sharp delt is usow, and from pikes and sharp delt is usow, and from the same giltering matter and the resemblance would be still more perfect on those tays when vapours resting upon, and the fill of the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the mentiatals as dependent upon the same is used to a start of the matter is defined to a start of the matter is defined to a start of the same is used to a start of the matter is defined.         83       1         84       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       1         89       1         80       1         81       1         82       1         83       1         84       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       1         89       1         80       1         81       1         82  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 21       22         23       imperfectly arrayed in the same glittering mantle and the resemblance would be still more perfect an toxed in system vapours resting upon, and floating around the summits, leave the elevation of the mountains is sed pendent upon the cycluan on the imagination. But the pime-forests have wholdy disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and only during lab Syring and early Automa is realized here that assemblage of the standard disappeared; and the s   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 22       imperfectly arrayed in the same gliftering mattle: and the resemblance would be still more perfect on those days when wapports resting upon, and floating around the sammink, have the devation of the mountains less dependent upon the cycle than and floating around the sammink, have the devation after the sammink, have the devation of the mountains less dependent upon the cycle that same of the imagering in the synthegation of the mountains less dependent upon the cycle that same of the imagering in the synthegation of the mountains less dependent upon the cycle that same of the imagering of different seasons, which is establisted through the whole summer among the Apps. — winter in the distance, — and warmth, leave the devation, warm and fertility at hand, — and widely diffused.         85       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       1         89       1         80       1         81       1         82       1         83       1         84       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       1         89       1         80       1         81       1         82       1         83       1         84       1         85       1      <  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 24       prefet on the would be still more present on the summits, heave the deviation of the mountains, heave the deviation of the mountains for the mountains of the mountains for the mountains may for mountains may for mountains and mountain mountain mountain and mountain mountain mountain and mountains maintain and mountains maintain and mountains maintain and mountains maintain and mountains maintains and mountains and mountains and mountains maintains and moun   | 22  | 2                         |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 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                                  |  |                                      |
| 26  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 27       summita, leave the devation of the magination, But the eye than on the imagination, But the eye that assemble of the set of the s  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 28       mountais les dependent upon the event han sub the magnitation. But the pine-forests have wholly disappeared; and only during the Spring and early Artition is realized here that assemblage of the imagery of different seasons, which is exhibited through the whole summer among the Ays, winter in the distance, and varenth, leafy words, vertaire and the distance, and varenth, leafy words, vertaire and the distance, and varenth, leafy words, vertaire and through the whole summer among the Ays, winter in the distance, and varenth, leafy words, vertaire and the distance, and varenth, leafy words, vertaire and forself.         85       1         85       1         85       1         86       1         9       differedit         4       30         4       31         5       1         85       1         86       1         87       1         88       30         9       1         10       1         11       1         12       1         13       1         14       1         15       1         16       1         17       1         18       1         19       1         10       1         11  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 29       a       eye than on the imagination. But the pipe-fores that on the imagination. But the pipe-fores that we wholly dissipared; and only during late Spring and early Autumn is realized here that a semiflate due that a semifla   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 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   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 32       Autumin is realized here that         assemblage of the imagery of       different seasons, which is exhibited         33       through the whole summer among         through the whole summer among       the Alge,  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 33       33         34       assemblage of the imagery of different seams, which is exhibited through the whole summer among the Alps, winter in the distance, and warmh, leafy woods, verture and fertility at hand, and widely diffused.         85       1         20       Striking, then, from among the part and fertility at hand, and widely diffused.         85       1         2       Striking, then, from among the part and fertility at hand, and widely diffused.         4       Striking, then, from among the part and the part an   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 34<br>35<br>36<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>38       ifferent seasons, which is exhibited<br>through the whole summer among<br>the Alps, — winter in the distance, —<br>and varmath, leafy woods, verdure<br>and verdure leafy woods, verdure<br>and verdure<br>and verdure<br>and verdure leafy woods, verdure<br>and verdu   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 35       35         36       through the whole summer among the Alps,   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 36<br>37<br>38<br>38<br>39       36<br>37<br>38<br>39       and the Alps,winter in the distance,<br>and warmth, leafy woods, verdure<br>and fertility at hand, and widely<br>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<br>diffused.       85     1       85     1       85     2       3     andscape, that stage of vegetation<br>which is occupied by pine-forests,<br>and, above that, the permial snows,<br>we have mountains, the highest of<br>which little exceed 3000 feet, while<br>some of the Alps do not fall short of<br>14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000<br>is not an uncommon elevation. Our<br>tracts of wood and water are almost<br>as diminutive in comparison;<br>therefore, as far as sublimity is<br>dependent upon absolute bulk and<br>height, and atmospherical influences<br>in connection with these, it is obvious,<br>that there can be no rivalship. But a<br>short residence among the British<br>Mountains will furnish abundant<br>proof, that, after a certain point,     certain<br>elevation, viz. that while<br>compare and energy of<br>upon, or sweepy of the<br>upon, or sweepy of th  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 39       39         85       1         2       Striking, then, from among the permanent materials of the landscape, that stage of vegetation which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the peremial 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 diminuity 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, 21         20  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 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       ↓   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 4       which is occupied by pine-forests, and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of which little exceed 3000 feet, while some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000         8       some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000         10       is not an uncommon elevation. Our tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison;         12       as diminutive in comparison;         13       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,         19       ↓         20       ↓         23       ↓  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 5       and, above that, the perennial snows, we have mountains, the highest of which little exceed 3000 feet, while         7       which little exceed 3000 feet, while         8       some of the Alps do not fall short of 14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000         10       is not an uncommon elevation. Our tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison;         11       tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison;         13       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         19       proof, that, after a certain point,         20       proof, that, after a certain point,         21       ↓         23       develow of the comparison in on, or sweeping over   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 6       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 a 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         20       ↓       certain point,         21       ↓       certain point,         22       ↓       certain point,  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 7       which little exceed 3000 feet, while<br>some of the Alps do not fall short of<br>14,000 or 15,000, and 8,000 or 10,000<br>is not an uncommon elevation. Our<br>tracts of wood and water are almost<br>as diminutive in comparison;<br>therefore, as far as sublimity is<br>dependent upon absolute bulk and<br>height, and atmospherical influences<br>in connection with these, it is obvious,<br>that there can be no rivalship. But a<br>short residence among the British<br>19       certain<br>elevation, viz. that white<br>22         20       ↓       certain point,<br>that after a certain point,<br>23  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 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  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 11       tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison;       tracts of wood and water are almost as diminutive in comparison;         12       is diminutive in comparison;       therefore, as far as sublimity is         13       id dependent upon absolute bulk and height, and atmospherial influences in connection with these, it is obvious,         16       in connection with these, it is obvious,         17       that there can be no rivalship. But a short residence among the British         19       Mountains will furnish abundant         20       proof, that, after a certain point,         21       ↓         22       i         23       i  | -   |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 12       as diminutive in comparison;         13       therefore, as far as sublimity is         14       dependent upon absolute bulk and         15       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       proof, that, after a certain point,         21       ↓         22       ↓         23       ↓   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 13       14         14       15         15       16         16       17         18       short residence among the British         19       Mountains will furnish abundant         20       proof, that, after a certain point,         21       ↓         22       ↓         23       ↓   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 14       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       4         16       17       18       short residence among the British         19       19       10       10         20       20       10       10         21       22       10       10         23       10       10       10  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 15       height, and atmospherical influences in connection with these, it is obvious, that there can be no rivalship. But a short residence among the British       height, and atmospherical influences in connection with these, it is obvious, that there can be no rivalship. But a short residence among the British         18       19       Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point,       certain         21       ↓       elevation, viz. that whit compact and fleecy clou upon, or sweeping over         23       ↓       ↓   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 17       18         18       short residence among the British         19       Mountains will furnish abundant         20       proof, that, after a certain point,         21       ↓         22       ↓         23       ↓   | 15  | 5                         |                     | height, and atmospherical influences |  |                                      |
| 18       18       short residence among the British       Mountains will furnish abundant       certain         19       20       proof, that, after a certain point,       certain         21       22       compact and fleecy clos       upon, or sweeping over         23       23       10       10       upon, or sweeping over   |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 19       20       Mountains will furnish abundant proof, that, after a certain point,       certain         21       22       23       certain       certain point,         23       23       certain       certain point,  |     |                           |                     |                                      |  |                                      |
| 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 <b>of</b>              |
| 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<br>33 |                        |                     | even of sublimity, the superiority of<br>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<br>50 |                        |                     | run in endless variety of shapes—but   |  |                                  |
|    | 50<br>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<br>62 |                        |                     | those pastures are so remote, that   |  |                                  |
|    | 63<br>64 |                        |                     | their texture and colour are of no<br>consequence in the composition of      |  |                                  |
|    | 64<br>65 |                        |                     | any picture in which a lake of the   |  |                                  |
|    | 65<br>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<br>herbage, black woods, and dazzling |  |                                  |
|    | 3<br>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<br>47 |                        |                     | eye of the spectator, who has learned<br>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<br>Line<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47<br>48<br>49<br>50<br>51<br>55<br>56<br>57<br>58<br>59<br>60<br>61<br>62<br>63<br>64<br>65<br>66<br>67<br>68<br>69<br>70 |                        |                     | and fine trees, of that species, are<br>found scattered over the hill-sides:<br>birches also grow here and there, in<br>luxuriant beauty; but neither these,<br>nor oaks, are ever a prevailing tree,<br>nor can even be said to be common;<br>and the oaks, as far as I had an<br>opportunity of observing, are greatly<br>inferior to those of Britain. Among<br>the interior vallies, the proportion of<br>beeches and pines is so great that<br>other trees are scarcely noticeable;<br>and surely such woods are at all<br>seasons much less agreeable than that<br>rich and harmonious distribution of<br>oak, ash, elm, birch, and alder, that<br>formerly clothed the sides of<br>Snowdon and Helvellyn; and of<br>which no mean remains still survive<br>at the head of Ullswater. On the<br>Italian side of the Alps, chesnut and<br>walnut-trees grow to a considerable<br>height on the mountains; but, even<br>there, the foliage is not equal in<br>beauty to the natural product of this<br>climate. [Additions in 4e] | climate. In fact the sunshine of the<br>South of Europe, so envied when<br>heard of at a distance, is in many<br>respects injurious to rural beauty,<br>particularly as it incites to the<br>cultivation of spots of ground which<br>in colder climates would be left in the<br>hands of nature, favouring at the<br>same time the culture of plants that<br>are more valuable on account of the<br>fruit they produce to gratify the<br>palate, than for affording pleasure to<br>the eye, as materials of landscape.<br>Take, for instance, the Promontory of<br>Bellagio, so fortunate in its command<br>of the three branches of the Lake of<br>Como, yet the ridge of the<br>Promontory itself, being for the most<br>part covered with vines interspersed<br>with olive trees, accords but ill with<br>the vastness of the green<br>unappropriated mountains, and<br>derogates not a little from the<br>sublimity of those finely contrasted<br>pictures to which it is a foreground.<br>The vine, when cultivated upon a<br>large scale, notwithstanding all that<br>may be said of it in poetry,* [Note 2]<br>makes but a dull formal appearance<br>in landscape; and the olive tree<br>(though one is loth to say so) is not<br>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<br>71<br>72<br>73<br>74<br>75<br>76<br>77<br>78<br>79<br>80<br>81<br>82<br>83<br>84<br>85<br>86<br>87<br>88<br>89<br>90<br>91<br>92<br>93<br>94<br>95<br>96<br>97<br>99<br>99 | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 ( <i>Duddon</i> ) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd)<br>[Note 1] *The greatest variety of trees<br>is found in the Valais.  | 1823 (4th)<br>common willow, which it much<br>resembles; but the hoariness of hue,<br>common to both, has in the aquatic<br>plant an appropriate delicacy,<br>harmonising with the situation in<br>which it most delights. The same may<br>no doubt be said of the olive among<br>the dry rocks of Attica, but I am<br>speaking of it as found in gardens<br>and vineyards in the North of Italy.<br>At Bellagio, what Englishman can<br>resist the temptation of substituting,<br>in his fancy, for these formal<br>treasures of cultivation, the natural<br>variety of one of our parks—its<br>pastured lawns, coverts of hawthorn,<br>of wild rose, and honeysuckle, and<br>the majesty of forest trees?— such<br>wild graces as the banks of Derwent-<br>water shewed in the time of the<br>Ratcliffes; and Gowbarrow Park,<br>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<br>to the scenery of his own country,<br>though not at the expence of truth, I<br>am not afraid of asserting that in<br>many points of view, our Lakes also<br>are much more interesting than those<br>of the Alps; first, as is implied above,<br>from being more happily<br>proportioned to the other features of<br>the landscape, and next, both as being<br>infinitely more pellucid, and less<br>subject to agitation from the winds.<br>Como (which may perhaps be styled<br>the King of Lakes, as Lugano is<br>certainly the Queen) is disturbed by a<br>periodical wind blowing from the<br>head in the morning, and towards it<br>in the afternoon. The magnificent<br>Lake of the four Cantons, especially<br>its noblest division, called the Lake of<br>Uri, is not only much agitated by<br>winds, but in the night time is<br>disturbed from the bottom, as I was<br>told, and indeed as I witnessed,<br>without any apparent commotion in | Collibus et campis ut haberent, afque olearum<br>Caerula distinguens inter plaga eurrere posset<br>Per tumulus, et convalleis, camposque profusa:<br>Ut nunc esse vides vario distincta lepore<br>Omnia, quae pomis intersita dulcibus ornant,<br>Arbustique tenent felicibus obsita circum."<br>winds.* [Note added]   |            |

| ¶  | Line   | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd)  | 1823 (4th)  | 1835 (5th) |
|----|--|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|------------|
|    | 84<br>85<br>86<br>87<br>88<br>89<br>90<br>91<br>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<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14  |                        |                     | The subject of torrents and water<br>falls has already been touched upon;<br>but it may be added that the<br>perpetual accompaniment of snow<br>upon the higher regions, takes much<br>from the effect of foaming white<br>streams; while, from their frequency,<br>they obstruct in some degree each<br>other's influence upon the mind of<br>the spectator; and, in all cases, the<br>effect of an individual cataract,<br>excepting the great Fall of the Rhine<br>at Schaffhausen, is diminished by the<br>general fury of the stream of which it   | added that <b>in Switzerland</b> , the<br>perpetual<br>obstruct in some degree each   |            |
| 90 | 15<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4   |                        |                     | is a part.<br>Recurring to the reflexions from still<br>water, I will describe a singular<br>phenomenon of this kind of which I<br>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<br>upon a calm September morning, I<br>saw, deep within the bosom of the<br>lake, a magnificent Castle, with<br>towers and battlements; nothing<br>could be more distinct than the whole<br>edifice; — after gazing with delight<br>upon it for some time, as upon a work<br>of enchantment, I could not but<br>regret that my previous knowledge of<br>the place enabled me to account for<br>the appearance. It was in fact the<br>reflexion of a pleasure-house called<br>Lyulph's Tower—the towers and<br>battlements magnified and so much<br>changed in shape as not to be<br>immediately recognized. In the<br>meanwhile, the pleasure-house itself<br>was altogether hidden from my view<br>by a body of vapour stretching over it<br>and along the hill-side on which it<br>stands, but not so as to have<br>intercepted its communication with<br>the lake; and hence this novel and<br>most impressive object, which if I had<br>been a stranger to the spot, would,<br>from its being inexplicable, have long<br>detained the mind in a state of<br>pleasing astonishment.<br>An appearance of this kind, acting |   |            |
| 92 | $\frac{1}{2}$  |                        |                     | An appearance of this kind, acting<br>upon the credulity of early ages, may   | An appearance <b>Appearances</b> 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<br>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<br>21 |                        |                     | of line, or variety of summit, number<br>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<br>36 |                        |                     | in one view. To this, however, we   |                           |            |
|     | 30<br>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<br>9   |                        |                     | that, if well executed, it would lessen<br>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<br>19 |                        |                     | West, and by reviewing what has<br>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<br>8   |                        |                     | one side, the continuous Vale of<br>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<br>17 |                        |                     | Windermere, — and, far beyond<br>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, <b>lay</b> was |            |
|     | 24<br>25 |                        |                     | below us; and, on we looked to the<br>Mountains near the Sea —Black         | below                  |            |
|     | 23<br>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<br>33 |                        |                     | middle of the mountain was, to our  |                        |            |
| 101 | 35       |                        |                     | eyes, as its base.<br>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<br>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<br>12 |                        |                     | the Pikes, which I have since found<br>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<br>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<br>10  |                        |                     | as they lay spread out upon a rock.<br>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<br>17 |                        |                     | which we had seen from Ash-course<br>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<br>23 |                        |                     | not to be conceived. We now beheld<br>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<br>29 |                        |                     | mountains; and the Sea beyond!<br>Gladly would we have tempered our             | the Sea beyond! We sat<br>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<br>34 |                        |                     | procured, had we been on the rival  |  |            |
|     | 34<br>35 |                        |                     | summit of Great Gavel; for on its<br>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<br>40 |                        |                     | thirst plenteously with a pure and<br>celestial beverage, for the cup or        | celestial <b>liquid</b> 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<br>46 |                        |                     | around, "Look," I exclaimed, "at yon<br>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<br>52 |                        |                     | appearance of Ships at sea." The<br>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) |
|-----|------|------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|------------|
|     | 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<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25                 |                        |                     | a great distance, like skeletons or<br>bones of the earth not needed at the<br>creation, and there left to be covered<br>with never-dying lichens, which the<br>clouds and dews nourish; and adorn<br>with colours of vivid and exquisite<br>beauty. Flowers, the most brilliant<br>feathers, and even gems, scarcely<br>surpass in colouring some of those<br>masses of stone, which no human eye<br>beholds, except the Shepherd or<br>Traveller be led thither by curiosity:<br>and how seldom must this happen!<br>For the other Eminence is the one<br>visited by the adventurous Traveller;<br>and the Shepherd has no inducement<br>to ascend the Pike in quest of his<br>Sheep; for no food is there to tempt<br>them. | the adventurous <b>Stranger</b> Traveller;<br>and<br>Sheep; for no food <b>being</b> is there                      |  |
| 105 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15   |                        |                     | We certainly were singularly<br>favoured in the weather; for when we<br>were seated on the summit, our<br>Conductor, turning his eyes<br>thoughtfully round, said, "I do not<br>know that in my whole life, I was<br>ever, at any season of the year, so<br>high upon the mountains on so calm a<br>day." (It was the 7th of October.)<br>Afterwards we had the storm, which<br>exhibited the grandeur of the earth<br>and heavens commingled; yet without<br>terror. We knew that it would pass<br>away; — for so our prophetic Guide<br>had assured us.  | Afterwards we had <b>a spectacle of</b> the storm, which exhibited the grandeur of the earth and heaven commingled |  |
| 106 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5   |                        |                     | Before we reached Seathwaite in<br>Borrowdale, a few stars had<br>appeared, and we pursued our way<br>down the Vale, to Rossthwaite, by<br>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<br>added in 5e. 3e resumes at 131.]  | [New ¶ and poem added in 5e]   | Scawfell and Helvellyn being the two<br>Mountains of this region which will<br>best repay the fatigue of ascending<br>them, the following Verses may be<br>here introduced with propriety. They<br>are from the Author's Miscellaneous<br>Poems.<br>To |

| ſ   | Line                 | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd) | 1823 (4th)  | 1835 (5th)  |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|---|---|
|     | 21<br>22             |                        |                     |            |   | Lo! the clouds, the solemn shadows,<br>And the glistenings—heavenly fair!   |
|     | 23<br>24<br>25<br>26 |                        |                     |            |   | And a record of commotion<br>Which a thousand ridges yield;<br>Ridge, and gulf, and distant ocean<br>Gleaming like a silver shield!           |
|     | 27<br>28<br>29<br>30 |                        |                     |            |   | Take thy flight;possess, inherit<br>Alps or Andesthey are thine!<br>With the morning's roseate Spirit,<br>Sweep their length of snowy line;   |
|     | 31<br>32<br>33<br>34 |                        |                     |            |   | Or survey the bright dominions<br>In the gorgeous colours drest<br>Flung from off the purple pinions,<br>Evening spreads throughout the west! |
|     | 35<br>36<br>37<br>38 |                        |                     |            |   | Thine are all the coral fountains<br>Warbling in each sparry vault<br>Of the untrodden lunar mountains;<br>Listen to their songs!—or halt,    |
|     | 39<br>40<br>41<br>42 |                        |                     |            |   | To Niphate's top invited,<br>Whither spiteful Satan steered;<br>Or descend where the ark alighted,<br>When the green earth re-appeared:       |
|     | 43<br>44<br>45<br>46 |                        |                     |            |   | For the power of hills is on thee,<br>As was witnessed through thine eye<br>Then, when old Helvellyn won thee<br>To confess their majesty!    |
| 108 | 1<br>2               |                        |                     |            | Having said so much of a point of view to which few are likely to             | of <b>points</b> a point of   |
|     | 3                    |                        |                     |            | ascend, I am induced to subjoin an  |   |
|     | 4<br>5               |                        |                     |            | account of a short excursion through<br>more accessible parts of the country, |   |
|     | 6                    |                        |                     |            | made at a time when it is seldom seen   |   |
|     | 7<br>8               |                        |                     |            | but by the inhabitants. As the journal<br>was written for one acquainted with |   |
|     | 9                    |                        |                     |            | the general features of the country,  |   |
|     | 10                   |                        |                     |            | only those effects and appearances  |   |
|     | 11<br>12             |                        |                     |            | are dwelt upon, which are produced<br>by the changeableness of the            |   |
|     | 12                   |                        |                     |            | atmosphere, or belong to the season   |   |
|     | 14                   |                        |                     |            | when the excursion was made.  |   |
| 109 | 1<br>2               |                        |                     |            | A. D. 1805.— On the 7th of<br>November, on a damp and gloomy                  |   |
|     | 3                    |                        |                     |            | morning, we left Grasmere Vale,   |   |
|     | 4                    |                        |                     |            | intending to pass a few days on the   |   |
|     | 5<br>6               |                        |                     |            | banks of Ulswater. A mild and dry<br>autumn had been unusually                |   |
|     | 7                    |                        |                     |            | favourable to the preservation and  |   |
|     | 8                    |                        |                     |            | beauty of foliage; and, far advanced  |   |
|     | 9<br>10              |                        |                     |            | as the season was, the trees on the<br>larger Island of Rydal-mere retained   |   |
|     | 11                   |                        |                     |            | a splendour which did not need the  |   |
|     | 12                   |                        |                     |            | heightening of sunshine. We noticed,  |   |
|     | 13<br>14             |                        |                     |            | as we passed, that the line of the grey<br>rocky shore of that island, shaggy |   |
|     | 15                   |                        |                     |            | with variegated bushes and shrubs,  |   |
|     | 16                   |                        |                     |            | and spotted and striped with purplish   |   |
|     | 17<br>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<br>colour, to a richly-coated caterpillar,<br>as it might appear through a<br>magnifying glass of extraordinary<br>power. The mists gathered as we<br>went along: but, when we reached the<br>top of Kirkstone, we were glad we<br>had not been discouraged by the<br>apprehension of bad weather.<br>Though not able to see a hundred<br>yards before us, we were more than<br>contented. At such a time, and in<br>such a place, every scattered stone<br>the size of one's head becomes a<br>companion. Near the top of the pass<br>is the remnant of an old wall, which,<br>(magnified, though obscured, by the<br>vapour) might have been taken for a<br>fragment of some monument of<br>ancient grandeur,—yet that same pile<br>of stones we had never before even<br>observed. This situation, it must be<br>allowed, is not favourable to gaiety;<br>but a pleasing hurry of spirits<br>accompanies the surprize occasioned<br>by objects transformed, dilated, or<br>distorted, as they are when seen<br>through such a medium. Many of the<br>fragments of rock on the top and<br>slopes of Kirkstone, and of similar<br>places are fantastic enough in<br>themselves; but the full effect of such<br>impressions can only be had in a state<br>of weather when they are not likely to<br>be sought for. It was not till we had<br>descended considerably that the<br>fields of Hartshope were seen, like a<br>lake tinged by the reflection of sunny<br>clouds: I mistook them for<br>Brotherswater, but, soon after, we<br>saw that Lake gleaming faintly with a<br>steelly brightness, —then, as we<br>continued to descend, appeared the<br>brown oaks, and the birches of lively<br>yellow—and the cottages—and the<br>lowly flail of Hartshope, with its long<br>roof and ancient chimneys. During<br>great part of our way to Patterdale,<br>we had rain, or rather drizzling<br>vapour; for there was never a drop | 1835 (5th) |
| 110 | 70<br>71<br>1<br>2<br>3  |                        |                              |            | upon our hair or clothes larger than<br>the smallest pearls upon a lady's ring.<br>The following morning, incessant<br>rain till 11 o'clock, when the sky<br>began to clear, and we walked along   |            |
|     | 4<br>5   |                        |                              |            | the eastern shore of Ulswater<br>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<br>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<br>28 |                        |                     |            | overlooks the woods and bush-<br>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<br>42 |                        |                     |            | returned, lamenting to see a decaying                                     |            |
|   | 42       |                        |                     |            | and uncomfortable dwelling in a<br>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<br>56 |                        |                     |            | yellow foliage, which, gleaming<br>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:<br>I had never had an idea of its extent<br>and width in passing along the public<br>road on the other side. We followed<br>the path that leads from house to<br>house;—two or three times it took us<br>through some of those copses or<br>groves that cover the little hillocks in<br>the middle of the vale, making an<br>intricate and pleasing intermixture of<br>lawn and wood. Our fancies could<br>not resist the temptation; and we<br>fixed upon a spot for a cottage, which<br>we began to build; and finished as<br>easily as castles are raised in the<br>air.—Visited the same spot in the<br>evening. I shall say nothing of the<br>moonlight aspect of the situation<br>which had charmed us so much in the<br>afternoon; but I wish you had been<br>with us when, in returning to our<br>friend's house, we espied his lady's<br>large white dog, lying in the<br>moonshine upon the round knoll<br>under the old yew-tree in the garden,<br>a romantic image—the dark tree and<br>its dark shadow—and the elegant<br>creature, as fair as a spirit! The<br>torrents murmured softly: the<br>mountains down which they were<br>falling did not, to my sight, furnish a<br>back-ground for this Ossianic<br>picture; but I had a consciousness of<br>the depth of the seclusion, and that<br>mountains were embracing us on all<br>sides; "I saw not, but I felt that they<br>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<br>yesterday, till 10 o'clock when we<br>took a boat to row down the lake.<br>The day improved,—clouds and<br>sunny gleams on the mountains. In<br>the large bay under Place Fell, three<br>fishermen were dragging a net, a<br>picturesque group beneath the high<br>and bare crags! A raven was seen<br>aloft; not hovering like the kite, for<br>that is not the habit of the bird; but<br>passing on with a straightforward<br>perseverance, and timing the motion<br>of its wings to its own croaking. The<br>waters were agitated; and the iron<br>tone of the raven's voice, which<br>strikes upon the ear at all times as the<br>more dolorous from its regularity,<br>was in fine keeping with the wild<br>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<br>the lambs of these solitudes; I<br>recollect frequently seeing, when a<br>boy, bunches of unfledged ravens<br>suspended from the churchyard gates<br>of H for which a reward of so<br>much a head was given to the<br>adventurous destroyer.—The<br>fishermen drew their net ashore, and<br>hundreds of fish were leaping in their<br>prison. They were all of the kind<br>called skellies, a sort of freshwater<br>herring, shoals of which may<br>sometimes be seen dimpling or<br>rippling the surface of the lake in<br>calm weather. This species is not<br>found, I believe, in any other of these<br>lakes; nor, as far as I know, is the<br>chevin, that spiritless fish, (though I<br>am loth to call it so, for it was a<br>prime favourite with Isaac Walton,)<br>which must frequent Ulswater, as I<br>have seen a large shoal passing into<br>the lake from the river Emont. Here<br>are no pike, and the char are smaller<br>than those of the other lakes, and of<br>inferior quality; but the grey trout<br>attains a very large size, sometimes<br>weighing above twenty pounds. This<br>lordly creature seems to know that<br>"retiredness is a piece of majesty;"<br>for it is scarcely ever caught, or even<br>seen, except when it quits the depths<br>of the lake in the spawning season,<br>and runs up into the streams, where<br>it is too often destroyed in disregard<br>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<br>Sandwyke, and pursued our way<br>towards Martindale along a pleasant<br>path—at first through a coppice,<br>bordering the lake, then through<br>green fields—and came to the village,<br>(if village it may be called, for the<br>houses are few, and separated from<br>each other.) a sequestered spot, shut<br>out from the view of the lake.<br>Crossed the one-arched bridge, below<br>the chapel, with its "bare ring of<br>mossy wall," and single yew-tree. At<br>the last house in the dale we were<br>greeted by the master, who was<br>sitting at his door, with a flock of<br>sheep collected round him, for the<br>purpose of smearing them with tar<br>(according to the custom of the<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>47 |                        |                     |            | scattered cottages embowered in<br>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<br>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<br>67 |                        |                     |            | which heightened the resemblance<br>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<br>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<br>102 |                        |                     |            | would be sheltered almost like shrubs  |            |
|   | 102        |                        |                     |            | in a green-house.—After having<br>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<br>119 |                        |                     |            | building having been oblong, its<br>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<br>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<br>136<br>137<br>138<br>139<br>140<br>141<br>142<br>143<br>144<br>145<br>146<br>147<br>148<br>149  |                        |                     |            | two heads, Deepdale and Hartshope,<br>where lies the little lake of<br>Brotherswater, named in old maps<br>Broaderwater, and probably rightly<br>so; for Bassenthwaite Mere, at this<br>day, is familiarly called Broadwater;<br>but the change in the appellation of<br>this small lake or pool (if it be a<br>corruption) may have been assisted<br>by some melancholy accident similar<br>to what happened about twenty years<br>ago, when two brothers were<br>drowned there, having gone out to<br>take their holiday pleasure upon the<br>ice on a new-year's day.   |            |
| 114 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15  |                        |                     |            | A rough and precipitous peat track<br>brought us down to our friend's<br>house.—Another fine moonlight<br>night; but a thick fog rising from the<br>neighbouring river, enveloped the<br>rocky and wood-crested knoll on<br>which our fancy-cottage had been<br>erected; and, under the damp cast<br>upon my feelings, I consoled myself<br>with moralising on the folly of hasty<br>decisions in matters of importance,<br>and the necessity of having at least<br>one year's knowledge of a place<br>before you realise airy suggestions in<br>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<br>breakfast-table tidings reached us of<br>the death of Lord Nelson, and of the<br>victory at Trafalgar. Sequestered as<br>we were from the sympathy of a<br>crowd, we were shocked to hear that<br>the bells had been ringing joyously at<br>Penrith to celebrate the triumph. In<br>the rebellion of the year 1745, people<br>fled with their valuables from the<br>open country to Patterdale, as a place<br>of refuge secure from the incursions<br>of strangers. At that time, news such<br>as we had heard might have been<br>long in penetrating so far into the<br>recesses of the mountains; but now,<br>as you know, the approach is easy,<br>and the communication, in summer<br>time, almost hourly: nor is this<br>strange, for travellers after pleasure<br>are become not less active, and more<br>numerous than those who formerly<br>left their homes for purposes of gain.<br>The priest on the banks of the<br>remotest stream of Lapland will talk<br>familiarly of Buonaparte's last<br>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<br>3 |                        |                     |            | unclouded to the end. I will not  |                            |
|     | 5<br>4 |                        |                     |            | describe the country which we slowly<br>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 <b>lay</b> 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<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7  |                        |                     |            | [Kirkstone Pass Ode added in 5e]<br>↓ | the Author's Miscellaneous Poems,)<br>after what has just been read may be<br>acceptable to the reader, by way of<br>conclusion to this little Volume.  |
|   | 8  |                        |                     |            |                                       | ODE.<br>THE PASS OF KIRKSTONE.<br>1.  |
|   | 10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29       |                        |                     |            |                                       | Within the mind strong fancies work,<br>A deep delight the bosom thrills,<br>Oft as I pass along the fork<br>Of these fraternal hills:<br>Where, save the rugged road, we find<br>No appendage of human kind;<br>Nor hint of man, if stone or rock<br>Seem not his handy-work to mock<br>By something cognizably shaped;<br>Mockery—or model roughly hewn,<br>And left as if by earthquake strewn,<br>Or from the Flood escaped:<br>Altars for Druid service fit;<br>(But where no fire was ever lit,<br>Unless the glow-worm to the skies<br>Thence offer nightly sacrifice;)<br>Wrinkled Egyptian monument;<br>Green moss-grown tower; or hoary tent;<br>Tents of a camp that never shall be raised;<br>On which four thousand years have gazed!                                    |
|   | 30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47<br>48<br>49 |                        |                     |            |                                       | 2.<br>Ye plough-shares sparkling on the slopes!<br>Ye snow-white lambs that trip<br>Imprisoned 'mid the formal props<br>Of restless ownership!<br>Ye trees, that may to-morrow fall<br>To feed the insatiate Prodigal!<br>Lawns, houses, chattels, groves, and fields,<br>All that the fertile valley shields;<br>Wages of folly—baits of crime,—<br>Of life's uneasy game the stake,<br>Playthings that keep the eyes awake<br>Of drowsy, dotard Time;<br>O care! O guilt!—O vales and plains,<br>Here, 'mid his own unvexed domains,<br>A Genius dwells, that can subdue<br>At once all memory of You,—<br>Most potent when mists veil the sky,<br>Mists that distort and magnify;<br>While the course rushes, to the sweeping breeze,<br>Sigh forth their ancient melodies!        |
|   | 50<br>51<br>52<br>53<br>54<br>55<br>56<br>57<br>58<br>59<br>60<br>61<br>62<br>63<br>64<br>65<br>66<br>67<br>68<br>69       |                        |                     |            |                                       | 3.<br>List to those shriller notes!—that march<br>Perchance was on the blast,<br>When through this Height's inverted arch,<br>Rome's earliest legion passed!<br>—They saw, adventurously impelled,<br>And older eyes than theirs beheld,<br>This block—and yon, whose Church-like frame<br>Gives to the savage Pass its name.<br>Aspiring Road! that lov'st to hide<br>Thy daring in a vapoury bourn,<br>Not seldom may the hour return<br>When thou shalt be my Guide:<br>And I (as often we find cause,<br>When life is at a weary pause,<br>And we have panted up the hill<br>Of duty with reluctant will)<br>Be thankful, even though tired and faint,<br>For the rich bounties of Constraint;<br>Whence of invigorating transports flow<br>That Choice lacked courage to bestow! |

10

| ¶   | Line   | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 (Duddon) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd)  | 1823 (4th) | 1835 (5th)   |
|-----|--|------------------------|---------------------|---|------------|--|
|     | 70<br>71<br>72<br>73<br>74<br>75<br>76<br>77<br>78<br>80<br>81<br>82<br>83<br>84<br>85<br>86<br>87<br>88<br>88<br>88<br>89<br>90<br>91<br>92<br>93<br>94<br>95 |                        |                     |   |            | My Soul was grateful for delight<br>That wore a threatening brow;<br>A veil is lifted—can she slight<br>The scene that opens now?<br>Though habitation none appear,<br>The greenness tells, man must be there;<br>The shelter—that the perspective<br>Is of the clime in which we live;<br>Where Toil pursues his daily round;<br>Where Pity sheds sweet tears, and Love,<br>In woodbine bower or birchen grove,<br>Inflicts his tender wound.<br>—Who comes not hither ne'er shall know<br>How beautiful the world below;<br>Nor can he guess how lightly leaps<br>The brook adown the rocky steeps.<br>Farewell, thou desolate Domain!<br>Hope, pointing to the cultured Plain,<br>Carols like a shepherd boy;<br>And who is she?—Can that be Joy!<br>Who, with a sun-beam for her guide,<br>Smoothly skims the meadows wide;<br>While Faith, from yonder opening cloud,<br>To hill and vale proclaims aloud,<br>"Whate'er the weak may dread, the wicked dare,<br>Thy lot, O man, is good, thy portion fair!" |
|     | 93   |                        |                     | DIRECTIONS AND<br>INFORMATION FOR THE<br>TOURIST. |            | [Ten ¶s (121-130) added in 5e; full<br>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<br>Author's principal wish to furnish a<br>Guide or Companion for the Minds<br>of Persons of taste, and feeling for<br>Landscape, who might be inclined to<br>explore the District of the Lakes with<br>that degree of attention to which its<br>beauty may fairly lay claim. For the<br>more sure attainment, however, of<br>this primary object, he will begin by<br>undertaking the humble and tedious<br>task of supplying the Tourist with<br>directions how to approach the<br>several scenes in their best, or most<br>convenient, order. But first,<br>supposing the approach to be made<br>from the south, and through<br>Yorkshire, there are certain<br>interesting spots which may be<br>confidently recommended to his<br>notice, if time can be spared before<br>entering upon the Lake District; and<br>the route may be changed in<br>returning.  |
| 122 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9  |                        |                     |   |            | There are three approaches to the<br>Lakes through Yorkshire; the least<br>adviseable is the great north road by<br>Catterick and Greta Bridge, and<br>onwards to Penrith. The Traveller,<br>however, taking this route, might halt<br>at Greta Bridge, and be well<br>recompenced if he can afford to give<br>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<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24 |                        |                     |            |            | Barnard Castle also, about two miles<br>up the Tees, is a striking object, and<br>the main North Road might be<br>rejoined at Bowes. Every one has<br>heard of the great fall of the Tees<br>above Middleham, interesting for its<br>grandeur, as the avenue of rocks that<br>leads to it, is to the geologist. But this<br>place lies so far out of the way as<br>scarcely to be within the compass of<br>our notice. It might, however, be<br>visited by a Traveller on foot, or on<br>horseback, who could rejoin the main<br>road upon Stanemoor. |
| 123 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13                |                        |                     |            |            | The second road leads through a<br>more interesting tract of country,<br>beginning at Ripon, from which place<br>see Fountain's Abbey, and thence by<br>Hackfall, and Masham, to Jervaux<br>Abbey, and up the vale of Wensley;<br>turning aside before Askrigg is<br>reached, to see Aysgarth-force, upon<br>the Ure; and again, near Hawes, to<br>Hardraw Scar, of which, with its<br>waterfall, Turner has a fine drawing.<br>Thence over the fells to Sedbergh,<br>and Kendal.   |
| 124 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13                |                        |                     |            |            | The third approach from Yorkshire<br>is through Leeds. Four miles beyond<br>that town are the ruins of Kirkstall<br>Abbey, should that road to Skipton<br>be chosen; but the other by Otley<br>may be made much more interesting<br>by turning off at Addington to Bolton<br>Bridge, for the sake of visiting the<br>Abbey and grounds. It would be well,<br>however, for a party previously to<br>secure beds, if wanted, at the inn, as<br>there is but one, and it is much<br>resorted to in summer.   |
| 125 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10                                  |                        |                     |            |            | The Traveller on foot, or horseback,<br>would do well to follow the banks of<br>the Wharf upwards, to Burnsall, and<br>thence cross over the hills to<br>Gordale—a noble scene, beautifully<br>described in Gray's Tour, and with<br>which no one can be disappointed.<br>Thence to Malham, where there is a<br>respectable village inn, and so on, by<br>Malham Cove, to Settle.   |
| 126 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7  |                        |                     |            |            | Travellers in carriages must go from<br>Bolton Bridge to Skipton, where they<br>rejoin the main road; and should<br>they be inclined to visit Gordale, a<br>tolerable road turns off beyond<br>Skipton. Beyond Settle, under<br>Giggleswick Scar, the road passes an  |

| ¶   | Line  | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 ( <i>Duddon</i> ) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd) | 1823 (4th) | 1835 (5th)  |
|-----|---|------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|---|
|     | 8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18  |                        |                              |            |            | ebbing and flowing well, worthy the<br>notice of the Naturalist. Four miles to<br>the right of Ingleton, is Weathercote<br>Cave, a fine object, but whoever<br>diverges for this, must return to<br>Ingleton. Near Kirkby Lonsdale<br>observe the view from the bridge<br>over the Lune, and descend to the<br>channel of the river, and by no means<br>omit looking at the Vale of Lune<br>from the Church-yard.   |
| 127 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10   |                        |                              |            |            | The journey towards the lake<br>country through Lancashire, is, with<br>the exception of the Vale of the<br>Ribble, at Preston, uninteresting; till<br>you come near Lancaster, and obtain<br>a view of the fells and mountains of<br>Lancashire and Westmorland; with<br>Lancaster Castle, and the Tower of<br>the Church seeming to make part of<br>the Castle, in the foreground.  |
| 128 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19                     |                        |                              |            |            | They who wish to see the celebrated<br>ruins of Furness Abbey, and are not<br>afraid of crossing the Sands, may go<br>from Lancaster to Ulverston; from<br>which place take the direct road to<br>Dalton; but by all means return<br>through Urswick, for the sake of the<br>view from the top of the hill, before<br>descending into the grounds of<br>Conishead Priory. From this quarter<br>the Lakes would be advantageously<br>approached by Coniston; thence to<br>Hawkshead, and by the Ferry over<br>Windermere, to Bowness: a much<br>better introduction than by going<br>direct from Coniston to Ambleside,<br>which ought not to be done, as that<br>would greatly take off from the effect<br>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<br>direct road thence to Kendal is 22<br>miles, but by making a circuit of<br>eight miles, the Vale of the Lune to<br>Kirkby Lonsdale will be included.<br>The whole tract is pleasing; there is<br>one view mentioned by Gray and<br>Mason especially so. In West's Guide<br>it is thus pointed out:—"About a<br>quarter of a mile beyond the third<br>mile-stone, where the road makes a<br>turn to the right, there is a gate on<br>the left which leads into a field where<br>the station meant, will be found."<br>Thus far for those who approach the<br>Lakes from the South.<br>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,<br>and proceed along the Lake of<br>Bassenthwaite to Keswick; or, if<br>convenience should take them first to<br>Penrith, it would still be better to<br>cross the country to Keswick, and<br>begin with that vale, rather than with<br>Ulswater. It is worth while to<br>mention, in this place, that the banks<br>of the river Eden, about Corby, are<br>well worthy of notice, both on<br>account of their natural beauty, and<br>the viaducts which have recently<br>been carried over the bed of the<br>river, and over a neighbouring<br>ravine. In the Church of Wetherby,<br>close by, is a fine piece of<br>monumental sculpture by Nollekins.<br>The scenes of Nunnery, upon the<br>Eden, or rather that part of them<br>which is upon Croglin, a mountain<br>stream there falling into the Eden,<br>are, in their way, unrivalled. But the<br>nearest road thither, from Corby, is<br>so bad, that no one can be advised to<br>take it in a carriage. Nunnery may be<br>reached from Corby by making a<br>circuit and crossing the Eden at<br>Armathwaite bridge. A portion of<br>this road, however, is bad enough. |
| 131 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11  |                        |                     | A Brief notice shall here be given of<br>particulars in the several Vales of<br>which the Country is composed. We<br>will begin, as before, with<br>↓  |            | A Brief notice shall here be given of<br>particulars in the several Vales of which<br>the Country is composed. We will<br>begin, as before, with <b>As much the</b><br>greatest number of Lake Tourists<br>begin by passing from Kendal to<br>Bowness, upon Windermere, our<br>notices shall commence with that<br>Lake. Bowness is situated upon its<br>eastern side, and at equal distance<br>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.<br>This Lake is approached, by<br>Travellers from the South, about the<br>middle of its eastern side, at Bowness<br>or by Orrest-head. The lower part is<br>rarely visited, but has many<br>interesting points of view, especially<br>at Storr's Hall and at Fellfort, where<br>the Coniston Mountains peer nobly<br>over the western barrier, which<br>elsewhere along the whole Lake is<br>comparatively tame. To one also who<br>has ascended the hill from<br>Grathwaite on the western side, the<br>promontory called Rawlinson's Nab,<br>Storr's Hall, and the Troutbeck |            | WINDERMERE.<br>This Lake is approached, by<br>Travellers from the South, about the<br>middle of its eastern side, at Bowness<br>or by Orrest-head. The lower part of<br>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<br>splendid landscape. The view from<br>the Pleasure-house of the Station near<br>the Ferry has suffered much from<br>Larch plantations, and from other<br>causes.<br>Windermere ought to be seen both<br>from its shores and from its surface.<br>None of the other Lakes unfold so<br>many fresh beauties to him who sails<br>upon them. This is owing to its<br>greater size, to the islands,* [Note 1]<br>and its having two vales at the head,<br>with their accompanying mountains<br>of nearly equal dignity. Nor can the<br>grandeur of these two terminations<br>be seen at the same time from any<br>one point, except from the bosom of<br>the Lake. The Islands may be<br>explored at any time of the day; but<br>one bright unruffled evening, must, if<br>possible, be set apart for the<br>splendour, the stillness, and solemnity<br>of a three hours' voyage upon the<br>higher division of the Lake, not<br>omitting, towards the end of the<br>excursion, to quit the expanse of<br>water, and peep into the close and<br>calm River at the head; which, in its<br>quiet character, at such a time,<br>appears rather like an overflow of the<br>peaceful Lake itself, than to have any<br>more immediate connection with the<br>rough mountains whence it has<br>descended, or the turbulent torrents<br>by which it is supplied. Many persons<br>content themselves with what they see<br>of Windermere during their progress<br>in a boat from Bowness to the head of<br>the Lake, walking thence to<br>Ambleside. But the whole road from<br>Bowness is rich in diversity of<br>pleasing or grand scenery; there is<br>scarcely a field on the road side,<br>which, if entered, would not give to<br>the landscape some additional charm. | the islands [Note deleted],<br>and to its<br>seen at once the same time from any<br>one point | lass (5th)<br>plantations, and from other<br>causes; this mischief, however, is<br>gradually disappearing, and the<br>Larches, under the management of<br>the proprietor, Mr. Curwen, are<br>giving way to native wood.<br>Windermere ought |
|   | 64<br>65   |                        |                              | scarcely a field on the road side,<br>which, if entered, would not give to   |   | halting-<br>place; <b>no inn in the whole district is s</b><br><b>agreeably situated for water views</b><br><b>and excursions</b> ; and the fields above it,<br>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<br>77   |                        |                     | be taken in numerous directions, and<br>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<br>87   |                        |                     | Lake, and thence round by the<br>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 <b>another</b> 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<br>96   |                        |                     | Great Langdale. Stockghyll-force and<br>Rydal waterfalls, every one hears of. | two <b>vales</b><br>Streams at its head with their Vales, | Great Langdale. Stockghyll-force and Rydal waterfalls, every one hears of. |
|   | 90<br>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<br>105 |                        |                     | grounds formed by the steep and<br>winding banks of the river. The            |   | grounds formed by the steep and<br>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<br>113 |                        |                     | delightful walks in that part of<br>Grasmere, called Easedale; and the        |   | delightful walks in that part of<br>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<br>121 |                        |                     | eastern side of the several Lakes of<br>Rydal, Grasmere, and part of          |   | eastern side of the several Lakes of<br>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<br>130 |                        |                     | would be well recompensed by<br>quitting the high road at Rydal over          |   | would be well recompensed by<br>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<br>138 |                        |                     | sixth short of Keswick, whence there                                  |            | sixth short of Keswick, whence there  |
|   | 138        |                        |                     | is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with<br>Blencathara (commonly called |            | is a fine view of Legbertwhaite, with<br>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<br>151 |                        |                     | deviations lengthen the journey<br>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<br>163 |                        |                     |   |            | the Brathay River, Langdale Pikes,<br>&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<br>172 |                        |                     |   |            | elevated sides.<br>"Behold!   |
|   | 172        |                        |                     |   |            | Beneath our feet, a little lowly Vale,  |
|   | 174<br>175 |                        |                     |   |            | A lowly Vale, and yet uplifted high   |
|   | 175        |                        |                     |   |            | Among the mountains; even as if the spot<br>Had been, from eldest time by wish of theirs,           |
|   | 177        |                        |                     |   |            | So placed, to be shut out from all the world!   |
|   | 178<br>179 |                        |                     |   |            | Urn-like it was in shape, deep as an Urn;<br>With rocks encompassed, save that to the South         |
|   | 180        |                        |                     |   |            | Was one small opening, where a heath-clad ridge   |
|   | 181<br>182 |                        |                     |   |            | Supplied a boundary less abrupt and close;<br>A quiet treeless nook,*[Note] with 2 green fields,    |
|   | 183        |                        |                     |   |            | A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,  |
|   | 184<br>185 |                        |                     |   |            | And one bare Dwelling; one Abode, no more!<br>It seemed the home of poverty and toil,               |
|   | 186        |                        |                     |   |            | Though not of want: the little fields, made green   |
|   | 187<br>188 |                        |                     |   |            | By husbandry of many thrifty years,<br>Paid cheerful tribute to the moorland House.                 |
|   | 189        |                        |                     |   |            | -There crows the Cock, single in his domain:  |
|   | 190<br>191 |                        |                     |   |            | The small birds find in spring no thicket there<br>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<br>Islands. Among those that lie near the<br>largest, formerly called "Great<br>Holm," may be noticed "Lady<br>Holm," so called from the Virgin who<br>had formerly a Chapel or Oratory<br>there. On the road from Kendal to<br>the Great-boat, might lately, and<br>perhaps may still be seen, the ruins of<br>the Holy Cross; a place where the<br>Pilgrims to this beautifully situated<br>shrine, must have been in the habit of<br>offering up their devotions. — Two<br>other of these Islands are named<br>from the lily of the valley, which<br>grows there in profusion.<br>[Note 2] *Mr. Green's Guide to the<br>Lakes in two vols. contains a<br>complete Magazine of minute and<br>accurate information of this kind,<br>with the names of mountains,<br>streams, &c.  | [Note 1] *This Lake has seventeen<br>Islands. Among those that lie near the<br>largest, formerly called "Great<br>Holm," may be noticed "Lady<br>Holm," so called from the Virgin who<br>had formerly a Chapel or Oratory<br>there. On the road from Kendal to<br>the Great-boat, might lately, and<br>perhaps may still be seen, the ruins of<br>the Holy Cross; a place where the<br>Pilgrims to this beautifully situated<br>shrine, must have been in the habit of<br>offering up their devotions. — Two<br>other of these Islands are named<br>from the lily of the valley, which<br>grows there in profusion. | From this little Vale return towards<br>Ambleside by Great Langdale,<br>stopping, if there be time, to see<br>Dungeon-ghyll waterfall.  |
| 133 | 221<br>222  |                        |                     | CONISTON.  |   | applicable, on account of recent<br>plantations.<br>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<br>Coniston, is best seen by entering the<br>Country over the Sands of Lancaster.<br>The Stranger, from the moment he<br>sets his foot on those Sands, seems to<br>leave the turmoil and traffic of the<br>world behind him; and, crossing the<br>majestic plain whence the Sea has<br>retired, he beholds, rising apparently<br>from its base, the cluster of<br>mountains among which he is going<br>to wander, and towards whose<br>recesses, by the Vale of Coniston he is<br>gradually and peacefully led. From<br>the Inn at the head of Coniston Lake,<br>a leisurely Traveller might have<br>much pleasure in looking into<br>Yewdale and Tilberthwaite,<br>returning to his Inn from the head of<br>Yewdale by a mountain track which<br>has the farm of Tarn Hows, a little on<br>the right;—by this road is seen much<br>the best view of Coniston Lake from<br>the South. From Coniston it is best to<br>pass by Hawkshead to the Ferry of<br>Windermere, instead of going direct |   | The next principal Vale, that of<br>Coniston, <b>May be conveniently visited</b><br><b>from Ambleside, but</b> is best seen <b>to</b><br><b>the most advantage</b> by entering the<br>country<br>the south. From Coniston it is best to<br>pass by Hawkshead to the Ferry of<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>40 |                        |                     |   |            | Tourist might go to the Vale of the<br>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<br>8   |                        |                     | New-field, and to the rocks where the river issues from a narrow pass into  |            |  |
|     | 0<br>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,<br>the late Colonel Mudge, declared,   |            | surveyor,  |
|     | 16<br>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<br>22 |                        |                     | "Close by the Sea, lone sentinel,<br>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<br>27 |                        |                     | Where Eskdale's lovely valley bends;<br>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<br>4   |                        |                     |   |            | the head of the finest ravine in the<br>country; and thence up the Vale of     |
|     | 4<br>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<br>15 |                        |                     | mountain view of Scawfell. At the<br>head of the Vale are conspicuous       |            | mountain view of Scawfell. At the head of the Vale <b>Near the road, in</b>    |
|     | 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<br>Donnerdale are given in the Author's<br>series of Sonnets upon the Duddon<br>and in the accompanying Notes. In<br>addition to its two Vales at its head,<br>Windermere communicates with two<br>lateral Vallies; that of Troutbeck,<br>distinguished by the mountains at its<br>head—by picturesque remains of<br>cottage architecture; and, towards<br>the lower part, by bold foregrounds<br>formed by the steep and winding<br>banks of the river. This Vale, as<br>before mentioned, may be most<br>conveniently seen from Low Wood.<br>The other lateral Valley, that of<br>Hawkshead, is visited to most<br>advantage, and most conveniently,<br>from Bowness; crossing the Lake by<br>the Ferry—then pass the two villages<br>of Sawrey, and on quitting the latter,<br>you have a fine view of the Lake of<br>Esthwaite, and the cone of one of the<br>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.<br>Before you leave Ambleside give<br>three minutes to looking at a passage<br>of the brook which runs through the<br>town; it is to be seen from a garden<br>on the right bank of the stream, a few<br>steps above the bridge—the garden<br>at present is rented by Mrs. Airey.—<br>Stockgill-force, upon the same<br>stream, will have been mentioned to<br>you as one of the sights of the<br>neighbourhood. And by a Tourist<br>halting a few days in Ambleside, the<br>Nook also might be visited; a spot<br>where there is a bridge over<br>Scandale-beck, which makes a pretty<br>subject for the pencil. Lastly, for<br>residents of a week or so at<br>Ambleside, there are delightful<br>rambles over every part of Loughrigg<br>Fell and among the enclosures on its<br>sides; particularly about Loughrigg<br>Tarn, and on its eastern side about<br>Fox How and the properties<br>adjoining to the northwards. |
| 138 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9  |                        |                     |                        |            | ROAD FROM AMBLESIDE<br>TO KESWICK.<br>The Waterfalls of Rydal are pointed<br>out to every one. But it ought to be<br>observed here, that Rydal-mere is no<br>where seen to advantage from the<br>main road. Fine views of it may be<br>had from Rydal Park; but these<br>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<br>Kewick does not (as has been<br>observed of Rydal Mere) shew to<br>advantag of Rydal Mere) shew to<br>to advantag of Rydal Mere) shew to<br><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<br>beyond the sixth mile-stone short o<br>Keswick, from which point there is<br>noble view of the Vale of<br>   |    |     |                           |                     |            |            | 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   |    |     |                           |                     |            |            |  |
| 14(commonly called Saddle- back) in15front. Having previously enquired,16front. Having previously enquired,17front. Having previously enquired,18front. Having previously enquired,19front. Having previously enquired,20front. Having previously enquired,21front. Having previously enquired,22front. Having previously enquired,23front. Having previously enquired,14front. Having previously enquired,15front. Having previously enquired,16front. Having previously enquired,17front. Having previously enquired,18front. Having previously enquired,19front. Having previously enquired,20front. Having previously enquired,21front. Having previously enquired,22front. Having previously enquired,23front. Having previously enquired,15front. Having previously enquired,16front. Having previously enquired,17front. Having previously enquired,18front. Having previously enquired,20front. Having previously enquired,21front. Having previously enquired,22front. Having previously enquired,23front. Having previously enquired,19front. Having previously enquired,10front. Having previously enquired,10front. Having previously enquired,10front. Having previously enquired,10fron  |    | 12  | 2                         |                     |            |            | noble view of the Vale of              |
| 15front. Having previously enquired,<br>the Inn near Wythburn Chapel, the<br>best way from this mile-stone to the<br>best way from this mile-stone to the<br>bridge that divides the Lake, he mu<br>cross it, and proceed with the Lake<br>on the right, to the hamlet a little b<br>yond its termination, and rejoin the<br>main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss<br>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<br>bridge that divides the Lake, he mu<br>cross it, and proceed with the Lake<br>on the right, to the hamlet a little b<br>yond its termination, and rejoin the<br>main road upon Shoulthwaite Moss<br>about four miles from Keswick; or<br>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<br>Water to the foot of Bassenthwaite |
|     | 6<br>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<br>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<br>28 |                        |                     |  |            | from Ashness, on the road to<br>Watenlath, and by following the       |
|     | 28<br>29 |                        |                     |  |            | Watenlath Stream downwards to the                                     |
|     | 29<br>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.<br>This Vale and Lake, though<br>presenting some bold features, are<br>only to be taken as leading to<br>something else; — the Vale may be<br>approached by Pedestrians, at its<br>head, from Wastdale; and also over<br>the mountains from Buttermere; and,<br>by an indifferent Carriage-road,<br>either from Calder Bridge, or<br>Loweswater.<br>[New sentences in 5e] | 1823 (4th)                                     | Borrowdale is also conveniently seen<br>on the way to Wastdale <b>over Styhead</b> ;<br>or to Buttermere, by Seatoller and<br>Honister Crag; or, <b>going</b> over the<br><b>Stake, through</b> Stye to Langdale, <b>to</b><br>and Ambleside. Buttermere may be<br>visited by a shorter way, through<br>Newlands, but the best approach is<br>from Scale-hill: the Mountains of this<br>vale are nowhere so impressive as from<br>the bosom of Crummock Lake. Scale-<br>force is a fine Waterfall. <b>though the</b><br><b>descent upon the Vale of Buttermere,</b><br><b>by this approach, is very striking, as</b><br><b>it also is to one entering by the head</b><br><b>of the Vale, under Honister Crag, yet,</b><br><b>after all, the best entrance from</b><br><b>Keswick is from the lower part of the</b><br><b>Vale, having gone over Whinlater to</b><br><b>Scale Hill, where there is a roomy</b><br><b>Inn, with very good accommodations.</b><br><b>The Mountains of the Vale of</b><br><b>BUTTERMERE AND CRUMMOCK</b><br><b>Are nowhere so impressive as from</b><br><b>the bosom of Crummock Water.</b><br><b>Scale-force, near it, is a fine chasm,</b><br><b>with a lofty, though but slender, fall</b><br><b>of water.</b><br><b>ENNERDALE.</b><br>This Vale and Lake, though<br>presenting some bold features, are<br>only to be taken as leading to<br>something else; the Vale may be<br>approached by Pedestrians, at its<br>head, from Wastdale; and also over<br>the mountains from Buttermere; and,<br>by an indifferent Carriage-road,<br>either from Calder Bridge, or<br>Loweswater. From Scale Hill a<br><b>pleasant walk may be taken to an</b><br><b>eminence in Mr. Marshall's woods,</b> |
|     | 14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23   |                        |                              |  |  | and another by crossing the bridge at<br>the foot of the hill, upon which the<br>Inn stands, and turning to the right,<br>after the opposite hill has been<br>ascended a little way, then follow the<br>road for half a mile or so that leads<br>towards Lorton, looking back upon<br>Crummock Water, &c., between the<br>openings of the fences. Turn back<br>and make your way to  |
| 143 | $\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\end{array}$   |                        |                              | THE VALE OF BUTTERMERE, &c.<br>We are again in the beaten track of<br>the Lakes, I will therefore pass to  |  | THE VALE OF BUTTERMERE, &c.<br>We are again in the beaten track of the<br>Lakes, I will therefore pass to  |
| 144 | 1  |                        |                              | THE VALE OF KESWICK,   | Which place is <b>one of</b> 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)<br>Lake are from Crow Park; Frier's<br>Crag; the Stable field, close by; the<br>Vicarage, and by taking the circuit of<br>the Lake. More distant views, and<br>perhaps full as interesting, are from<br>the side of Latrigg; from<br>Ormathwaite, and Applethwaite; and<br>thence along the road at the foot of<br>Skiddaw towards Bassenthwaite, for<br>about a quarter of a mile. There are<br>fine bird's-eye views from the Castle<br>hill; from Ashness, on the road to<br>Watenlath, and by following the<br>Watenlath Stream downwards to the<br>Cataract of Lodore. This Lake also, if<br>the weather be fine, ought to be<br>circumnavigated. There are good<br>views along the western side of<br>Bassenthwaite Lake, and from<br>Armathwaite at its foot; but the<br>eastern side from the high road has<br>little to recommend it. The Traveller<br>from Carlisle approaching by way of<br>Ireby has, from the top of<br>Bassenthwaite, flanked by Skiddaw,<br>and terminated by Wallow crag on<br>the south-east of Derwent Lake; the<br>same point commands an extensive<br>view of Solway Frith and the Scotch<br>Mountains. They who take the circuit<br>of Derwent Lake, may at the same<br>time include Borrowdale, going as far<br>as Bowder-Stone, or Rossthwaite;<br>Borrowdale is also conveniently seen<br>on the way to Wastdale; or to<br>Buttermere, by Seatoller and<br>Honister-Crag; or, over the Stye to<br>Langdale, and Ambleside.<br>Buttermere may be visited by a<br>shorter way, through Newlands, but<br>the best approach is from Scale-hill: | 1823 (4th)<br>and <b>from various points in</b> by taking | 1835 (5th)         other end; therefore any Traveller<br>going by this road to Wasdale, must<br>look back upon it. This road to Wast-<br>dale, after passing the village of<br>Lamplugh Cross, presents suddenly a<br>fine view of the Lake of Ennerdale,<br>with its Mountains; and, six or seven<br>miles beyond, leads down upon<br>Calder Abbey. Little of this ruin is<br>left, but that little is well worthy of<br>notice. At Calder Bridge are two<br>comfortable Inns, and, a few miles<br>beyond, accommodations may be had<br>at the Strands, at the foot of<br>Wastdale. Into<br>WASTDALE.         Into this Dale are three horse-roads, viz.<br>over the Stye from Borrowdale; a short<br>cut from Eskdale over a ridge of<br>Scawfell, by Burnmoor Tarn, which<br>road descends upon the head of the<br>Lake; and the principal entrance from<br>the open country by the Strands at its<br>foot. This last is much the best<br>approach. Wastdale is well worth the<br>notice of the Traveller who is not afraid<br>of fatigue; no part of the country is<br>more distinguished by sublimity.         Wastdale may also be visited from<br>Ambleside; by going up Langdale,<br>over Hardknot and Wrynose—down<br>Eskdale and by Irton Hall to the<br>Strands; but this road can only be<br>taken on foot, or on horseback, or in<br>a cart. |
|     | 46<br>47<br>48<br>49<br>50  |                        |                              | the best approach is from Scale-hill:<br>the Mountains of this vale are<br>nowhere so impressive as from the<br>bosom of Crummock Lake. Scale-<br>force is a fine Waterfall.   |   |   |
| 145 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10   |                        |                              | ULLSWATER<br>↓   |   | We will conclude with<br>ULLSWATER,<br>As being, perhaps, upon the whole,<br>the happiest combination of beauty<br>and grandeur, which any of the<br>Lakes affords. It lies not more than<br>ten miles from Ambleside, and the<br>Pass of Kirkstone and the descent<br>from it are very impressive; but,<br>notwithstanding, this Vale, like the  |

| ¶   | Line   | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 ( <i>Duddon</i> ) (2nd) | 1822 (3rd)   | 1823 (4th) | 1835 (5th)   |
|-----|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------|--|
|     | Line<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28<br>29<br>30<br>31<br>32<br>33<br>34<br>35<br>36<br>37<br>38<br>39<br>40<br>41<br>42<br>43<br>44<br>45<br>46<br>47<br>48<br>49<br>50<br>51<br>52<br>53<br>54<br>55<br>56<br>57<br>58<br>59<br>60<br>61<br>62<br>63 | 1810 (Wilkinson) (1st) | 1820 ( <i>Duddon</i> ) (2nd) | Is finely approached<br>from Keswick* [Note] by Matterdale<br>and Lyulph's Tower into Gowbarrow<br>Park; —a magnificent view is<br>unfolded of the two higher reaches of<br>the Lake. Airey Force thunders down<br>the Ghyll on the left, at a small<br>distance from the road. If Ullswater<br>be approached from Penrith, a mile<br>and a half brings you to the winding<br>vale of Emont, and the prospects<br>increase in interest till you reach<br>Patterdale; but the first four miles<br>along Ullswater by this road are<br>comparatively tame, and in order to<br>see the lower part of the Lake to<br>advantage, it is necessary to go round<br>by Pooly-bridge, and to ride at least<br>three miles along the Westmorland<br>side of the water, towards<br>Martindale. The views, especially if<br>you ascend from the road into the<br>fields, are magnificent; yet this is only<br>mentioned that the transient Visitant<br>may know what exists; for it would<br>be inconvenient to go in search of<br>them. They who take this course of<br>three or four miles on foot, should<br>have a boat in readiness at the end of<br>the walk, to carry them across to the<br>Cumberland side of the Lake, near<br>Old Church, thence to pursue the<br>road upwards to Patterdale. The<br>Church-yard Yew-tree survives at<br>Old Church, but there are no<br>remains of a Place of Worship, a New<br>Chapel having been erected in a more<br>central situation, which Chapel was<br>consecrated by the then Bishop of<br>Carlisle, when on his way to crown<br>Queen Elizabeth, he being the only<br>Prelate who would undertake the<br>office. It may be here mentioned that<br>Bassenthwaite Chapel, yet stands in a<br>bay as sequestered, as the Site of Old<br>Church; such situations having been<br>chosen in disturbed times to elude<br>marauders.<br>[Note] Pedestrians and Travellers on<br>horseback cross the lower part of St.<br>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<br>1  |                        |                              | few miles along Hutton Moor before<br>it turns off.The Trunk, or Body of the Vale of   |            | few miles along Hutton Moor before<br>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<br>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<br>16 |                        |                     | near Dalemain, Dacre Castle, backed<br>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<br>24 |                        |                     | into Matterdale, before spoken of.<br>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<br>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<br>39 |                        |                     | lawns and through the thickets. These<br>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<br>47 |                        |                     | outlet of Gowbarrow Park, we reach<br>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,<br>and natural groves, that agreeably<br>unite with the transverse views of the<br>Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>support of its mater. But to return to the<br>of its mater. But to return to the<br>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<br>Vale, down which the Stream flows, is     d       3     4       3     adorned with fertile fields, cottages,<br>and natural groves, that agreeably<br>unite with the transverse views of the<br>Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>failing down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithfuid dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 148       1         2       3         3       adorned with fertile fields, cottages,<br>and natural groves, that agreeably<br>with the transverse views of the<br>Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>form its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his atternpt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>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,<br>and natural groves, that agreeably<br>unite with the transverse views of the<br>Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate9after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate11recesses of Helvelyn. This desolate12that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>had of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>support the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its mater. But to return to the<br>of its mater. But to return to the  | down which this the Stream |
| 4and natural groves, that agreeably<br>unite with the transverse views of the<br>Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingred here<br>for the space of there months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>seleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>seleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>read in the main Vale of Ulswater.—   | down which this the Stream |
| 6Lake; and the Stream, if followed up<br>after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young ma, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 7after the enclosures are left behind,<br>will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a sitent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dg that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 8will lead along bold water-breaks and<br>waterfalls to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fat eff a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 9waterfails to a silent Tarn in the<br>recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that halingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—  |                            |
| 1010recesses of Helvellyn. This desolate<br>spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 11spot was formerly haunted by eagles,<br>that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the<br>soft to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—  |                            |
| 12that built in the precipice which<br>forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 13forms its western barrier. These birds<br>used to wheel and hover round the<br>head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—  |                            |
| 15head of the solitary angler. It also<br>derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His<br>remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>2321a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—  |                            |
| 16derives a melancholy interest from<br>the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His20falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His20a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 1718the fate of a young man, a stranger,<br>who perished some years ago, by<br>falling down the rocks in his attempt<br>to cross over to Grasmere. His20falling down the rocks in his attempt20remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—  |                            |
| 18who perished some years ago, by191920falling down the rocks in his attempt20to cross over to Grasmere. His21remains were discovered by means of22a faithful dog that had lingered here23for the space of three months, self-24supported, and probably retaining to25the last an attachment to the skeleton26of its master. But to return to the27road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 19192020212122222323242526272724282629272026202721282229232024202520262027202620272027  |                            |
| 20to cross over to Grasmere. His21remains were discovered by means of22a faithful dog that had lingered here23for the space of three months, self-24supported, and probably retaining to25the last an attachment to the skeleton26of its master. But to return to the27road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27remains were discovered by means of<br>a faithful dog that had lingered here<br>for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27for the space of three months, self-<br>supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>road in the main Vale of Ullswater.—   |                            |
| 24<br>25<br>26<br>27supported, and probably retaining to<br>the last an attachment to the skeleton<br>of its master. But to return to the<br>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<br>41  |                            |
| 41     path leads almost immediately under       42     the projecting masses of Helvellyn.   |                            |
| 42<br>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<br>51<br>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<br>58 |                        |                     | Brother's-water and passed Hartsop<br>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<br>67 |                        |                     | lofty ridges of Dove Crag, &c. will be<br>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<br>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<br>16 |                        |                     | Sandwike, opposite to Gowbarrow<br>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<br>23 |                        |                     | indiscriminately levelled a rich wood  |            |            |
|     | 23<br>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<br>32 |                        |                     | volume, are now spread before the<br>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<br>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<br>76 |                        |                     | or three substantial houses of a more                            |  |  |
|     | 77       |                        |                     | ornamented and showy appearance than usual in these wild spots.  |  | than <b>is</b> usual in <b>those</b> these wild spots. |
|     | 78       |                        |                     | than usual in these who spots.                                   | [New note] *See Page 122.              | *See Page 122 <b>125</b> .                             |
| 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<br>3   |                        |                     | from Poolly Bridge, and, if during<br>this Tour the Stranger has |  |  |
|     | 3<br>4   |                        |                     | complained, as he will have had                                  |  |  |
|     | 4<br>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.                          |